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Tele-Communications Inc.

Tele-Communications, Inc. (**TCI**) was a cable television provider in the United States, and for most of its history was controlled by Bob Magness and John Malone.

The company was started in 1958 in Bozeman, Montana, as **Western Microwave, Inc.** and **Community Television, Inc.**, two firms with common ownership.^[1] The companies merged in 1968 and operations moved to Denver, taking the name Tele-Communications Inc. It was the largest cable operator in the United States at one time.

After going public in 1970, the company grew rapidly, and became the top cable provider in the United States. After a failed merger attempt with Bell Atlantic in 1994,^[2] it was purchased in 1999 by AT&T, whose cable television assets in select markets were later acquired by Charter Communications, Cox Communications, and then Cablevision and Comcast Corporation.

History

After graduating from Southwestern Oklahoma State University, Bob Magness was a cotton seed salesman and cattle rancher. In 1956, he met two men who were stranded and needed a ride. Learning that they wanted to build a community antenna system in Paducah, Texas, he decided to raise the money for a similar system in Memphis, Texas. He sold his cattle, took out a mortgage on his home and borrowed \$2,500 from his father. His wife did the office work while Bob put up the wires himself.

Two years later Magness sold the system and was looking for a way to invest the sales proceeds. Another cable pioneer, Bill Daniels, told him about a community antenna system in Bozeman, Montana.^[3] The Kearns-Tribune Corp., publisher of *The Salt Lake Tribune*, which owned a cable system in Reno, Nevada, began relaying signals by common carrier microwave from Salt Lake City in 1956.^[4] In 1958 it became a partner with Magness in establishing a partnership for cable TV in

Tele-Communications, Inc.



Company type	<u>Public</u>
Traded as	<u>NASDAQ: TCOMA</u>
Industry	<u>Cable television</u>
Founded	1968
Defunct	1999
Fate	<u>Purchased by AT&T Corporation for broadband Internet services</u> <u>Cable television systems sold to Cablevision, Comcast, Charter Communications, and Cox Communications</u>
Successor	<u>AT&T Broadband</u>
Headquarters	<u>Denver, Colorado, U.S.</u>
Key people	<u>John Malone</u>
Website	<u>tci.com</u> (<u>https://web.archive.org/web/19970702120459/http://www.tci.com/</u>) at the <u>Wayback Machine</u> (archived 1997-07-02)

Montana. George C. Hatch and Brian Glasmann were also partners in the companies known as Community Television Inc. and Western Microwave Inc. The Magness family moved to Bozeman.^[1] Six systems were built, serving a total of 12,000 homes.^[3]

In 1962, Magness purchased Collier Electric Company, which had subscribers in Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska, bringing the total number of subscribers to 18,000. Magness later moved to Scottsbluff, Nebraska.^[5]

Over time, Magness acquired more systems but remained in Bozeman. By 1965, Daniels told him the companies needed to be located in a larger city.^[3] Salt Lake City and Denver, Colorado, were both considered.^[5] In 1968, the companies moved to Denver and became Tele-Communications Inc.

Tele-Communications Inc. went public in 1970.^[3] The company initially traded on the over-the-counter market, until switching to the then-newly established National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System (NASDAQ). At the time, it was the 10th largest cable company in the United States. By 1972, with 100,000 subscribers, Magness needed someone with more business knowledge to run the operation. He decided on John Malone, president of Jerrold Electronics, a division of General Instrument. Malone took on the bankers who wanted to call in their loans, and effectively saved the company from bankruptcy. Magness made Malone CEO but remained as chairman. By 1982 Malone had made TCI the largest cable company in the United States.^{[6][7]}

In 1982, Malone hired Peter Barton, who called himself the company's "Jimmy Olsen" because he just did whatever was needed, fresh from Harvard Business School. Barton went on to become president of TCI's Cable Value Network (later QVC) in 1986, and in 1991, president of TCI spinoff Liberty Media. Barton had a playful side and even kept toys in his Liberty Media office, and a gorilla costume to represent his status as "second banana" to Malone. Yet he had a reputation as "a shrewd and sometimes vicious negotiator".^{[8][9]}

In 1995, TCI acquired the cable television assets of Viacom.

First Merger

In May 1991 United Artists announced a merger deal with their largest shareholder TCI (now Liberty Media) to form the largest cable operator in the US, a deal valued at \$142.5m for the 50% not already owned by TCI.^[10] TCI and US West announced a joint venture, and in 1992 the joint venture company became Telewest Communications. By June, the deal was approved.^[11] A week later on June 8 the deal was finalized with TCI acquiring the remaining 46% of United Artists, to allow full control.^[12]

Flextech

During the autumn of 1993 talks were also held with Flextech (a British television programming provider). Under the original terms of the proposed deal, Flextech would acquire TCI's European programming business in exchange for shares.^[13] By January the deal was complete with TCI ^[14]

acquired 40-60% of Flextech while Flextech acquired 100% of Bravo, 25% of UK Gold, and 31% of UK Living and 25% of the Children's Channel which increased its share in that channel.

Mile High Cablevision

In the spring of 1995, TCI purchased Mile-Hi Cablevision, the CATV provider for the cities of Denver, Colorado and Glendale, Colorado. Mile-Hi Cablevision had been in business since 1983; prior to the merger, TCI served only the suburbs around the city and county of Denver.

Merger with Liberty Media

In Spring 1993, Bell Atlantic began looking at merger partners, including cable companies. TCI and Liberty Media would be acquired for \$11.8 billion in stock and assumption of \$9.8 billion in debt. And \$5 billion in Liberty properties could likely be added to the deal. Numerous regulatory concerns made the deal tricky; regional telephone companies could not offer long distance service or transmit satellite television services such as Discovery Channel. TCI would also have to sell operations in Bell Atlantic territory. As for antitrust concerns, Bell Atlantic argued that competing telephone services could be offered where TCI had cable systems, and video services could compete with TCI. Vice President Al Gore supported the idea of improving the nation's infrastructure, and the business community took his statement to mean administration approval of the merger.^[15]

The \$33 billion deal, based on a \$54 per share price for Bell Atlantic stock, would have been the largest in American telecommunications history, the resulting company serving one in four cable TV customers. But it fell apart for many reasons, including declining stock prices for both companies. Malone, who would have made over \$1 billion, wanted more shares of Bell Atlantic when its price dropped below \$54, which Ray Smith refused to do because it would lessen the value of existing shares. The two companies also had different cultures. Bell Atlantic paid dividends and was used to being regulated, while TCI tended to invest in the business rather than pay dividends. And thus ended a \$20 billion project to expand the information superhighway, though other mergers promised to put the project back on track, with a more local emphasis rather than attempting a nationwide system upgrade.^[16]

The Bell Atlantic deal also fell victim to new federal regulations that reduced cable bills up to 16 percent, costing TCI \$300 million over two years. Higher spending coupled with lower cash receipts made TCI less attractive to investors, and the stock price dropped to \$17 a share, half what experts believed the company was worth. Bill Nygren of Harris Associates, known for profiting from TCI's Liberty Media, said TCI could make a comeback, and Michael Mahoney of GT Capital expected the proposed deregulation of the cable and telephone industries to increase cable company revenues. Both expected TCI to benefit, especially since TCI owned 30 percent of a joint venture that included Sprint and 10 cable companies with the ability to serve 40 percent of American homes. Cable and phone companies could both offer each other's services, benefiting both companies and customers with product bundling. TCI had plans to upgrade to digital cable and offer more channels and services. Satellite TV providers would be competing to offer digital service, but TCI owned a share of Primestar, and predicted a 28 percent share of the satellite market by the end of 1995.^[17]

In Fall 1995, Time Warner agreed to exchange \$8 billion in stock for 82 percent of Turner Broadcasting System. TCI would trade its 21 percent interest in Turner for the third largest stake in Time Warner, or 9 percent. Since the resulting companies would have 40 percent of cable households, enough to cause anti-trust concern, TCI agreed to let Time Warner's Gerald Levin represent TCI.^[18] This did not satisfy federal regulators. Malone ended the 15 percent discount on Turner programming that would have lasted 20 years, and Time Warner had to pay \$67 million to cover TCI's taxes due.^[19]

Magness died in November 1996, with a 26 percent share of the company. No one believed this meant the end of Malone's tenure as head of TCI, even though Malone called Magness his "mentor" and "father figure". Still, TCI had \$15 billion in debt and negative cash flow of \$400 million for 1996. Malone believed he could turn the company around. This meant higher rates for customers as well as programmers. Malone even succeeded in getting Fox News Channel to pay \$200 million for his companies to add the network. At the same time, cost cutting had to take place, and many of the cable customers were in rural areas with old equipment and limited offerings. Upgrading to fiber optic service, which could be used for Internet and telephone service, would be cost-effective only in urban areas. Satellite TV, while not a major threat yet, represented a possible problem in the future. The good news: satellite companies could not offer local channels or phone service, and individual dishes served only one TV.

The new technologies had two benefits for TCI. First, customers would need set-top boxes, which TCI already had ordered from General Instrument. Another advantage was technology developed by a new company called Imedia which would allow four times as many channels to be delivered using existing technology, even in areas not getting fiber-optic service.

On the other hand, digital service had its disadvantages. Customers who did not even want a box would still lose channels so that digital channels could be added. And General Instrument only reluctantly agreed to allow multiple suppliers to bring TCI's costs down.^[20]

In 1997 TCI sold ten of its cable systems in NJ and NY to Cablevision.^[21]

TCI improved its fortunes, hiring Leo Hindery as president and making Malone chairman and CEO. Still, it was regarded as a company likely to be taken over. TCI was acquired by AT&T in 1999 and in 2002, Comcast acquired the rest of TCI's cable television systems.

Merger

In 1997 TCI merged with the Kearns-Tribune Corp., publisher of The Salt Lake Tribune, Utah's largest newspaper. Kearns-Tribune Corp. was a large holder of TCI stock.

On June 24, 1998, AT&T, the nation's largest provider of telephone service, announced a plan to buy TCI, second to Time Warner among cable operators with 13 million customers, for \$32 billion in stock and \$16 billion in assumed debt. This marked the first major merger between phone and cable since deregulation. The new company, to be called AT&T Consumer Services, planned to "significantly accelerate" efforts to offer digital telephone, data and video services as the companies

combined the long distance, wireless and dial-up Internet service of AT&T with the cable, high-speed Internet and telecommunications services of TCI. For the first time, AT&T would be able to offer local telephone service. To do this, the company could have bought a Baby Bell such as SBC Communications (which purchased AT&T in 2005 and took the AT&T name), but this would have meant regulatory problems. Liberty Media stockholders would receive separate tracking stock.^[22]

Federal regulators and the two companies' shareholders approved the merger February 17, 1999. By that time, the value of the stock portion of the deal had increased to \$43.5 billion. The Federal Communications Commission did not require TCI to give other companies access to its cable lines, despite requests by America Online and others. TCI had made its cable lines capable of providing Internet access, and AT&T wanted those same lines to provide local phone service, which it was already doing in another agreement with Time Warner.^[23]

AT&T completed its acquisition March 9, 1999, and TCI became AT&T Broadband and Internet Services, the company's largest unit, with Hindery its chief executive. Malone moved over to Liberty Media, which remained a separate stock and included newer TCI businesses under the heading of TCI Ventures.^[24]

See also

- The @Home Network, and Excite webportal
- AT&T Broadband
- MediaOne

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AT&T to acquire some Northland Cable systems

Nov 7, 2001 **Updated** Nov 8, 2001 2:09pm PST

AT&T Broadband said Thursday that it has agreed to acquire cable television systems from Northland Cable Television Inc. of Seattle. Terms of the deal were not disclosed. The systems are in the city of Bainbridge Island and in portions of Kitsap County, and provide cable services to about 6,500 customers.

As of June 30, Northland's cable systems served about 119,975 basic subscribers and 3,950 premium subscribers in about 201,000 homes, according to Securities and Exchange Commission documents.

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AT&T Broadband LLC was an American digital cable television and telecommunications provider that served as the cable operations division of AT&T. It was founded in March 1999 when AT&T acquired the assets of TCI and renamed it to AT&T Broadband. The next year, AT&T Broadband had acquired MediaOne as well and became the largest cable operations company in the United States.^[1] In 2001, AT&T swapped the cable systems to Cable One in the San Joaquin Valley region of California, eastern Oregon, northern Utah, and southern Idaho. Later that same year, it was announced that AT&T Broadband and the Comcast Corporation will be merging their assets into "AT&T Comcast Corporation." The deal was finalized in mid-November 2002 and AT&T Broadband fully merged into Comcast Corporation.

On December 19, 2001, AT&T Broadband and Comcast Corporation announced that they would be merging as a decision was made by their respective Board of Directors. The value of the transaction was \$72 billion and jointly had covered over 22 million subscribers across all United States. Originally, the name of the merger company was supposed to be AT&T Comcast Corporation with each company providing 5 members for the Board of Directors, inclu

In 2002, AT&T went through corporate restructuring. In the middle of November 2002, the deal was finalized and Comcast acquired AT&T Broadband under the name "Comcast Corporation".^[4]

- Excite web portal

AT&T
Broadband

Company type	<u>Division</u>
Industry	<u>Cable television</u>
Founded	1999 (as AT&T Digital Cable)
Defunct	2003
Fate	Merged with <u>Comcast</u>
Successor	Comcast Corporation
Headquarters	<u>Englewood, Colorado, U.S.</u>
Parent	<u>AT&T</u>
Website	<u>broadband.att.com</u> (<u>https://web.archive.org/web/20001018145734/http://www.broadband.att.com/cgi-bin/index.fcgi</u>) at the <u>Wayback Machine</u> (archived 2000-10-18)

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Task: Submit Due Diligence - CCI Applications		Applicant Name: Mr. Dave Spencer	

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Q 17&18 5376 NoaNet: Proforma Financials

Q 17 Request:

On the Pro Forma Balance Sheet, the Plant-in-Service line item in Year 2 is \$78,175,167 and the Capital Expenditures for the first two years total \$78,175,167, whereas the total project value is \$79,002,377. Please explain the difference and/or make appropriate changes to the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Cash Flows.

Answer:

The difference between the Plant-in-Service line item in Year 2 total of \$78,175,167 and the total project value of \$79,002,377 is \$827,210. This amount is the value of the required excise tax to the State of Washington for the project. The funds are subject to gross receipt tax called Business and Occupation tax in Washington. Therefore the Plant-in-service will be the project value less the required excise taxes. In this case the value is \$78,175,167.

Q 18 Request:

On the Pro Forma Income Statement, only two types of operational expenses are projected, network maintenance/monitoring and corporate G&A. Please provide more detail behind your assumptions and explain why only these two types of expenses are projected. Will other expenses be incrementally funded?

Answer:

NoaNet is a going concern. The operational expenses are a core part of doing business as a telecommunications company. Expenses beyond the projected increase in network maintenance/monitoring and corporate G&A would be funded directly out of revenue associated with the new network segments or incrementally funded by the current operations. Since the incremental costs associated with the new segments are small relative to the current operations, the assumption is that the expenses are minor and will be handled with current operations for expenses outside of the two identified areas.

Q 2 5376 NoaNet: Methodology of Area Status Unclear

Request

“Please resubmit your text narrative for the “Technology Questions” part of your application completely describing the methodology that you have deployed to determine which areas are unserved/underserved areas per NOFA definitions, detailing any assumptions made. Identify independent third party resources that you have used to validate your assumptions, or provide the supporting detail documenting your analysis or first-hand data collection. Please provide additional details surrounding any third party resources that may have been used to validate findings.”

Original Section

Methodology for Area Status:

The services areas selected were based on anchor institutions which claimed a need for new or expanded broadband services. Once the anchor institutions were surveyed all anchors institutions which had fiber based high capacity services available to them were removed. The remaining anchors were then grouped geographically and service areas were built with an eye towards establishing new Points of Interest, POI, particularly in unserved and underserved areas of the state. Once the service areas were defined we then identified the local service provider(s) and checked the website for the advertised speeds for the service area. If the website was not clear in its service offerings then the local chamber of commerce or anchor institutions were surveyed to determine what services were advertised locally.

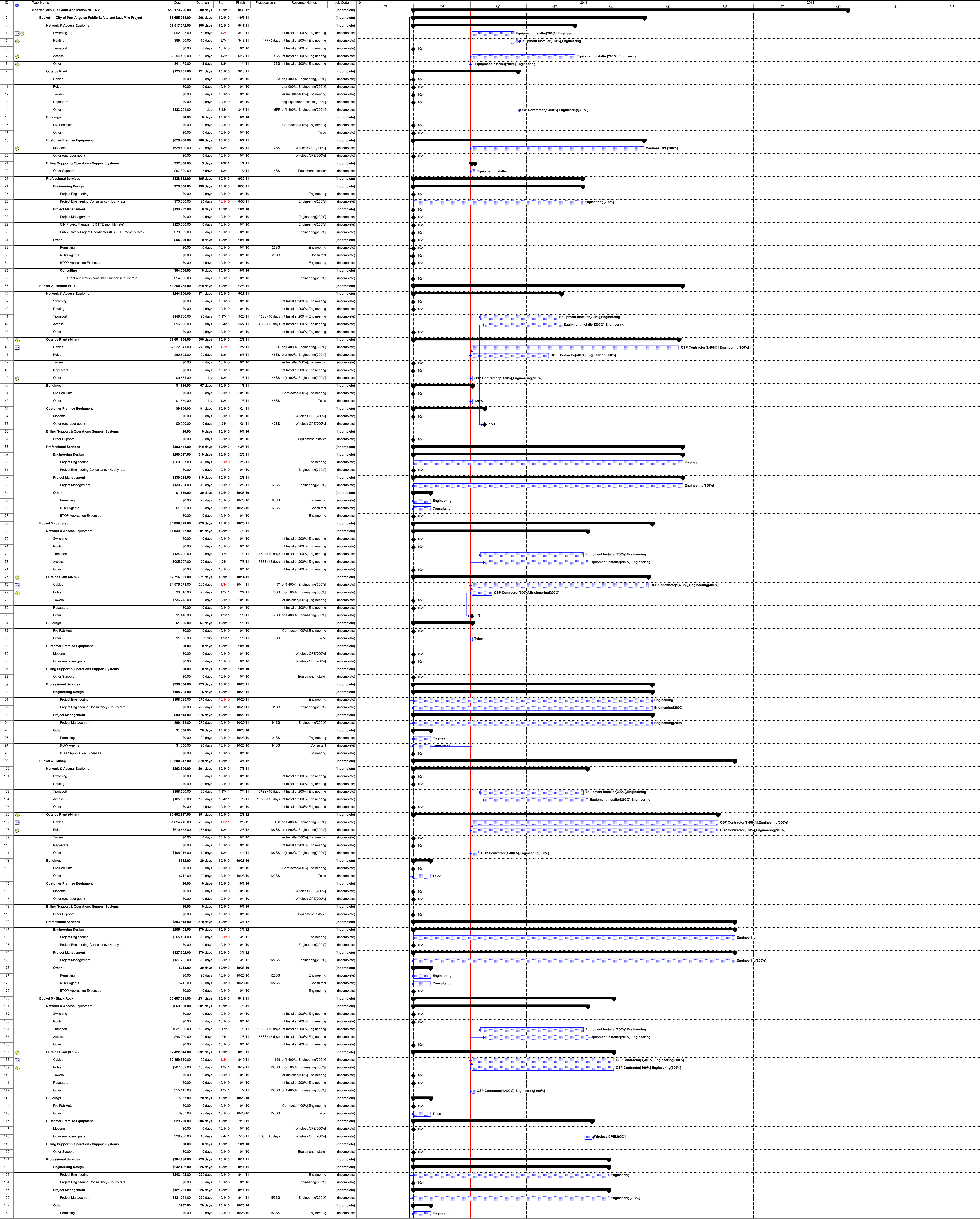
Answer:

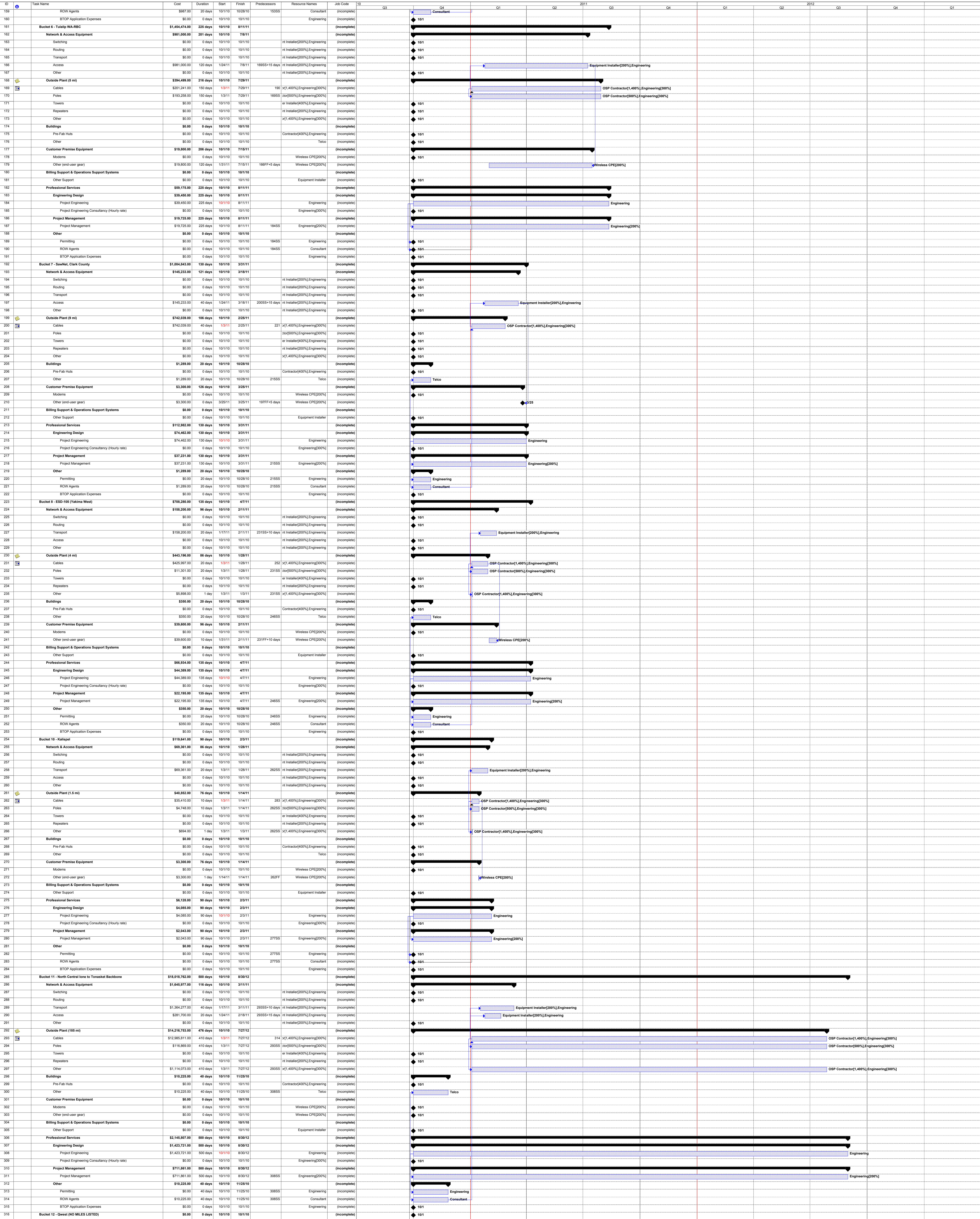
The Washington State Department of Information Services, the DIS, provided the list of State agency community anchor institutions which did not have broadband services 5Mb or greater speeds available. This list was compiled by having the agencies complete a survey put together by the DIS. NoaNet further reduced that list to those without identifiable fiber facilities within 1 mile. This list was used to identify communities with a lack of broadband services readily available or affordable and without adequate infrastructure to provide the 100Mb and 1 Gigabit services requested or desired and consistent with the national broadband plan issued by the FCC. The Washington State Department of Information Services, as a third party resource which provided information and support for applicants, conducted a survey of incumbent and cable operators for the areas identified as underserved in the initial survey of anchor institutions. This survey was done by checking the advertised services of the incumbent and cable operators within each of the zip codes of anchor institutions that were identified as not having available broadband. The DIS then recorded whether or not 3Mb broadband services were advertised in the proposed service areas provided to them by NoaNet. This survey resulted in identifying the underserved areas within the application due to the lack of advertised broadband speeds of 3Mb per the definition provided by NTIA in the NOFA. In addition, some of the serving areas, specifically, the Lower Elwha S’kallam reservation was identified both by its anchor institutions and by the fact that a cable operator submitted a grant request to NTIA/RUS in round 1 of this program, grant ID#3439 claiming the area was unserved. The area around Mission Lake in Kitsap while identified by anchor institutions along with other remote unincorporated areas in Kitsap county likewise was also identified by a cable operator as being unserved in round 1 with grant ID#3481. Each of these pieces of data was generated external to NoaNet by a third party.

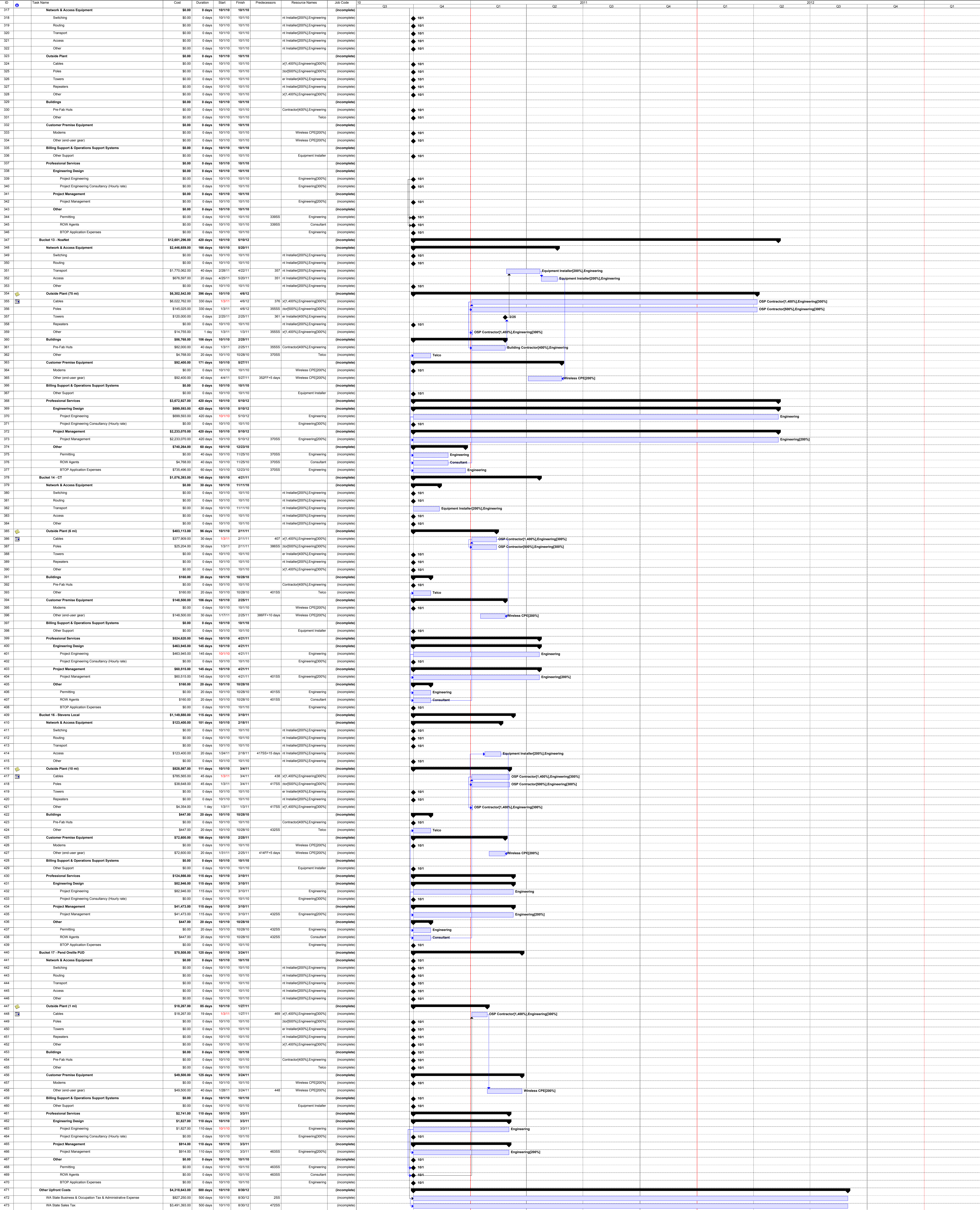
Finally, the DIS has solicited broadband services for some of its anchor institutions in some of the service areas over the past couple of years. Those results, publicly available, are summarized below. The sites in gray did not receive a response as service was not available. Many sites could not get 100Mb services as the sites were often quoted with wireless backhaul. The large NRC made the sites unaffordable especially where the wireless could not be used to share with other entities. In many cases the monthly recurring charges, MRC, are not affordable. The proposed project costs of \$1,000 for 100Mb Ethernet services is in general a 30 to 100% reduction from the 10Mb cost received providing the anchor the opportunity to do more for the citizens they serve with the same budget.

Procurement #	Service Address	City	VENDOR	NRC	MRC 10 MBPS	MRC 30 MBPS	MRC 100 MBPS
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	121 Adna School Road	Chehalis	Century	164,444	645		1,025
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	121 Adna School Road	Chehalis	Qwest	165,410	834		1,446
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	417 Sycamore	Clarkston	Sawtooth	34,000	1,055	1,555	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	417 Sycamore	Clarkston	Qwest	94,875	2,906	3,344	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	417 Sycamore	Clarkston	Noel	219,750	650	1,400	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	214 2nd Street	Asotin					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	46 School House Road	Brinnon	Qwest	317,816	1,313	1,500	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	625 NE Fourth Avenue,	Camas	Qwest	11,938	2,101	2,281	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	625 NE Fourth Avenue,	Camas	Sawtooth	20,500	1,055	2,035	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	13193 Hwy 112	SeKiu					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	91 W. Valley Rd.	Chimacum	Qwest	22,578	1,313	1,500	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	847 5th Street	Clarkston					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	North 1110 Morton	Colfax					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	706 Union St.	Colton					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	706 Union St.	Colton					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	154 Hwy 20 E	Colville					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	154 Hwy 20 E	Colville					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	19710 State Route 534	Mount Vernon	Qwest	5,000	1,375	2,625	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	19710 State Route 534	Mount Vernon	Noel	189,680	650	1,200	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	50350 Hwy. 112	Joyce	Qwest	106,250	1,375	1,750	

T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	614 S. 3rd St.	Dayton					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	Qwest	44,091	1,938	3,750	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	Pocket	321,353	850	1,812	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	Noel	339,915	650	1,400	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center	Qwest	19,594	2,139	2,325	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center	Sawtooth	27,691	1,055	2,035	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	16800 16th Dr. N.E.	Marysville	Noel	134,400	650	1,200	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	16800 16th Dr. N.E.	Marysville	Qwest	156,679	1,185	1,475	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	625 Keasey St.	Lyle					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	445 Williams Street	Mossyrock					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	2580 Montesano Street S.	Westport					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	280 5th Street West - Telecom Center	Onalaska					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	294715 Hwy. 101	Quilcene	Qwest	18,109	1,313	1,500	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	2630 So. Hillhurst Road	Ridgefield					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	29000 NE 150th St.	Duvall	Qwest	95,500	3,125	4,635	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	29000 NE 150th St.	Duvall	Noel	108,800	650	1,400	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake	Qwest	44,091	1,938	3,750	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake	Pocket	325,375	850	1,812	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake	Noel	339,915	650	1,400	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	500 S. 3rd	Cathlamet					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	500 S Third	Cathlamet					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	516 Silverbrook Road	Randle					







Q 6 5376 NoaNet: Level of Need

Request:

Please provide any additional detail possible regarding competitor services and prices in the areas in which you will be providing new service. If this is unavailable, then such can be demonstrated through the CAI letters described above- the CAI's can themselves describe their current terms of service.

Answer:

The competitor table has been updated and attached for your review with additional information.

Qwest, CenturyLink, Comcast, charter, Wave Holdings all have a standard advertised price across all serving areas of the state of Washington. However not all advertised services are available or advertised in all serving areas as identified by the Area Status.

BTOP Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Service Offerings and Competitor Data Template

Please complete the complete the following worksheets--either of the Last Mile or Middle Mile Service Offerings worksheets may be omitted if the applicant is not proposing to provide that type.

For both the Last Mile and Middle Mile Service Offerings worksheets, the service of include all relevant tiers and markets (*e.g.* residential, business, wholesale). Applicants should ensure to include details on any services that would be offered at discounted rates to specific classes of customers (*e.g.* community anchor institutions or third party service providers).

In the Last Mile Service Offerings worksheet, applicants are required to provide estimated end user speeds. Average speeds should be the average sustained actual, non-burst end user would receive during a peak hour. For purposes of calculating these speeds, applicants should utilize their subscriber projections for year eight of the project, and develop utilization projections that are consistent with any additional services the applicant proposes. For wireless broadband services, this speed should be an average of the speeds available across the entire cell. Beyond these general guidelines, due to the multiplicity of technical solutions that may be proposed, the applicants may use discretion to determine the most reasonable method to estimate actual speeds on their network. Applicants should explain the underlying methodology used to calculate the average speeds in the space provided.

In the Competitor Data worksheet, applicants are required to provide data on both last mile and middle mile service providers, regardless of whether the applicant proposes to offer last mile and middle mile services. In the column titled Service Areas Where Service Offered, applicants should list all of the Last Mile and Middle Mile Service Areas within their Proposed Project Area in which the listed services are available. Please ensure that the Service Areas are consistent with those provided within the application and the Service Areas attached as an exhibit. If the actual availability of the listed services is limited (*e.g.* the service is only available within a portion of the Last Mile or Middle Mile Service Area), note this in the Other Comments column.

In contrast to several other attachment templates in this application, the data provided in this template will NOT be subject to automated processing. These templates worksheets are provided to demonstrate the level of data required and to provide a suggested format. Applicants may modify the template layouts in order to provide the most effective presentation of data for their specific project. Applicants should, however, ensure that they provide at least as much data as these templates require. To the extent that you modify these templates please ensure that the print layouts are adjusted so that rows do not break across pages in a manner that is difficult to understand. It is recommended that you provide these documents in PDF format when submitting a copy of your application on an appropriate electronic medium, such as a CD-ROM, or flash drive.

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Proposed Last Mile Service Offerings

Name of Service Tier	Advertised Speeds		Estimated Average Speeds		Average Latency	Pricing Plan (\$ per month)	Other Comments/Description/Features or Limitations
	Downstream Mbps	Upstream Mbps	Downstream Mbps	Upstream Mbps	@ End User CPE milliseconds		
Basic Tier	1mbps	1mbps	869 kbps	700 kbps	45	\$19.95	Rates are for new user using customer supplied access cards
Enhanced	3 mbps	1mbps	2.5 mbps	700 kbps	45	\$27.50	Extended range CPE unit if needed available for additional \$85.00 or \$3.95/mo.
Pro Service	6 mbps	1mbps	4.2 mbps	700 kbps	45	\$32.00	
FiberPro	100mbs	100mbs	100mbs	100mbs	15	\$500.00	Business Class Ethernet

Explanation of Average Speed Calculations:

Wireless infrastructure and backhaul with full loading of Public safety, utility and consumer services it be provisioned to provide an average transfer speed of 70% of the advertised transmission speed.

Latency is based on service to a subscriber receiving service from an access point located through a double hop mesh access point. It includes the backhaul, directly connected access point and one intervening mesh access device

Proposed Middle Mile Service Offerings

[illegible]

Competitor Data

Competitor Data - Last Mile Providers

Service Provider	Service Areas Where Service Available	Technology Platform	Service Tiers	Downstream Speed	Monthly Pricing	Other Comments/Description/Features or Limitations
Qwest	Cam,wpt,wpo,tap,the,ste,qce,ruc,fwn,phk,pas,oig,nms,ndd,mne,lss,kfs,gee	DSL	1.5 Level	1.5 Mbps	\$ 30.00	Internet Only- 1st yr
			7 Level	7.0 Mbps	\$ 35.00	Internet Only- 1st yr
			20 Level	20.0 Mbps	\$ 55.00	Internet Only- 1st yr
Wave Broadband	pas,sbk,	Cable Modem	High Speed 3	3.0 Mbps	\$ 39.50	Internet Only- 1st yr
			High Speed 6	6.0 Mbps	\$ 44.94	Internet Only- 1st yr
			High Speed 18	18.0 Mbps	\$ 49.95	Internet Only- 1st yr
Verizonwireless	Cam,wpt,wpo,tap,the,ste,qce,ruc,fwn,phk,pas,oig,nms,ndd,mne,lss,kfs,gee,wsn,wta,usk,ske,rer,rve,pwd,let,	3G -Wireless	250 MB download	1.4 Mbps	\$ 39.99	
			5 GB download	1.4 Mbps	\$ 59.99	

Competitor Data - Middle Mile Service Providers

Service Provider	Service Areas Where Service Available	Technology Platform	Service Tiers	Distance Band or Point-to-Point	Minimum Peak Load Network Bandwidth Capacity	Pricing	Other Comments/Description/Features or Limitations
Qwest	Cam,wpt,wpo,tap,the,ste,qce,ruc,fwn,phk,pas,oig,nms,ndd,mne,lss,kfs,gee	Sonet	DS-1	Zero Mile	1.5Mbs	\$425	FCC-1 Tariff, 2 chan term 0 mile service
			DS-3	Zero Mile	45Mbs	\$1,625	FCC-1 Tariff, 2 chan term 0 mile service
			OC-3	Zero Mile	155Mbs	\$2,420	FCC-1 Tariff, 2 chan term 0 mile service
Verizon	wsn,wta,usk,ske,rer,rve,pwd,let,mfs,ioe,dmg	Sonet	DS-1	Zero Mile	1.5Mbs	\$560	Tariff 2 chan term 0 mile service
			DS-3	Zero Mile	45Mbs	\$2,100	Tariff 2 chan term 0 mile service
			OC-3	Zero Mile	155Mbs	\$3,340	Tariff 2 chan term 0 mile service
CenturyLink	amp,ash,cwh,cve,crs,cwe,ebe,hrh,iao,lye,mtn,prn,plo,psr,ttt,wpo,whm,zlh,ola	Ethernet	1-3Mbs	Zero Mile	1.5Mbs	\$422	Public Tariff, found in Supplemental Section
			10Mbs	Zero Mile	10Mbs	\$922	Public Tariff, found in Supplemental Section
			100Mbs	Zero Mile	100Mbs	\$3,600	Public Tariff, found in Supplemental Section

Pulled the posted tariffs for the different competitors. These tariffs are mileage dependent penalizing the more rural areas.

When services are available there is generally a mileage component resulting in a higher monthly price. There are discounts available for term.



BRAD L. MILLER, Curlew, District 1
JOE BOND, Republic, District 2
BOB HEATH, Inchelium-District 3

FERRY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

290 EAST TESSIE AVENUE
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON 99166
TELEPHONE (509) 775-5229 · FAX (509) 775-5230

DEBBIE BECHTOL, Clerk of the Board
commissioners@co.ferry.wa.us

May 25, 2010

Lawrence Strickling
Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20230

Re: Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet) Application
NTIA National Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP)

Dear Assistant Secretary Strickling,

This letter is being written in support of the State of Washington Broadband Consortium, ID #5376 application for the broadband infrastructure improvement portion of the ARRA Stimulus Funding Act.

We cannot express enough how important this project is to our County with having one of the highest (12.7) unemployment rates in the State. This project will provide the opportunity for companies to locate in our area which will provide much needed living wage jobs. We are a very rural community and the internet we do have is very slow, unreliable and has no redundancy. Ferry County is economically unable to finance a project of this magnitude in order to provide this service to our citizens/community.

Not only will this provide the tools to create jobs in our area it will enhance the way of living for our citizens. For example our citizens have to travel anywhere from 60 to 120 miles for any specialized medical treatment/consultations when needed. With providing the bandwidth needed we could provide these services thru telemedicine. Also this would provide the services needed for our business to enhance/expand their companies. We also have a Community College (an extension of the Spokane Community College) that has become necessary in our community for those who have lost jobs and are in need of re-training due to the logging, mining, etc being eliminated. Although we do have this service it is very slow, unreliable and without redundancy which makes continuing your education very difficult to accomplish. Being a very rural county any schooling/training that can't be done at the Community College requires

traveling. County employees have mandatory training and the cost of this is excessive considering the travel, lodging and meals. With having broadband infrastructure in our community we could perform these trainings thru teleconference keeping us compliant with state laws at minimal cost to the county. This alone would be a great benefit for an already economically depressed county and is critical for Ferry County becoming a self sustainable county.

Once again we cannot communicate enough how important this is to our county as well as our citizens and business. Thank you for your attention and consideration of this project.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF FERRY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
FERRY COUNTY, WASHINGTON


RONALD "JOE" BOND, Chairman



May 20, 2010

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Broadband Technologies Opportunity Program
RIN : 0660-ZA28

RE: NTIA National Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP) Application

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing in support of the broadband project sponsored by the Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet) and the Washington State Department of Information Services.

Our library is located in a rural area with many isolated outlying communities, pockets of high poverty and great need. Many children in our community have no access to broadband services or personal computers to do their schoolwork. We fill that gap.

The computers used in the library's afterschool homework program are utilized to do research and complete assignments. This access creates a level playing field for these children and is critical to their success at school.

As the economy has worsened, the library has become a sanctuary for job seekers, as well. They use our computers and Internet connections to research openings, submit applications and create resumes and cover letters. There have been numerous success stories. Here is a quote from Ms. Adrienn Gentle of Port Ludlow. Adrienn used our computers to write a resume and cover letter and used our broadband connection to apply for a job.

"I owe this library a great debt of gratitude. With the help of your services...I was able to land the job of my dreams! "

Yet, even as our successes grow, we find that every afternoon our computers slow to a crawl due to too much demand and not enough bandwidth. If we are to help our kids and our job seekers succeed, we need adequate transmission capacity -- transmission capacity that we cannot afford to purchase ourselves.

The library has made a serious effort to secure enhanced bandwidth. We worked with our local vendor -- Qwest -- on a proposal to increase transmission capacity to just 10 mbps. The cost on a three year contract was \$6,000 for installation and a monthly charge of \$1,050. Those charges are far beyond our means.

We strongly support this critical project and hope you will approve this application.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Ry As", written in a cursive style.

Ray Serebrin
Director

Cc: Gary Bortel, Washington State Library

PORT TOWNSEND SCHOOL DISTRICT

"Discover the Power of Learning"

Superintendent

Thomas A. Opstad, Ed.D

360 / 379-4502
FAX: 360 / 385-3617
www.ptschools.org

Lincoln Building
450 Fir Street
Port Townsend, Washington 98368

Board of Directors

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May 21, 2010

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Broadband Technologies Opportunity Program

RIN: 0660-ZA28

RE: NTIA National Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP) Application

The Port Townsend School District continues to partner with the Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet), Washington State Department of Information Services (DIS) and other agencies in Jefferson County to support the broadband project. Successful completion of this project will bring much needed infrastructure services to Port Townsend's public schools. As a small school district with increasing broadband needs, the BTOP will provide a key connection to the state's K-20 network and related Internet services. Currently, over 1,200 students in our schools are not able to take advantage of the educational technologies available in more affluent areas.

We continue to be underserved by broadband and continued attempts to connect our schools with high-speed fiber have been unsuccessful. Local providers have fallen short and our population is unable achieve the same connectivity enjoyed by those in more populated areas. We have reached a point where the demands on our system exceed current capacity with no way to solve the problem. We have tried to work with the only two providers in our county to get high-speed access and continually run into challenges. It seems like a lack of funding has been the standard response for no action. This project will provide the technological infrastructure we need in order to provide quality services to staff, students, parents and community members. We are fast approaching a crisis with our lack of broadband access for our students and staff. I fully support this grant in order to meet our current and future need.

We are committed to working in partnership with the other governmental agencies in Jefferson County to meet the goal of increased services necessary for a growing digital world. Building a school district that is capable of serving the needs of students well into the 21st century requires infrastructure that we currently lack. The hope and expectations this project will bring to the schools in Jefferson County is both exciting and refreshing. For many years the community has worked together try to find a way to bring broadband to the county, and the BTOP grant seems like the opportunity we have been seeking.

As the Superintendent of a rural school district I wholeheartedly support this project. Approval of this project will have a lasting effect on generations of students and families as they learn, work and connect to the world through increased broadband opportunities. Thank you in advance for your work and consideration of this grant for Jefferson County.

Sincerely,

Thomas A. Opstad
Superintendent
TAO/rpb



March 13, 2010

Resending and Confirming May 21, 2010

Department of Commerce
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Broadband Technologies Opportunity Program
RIN 0660-ZA28

Re: NTIA National Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP)
Application

To Whom it may concern:

This letter is to confirm the correspondence that we sent March 13, 2010 in support of Noa Net BTOP grant.

We wish to confirm that we as a local Extension office of Washington State University have been UNABLE to get the internet service at the level we need and at the level we have contracted for. We have worked and negotiated with Broadstripe/ Milleneum - and while their staff has tried to be helpful- the bottom line is that we have a signed contract with Broadstripe to get high speed service at our site. Last summer they "turned down" our service from 100MB to 2MB and we are frequently unable to get the 786K we need for video conferencing!!!! Our web site breaks up—our staff has long delays- we are unable to connect to distance learning- our video conference equipment can not be relied upon. We have tried to negotiate higher band width so that we can continue distance learning programs in this community and have been unable to get response or service from Broadstripe/Milleneum . If the other tenants in our building are using the equipment our WSU system comes down to a dead halt! We have talked to Broadband- We've been told that their financial situation prohibits them from providing us service and that they are waiting until October 2010 to terminate entirely.

As I wrote in my March correspondence.

Imagine, you are a single parent, leaving your home every morning at 4AM or staying up until 2AM so that you can study for your college degree—because broadband is not available in your rural community and you have to connect with east coast satellite to finish your required courses- you leave your children while they are still in bed, they fix their own breakfast, see themselves off to school without you—because you want to get a degree and there is no broadband in your community that would let you study during regular hours.

WSU has a contract with broadstripe to provide 100MB of broadband for our student courses. Last year over \$6000 of our equipment burned out, our systems went down, we can't provide courses and our provider, Broadstripe, refused to restore our systems. We are now forced to operate on 2MB. . .dramatically below our contractual level, because Broadstripe refuses to provide us our contractual service. And the parents who want to continue show up at our office at 4AM when we can downlink courses before the internet is too slow to run programs.

WSU Jefferson County desperately needs broadband- There is no other way of saying it- We've been denied the access we need. We've had to cancel classes and programs. We have over 350 students trying to finish their college programs in this rural community and daily we face the challenges of not having broadband. We can't connect employers with potential workforce. We have parents going further in debt because they can only take one or two courses instead of a full credit program on line. We have employers anxious to expand their businesses but they can't send complex architectural marine drawings or manufacturing specs because we don't have broadband. Even though we are the home to one of the fastest growing technology companies, we've tried to provide their employees degree programs on line, the company is limited in its growth because they spend at least two days a week with their technicians trying to gerrymeander internet access which is inconsistent and expensive

Yes, we can keep \$32,000 a year in our community for each student who can earn a WSU degree online Yes, we need broadband to do this Yes, we could save our local government .55cents a mile if meetings could be held on line rather than take 3 hours to and from each meeting . Yes, we could with broadband. Yes, we could generate jobs, new businesses, nurses, artists, teachers, and entrepreneurs. Yes, we could save people when they have strokes, keep our businesses viable when the ferry and then the bridge go down and leave us isolated for months .

But instead, many of our youth are limited to 2400 Mps to do school research, to share videos and films, to learn what the rest of the world knows. Yes we need broadband to give these kids a chance for a future. In 2007- one of our school districts had a sizable grant from the Gates Foundation. Guess. The school didn't have access to broadband or a viable internet connection so there was no

reason to install computers! No ability for students to learn internet based research.

We at WSU have hosted Gates funded students from Korea, Tai Wan, and Rwanda. . .all with faster internet connections than the children in rural Jefferson County!

Yes, are we supportive of this broadband proposal. Yes, do we care for the future of our children and their ability to work and not be sentenced to rural poverty for the rest of their lives. Yes, we want to be able to attract high –tech, high- wage jobs in our community. Yes, this is perhaps our last, best chance to get broadband in our community . One hundred years ago the train circumvented our community. Some say we have never recovered- This community really needs fast broadband in our community.

L. Katherine Baril

Signed again on May 21,2010

L. Katherine Baril, MBA, JD

Director, WSU Jefferson County Extension



Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council

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Commissioner Steve Bauer
Kitsap County

Vice-Chair
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City of Bremerton

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Captain Mark Olson
Tom Danaher, PAO *
*Naval Base Kitsap ***

Mary McClure
Executive Management
McClure Consulting LLC

* Alternate
** Ex Officio Member
*** Associate Member

P.O. Box 1934
Kingston, WA 98346
360-377-4900 (voice)
360-297-7762 (fax)
www.KitsapRegionalCouncil.org

Reference: State of Washington Broadband Consortium
Application (EasyGrants ID# 5376)

May 25, 2010

Ref. NTIA Due-Diligence:

Kitsap County portion, State of Washington Broadband Consortium
Comprehensive Community Infrastructure (CCI)

Background

Local Government in Kitsap County (County, Cities, Tribes, Naval Base Kitsap, Port of Bremerton) came together in the early 1990's to create the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (KRCC). The Council has several key initiatives involving transportation and urban growth. The Council also had the foresight to create a Broadband Advisory Group. The Broadband Group was expanded to include Public Safety (Central 911 and Emergency Management) as well as the School and Fire Districts, Kitsap Regional Library system, and the Kitsap Public Utility District.

In 2005, the Broadband Advisory Group started pursuing the vision of expanding broadband throughout Kitsap County. The basis of the vision was public safety. The objective was to create a shared network, in today's world a "cloud" of Virtual LANS, through one common network rather than the expense of many separate networks for each agency and/or service.

Local government in the State of Washington essentially has two primary sources of revenue; property tax and sales tax. By virtue of a citizen-driven initiative several years ago, local government in the State of Washington is limited to a one-percent annual increase in property tax. This is clearly far less than annual inflation and means that local government agencies in Kitsap County struggle to provide the basic essential services. Availability of broadband is a service clearly needed for our schools, libraries, and public safety; however, given the economics in this region, there is not sufficient funding to provide it.

Research and Actions To Date

1. Kitsap County requested a price quote, seeking an estimate to migrate the County's existing OC3 Sonnet Ring (bundled T-1's) to a fiber-based WAN. The scope of the request only covered County locations and did not include the other "partner" agencies in the Broadband Group. The estimate was \$1.2 million and was not economically feasible for the County.
□
2. Kitsap County is served by two cable TV providers; Comcast and Wave Cable. Each provider is the sole cable TV provider in their established areas of the county. The County negotiated with Comcast during a Franchise Renewal effort, seeking to obtain dark fiber as a cost-effective way to expand broadband. Comcast would not contractually commit to or engage in a shared network, thus eliminating that option.

3. A sub-group of the partner agencies noted above was established to promote the use of Technology Tools and Tele-work (T-3). The objective was to help increase the demand for bandwidth in the region, thus encouraging communication providers to invest in and expand services. The local providers made it very clear they would NOT openly share maps of communication capacity or future expansion plans with their competitors. Without cooperation from the communication providers, the effort stalled.

Current Status

The partner agencies of the KRCC Broadband Advisory Group are seeking Broadband Stimulus Funding through NTIA-BTOP as a means of fulfilling our "Middle Mile" vision. Our key focus continues to be expanding broadband services for our schools, libraries, and public safety. The portion of this grant application attributed to this effort is just over one million dollars. Given the economic recession as well as our previously noted property tax revenue limitations, the partner agencies are not in a financial position to fund the capital necessary to implement this education and public safety project.

A key component of the Kitsap County vision is that in times of emergency, our public safety and first responders need the ability to connect to school buildings. In times of regional emergencies (earthquake, flood, and terrorist activity) schools, libraries, public facilities and local community centers become critical gathering and information distribution sites. Having broadband connectivity is critical to public safety in a region that has a higher than average incident probability due to the Nuclear Naval Base Bangor and Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

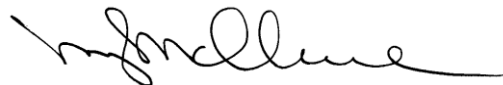
The core of our county-wide 911 service is dependent on network infrastructure at the County and CenCom. Public Safety service to 240,000 citizens should not be dependent on a single network provider nor be subject to the infamous "backhoe" incident. This application creates the opportunity to implement redundant-alternate paths of network infrastructure for Public Safety and Emergency Operations Centers for the County and four Cities.

The Broadband Group has been seeking cost effective strategies for over five years, as noted above. Your consideration and acceptance of our request would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully Submitted:



Bud J. Harris, Director
Dept. of Information Services
and Facilities, Kitsap County
BJHarris@co.kitsap.wa.us
360-337-4405



Mary McClure, Executive Director
Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council
Kingston, Washington
McClure@KitsapRegionalCouncil.org
360-377-4900

PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
CONNECTING KITSAP

KITSAP PUD
1431 FINN HILL ROAD
PO Box 1989
POULSBORO, WA 98370
360.779.7656
FAX 360.779.3284

May 25, 2010

Reference: State of Washington Broadband Consortium

Application (EasyGrants ID# 5376)

Availability of broadband is a service clearly needed for our schools, libraries, and public safety; however, given the economics in this region, there is not sufficient funding to provide it.

An example of the need for the BTOP 2 funding in Kitsap County may best be explained by the following example.

One of our five school districts has advertized for a response to a Request for Proposal (RFP) for Wide Area Ethernet Network (USAC/E-RATE 470 # 803010000700842).

This proposed network, for this particular school district, will include and tie together 27 schools and District Facilities (Elementary through Senior High) with a lit fiber gigabit WAN network serving all of its geographic locations throughout Kitsap County.

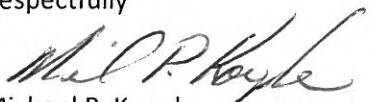
This proposal would upgrade their current service levels from their bundled T1 circuits (T1 at 1.5 mbps) which are creating issues for the District as they move to IP based programs which require much higher levels of bandwidth.

The lowest Capex (capital) cost evaluated was \$2.5 million.

If the BTOP 2 funding were available those Capex cost to the school district would be \$220,000.

This reflects a significant saving to the school district, especially during these hard economic times, not to mention the saving to the taxpayers supporting the school district.

Respectfully



Michael P. Koepke
Assistant General Manager
Kitsap Public Utility District No. 1

May 19, 2010

RE: NTIA National Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP) Application

To: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

Broadband Technologies Opportunity Program (RIN: 0660-ZA28)

Intellicheck Mobilisa (NYSE Amex: IDN) is a commercial high-tech company headquartered in Port Townsend, Washington. We highly endorse the Jefferson County application with Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet) for funding to build much needed infrastructure and bandwidth services to this rural location on the Olympic Peninsula.

We were recently selected by Deloitte to their FAST 500 list of the fastest growing public and private companies in North America. We placed 6th of the twenty Washington State companies that made the FAST 500. Interestingly, we were the only rural-based company in our state on that list. The state has concerns of traffic and congestion, but it can be argued this is a self-made problem because the bandwidth infrastructure is only concentrated in Seattle corridor.

Our company developed Wi-Fi service for the Washington State Ferries, operates access control systems for the US military, and is currently designing and building a high-tech mesh network of homeland security buoys in Puget Sound. All of these projects require significant and reliable bandwidth.

Businesses need reliable, high-speed network connectivity. At our Port Townsend headquarters, we do our best using bandwidth from multiple DSL lines, cable services and purchased T-1 accounts. This approach allows us to “just get by” and requires unnecessary internal daily management to make it work. We purchase bandwidth from four providers and attempt to glue it together, but still have less overall bandwidth than my sister has via a home-user Comcast account at her home in the Seattle area. Clearly, this lack of bandwidth infrastructure is a very real barrier to entry for high-tech companies wishing to start or relocate to Jefferson County.

The bandwidth is not just needed for commercial companies—it is needed to make a vibrant community. The hospital, the schools, the emergency services, the library, the Port, City and County Administration all needs bandwidth. Employees choose to live in communities that are well served with good schools. Again, this requires bandwidth. Furthermore, emergency services and disaster relief teams, should they ever be needed here in the rural areas of the Olympic Peninsula, must have access to high-speed data services. Under these circumstances, the availability of high-speed, reliable data access is truly a matter of life and death.

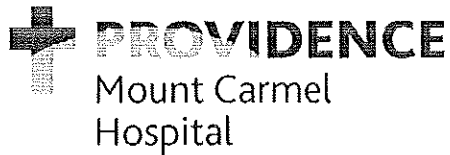
You will not find a community team of government, services, and business that is more highly motivated to work with you to develop this needed infrastructure.

Our company and board of directors wholeheartedly support this project. Thank you for your consideration of this grant for Jefferson County.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nelson D. Ludlow". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Nelson D. Ludlow, PhD
Chief Executive Officer



982 East Columbia Avenue
Colville, Washington 99114
509 685-5100

To whom it may concern,

Providence Mt. Carmel Hospital supports the BTOP broadband project due to insufficient telecommunications resources in our community. This letter outlines some of our recent historical efforts to acquire additional bandwidth and thus maintain the highest level of care for our patients.

In 2008 and 2009, separate projects were initiated to evaluate the ability of additional bandwidth to our facility in Colville. The first initiative was an effort to verify whether or not we could legitimately implement a 100Mb microwave connection over 6 "hops" to Spokane. The findings of this project were a capital investment of \$172,000 and a monthly operating commitment of in excess of \$15,000. While technically feasible, questions remain on the reliability and economic viability of this option.

The second initiative explored extending a fiber infrastructure from Mt. Carmel Hospital to Qwest central office and increase bandwidth to Spokane. The findings of this project included special construction fees of \$50,000 and recurring monthly charges in excess of \$6,000. The primary drawback to this alternative remains bandwidth limited at 45Mb and a lack of redundant connectivity.

Presently, Providence Mt. Carmel Hospital has maximized its available bandwidth over existing infrastructure using 7 T-1 connections. The BTOP broadband project would provide a robust increase to available bandwidth as well as offering extending connectivity capabilities in our community. With the expanded requirements of digital medical data, increased home and remote monitoring, as well as specialty service lines, the need for bandwidth will only increase. It is our sincere hope that this grant will support our community's healthcare needs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Theron DePaulo".

Theron DePaulo,
Administrative Director, Information Systems

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jed Ortnier".

Jed Ortnier
Information Systems Analyst



May 25, 2010

Mr. Mike Henson, Chief Security Officer
NoaNet Headquarters
5802 Overlook Ave NE
Tacoma, WA 98422

Dear Mike,

The principal purpose and overall goal of the Port Angeles BTOP Comprehensive Community Infrastructure grant application is to provide reliable and timely information to a broad range of first responders in our area. The participants in this project include the City's Police and Fire departments, Clallam County's Sheriff patrols and Fire Districts, and local law enforcement serving the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.

Our requirements for data transfer support (throughput, availability, etc.) to our staff in the field mimic those of our desktop users. Timely access measured in seconds is imperative if information is to be of value and properly address the needs of first responders in the field. They need access to high-resolution maps and photo images, as well as high-quality real-time video to support surveillance applications.

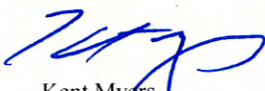
Port Angeles' urban and suburban areas have commercial data network wireless service from at least two providers that can support our low-capacity needs such as Web access and e-mail. Unfortunately those commercial providers do not support the effective transfer of high-volume, mission-critical data. The effective download speeds are measured in metrics of several hundred kilobits at best. What is worse, in times of high network utilization such as during bad weather and major events—the very time the network is most critical to first responders—service can deteriorate to unacceptable levels.

To address these needs and ameliorate current service shortcomings, the proposed Port Angeles 4.9 GHz public safety network will provide first responders with an area-wide system that will:

- Provide responders in the field the same level of access as they have at their desks
- Expand existing fiber optic network resources to the mobile and personal access devices of public safety and municipal support staff
- Support data transfer speed of 54 Mbps—a factor at least 100 times greater than commercially available speeds
- Permit a high level of availability at all times to support critical applications, because it will be dedicated to public service use

Commercial cellular service using air cards is the only alternative to the proposed wireless mesh network. A cellular wireless network would be at least 100 times slower than a mesh wireless network, and, for example, once fully deployed would cost the City's Police Department around \$30,000 per year for a service that in normal use has already demonstrated that it lacks sufficient capacity for public safety. The proposed mesh network meets the partner's current and projected public safety needs at a price that could be comparable to a cellular network. Absent this grant, there is no existing in-place or projected commercial product that will truly address our public safety needs. The City and the participating agencies have the resources to meet the BTOP match requirements and to support the future operation of the wireless mesh network, but without the grant the City and its partners cannot afford to implement this critical project.

Sincerely,



Kent Myers
City Manager

Phone: 360-417-4500 / **Fax:** 360-417-4509 / **TTY:** 360-417-4645

Website: www.cityofpa.us / **Email:** citymanager@cityofpa.us

321 East Fifth Street - P.O. Box 1150 / Port Angeles, WA 98362-0217

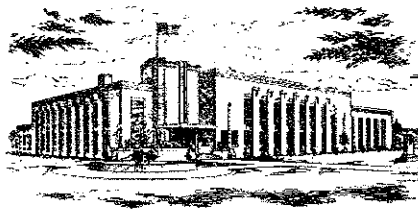
K-20 Bid Response History
(for sites NOT installed)

Procurement #	Service Address	City	VENDOR	NRC	MRC 10 MBPS	MRC 30 MBPS	MRC 100 MBPS
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	121 Adna School Road	Chehalis	Century	164,444	645		1,025
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	121 Adna School Road	Chehalis	Qwest	165,410	834		1,446
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	417 Sycamore	Clarkston	Sawtooth	34,000	1,055	1,555	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	417 Sycamore	Clarkston	Qwest	94,875	2,906	3,344	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	417 Sycamore	Clarkston	Noel	219,750	650	1,400	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	214 2nd Street	Asotin					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	46 School House Road	Brinnon	Qwest	317,816	1,313	1,500	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	625 NE Fourth Avenue,	Camas	Qwest	11,938	2,101	2,281	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	625 NE Fourth Avenue,	Camas	Sawtooth	20,500	1,055	2,035	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	91 W. Valley Rd.	Chimacum	Qwest	22,578	1,313	1,500	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	847 5th Street	Clarkston					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	North 1110 Morton	Colfax					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	706 Union St.	Colton					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	706 Union St.	Colton					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	154 Hwy 20 E	Colville					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	154 Hwy 20 E	Colville					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	19710 State Route 534	Mount Vernon	Qwest	5,000	1,375	2,625	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	19710 State Route 534	Mount Vernon	Noel	189,680	650	1,200	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	50350 Hwy. 112	Joyce	Qwest	106,250	1,375	1,750	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	614 S. 3rd St.	Dayton					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	Qwest	44,091	1,938	3,750	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	Pocket	321,353	850	1,812	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	Noel	339,915	650	1,400	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center	Qwest	19,594	2,139	2,325	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center	Sawtooth	27,691	1,055	2,035	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	16800 16th Dr. N.E.	Marysville	Noel	134,400	650	1,200	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	16800 16th Dr. N.E.	Marysville	Qwest	156,679	1,185	1,475	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	625 Keasey St.	Lyle					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	445 Williams Street	Mossyrock					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	2580 Montesano Street S.	Westport					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	294715 Hwy. 101	Quilcene	Qwest	18,109	1,313	1,500	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	2630 So. Hillhurst Road	Ridgefield					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	29000 NE 150th St.	Duvall	Qwest	95,500	3,125	4,635	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	29000 NE 150th St.	Duvall	Noel	108,800	650	1,400	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake	Qwest	44,091	1,938	3,750	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake	Pocket	325,375	850	1,812	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake	Noel	339,915	650	1,400	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	500 S. 3rd	Cathlamet					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	500 S Third	Cathlamet					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	516 Silverbrook Road	Randle					

Larry Guenther
District No. 1

Merrill J. Ott
District No. 2

Malcolm Friedman
District No. 3



Polly Coleman
Clerk of the Board

Nettie Winders
Assistant Clerk

Stevens County Commissioners

215 South Oak St, Room #214, Colville, WA 99114-2861
Phone: 509-684-3751 Fax: 509-684-8310 TTY: 800-833-6388
Email: commissioners@co.stevens.wa.us

May 24, 2010

Lawrence E. Strickling
Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
Broadband Technologies Opportunity Program
Washington, D.C. 20230

RE: NTIA National Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP) Application

Dear Mr. Strickling:

We are writing this letter to support the **State of Washington Broadband Consortium, ID #5376** application for the broadband infrastructure improvement portion of the ARRA Stimulus Funding Act.

Northeast Washington Alliance Counseling Services (NEWACS) is a diagnostic and treatment center providing mental healthcare and chemical dependency treatment services for children, adolescents, and adults for residents of Stevens, Ferry and Lincoln counties. In order to provide telemedicine services to their patients, a new internet connection was needed to support the required bandwidth. Since broadband is not available in our area, Stevens County ordered a 3 megabit internet connection (two bonded T1's) from Qwest. The quote we received in April 2010 was \$830 per month for a 36 month contract.

Although the monthly cost of the bonded T1's was high, NEWACS moved forward with the telemedicine project and anticipate being operational within the next few months. Their hope is to offset the cost of the T1's with revenue derived from this new service. If revenues are not realized, NEWACS might be forced to eliminate the telemedicine service.

The NOANET project would eliminate NEWACS expense of their own bonded T1's and utilize the County's broadband connection. This is also true for their offices in Republic.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Larry Guenther".

Larry Guenther
Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

Friends of Buena Library

P.O. Box 261
Buena, WA 98921

May 22, 2010

Lawrence E. Strickling
Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20230

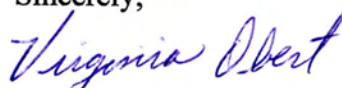
Dear Mr. Strickling,

The community of Buena is an unincorporated village located in a rural, agricultural valley in Yakima County. Friends of Buena Library operates a library with the materials, supplies and staff provided by Yakima Valley Libraries, a county-wide public agency. Our library does not have a reliable broadband connection appropriate for the kinds of current or future needs the children of our the village deserve. We have an advertised 3 mb DSL connection from CenturyLink to serve the entire library and computer lab. This DSL connection is not reliable, nor fast enough, to support our public computer lab or the more modern building we want to build. It is simply not feasible to rely on this DSL connection to provide internet access for our entire library. We are unable to upgrade this connection given the limits of CenturyLink's DSL network in our area.

NoaNet's proposal (EasyGrants 5376) to provide high speed wireless internet access to our location would allow us to meet the broadband needs of our rural community. Funding their proposal would provide our patrons (children and their parents) with the ability to access the resources of the internet and connect them to information that would enhance their educational and employment opportunities. We are currently planning for the growth of our library. Without a reliable broadband solution our access to digital information is restricted. The Buena library is the only means many people in the village have to access external information. A broadband solution will enhance the quantity and quality of information our community can access. We do not want the children and families in our community to fall further behind in this digital age and economy.

Thank you for your support and we hope this proposal is funded.

Sincerely,



Virginia Obert
President, Friends of Buena Library

Q 7&8 5376 NoaNet: CAI Letters, Level of Need

Q 7 Request:

Please provide additional and/or updated letters of interest from your targeted CAIs, having CAIs detail or confirm interest in your specific service offerings or enhanced service offerings enabled by your project, as well as existing market failure in one or more in one or more of the ways described on the left. If you cannot provide confirmation or documentation from CAIs, please provide any other documentation or evidence that supports the claim that current service providers or the current infrastructure are inadequate to serve the needs of the existing market.

Q 8 request:

This is probably redundant with the request for more letter detail, but I would like further documentation on level of need mentioned in the application itself. For example, p.94 mentions Jefferson County made 4 attempts to obtain service and that the details are obtainable by request. I would like to see those. Also, Educational Services District 105 was turned down by the incumbent. I would like details. Also, why Kitsap County has no other providers. On page 95, I would like details on why Bedrock cable can't do it otherwise, why Stevens County cannot access better than T-1, why Tulalip can't access services, and any documentation relating to why construction costs inhibited broadband access in the "comprehensive communities" project.

Answer:

Attached is a series of updated letters from entities across the project areas detailing their specific support for the project and specifics about the service they currently have and why. Also attached is the State history of requests for quote of services in some of these areas showing no response from the vendor community or responses with construction costs of hundred's of thousands of dollars. These special charges are prohibitive for an area like Ferry County which has 5,000 people in the county. The total tax base is not large enough to support special construction charges for each anchor site. Specifically for ESD 105, the attached letter from Buena explains the inability to upgrade the service and the low upstream bandwidth prevents the ability to perform video conferencing.

Q 9 5376 NoaNet: Incumbent Middle Mile Provider Participation

Request:

Did you attempt to engage incumbent providers in the project, or acquire services from existing providers? If not, please explain why not? If so, please describe their responses and provide any available documentation of their responses (emails, meeting notes, etc).

Answer:

This project engaged many different service providers, CenturyLink, Inland Telephone, SawNet, BlackRock Cable, Tulalip Data Services, Qwest Corporation, 360Networks, XO Communications, Verizon Wireless, AT&T, Comcast to name a few. The Washington State Department of Information Services sent a request for participation along with a letter of intent to the service provider community. The DIS received a number of refusals to participate. Many of the refusals were in verbal form. However they did receive a signed letter from CenturyLink, which is attached and they received a signed letter from Qwest Corporation. Ultimately Qwest chose to withdraw from the middle mile grant to pursue a broader last mile grant submitted on Qwest's own behalf for multiple states. Additionally, Verizon Wireless submitted a letter of support for the grant but did not chose to be a participant. CenturyLink was a named contractor for the grant and is expected to be utilized where they have reasonable facilities to prevent overbuilds of any existing facilities. NoaNet worked with the service provider community to try and encourage as many as possible to participate to ensure the maximum use of existing facilities. In the end incumbents like, Inland telephone, did not participate so as not to jeopardize any last mile grant they were considering with RUS. To the extent possible, NoaNet worked with the service provider community to ensure there was no overlap between applications and that the middle mile build proposed would be complimentary to existing infrastructure and would provide increased opportunity to provide broadband to entities that had an identified lack of access to broadband due to cost or availability.

Q 10 5376 NoaNet: Estimated Savings

Request:

Please provide the estimated dollar value that your proposed project would save the State/County government anchor institutions. Please describe in detail in a separate SIR Response document your methodology for deriving that figure, provide any supporting data or documents for your estimations, and detail whether it covers one or more years. Please provide the total amount of savings estimated for years 1-3.

Answer:

Cost savings will occur in two forms through out the period of the grant and beyond. The first direct savings cost is based on the cost of broadband services.

For many of the anchor institutions, broadband service was either not available or not affordable. The proposed project will provide broadband service at 100Mb speed for a nominal cost of \$972 monthly and no non-recurring cost for middle mile service. The following spreadsheet shows the cost saving for entities which are impacted and have issued RFQ for services. The gray areas are places where broadband services were not available and no service provider responded to the RFQ from the State.

Procurement #	Service Address	City	VENDOR	T-1 Cost	NRC	MRC 10 MBPS	MRC 30 MBPS	MRC 100 MBPS	Grant Proposed MRC 100 MBPS	Cost Savings over 3 years
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	121 Adna School Road	Chehalis	Century		164,444	645		1,025	972	166,352
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	121 Adna School Road	Chehalis	Qwest		165,410	834		1,446	972	182,460
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	417 Sycamore	Clarkston	Sawtooth		34,000	1,055	1,555		972	54,988
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	417 Sycamore	Clarkston	Qwest		94,875	2,906	3,344		972	180,258
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	417 Sycamore	Clarkston	Noel		219,750	650	1,400		972	235,158
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	214 2nd Street	Asotin		1,200					972	8,208
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	46 School House Road	Brinnon	Qwest		317,816	1,313	1,500		972	336,824
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	625 NE Fourth Avenue,	Camas	Qwest		11,938	2,101	2,281		972	59,071
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	625 NE Fourth Avenue,	Camas	Sawtooth		20,500	1,055	2,035		972	58,768
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	91 W. Valley Rd.	Chimacum	Qwest		22,578	1,313	1,500		972	41,586
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	847 5th Street	Clarkston		1200					972	8,208
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	North 1110 Morton	Colfax		1200					972	8,208
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	706 Union St.	Colton		1200					972	8,208
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	706 Union St.	Colton		1200					972	

ier)										8,208
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd ier)	154 Hwy 20 E	Colville		1200					972	8,208
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	154 Hwy 20 E	Colville		1200					972	8,208
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	19710 State Route 534	Mount Vernon	Qwest		5,000	1,375	2,625		972	64,508
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	19710 State Route 534	Mount Vernon	Noel		189,680	650	1,200		972	197,888
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	50350 Hwy. 112	Joyce	Qwest		106,250	1,375	1,750		972	134,258
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	614 S. 3rd St.	Dayton		1200					972	8,208
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	Qwest		44,091	1,938	3,750		972	144,099
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	Pocket		321,353	850	1,812		972	351,593
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	Noel		339,915	650	1,400		972	355,323
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center	Qwest		19,594	2,139	2,325		972	68,302
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center	Sawtooth		27,691	1,055	2,035		972	65,959
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	16800 16th Dr. N.E.	Marysville	Noel		134,400	650	1,200		972	142,608
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	16800 16th Dr. N.E.	Marysville	Qwest		156,679	1,185	1,475		972	174,787
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd ier)	625 Keasey St.	Lyle		845					972	(4,572)
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	445 Williams Street	Mossyrock		950					972	(792)
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	2580 Montesano Street S.	Westport		750					972	(7,992)
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	294715 Hwy. 101	Quilcene	Qwest		18,109	1,313	1,500		972	37,117
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd ier)	2630 So. Hillhurst Road	Ridgefield		500					972	(16,992)
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	29000 NE 150th St.	Duvall	Qwest		95,500	3,125	4,635		972	227,368
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	29000 NE 150th St.	Duvall	Noel		108,800	650	1,400		972	124,208
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake	Qwest		44,091	1,938	3,750		972	144,099
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake	Pocket		325,375	850	1,812		972	355,615
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake	Noel		339,915	650	1,400		972	355,323
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd ier)	500 S. 3rd	Cathlamet		650					972	(11,592)
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	500 S Third	Cathlamet		650					972	(11,592)
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd ier)	516 Silverbrook Road	Randle		1050					972	2,808

The sites which do not have access to broadband marked in gray have an estimated T-1 cost shown. In the case of Colville, they currently have multiple T-1 lines resulting in more than \$3,600 per month expense for access to state government networks. This expense would be reduced under the proposed project by more than 50%. The result of this reduction is the ability to preserve jobs or increase the number of jobs available in these rural communities. Using the table above the average cost savings on telecommunications, assuming they were to be able to afford the 10Mb and 30Mb services listed or the T-1 listed in the table would be \$106,836 per entity. This is an average price and includes the special construction charges. If we take 60% of the value to reduce the affect of unusually large special construction charges, the value of the 3 year savings per anchor site is \$64,101. If we multiply that number by 285 sites, the total estimated savings would be, \$18,268,956. This number is a bit of a stretch in that the entities don't have broadband because they can't afford the expense. Without help these sites would not have broadband during the 3 years. If we compare the T-1 expenses the savings are much smaller, but how do you compare the savings of the T-1 which is on average \$1,200 per site per year resulting in a 3 year savings of \$342,000 but does not account for multiple T-1s to a facility or the lost opportunity of sharing servers, administration and infrastructure as explained below. However, even the average T-1 cost compared is still a savings with the end result being an increase in available service of 66 times the T-1 capacity offering a cost avoidance for the future as well as a cost saving for today.

The second area of cost savings, specifically mentioned in many of the letters of support from counties is the ability to provide new services. Stevens County can provide Ferry County with a virtual server instance of the local Property tax GIS server. This will result in an annual savings of \$65,000 annually or \$195,000 over the 3 year period. This cost reduction comes from licensing and software maintenance contracts that each county currently has to pay for by hosting its own individual server for this software. The ability of the counties to share the server and licensing allows for them to reduce administration expenses, save on hardware and software maintenance expenses to vendors. These savings allow them to offer new services in the communities rather than pay for duplicate hardware and software. This story can be repeated in Yakima, Columbia, Whatcom and Skagit counties. This is one specific example of an application. There are more of these examples across the state.

Q 11 5376 NoaNet: Level of need other grant Involvement

Request:

You are involved in other Round 2 BTOP applications- please summarize involvement in these as well as any BIP applications. Specifically, with regard to ID#'s 5183, 5601, 1768, 1854, 7158, 5818, 7660, 7693. Also, are you involved with 4168?

Answer:

This BTOP Middle Mile application was designed to work cooperatively with other efforts across the state in multiple programs. Specifically, in addition to other middle mile applications NoaNet is working with Clallam County Public Utility District #1 in support of SMART Grid activities including support of Department of Energy Funding Opportunity No. DE-FOA-0000058. The core broadband extensions included in this broadband grant will enable use of the DOE SMART Grid technology by completing middle mile infrastructure required to fully realize the benefit of the SMART Grid through the Clallam PUD service area. We are also working with Franklin Public Utility District, Energy Northwest, Yakama Power, a wholly owned utility of the Yakama Nation, and Port Angeles City Light to support SMART Grid initiatives under the DOE program. The Consortium is working with the OPSCAN, a multijurisdictional interoperability project sponsored under the Department of Homeland Security grants program for first responder interoperability. This program operates in 10 western Washington counties currently. The broadband middle mile proposed will strengthen this \$15 million dollar federal grant and expand its reach to more rural areas while increasing the reach of broadband to underserved communities.

The Consortium is working closely with Washington State's K-20 Education Network created by legislation in 1996 to provide network and Internet services to 296 school districts, 34 community and technical colleges, 6 baccalaureates and the Washington State Library. The goal is to ensure that all school district buildings and libraries have access to broadband. This collaboration ensures that the current significant K-20 receipt of Federal Communications Commission, Universal Service Fund e-rate program funds are complimented and further maximize the value of the e-rate federal support to schools and libraries through the combination of the grant and the e-rate program. In addition, the WSL has been working with the Gates Foundation to secure \$1.5 million in funding to support the goals of broadband to every library in WA. The Consortium is working with the Association of Washington Public Hospital Districts (AWPHD) to implement the RHC Pilot Program WC Docket No. 02-60 grant through the extension of broadband to rural hospitals furthering the goals of the FCC RHC Pilot Program.

Additionally we worked with grant ID#5212 and 5158 for PCC and SBA projects within the Yakama Valley area to support the area with both broadband connectivity through CCI but also to provide computing facilities and adoption programs for the area. We recognize the importance of not only the broadband infrastructure but the educational opportunities that have to come with it in order to change the current economic reality of this depressed area.

In relation to specific BTOP and BIP middle and last mile applications. The NoaNet application grant #1768 was an award from BTOP round 1. This award is highly integrated and this application fills in gaps where the community was not able to identify

matching funds in time to be included into round 1 application process. This application is a compliment and builds on the award of grant #1768. Likewise grant #1854 is a last mile project awarded in round 1 that is supported by this grant application. The areas do not overlap but do interconnect and allow for higher capacity services to be provided reliably into the grant funded area of round 1. Grant ID #5183 is a BIP last mile grant application by the Yakama Nation. This application worked closely with the Yakama Nation to provide middle service to support the last mile application. The combination of the 2 applications together will enable services to the primarily Native and Hispanic American populations of that economically depressed area. We have 5 primary points of interconnection to allow for a very robust last mile project to be provided which will enable utility, public safety, education and end user service opportunities to be expanded and offered to a historically underserved area and population. The applications have been prepared such that there is no overlapping infrastructure to be built, each grant will meet and specified locations and provide service to each other. Grant ID# 5601 is a middle mile application by XO Communications which goes from Chicago to Seattle. In the state of Washington it will overbuild existing facilities of several carriers. We have referenced the grant but do not have any relationship to the grant. It is a multi-state grant and we did not want to be a hindrance to a grant that may have value to another state. We however have no direct involvement in this grant. The grant ID#7158 is a last mile project supported by this grant application. We have designed the grant to compliment the last mile build out and to provide the strongest possible interconnection arrangements to ensure high capacity services into the last mile proposed service areas. There is no overlap of areas other than interconnection points. Grant ID# 5818 is a last mile BIP grant we have coordinated with to allow for points of interconnection. The grant is a wireless wide area application which is in a very rough terrain area with very high risk. We have no involvement other than agreement to points of interconnect should the grant be awarded. Grant ID# 7660 and 7693 are last mile grants submitted by Inland Telephone. We coordinated with these grant applications to ensure there was no overlap and that the middle mile components would compliment the needs of the last mile build out. We have agreed to interconnect points and scopes to ensure there are no build overlaps.

Grant ID#4168 appears to be a round 1 application in Georgia; we were not involved in this application.

CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations before completing this form. Signature on this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under 15 CFR Part 28, "New Restrictions on Lobbying." The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the Department of Commerce determines to award the covered transaction, grant, or cooperative agreement.

LOBBYING

As required by Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, and implemented at 15 CFR Part 28, for persons entering into a grant, cooperative agreement or contract over \$100,000 or a loan or loan guarantee over \$150,000 as defined at 15 CFR Part 28, Sections 28.105 and 28.110, the applicant certifies that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure occurring on or before October 23, 1996, and of not less than \$11,000 and not more than \$110,000 for each such failure occurring after October 23, 1996.

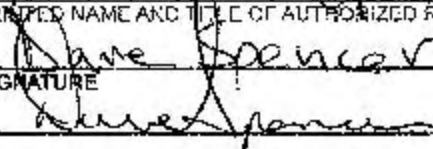
As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I hereby certify that the applicant will comply with the above applicable certification.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

In any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure occurring on or before October 23, 1996, and of not less than \$11,000 and not more than \$110,000 for each such failure occurring after October 23, 1996.

NAME OF APPLICANT Northwest Open Access Network	AWARD NUMBER AND/OR PROJECT NAME 5376
PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE Dave Spencer, COO	
SIGNATURE 	DATE 5/21/10

CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations before completing this form. Signature on this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under 15 CFR Part 28, 'New Restrictions on Lobbying.' The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the Department of Commerce determines to award the covered transaction, grant, or cooperative agreement.

LOBBYING

As required by Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, and implemented at 15 CFR Part 28, for persons entering into a grant, cooperative agreement or contract over \$100,000 or a loan or loan guarantee over \$150,000 as defined at 15 CFR Part 28, Sections 28.105 and 28.110, the applicant certifies that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form--11, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure occurring on or before October 23, 1996, and of not less than \$11,000 and not more than \$110,000 for each such failure occurring after October 23, 1996.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that

In any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form--11, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure occurring on or before October 23, 1996, and of not less than \$11,000 and not more than \$110,000 for each such failure occurring after October 23, 1996.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I hereby certify that the applicant will comply with the above applicable certification.

NAME OF APPLICANT	AWARD NUMBER AND/OR PROJECT NAME
Northwest Open Access Network	5376
PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE	
Dave Spencer	
SIGNATURE	DATE
Dave Spencer	5/21/10

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs

OMB Approval No. 4040-0008
Expiration Date 07/30/2010

NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ 1,027,242.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,027,242.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$ 2,250,722.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,250,722.00
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$ 7,506,240.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 7,506,240.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$ 21,573.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 21,573.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
7. Site work	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
8. Demolition and removal	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
9. Construction	\$ 52,903,256.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 52,903,256.00
10. Equipment	\$ 15,239,344.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 15,239,344.00
11. Miscellaneous	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 54,000.00
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1- 11)	\$ 79,002,377.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 79,002,377.00
13. Contingencies	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 79,002,377.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 79,002,377.00
15. Project (program) income	\$	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 79,002,377.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 79,002,377.00
FEDERAL FUNDING			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 63.37 % Enter the resulting Federal share.			\$ 55,280,797.00



May 25, 2010

Mr. Lawrence Strickling
Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

Re: State of Washington Broadband Consortium, ID #5376 Application

Dear Mr. Strickling:

Tri County Economic Development District is writing in support of the State of Washington Broadband Consortium application for broadband infrastructure for the fiber optic backbone from Okanogan County to Pend Oreille County in northeastern Washington.

Tri County Economic Development District coordinated efforts to secure letters of support from anchor institutions, businesses, and other organizations for the application. I just reviewed these letters again and would like to share some common themes and observations with you regarding the service needs in northeastern Washington.

1. The entities addressed the sporadic and unreliable nature of the existing service.
 - For example, businesses are concerned about how the service will “time out” before transaction is completed because of the speed and that often times the files are too large to send or receive.
2. The entities have not articulated details around their service, because they “take what they can get” for a price they can “stomach.”
 - Smaller organizations and businesses rely on DSL, cable and wireless services for access because it is available and the only choice in most areas of the region.
 - Broadband service is mostly used by the larger organizations such as Stevens County, School Districts, Hospitals, and the Community College through participation in a network or shared arrangement for broadband service. Very few organizations or businesses have stand alone broadband service because it is cost prohibitive to obtain, where and when it is available.

BUSINESS & FINANCE ASSISTANCE

- For example, the Tri County Economic Development District just relocated our offices and considered upgrading our technology. We currently pay approximately \$60.00 per month for a 7 mg DSL service. The quoted price for a T 1 line in the new facility was \$450.00 per month for service.
 - Another example of how the lack of broadband technology impacts this area is some recent work with Eastern Washington University on a Community Indicators project. This project is a website that contains all the indicator data in a user friendly format. During the course of the development of the website, it became apparent that in order for the website to function properly a provision needed to be made for the website to accommodate dial-up service so users in the outlying areas could access the website and data.
3. The entities view high speed connectivity provided by broadband infrastructure as a necessary requirement to do business in the 21st century.
- City and County governments increasingly rely on connectivity to perform daily activities such as providing e-government services, communicating and sharing information with other government agencies at all levels.
 - Businesses now rely on connectivity for their invoicing, banking, and other basic business activities. Connectivity is essential for those businesses that rely on the World Wide Web to conduct business in global markets.
4. The entities view broadband infrastructure as critical to the future economic success of the region. Thousands of dollars have been spent to study, plan and understand the technology needs of the region in the past ten or so years. Sadly the conclusions remain much the same.
- The geographic distance and geography of the region make it difficult for service providers to justify a business model to cover the costs of installing the backbone infrastructure.
 - Sparse population makes it difficult to aggregate the demand for service which in turn is a challenge to the business model of service providers who need to show a return on investment.
 - Significant financial investment in technology infrastructure is needed and without this investment the region will continue to struggle with economic competitiveness and growth.

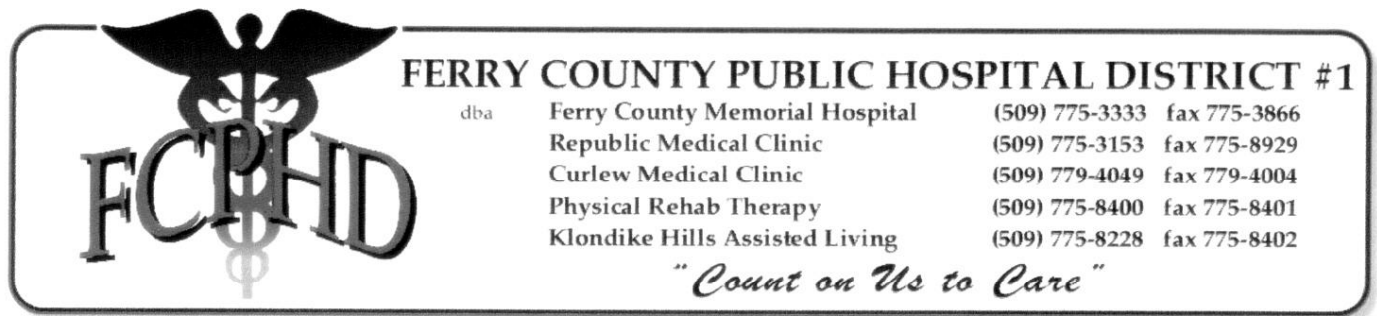
Tri County Economic Development District and the many partners and supporters of the eastern Washington Broadband Infrastructure application urge your support of the application to provide a fiber optic backbone for northeastern Washington.

Sincerely,

/s/ Leslie Jones

Leslie Jones
Executive Director

BUSINESS & FINANCE ASSISTANCE



March 8, 2010

Mr. Lawrence Strickling
 Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
 National Telecommunications and Information Administration
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 1401 Constitution Ave. NW
 Washington, DC 20230

Re: Broadband Telecommunications Infrastructure for N.E. Washington State
 NoaNet application, BTOP)

Dear Mr. Strickling:

Ferry County Public Hospital District #1 supports the Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet) application for broadband funding for Pend Oreille, Stevens and Ferry counties. The limitation of our current bandwidth infrastructure makes it difficult to unite rural primary care to urban specialist care. This program will be effective at combining existing access and technologies with appropriate broadband infrastructure to connect our healthcare providers in this currently underserved rural N.E. region of Washington State and enable us to call upon medical service specialty providers in the urban areas of the state, country, or world.

Broadband infrastructure is critical to the success and viability of Ferry County from a medical and economic perspective. High speed telecommunications has become a necessity for medical, academic, government and public safety services, and businesses to operate. The limitation of our current infrastructure makes it difficult to be successful. A few of our businesses and residents are still on dial-up which is obsolete; many do (as we) have access to limited bandwidth however it is slow and unreliable. The hospitals current up-load/down-load is 1.2 Mb. 98.2 Mb less than optimal.

Medical services cannot up-load or down-load critical medical data and imaging information with essential consistency and speed. When the bandwidth system is down, it is down (no redundancy) and there is no way to send life saving information anywhere it may be needed in a timely manner. Redundancy increases stability and availability for networks and internet resources.

NoaNet is proposing to run fiber east/west from Pend Oreille County, Stevens County, through Ferry County to Okanogan County and its broadband infrastructure. This project will create community distribution loops to anchor institutions like our hospital and clinics, the school and libraries. These distribution loops will then be in a position to provide technology providers with the opportunity to expand services to organizations, businesses and services.

Ferry County Public Hospital District supports the availability of this viable, robust infrastructure service in our county. The bandwidth communications to be provided by this project will enable us to:

- Digitize existing medical records
- Network resources required for telemedicine
- Provide virtual access to healthcare specialists unavailable in local area
- Transfer and exchange information between healthcare facilities
- Provide access to online health education programs
- Enhance the utilization of existing technologies

Ferry County Public Hospital District #1 endorses this project and would be open to assisting NoaNet seek additional financing for IT infrastructure for our county.

Sincerely,



Ron O'Callahan
Administrator

cc:

Ms Julie Abernethy
Ferry County Economic Development Specialist
Tri-County Economic Development
90 N Clark Ave.
Republic, WA 99166



NCRL

North Central Regional Library

March 9, 2010

Lawrence Strickling
Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Assistant Secretary Strickling,

I am writing on behalf of Northwest Open Access Network's (NoaNet) application to the NTIA National Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP). The North Central Regional Library supports their proposed efforts to build core broadband capabilities in Ferry, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, and Stevens Counties.

The North Central Regional Library (NCRL) is an inter-county rural library district providing public library services to 241,500 persons (2008 population estimate) in Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, and Okanogan Counties. This rural and agricultural 14,947 square-mile library district is only slightly smaller than the combined area of Massachusetts (10,555 square miles) and Connecticut (5,543 square miles) and comprises $\frac{1}{4}$ of Washington State's land surface area.

The Republic Library, a member of the North Central Regional Library, is located in Ferry County and will serve as an anchor institution for this project. The core broadband infrastructure established by this project will benefit the Republic library by providing stable, high speed internet access. We rely on the internet to operate our integrated library system (ILS). Internet access at the Republic Library is slow, sporadic, unstable, and does not adequately support our integrated library system (ILS). When the internet is working, at times it can take 3-5 minutes to scan a book for checkout, with the result that our ILS is ineffective. Many residents of Ferry County depend on the Republic Library for free access to the internet. The internet is frequently unavailable, making our ILS useless and eliminating free internet access for the public. Our current internet service does not allow us to implement programs that attract teens to libraries, including computer gaming. Some valuable internet applications, including video conferencing and distance learning are unavailable with our current internet access. NoaNet's proposal eliminates the problems created by insufficient bandwidth and supports new library programs and services.

We applaud NoaNet's leadership in seeking creative partnerships to better serve the needs of North Central Washington communities. We look forward to being part of this important project.

Sincerely,

Dan Howard
Director of Public Services

BTOP Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Community Anchor Institution and Network Points of Interest Detail Template

Please complete the Anchor Institution Details worksheet by providing information on all Community Anchor Institutions that will be directly connected by the proposed network as necessary. All Community Anchor Institutions should be given a type from the specification. A Community Anchor Institution is considered a minority-serving institution if it is a post-secondary educational institution with enrollment of minority students exceeding 50% of its total enrollment. The "Project Role" column only requires a word or two, or a short phrase, not a detailed explanation of the role of project partners and community anchor institution provided in the essay portions of the application.

Please complete the Points of Interest worksheet by providing information on all points of interest. Points of interest include, but are not limited to, interconnection (passive, non-environmentally controlled points of interconnection, e.g., fiber optic points, may be excluded), collocation facilities, central offices, head ends, and other core facilities, network access points to last mile service providers, Internet peering points, etc. For each point of interest you may provide either a street address or geocoordinates (latitude and longitude). You must provide detail on what the point of interest is, whether it is already existing or will be created by the proposed project. Where more than one facility type applies, select the most appropriate facility type. For example, if a central office houses a point of interconnection, select central office as the facility type, or if a cell site is located on a tower, select tower as the facility type. The "Interconnection Available at the Facility" field should be Yes if interconnection to the proposed network is available at that location, otherwise No. The brief description field is optional and may be used to convey a better understanding of what the facility is. You may use the space at the bottom of the table to provide additional notes, if desired.

The data provided via this template will be subject to automated processing. Applicants are therefore required to provide this upload as an Excel file, and not to convert it to a PDF or other format for upload. Additionally, applicants should not modify the format of this file.

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BTOP CCI Community Anchor Institutions Detail Template

Title: **State of Washington Broadband Consortium**
 Easy Grants ID: **5376**

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
HQ		191 Otto St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Grays Harbor - Ilwaco Learning Center		118 Lake St SE	Ilwaco	WA	98624	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Peninsula - Port Hadlock		201 W. Patison St.	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Peninsula - Port Townsend		701 Water Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Buena Headstart		801 Buena Road	Buena	WA	98921	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Chimicum Creek Primary		313 Ness Corner Road	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
NorthWest Maritime Center		431 Water Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Tieton Headstart		807 S.Tieton Ave.	Tieton	WA	98947	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Toppenish Headstart		403 South Juniper Street	Toppenish	WA	98948	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Wapato Headstart		1240 Campbell Road	Wapato	WA	98951	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
White Swan Head Start		61 Rodeo Drive	White Swan	WA	98952	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Fairgrounds Govt center		172 S Wynn	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Landfill		3501 W 18th	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Corp Yard - City Light		1703 S B St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
WWTP		1509 Columbia	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
E street		1022 S E St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Senior Cntr		328 E 7th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
William Shore Pool		1901 W 4th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Parks Mntc		3127 W 18th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Cemetary Chapel		2700 S Milwaukee Dr.	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Marine Terminal		2007 S O St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
P.A.H.S.		304 E Park Ave	Port Angeles	WA	98362	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Scrivner PS		300 E Scrivner	Port Angeles	WA	98362	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
CSO P.S. 1		5th St & N St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wolverton Park		825 W 11th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Public Housing		Community Anchor Institution
N Olympic Youth Cntr		201 W 1st St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Key City Playhouse		1128 Lawrence Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Pope Marine Building		100 Madison Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
City Pink House		1256 Lawrence Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
City Shop		1818 Beech Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Courthouse		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Mountain View Commons		1919 Blaine Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Public Housing		Community Anchor Institution
City Hall		250 Madison St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Waste Water Plant Office		5210 Kuhn Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
City Waste Water Plant		5300 Kuhn Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Castlehill DCD		623 Sheridan St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Castlehill Public Works		623 Sheridan St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
City Compost Facility		630 County Landfill Road	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Northeast Tri-County Health District		240 E Dominion Ave	Colville	WA	99114	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Mount Carmel Hospital			Colville	WA	99114	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Port Hadlock Medical Care		121 Oak Rd Bay Rd	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Castlehill Public Health		623 Sheridan St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Castlehill Environmental Health		623 Sheridan St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Downtown Clinic		1136 Water Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Home Health and Hospice		2500 West Sims Way	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Main Campus		834 Sheridan	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Medical Offices		915 Sheridan	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
South County Clinic		294843 U.S. 101	Quilcene	WA	98376	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Bainbridge Municipal		10255 NE Valley Rd	Bainbridge	WA	98110	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Kittitas District		700 E 1st St	Cle Elum	WA	98922	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Northwest Justice Project		132 W 1st AvE	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens County Prosecutor		215 S Oak St	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens District		215 S Oak St	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens Juvenile		215 S Oak St	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens Superior		215 S Oak St	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens County Clerk		215 S Oak St, Rm 206	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Cosmopolis Municipal		1101 1st St	Cosmopolis	WA	98537	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Kalispel Tribal Court		22 Camas Flat Rd	Cusick	WA	99119	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
George Municipal		102 Richmond Ave	George	WA	98848	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Evergreen District		14414 179th Ave SE	Monroe	WA	98272	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille County Clerk		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille CLL		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille County Prosecutor		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille District		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille Juvenile		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille Superior		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Orting Municipal		401 Washington Ave SE	Orting	WA	98360	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson County Clerk		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson CLL		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson County Prosecutor		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson District		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson Juvenile		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson Superior		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry County Prosecutor		350 E Delaware Ave	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry District		350 E Delaware Ave	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry Juvenile		350 E Delaware Ave	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry Superior		350 E Delaware Ave	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry County Clerk		350 E Delaware Ave #4	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Sedro Woolley Municipal		325 Metcafe St	Sedro Woolley	WA	98284	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Six Rivers Community Mediation Services		1113 Kelly Ave	The Dalles	OR	97058	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Tulalip Tribal Court		6103 31st Ave NE	Tulalip	WA	98271	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Tulalip Tribal Police Department		6103 31st Ave NE	Tulalip	WA	98271	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Kalispel Legal Department Office		1981 N LeClerc Rd	Usk	WA	99180	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Kalispel Public Safety Department		3292 N LeClerc Rd	Usk	WA	99180	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Wapato Municipal		205 S Simcoe Ave	Wapato	WA	98951	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Westport Municipal		506 North Montesano St	Westport	WA	98595	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Zillah Municipal		111 7th St	Zillah	WA	98953	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Zillah Library		109 7th St	Zillah	WA	98953	Library		
Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention		103 Hagara	Aberdeen	WA	98520	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Almira Elementary School		310 S. 3rd St.	Almira	WA	99103	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Columbia Crest Elementary School		24503 State Route 706 E	Ashford	WA	98304	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Basin City Elementary		303 Bailie Blvd.	Basin City	WA	99343	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Esquire Hills Elementary School		2650 NE Carlson Rd Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Jackson Park Elementary School		2900 Austin Dr Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98312	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cottonwood Elementary School		330 Foster Rd Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Green Mountain Elementary School		3860 Boundary Trail NW Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98312	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Pinecrest Elementary School		5530 Pine Rd NE Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Tracyton Elementary		5550 Tracyton Blvd, Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Woodlands Elementary School		7420 Central Valley Rd Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Brinnon School		46 Schoolhouse Road	Brinnon	WA	98320	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Centerville Elementary		2315 Centerville Hwy	Centerville		98613	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Gess Elementary		E 405 Lincoln	Chewelah	WA	99109	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Jenkins Senior High		E. 702 Lincoln	Chewelah	WA	99109	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Home Link Alternative		W 106 Lincoln	Chewelah	WA	99109	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Jenkins Middle School		W. 106 Lincoln	Chewelah	WA	99109	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Chimacum High School		91 West Valley Rd	Chimacum	WA	98325	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Clallam Bay High & Elementary		16933 Hwy 112	Clallam Bay	WA	98326	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cle Elum-Roslyn High School		2692 State Route 903	Cle Elum	WA	98922	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Walter Strome Middle School		2694 State Route 903	Cle Elum	WA	98922	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cle Elum-Roslyn Elementary		2696 State Route 903	Cle Elum	WA	98922	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Fort Colville Elementary		1212 E Ivy Ave	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Colville Senior High School		154 Highway 20 E	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Columbia Virtual Academy - colville		217 South Hofstetter Street	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Aster Elementary		225 Hofstetter St.	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Hofstetter Elementary		640 N Hofstetter St.	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Colville Junior High School		990 S Cedar St.	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cosmopolis Elementary School		1439 Fourth Street	Cosmopolis	WA	98537	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Marcus Whitman-Cowiche Elementary		1181 Thompson Rd	Cowiche	WA	98923	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Highland JH / HS		17000 Summitview Rd	Cowiche	WA	98923	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Boistfort Elementary		983 Boistfort Road	Curtis	WA	98538	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Bess Herian Elementary		305 Monumental Way	Cusick	WA	99119	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cusick Jr Sr High School		305 Monumental Way	Cusick	WA	99119	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Harrah Elementary School		3861 Harrah Rd.	Harrah	WA	98933	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Columbia High and Elementary		4961b Hunters Shop rd	Hunters	WA	99137	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Selkirk Jr-Sr High		10372 Highway 31	Ione	WA	99139	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls Elementary School		E 225 8th St.	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls Homelink		W 105 11th St.	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls Middle School		W 105 11th St.	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls High School		1275 Juniper St	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Mt. Pilchuck Elementary School		12806 20th ST NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cavelero Mid High School		2908 113th Ave NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Lake Stevens Sr High School		2908 113th Ave NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Highland Elementary		3220 113th Avenue NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Sunnycrest Elementary School		3411 99th Ave. N.E	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Lind Elementary School		206 W 3rd St	Lind	WA	99341	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Lind Jr Sr High		N 507 E Street	Lind	WA	99341	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Lyle Middle/High School		625 Keasey Avenue	Lyle	WA	98635	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Mabton District Office		306 N. Main St	Mabton	WA	98935	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Mabton Middle School		450 North St	Mabton	WA	98935	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Vocational Building		552 N. Main St	Mabton	WA	98935	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Artz-Fox Elementary		805 Washington	Mabton	WA	98935	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kendall Elementary		7547 Kendall Road, Maple Falls, WA 98266	Maple Falls	WA	98266	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Selkirk Elementary		219 Park Avenue	Metaline Falls	WA	99153	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Stratton Elementary		1201 West 5th Street	Newport	WA	99156	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Newport Alternative High School		1302 W 5th Street	Newport	WA	99156	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Newport High School		1400 W 5th Street	Newport	WA	99156	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Sadie Halstead Middle School		331 S Calispel Ave.	Newport	WA	99156	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Paterson Elementary School		51409 W. Prior Rd.	Paterson	WA	99345	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Port Townsend High School		1500 Van Ness St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Grant Street Elementary		1637 Grant St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Mountain View Elementary		1919 Blaine Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Blue Heron Middle School		3939 San Juan Av	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Port Townsend School District		450 Fir St Lincoln Bldg	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Republic Elementary School		30306 E Highway 20	Republic	WA	99166	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Republic Junior High		30306 E Highway 20	Republic	WA	99166	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Republic Senior HS/Parent Partner		30306 E Highway 20	Republic	WA	99166	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Ritzville High School		209 E Wellsandt Avenue	Ritzville	WA	99169	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
H.E.A.R.T. High School		10140 Highway 12 SW	Rochester	WA	98579	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Rochester Middle School		9937 Highway 12 SW	Rochester	WA	98579	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Samish Elementary School		23953 Prairie Rd	Sedro Woolley	WA	98284	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Job Corps		24852 Hub Drive	Sedro Woolley	WA	98284	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
West Side Alternative High School		10120 Frontier Place NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Special Services/Food Services		10126 Frontier PI Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Central Kitsap Junior High School		10130 Frontier Place NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
New Frontier Junior High		10150 Frontier PI Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Transportation Facility		10170 Frontier PI Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
"Lighthouse" Classroom Facility		10332 Frontier PI Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Ridgetop Junior High School*		10600 Hillsboro Dr NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Silver Ridge Elementary School*		10622 Hillsboro Dr NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Emerald Heights Elementary School		1260 NW Pinnacle Ct Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cougar Valley Elementary School		13200 Olympic View Dr Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Central Kitsap High School		3700 Anderson Hill Rd Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Science Kit Warehouse		3790 Anderson Hill Rd Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Clear Creek Elementary School		3999 NWSunde Rd Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Klahowya Secondary School		7607 Newberry Hill Rd Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Silverdale Elementary School		9100 Dickey Rd NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Facilities and Maintenance Building		9102 Dickey Rd NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
JW/Administration Building		9210 Silvderale Way Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Seabeck Property		Larson Lane	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Parent Partner Program		500 N 1st	Springdale	WA	99173	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Mary Walker High School/Alternative HS		500 N 4th St.	Springdale	WA	99173	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Springdale Academy		500 N 4th St.	Springdale	WA	99173	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Springdale Elementary		500 N 4th St.	Springdale	WA	99173	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Starbuck School		717 TUCANNON ST	STARBUCK	WA	99359	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Tieton Intermediate School		711 Franklin Rd.	Tieton	WA	98947	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Trout Lake School		2310 Hwy 141	Trout Lake	WA	98650	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Mount Pleasant Elementary School		152 Marble Rd.	Washougal	WA	98671	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wellpinit Alliance High School		6231 OLD SCHOOL RD	WELLPINIT	WA	99040	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wellpinit Elem/HS		6232 OLD SCHOOL RD	Wellpinit	WA	99040	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wellpinit Middle School		6233 OLD SCHOOL RD	Wellpinit	WA	99040	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Ocosta Junior - Senior High		2580 Montesano Street South	Westport	WA	98595	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wishram High And Elementary Schl		135 Bunn Street	Wishram	WA	98673	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Ashford		30205 SR 706	Ashford	WA	98304	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Burbank Heights Library		875 Lake Road	Burbank	WA	99323	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Chewelah Public Library		307 East Clay Ave	Chewelah	WA	99109	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Clallam Bay Branch Library		16990 Hwy 112	Clallam Bay	WA	98326	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Colville Public Library		195 South Oak	Colville	WA	99114	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Elbe		54011 - 180th St. Court E.	Elbe	WA	98330	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Ellensburg Public Library		209 North Ruby Street	Ellensburg	WA	98926	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Hoodsport Timberland Library		N. 40 Schoolhouse Hill Rd.	Hoodsport	WA	98548	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Hunters Public Library		5014 Columbia River Rd., Bldg. #11	Hunters	WA	99137	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Ione Public Library		210 Blackwell, Suite 1	Ione	WA	99139	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Lake Stevens Library		1804 Main St.	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Library		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Metalines Community Library		302 Park St	Metaline Falls	WA	99153	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Newport Public Library		116 S Washington Avenue	Newport	WA	99156	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Packwood Timberland Library		109 W. Main St.	Packwood	WA	98361	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Port Townsend Public Library		1220 Lawrence Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Sedro-Woolley Public Library		802 Ball Avenue	Sedro-Woolley	WA	98284	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Spokane Valley Library		12004 E. Main Avenue	Spokane Valley	WA	99206	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Springdale Library Station (new branch library)		204 N. 2nd St.	Springdale	WA	99173	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Yakama Tribal Library		100 Spilyay Loop	Toppenish	WA	98948	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Service Center		37 Jade Ave.	Walla Walla	WA	99362	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Westport Timberland Library		101 E Harms Ave	Westport	WA	98595	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Buena Library		813 Buena Road	Zillah	WA	98953	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Fay Bainbridge		15446 Sunrise Dr NE	Bainbridge	WA	98110	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Maryhill		50 Hwy 97	Goldendale	WA	98620	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Fort Flagler		10541 Flagler Rd	Nordland	WA	98358	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Old Fort Townsend		1370 Old Fort Townsend Rd	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Fort Worden		200 Battery Way	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Marine Science Center		532 Battery Way	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Kitsap Memorial		202 NE Park St	Poulsbo	WA	98370	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Scenic Beach		9565 Scenic Beach Rd NW	Seabeck	WA	98380	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Columbia Plateau Trail Central		100 SW Main	Washtucna	WA	98673	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Twin Harbors		3120 State Route 105 South	Westport	WA	98595	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Brinnon Fire		272 Schoolhouse Road	Brinnon	WA	98320	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Chimacum Fire		9193 Rhody Drive	Chimacum	WA	98325	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
College Place FireDept.		629 South College Avenue	College place	WA	99324	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens County Communications		270 E Birch Avenue	Colville	WA	99114	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Regional Dispatch Center		1103 Hunley Rd	Naval Base Kitsap	WA	98315	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille Sheriff's Office		331 South Garden Avenue	Newport	WA	99156	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Capital Communications (CAPCOM)		2703 Pacific Avenue SE	Olympia	WA	98501	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
City Hall - Court House-Sheriff		321 E Fifth St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
PA Fire Station		102 E 5th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Sheriff's Office (JCSO)		79 Elkins Road	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
East Jefferson Fire		706 Harrison	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
City Police		1919 Blaine Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry County E-911		175 N Jefferson	Republic	WA	99166	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
City of Snohomish - City Police Department		230 Maple Ave, Snohomish, WA 98290	Snohomish	WA	98926	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
E9-1-1 Emergency Communications		1620 N Rebecca Street	Spokane		99202	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Yakama Power		111 Fort Road	Toppenish	WA	98948	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Indianola Community Center		9200 Northeast Shore Drive	Indianola	WA	98342	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Olalla Community Center		12970 Olalla Valley Rd, Olalla	Olalla	WA	98359	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
IEL - Republic		970 S. Clark St.	Republic	WA	99166	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Clark College		18700 SE Mill Plain Blvd.	Washougal	WA	98672	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Boat Haven		2601 Washington Stree	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Point Hudson		375 Hudson Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens CLL		215 S Oak St, Courthouse Annex	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
East Whatcom Regional Resource Center		7547 Kendall Road (just placeholder)	Maple Falls	WA	98266	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Quilcene School		294715 Hwy 101	Quilcene	WA	98376	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Amanda Park Timberland Library		6118 U.S. Highway 101	Amanda Park	WA	98526	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Bainbridge Island Library		1270 Madison N.	Bainbridge Island	WA	98110	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Bainbridge Island Library		1271 Madison N.	Bainbridge Island	WA	98110	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Basin City Library		50-A N. Canal Blvd.	Basin City	WA	99343	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Benton City Library		810 Horne Road	Benton City	WA	99320	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Camas Public Library		625 NE Fourth Ave.	Camas	WA	98607	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Kalispel Valley Library		107 1st Ave	Cusick	WA	99119	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Harrah Library		21 East Pioneer Street	Harrah	WA	98933	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls Public Library		605 Meyers St	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Little Boston Library		31980 Little Boston Rd. NE	Kingston	WA	98346	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Kitsap Regional Library - Manchester		8067 Main St. Manchester	Manchester	WA	98353	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Monroe Library		1070 Village Way	Monroe	WA	98272	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Lakeside Community Library		6176 Hwy 291	Nine Mile Falls	WA	99026	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Tribal Library		2851 Lower Elwha Rd	Port Angeles	WA	98363	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson County Rural Library		620 Cedar Avenue	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Tieton Library		418 Maple Street	Tieton	WA	98947	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Toppenish Library		3240 Fort Road	Toppenish	WA	98948	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Touchet Community Library		161 Hanson Road	Touchet	WA	99360	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Wapato Library		119 East 3rd Street,	Wapato	WA	98951	Library		Community Anchor Institution
West Richland Library		3803 W. Van Giesen	West Richland	WA	99353	Library		Community Anchor Institution
White Swan Library		391 1st Street,	White Swan	WA	98952	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Stillaguamish Tribal Center		3310 Smokey Point Dr., Arlington WA	Arlington	WA	98223	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Nooksack Tribal Office		5016 Mt Baker Hwy., Deming WA	Deming	WA	98244	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Skagit Tribal Center		25959 Community Plaza Way, Sedro Woolley WA	Sedro-Woolley	WA	98284	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Tulalip Data Services		8732 27th Ave NE, Tulalip, WA 98271	Tulalip	WA	98271	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
SKFR Station		8696 Olalla Valley Rd	Port Orchard	wa	98366	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
SKFR Station		5770 SE Nelson Rd	Port Orchard	wa	98366	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
SKFR Station		4058 State Highway 3	Port Orchard	wa	98366	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
CKFR Administration Building		5300 NW Newberry Hill Road-Suite 101	Silverdale	wa	98383	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Station 41 - Meadowdale		7600 Old Military Road NE	Bremerton	wa	98311	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution

[illegible]

BTOP CCI Network Points of Interest Detail Template

Title: **State of Washington Broadband Consortium**
 Easy Grants ID: **5376**

Facility Type	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Longitude	Latitude	Interconnection Available at this Location	Status in Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	9200 Northeast Shore Drive	Indianola	WA	98342			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	12970 Olalla Valley Rd, Olalla	Olalla	WA	98359			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	970 S. Clark St.	Republic	WA	99166			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	18700 SE Mill Plain Blvd.	Washougal	WA	98672			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	2601 Washington Stree	Port Townsend	WA	98368			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	375 Hudson Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	215 S Oak St, Courthouse Annex	Colville	WA	99114			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	7547 Kendall Road (just placeholder)	Maple Falls	WA	98266			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	294715 Hwy 101	Quilcene	WA	98376			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	6118 U.S. Highway 101	Amanda Park	WA	98526			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1270 Madison N.	Bainbridge Island	WA	98110			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1271 Madison N.	Bainbridge Island	WA	98110			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	50-A N. Canal Blvd.	Basin City	WA	99343			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	810 Horne Road	Benton City	WA	99320			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	625 NE Fourth Ave.	Camas	WA	98607			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	107 1st Ave	Cusick	WA	99119			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	21 East Pioneer Street	Harrah	WA	98933			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	605 Meyers St	Kettle Falls	WA	99141			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	31980 Little Boston Rd. NE	Kingston	WA	98346			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	8067 Main St. Manchester	Manchester	WA	98353			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1070 Village Way	Monroe	WA	98272			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	6176 Hwy 291	Nine Mile Falls	WA	99026			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	2851 Lower Elwha Rd	Port Angeles	WA	98363			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	620 Cedar Avenue	Port Hadlock	WA	98339			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	418 Maple Street	Tieton	WA	98947			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	3240 Fort Road	Toppenish	WA	98948			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	161 Hanson Road	Touchet	WA	99360			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	119 East 3rd Street,	Wapato	WA	98951			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	3803 W. Van Giesen	West Richland	WA	99353			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	391 1st Street,	White Swan	WA	98952			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	3310 Smokey Point Dr., Arlington	Arlington	WA	98223			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	5016 Mt Baker Hwy., Deming WA	Deming	WA	98244			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	25959 Community Plaza Way, Sedro	Sedro-Woolley	WA	98284			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Collocation Facility	8732 27th Ave NE, Tulalip, WA 982	Tulalip	WA	98271			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	G2 Haven Heights Drive	Sequim	WA	98382			Yes	Existing - Applicant/Partner Owned
Connection to Service Provider	921 SW Washington St	Portland	OR	97205			Yes	Existing - Applicant/Partner Owned



March 22, 2010

Tony Tortorice
State CIO
Department of Information Services (DIS)
1110 Jefferson Street SE
Olympia, WA 98504-2445

Mr. Tortorice:

I'd like to clarify CenturyLink's intentions related to NoaNet's Round Two broadband stimulus application.

While CenturyLink will not participate as co-applicant or subrecipient in NoaNet's grant application, CenturyLink anticipates bidding on a contracting opportunity with DIS to provide ethernet transport services to 60+ rural schools and libraries within the company's most rural service territories.

This approach both is consistent with the company's ongoing history as a service provider to DIS, and helps further CenturyLink's long-standing goal of deploying broadband to rural communities across the state of Washington. CenturyLink, formerly CenturyTel and EMBARQ, began deploying broadband services to rural Washington as early as 1999. And while CenturyLink now covers nearly 30 percent of the state's landmass, including some of the most rural sections of the state, the company already has achieved 88% broadband deployment across its footprint. This is no small accomplishment, given the challenges of both the topography and the sparse population densities in the areas CenturyLink serves.

CenturyLink looks forward to working with DIS once the Round Two application is granted. Please feel free to contact me should you have questions.

Sincerely,

Tim Grigar
Vice President and General Manager
Washington and Oregon
Phone: 253-851-1450
Tim.Grigar@centurylink.com

BTOP Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Community Anchor Institution and Network Points of Interest Detail Template

Please complete the Anchor Institution Details worksheet by providing information on all Community Anchor Institutions that will be directly connected by the proposed network as necessary. All Community Anchor Institutions should be given a type from the specification. A Community Anchor Institution is considered a minority-serving institution if it is a post-secondary educational institution with enrollment of minority students exceeding 50% of its total enrollment. The "Project Role" column only requires a word or two, or a short phrase, not a detailed explanation of the role of project partners and community anchor institution provided in the essay portions of the application.

Please complete the Points of Interest worksheet by providing information on all points of interest. Points of interest include, but are not limited to, interconnection (passive, non-environmentally controlled points of interconnection, e.g., fiber optic points, may be excluded), collocation facilities, central offices, head ends, and other core facilities, network access points to last mile service providers, Internet peering points, etc. For each point of interest you may provide either a street address or geocoordinates (latitude and longitude). You must provide detail on what the point of interest is, whether it is already existing or will be created by the proposed project. Where more than one facility type applies, select the most appropriate facility type. For example, if a central office houses a point of interconnection, select central office as the facility type, or if a cell site is located on a tower, select tower as the facility type. The "Interconnection Available at the Facility" field should be Yes if interconnection to the proposed network is available at that location, otherwise No. The brief description field is optional and may be used to convey a better understanding of what the facility is. You may use the space at the bottom of the table to provide additional notes, if desired.

The data provided via this template will be subject to automated processing. Applicants are therefore required to provide this upload as an Excel file, and not to convert it to a PDF or other format for upload. Additionally, applicants should not modify the format of this file.

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BTOP CCI Community Anchor Institutions Detail Template

Title: **State of Washington Broadband Consortium**
 Easy Grants ID: **5376**

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
HQ		191 Otto St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Grays Harbor - Ilwaco Learning Center		118 Lake St SE	Ilwaco	WA	98624	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Peninsula - Port Hadlock		201 W. Patison St.	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Peninsula - Port Townsend		701 Water Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Buena Headstart		801 Buena Road	Buena	WA	98921	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Chimicum Creek Primary		313 Ness Corner Road	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
NorthWest Maritime Center		431 Water Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Tieton Headstart		807 S.Tieton Ave.	Tieton	WA	98947	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Toppenish Headstart		403 South Juniper Street	Toppenish	WA	98948	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Wapato Headstart		1240 Campbell Road	Wapato	WA	98951	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
White Swan Head Start		61 Rodeo Drive	White Swan	WA	98952	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Fairgrounds Govt center		172 S Wynn	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Landfill		3501 W 18th	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Corp Yard - City Light		1703 S B St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
WWTP		1509 Columbia	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
E street		1022 S E St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Senior Cntr		328 E 7th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
William Shore Pool		1901 W 4th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Parks Mntc		3127 W 18th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Cemetary Chapel		2700 S Milwaukee Dr.	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Marine Terminal		2007 S O St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
P.A.H.S.		304 E Park Ave	Port Angeles	WA	98362	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Scrivner PS		300 E Scrivner	Port Angeles	WA	98362	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
CSO P.S. 1		5th St & N St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wolverton Park		825 W 11th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Public Housing		Community Anchor Institution
N Olympic Youth Cntr		201 W 1st St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Key City Playhouse		1128 Lawrence Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Pope Marine Building		100 Madison Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
City Pink House		1256 Lawrence Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
City Shop		1818 Beech Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Courthouse		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Mountain View Commons		1919 Blaine Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Public Housing		Community Anchor Institution
City Hall		250 Madison St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Waste Water Plant Office		5210 Kuhn Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
City Waste Water Plant		5300 Kuhn Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Castlehill DCD		623 Sheridan St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Castlehill Public Works		623 Sheridan St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
City Compost Facility		630 County Landfill Road	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Northeast Tri-County Health District		240 E Dominion Ave	Colville	WA	99114	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Mount Carmel Hospital			Colville	WA	99114	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Port Hadlock Medical Care		121 Oak Rd Bay Rd	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Castlehill Public Health		623 Sheridan St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Castlehill Environmental Health		623 Sheridan St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Downtown Clinic		1136 Water Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Home Health and Hospice		2500 West Sims Way	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Main Campus		834 Sheridan	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Medical Offices		915 Sheridan	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
South County Clinic		294843 U.S. 101	Quilcene	WA	98376	Medical or Healthcare Provider		Community Anchor Institution
Bainbridge Municipal		10255 NE Valley Rd	Bainbridge	WA	98110	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Kittitas District		700 E 1st St	Cle Elum	WA	98922	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Northwest Justice Project		132 W 1st AvE	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens County Prosecutor		215 S Oak St	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens District		215 S Oak St	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens Juvenile		215 S Oak St	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens Superior		215 S Oak St	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens County Clerk		215 S Oak St, Rm 206	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Cosmopolis Municipal		1101 1st St	Cosmopolis	WA	98537	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Kalispel Tribal Court		22 Camas Flat Rd	Cusick	WA	99119	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
George Municipal		102 Richmond Ave	George	WA	98848	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Evergreen District		14414 179th Ave SE	Monroe	WA	98272	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille County Clerk		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille CLL		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille County Prosecutor		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille District		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille Juvenile		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille Superior		229 S Garden Ave	Newport	WA	99156	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Orting Municipal		401 Washington Ave SE	Orting	WA	98360	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson County Clerk		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson CLL		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson County Prosecutor		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson District		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson Juvenile		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson Superior		1820 Jefferson St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry County Prosecutor		350 E Delaware Ave	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry District		350 E Delaware Ave	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry Juvenile		350 E Delaware Ave	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry Superior		350 E Delaware Ave	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry County Clerk		350 E Delaware Ave #4	Republic	WA	99166	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Sedro Woolley Municipal		325 Metcafe St	Sedro Woolley	WA	98284	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Six Rivers Community Mediation Services		1113 Kelly Ave	The Dalles	OR	97058	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Tulalip Tribal Court		6103 31st Ave NE	Tulalip	WA	98271	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Tulalip Tribal Police Department		6103 31st Ave NE	Tulalip	WA	98271	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Kalispel Legal Department Office		1981 N LeClerc Rd	Usk	WA	99180	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Kalispel Public Safety Department		3292 N LeClerc Rd	Usk	WA	99180	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Wapato Municipal		205 S Simcoe Ave	Wapato	WA	98951	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Westport Municipal		506 North Montesano St	Westport	WA	98595	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Zillah Municipal		111 7th St	Zillah	WA	98953	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Zillah Library		109 7th St	Zillah	WA	98953	Library		
Grays Harbor Juvenile Detention		103 Hagara	Aberdeen	WA	98520	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Almira Elementary School		310 S. 3rd St.	Almira	WA	99103	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Columbia Crest Elementary School		24503 State Route 706 E	Ashford	WA	98304	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Basin City Elementary		303 Bailie Blvd.	Basin City	WA	99343	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Esquire Hills Elementary School		2650 NE Carlson Rd Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Jackson Park Elementary School		2900 Austin Dr Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98312	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cottonwood Elementary School		330 Foster Rd Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Green Mountain Elementary School		3860 Boundary Trail NW Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98312	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Pinecrest Elementary School		5530 Pine Rd NE Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Tracyton Elementary		5550 Tracyton Blvd, Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Woodlands Elementary School		7420 Central Valley Rd Bremerton	Bremerton	WA	98311	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Brinnon School		46 Schoolhouse Road	Brinnon	WA	98320	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Centerville Elementary		2315 Centerville Hwy	Centerville		98613	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Gess Elementary		E 405 Lincoln	Chewelah	WA	99109	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Jenkins Senior High		E. 702 Lincoln	Chewelah	WA	99109	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Home Link Alternative		W 106 Lincoln	Chewelah	WA	99109	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Jenkins Middle School		W. 106 Lincoln	Chewelah	WA	99109	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Chimacum High School		91 West Valley Rd	Chimacum	WA	98325	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Clallam Bay High & Elementary		16933 Hwy 112	Clallam Bay	WA	98326	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cle Elum-Roslyn High School		2692 State Route 903	Cle Elum	WA	98922	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Walter Strome Middle School		2694 State Route 903	Cle Elum	WA	98922	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cle Elum-Roslyn Elementary		2696 State Route 903	Cle Elum	WA	98922	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Fort Colville Elementary		1212 E Ivy Ave	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Colville Senior High School		154 Highway 20 E	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Columbia Virtual Academy - colville		217 South Hofstetter Street	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Aster Elementary		225 Hofstetter St.	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Hofstetter Elementary		640 N Hofstetter St.	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Colville Junior High School		990 S Cedar St.	Colville	WA	99114	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cosmopolis Elementary School		1439 Fourth Street	Cosmopolis	WA	98537	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Marcus Whitman-Cowiche Elementary		1181 Thompson Rd	Cowiche	WA	98923	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Highland JH / HS		17000 Summitview Rd	Cowiche	WA	98923	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Boistfort Elementary		983 Boistfort Road	Curtis	WA	98538	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Bess Herian Elementary		305 Monumental Way	Cusick	WA	99119	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cusick Jr Sr High School		305 Monumental Way	Cusick	WA	99119	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Harrah Elementary School		3861 Harrah Rd.	Harrah	WA	98933	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Columbia High and Elementary		4961b Hunters Shop rd	Hunters	WA	99137	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Selkirk Jr-Sr High		10372 Highway 31	Ione	WA	99139	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls Elementary School		E 225 8th St.	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls Homelink		W 105 11th St.	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls Middle School		W 105 11th St.	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls High School		1275 Juniper St	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Mt. Pilchuck Elementary School		12806 20th ST NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cavelero Mid High School		2908 113th Ave NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Lake Stevens Sr High School		2908 113th Ave NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Highland Elementary		3220 113th Avenue NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Sunnycrest Elementary School		3411 99th Ave. N.E	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Lind Elementary School		206 W 3rd St	Lind	WA	99341	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Lind Jr Sr High		N 507 E Street	Lind	WA	99341	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Lyle Middle/High School		625 Keasey Avenue	Lyle	WA	98635	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Mabton District Office		306 N. Main St	Mabton	WA	98935	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Mabton Middle School		450 North St	Mabton	WA	98935	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Vocational Building		552 N. Main St	Mabton	WA	98935	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Artz-Fox Elementary		805 Washington	Mabton	WA	98935	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Kendall Elementary		7547 Kendall Road, Maple Falls, WA 98266	Maple Falls	WA	98266	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Selkirk Elementary		219 Park Avenue	Metaline Falls	WA	99153	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Stratton Elementary		1201 West 5th Street	Newport	WA	99156	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Newport Alternative High School		1302 W 5th Street	Newport	WA	99156	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Newport High School		1400 W 5th Street	Newport	WA	99156	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Sadie Halstead Middle School		331 S Calispel Ave.	Newport	WA	99156	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Paterson Elementary School		51409 W. Prior Rd.	Paterson	WA	99345	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Port Townsend High School		1500 Van Ness St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Grant Street Elementary		1637 Grant St	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Mountain View Elementary		1919 Blaine Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Blue Heron Middle School		3939 San Juan Av	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Port Townsend School District		450 Fir St Lincoln Bldg	Port Townsend	WA	98368	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Republic Elementary School		30306 E Highway 20	Republic	WA	99166	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Republic Junior High		30306 E Highway 20	Republic	WA	99166	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Republic Senior HS/Parent Partner		30306 E Highway 20	Republic	WA	99166	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Ritzville High School		209 E Wellsandt Avenue	Ritzville	WA	99169	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
H.E.A.R.T. High School		10140 Highway 12 SW	Rochester	WA	98579	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Rochester Middle School		9937 Highway 12 SW	Rochester	WA	98579	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Samish Elementary School		23953 Prairie Rd	Sedro Woolley	WA	98284	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Job Corps		24852 Hub Drive	Sedro Woolley	WA	98284	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
West Side Alternative High School		10120 Frontier Place NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Special Services/Food Services		10126 Frontier PI Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Central Kitsap Junior High School		10130 Frontier Place NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
New Frontier Junior High		10150 Frontier PI Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Transportation Facility		10170 Frontier PI Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
"Lighthouse" Classroom Facility		10332 Frontier PI Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Ridgetop Junior High School*		10600 Hillsboro Dr NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Silver Ridge Elementary School*		10622 Hillsboro Dr NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Emerald Heights Elementary School		1260 NW Pinnacle Ct Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Cougar Valley Elementary School		13200 Olympic View Dr Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Central Kitsap High School		3700 Anderson Hill Rd Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Science Kit Warehouse		3790 Anderson Hill Rd Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Clear Creek Elementary School		3999 NWSunde Rd Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Klahowya Secondary School		7607 Newberry Hill Rd Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Silverdale Elementary School		9100 Dickey Rd NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Facilities and Maintenance Building		9102 Dickey Rd NW Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
JW/Administration Building		9210 Silvderale Way Silverdale	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Seabeck Property		Larson Lane	Silverdale	WA	98383	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Parent Partner Program		500 N 1st	Springdale	WA	99173	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Mary Walker High School/Alternative HS		500 N 4th St.	Springdale	WA	99173	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Springdale Academy		500 N 4th St.	Springdale	WA	99173	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Springdale Elementary		500 N 4th St.	Springdale	WA	99173	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Starbuck School		717 TUCANNON ST	STARBUCK	WA	99359	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Tieton Intermediate School		711 Franklin Rd.	Tieton	WA	98947	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Trout Lake School		2310 Hwy 141	Trout Lake	WA	98650	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Mount Pleasant Elementary School		152 Marble Rd.	Washougal	WA	98671	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wellpinit Alliance High School		6231 OLD SCHOOL RD	WELLPINIT	WA	99040	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wellpinit Elem/HS		6232 OLD SCHOOL RD	Wellpinit	WA	99040	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wellpinit Middle School		6233 OLD SCHOOL RD	Wellpinit	WA	99040	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Ocosta Junior - Senior High		2580 Montesano Street South	Westport	WA	98595	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Wishram High And Elementary Schl		135 Bunn Street	Wishram	WA	98673	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Ashford		30205 SR 706	Ashford	WA	98304	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Burbank Heights Library		875 Lake Road	Burbank	WA	99323	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Chewelah Public Library		307 East Clay Ave	Chewelah	WA	99109	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Clallam Bay Branch Library		16990 Hwy 112	Clallam Bay	WA	98326	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Colville Public Library		195 South Oak	Colville	WA	99114	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Elbe		54011 - 180th St. Court E.	Elbe	WA	98330	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Ellensburg Public Library		209 North Ruby Street	Ellensburg	WA	98926	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Hoodsport Timberland Library		N. 40 Schoolhouse Hill Rd.	Hoodsport	WA	98548	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Hunters Public Library		5014 Columbia River Rd., Bldg. #11	Hunters	WA	99137	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Ione Public Library		210 Blackwell, Suite 1	Ione	WA	99139	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Lake Stevens Library		1804 Main St.	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Library		Community Anchor Institution

Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Metalines Community Library		302 Park St	Metaline Falls	WA	99153	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Newport Public Library		116 S Washington Avenue	Newport	WA	99156	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Packwood Timberland Library		109 W. Main St.	Packwood	WA	98361	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Port Townsend Public Library		1220 Lawrence Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Sedro-Woolley Public Library		802 Ball Avenue	Sedro-Woolley	WA	98284	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Spokane Valley Library		12004 E. Main Avenue	Spokane Valley	WA	99206	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Springdale Library Station (new branch library)		204 N. 2nd St.	Springdale	WA	99173	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Yakama Tribal Library		100 Spilyay Loop	Toppenish	WA	98948	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Service Center		37 Jade Ave.	Walla Walla	WA	99362	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Westport Timberland Library		101 E Harms Ave	Westport	WA	98595	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Buena Library		813 Buena Road	Zillah	WA	98953	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Fay Bainbridge		15446 Sunrise Dr NE	Bainbridge	WA	98110	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Maryhill		50 Hwy 97	Goldendale	WA	98620	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Fort Flagler		10541 Flagler Rd	Nordland	WA	98358	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Old Fort Townsend		1370 Old Fort Townsend Rd	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Fort Worden		200 Battery Way	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Marine Science Center		532 Battery Way	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Kitsap Memorial		202 NE Park St	Poulsbo	WA	98370	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Scenic Beach		9565 Scenic Beach Rd NW	Seabeck	WA	98380	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Columbia Plateau Trail Central		100 SW Main	Washtucna	WA	98673	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Twin Harbors		3120 State Route 105 South	Westport	WA	98595	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Brinnon Fire		272 Schoolhouse Road	Brinnon	WA	98320	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Chimacum Fire		9193 Rhody Drive	Chimacum	WA	98325	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
College Place FireDept.		629 South College Avenue	College place	WA	99324	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens County Communications		270 E Birch Avenue	Colville	WA	99114	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Regional Dispatch Center		1103 Hunley Rd	Naval Base Kitsap	WA	98315	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Pend Oreille Sheriff's Office		331 South Garden Avenue	Newport	WA	99156	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Capital Communications (CAPCOM)		2703 Pacific Avenue SE	Olympia	WA	98501	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
City Hall - Court House-Sheriff		321 E Fifth St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
PA Fire Station		102 E 5th St	Port Angeles	WA	98362	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Sheriff's Office (JCSO)		79 Elkins Road	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
East Jefferson Fire		706 Harrison	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
City Police		1919 Blaine Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Ferry County E-911		175 N Jefferson	Republic	WA	99166	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
City of Snohomish - City Police Department		230 Maple Ave, Snohomish, WA 98290	Snohomish	WA	98926	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
E9-1-1 Emergency Communications		1620 N Rebecca Street	Spokane		99202	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution

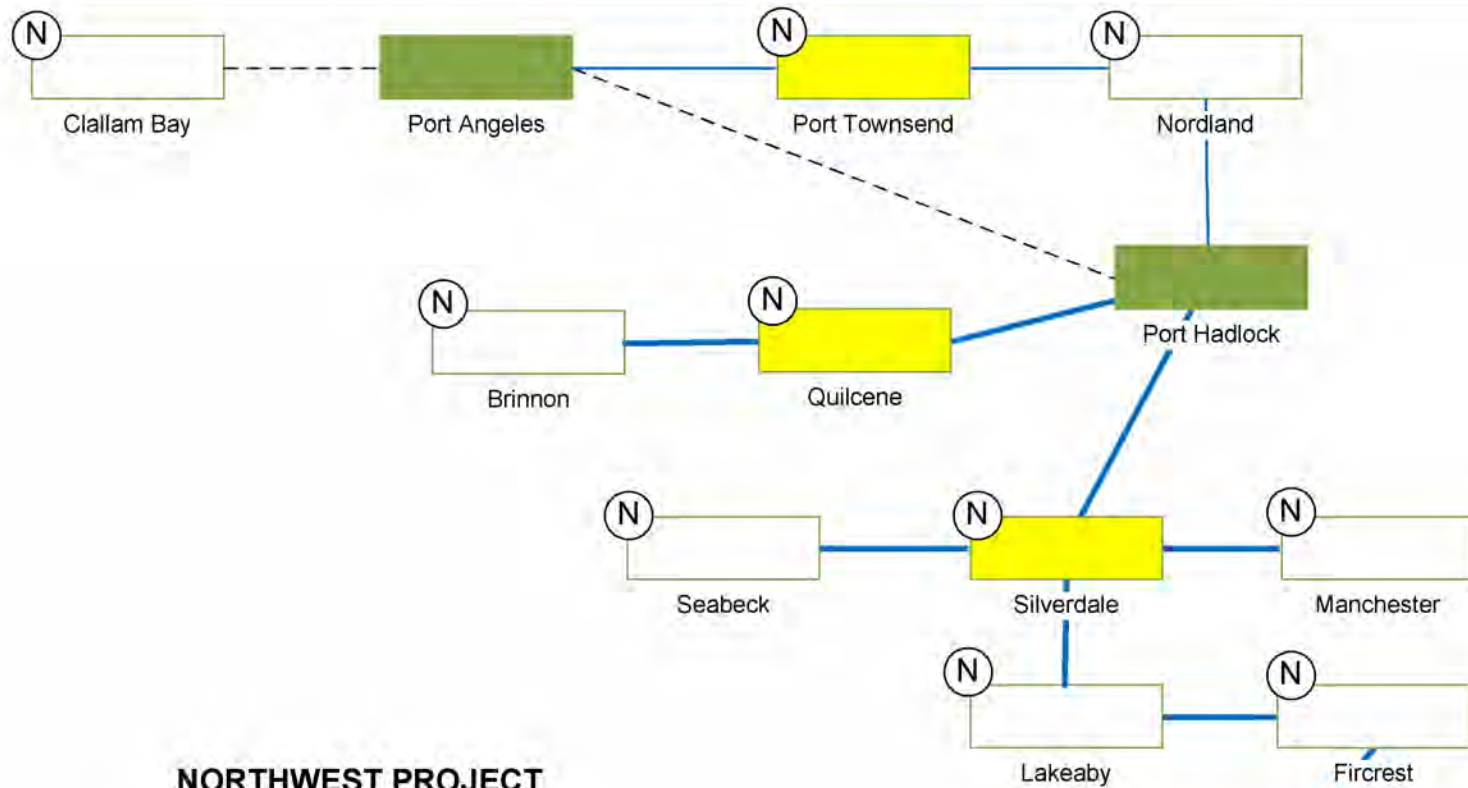
Facility Name	Organization	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Facility Type	Minority Serving Institution Type	Project Role
Yakama Power		111 Fort Road	Toppenish	WA	98948	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Indianola Community Center		9200 Northeast Shore Drive	Indianola	WA	98342	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Olalla Community Center		12970 Olalla Valley Rd, Olalla	Olalla	WA	98359	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
IEL - Republic		970 S. Clark St.	Republic	WA	99166	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Clark College		18700 SE Mill Plain Blvd.	Washougal	WA	98672	Community College		Community Anchor Institution
Boat Haven		2601 Washington Stree	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Point Hudson		375 Hudson Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Stevens CLL		215 S Oak St, Courthouse Annex	Colville	WA	99114	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
East Whatcom Regional Resource Center		7547 Kendall Road (just placeholder)	Maple Falls	WA	98266	Other Government Facility		Community Anchor Institution
Quilcene School		294715 Hwy 101	Quilcene	WA	98376	School (k-12)		Community Anchor Institution
Amanda Park Timberland Library		6118 U.S. Highway 101	Amanda Park	WA	98526	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Bainbridge Island Library		1270 Madison N.	Bainbridge Island	WA	98110	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Bainbridge Island Library		1271 Madison N.	Bainbridge Island	WA	98110	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Basin City Library		50-A N. Canal Blvd.	Basin City	WA	99343	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Benton City Library		810 Horne Road	Benton City	WA	99320	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Camas Public Library		625 NE Fourth Ave.	Camas	WA	98607	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Kalispel Valley Library		107 1st Ave	Cusick	WA	99119	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Harrah Library		21 East Pioneer Street	Harrah	WA	98933	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Kettle Falls Public Library		605 Meyers St	Kettle Falls	WA	99141	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Little Boston Library		31980 Little Boston Rd. NE	Kingston	WA	98346	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Kitsap Regional Library - Manchester		8067 Main St. Manchester	Manchester	WA	98353	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Monroe Library		1070 Village Way	Monroe	WA	98272	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Lakeside Community Library		6176 Hwy 291	Nine Mile Falls	WA	99026	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Tribal Library		2851 Lower Elwha Rd	Port Angeles	WA	98363	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Jefferson County Rural Library		620 Cedar Avenue	Port Hadlock	WA	98339	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Tieton Library		418 Maple Street	Tieton	WA	98947	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Toppenish Library		3240 Fort Road	Toppenish	WA	98948	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Touchet Community Library		161 Hanson Road	Touchet	WA	99360	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Wapato Library		119 East 3rd Street,	Wapato	WA	98951	Library		Community Anchor Institution
West Richland Library		3803 W. Van Giesen	West Richland	WA	99353	Library		Community Anchor Institution
White Swan Library		391 1st Street,	White Swan	WA	98952	Library		Community Anchor Institution
Stillaguamish Tribal Center		3310 Smokey Point Dr., Arlington WA	Arlington	WA	98223	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Nooksack Tribal Office		5016 Mt Baker Hwy., Deming WA	Deming	WA	98244	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Skagit Tribal Center		25959 Community Plaza Way, Sedro Woolley WA	Sedro-Woolley	WA	98284	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
Tulalip Data Services		8732 27th Ave NE, Tulalip, WA 98271	Tulalip	WA	98271	Other Community Support Organization		Community Anchor Institution
SKFR Station		8696 Olalla Valley Rd	Port Orchard	wa	98366	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
SKFR Station		5770 SE Nelson Rd	Port Orchard	wa	98366	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
SKFR Station		4058 State Highway 3	Port Orchard	wa	98366	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
CKFR Administration Building		5300 NW Newberry Hill Road-Suite 101	Silverdale	wa	98383	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution
Station 41 - Meadowdale		7600 Old Military Road NE	Bremerton	wa	98311	Public Safety Entity		Community Anchor Institution

[illegible]

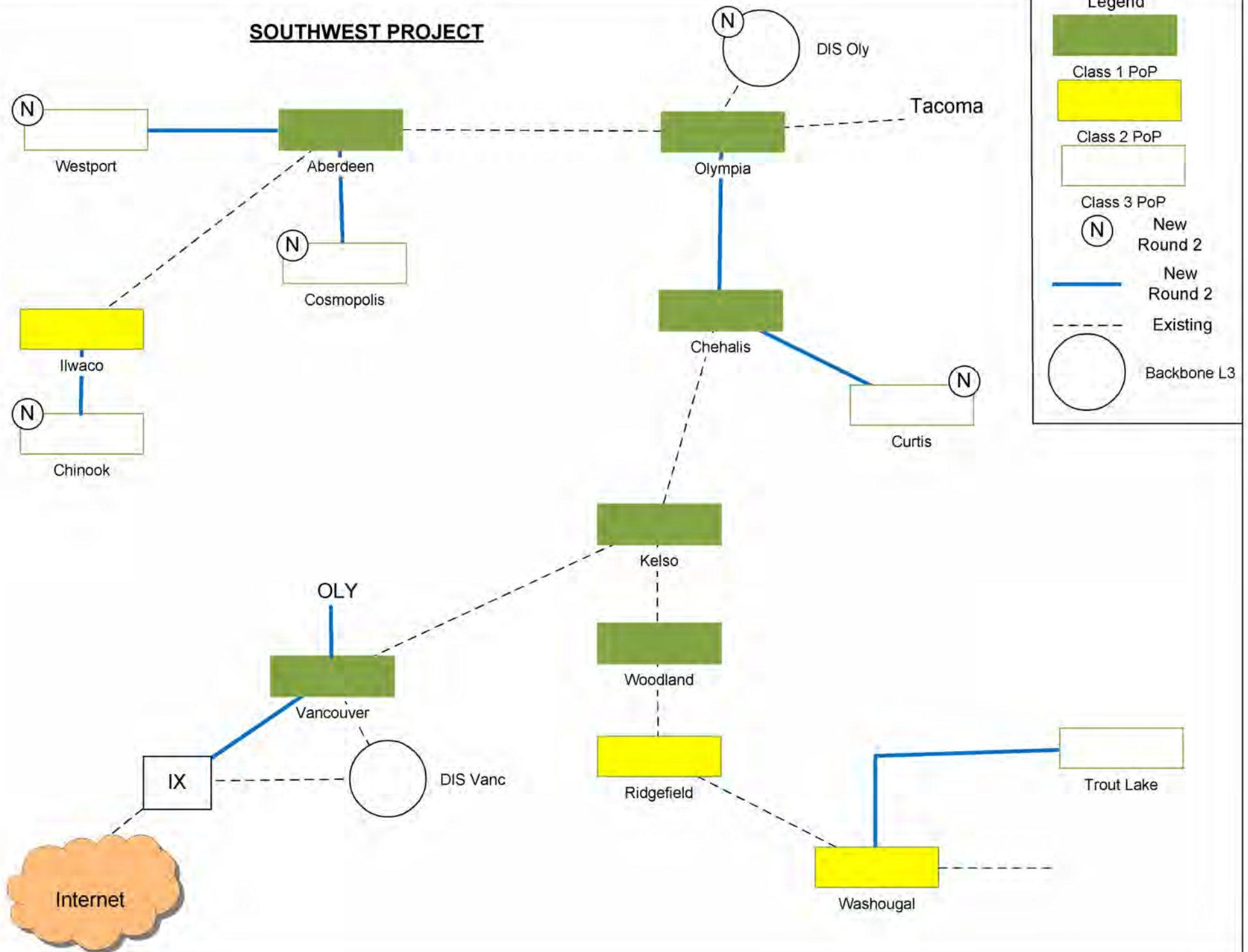
BTOP CCI Network Points of Interest Detail Template

Title: **State of Washington Broadband Consortium**
 Easy Grants ID: **5376**

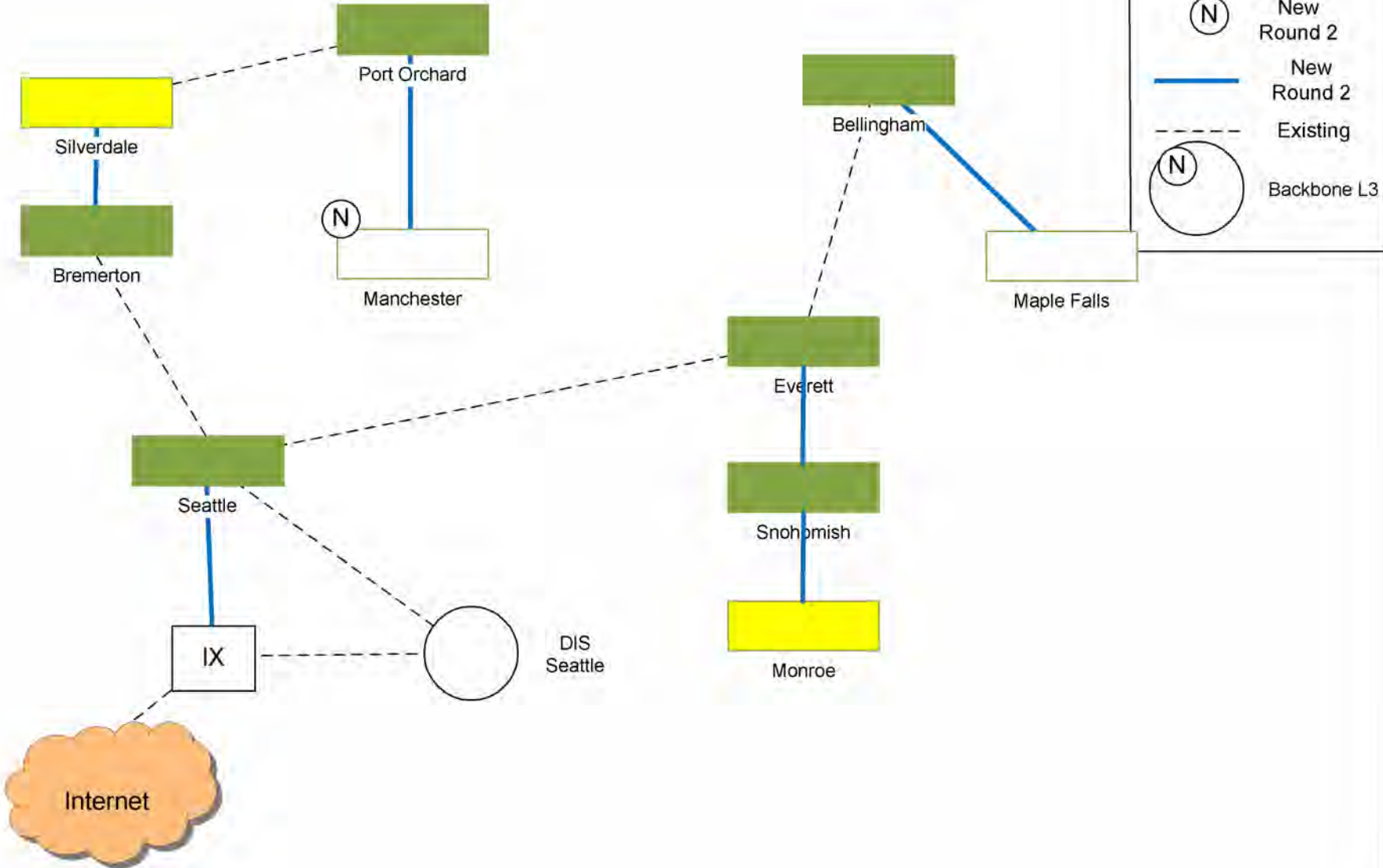
Facility Type	Address Line 1	City	State	Zip	Longitude	Latitude	Interconnection Available at this Location	Status in Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	9200 Northeast Shore Drive	Indianola	WA	98342			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	12970 Olalla Valley Rd, Olalla	Olalla	WA	98359			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	970 S. Clark St.	Republic	WA	99166			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	18700 SE Mill Plain Blvd.	Washougal	WA	98672			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	2601 Washington Stree	Port Townsend	WA	98368			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	375 Hudson Street	Port Townsend	WA	98368			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	215 S Oak St, Courthouse Annex	Colville	WA	99114			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	7547 Kendall Road (just placeholder)	Maple Falls	WA	98266			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	294715 Hwy 101	Quilcene	WA	98376			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	6118 U.S. Highway 101	Amanda Park	WA	98526			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1270 Madison N.	Bainbridge Island	WA	98110			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1271 Madison N.	Bainbridge Island	WA	98110			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	50-A N. Canal Blvd.	Basin City	WA	99343			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	810 Horne Road	Benton City	WA	99320			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	625 NE Fourth Ave.	Camas	WA	98607			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	107 1st Ave	Cusick	WA	99119			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	21 East Pioneer Street	Harrah	WA	98933			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	605 Meyers St	Kettle Falls	WA	99141			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	31980 Little Boston Rd. NE	Kingston	WA	98346			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	8067 Main St. Manchester	Manchester	WA	98353			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	1070 Village Way	Monroe	WA	98272			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	6176 Hwy 291	Nine Mile Falls	WA	99026			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	2851 Lower Elwha Rd	Port Angeles	WA	98363			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	620 Cedar Avenue	Port Hadlock	WA	98339			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	418 Maple Street	Tieton	WA	98947			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	3240 Fort Road	Toppenish	WA	98948			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	161 Hanson Road	Touchet	WA	99360			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	119 East 3rd Street,	Wapato	WA	98951			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	3803 W. Van Giesen	West Richland	WA	99353			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	391 1st Street,	White Swan	WA	98952			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	3310 Smokey Point Dr., Arlington	Arlington	WA	98223			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Last Mile Network Access Point	5016 Mt Baker Hwy., Deming WA	Deming	WA	98244			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	25959 Community Plaza Way, Sedro	Sedro-Woolley	WA	98284			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Collocation Facility	8732 27th Ave NE, Tulalip, WA 982	Tulalip	WA	98271			Yes	New for Proposed Network
Point of Interconnection	G2 Haven Heights Drive	Sequim	WA	98382			Yes	Existing - Applicant/Partner Owned
Connection to Service Provider	921 SW Washington St	Portland	OR	97205			Yes	Existing - Applicant/Partner Owned



SOUTHWEST PROJECT



PUGET SOUND PROJECT



NORTH CENTRAL and NORTH EAST PROJECT

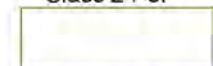
Legend



Class 1 PoP



Class 2 PoP



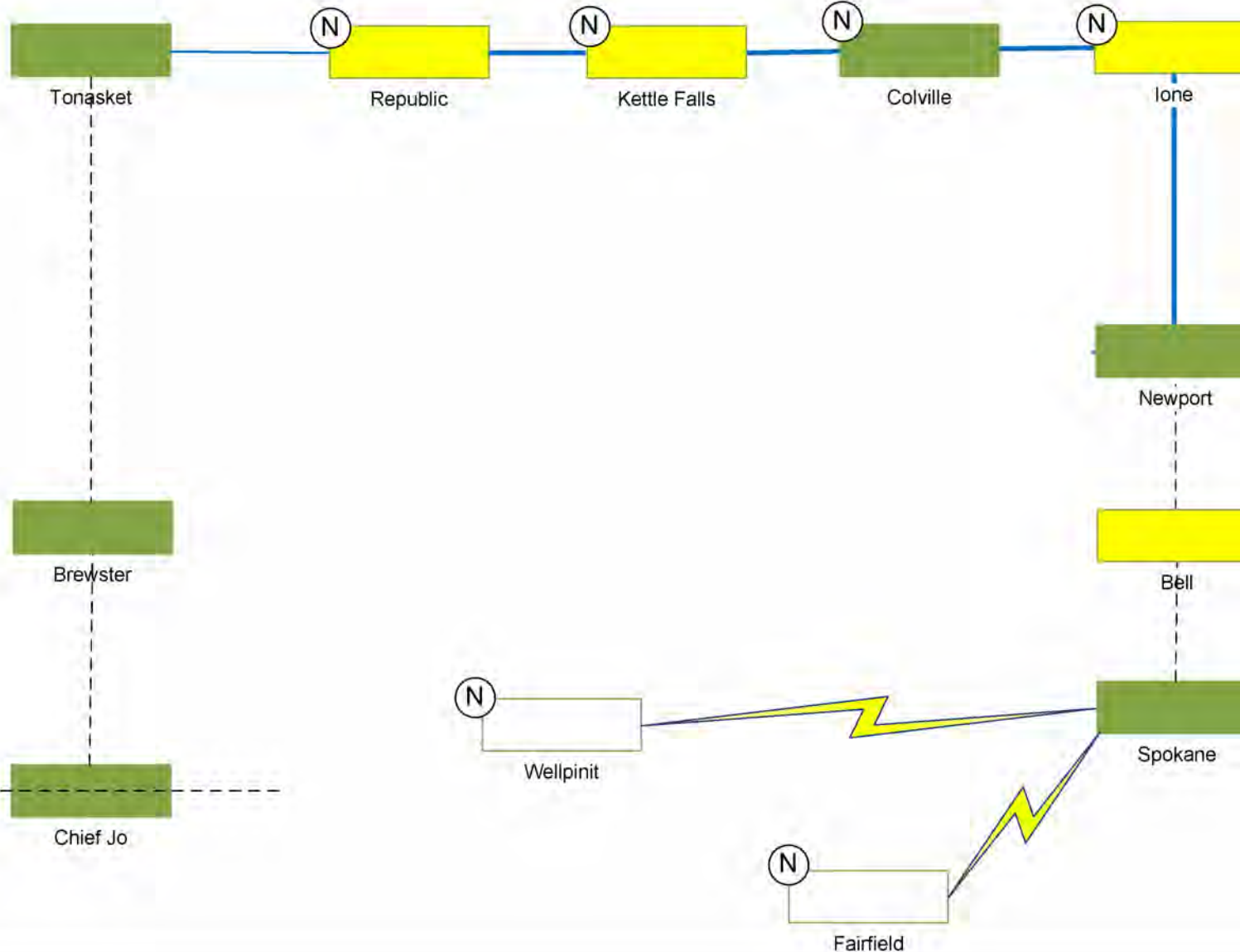
Class 3 PoP

(N) New Round 2

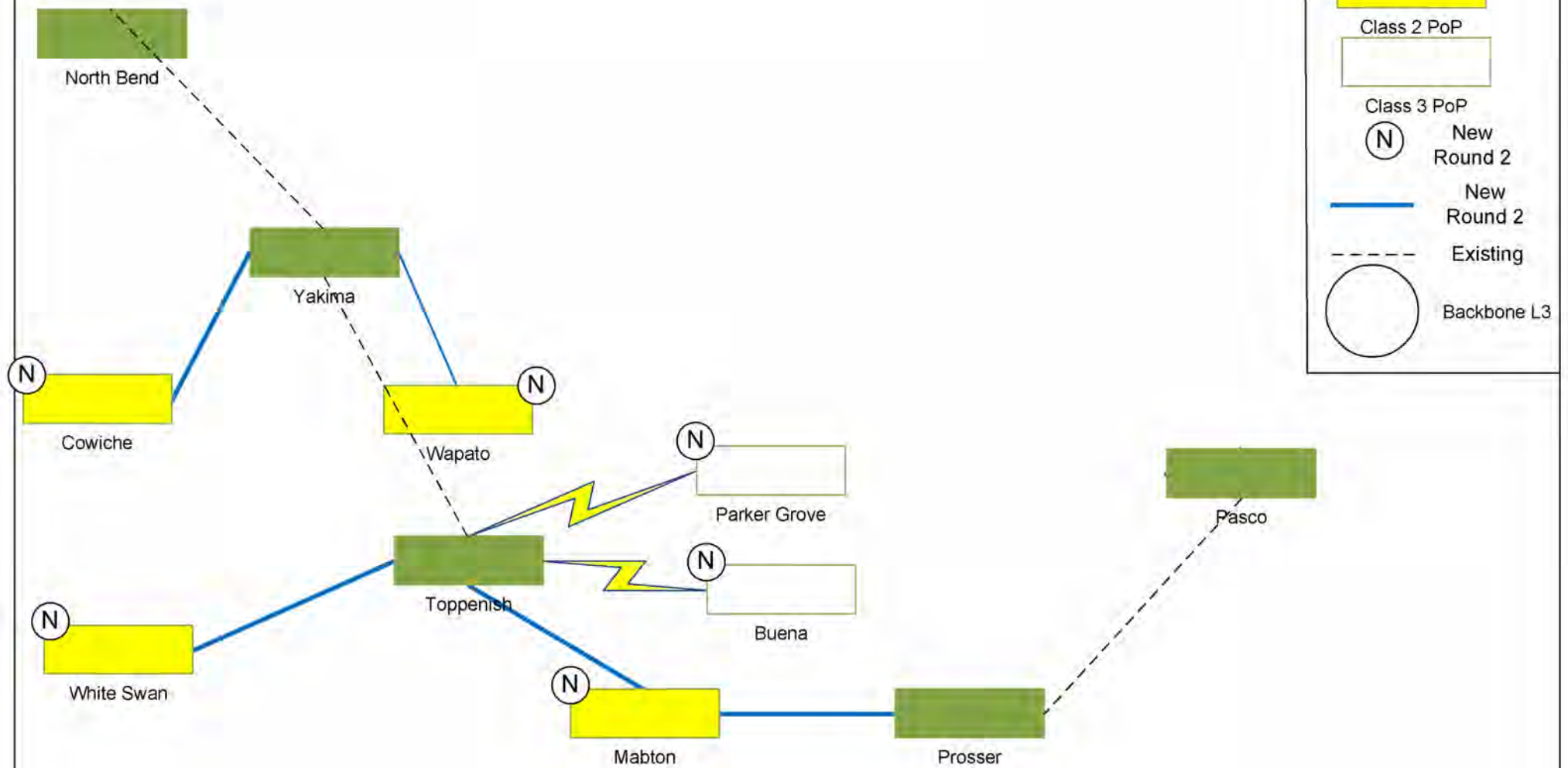
— New Round 2

- - - Existing

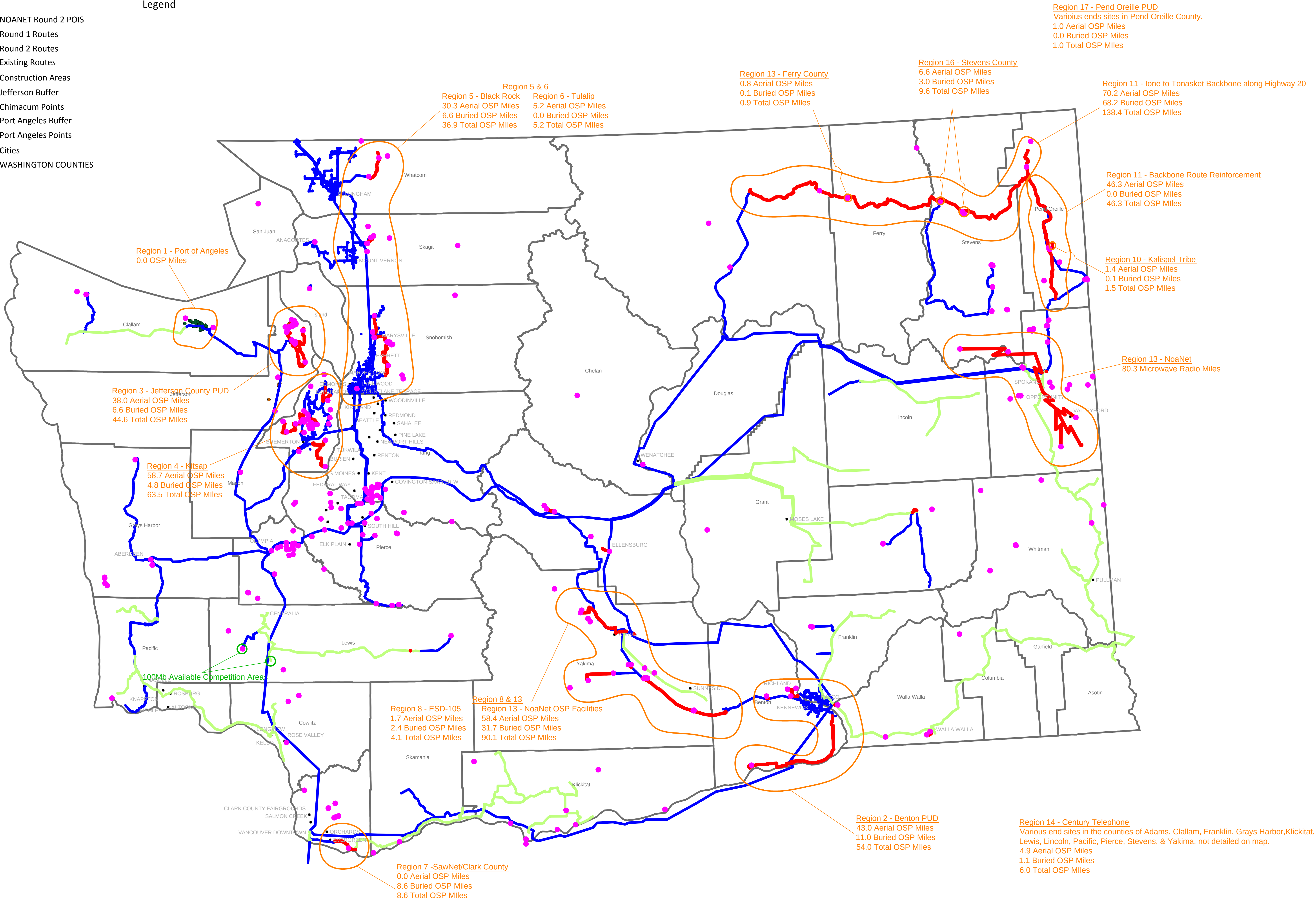
○ Backbone L3



CENTRAL and SOUTHWEST PROJECT



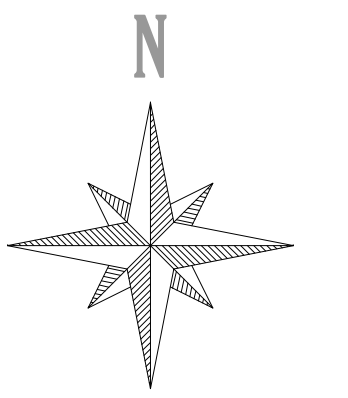
- Legend
- NOANET Round 2 POIS
 - Round 1 Routes
 - Round 2 Routes
 - Existing Routes
 - Construction Areas
 - Jefferson Buffer
 - Chimacum Points
 - Port Angeles Buffer
 - Port Angeles Points
 - Cities
 - WASHINGTON COUNTIES



DATE CREATED: 3/22/2010

DATE REVISED: 5/25/2010

DRAWN BY: Keeton Walden



SCALE: NTS

COMPANY:
Northwest Open Access Network

SYSTEM:

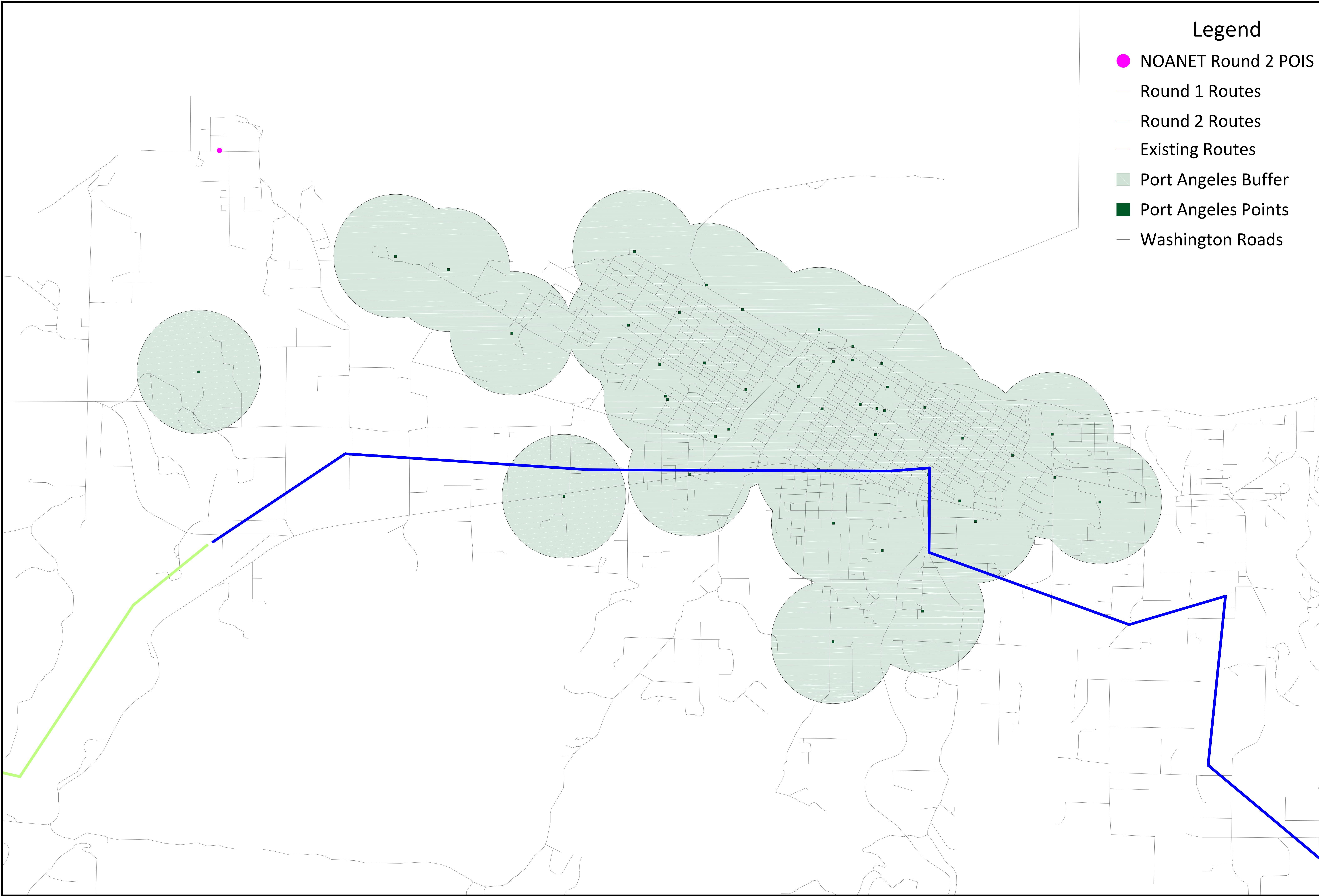
PROJECT NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION:
Construction Areas

MAP:

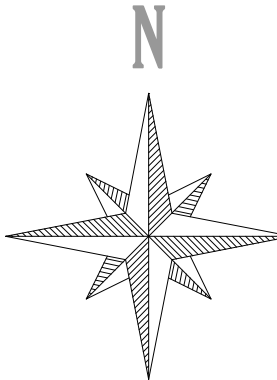
Key Map
1 OF 1

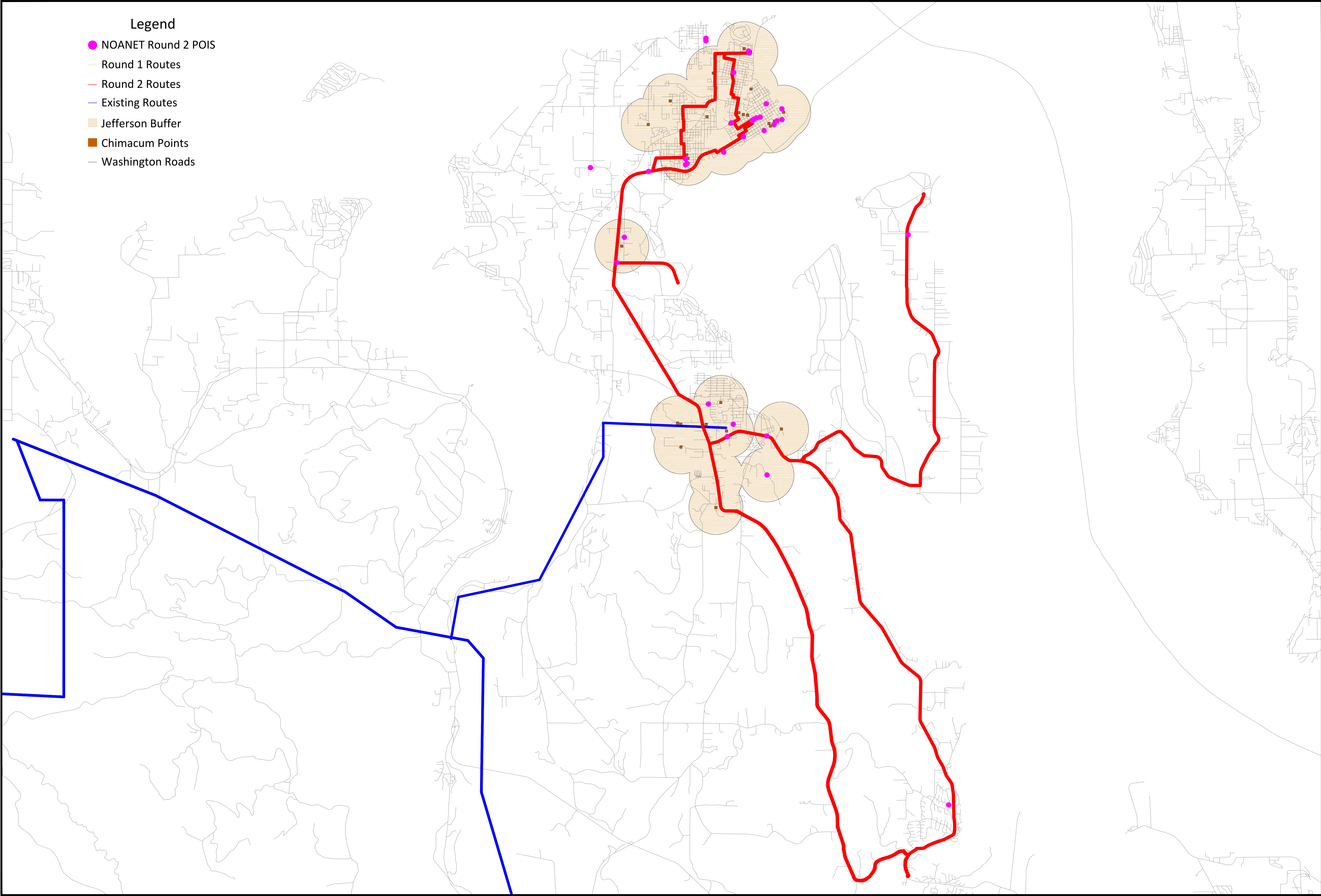


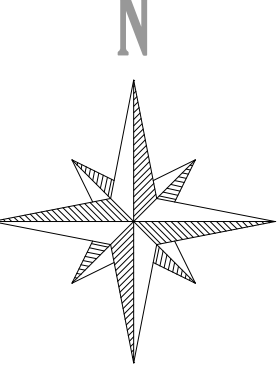


Legend

- NOANET Round 2 POIS
- Round 1 Routes
- Round 2 Routes
- Existing Routes
- Port Angeles Buffer
- Port Angeles Points
- Washington Roads

DATE CREATED:	3/22/2010
DATE REVISED:	5/25/2010
DRAWN BY:	Keeton Walden
	
SCALE:	NTS
COMPANY:	Northwest Open Access Network
SYSTEM:	
PROJECT NUMBER:	
DESCRIPTION:	Construction Areas
MAP:	Region 1
	2 OF 3
	



DATE CREATED: 3/22/2010
DATE REVISED: 5/25/2010
DRAWN BY: Keeton Walden

SCALE: NTS
COMPANY: Northwest Open Access Network
SYSTEM:
PROJECT NUMBER:
DESCRIPTION: Construction Areas
MAP: Region 3 1 OF 1


Q 3&4 5376 NoaNet: Missing Network Information

Q 4 Request:

Please resubmit your Network Diagram with detailed location information (via geospatial mapping, GIS shape files, street address, or latitude/longitude) and clear depiction of all proposed Internet Peering Points, access to Local Exchange Carriers and the Central Offices you plan to connect to. Specifically, please include peering points and details.

Answer:

The attached network diagram illustrates the logical network proposed. It does not show the connections to anchor sites due to the number (285) involved. It shows current Internet peering points in Seattle at 2001 6th Ave, Portland at 721 SW Washington St and in Spokane at 422 Riverside Dr all the way to the neighborhood aggregation node. The diagram shows existing and new fiber routes. It also shows the capacity of the network segments based on the class of the PoP to be deployed. The network is 10 Gigabit deployed to all green and yellow class 1 and 2 PoPs and Gigabit to class 3 PoPs with potential to upgrade to 10 Gigabit as traffic grows, as described in the following:

The Network guiding principles are:

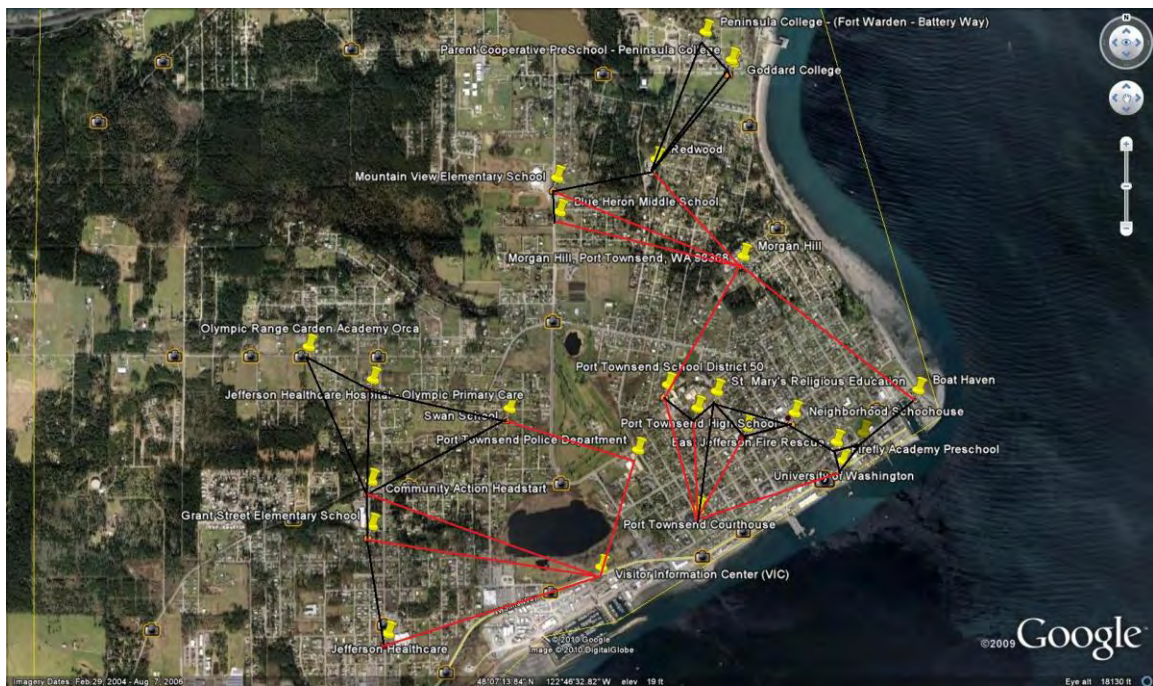
(1) Point of Presence (PoP) equipment is in one of three classes:

- (a) Class 1: provides add/drop waves, provides multiple 10GE drops/uplinks, provides multiple 1GE drops, and L2E VLAN services
- (b) Class 2: provides L2E VLAN services, and provides multiple 100 Mbps and 1GE drops/uplinks
- (c) Class 3; provides L2 VLAN services and provides multiple 100 Mbps Ethernet drops

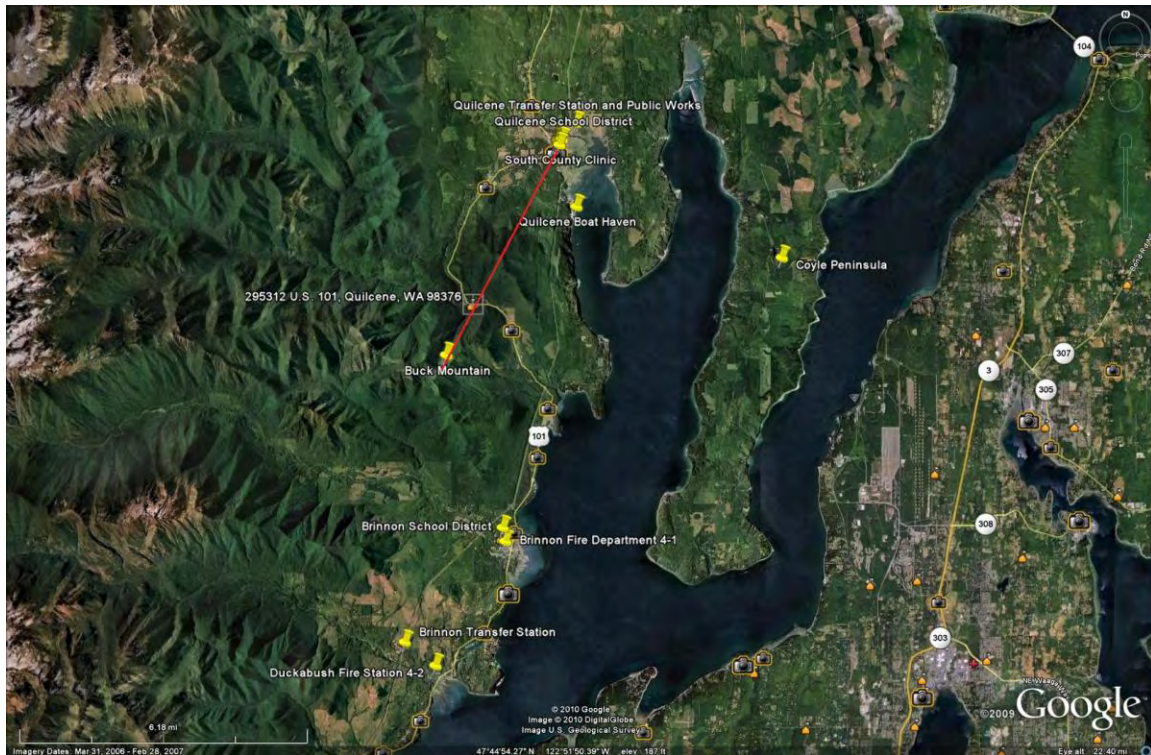
The WAP sections of the network are very difficult to show on a scale the size of Washington state. As a result the following pictures representing the north Jefferson tower locations, the north Jefferson mesh network including anchors which are participating in addition to the towers and then the south Jefferson locations for the wireless mesh project. The primary tower sites shown detail the major tower points. These sites provide the majority of coverage that will reach north into the state park areas. The mesh system relies not only on the towers but also on the participating anchor sites as well to ensure a robust design with resilient connections.



Tower sites

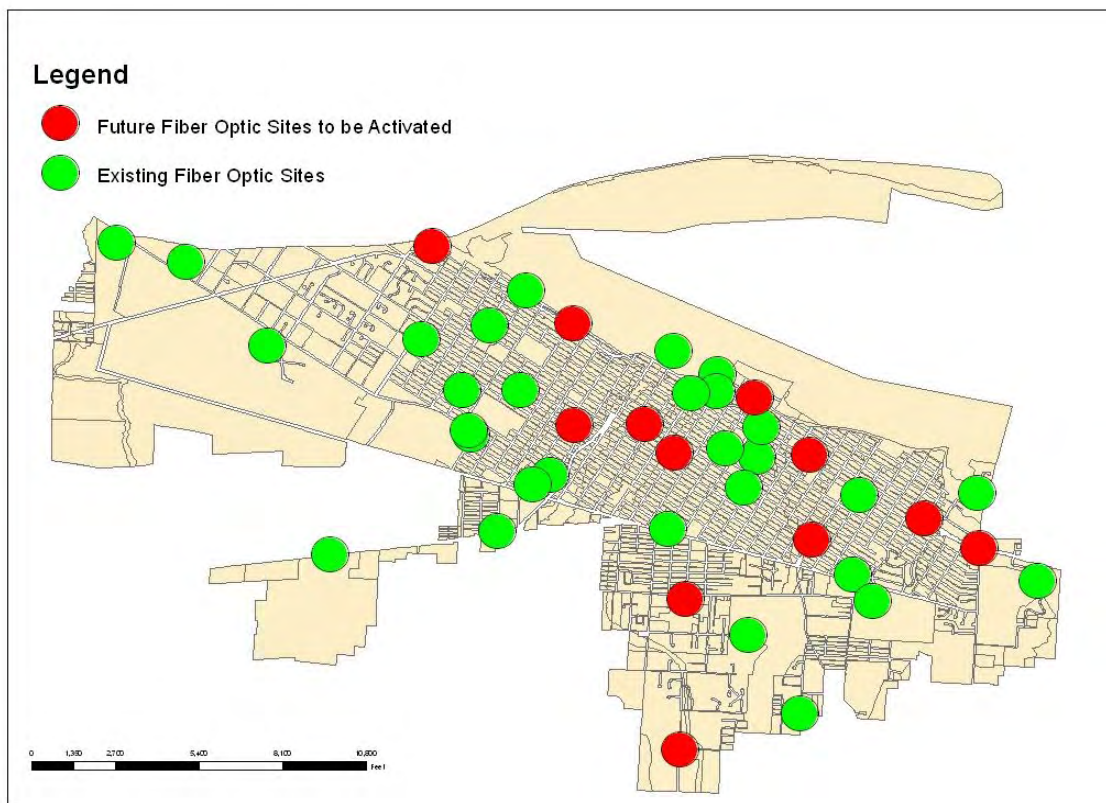


Design with Anchors



South Jefferson design with anchors.

The Port Angeles project is pictured as follows:



There are separate diagramfiles for the WAP for Port Angeles and Port Townsend area showing the proposed sites and coverage as an attachment, also the network is shown on the submitted map. These mesh networks tie to the overall project at the aggregation sites for Port Angeles , Brinnon and Port Hadlock. The capacity of the radio system is 200Mb over mesh with a dedicated public safety band as planned. Also attached is the network map which clearly shows the new construction mileages for each area.

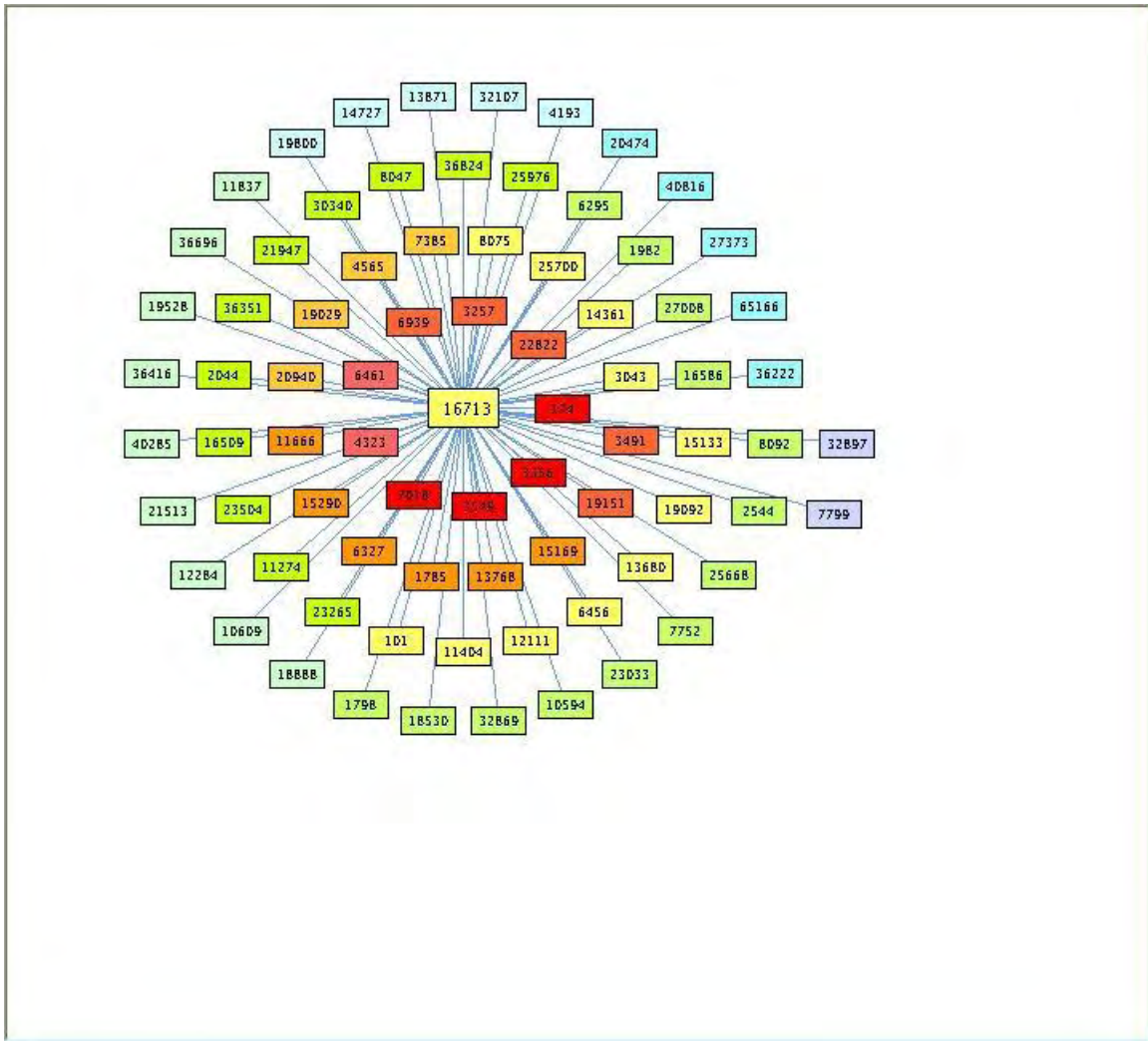
Attached also is the POI spreadsheet which gives the specifics of each POI site. Each Internet peering location in Seattle, Portland and Spokane is capable of multiple 10 gigabit peering interfaces. We currently have 10 Gigabit peering at Seattle with SIX, Tinet, Cogent and Google. We have Gigabit peering with AboveNet, AT&T World Services, and Microsoft. We also have Gigabit peering with SawNet, Clearwire, New Edge Networks and in Spokane we have Gigabit peering with One Eighty Networks and Tierpoint. Currently NoaNet peers with the following entities:

Adjacency Table for ASN 16713 (05/23/2010 - 05/24/2010)

asn	as name
101	University of Washington
174	Cogent Communications
1785	PaeTec Communications
1798	State of Oregon
1982	Northwest Nexus Inc.
2044	Infinity Internet
2544	King County Gov
3043	Internet Operating Services of AZ LLC
3257	Tinet SpA
3356	Level 3 Communications
3491	PCCW Global
3549	Global Crossing
4193	Department of Information Services
4323	tw telecom holdings
4565	MegaPath Networks Inc.
6295	Whidbey Internet Services
6327	Shaw Communications Inc.
6456	Altopia Corporation
6461	Abovenet Communications
6939	Hurricane Electric
7018	AT&T WorldNet Services
7385	Integra Telecom
7752	THRESHOLD COMMUNICATIONS
7799	Olypen
8047	GENERAL COMMUNICATION
8075	MICROSOFT
8092	Ygnition Networks
10594	Cutting Edge Communications
10609	Televar Northwest
11274	Adhost Internet Advertising
11404	vanoppen.biz LLC
11666	Nexicom Inc.
11837	SAWNET

12111	One Eighty Networks
12284	Internet Professionals & Network Solutions
13680	City-Guide Internet Services Inc.
13768	Peer 1 Network Inc.
13871	Telebyte NW
14361	HopOne Internet Corporation
14727	Techline
15133	EdgeCast Networks
15169	Google Inc.
15290	Allstream Corp.
16509	Amazon.com
16586	Clearwire US LLC
16713	Northwest Open Access Network
18530	Isomedia Inc.
18888	ZILLOW
19029	New Edge Networks
19092	360Networks (USA) Inc.
19151	WV FIBER
19528	NetRiver INT LLC
19800	Grant County Public Utility District
20474	NCI Data.com
20940	Akamai Technologies European
21513	Epik Networks
21947	TransAria
22822	Limelight Networks
23033	Wowrack.com
23265	Pocketlnet
23504	Speakeasy
25668	Cipherkey Exchange Corp.
25700	2001 6th ave STE 3020
25976	MetroBridge Networks Corporation
27008	BendTel
27373	Douglas County PUD
30340	Tierpoint
32107	Wave Broadband
32869	Silver Star Telecom
	Chelan County Public Utility District
32897	No.1
36222	WindWave Communications
36351	SoftLayer Technologies Inc.
36416	Clackamas Education Service District
36696	Open Access Network Services LLC
36824	Adtaq Internet
	NORTHLAND CABLE TELEVISION
40285	INC.
40816	VMWare

Our peering relationships, graphically represented are as follows:



The network is interconnected with the incumbent at each of the sites in the attached POI table indicated under existing sites which are interconnect points. We expect to continue this design with incumbent and competitive providers in all new POI's as well.

Q 3 Request:

Please provide network diagrams and fiber route maps that indicate new or existing segments of the network infrastructure, (fiber, towers, etc) and identify numbers or distances of each type. Network diagrams should include color codes that clearly identify new construction (fiber, towers, etc) from existing network infrastructure. In the network diagram(s) please also provide detail which indicates the capacity of the network backbone, key network nodes/aggregation points, and endpoints with Last Mile networks and/or CAIs. Specifically, provide additional detail behind the two wireless tower locations as well as other referenced WAP locations.

Answer:

The attached diagram shows the detail concerning new or existing fiber infrastructure. The attached map details mileage within each project area. Each PoP is designated as

new or existing site and the capacity is defined based on the class of the PoP as defined above. The attached CAI list gives the addresses of each site. The CAI's are not shown on the network diagram due to the high number not allowing for a highly visible design but each CAI is connected with Gigabit uplink to the network. The WAP design and tower sites for Port Angeles and Jefferson county are shown in diagrams above. The site addresses are shown in the anchor and POI list attached. Many of the WAP sites are to be located on utility poles, at an average height of 25 feet, and on CAI buildings. Jefferson County has built 4 towers and will build two additional towers, which are 125 feet designs, with the new towers being 80 and 180 feet, the towers are self supporting and have a small communication building and generator on site as part of the design, to provide coverage for hard to reach terrain to ensure coverage for EMS services. These sites located in or near Port Townsend are shown on the maps above.



Budget Narrative

Applicant Name: Northwest Open Access Network

EasyGrants Number: 5376

Organization Type (from Question 1D on BTOP application): Non-Profit Corporation

Proposed Period of Performance: 2 Years from Date of Award – Anticipated Q4 2010 – Q3 2012

Total Project Costs: \$79,002,377

Total Federal Grant Request: \$55,280,797

Total Matching Funds (Cash): \$5,672,138

Total Matching Funds (In-Kind): \$18,049,442

Total Matching Funds (Cash + In-Kind): \$23,721,580

Total Matching Funds (Cash + In-Kind) as Percentage of Total Project Costs: 30.03%

1. Administrative and legal expenses

- List breakout of position(s), time commitment(s) such as hours or level-of-effort, and salary information/rates with a detailed explanation, and additional information as needed.

The estimated total for Administrative and Legal Expenses of **\$1,027,242** was based on a combination of cash matching funds and The State Business and Occupation Tax.

A cash match for the Administrative and legal fees has been provided by Port of Angeles for \$199,992. In addition to this cash match, \$827,250 is budgeted for Washington State Business and Occupation tax. This tax is based on gross revenues associated with the project. The Cash Match (\$199,992) plus taxes (\$827,250) equals the total of \$1,027,242. Administrative and legal expenses for similar projects were used to determine the personnel required.



- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

Table 1 Administration and legal Cash Matching

The Port of Angeles intends to provide a cash match for administration and legal fess support as follows:

Table 1 City of Port Angeles Direct Cash Matching

Position	Hours per Mo.	Length in Months	Rate per Hour	Extended Cost
City Project Manager	80	24	\$62.50	\$120,000
Saftey Coordinator	60	24	\$55.55	\$79,992
Total				\$199,992

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.

- Provide description of estimated costs, proposed activites, and additional information as needed. The estimated costs of land, structures of **\$2,250,722** was based on typical costs in the area. Land prices are anticipated to remain stable for the proposed time of acquisition and project length. Structure prices were based on typical telecommunications standard buildings with backup power, HVAC and ground fields. Specifically 2 pre-fabricated huts (2x\$41,000 ea.= \$82,000) were required. The line items are specified in the Buildings section of the Detail of Project Costs. The remaining \$2,168,722 is provided as cash and in-kind matches as described below.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

NoaNet is providing a Cash match of \$150,000 for this project.

**- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.**

In-Kind matching funds derived through planned use of preexisting facilities totaling the amount from each participate is described below in Table 2.

Table 2 Building Match

Contributor	In-Kind Match
NoaNet	\$572,484
North Central (Tonasket to Ione) - NN, OKPUD, POPUD	\$523,450
Jefferson PUD/City of Port Townsend	\$400,000
Kitsap PUD	\$135,000
Black Rock Cable	\$61,200
Tulalip Tribe	\$46,340
SawNet/Clark	\$35,000
Benton PUD	\$185,108
Kalispel Tribe	\$10,140
Stevens PUD	\$50,000
Grand Total	\$2,018,722

These in-kind contributions represent the depreciated value of structures required for connecting the new network segments from the project into existing NoaNet structures either directly or through member networks. These structures are the locations where the new construction anticipated in the grant terminates and they are used to house electronics and fiber interconnections. This amount can be as indicated in the Buildings section of the Detail of Project Costs.

3. Relocation expenses and payment

- Provide explanation for the relocation, description of the person involved in the relocation, method used to calculate costs, and additional information as needed.
N/A.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A



4. Architectural and engineering fees

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed. The Architecture and Engineering fees are **\$7,506,240**. This number is a percentage of the total of Engineering Design and Project Management Fees. The Engineering amount in Detail of Project Costs of \$3,811,854 was calculated to be based on 7.56% of the outside plant costs as shown in Table 3 (\$50,443,735 outside plant). The percentage of the project is a standard measurement of project cost and these percentages are based on industry standard based on similar projects of this size. An additional \$75,000 cash match has also been contributed to the engineering fees for a total of \$3,886,854. Project Management fees of \$3,619,386 are based on costs from similar projects. The total of these two line items (\$3,886,854 + \$3,619,386) is \$7,506,240.

Table 3 Engineering

Construction Type	Engineering	Total Construction
Aerial Fiber Plant		\$7,870,548
Underground Fiber Construction		\$22,378,822
Total Poles		\$1,473,373
MW Tower Construction		\$856,745
Total Match		\$16,551,484
Construction Adder for Rock		<u>\$1,312,763</u>
Total Construction		\$50,443,735
Total Engineering	7.56%	\$3,811,854

Project Management is based on the duration and size of the project determined by the experience of a third party project management company. Rates are based on typical direct expense project management and are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Project Management Direct Expenses

Project Managers	Number	Hours per Month	Months	Rate	Total
Lead	1	160	24	\$175	\$672,000



Manager					
Construction PM	4	160	24	\$145	\$2,227,200
Equipment PM	2	160	18	\$125.0323	\$720,186
Total PM					\$3,619,386

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

The Port of Angeles intends to provide a cash match for Project Engineering Consultancy as follows in Table 5:

Table 5 Architectural and Engineering Fees

Title	Hours per Month	Months	Rate	Total
Project Engineering Consultancy	13.889	36	\$150	\$75,000
Total Cash Matching				\$75,000

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

5. Other architectural and engineering fees

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed. Other architectural and engineering fees were estimated to be **\$21,573**. This number represents the engineering fees associated with obtaining right-of-way in public easements and is based on costs associated with similar projects.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A



- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

6. Project inspection fees

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

7. Site work

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

8. Demolition and removal

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A

**- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.**

N/A

9. Construction

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, state whether the work is being completed by the applicant or an outside contractor, and additional information as needed. Construction costs of \$52,903,256 were identified as the cost of construction materials, aerial and buried construction cost and are estimated based on comparable budgetary costs per mile from similar projects. The categories from the Detail of Project Costs for allocation are as follows:

Aerial Fiber Plant = 366.6 miles @ \$21,469.00 /mi =	\$ 7,870,548
Buried Fiber Plant = 144.2 miles @ \$155,192.90 /mi =	\$22,378,822
Rock Adder = 26.2 miles @ \$50,105.50 /mi =	\$1,312,763
Pole Make Ready = 937.1 poles @ \$112.8 /pole =	\$105,716
Pole Change Out = 440 poles @ \$3108.30 /pole =	\$1,367,657
MW Towers = 2ea. @ \$428,372.50	\$856,745
Fiber Installation Match =	\$123,201
Cash Construction Match =	\$4,026,409
In-Kind Construction Match =	\$12,401,875
Rights-of-Way Procurement Agents =	\$21,573
Building Permit =	\$1,200
WA State Sales Tax =	<u>\$2,437,947</u>
Construction Total	\$52,903,256

Fiber and cable costs are based on the following construction criteria that will be prepared in a standard RUS construction contract. These criteria include costs to accommodate extremely difficult terrain with narrow construction corridors, rock anticipated in the areas of construction path, pole make ready for aerial construction and managing the automobile and truck traffic around the construction activity. Double armored shielded cable is required due to gophers, birds and basalt rock to preserve the life of the cable. Also accounted for are factors involving increased labor costs and time to construct in "built-up" areas that can



be significantly more than building along open highways. Another factor that must be considered in the overall construction costs is the layout of the locations to be connected to the network. Many of these communities have limited options to reach them because mountains, rivers, etc. allow only one or two roads to these communities, often through very restricted conditions.

Aerial and underground construction costs include the following RUS based construction units for: cable placement, rock, cable duct, splicing, handholes, splice cases, fiber locate markers, strand, aerial storage devices, pole survey, pole make ready, and vaults. Microwave towers will require a site survey, path analysis, monopole structural analysis and tower erection. NoaNet anticipates that all the work will be performed by contractors awarded through a competitive bidding process with proven history in constructing similar projects, with sufficient cash flow, bonding capabilities, insurance and supervisory resources.

Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

Cash matching funds are anticipated to be applied to construction materials and will be purchased and the materials delivered as needed to the secure contractor warehouse facilities. A portion of the direct expense associated application preparation is being used as a cash contribution for construction. The Cash matching funds of \$4,149,610 came from the following entities:

Table 6 – Construction Cash Match

Contributor	Cash Match
North Central (Tonasket to Ione) - NN, OKPUD, POPUD	\$333,786
Jefferson PUD/City of Port Townsend	\$736,745
Kitsap PUD	\$197,569
SawNet/Clark	\$50,000
Benton PUD	\$348,813
Stevens PUD	\$124,000
Gates Foundation	\$1,500,000
Application Prep support	\$735,496
Sub-Total	\$4,026,409
City of Port Angeles Fiber Installation Charges for connections	\$123,201
Grand Total	\$4,149,610

Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds. In-

Kind matching funds derived through planned use of preexisting facilities totaling \$12,401,875 were contributed based on depreciated values of existing outside plant infrastructure provided by the entities in the following table.



Table 7 – Construction In-Kind Match

Contributor	In-Kind Match
North Central (Tonasket to Ione) - NN, OKPUD, POPUD	\$2,985,000
Jefferson PUD/City of Port Townsend	\$783,093
Kitsap PUD	\$4,917,700
Pend Oreille	\$5,000
Black Rock Cable	\$1,468,800
Tulalip Tribe	\$357,480
SawNet/Clark	\$150,000
Benton PUD	\$1,369,802
Stevens PUD	\$80,000
Application Prep support	\$285,000
Grand Total	\$12,401,875

These numbers represent the summary allocation of the sub recipients' in-kind contribution by the class of assets as shown in the Detail of Project Costs outside Plant section. These depreciated outside plant assets are to be made available by the entities and do not affect the construction fees. These in-kind contributions represent the depreciated value of outside plant required for connecting the new network segments from the project into existing NoaNet structures through these networks. A portion of the direct expense associated application preparation is being used as in-kind support for construction.

10. Equipment

- Provide list of equipment with description, number of units, unit cost, state whether it is being purchased or leased, and additional information as needed.

The total equipment list for **\$15,239,344** includes the following items: Switching (9 nodes @ \$10,223 ea.= \$92,007); Edge Routers (2 units @ 44,745 = \$89,490); Mesh Wireless Access Points (240 nodes @ \$15,451.654166667 ea.= \$3,708,397); Public Safety wireless mobile VPN solution \$25,339); Mesh Network Management Server (\$57,800); End User Equipment (144 units @ \$3,254.166666667 ea. = \$468,600); Layer 3 equipment applications including switches (10 units @ \$40,653 ea.) and routers (4 units @ \$59,692.50 ea. totaling \$645,300); Layer 1 Equipment, Dense Wave Division Multiplexing equipment to support the multiple 10 gigabit network requirements for the CAI (21 units @ \$101,122.619047619 ea., 5 waves @ \$135,525 ea. totaling \$2,801,200); Layer 2 Switching Equipment (285 units CPE @ \$935.021052632 ea. and 48 access and core units @ \$29,886.4375 ea. totaling \$1,701,030); and Microwave Radios, Licenses, Antennas and Mounting (9 unit pairs @ \$108,644.44444444 ea. Totaling \$977,800). A combined cash match (\$1,043,536) is provided as well as existing operating equipment (\$3,628,845) provided as an In-Kind match. These items are shown on the Detail of Project Costs under Network and



Access Equipment (\$13,818,063), Customer Premise Equipment (\$1,363,481) and Billing Support and Operations Support Systems (\$57,800) and are based on costs derived from similar projects. NoaNet anticipates that all the equipment will be purchased through a procurement process from contractors awarded through a bidding process with proven history in similar projects, with sufficient cash flow, bonding capabilities, insurance and supervisory resources.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

The Port of Angeles intends to provide a cash match for equipment as follows in Table 8:

Table 8 Port of Angeles Equipment Cash Match

Title	Total
Public Safety VPN Solution	\$16,136
Public Safety Mobile Wireless Routers	\$428,400
Residential Wireless CPE	\$168,000
Residential Wireless CPE Spares	\$32,000
Total Cash Matching	\$644,536

Table 9 shows the cash matches for equipment from all the sub recipients.

Table 9 – Total Cash Match for Equipment

Participate	Total
NoaNet	\$150,000
Kitsap PUD	\$105,000
SawNet/Clark	\$18,000
Stevens PUD	\$126,000
Port of Angeles	\$644,536
Total Cash Matching	\$1,043,536



- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

In-Kind matching funds derived through planned use of pre-existing facilities total \$3,628,845 which is the summary of contributions from participants. The equipment in-kind contributions are listed under Equipment Other Existing Equipment. The contributions for NoaNet of \$1,717,683, North Central of \$1,071,550, Kitsap PUD of \$125,000, Pend Oreille of \$25,100, Tulalip Tribe of \$258,180, SawNet/Clark of \$65,000, ESD-105 of \$24,959, Benton PUD of \$296,173, and Kalispel Tribe of \$45,200 are the depreciated equipment assets that are to be made available by the entities and do not affect the direct equipment fees. These in-kind contributions represent the depreciated value of electronics equipment required for connecting the high capacity bandwidth in the new network segments from the project into existing NoaNet bandwidth infrastructure.

11. Miscellaneous

- Provide additional information as needed. Miscellaneous costs of \$54,000 are identified as the eligible cost of preparation of the BTOP application per the NOFA. These are actual costs based on direct billing for preparation of the BTOP grant application and are shown in the Detail of Project Costs under Professional Services.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation of Cash Matching Funds.

The City of Port Angeles intends to provide a cash match for grant application consultant support as follows in Table 10:

Table 10 City of Port Angeles Cash Match for Grant Application Development

Title	Hours per Month	Months	Rate	Total
Grant Application Consultancy Support	10	36	\$150	\$54,000
Total Cash Matching				\$54,000

Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation of In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

Addendum



- **If indirect costs (i.e., indirect, overhead, general and administrative, facilities and administration, etc.) and/or fringe benefits are included in the budget, please provide a copy of your existing Negotiated Indirect Cost Recovery Agreement (NICRA), if available. If the NICRA is applied accordingly in the budget, there is no need to justify the costs. If a NICRA is not available or is not consistent with the rates/calculations in the budget, please provide an explanation of how the amounts were calculated. Please clearly list the manner in which indirect costs are calculated in the budget.**

There are no indirect costs included the project budget.



Budget Narrative

Applicant Name: Northwest Open Access Network

EasyGrants Number: 5376

Organization Type (from Question 1D on BTOP application): Non-Profit Corporation

Proposed Period of Performance: 2 Years from Date of Award – Anticipated Q4 2010 – Q3 2012

Total Project Costs: \$77,998,901

Total Federal Grant Request: \$54,452,347

Total Matching Funds (Cash): \$5,497,112

Total Matching Funds (In-Kind): \$18,049,442

Total Matching Funds (Cash + In-Kind): \$23,546,554

Total Matching Funds (Cash + In-Kind) as Percentage of Total Project Costs: 30.19%

1. Administrative and legal expenses

- List breakout of position(s), time commitment(s) such as hours or level-of-effort, and salary information/rates with a detailed explanation, and additional information as needed.



The estimated total for Administrative and Legal Expenses of **\$199,992** was based on a combination of cash matching funds

A cash match for the Administrative and legal fees has been provided by Port of Angeles for \$199,992. The Cash Match (\$199,992) equals the total of \$199,992. Administrative and legal expenses for similar projects were used to determine the personnel required.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

Table 1 Administration and legal Cash Matching

The Port of Angeles intends to provide a cash match for administration and legal fees support as follows:

Table 1 City of Port Angeles Direct Cash Matching

Position	Hours per Mo.	Length in Months	Rate per Hour	Extended Cost
City Project Manager	80	24	\$62.50	\$120,000
Safety Coordinator	60	24	\$55.55	\$79,992
Total				\$199,992

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.

- Provide description of estimated costs, proposed activities, and additional information as needed. The estimated costs of land, structures of **\$2,100,722** was based on typical costs in the area. Land prices are anticipated to remain stable for the proposed time of acquisition and project length. Structure prices were based on typical telecommunications standard buildings with backup power, HVAC and ground fields. Specifically 2 pre-fabricated huts (2x\$41,000 ea.= \$82,000) were required.



The line items are specified in the Buildings section of the Detail of Project Costs. The remaining \$2,018,722 is provided as cash and in-kind matches as described below.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

In-Kind matching funds derived through planned use of preexisting facilities totaling the amount from each participant is described below in Table 2.

Table 2 Building Match

Contributor	In-Kind Match
NoaNet	\$572,484
North Central (Tonasket to Ione) - NN, OKPUD, POPUD	\$523,450
Jefferson PUD/City of Port Townsend	\$400,000
Kitsap PUD	\$135,000
Black Rock Cable	\$61,200
Tulalip Tribe	\$46,340
SawNet/Clark	\$35,000
Benton PUD	\$185,108
Kalispel Tribe	\$10,140
Stevens PUD	\$50,000
Grand Total	\$2,018,722

These in-kind contributions represent the depreciated value of structures required for connecting the new network segments from the project into existing NoaNet structures either directly or through member networks. These structures are the locations where the new construction anticipated in the grant terminates and they are used to house electronics and fiber interconnections. This amount can be as indicated in the Buildings section of the Detail of Project Costs.

3. Relocation expenses and payment

- Provide explanation for the relocation, description of the person involved in the relocation, method used to calculate costs, and additional information as needed.
N/A.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A



- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

4. Architectural and engineering fees

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed. The Architecture and Engineering fees are **\$7,506,240**. This number is a percentage of the total of Engineering Design and Project Management Fees. The Engineering amount in Detail of Project Costs of \$3,811,854 was calculated to be based on 7.56% of the outside plant costs as shown in Table 3 (\$50,443,735 outside plant). The percentage of the project is a standard measurement of project cost and these percentages are based on industry standard based on similar projects of this size. An additional \$75,000 cash match has also been contributed to the engineering fees for a total of \$3,886,854. Project Management fees of \$3,619,386 are based on costs from similar projects. The total of these two line items (\$3,886,854 + \$3,619,386) is \$7,506,240.

Table 3 Engineering

Construction Type	Engineering	Total Construction
Aerial Fiber Plant		\$7,870,548
Underground Fiber Construction		\$22,378,822
Total Poles		\$1,473,373
MW Tower Construction		\$856,745
Total Match		\$16,551,484
Construction Adder for Rock		<u>\$1,312,763</u>
Total Construction		\$50,443,735
Total Engineering	7.56%	\$3,811,854

Project Management is based on the duration and size of the project determined by the experience of a third party project management company. Rates are based on typical direct expense project management and are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Project Management Direct Expenses



Project Managers	Number	Hours per Month	Months	Rate	Total
Lead Manager	1	160	24	\$175	\$672,000
Construction PM	4	160	24	\$145	\$2,227,200
Equipment PM	2	160	18	\$125.0323	\$720,186
Total PM					\$3,619,386

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

The Port of Angeles intends to provide a cash match for Project Engineering Consultancy as follows in Table 5:

Table 5 Architectural and Engineering Fees

Title	Hours per Month	Months	Rate	Total
Project Engineering Consultancy	13.889	36	\$150	\$75,000
Total Cash Matching				\$75,000

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

5. Other architectural and engineering fees

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed. Other architectural and engineering fees were estimated to be **\$21,573**. This number represents the engineering fees associated



with obtaining right-of-way in public easements and is based on costs associated with similar projects.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

6. Project inspection fees

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

7. Site work

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

8. Demolition and removal

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, and additional information as needed.



N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

N/A

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

9. Construction

- Provide description of estimated fees, explanation of proposed services, state whether the work is being completed by the applicant or an outside contractor, and additional information as needed. Construction costs of \$52,877,030 were identified as the cost of construction materials, aerial and buried construction cost and are estimated based on comparable budgetary costs per mile from similar projects. The categories from the Detail of Project Costs for allocation are as follows:

Aerial Fiber Plant = 366.6 miles @ \$21,469.034369885 /mi =	\$ 7,870,548
Buried Fiber Plant = 144.2 miles @ \$155,192.940360610 /mi =	\$22,378,822
Rock Adder = 26.2 miles @ \$50,105.458015267 /mi =	\$1,312,763
Pole Make Ready = 937.1 poles @ \$112.811866396 /pole =	\$105,716
Pole Change Out = 440 poles @ \$3,108.311363636 /pole =	\$1,367,657
MW Towers = 2ea. @ \$389,347.50	\$778,695
MW Building Attachments = 8ea. @ \$9,606.25	\$76,850
Fiber Installation Match =	\$123,201
Cash Construction Match =	\$4,001,383
In-Kind Construction Match =	\$12,401,875
Rights-of-Way Procurement Agents =	\$21,573
WA State Sales Tax =	<u>\$2,437,947</u>
Construction Total	\$52,877,030

Fiber and cable costs are based on the following construction criteria that will be prepared in a standard RUS construction contract. These criteria include costs to accommodate



extremely difficult terrain with narrow construction corridors, rock anticipated in the areas of construction path, pole make ready for aerial construction and managing the automobile and truck traffic around the construction activity. Double armored shielded cable is required due to gophers, birds and basalt rock to preserve the life of the cable. Also accounted for are factors involving increased labor costs and time to construct in “built-up” areas that can be significantly more than building along open highways. Another factor that must be considered in the overall construction costs is the layout of the locations to be connected to the network. Many of these communities have limited options to reach them because mountains, rivers, etc. allow only one or two roads to these communities, often through very restricted conditions.

Aerial and underground construction costs include the following RUS based construction units for: cable placement, rock, cable duct, splicing, handholes, splice cases, fiber locate markers, strand, aerial storage devices, pole survey, pole make ready, and vaults. Microwave towers will require a site survey, path analysis, monopole structural analysis and tower erection. NoaNet anticipates that all the work will be performed by contractors awarded through a competitive bidding process with proven history in constructing similar projects, with sufficient cash flow, bonding capabilities, insurance and supervisory resources.

Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

Cash matching funds are anticipated to be applied to construction materials and will be purchased and the materials delivered as needed to the secure contractor warehouse facilities. A portion of the direct expense associated application preparation is being used as a cash contribution for construction. The Cash matching funds of \$4,124,584 came from the following entities:

Table 6 – Construction Cash Match

Contributor	Cash Match
North Central (Tonasket to Ione) - NN, OKPUD, POPUD	\$333,786
Jefferson PUD/City of Port Townsend	\$736,745
Kitsap PUD	\$197,569
SawNet/Clark	\$50,000
Benton PUD	\$348,813
Stevens PUD	\$124,000
Gates Foundation	\$1,500,000
Application Prep support	\$710,470
Sub-Total	\$4,001,383
City of Port Angeles Fiber Installation Charges for connections	\$123,201
Grand Total	\$4,124,584



Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds. In-Kind matching funds derived through planned use of preexisting facilities totaling \$12,401,875 were contributed based on depreciated values of existing outside plant infrastructure provided by the entities in the following table.

Table 7 – Construction In-Kind Match

Contributor	In-Kind Match
North Central (Tonasket to Ione) - NN, OKPUD, POPUD	\$2,985,000
Jefferson PUD/City of Port Townsend	\$783,093
Kitsap PUD	\$4,917,700
Pend Oreille	\$5,000
Black Rock Cable	\$1,468,800
Tulalip Tribe	\$357,480
SawNet/Clark	\$150,000
Benton PUD	\$1,369,802
Stevens PUD	\$80,000
Application Prep support	\$285,000
Grand Total	\$12,401,875

These numbers represent the summary allocation of the sub recipients' in-kind contribution by the class of assets as shown in the Detail of Project Costs outside Plant section. These depreciated outside plant assets are to be made available by the entities and do not affect the construction fees. These in-kind contributions represent the depreciated value of outside plant required for connecting the new network segments from the project into existing NoaNet structures through these networks. A portion of the direct expense associated application preparation is being used as in-kind support for construction.

10. Equipment

- Provide list of equipment with description, number of units, unit cost, state whether it is being purchased or leased, and additional information as needed.

The total equipment list for **\$15,239,344** includes the following items: Switching (9 nodes @ \$10,223 ea.= \$92,007); Edge Routers (2 units @ 44,745 = \$89,490); Mesh Wireless Access Points (240 nodes @ \$15,451.654166667 ea.= \$3,708,397); Public Safety wireless mobile VPN solution \$25,339); Mesh Network Management Server (\$57,800); End User Equipment (144 units @ \$3,254.166666667 ea. = \$468,600); Layer 3 equipment applications including switches (10 units @ \$40,653 ea.) and routers (4 units @ \$59,692.50 ea. totaling \$645,300); Layer 1 Equipment, Dense Wave Division Multiplexing equipment to support the multiple 10 gigabit network requirements for the CAI (21 units @ \$101,122.619047619 ea., 5 waves @ \$135,525 ea. totaling \$2,801,200); Layer 2 Switching Equipment (285 units CPE @ \$935.021052632 ea. and 48 access and core units @



\$29,886.4375 ea. totaling \$1,701,030); and Microwave Radios, Licenses, Antennas and Mounting (9 unit pairs @ \$108,644.44444444 ea. Totaling \$977,800). A combined cash match (\$1,043,536) is provided as well as existing operating equipment (\$3,628,845) provided as an In-Kind match. These items are shown on the Detail of Project Costs under Network and Access Equipment (\$13,818,063), Customer Premise Equipment (\$1,363,481) and Billing Support and Operations Support Systems (\$57,800) and are based on costs derived from similar projects. NoaNet anticipates that all the equipment will be purchased through a procurement process from contractors awarded through a bidding process with proven history in similar projects, with sufficient cash flow, bonding capabilities, insurance and supervisory resources.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for Cash Matching Funds.

The Port of Angeles intends to provide a cash match for equipment as follows in Table 8:

Table 8 Port of Angeles Equipment Cash Match

Title	Total
Public Safety VPN Solution	\$16,136
Public Safety Mobile Wireless Routers	\$428,400
Residential Wireless CPE	\$168,000
Residential Wireless CPE Spares	\$32,000
Total Cash Matching	\$644,536

Table 9 shows the cash matches for equipment from all the sub recipients.

Table 9 – Total Cash Match for Equipment

Participate	Total
NoaNet	\$150,000
Kitsap PUD	\$105,000
SawNet/Clark	\$18,000
Stevens PUD	\$126,000



Port of Angeles	\$644,536
Total Cash Matching	\$1,043,536

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation for In-Kind Matching Funds.

In-Kind matching funds derived through planned use of pre-existing facilities total \$3,628,845 which is the summary of contributions from participants. The equipment in-kind contributions are listed under Equipment Other Existing Equipment. The contributions for NoaNet of \$1,717,683, North Central of \$1,071,550, Kitsap PUD of \$125,000, Pend Oreille of \$25,100, Tulalip Tribe of \$258,180, SawNet/Clark of \$65,000, ESD-105 of \$24,959, Benton PUD of \$296,173, and Kalispel Tribe of \$45,200 are the depreciated equipment assets that are to be made available by the entities and do not affect the direct equipment fees. These in-kind contributions represent the depreciated value of electronics equipment required for connecting the high capacity bandwidth in the new network segments from the project into existing NoaNet bandwidth infrastructure.

11. Miscellaneous

- Provide additional information as needed. Miscellaneous costs of \$54,000 are identified as the eligible cost of preparation of the BTOP application per the NOFA. These are actual costs based on direct billing for preparation of the BTOP grant application and are shown in the Detail of Project Costs under Professional Services.

- Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation of Cash Matching Funds.

The City of Port Angeles intends to provide a cash match for grant application consultant support as follows in Table 10:

Table 10 City of Port Angeles Cash Match for Grant Application Development

Title	Hours per Month	Months	Rate	Total
Grant Application Consultancy Support	10	36	\$150	\$54,000
Total Cash Matching				\$54,000



Provide description, calculation, and basis of evaluation of In-Kind Matching Funds.

N/A

Addendum

- **If indirect costs (i.e., indirect, overhead, general and administrative, facilities and administration, etc.) and/or fringe benefits are included in the budget, please provide a copy of your existing Negotiated Indirect Cost Recovery Agreement (NICRA), if available. If the NICRA is applied accordingly in the budget, there is no need to justify the costs. If a NICRA is not available or is not consistent with the rates/calculations in the budget, please provide an explanation of how the amounts were calculated. Please clearly list the manner in which indirect costs are calculated in the budget.**

There are no indirect costs included the project budget.

General Budget Overview

Budget	Federal Funding Request	Matching Funds (Cash)	Matching Funds (In-Kind)	Budget TOTAL	Last Mile Allocation	Middle Mile Allocation	Allocated TOTAL
Network & Access Equipment (switching, routing, transport, access)	\$9,774,082	\$415,136	\$3,628,845	\$13,818,063	\$6,409,723.00	\$7,408,340.00	\$13,818,063
Outside Plant (cables, conduits, ducts, poles, towers, repeaters, etc.)	\$33,892,251	\$4,149,610	\$12,401,875	\$50,443,736	\$123,201.00	\$50,320,535.00	\$50,443,736
Buildings and Land – (new construction, improvements, renovations, lease)	\$103,573	\$150,000	\$2,018,722	\$2,272,295	\$0.00	\$2,272,295.00	\$2,272,295
Customer Premise Equipment (modems, set-top boxes, inside wiring, etc.)	\$735,081	\$628,400	\$0	\$1,363,481	\$720,800.00	\$642,681.00	\$1,363,481
Billing and Operational Support Systems (IT systems, software, etc.)	\$57,800	\$0	\$0	\$57,800	\$57,800.00	\$0.00	\$57,800
Operating Equipment (vehicles, office equipment, other)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Engineering/Professional Services (engineering design, project management, consulting, etc.)	\$7,452,813	\$328,992	\$0	\$7,781,805	\$328,992.00	\$7,452,813.00	\$7,781,805
Testing (network elements, IT system elements, user devices, test generators, lab furnishings, servers/computers, etc.)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Site Preparation		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00		\$0
Other	\$3,265,197	\$0	\$0	\$3,265,197	\$0.00	\$3,265,197.00	\$3,265,197
TOTAL BROADBAND SYSTEM:	\$55,280,797	\$5,672,138	\$18,049,442	\$79,002,377	\$7,640,516	\$71,361,861	\$79,002,377
Cost Share Percentage:	69.97%	7.18%	22.85%				

DETAIL OF PROJECT COSTS

PLEASE COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW FOR THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF EQUIPMENT THAT WILL BE REQUIRED FOR COMPLETING THE PROJECT. EACH CATEGORY SHOULD BE BROKEN DOWN TO THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL FOR IDENTIFYING UNIT COST

SERVICE AREA or COMMON NETWORK FACILITIES:		Match (Cash/in-kind)	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total Cost	Last Mile Allocation	Middle Mile Allocation	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget Category	Support of Reasonableness
NETWORK & ACCESS EQUIPMENT					\$13,818,063.00	\$6,409,723.00	\$7,408,340.00	\$13,818,063.00		
Switching	City Anchor Site/Base Station Switch		\$10,223.00	9	\$ 92,007	\$ 46,003	\$ 46,004	\$92,007	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Routing	City Core Site Edge Router		\$44,745.00	2	\$ 89,490	\$ -	\$ 89,490	\$89,490	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Transport	Layer 1 CAI Equipment		#####	21	\$ 2,123,575	\$ -	\$ 2,123,575	\$2,123,575	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Layer 1 DWDM wavelength equip		#####	5	\$ 677,625	\$ -	\$ 677,625	\$677,625	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Layer 3 Switches		\$40,653.00	10	\$ 406,530	\$ -	\$ 406,530	\$406,530	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Layer 3 Routers		\$59,692.50	4	\$ 238,770	\$ -	\$ 238,770	\$238,770	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Microwave Radios		#####	9	\$ 977,800	\$ -	\$ 977,800	\$977,800	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Access	Mesh Wireless Access Point (WAP)		\$15,451.65	240	\$ 3,708,397	\$ 2,294,400	\$ 1,413,997	\$3,708,397	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Layer 2 Access and Core Equip		\$29,886.44	48	\$ 1,434,549	\$ -	\$ 1,434,549	\$1,434,549	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	Public Safety wireless mobile VPN solution		\$25,339.00	1	\$ 25,339	\$ 25,339	\$ -	\$25,339	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Equipment Match Cash	Cash Match	#####	1	\$ 399,000	\$ 399,000	\$ -	\$399,000	10. Equipment	Cash Match
	Equipment Match In-Kind	In-kind Match	\$3,628,845.00	1	\$ 3,628,845	\$ 3,628,845	\$ -	\$3,628,845	10. Equipment	In-Kind Match
	Public Safety wireless mobile VPN sol	Cash Match	\$16,136.00	1	\$ 16,136	\$ 16,136	\$ -	\$16,136	10. Equipment	Cash Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
OUTSIDE PLANT					\$50,443,736.00	\$123,201.00	\$50,320,535.00	\$50,443,736.00		
Cables	Aerial Fiber Plant		21,469.0	366.6	\$ 7,870,548	\$ -	\$ 7,870,548	\$7,870,548	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
	Buried Fiber Plant		155,192.9	144.2	\$ 22,378,822	\$ -	\$ 22,378,822	\$22,378,822	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Conduits				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Ducts	Buried duct			0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Poles	Make-Ready Poles		112.8	937.1	\$ 105,716	\$ -	\$ 105,716	\$105,716	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
	Change-out Pole		3,108.3	440.0	\$ 1,367,657	\$ -	\$ 1,367,657	\$1,367,657	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Towers	MW Tower		389347.5	2	\$ 778,695	\$ -	\$ 778,695	\$778,695	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
	MW Building Attachments		9606.25	8	\$ 76,850	\$ -	\$ 76,850	\$76,850	9. Construction	
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Repeaters				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	Fiber Installation Charge for connection	Cash Match	13,689.0	9	\$ 123,201	\$ 123,201	\$ -	\$123,201	9. Construction	Cash Match
	OSP Match Cash	Cash Match	4,026,409.0	1	\$ 4,026,409	\$ -	\$ 4,026,409	\$4,026,409	9. Construction	Cash Match
	OSP Match In-Kind	In-kind Match	12,401,875.0	1	\$ 12,401,875	\$ -	\$ 12,401,875	\$12,401,875	9. Construction	In-Kind Match

	Rock		50,105.5	26.2	\$ 1,312,763	\$ -	\$ 1,312,763	\$1,312,763	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
	Building Permit		1200	1	\$ 1,200	\$ -	\$ 1,200	\$1,200	9. Construction	

or COMMON		Match (Cash/In-	Unit Cost	No. of	Total Cost	Last Mile	Middle Mile	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget	Support of Reasonableness
BUILDINGS					\$2,272,295.00	\$0.00	\$2,272,295.00	\$2,272,295.00		
New Construction				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Pre-Fab Huts	Pre fabs for MW		41000	2	\$ 82,000	\$ -	\$ 82,000	\$82,000	2. Land, structures	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Improvements &				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	Site Land			0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	2. Land, structures	
	ROW Land			0	\$ 21,573	\$ -	\$ 21,573	\$21,573	5. Other archit. and engn	Derived from recent projects
	Buildings Match Cash	Cash Match	150,000.0	1	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$150,000	2. Land, structures	Cash Match
	Buildings Match In-Kind	In-kind Match	2,018,722.0	1	\$ 2,018,722	\$ -	\$ 2,018,722	\$2,018,722	2. Land, structures	In-Kind Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
CUSTOMER PREMISE EQUIPMENT					\$1,363,481.00	\$720,800.00	\$642,681.00	\$1,363,481.00		
Modems				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
	Public Safety mobile wireless routers	Cash Match	3,600.0	119	\$ 428,400	\$ 428,400	\$ -	\$428,400	10. Equipment	Cash Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
	Residential Wireless CPE	Cash Match	210.0	800	\$ 168,000	\$ 168,000	\$ -	\$168,000	10. Equipment	Cash Match
	Residential Wireless CPE spares	Cash Match	160.0	200	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000	\$ -	\$32,000	10. Equipment	Cash Match
Set Top Boxes				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Inside Writing				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	End-User Gear		3,254.2	144	\$ 468,600	\$ 92,400	\$ 376,200	\$468,600	10. Equipment	Derived from recent projects
	Layer 2 CPE		935.0	285	\$ 266,481	\$ -	\$ 266,481	\$266,481	10. Equipment	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
BILLING SUPPORT AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT SYSTEMS					\$57,800.00	\$57,800.00	\$0.00	\$57,800.00		
Billing Support				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Customer Care				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other Support	Mesh Wireless Network Management and Monitoring	\$	57,800.0	1	\$ 57,800	\$ 57,800	\$ -	\$57,800	10. Equipment	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		

or COMMON		Match (Cash/In-	Unit Cost	No. of	Total Cost	Last Mile	Middle Mile	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget	Support of Reasonableness
OPERATING EQUIPMENT					\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Vehicles				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Office Equipment				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES					\$7,781,805.00	\$328,992.00	\$7,452,813.00	\$7,781,805.00		
Engineering	Project Engineering		3,811,854.0	1	\$ 3,811,854	\$ -	\$ 3,811,854	\$3,811,854	4. Architectural and eng	Derived from recent projects
	Project Engineering Consultancy (Hour	Cash Match	150.0	500	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$75,000	4. Architectural and eng	Cash Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Project	Project Management		3,619,386.0	1	\$ 3,619,386	\$ -	\$ 3,619,386	\$3,619,386	4. Architectural and eng	Derived from recent projects
	City Project Manager (0.5 FTE monthly	Cash Match	5,000.0	24	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$120,000	1. Admin and Legal	Cash Match
	Public Safety Project Coordinator (0.33	Cash Match	3,333.0	24	\$ 79,992	\$ 79,992	\$ -	\$79,992	1. Admin and Legal	Cash Match
Consulting				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	11. Misc.	
	Grant application consultant support (H	Cash Match	150.0	360	\$ 54,000	\$ 54,000	\$ -	\$54,000	11. Misc.	Cash Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
	ROW Agents		21,573.0	1	\$ 21,573	\$ -	\$ 21,573	\$21,573	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
TESTING				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	11. Misc.	
Network				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
IT System				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
User Devices				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Test Generators				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Lab				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Servers/Compute				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		

or COMMON		Match (Cash/In-	Unit Cost	No. of	Total Cost	Last Mile	Middle Mile	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget	Support of Reasonableness
OTHER UPFRONT COSTS					\$3,265,197.00	\$0.00	\$3,265,197.00	\$3,265,197.00		
Site Preparation				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	WA State Business & Occupation Tax & Administrative		827,250.0	1	\$ 827,250	\$ -	\$ 827,250	\$827,250	1. Admin and Legal	Based on receent experience
	WA State Sales Tax		2,437,947.0	1	\$ 2,437,947	\$ -	\$ 2,437,947	\$2,437,947	9. Construction	Based on receent experience
	Preliminary Cash Match	Cash Match					\$ -	\$0	11. Misc.	
	Preliminary In-Kind Match	In-kind Match					\$ -	\$0	11. Misc.	
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
PROJECT TOTAL:					\$79,002,377.00	\$7,640,516.00	\$71,361,861.00	\$79,002,377.00		

Cross-check Totals	
1. Admin and Legal	\$1,027,242
2. Land, structures	\$2,250,722
3. Relocation expei	\$0
4. Architectural anc	\$7,506,240
5. Other archit. and	\$21,573
6. Inspection fees	\$0
7. Site work	\$0
8. Demolition/remc	\$0
9. Construction	\$52,903,256
10. Equipment	\$15,239,344
11. Misc.	\$54,000

Matching Contribution Cross-check Totals	
Federal Funding Request	\$55,280,797
Cash Match Contribution	\$5,672,138
In-kind Match Contribution	\$18,049,442

\$79,002,377

\$79,002,377

Approach to allocating Last Mile and Middle Mile costs:

General Budget Overview

Budget	Federal Funding Request	Matching Funds (Cash)	Matching Funds (In-Kind)	Budget TOTAL	Last Mile Allocation	Middle Mile Allocation	Allocated TOTAL
Network & Access Equipment (switching, routing, transport, access)	\$9,774,082	\$415,136	\$3,628,845	\$13,818,063	\$6,409,723.00	\$7,408,340.00	\$13,818,063
Outside Plant (cables, conduits, ducts, poles, towers, repeaters, etc.)	\$33,891,051	\$4,124,584	\$12,401,875	\$50,417,510	\$123,201.00	\$50,294,309.00	\$50,417,510
Buildings and Land – (new construction, improvements, renovations, lease)	\$103,573	\$0	\$2,018,722	\$2,122,295	\$0.00	\$2,122,295.00	\$2,122,295
Customer Premise Equipment (modems, set-top boxes, inside wiring, etc.)	\$735,081	\$628,400	\$0	\$1,363,481	\$720,800.00	\$642,681.00	\$1,363,481
Billing and Operational Support Systems (IT systems, software, etc.)	\$57,800	\$0	\$0	\$57,800	\$57,800.00	\$0.00	\$57,800
Operating Equipment (vehicles, office equipment, other)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Engineering/Professional Services (engineering design, project management, consulting, etc.)	\$7,452,813	\$328,992	\$0	\$7,781,805	\$328,992.00	\$7,452,813.00	\$7,781,805
Testing (network elements, IT system elements, user devices, test generators, lab furnishings, servers/computers, etc.)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Site Preparation		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00		\$0
Other	\$2,437,947	\$0	\$0	\$2,437,947	\$0.00	\$2,437,947.00	\$2,437,947
TOTAL BROADBAND SYSTEM:	\$54,452,347	\$5,497,112	\$18,049,442	\$77,998,901	\$7,640,516	\$70,358,385	\$77,998,901
Cost Share Percentage:	69.81%	7.05%	23.14%				

DETAIL OF PROJECT COSTS

PLEASE COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW FOR THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF EQUIPMENT THAT WILL BE REQUIRED FOR
COMPLETING THE PROJECT. EACH CATEGORY SHOULD BE BROKEN DOWN TO THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL FOR IDENTIFYING
UNIT COST

SERVICE AREA or COMMON NETWORK FACILITIES:		Match (Cash/in-kind)	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total Cost	Last Mile Allocation	Middle Mile Allocation	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget Category	Support of Reasonableness
NETWORK & ACCESS EQUIPMENT					\$13,818,063.00	\$6,409,723.00	\$7,408,340.00	\$13,818,063.00		
Switching	City Anchor Site/Base Station Switch		\$10,223.00	9	\$ 92,007	\$ 46,003	\$ 46,004	\$92,007	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Routing	City Core Site Edge Router		\$44,745.00	2	\$ 89,490	\$ -	\$ 89,490	\$89,490	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Transport	Layer 1 CAI Equipment		#####	21	\$ 2,123,575	\$ -	\$ 2,123,575	\$2,123,575	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Layer 1 DWDM wavelength equip		#####	5	\$ 677,625	\$ -	\$ 677,625	\$677,625	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Layer 3 Switches		\$40,653.00	10	\$ 406,530	\$ -	\$ 406,530	\$406,530	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Layer 3 Routers		\$59,692.50	4	\$ 238,770	\$ -	\$ 238,770	\$238,770	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Microwave Radios		#####	9	\$ 977,800	\$ -	\$ 977,800	\$977,800	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Access	Mesh Wireless Access Point (WAP)		\$15,451.65	240	\$ 3,708,397	\$ 2,294,400	\$ 1,413,997	\$3,708,397	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Layer 2 Access and Core Equip		\$29,886.44	48	\$ 1,434,549	\$ -	\$ 1,434,549	\$1,434,549	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	Public Safety wireless mobile VPN solution		\$25,339.00	1	\$ 25,339	\$ 25,339	\$ -	\$25,339	10. Equipment	Based on recent quotes
	Equipment Match Cash	Cash Match	#####	1	\$ 399,000	\$ 399,000	\$ -	\$399,000	10. Equipment	Cash Match
	Equipment Match In-Kind	In-kind Match	\$3,628,845.00	1	\$ 3,628,845	\$ 3,628,845	\$ -	\$3,628,845	10. Equipment	In-Kind Match
	Public Safety wireless mobile VPN sol	Cash Match	\$16,136.00	1	\$ 16,136	\$ 16,136	\$ -	\$16,136	10. Equipment	Cash Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
OUTSIDE PLANT					\$50,417,510.00	\$123,201.00	\$50,294,309.00	\$50,417,510.00		
Cables	Aerial Fiber Plant		21,469.0	366.6	\$ 7,870,548	\$ -	\$ 7,870,548	\$7,870,548	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
	Buried Fiber Plant		155,192.9	144.2	\$ 22,378,822	\$ -	\$ 22,378,822	\$22,378,822	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Conduits				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Ducts	Buried duct			0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Poles	Make-Ready Poles		112.8	937.1	\$ 105,716	\$ -	\$ 105,716	\$105,716	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
	Change-out Pole		3,108.3	440.0	\$ 1,367,657	\$ -	\$ 1,367,657	\$1,367,657	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Towers	MW Tower		389347.5	2	\$ 778,695	\$ -	\$ 778,695	\$778,695	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
	MW Building Attachments		9606.25	8	\$ 76,850	\$ -	\$ 76,850	\$76,850	9. Construction	
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Repeaters				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	Fiber Installation Charge for connection	Cash Match	13,689.0	9	\$ 123,201	\$ 123,201	\$ -	\$123,201	9. Construction	Cash Match
	OSP Match Cash	Cash Match	4,001,383.0	1	\$ 4,001,383	\$ -	\$ 4,001,383	\$4,001,383	9. Construction	Cash Match
	OSP Match In-Kind	In-kind Match	12,401,875.0	1	\$ 12,401,875	\$ -	\$ 12,401,875	\$12,401,875	9. Construction	In-Kind Match

	Rock		50,105.5	26.2	\$ 1,312,763	\$ -	\$ 1,312,763	\$1,312,763	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		

or COMMON		Match (Cash/In-	Unit Cost	No. of	Total Cost	Last Mile	Middle Mile	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget	Support of Reasonableness
BUILDINGS					\$2,122,295.00	\$0.00	\$2,122,295.00	\$2,122,295.00		
New Construction				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Pre-Fab Huts	Pre fabs for MW		41000	2	\$ 82,000	\$ -	\$ 82,000	\$82,000	2. Land, structures	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Improvements &				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	Site Land			0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	2. Land, structures	
	ROW Land			0	\$ 21,573	\$ -	\$ 21,573	\$21,573	5. Other archit. and eng	Derived from recent projects
	Buildings Match Cash	Cash Match	-	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	2. Land, structures	Cash Match
	Buildings Match In-Kind	In-kind Match	2,018,722.0	1	\$ 2,018,722	\$ -	\$ 2,018,722	\$2,018,722	2. Land, structures	In-Kind Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
CUSTOMER PREMISE EQUIPMENT					\$1,363,481.00	\$720,800.00	\$642,681.00	\$1,363,481.00		
Modems				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
	Public Safety mobile wireless routers	Cash Match	3,600.0	119	\$ 428,400	\$ 428,400	\$ -	\$428,400	10. Equipment	Cash Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
	Residential Wireless CPE	Cash Match	210.0	800	\$ 168,000	\$ 168,000	\$ -	\$168,000	10. Equipment	Cash Match
	Residential Wireless CPE spares	Cash Match	160.0	200	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000	\$ -	\$32,000	10. Equipment	Cash Match
Set Top Boxes				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Inside Writing				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	End-User Gear		3,254.2	144	\$ 468,600	\$ 92,400	\$ 376,200	\$468,600	10. Equipment	Derived from recent projects
	Layer 2 CPE		935.0	285	\$ 266,481	\$ -	\$ 266,481	\$266,481	10. Equipment	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
BILLING SUPPORT AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT SYSTEMS					\$57,800.00	\$57,800.00	\$0.00	\$57,800.00		
Billing Support				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Customer Care				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other Support	Mesh Wireless Network Management and Monitoring	\$	57,800.0	1	\$ 57,800	\$ 57,800	\$ -	\$57,800	10. Equipment	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		

or COMMON		Match (Cash/In-	Unit Cost	No. of	Total Cost	Last Mile	Middle Mile	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget	Support of Reasonableness
OPERATING EQUIPMENT					\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Vehicles				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Office Equipment				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES					\$7,781,805.00	\$328,992.00	\$7,452,813.00	\$7,781,805.00		
Engineering	Project Engineering		3,811,854.0	1	\$ 3,811,854	\$ -	\$ 3,811,854	\$3,811,854	4. Architectural and eng	Derived from recent projects
	Project Engineering Consultancy (Hour	Cash Match	150.0	500	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$75,000	4. Architectural and eng	Cash Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Project	Project Management		3,619,386.0	1	\$ 3,619,386	\$ -	\$ 3,619,386	\$3,619,386	4. Architectural and eng	Derived from recent projects
	City Project Manager (0.5 FTE monthly	Cash Match	5,000.0	24	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000	\$ -	\$120,000	1. Admin and Legal	Cash Match
	Public Safety Project Coordinator (0.33	Cash Match	3,333.0	24	\$ 79,992	\$ 79,992	\$ -	\$79,992	1. Admin and Legal	Cash Match
Consulting				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	11. Misc.	
	Grant application consultant support (H	Cash Match	150.0	360	\$ 54,000	\$ 54,000	\$ -	\$54,000	11. Misc.	Cash Match
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
	ROW Agents		21,573.0	1	\$ 21,573	\$ -	\$ 21,573	\$21,573	9. Construction	Derived from recent projects
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
	BTOP Application Expenses	Cash Match		0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	11. Misc.	
TESTING					\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Network				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
IT System				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
User Devices				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Test Generators				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Lab				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Servers/Compute				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		

or COMMON		Match (Cash/In-	Unit Cost	No. of	Total Cost	Last Mile	Middle Mile	Allocated Total	SF-424C Budget	Support of Reasonableness
OTHER UPFRONT COSTS					\$2,437,947.00	\$0.00	\$2,437,947.00	\$2,437,947.00		
Site Preparation				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
Other	WA State Business & Occupation Tax & Administrative		-	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	1. Admin and Legal	Based on receent experience
	WA State Sales Tax		2,437,947.0	1	\$ 2,437,947	\$ -	\$ 2,437,947	\$2,437,947	9. Construction	Based on receent experience
	Preliminary Cash Match	Cash Match					\$ -	\$0	11. Misc.	
	Preliminary In-Kind Match	In-kind Match					\$ -	\$0	11. Misc.	
				0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$0		
PROJECT TOTAL:					\$77,998,901.00	\$7,640,516.00	\$70,358,385.00	\$77,998,901.00		

Cross-check Totals	
1. Admin and Legal	\$199,992
2. Land, structures	\$2,100,722
3. Relocation experi	\$0
4. Architectural anc	\$7,506,240
5. Other archit. and	\$21,573
6. Inspection fees	\$0
7. Site work	\$0
8. Demolition/remc	\$0
9. Construction	\$52,877,030
10. Equipment	\$15,239,344
11. Misc.	\$54,000

Matching Contribution Cross-check Totals	
Federal Funding Request	\$54,452,347
Cash Match Contribution	\$5,497,112
In-kind Match Contribution	\$18,049,442

\$77,998,901

248175

\$77,998,901

Approach to allocating Last Mile and Middle Mile costs:

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs				OMB Approval No. 4040-0008 Expiration Date 07/30/2010
NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.				
COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)	
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ 199,992.00	\$	\$	199,992.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$ 2,100,722.00	\$	\$	2,100,722.00
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$ 0.00	\$	\$	0.00
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$ 7,506,240.00	\$	\$	7,506,240.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$ 21,573.00	\$	\$	21,573.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$ 0.00	\$	\$	0.00
7. Site work	\$ 0.00	\$	\$	0.00
8. Demolition and removal	\$ 0.00	\$	\$	0.00
9. Construction	\$ 52,877,030.00	\$	\$	52,877,030.00
10. Equipment	\$ 15,239,344.00	\$	\$	15,239,344.00
11. Miscellaneous	\$ 54,000.00	\$	\$	54,000.00
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1- 11)	\$ 77,998,901.00	\$	0.00	\$ 77,998,901.00
13. Contingencies	\$	\$	\$	0.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 77,998,901.00	\$	0.00	\$ 77,998,901.00
15. Project (program) income	\$	\$	\$	0.00
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 77,998,901.00	\$	0.00	\$ 77,998,901.00
FEDERAL FUNDING				
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 69.8117 % Enter the resulting Federal share.				
			\$ 54,452,347.00	

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Approval No. 4040-0009

Expiration Date 07/30/2010

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

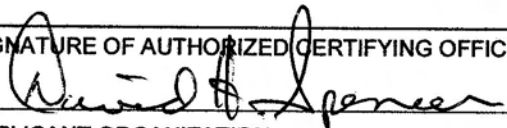
As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title, or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progress reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and, (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).

16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-1 33, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

*SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL 	*TITLE COO
*APPLICANT ORGANIZATION Northwest Open Access Network	*DATE SUBMITTED 6/17/10 0.00

Meghan,

Pursuant to our conversation, I apologize for any confusion I have created.

The NoaNet proposal involves several local government entities. Governmental entities which receive funds from other governments, i.e. Federal, those governmental entities are not subject to the Business and Occupation tax. NoaNet is subject to this B&O tax, however many of our participants are not. Therefore we have included the B&O tax into the grant since it is based on the funds received by NoaNet. When I mentioned a waiver it is not an application or program that we can apply for. We are asking the Department of Revenue if the tax is applicable given that it is a Federal funds source being given to governmental entities, the issue is that it is going through NoaNet which adds the question of whether it is to be collected or not. This is a one time tax associated with the grant funds it is not an operational expense which we pay as a normal part of business. The B&O tax has no waiver or exemption program in Washington state.

I hope this helps clarify the B&O tax.

BTOP Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Pro Forma Financial Projections

Please complete the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flows, and NPV-IRR Table worksheets. Key assumptions used to formulate these financial projections should be listed in the Key Assumptions worksheet. Please note that these are **project-specific** projections, in contrast to the historical financial information which is provided at the organizational level.

Please refer to the Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Grant Guidance for detailed instructions on the completing this upload.

Applicants are required to provide this upload as an Excel file, and not to convert it to a PDF prior to upload. Applicants may make adjustments to the format of the templates as necessary to provide the most effective presentation of the data for their specific project, but should not remove major headings (*e.g.* Revenues and Expenses on the Income Statement) or provide less detailed information than would be required to complete the provided templates.

Income Statement

	Forecast Period							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenues								
Broadband Offerings								
Wholesale Data	\$ 413,605	\$ 1,240,816	\$ 2,068,027	\$ 2,297,808	\$ 2,527,589	\$ 2,757,370	\$ 2,987,150	\$ 3,216,931
Retail Data	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dark Fiber	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collocation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other (list specific services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Network Driven Revenues								
Video Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Voice Services (local/toll/long distance)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other (list specific services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Universal Service Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Installation Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Revenues (grant proceeds)	\$ 27,219,588	\$ 27,232,759	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Revenues (matching funds)	\$ 11,734,547	\$ 11,812,007	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues	\$ 39,367,740	\$ 40,285,582	\$ 2,068,027	\$ 2,297,808	\$ 2,527,589	\$ 2,757,370	\$ 2,987,150	\$ 3,216,931
Expenses								
Backhaul	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Network Maintenance/Monitoring	\$ 251,265	\$ 753,796	\$ 1,256,327	\$ 1,395,918	\$ 1,535,510	\$ 1,675,102	\$ 1,814,694	\$ 1,954,286
Utilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Leasing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sales/Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Customer Care	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Billing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate G&A	\$ 65,488	\$ 196,463	\$ 327,438	\$ 327,438	\$ 327,438	\$ 327,438	\$ 327,438	\$ 327,438
Other Operating Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 316,753	\$ 950,258	\$ 1,583,764	\$ 1,723,356	\$ 1,862,948	\$ 2,002,540	\$ 2,142,132	\$ 2,281,723
EBITDA	\$ 39,050,988	\$ 39,335,324	\$ 484,263	\$ 574,452	\$ 664,641	\$ 754,830	\$ 845,019	\$ 935,208
Depreciation	\$ 2,673,425	\$ 5,346,850	\$ 5,346,850	\$ 5,346,850	\$ 5,346,850	\$ 5,346,850	\$ 5,346,850	\$ 5,346,850
Amortization	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Earnings Before Interest and Taxes	\$ 36,377,562	\$ 33,988,474	\$ (4,862,587)	\$ (4,772,398)	\$ (4,682,209)	\$ (4,592,020)	\$ (4,501,831)	\$ (4,411,642)
Interest Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Before Taxes	\$ 36,377,562	\$ 33,988,474	\$ (4,862,587)	\$ (4,772,398)	\$ (4,682,209)	\$ (4,592,020)	\$ (4,501,831)	\$ (4,411,642)
Property Tax (B&O tax)	\$ 420,810	\$ 433,218	\$ 31,020	\$ 34,467	\$ 37,914	\$ 41,361	\$ 44,807	\$ 48,254
Income Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Income	\$ 35,956,752	\$ 33,555,255	\$ (4,893,608)	\$ (4,806,865)	\$ (4,720,123)	\$ (4,633,381)	\$ (4,546,639)	\$ (4,459,896)

Balance Sheet

	Forecast Period							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Assets								
<i>Current Assets</i>								
Cash	\$ 89,648	\$ 360,592	\$ 813,835	\$ 1,353,820	\$ 1,980,547	\$ 2,694,016	\$ 3,494,228	\$ 4,381,182
Marketable Securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts Receivable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes Receivable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Inventory	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prepayments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Current Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Current Assets	\$ 89,648	\$ 360,592	\$ 813,835	\$ 1,353,820	\$ 1,980,547	\$ 2,694,016	\$ 3,494,228	\$ 4,381,182
<i>Non-Current Assets</i>								
Long-Term Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Amortizable Asset (Net of Amortization)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Plant in Service	\$ 38,954,135	\$ 77,998,901	\$ 77,998,901	\$ 77,998,901	\$ 77,998,901	\$ 77,998,901	\$ 77,998,901	\$ 77,998,901
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	\$ (2,673,425)	\$ (8,020,275)	\$ (13,367,126)	\$ (18,713,976)	\$ (24,060,826)	\$ (29,407,677)	\$ (34,754,527)	\$ (40,101,377)
Net Plant	\$ 36,280,710	\$ 69,978,626	\$ 64,631,775	\$ 59,284,925	\$ 53,938,075	\$ 48,591,224	\$ 43,244,374	\$ 37,897,524
Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Non-Current Assets	\$ 36,280,710	\$ 69,978,626	\$ 64,631,775	\$ 59,284,925	\$ 53,938,075	\$ 48,591,224	\$ 43,244,374	\$ 37,897,524
Total Assets	\$ 36,370,357	\$ 70,339,218	\$ 65,445,610	\$ 60,638,745	\$ 55,918,621	\$ 51,285,241	\$ 46,738,602	\$ 42,278,705
Liabilities and Owners' Equity								
<i>Liabilities</i>								
<i>Current Liabilities</i>								
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Current Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Current Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Long-Term Liabilities</i>								
Long Term Notes Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Long Term Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Owner's Equity</i>								
Capital Stock	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Additional Paid-In Capital	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Retained Earnings	\$ 36,370,357	\$ 70,339,218	\$ 65,445,610	\$ 60,638,745	\$ 55,918,621	\$ 51,285,241	\$ 46,738,602	\$ 42,278,705
Total Equity	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	\$ 36,370,357	\$ 70,339,218	\$ 65,445,610	\$ 60,638,745	\$ 55,918,621	\$ 51,285,241	\$ 46,738,602	\$ 42,278,705

Statement of Cash Flows

	Forecast Period							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Beginning Cash	\$ -	\$ 89,648	\$ 360,592	\$ 813,835	\$ 1,353,820	\$ 1,980,547	\$ 2,694,016	\$ 3,494,228
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:								
Net Income	36,503,806	34,011,678	(4,893,608)	(4,806,865)	(4,720,123)	(4,633,381)	(4,546,639)	(4,459,896)
<i>Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</i>								
Add: Depreciation	2,673,425	5,346,850	5,346,850	5,346,850	5,346,850	5,346,850	5,346,850	5,346,850
Add: Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Changes in Current Assets and Liabilities:</i>								
Marketable Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operations	\$ 39,177,231	\$ 39,358,528	\$ 453,243	\$ 539,985	\$ 626,727	\$ 713,469	\$ 800,212	\$ 886,954
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:								
Capital Expenditures	(38,954,135)	(39,044,766)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortizable Asset (Net of Amortization)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-Term Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	\$ (38,954,135)	\$ (39,044,766)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:								
Notes Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notes Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Paid-in Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions to Patronage Capital Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	\$ 89,648	\$ 270,945	\$ 453,243	\$ 539,985	\$ 626,727	\$ 713,469	\$ 800,212	\$ 886,954
Ending Cash	\$ 89,648	\$ 360,592	\$ 813,835	\$ 1,353,820	\$ 1,980,547	\$ 2,694,016	\$ 3,494,228	\$ 4,381,182

NPV/IRR Table

	Net Present Value	Internal Rate of Return
Without BTOP Funding	\$0.00	0.00%
With BTOP Funding	\$3,847,202.73	4.89%

Project will not be built without BTOP Funding

Discount Rate 15%

Cash Flows From Operations			Cash Flows from Investment		Free Cash Flow	
year	Amount		year	Amount		
1	\$ 38,954,135		1	\$ (38,954,135)	\$	-
2	39,044,766		2	(39,044,766)		-
3	453,243		3	-		453,243
4	539,985		4	-		539,985
5	626,727		5	-		626,727
6	713,469		6	-		713,469
7	800,212		7	-		800,212
8	7,095,631		8	-		7,095,631

\$ (38,954,135)
 \$ (39,044,766)
 \$ 38,954,135
 \$ 39,044,766
 \$ 453,243
 \$ 539,985
 \$ 626,727
 \$ 713,469
 \$ 800,212
 \$ 7,095,631

Revenue Assumptions	
Factor	Specific Metric Used in Analysis
Customers Passed	
Anchor Institutions - Segment A	
Anchor Institutions - Segment B	
Businesses	0
Households	0
Last Mile Providers	0
Other	0
Take Rate (should likely vary across 8-Year Forecast)	
Anchor Institutions - Segment A	20% yr 1, 60% yr2, 100% yrs 3-8 of anchor sites
Anchor Institutions - Segment B	
Businesses	0
Households	0
Last Mile Providers	0
Direct Customer Connections	
Customer Segment A	197
Customer Segment B	
Other	0
Average Revenue per User (may vary across 8-year forecast)	
Anchor Institutions - Segment A	\$972
Anchor Institutions - Segment B	
Businesses	0
Households	0
Last Mile Providers	0
Other	0

Expense Assumptions	
Factor	Specific Metric Used in Analysis
Network Expenses	
Backhaul	0
Maintenance	0

Utilities	0
Leasing	0
Depreciation	separate on income statement
Other	\$590
Sales & Marketing	
Advertising	0
Commissions	0
Salaries	0
Other	0
Customer Care & Billing	
Systems	0
Personnel	0
Other	0
General & Administrative	
Professional Services	0
Insurance	0
Non-Network Utilities	0
Travel	0
Supplies	0
Miscellaneous	\$129
Interest Expenses	
Debt Instrument A	0
Debt Instrument B	0
Taxes	
Federal Tax Rate	0
Other Tax Rates	Business & Occupation Taxes 1.5%

Rationale (Cite Basis)
Last mile providers and cellular companies revenues not forecasted but expected later
no estimates included, conservative estimate
no estimates included, conservative estimate
no estimates included, conservative estimate
no estimates included, conservative estimate
management estimate
no estimates included, conservative estimate
no estimates included, conservative estimate
no estimates included, conservative estimate
Total anchor sites served after 3 years; 10% growth in sesequent years
no estimates included, conservative estimate
Average wholesale price for 100 meg service
no estimates included, conservative estimate
no estimates included, conservative estimate
no estimates included, conservative estimate
Some cellular backhaul expected but not forecast in later years of proforma

Rationale (Cite Basis)
included in average cost of goods sold
included in average cost of goods sold

included in average cost of goods sold
included in average cost of goods sold
calculated in income statement from 7-year life on electronics and 20-year life on fiber and huts
Average cost of goods sold (COGS) across categories
No additional Sales and Marketing allocated; Existing staff sells wholesale to same customers
No additional Sales and Marketing allocated; Existing staff sells wholesale to same customers
No additional Sales and Marketing allocated; Existing staff sells wholesale to same customers
No additional Sales and Marketing allocated; Existing staff sells wholesale to same customers
included in average G&A
included in average G&A
included in average G&A
included in average G&A
included in average G&A
included in average G&A
included in average G&A
included in average G&A
Average G&A across all categories
no additional debt funding
no additional debt funding
not subject to federal tax
Tax on gross receipts applicable unless specific exemption granted in writing by DOR

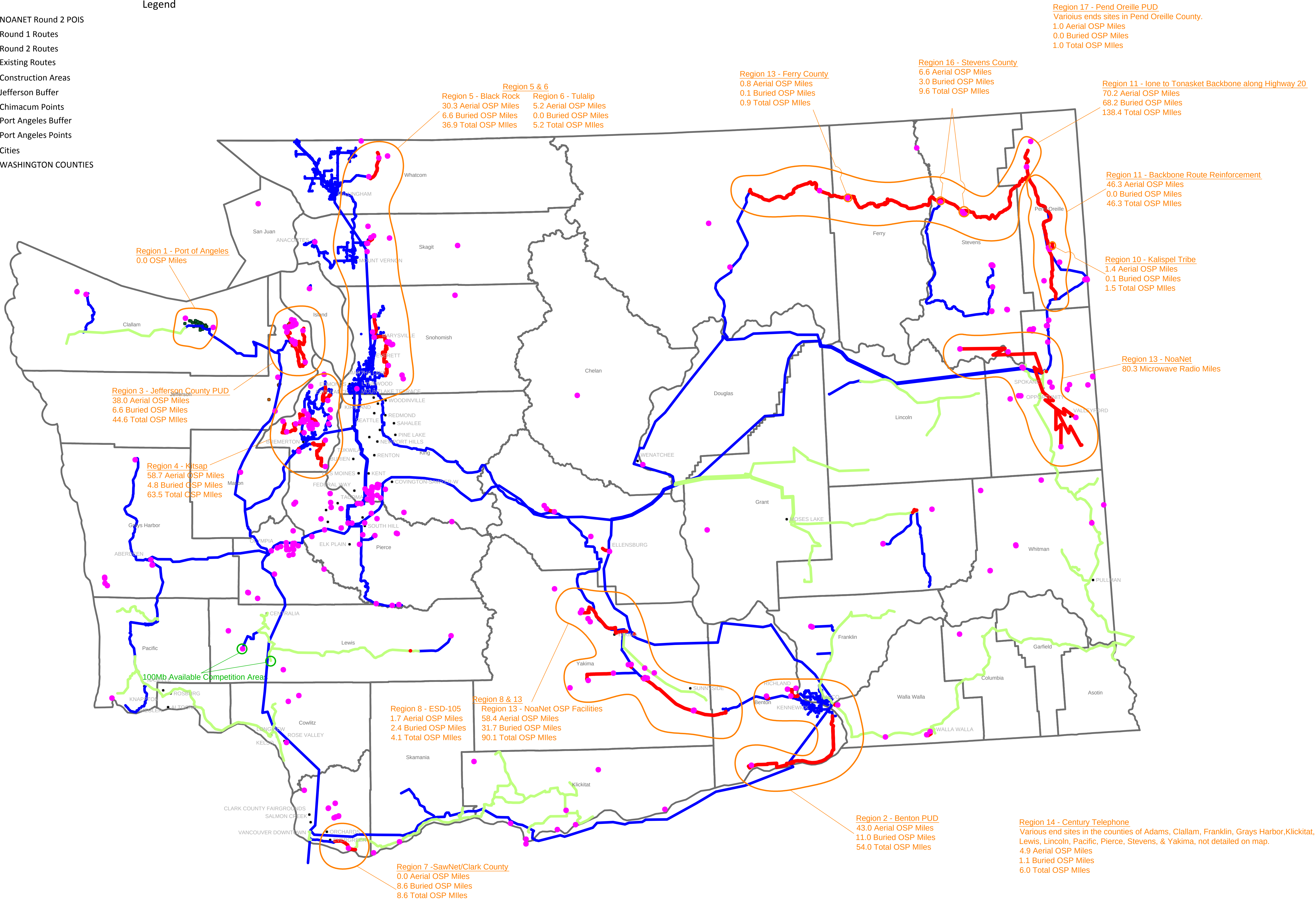
Matching Funds Breakdown

Cash Matching Contributors			
	Amount	% of Project	Source
Kitsap Regional Library	\$ 5,000	0.01%	Internal
Kitsap County	\$ 30,000	0.04%	Internal
Port Orchard	\$ 5,000	0.01%	Internal
Bremerton	\$ 5,000	0.01%	Internal
Poulsbo	\$ 5,000	0.01%	Internal
Bainbridge Island	\$ 5,000	0.01%	Internal
Suquamish Tribe	\$ 2,500	0.00%	Internal
Fire: South, Central, North	\$ 15,000	0.02%	Internal
CenCom/DEM	\$ 5,000	0.01%	Internal
Kitsap County PUD	\$ 225,069	0.28%	Internal
Gates Foundation	\$ 1,500,000	1.90%	Grant Match
City of Port Angeles	\$ 1,096,729	1.39%	Internal
Pend Oreille County PUD	\$ 333,786	0.42%	Internal
Jefferson County (JeffCom)	\$ 221,223	0.28%	Debt
SawNet	\$ 18,000	0.02%	Internal
Clark County	\$ 50,000	0.06%	Internal
Stevens County PUD	\$ 330,000	0.42%	Internal
Application Prep	\$ 735,496	0.93%	Internal
Benton County PUD	\$ 348,813	0.44%	Internal
Cisco	\$ 315,167	0.40%	Internal
Juniper	\$ 44,329	0.06%	Internal
CHR Consulting	\$ 96,000	0.12%	Other
Dept. Information Services	\$ 105,000	0.13%	Internal
	\$ 5,497,112		
In-kind Matching Contributors			
	Amount	% of Project	Nature
NoaNet	\$ 2,390,167	3.03%	Existing plant
Kitsap PUD	\$ 5,177,700	6.55%	Existing plant
JeffCom	\$ 1,183,093	1.50%	Existing plant
Pend Oreille County PUD	\$ 1,900,000	2.40%	Existing plant
Okanogan County PUD	\$ 2,680,000	3.39%	Existing plant
Stevens County PUD	\$ 160,100	0.20%	Existing plant
Blackrock Cable	\$ 1,530,000	1.94%	Existing plant
Tulalip Data Services/WA-RBC	\$ 662,000	0.84%	Capital Labor, Facility
SawNet	\$ 150,000	0.19%	Capital Labor, ROW
ESD-105	\$ 24,959	0.03%	Capital Labor
Benton County PUD	\$ 1,851,083	2.34%	Existing plant
Kalispel Tribe	\$ 55,340	0.07%	Capital Labor, Facility
Jefferson,Kitsap,Stevens	\$ 285,000	0.36%	App Prep

\$ 18,049,442

\$ 23,546,554

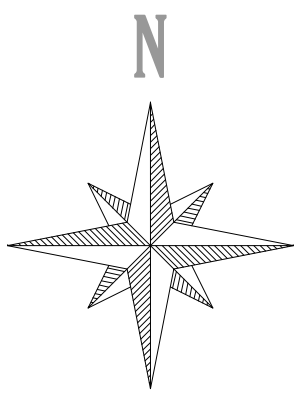
- Legend
- NOANET Round 2 POIS
 - Round 1 Routes
 - Round 2 Routes
 - Existing Routes
 - Construction Areas
 - Jefferson Buffer
 - Chimacum Points
 - Port Angeles Buffer
 - Port Angeles Points
 - Cities
 - WASHINGTON COUNTIES



DATE CREATED: 3/22/2010

DATE REVISED: 5/25/2010

DRAWN BY: Keeton Walden



SCALE: NTS

COMPANY:
Northwest Open Access Network

SYSTEM:

PROJECT NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION:
Construction Areas

MAP:

Key Map
1 OF 1



**5376 - Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet)
Key Map Construction Areas**

Map Region Key	Name	OSP Miles		Anchor Sites Connected Total	Facility Requirement	Anticipated Construction Issues which prevent commercial carriers	Competition Data for 100Mb Service
		Aerial	Buried				
	1 Port of Angeles (Clallam County)	0	0	0	19 Wireless Access Network		
	2 Benton PUD (Benton County)	43	11	54	3 Middle Mile connections	Use PUD RoW, etc., area is rocky with	
	3 Jefferson County PUD (Jefferson County)	38	6.6	44.6	52 Middle Mile & WAP connections	and historic/wetlands areas build, terrain is very hilly	N/A
	4 Kitsap (Kitsap County)	58.7	4.8	63.5	46 Middle Mile connections	remote sites restricted corridors with zc	N/A
	5 Black Rock (Whatcom, Skagit & Snohomish Counties)	30.3	6.6	36.9	9 Middle Mile connections	Urban build low population density	N/A
	6 Tulalip (Whatcom, Skagit & Snohomish Counties)	5.2	0	5.2	13 Middle Mile connections	Urban build reservation lands low popu	N/A
	7 SawNet/Clark Cty (Clark County)	0	8.6	8.6	3 Library anchor site connection	Urban build wetlands with water crossir	N/A
	8 ESD-105 (Yakima County)	1.7	2.4	4.1	17 School anchor site connections	Standard construction with river corssir	N/A
	10 Kalispel (Pend Oreille County)	1.4	0.1	1.5	1 Tribal anchor site connection	Standard construction low population d	N/A

**5376 - Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet)
Key Map Construction Areas**

Map Region Key	Name	OSP Miles		Anchor Sites Connected	Facility Requirement	Anticipated Construction Issues which prevent commercial carriers	Competition Data for 100Mb Service
		Aerial	Buried	Total			
11	North Central - Ione to Tonasket Backbone along Highway 20	116.6	68.2	184.8		Provides east-west backbone facilities to areas without fiber service. Provides major ring redundancy capabilities.	22 miles of rock anticipated, very restricted construction corridors along Hwy 20, only route available over mountain passes or remote towns.
		0	17.7	17.7	0 Hwy 20 -Pend Oreille County		N/A
		46.3	0.0	46.3	0 Diverse Backbone Route - Pend Oreille County		N/A
		29.7	11.1	40.8	0 Hwy 20 - Stevens County		N/A
		5.7	39.4	45.1	0 Hwy 20 - Ferry County		N/A
		34.8	0.0	34.8	0 Hwy 20 - Okanogan County		N/A
		116.5	68.2	184.7	0 North Central Backbone Total		
13	NoaNet OSP Facilities	59.2	31.8	91		Backbone and end-site connectivity	
	Ferry County	0.8	0.1	0.9	10 Middle Mile connections		Urban build no backhaul possible so nc N/A
	Yakima County	28.3	31.0	59.3	5 Backbone facilities & Middlemile connections		Urban build no backhaul possible so nc N/A
	Spokane County	0.4	0.1	0.5	6 Middle Mile connections		Urban build no backhaul possible so nc N/A
	Benton County	21.5	0.0	21.5	0 Expansion of backbone facilities		semi-urban construction issues and lov N/A
	Grant County	0.3	0.0	0.3	1 Middle Mile connection		semi-urban construction issues and lov N/A
	Kittitas County	3.0	0.0	3.0	4 Middle Mile connections		semi-urban construction issues and lov N/A
	Walla Walla County	3.0	0.7	3.7	4 Middle Mile connections		semi-urban construction issues and lov N/A
	Grays Harbor County	1.9	0.0	1.9	8 Middle Mile connections		semi-urban construction issues and lov N/A
		59.2	31.8	91.0	38 NoaNet OSP Facilities Sub-total		
14	Century Tel (Adams, Clallam, Franklin, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Pacific, Pierce, Stevens, & Yakima Counties)	4.9	1.1	6	40 Middle Mile connections		Standard construction in incumbent areas Curtis and Chehalis areas
16	Stevens County (Stevens County)	6.6	3	9.6	23 Middle Mile connections		Urban build no backhaul possible and lo N/A
17	Pend Oreille PUD (Pend Oreille County)	1	0	1	21 Middle Mile connections		Urban build no backhaul possible and lo N/A
	System Total	366.6	144.2	510.8	285		

K-20 Bid Response History
(for sites NOT installed)

Procurement #	Site Name	Service Address	City	Zip	Node Site	VENDOR	NRC	MRC 10 MBPS	MRC 30 MBPS	MRC 100 MBPS
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Asotin-Anatone School District	214 2nd Street	Asotin	99402	Yakima					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Brinnon School District	46 School House Road	Brinnon		Seattle	Qwest	317,816	1,313	1,500	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Camas Public Library	625 NE Fourth Avenue,	Camas		Vancouver	Qwest	11,938	2,101	2,281	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Camas Public Library	625 NE Fourth Avenue,	Camas		Vancouver	Sawtooth	20,500	1,055	2,035	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Wahkiakum School District	500 S. 3rd	Cathlamet	98612	Vancouver					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Wahkiakum School District	500 S Third	Cathlamet		Vancouver					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Adna School District	121 Adna School Road	Chehalis	98532	Olympia	Century	164,444	645		1,025
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Adna School District	121 Adna School Road	Chehalis	98532	Olympia	Qwest	165,410	834		1,446
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Chimacum School District	91 W. Valley Rd.	Chimacum		Seattle	Qwest	22,578	1,313	1,500	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Asotin County Library	417 Sycamore	Clarkston		Yakima	Sawtooth	34,000	1,055	1,555	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Asotin County Library	417 Sycamore	Clarkston		Yakima	Qwest	94,875	2,906	3,344	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Asotin County Library	417 Sycamore	Clarkston		Yakima	Noel	219,750	650	1,400	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Clarkston School District	847 5th Street	Clarkston	99403	Yakima					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Colfax School District	North 1110 Morton	Colfax		Spokane					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Colton School District	706 Union St.	Colton	99113	Spokane					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Colton School District	706 Union St.	Colton		Spokane					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Colville School District	154 Hwy 20 E	Colville	99114	Spokane					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Colville School District	154 Hwy 20 E	Colville		Spokane					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Boistfort School District	983 Boistfort Road	Curtis	98538	Olympia	Century	8,700	450		875
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Boistfort School District	983 Boistfort Road	Curtis	98538	Olympia	Qwest	12,593	806		1,529
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Dayton School District	614 S. 3rd St.	Dayton		Yakima					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Deer Park School District	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park	99006	Spokane					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Deer Park School District	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park		Spokane	Qwest	44,091	1,938	3,750	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Deer Park School District	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park		Spokane	Pocket	321,353	850	1,812	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Deer Park School District	East 1120 D Street	Deer Park		Spokane	Noel	339,915	650	1,400	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Riverview School District	29000 NE 150th St.	Duvall		Seattle	Qwest	95,500	3,125	4,635	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Riverview School District	29000 NE 150th St.	Duvall		Seattle	Noel	108,800	650	1,400	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Crescent School District	50350 Hwy. 112	Joyce		Seattle	Qwest	106,250	1,375	1,750	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	La Center School District	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center	98629	Vancouver					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	La Center School District	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center		Vancouver	Qwest	19,594	2,139	2,325	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	La Center School District	700 E. Fourth Street,	La Center		Vancouver	Sawtooth	27,691	1,055	2,035	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Stevens County Rural Library District	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake		Spokane	Qwest	44,091	1,938	3,750	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Stevens County Rural Library District	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake		Spokane	Pocket	325,375	850	1,812	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Stevens County Rural Library District	4008 Cedar Street	Loon Lake		Spokane	Noel	339,915	650	1,400	
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Lyle School District	625 Keasey St.	Lyle	98635	Vancouver					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Lakewood School District	16800 16th Dr. N.E.	Marysville		Seattle	Noel	134,400	650	1,200	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Lakewood School District	16800 16th Dr. N.E.	Marysville		Seattle	Qwest	156,679	1,185	1,475	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Mossyrock School District	445 Williams Street	Mossyrock		Olympia					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Conway School District	19710 State Route 534	Mount Vernon		Seattle	Qwest	5,000	1,375	2,625	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Conway School District	19710 State Route 534	Mount Vernon		Seattle	Noel	189,680	650	1,200	

K-20 Bid Response History
(for sites NOT installed)

Procurement #	Site Name	Service Address	City	Zip	Node Site	VENDOR	NRC	MRC 10 MBPS	MRC 30 MBPS	MRC 100 MBPS
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Onalaska School District	280 5th Street West - Telecom Center	Onalaska		Olympia					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Quilcene School District	294715 Hwy. 101	Quilcene		Seattle	Qwest	18,109	1,313	1,500	
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	White Pass School District	516 Silverbrook Road	Randle		Olympia					
T02-RFQQ-004 (2nd tier)	Ridgefield School District	2630 So. Hillhurst Road	Ridgefield	98642	Vancouver					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Cape Flattery School District	13193 Hwy 112	SeKiu		Seattle					
T08-RFQQ-009 (2nd tier)	Ocosta School District	2580 Montesano Street S.	Westport		Olympia					

Q 13 5376 NoaNet: Cost Per Mile

Request:

You say that cost per mile is \$73,251 in your Key Metrics Dashboard. However, it's not evident how that was calculated. Also, MM and LM budget allocation numbers in the dashboard appear to be reversed.

Answer:

The cost per mile was calculated by taking the cost of construction for new fiber facilities, no wireless costs or other non-fiber construction costs, and dividing it by the number of miles of new fiber proposed to be constructed. The cost is the average rate of cost per mile for the project which included buried and aerial fiber construction.

Also in reviewing the Key Dashboard Metrics we discovered that the mileage reported on the Dashboard for new fiber was 496 miles. The actual proposed project is 511 miles. The MM and LM budget allocation numbers were in fact reversed. As such we have updated the Dashboard to reflect the actual miles of fiber proposed to be constructed. Also we have updated the cost per mile to reflect the increased miles which created a new cost per mile of \$66,394. No budget was affected.

The Dashboard was completed by a separate working group from the engineering group in parallel during the application process, this appears to have been the cause of the clerical error of having the wrong mileage.

Electronic Budget

Equipment Type	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Extended Cost
Switching	9	10,223.00	92,007.00
Edge Routers	2	44,745.00	89,490.00
Mesh WAP	240	15,451.65	3,708,397.00
Public Safety Mobile VPN	1	25,339.00	25,339.00
Mesh Management Server	1	57,800.00	57,800.00
End User equip	144	3,254.17	468,600.00
Layer 3 switches & applications	10	40,653.00	406,530.00
Layer 3 routers	4	59,692.50	238,770.00
Layer 1 DWDM CAI's	21	101,122.61	2,123,575.00
Layer 1 wave lengths	5	135,525.00	677,625.00
Layer 2 CPE	285	935.02	266,481.00
Layer 2 access & core	48	29,886.42	1,434,549.00
Microwave Radios, License, Mount	9	108,644.40	977,800.00

All Equipment will be purchased

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs

OMB Approval No. 4040-0008
Expiration Date 07/30/2010

NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ 1,027,242.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,027,242.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$ 2,250,722.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,250,722.00
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$ 7,506,240.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 7,506,240.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$ 21,573.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 21,573.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
7. Site work	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
8. Demolition and removal	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
9. Construction	\$ 52,903,256.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 52,903,256.00
10. Equipment	\$ 15,239,344.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 15,239,344.00
11. Miscellaneous	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 54,000.00
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1- 11)	\$ 79,002,377.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 79,002,377.00
13. Contingencies	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 79,002,377.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 79,002,377.00
15. Project (program) income	\$	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 79,002,377.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 79,002,377.00
FEDERAL FUNDING			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 63.37 % Enter the resulting Federal share.			\$ 55,280,797.00

Q 19&20 5376 NoaNet: In-kind contribution

Q 19 Request:

Please provide more detail for the in-kind match of \$12.4 million used in the construction. Is it existing conduit?

Q 20 Request:

Please provide detailed description, calculation, and basis of valuation for each in-kind matching source.

Answer:

Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet) is the lead agency in the BTOP grant application EZGrant ID# 5376 under consideration by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. NoaNet is participating as the project lead and owner of fiber infrastructure and electronics across the State of Washington.

NoaNet is working with four NoaNet investor members in the project. These are the public utility districts (PUD's) of Kitsap, Benton, Okanogan and Pend Oreille Counties. Additionally, NoaNet is working with Stevens and Jefferson Counties and the private companies Blackrock Cable and Tulalip Data Services which are all providing assets in-kind. Like NoaNet, these entities have existing networks and infrastructure that contain middle mile segments or facilities that must be utilized in implementation of the grant. Depreciated capital assets of NoaNet and these entities are required to be utilized for successful project implementation. NoaNet will also be utilizing middle mile network segments of CenturyLink to implement the grant. However, as a contractor CenturyLink is not being considered for an in-kind contribution since they are not seeking grant funding. In-kind contributions from the sub recipient Sawtooth Technologies (SawNet) will also be utilized.

In-Kind Contribution Methodology

In determining eligible in-kind contributions for the grant application, NoaNet and the participants analyzed what portions of their existing facilities and network capital assets were impacted by middle mile builds anticipated in the grant application. These assets are impacted because they are buildings, network equipment and outside plant necessary to connect and integrate the new construction into the existing networks. Only those existing eligible network assets that were required for connecting the new network segments into NoaNet and participant networks were selected. These middle mile assets do not include customer drops or laterals, or other access technologies such as wireless access points but does include towers where usable and supporting buildings and assets.

For NoaNet and each participant, existing capital assets were reviewed for inclusion as eligible in-kind contributions. Once selected as necessary for the successful implementation of the project, the depreciated value of these assets were included as in-kind contributions. The depreciation schedules used are according to GAAP and have been audited. The assets were classified as networking equipment, outside plant and

buildings. The following table 1 summarizes the depreciated assets utilized by each participant:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Detailed Budget Category</u>	<u>Depreciated Value</u>
NoaNet	Network and Access Equipment- DWDM and Digital Switching Equipment (core network transport for Internet access through 23 POIs over 1,100 miles)	\$1,717,683
	Buildings- 6 structures	\$572,484
	Total	\$2,290,167
Okanogan/ Pend Oreille	Network and Access Equipment- Digital Switching Equipment (9 POIs over 134 miles, technology refreshed in 2009)	\$1,096,650
	Outside Plant- cable (134 miles), attachments, vaults, conduit, splice cases, make ready for poles, and poles	\$2,990,000
	Buildings- 5 structures	\$523,450
	Total	\$4,580,000
Jefferson	Network and Access Equipment	
	Outside Plant- 3 towers	\$783,093
	Buildings- 2 structures	\$400,000
	Total	\$1,183,093
Kitsap	Network and Access Equipment- Digital Switching Equipment	\$125,000
	Outside Plant- cable (121 miles), attachments, vaults, conduit, splice cases, make ready for poles	\$4,917,700
	Buildings- 3 structures	\$135,000
	Total	\$5,177,700
Blackrock	Network and Access Equipment	\$0
	Outside Plant- cable (41 miles), attachments, vaults, conduit, splice cases, make ready for poles	\$1,468,800
	Buildings- 2 structures	\$61,200
	Total	\$1,530,000
Tulalip/WaRBC		

SawNet/Clark	Network and Access Equipment- Digital Switching Equipment	\$258,180
	Outside Plant- cable, conduit, splice cases and vaults	\$357,480
	Buildings- 1 structure	\$46,340
	Total	\$662,000
Benton	Network and Access Equipment- Digital Switching equipment	\$65,000
	Outside Plant- Permitting, ROW and Engineering	\$150,000
	Buildings- 2 structures	\$35,000
	Total	\$250,000
Kalispel Tribe	Network and Access Equipment- Digital Switching Equipment	\$296,173
	Outside Plant- Outside Plant-cable (49 miles), attachments, vaults, conduit, splice cases	\$1,369,801
	Buildings- 2 structures	\$185,108
	Total	\$1,851,083
Stevens	Network and Access Equipment- Planning installation and turn up	\$45,200
	Outside Plant	\$0
	Buildings- 1 structure	\$10,140
	Total	\$55,340
Stevens	Network and Access Equipment	\$0
	Outside Plant- cable (3 miles), attachments, vaults, conduit, splice cases, make ready	\$80,000
	Buildings- 1 structure	\$50,000
	Total	\$130,000

Table 1

Digital Switching Equipment is a combination of Dense Wave Division Multiplexing (DWDM), Course Wave Division Multiplexing (CWDM), Synchronous Optical Network Equipment (SONET), Layer 2 Switching and Layer 3 routing equipment needed to provision and provide access to transport services to access the Internet for the anchor institutions in this proposal. NoaNet provides the DWDM backbone for all the entities. Pend Oreille and Okanogan as listed provide CWDM, SONET and Layer 2 and layer 3 electronics which is more in depth than the other participants across the existing infrastructure due to the physical requirements of the area.

The cable is generally 144 strand ADSS SMF-28 fiber optic cable or equivalent size. Cable plant consists of attachments, conduit, vaults, splice cases, fiber cable management, engineering, right of way, make ready of poles, and installation capital labor in accordance with GAAP rules.

The depreciated asset types utilized by NoaNet and each participant are described as follows:

In-Kind Contribution Types

Buildings or structures are generally depreciated on a 30-year depreciation schedule, while OSP, like fiber optic cable, attachments, splice cases etc. is generally a 20-year schedule to coincide with the expected economic useful life. Core optical transmission equipment schedules are normally 10-years with electronics such as routers and switches being 5 or 7-year schedules. The types of assets included in the in-kind for this proposed project are conduits, poles, fiber optic cables and attachments, splice cases and vaults, as well as core optical transmission and electronic equipment, buildings and structures required to house the network and power and support systems for the buildings and equipment as required for operating the network.

Each participant brought special in-kind based on the type of project. Benton, Pend Oreille, Okanogan, and Kitsap have large fiber optic plants which are required for this project due to the geographic distances involved in the rural areas of the project in their area. As a result of the large distances being covered there is also a requirement for support buildings. Stevens is providing fiber optics and building structure space to house the network on the longest run of the proposed project. In Jefferson County, the county is providing wireless towers and supporting infrastructure to enable wireless access with fiber optic backhaul. The towers are 100 to 200 feet in height and are important to being able to achieve the intended coverage for EMS and Law Enforcement given the hilly, wooded nature of the area.

Specific Selection Methodology

In determining capital assets utilized on the existing network, Each participant created a list of existing points of presence (PoP's) and network segments impacted by the proposed network builds associated with the grant application.

Next, the capital asset value of the applicable equipment, plant and structures associated with these were retrieved from the appropriate asset management system. In the case of NoaNet where there are PoP's which are connecting the round 1 network expansions with round 2, if the assets were identified in round 1 and fully allocated to round 1 BTOP project then they were excluded from the asset list in round 2 application. This included equipment, outside plant and structures. Once the assets were pulled from the asset management system the values were checked to ensure appropriate depreciation schedules were being used. The value having been verified this became the in-kind assets for the proposed project.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the in-kind contributions to the project from the participants consist of equipment, structures and network outside plant required to successfully implement the proposed network. These assets are necessary to reduce the overall cost of completing the project. Without these assets the project would require hundreds of miles of additional fiber plant and would not be cost effective nor would the communities have the matching funds to propose the project. The collected in-kind network assets being used to complete this project represent more than 15 years of investment by public and private companies building infrastructure into rural unserved and underserved areas literally feet at a time as the opportunity arises to improve telecommunications for utility, public safety, education and economic development opportunities. The depreciated capital assets of NoaNet and the participants to be utilized in project implementation total \$17,739,483 in eligible in-kind contributions. NoaNet and the participants included only those capital assets to be utilized in the grant. Relevant structures, equipment and outside plant asset were identified and depreciated to reflect current value according the standard depreciation schedules. The depreciated values were then included as in-kind contributions. The use of NoaNet and participant networks depreciated capital assets as well as in-kind contributions as a foundation for the BTOP project enables more cost-effective construction to reach unserved and underserved areas of Washington State.

Q 19&20 5376 NoaNet: Details Tower Construction and Underground Fiber Costs

Request:

The cost per tower is currently \$428,000 which is significantly above the baseline. Could you please provide more detail that could justify this high cost? If possible, please provide a breakdown of your estimate.

Answer:

The attached spreadsheet gives the construction bid from an RFQ done in preparation for this project. It also provides the original engineering cost estimate based on the construction of the new tower. This is the largest tower of the project and as such is the most expensive. The other tower is less costly but the site prep and structure requirements are all still included.

The basic scope of work for each site is as follows:

Tower site construction

- Free standing tower & foundation
- 10'X12' equipment shelter & foundation
- Emergency backup generator & foundation - 25 KW, diesel fueled
- Underground electrical service
- Grounding system
- 300 lineal feet new chain link fence and gate
- Related site excavation, grading and finishing as required
- Permitting, engineering, spectrum analysis and licensing

Request:

The cost per mile for buried fiber is significantly above the baseline. Could you please provide more detail that could justify this high cost? If possible, please provide a breakdown of your estimate.

Answer:

Underground construction in many zones in Washington state comes with the specific hazards of rock obstruction. In the case of the south eastern part of the state, Yakima area, it is the start of a very large basaltic rock plate that stretches from the Yakima valley area to the Washington border to the east. In addition there are significant granite and rock formations through the northern and western parts of the state due to the Cascade mountain range. In the specific case of the Four county "northern tier" project involving Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens and Pend Oreille counties, the primary build along Highway 20 involves going over a mountain pass in a restricted corridor with significant rock formations. This is a very difficult build and the rock challenge along with the restricted corridor has prevented a private company from being able to make a reasonable business case given the low population density. Where possible we have tried to go aerial because of the expectation that we will encounter a substantial amount of rock during construction.

The “northern tier” Highway 20 build through a mountain pass, because of the restricted corridor will require areas of buried cable construction in the public right of way. Because of the terrain the route will have to either cross the highway many times which will require a directional bore under the road way or a trench in the road way itself. Both of these situations will require traffic control measures for the highway during the entire construction period. The cost of digging up the highway and road bed is extraordinarily high. The cost of boring under the highway is less and if the preferred method, however the rock conditions will make boring difficult and will require additional time and effort making this build more costly than the average underground construction project when combined with the requirement for traffic control through the entire length of the project.

Similarly in Yakima valley the underground portions of the build are through basalt rock areas. Combine this cutting with the requirement to bore under roadways and under the two river crossings it pushes project costs outside of normal buried cable projects.

The underground portions of the Jefferson county area will have to be directional boring. This boring is required because of the cultural regulations in the area. The area has scattered rock which adds complexity and expense to the boring process. Directional boring 42 inches deep using standard practices is not unusual but it is the most expensive method of cable construction.



May 25, 2010

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP)

RE: In-Kind Contributions of NoaNet, Kitsap, Benton, Okanogan, Pend Oreille PUD's, Jefferson, Stevens Counties, Blackrock Cable and Tulalip Data Services

To Whom It May Concern:

Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet) is the lead agency in the BTOP grant application EZGrant ID# 5376 under consideration by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. NoaNet is participating as the project lead and owner of fiber infrastructure and electronics across the State of Washington.

NoaNet is working with four NoaNet investor members in the project. These are the public utility districts (PUD's) of Kitsap, Benton, Okanogan and Pend Oreille Counties. Additionally, NoaNet is working with Stevens and Jefferson Counties and the private companies Blackrock Cable and Tulalip Data Services which are all providing assets in-kind. Like NoaNet, these entities have existing networks and infrastructure that contain middle mile segments or facilities that must be utilized in implementation of the grant. Depreciated capital assets of NoaNet and these entities are required to be utilized for successful project implementation. NoaNet will also be utilizing middle mile network segments of CenturyLink to implement the grant. However, as a contractor CenturyLink is not being considered for an in-kind contribution since they are not seeking grant funding. In-kind contributions from the sub recipient Sawtooth Technologies (SawNet) will also be utilized.

In-Kind Contribution Methodology

In determining eligible in-kind contributions for the grant application, NoaNet and the participants analyzed what portions of their existing facilities and network capital assets were impacted by middle mile builds anticipated in the grant application. These assets are impacted because they are buildings, network equipment and outside plant necessary to connect and integrate the new construction into the existing networks. Only those existing eligible network assets that were required for connecting the new network segments into NoaNet and participant networks were selected. These middle mile assets do not include customer drops or laterals, or other access technologies such as wireless access points but does include towers where usable and supporting buildings and assets.



For NoaNet and each participant, existing capital assets were reviewed for inclusion as eligible in-kind contributions. Once selected as necessary for the successful implementation of the project, the depreciated value of these assets were included as in-kind contributions. The depreciation schedules used are according to GAAP and have been audited. The assets were classified as networking equipment, outside plant and buildings. The following table 1 summarizes the depreciated assets utilized by each participant:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Detailed Budget Category</u>	<u>Depreciated Value</u>
NoaNet	Network and Access Equipment	\$1,717,683
	Buildings	\$572,484
	Total	\$2,290,167
Okanogan/ Pend Oreille	Network and Access Equipment	\$1,096,650
	Outside Plant	\$2,990,000
	Buildings	\$523,450
	Total	\$4,580,000
Jefferson	Network and Access Equipment	
	Outside Plant	\$783,093
	Buildings	\$400,000
	Total	\$1,183,093
Kitsap	Network and Access Equipment	\$125,000
	Outside Plant	\$4,917,700
	Buildings	\$135,000
	Total	\$5,177,700
Blackrock	Network and Access Equipment	\$0
	Outside Plant	\$1,468,800
	Buildings	\$61,200
	Total	\$1,530,000
Tulalip/WaRBC	Network and Access Equipment	\$258,180
	Outside Plant	\$357,480
	Buildings	\$46,340



	Total	\$662,000
SawNet/Clark	Network and Access	\$65,000
	Equipment	
	Outside Plant	\$150,000
	Buildings	\$35,000
	Total	\$250,000
Benton	Network and Access	\$296,173
	Equipment	
	Outside Plant	\$1,369,801
	Buildings	\$185,108
	Total	\$1,851,083
Kalispel Tribe	Network and Access	\$45,200
	Equipment	
	Outside Plant	\$0
	Buildings	\$10,140
	Total	\$55,340
Stevens	Network and Access	\$0
	Equipment	
	Outside Plant	\$80,000
	Buildings	\$50,000
	Total	\$130,000

Table 1

The depreciated assets utilized by NoaNet and each participant are described as follows:

In-Kind Contribution Types

Buildings are generally on a 30 year depreciation schedule, while OSP is generally a 20 year schedule. Core optical transmission equipment schedules are normally 10 years with electronics such as routers and switches being 5 or 7 year schedules. The types of assets included in the in-kind are conduits, poles, fiber optic cables and attachments, as well as core optical transmission and electronic equipment, buildings and structures required to house the network and power and support systems for the buildings and equipment as required to operate the network.

Each participant brought special in-kind based on the type of project. Benton, Pend Oreille, Okanogan, and Kitsap have large fiber optic plants which are required for this project due to the geographic distances. As a result of the large distances being covered there is also a requirement for support buildings. Stevens is providing fiber optics and building structure space to house the network on the longest run of the proposed project.



In Jefferson County, the county is providing wireless towers and supporting infrastructure to enable wireless access with fiber optic backhaul. The towers are 100 to 200 feet in height and are important to being able to achieve the intended coverage for EMS and Law Enforcement.

Specific Selection Methodology

In determining capital assets utilized on the existing network, Each participant created a list of existing points of presence (PoP's) and network segments impacted by the proposed network builds associated with the grant application.

Next, the capital asset value of the applicable equipment, plant and structures associated with these were retrieved from the appropriate asset management system. In the case of NoaNet where there are PoP's which are connecting the round 1 network expansions with round 2, if the assets were identified in round 1 and fully allocated to round 1 BTOP project then they were excluded from the asset list in round 2 application. This included equipment, outside plant and structures. Once the assets were pulled from the asset management system the values were checked to ensure appropriate depreciation schedules were being used. The value having been verified this became the in-kind assets for the proposed project.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the in-kind contributions to the project from the participants consist of equipment, structures and network outside plant required to successfully implement the proposed network. These assets are necessary to reduce the overall cost of completing the project. Without these assets the project would require hundreds of miles of additional fiber plant and would not be cost effective nor would the communities have the matching funds to propose the project. The collected in-kind network assets being used to complete this project represent more than 15 years of investment by public and private companies building infrastructure into rural unserved and underserved areas literally feet at a time as the opportunity arises to improve telecommunications for utility, public safety, education and economic development opportunities. The depreciated capital assets of NoaNet and the participants to be utilized in project implementation total \$17,739,483 in eligible in-kind contributions. NoaNet and the participants included only those capital assets to be utilized in the grant. Relevant structures, equipment and outside plant asset were identified and depreciated to reflect current value according the standard depreciation schedules. The depreciated values were then included as in-kind contributions. The use of NoaNet and participant networks depreciated capital assets as well as in-kind contributions as a foundation for the BTOP project enables more cost-effective construction to reach unserved and underserved areas of Washington State.

OPTION 1 - CITY SITE WITH FULL 180' TOWER

PLUS 10%

Construction estimate by Buchanan 03-23-10 including tower	\$352,310.00	\$387,541.00
Thermo Bond 10 X 12 shelter	\$33,413.28	\$36,754.61
Cummins diesel generator	\$24,300.00	\$26,730.00
Allowance for additional engineering costs (spectrum analysis)	\$40,000.00	\$44,000.00
Total	\$450,023.28	\$495,025.61
Contingency @ 10%	\$45,002.33	
TOTAL ALLOWANCE FC	\$495,025.61	
	\$495,000.00	

City Site - Construction scope (all new site)

180 foot free standing tower & foundation
10'X12' equipment shelter & foundation
Emergency backup generator & foundation - 25 KW, diesel fueled
Underground electrical service
Grounding system
300 lineal feet new chain link fence and gate
Related site excavation, grading and finishing as required

city Site Cost Estimate Breakdown

Tower	\$262,440
Shelter	\$50,983
Generator	\$34,568
Electrical	\$54,547
Site Work	\$48,462
Engineering	\$44,000
Total	\$495,000

Building Attachments (8 sites)

Structural analysis	\$2,000
Pole mount	\$3,106
Site Work	\$2,200
Engineering	\$2,300
Total	\$9,606

Maynard Peak Site - (existing site, JeffCom owned)

80 foot free standing tower and foundation upgrade
10'X20' equipment shelter & foundation
Emergency backup generator & foundation - 25 KW, propane fueled
1000 gallon propane tank & foundation
Upgraded electrical service
Grounding system
370 lineal feet underground fiber optics connection
Related site excavation, grading and finishing as required

Maynard Peak Site cost Estimates

Feasibility*	\$43,150
Tower	\$81,683
Shelter	\$50,983
Generator	\$31,254
Electrical	\$18,325
Site Work	\$21,500
Engineering	\$38,000
 Total	 \$284,895

*Structural and load analysis of existing site, shed analysis

Q 21 5376 – Northwest Open Access Network BTOP Project Description Underground Fiber Optic Cable

This project will involve the construction of approximately 144.2 miles of buried outside plant facilities in order to provide broadband services to rural areas of Washington. The proposed construction will take place in Adams, Benton, Clark, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Kittitas, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Okanogan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom and Yakima Counties of Washington, as served by Northwest Open Access Network (NOANET).

The buried plant will consist of fiber optic cables placed at a minimum depth of 36 - 42 inches below the surface in most areas along established streets, roadways or travel routes in town areas. Cable installed adjacent to road ROW will generally be within 5 – 10 feet of the public easement. This construction requires plowing of the cable with a ripper attachment. The ripper opens a narrow slot, inserts the cable and covers in one operation. This is useful in areas where rock contents are minimal and construction paths are free of obstructions. An alternate method, used when applicable, is making a trench, placing the appropriate sized cables, backfilling and compacting to restore the ground to its original condition. If concrete or paving is required to be cut, it is restored as appropriate. In situations where the cable must be placed under large roads, a bore will be made under the obstruction. The cable will then be pulled through the bore into place leaving only a minimal surface disturbance. When river or stream crossings or U.S. water crossings are encountered, the construction will be either bored or via bridge attachments. Every effort is made to minimize environmental damage during the construction phase.

Buried cable will be placed to connect last mile provider facilities to the network equipment. Above ground appearances will be limited to locations required for connecting last mile providers to the system. This will occur in small underground vaults placed below grade. The vaults will vary in size, depending on the size of the cable to be spliced, from about one and half by two feet square to about four foot by five feet square.

Q 22 5376 – Northwest Open Access Network BTOP Project Description Aerial Fiber Optic Cable

This project will involve the construction of approximately 366.6 miles of aerial outside plant facilities in order to provide broadband services to rural areas of Washington. The proposed construction will take place in Adams, Benton, Clark, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Kittitas, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Okanogan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom and Yakima Counties of Washington, as served by Northwest Open Access Network (NOANET).

The aerial plant will consist of fiber optic cables placed on existing pole lines. This construction requires make ready, placing strand and lashing the cable onto the strand. The estimated number of poles to be changed out for new is 440, along with an estimated 936 poles to be modified for clearance for the attachment of new facilities. The construction will follow NESC Code rules as applied to attaching to existing pole lines.

Q 23 5376 – Northwest Open Access Network BTOP Project Description Facilities

This project will involve the construction of approximately 510.8 miles of aerial and buried outside plant facilities in order to provide broadband services to rural areas of Washington. 366.6 miles of construction will be aerial and 144.2 miles of buried construction. The proposed construction will take place in Adams, Benton, Clark, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Kittitas, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Okanogan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom and Yakima Counties of Washington, as served by Northwest Open Access Network (NOANET). The following describes the number and dimensions of the proposed facilities or structures:

- a) There are two new microwave towers proposed in this project. One tower will be 180 feet in height with a total pad size of 70 feet by 60 feet which includes a building and generator set. The second tower will be 80 feet in height with a total pad size of 50 feet by 50 feet that also includes a building and generator set.
- b) This project proposal includes installation of 2 new pre-fabricated huts. These huts will 8 feet by 8 feet in dimension.
- c) No structures in this project require remodeling or renovation.
- d) No connections or attachments to existing structures are proposed in this project.
- e) No other facilities or structures are proposed in this project.

Q 24 5376 – Northwest Open Access Network BTOP Project Description Environmental Map

The environmental maps included in this application show the proposed routes of buried fiber optic cables in correlation environmental data in a pdf format. These maps can be submitted in other formats if required, such as dwg, shp or sdf.

Northwest Open Access Network
Species List by County

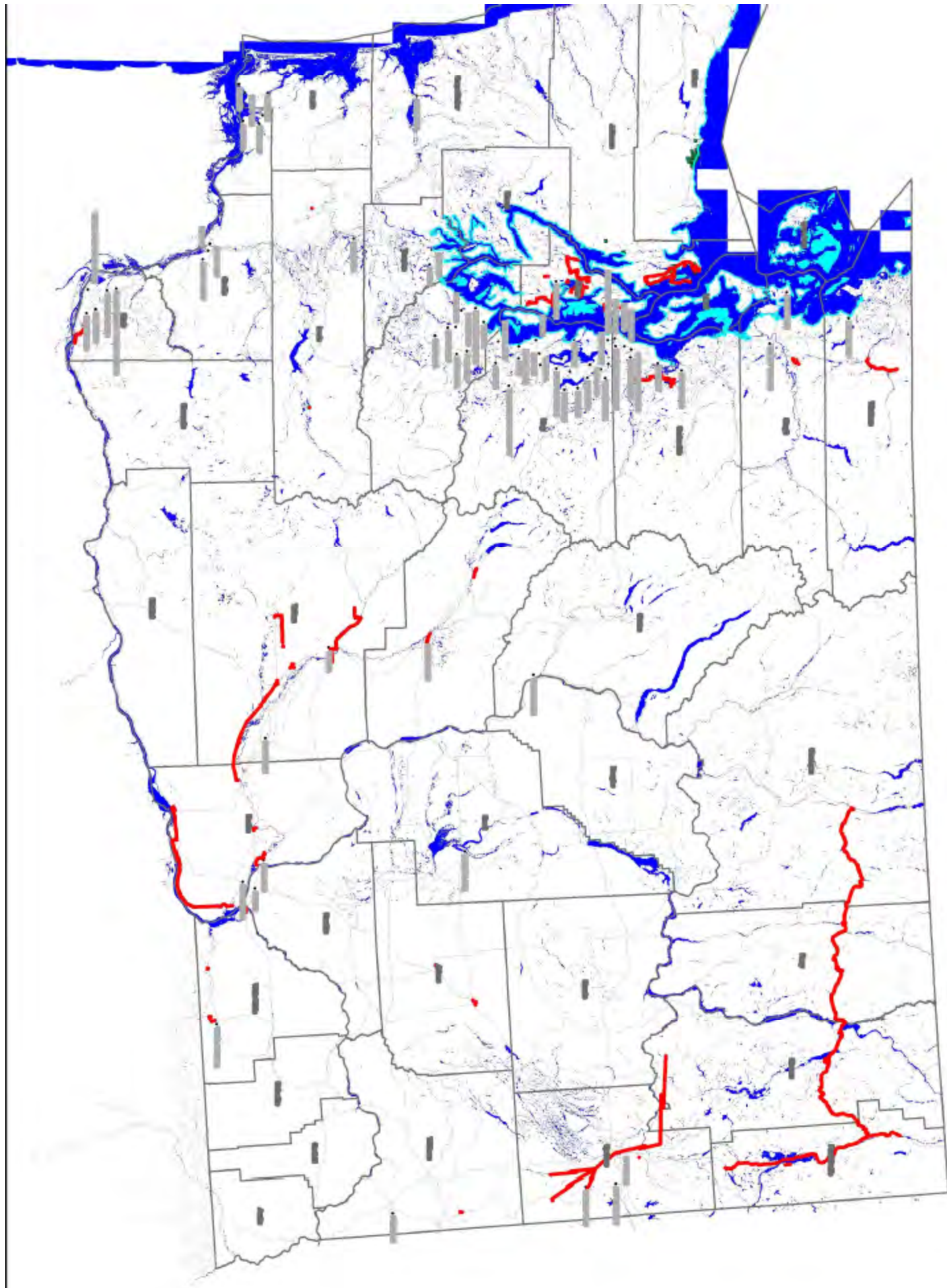
	Group	Name	Population	Status	Lead Office	Recovery Plan Name	Recovery Plan Stage				
Adams	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Recovery	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office	Spalding's Catchfly Final Recovery Plan	Final				
Adams	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery							
Adams	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)		Candidate							
Adams	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)							
Adams	Flowering Plants	Spalding's Catchfly (<i>Silene spaldingii</i>)		Threatened							
Adams	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)	Columbia Basin DPS	Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office	Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan	Draft				
Adams	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate							
Adams	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate							
Adams	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate							
Adams	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate							
Adams	Mammals	Pygmy Rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)		Endangered							
Benton	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Recovery							
Benton	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery							
Benton	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)		Candidate							
Benton	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)		U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft		
Benton	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft				
Benton	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft				
Benton	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)	Columbia Basin DPS	Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director	Draft Recovery Plan for the Columbia Basin Distinct Population Segment of the Pygmy Rabbit(<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	Draft				
Benton	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office			Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan			
Benton	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Benton	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Benton	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Benton	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Benton	Mammals	Pygmy Rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)		Endangered	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office						
Benton	Mammals	Pygmy Rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)		Recovery							
Clark	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Recovery	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)	Final				
Clark	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery							
Clark	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)		Candidate							
Clark	Birds	Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)		Threatened				Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office			
Clark	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)		U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states				Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft
Clark	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft				
Clark	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft				
Clark	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)	Columbia Basin DPS	Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director	Draft Recovery Plan for the Columbia Basin Distinct Population Segment of the Pygmy Rabbit(<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	Draft				
Clark	Flowering Plants	Bradshaw's desert-parsley (<i>Lomatium bradshawii</i>)		Endangered	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office						
Clark	Flowering Plants	Nelson's checker-mallow (<i>Sidalcea nelsoniana</i>)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office						
Clark	Flowering Plants	Golden Paintbrush (<i>Castilleja levisecta</i>)		Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office			Recovery Plan for the Golden Paintbrush (<i>Castilleja levisecta</i>)			
Clark	Flowering Plants	Water howellia (<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office			Water Howellia (<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>) Recovery Plan, Public and Agency Review Draft			
Clark	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Clark	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Clark	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Clark	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Clark	Mammals	Brush Prairie pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama ssp. douglasii</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Columbia	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Columbia basin DPS	Recovery			Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft	
Columbia	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)			Recovery						
Columbia	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Candidate								
Columbia	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout				Draft
Columbia	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout				Draft
Columbia	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft				
Columbia	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)	(Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	Outline				
Columbia	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office			Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan			
Columbia	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Columbia	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Columbia	Mammals	Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office						
Columbia	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Columbia	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Ferry	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Columbia basin DPS	Recovery			Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft	
Ferry	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)			Recovery						
Ferry	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)			Candidate						
Ferry	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)			U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states						Threatened
Ferry	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout				Draft
Ferry	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft				
Ferry	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)	(Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	Outline				
Ferry	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office			Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan			
Ferry	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Ferry	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Ferry	Mammals	Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office						
Ferry	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Ferry	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Franklin	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Columbia basin DPS	Recovery			Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft	
Franklin	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)			Recovery						
Franklin	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)			Candidate						
Franklin	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout				Draft
Franklin	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout				Draft
Franklin	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft				
Franklin	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)	Columbia Basin DPS	Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director	Draft Recovery Plan for the Columbia Basin Distinct Population Segment of the Pygmy Rabbit(<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	Draft				
Franklin	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office			Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan			
Franklin	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Franklin	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Franklin	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Franklin	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Franklin	Mammals	Pygmy Rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)		Endangered	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office						
Grant	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Columbia basin DPS	Recovery			Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft	
Grant	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)			Recovery						
Grant	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)			Candidate						
Grant	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout				Draft
Grant	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout				Draft
Grant	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft				
Grant	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)	Columbia Basin DPS	Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director	Draft Recovery Plan for the Columbia Basin Distinct Population Segment of the Pygmy Rabbit(<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	Draft				
Grant	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office			Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan			
Grant	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Grant	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office						
Grant	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Grant	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office						
Grant	Mammals	Pygmy Rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)		Endangered	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office						
Grays Harbor	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Columbia basin DPS	Recovery			Anchorage Fish And Wildlife Field Office	Short-Tailed Albatross (<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>) Final Recovery Plan	Final	
Grays Harbor	Birds	Short-tailed albatross (<i>Phoebastria</i> (= <i>Diomedea</i>) <i>albatrus</i>)			Endangered						

Grays Harbor	Birds	Brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	California Brown Pelican Recovery Plan	Final
Grays Harbor	Birds	Brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	Brown Pelican Recovery Plan (Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands Pop.)	Final
Grays Harbor	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery			
Grays Harbor	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Grays Harbor	Birds	Western snowy plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>)	Pacific coastal pop.	Threatened	Arcata Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Western Snowy Plover	Final
Grays Harbor	Birds	Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)	Final
Grays Harbor	Birds	Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)		Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Grays Harbor	Birds	Streaked Horned lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>)	CA, OR, WA	Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Grays Harbor	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft
Grays Harbor	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Grays Harbor	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Grays Harbor	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Grays Harbor	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Grays Harbor	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Grays Harbor	Insects	Oregon silverspot butterfly (<i>Speyeria zerene hippolyta</i>)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Revised Recovery Plan for the Oregon Silverspot Butterfly (<i>Speyeria zerene hippolyta</i>)	Final Revision 1
Grays Harbor	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Grays Harbor	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Grays Harbor	Reptiles	Leatherback sea turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)		Endangered	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Leatherback Turtle	Final Revision 1
Grays Harbor	Reptiles	Leatherback sea turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)		Endangered	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for Leatherback Turtles in the U.S. Caribbean, Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico	Final Revision 1
Grays Harbor	Reptiles	Green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	except where endangered	Threatened	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for U.S. Population of Atlantic Green Turtle	Final Revision 1
Grays Harbor	Reptiles	Green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	except where endangered	Threatened	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Green Turtle	Final Revision 1
Jefferson	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Recovery			
Jefferson	Birds	Short-tailed albatross (<i>Phoebastria</i> (= <i>Diomedea</i>) <i>albatrus</i>)		Endangered	Anchorage Fish And Wildlife Field Office	Short-Tailed Albatross (<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>) Final Recovery Plan	Final
Jefferson	Birds	Brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	California Brown Pelican Recovery Plan	Final
Jefferson	Birds	Brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	Brown Pelican Recovery Plan (Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands Pop.)	Final
Jefferson	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery			
Jefferson	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Jefferson	Birds	Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)	Final
Jefferson	Birds	Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)		Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Jefferson	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft
Jefferson	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Jefferson	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Jefferson	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Jefferson	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Jefferson	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Jefferson	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Jefferson	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Jefferson	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Jefferson	Reptiles	Leatherback sea turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)		Endangered	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Jefferson	Reptiles	Leatherback sea turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)		Endangered	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Leatherback Turtle	Final Revision 1
Jefferson	Reptiles	Leatherback sea turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)		Endangered	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for Leatherback Turtles in the U.S. Caribbean, Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico	Final Revision 1
Jefferson	Reptiles	Green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	except where endangered	Threatened	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for U.S. Population of Atlantic Green Turtle	Final Revision 1
Jefferson	Reptiles	Green sea turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	except where endangered	Threatened	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Green Turtle	Final Revision 1
Kitsap	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Recovery			
Kitsap	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery			
Kitsap	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Kitsap	Birds	Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Kitsap	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft
Kitsap	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Kitsap	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Kitsap	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Kitsap	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Kitsap	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Kitsap	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Kitsap	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Kitsap	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Kittitas	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Recovery	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Kittitas	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery			
Kittitas	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Kittitas	Birds	Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)	Final
Kittitas	Birds	Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)		Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Kittitas	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft
Kittitas	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Kittitas	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Kittitas	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Kittitas	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Kittitas	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office	Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan	Draft
Kittitas	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Kittitas	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Kittitas	Mammals	Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>)	lower 48 States, except where listed as an experimental population or delisted (Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator	Revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan	Final Revision 1
Kittitas	Mammals	Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	Outline
Kittitas	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Kittitas	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lewis	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Recovery			
Lewis	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery			
Lewis	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lewis	Birds	Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)	Final
Lewis	Birds	Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Lewis	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft
Lewis	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Lewis	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Lewis	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lewis	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Lewis	Flowering Plants	Nelson's checker-mallow (<i>Sidalcea nelsoniana</i>)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lewis	Flowering Plants	Kincaid's Lupine (<i>Lupinus sulphureus</i> (= <i>oreganus</i>) ssp. <i>kincaidii</i> (=var. <i>kincaidii</i>))		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Prairie Species of Western Oregon and Southwestern Washington	Draft
Lewis	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Prairie Species of Western Oregon and Southwestern Washington	Draft
Lewis	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Lewis	Mammals	Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	(Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	Outline
Lewis	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lewis	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lincoln	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Recovery			
Lincoln	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery			
Lincoln	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lincoln	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft
Lincoln	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Lincoln	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Lincoln	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lincoln	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Lincoln	Flowering Plants	Spalding's Catchfly (<i>Silene spaldingii</i>)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Spalding's Catchfly Final Recovery Plan	Final
Lincoln	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office	Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan	Draft
Lincoln	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Lincoln	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Lincoln	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lincoln	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Lincoln	Mammals	Pygmy Rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	Columbia Basin DPS	Endangered	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Columbia Basin Distinct Population Segment of the Pygmy Rabbit(<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	Draft

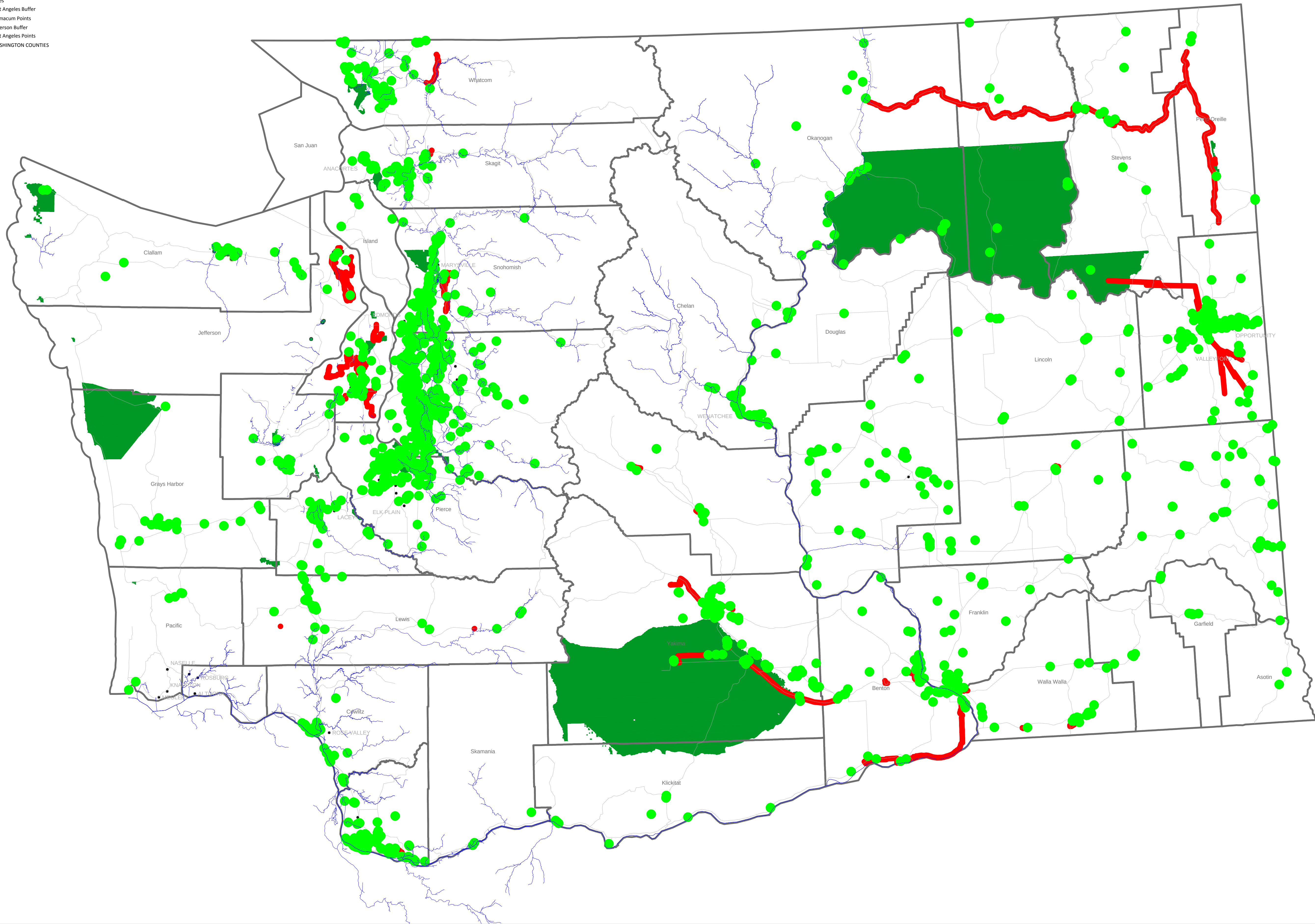
Mason	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery			
Mason	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Mason	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Mason	Birds	Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	Final
Mason	Birds	Marbled murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Mason	Birds	Streaked Horned lark (Eremophila alpestris strigata)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Mason	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Mason	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Mason	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Mason	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Mason	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Mason	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Mason	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Mason	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Mason	Mammals	Shelton pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama ssp. couchi)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pacific	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery			
Pacific	Birds	Short-tailed albatross (Phoebastria (=Diomedea) albatrus)		Endangered	Anchorage Fish And Wildlife Field Office	Short-Tailed Albatross (Phoebastria albatrus) Final Recovery Plan	Final
Pacific	Birds	Brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	California Brown Pelican Recovery Plan	Final
Pacific	Birds	Brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	Brown Pelican Recovery Plan (Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands Pop.)	Final
Pacific	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Pacific	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pacific	Birds	Western snowy plover (Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)	Pacific coastal pop.	Threatened	Arcata Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Western Snowy Plover	Final
Pacific	Birds	Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	Final
Pacific	Birds	Marbled murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Pacific	Birds	Streaked Horned lark (Eremophila alpestris strigata)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pacific	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Pacific	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Pacific	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Pacific	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Pacific	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Pacific	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Pacific	Insects	Oregon silverspot butterfly (Speyeria zerene hippolyta)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Revised Recovery Plan for the Oregon Silverspot Butterfly (Speyeria zerene hippolyta)	Final Revision 1
Pacific	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pacific	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pacific	Reptiles	Leatherback sea turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)		Endangered	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Leatherback Turtle	Final Revision 1
Pacific	Reptiles	Leatherback sea turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)		Endangered	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for Leatherback Turtles in the U.S. Caribbean, Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico	Final Revision 1
Pacific	Reptiles	Green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas)	except where endangered	Threatened	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for U.S. Population of Atlantic Green Turtle	Final Revision 1
Pacific	Reptiles	Green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas)	except where endangered	Threatened	Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Plan for U.S. Pacific Populations of the Green Turtle	Final Revision 1
Pend Oreille	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery			
Pend Oreille	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Pend Oreille	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pend Oreille	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Pend Oreille	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Pend Oreille	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Pend Oreille	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Pend Oreille	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Pend Oreille	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Pend Oreille	Mammals	Grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis)	lower 48 States, except where listed as an experimental population or delisted	Threatened	Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator	Revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan	Final Revision 1
Pend Oreille	Mammals	Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	(Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Outline
Pend Oreille	Mammals	Woodland caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou)	Selkirk Mountain population	Endangered	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for Selkirk Mountain Woodland Caribou	Final Revision 2
Pend Oreille	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pend Oreille	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pierce	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery			
Pierce	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Pierce	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pierce	Birds	Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	Final
Pierce	Birds	Marbled murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Pierce	Birds	Streaked Horned lark (Eremophila alpestris strigata)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pierce	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Pierce	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Pierce	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Pierce	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Pierce	Flowering Plants	Marsh Sandwort (Arenaria paludicola)		Endangered	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for Marsh Sandwort (Arenaria paludicola) and Gambel's Watercress (Rorippa gambelii)	Final
Pierce	Flowering Plants	Golden Paintbrush (Castilleja levisecta)		Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Golden Paintbrush (Castilleja levisecta)	Final
Pierce	Flowering Plants	Water howellia (Howellia aquatilis)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Water Howellia (Howellia aquatilis) Recovery Plan, Public and Agency Review Draft	Draft
Pierce	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Pierce	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Pierce	Mammals	Grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis)	(Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Outline
Pierce	Mammals	Roy Prairie pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama glacialis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pierce	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pierce	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Pierce	Mammals	Yelm pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama yelmensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Okanogan	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery			
Okanogan	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Okanogan	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Okanogan	Birds	Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	Final
Okanogan	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Okanogan	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Okanogan	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Okanogan	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Okanogan	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes diluvialis)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office	Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan	Draft
Okanogan	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Okanogan	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Okanogan	Mammals	Grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis)	lower 48 States, except where listed as an experimental population or delisted	Threatened	Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator	Revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan	Final Revision 1
Okanogan	Mammals	Gray wolf (Canis lupus)	Northern Rocky Mountain DPS	Recovery	Office Of The Regional Director		
Okanogan	Mammals	Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	(Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Outline
Okanogan	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Okanogan	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Skagit	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery			
Skagit	Birds	Brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	California Brown Pelican Recovery Plan	Final
Skagit	Birds	Brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	Brown Pelican Recovery Plan (Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands Pop.)	Final
Skagit	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Skagit	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Skagit	Birds	Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	Final
Skagit	Birds	Marbled murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Skagit	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Skagit	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Skagit	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Skagit	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		

Skagit	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Skagit	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Skagit	Mammals	Grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis)	lower 48 States, except where listed as an experimental population or delisted (Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator	Revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan	Final Revision 1
Skagit	Mammals	Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Outline
Skagit	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Skagit	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Skamania	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery			
Skamania	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Skamania	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Skamania	Birds	Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	Final
Skamania	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Skamania	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Skamania	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Skamania	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Skamania	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Skamania	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Skamania	Mammals	Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	(Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Skamania	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Outline
Skamania	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Snohomish	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Snohomish	Birds	Brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	California Brown Pelican Recovery Plan	Final
Snohomish	Birds	Brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	Brown Pelican Recovery Plan (Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands Pop.)	Final
Snohomish	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Snohomish	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Snohomish	Birds	Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	Final
Snohomish	Birds	Marbled murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Snohomish	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Snohomish	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Snohomish	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Snohomish	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Snohomish	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Snohomish	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Snohomish	Mammals	Grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis)	lower 48 States, except where listed as an experimental population or delisted (Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Snohomish	Mammals	Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)		Threatened	Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator	Revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan	Final Revision 1
Snohomish	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Outline
Snohomish	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Spokane	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Spokane	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Spokane	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Recovery			
Spokane	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Spokane	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Spokane	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Spokane	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Spokane	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Spokane	Flowering Plants	Spalding's Catchfly (Silene spaldingii)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Spokane	Flowering Plants	Water howellia (Howellia aquatilis)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Spalding's Catchfly Final Recovery Plan	Final
Spokane	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes diluvialis)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Water Howellia (Howellia aquatilis) Recovery Plan, Public and Agency Review Draft	Draft
Spokane	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes diluvialis)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office	Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan	Draft
Spokane	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Threatened	Central Washington Field Office		
Spokane	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Spokane	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Spokane	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Stevens	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery			
Stevens	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Stevens	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Stevens	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Stevens	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Stevens	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Stevens	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Stevens	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes diluvialis)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Stevens	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office	Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan	Draft
Stevens	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Stevens	Mammals	Grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis)	lower 48 States, except where listed as an experimental population or delisted (Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Stevens	Mammals	Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)		Threatened	Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator	Revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan	Final Revision 1
Stevens	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Outline
Stevens	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Thurston	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Thurston	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Thurston	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Recovery			
Thurston	Birds	Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Thurston	Birds	Marbled murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	Final
Thurston	Birds	Streaked Horned lark (Eremophila alpestris strigata)		Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Thurston	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Thurston	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Thurston	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Thurston	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Thurston	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Thurston	Flowering Plants	Golden Paintbrush (Castilleja levisecta)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Thurston	Flowering Plants	Water howellia (Howellia aquatilis)		Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Golden Paintbrush (Castilleja levisecta)	Final
Thurston	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Water Howellia (Howellia aquatilis) Recovery Plan, Public and Agency Review Draft	Draft
Thurston	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Thurston	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Thurston	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Thurston	Mammals	Olympia pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama pugetensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Thurston	Mammals	Tenino pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tumuli)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Thurston	Mammals	Yelm pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama yelmensis)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Walla Walla	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery			
Walla Walla	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus tundrius)		Recovery			
Walla Walla	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Walla Walla	Birds	Northern spotted owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)	Final
Walla Walla	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	Draft
Walla Walla	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Walla Walla	Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Walla Walla	Fishes	Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office		
Walla Walla	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes diluvialis)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Walla Walla	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (Eriogonum codium)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office	Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan	Draft
Walla Walla	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (Physaria (= Lesquerella) tuplashensis)		Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Walla Walla	Mammals	Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	(Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Walla Walla	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Walla Walla	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama tacomensis)		Candidate	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	Outline
Walla Walla	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (Thomomys mazama louiei)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Whatcom	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (Branta canadensis leucopareia)		Recovery	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Whatcom	Birds	Brown pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	California Brown Pelican Recovery Plan	Final

Whatcom	Birds	Brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL	Recovery	Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office	Brown Pelican Recovery Plan (Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands Pop.)	Final
Whatcom	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery			
Whatcom	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Whatcom	Birds	Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)	Final
Whatcom	Birds	Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Whatcom	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft
Whatcom	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Whatcom	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Whatcom	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Whatcom	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Whatcom	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Whatcom	Mammals	Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>)	lower 48 States, except where listed as an experimental population or delisted (Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	Grizzly Bear Recovery Coordinator	Revised Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan	Final Revision 1
Whatcom	Mammals	Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)		Threatened	Montana Ecological Services Field Office	Recovery Outline for the Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment of Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	Outline
Whatcom	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Whatcom	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Yakima	Birds	Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)		Recovery			
Yakima	Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)		Recovery			
Yakima	Birds	Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Columbia basin DPS	Candidate	Upper Columbia River Fish And Wildlife Office		
Yakima	Birds	Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)		Threatened	Oregon Fish And Wildlife Office	Final Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)	Final
Yakima	Birds	Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	CA, OR, WA	Threatened	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office	Recovery Plan for the Threatened Marbled Murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>) in Washington, Oregon, and California	Final
Yakima	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of the Five Distinct Population Segments of Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Draft
Yakima	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Yakima	Fishes	Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the Jarbidge River Distinct Population Segment of Bull Trout	Draft
Yakima	Fishes	Dolly Varden (<i>Salvelinus malma</i>)		Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	Office Of The Regional Director		
Yakima	Flowering Plants	Ute ladies'-tresses (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)		Threatened	Utah Ecological Services Field Office	Ute Ladies'-Tresses Draft Recovery Plan	Draft
Yakima	Flowering Plants	Umtanum Desert buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum codium</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Yakima	Flowering Plants	White Bluffs bladderpod (<i>Physaria</i> (= <i>Lesquerella</i>) <i>tuplashensis</i>)		Candidate	Central Washington Field Office		
Yakima	Mammals	Louie's western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama louiei</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		
Yakima	Mammals	Tacoma western pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama tacomensis</i>)		Candidate	Washington Fish And Wildlife Office		



- Legend
- Washington Tribal
 - Critical Habitats
 - Brownfield EPA Data
 - Major Highways
 - Round 2 routes
 - Cities
 - Port Angeles Buffer
 - Chimacum Points
 - Jefferson Buffer
 - Port Angeles Points
 - WASHINGTON COUNTIES



DATE CREATED: 3/24/2010

DATE REVISED: 3/24/2010

DRAWN BY: Keeton Walden



SCALE:

COMPANY:
Northwest Open Access Network

SYSTEM:

PROJECT NUMBER:

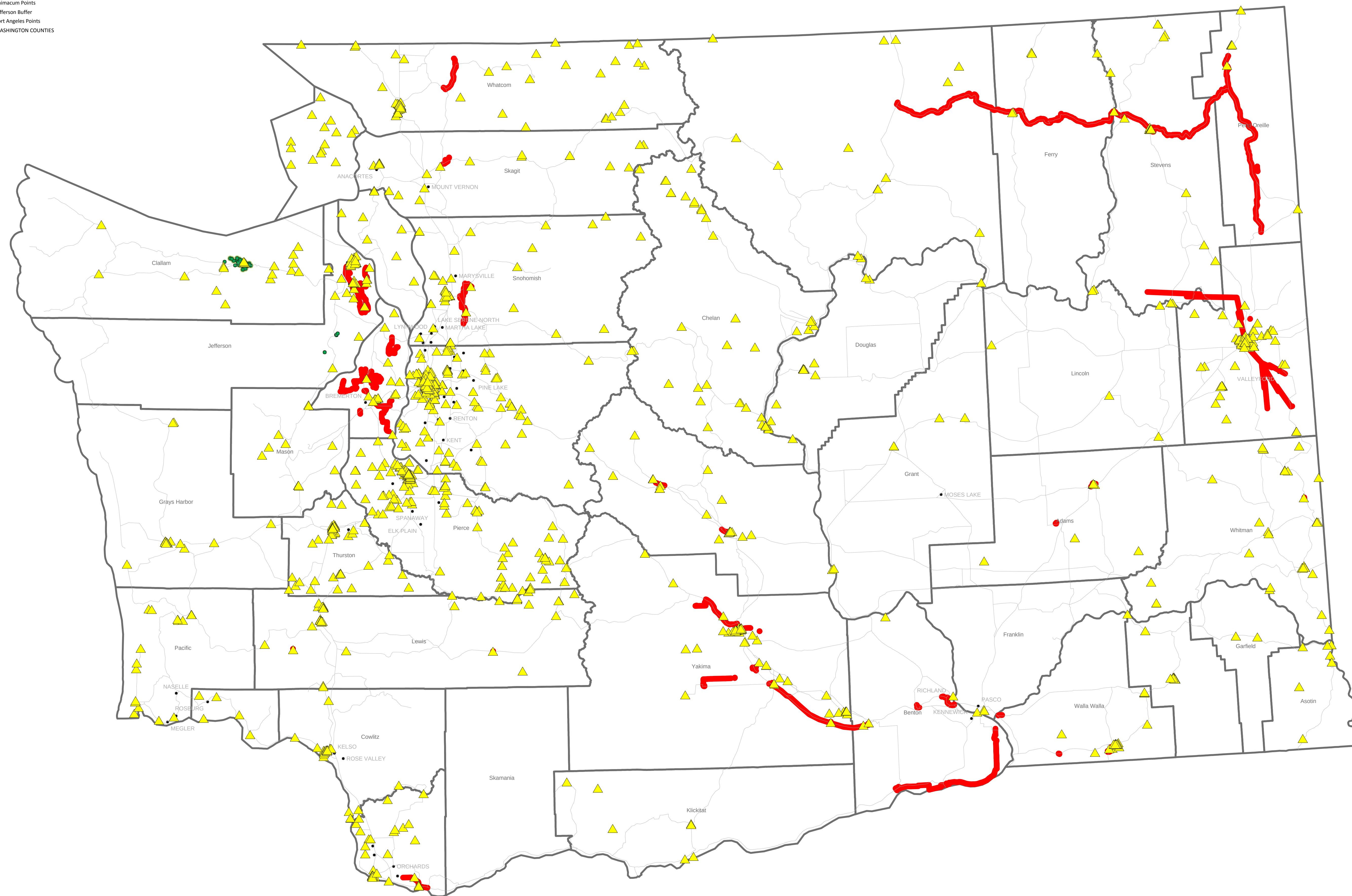
DESCRIPTION:
Environmental Map

MAP:

1
1 OF 2



- Legend
- ▲ National Registry of Historical Places
 - Major Highways
 - Round 2 routes
 - Cities
 - Port Angeles Buffer
 - Chimacum Points
 - Jefferson Buffer
 - Port Angeles Points
 - WASHINGTON COUNTIES



DATE CREATED: 3/24/2010

DATE REVISED: 3/24/2010

DRAWN BY: Keeton Walden



SCALE:

COMPANY:
Northwest Open Access Network

SYSTEM:

PROJECT NUMBER:

DESCRIPTION:
SHPO Map

MAP:

1
1 OF 1



**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS
NETWORK**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Northwest Open Access Network

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the related statements of operations and changes in net deficit and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of NoaNet's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Northwest Open Access Network as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules of operating expenses are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the audit procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Moss Adams LLP

Portland, Oregon
June 8, 2010

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This discussion and analysis is designed to provide an overview of NoaNet's financial activities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. This supplementary information should be read in conjunction with NoaNet's financial statements and notes to financial statements.

NoaNet is a non-profit mutual corporation incorporated on February 7, 2000 in the State of Washington. Its members include twelve public utility districts and a joint operating agency, all of which are municipal corporations of the State of Washington. NoaNet is a registered Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) in Washington and Oregon.

NoaNet is a wholesaler of communication transport services and provides open access, cost-based, high-speed broadband to underserved areas over its fiber optic network.

The Network

NoaNet's fiber optic network reaches to most regions in the State of Washington and travels primarily over facilities of the Bonneville Power Administration. In addition to the network facilities in Washington, NoaNet has facilities that transit Idaho as well as nodes in Oregon, with an undersea connection to Alaska and Asia.

Financial Summary and Analysis

During 2009 and 2008, NoaNet's operating revenues increased approximately 13% and 17%, respectively, from new customers and expanded services to existing customers resulting in positive operating income, EBITDA and operating cash flow. The revenue bond debt service was partially paid by its members and several former members pursuant to a repayment agreement.

In 2006 NoaNet established the High Capacity Network (HCN) System in connection with an Indefeasible Right of Use agreement to provide communication transport capacity entered into with a specific customer. This agreement resulted in deferred revenues of \$13.6 and \$15.5 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. During 2009, \$2.7 million was collected on the agreement. No amounts were collected on the agreement in 2008.

Selected Financial Data

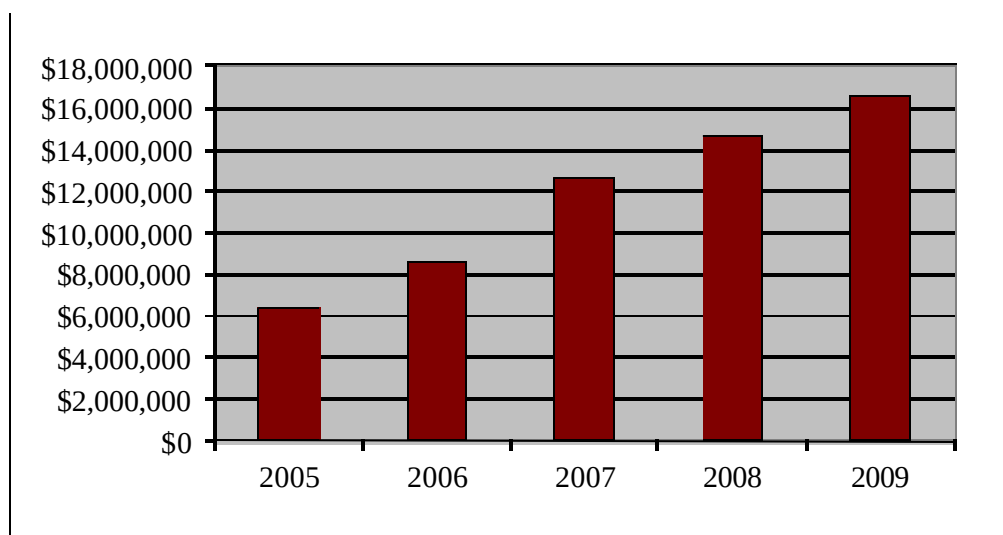
	2009	2008	2007
Operating revenues	\$ 16,606,731	\$ 14,743,419	\$ 12,641,490
Operating expenses	(14,782,834)	(13,720,534)	(12,477,776)
Other expense, net	(1,171,566)	(1,094,797)	(1,368,915)
Net income (loss)	652,331	(71,912)	(1,205,201)
Member payments	1,570,801	2,570,757	3,073,318
Change in net deficit	<u>\$ 2,223,132</u>	<u>\$ 2,498,845</u>	<u>\$ 1,868,117</u>

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Selected Financial Data

	2009	2008	2007
Net property and equipment	\$ 13,314,789	\$ 13,050,309	\$ 13,287,759
Other assets	17,259,276	20,342,616	20,135,330
Total assets	<u>\$ 30,574,065</u>	<u>\$ 33,392,925</u>	<u>\$ 33,423,089</u>
Long-term liabilities, net of current portion	\$ 30,873,741	\$ 34,694,319	\$ 37,631,893
Other liabilities	6,926,212	8,147,626	7,739,061
Total liabilities	<u>37,799,953</u>	<u>42,841,945</u>	<u>45,370,954</u>
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	(32,179)	(1,317,617)	(1,852,232)
Restricted	-	-	-
Unrestricted	<u>(7,193,709)</u>	<u>(8,131,403)</u>	<u>(10,095,633)</u>
Total net deficit	<u>(7,225,888)</u>	<u>(9,449,020)</u>	<u>(11,947,865)</u>
Total liabilities and net deficit	<u>\$ 30,574,065</u>	<u>\$ 33,392,925</u>	<u>\$ 33,423,089</u>

Operating Revenues



The revenue growth is the result of expanded services to members, including network coordinated services, and new agreements with major wholesale customers.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Capital Assets and Debt Activity

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, NoaNet had \$32.2 and \$30.3 million, respectively, invested in the network infrastructure, an increase from the prior year of 6% and 10%, respectively. The network book value, net of depreciation, amounted to \$13.3 million at December 31, 2009 and \$13.1 million at December 31, 2008. The capital expenditures include network expansion for new transport agreements and network upgrades. See Note 5 for further information.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, NoaNet had \$20.7 and \$22.6 million in debt outstanding, respectively. In 2009 and 2008 NoaNet made debt principal payments totaling \$3.3 and \$3.0 million, respectively. In both 2009 and 2008 NoaNet established a \$1.5 million non-revolving line of credit (note payable) drawing the full amount in order to finance capital expenditures. See Notes 6 and 7 for further information.

Summary

During 2009 and 2008, the general economic climate for broadband in the underserved areas of the state of Washington was favorable resulting in increasing demand for broadband access. The broadband access has been a contributor to help diversify and enhance local economies. Agreements with major telecommunication providers resulted in award of significant contracts with the State of Washington and others. This has extended high-speed broadband into the underserved areas of the state for distance learning, e-government, telemedicine and other public benefit purposes. Implementation and expansion of new services to more communities through these contracts continues the growth of the network footprint throughout the State of Washington. While national economic conditions have worsened, NoaNet did not experience any significant ill effects from the downturn in 2009 or 2008.

Outlook

In February of 2010 NoaNet was awarded an \$84.3 million federal grant under the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP). The federal investment will provide long-term benefit by helping to bridge the digital divide through technology advancement, boost economic growth, create jobs, enhance support services to populations impacted by the recession and improve education and healthcare in Washington State. The grant will bring high-speed Internet access to more than 100 community anchor institutions – including community colleges, libraries, healthcare facilities and government agencies – and lay the groundwork for bringing affordable broadband service to thousands of homes and businesses in the region. The investment will allow NoaNet to deliver new and enhanced broadband capabilities to some of the more remote regions of the state by adding 830 miles of fiber and eight new microwave sites to NoaNet's existing high-speed network. The project will create new jobs and expand NoaNet's high-speed network so that it can reach more rural communities, lowering the barriers for 'last mile' Internet providers to make the investment to bring fast broadband service to un-served and underserved communities. The rural, un-served and underserved proposed service areas of this project have higher than the national average unemployment and under-employment rates. This project will allow more than 28 service providers currently working with NoaNet to extend into the new markets with a range of wireline and wireless technologies from the 81 new points of presence pushing gigabit Ethernet closer to the consumer than possible without the BTOP program.

**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
BALANCE SHEET**

ASSETS

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,512	\$ 1,139,749
HCN cash and cash equivalents - restricted	10,552,598	10,320,579
Receivables		
Accounts receivable, net	2,681,039	2,752,975
Current portion of HCN contract receivable	-	2,745,000
Prepaid and deferred expenses	1,583,849	1,251,298
	<u>14,838,998</u>	<u>18,209,601</u>
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		
Equipment	25,816,436	23,880,857
Structures	6,420,368	6,399,254
	<u>32,236,804</u>	<u>30,280,111</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	18,922,015	17,229,802
	<u>13,314,789</u>	<u>13,050,309</u>
OTHER ASSETS		
Prepaid IRU agreements	712,164	373,375
Bond reserve restricted investments	1,538,721	1,546,000
Unamortized bond issuance costs	169,393	213,640
	<u>2,420,278</u>	<u>2,133,015</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 30,574,065</u>	<u>\$ 33,392,925</u>

**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
BALANCE SHEET**

LIABILITIES AND NET DEFICIT

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 597,007	\$ 1,878,301
Accrued compensated absences	446,395	416,936
Accrued interest payable	108,519	122,022
Deferred revenue and other accrued liabilities	24,610	554,354
Current portion of HCN deferred revenue	1,996,407	1,938,089
Current portion of notes payable	1,828,274	1,427,924
Current portion of revenue bonds	1,925,000	1,810,000
	<u>6,926,212</u>	<u>8,147,626</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, net of current portion		
Notes payable	2,358,947	2,778,494
Revenue bonds	14,625,000	16,550,000
HCN deferred revenue	11,769,467	13,566,622
Accrued pension payable	2,120,327	1,799,203
	<u>30,873,741</u>	<u>34,694,319</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>30,873,741</u>	<u>34,694,319</u>
Total liabilities	<u>37,799,953</u>	<u>42,841,945</u>
NET DEFICIT		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	(32,179)	(1,317,617)
Restricted	-	-
Unrestricted	(7,193,709)	(8,131,403)
	<u>(7,225,888)</u>	<u>(9,449,020)</u>
Total net deficit	<u>(7,225,888)</u>	<u>(9,449,020)</u>
Total liabilities and net deficit	<u>\$ 30,574,065</u>	<u>\$ 33,392,925</u>

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET DEFICIT

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
OPERATING REVENUES		
Regional service providers	\$ 11,148,485	\$ 9,818,413
Local service providers	1,132,760	988,414
Access revenues	2,363,570	1,955,501
Network coordinated services	791,074	634,677
Non-recurring charges	1,170,842	1,346,414
Total operating revenues	16,606,731	14,743,419
OPERATING EXPENSES	14,782,834	13,720,534
OPERATING INCOME	1,823,897	1,022,885
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Interest income	98,628	313,765
Interest expense and related amortization	(1,430,920)	(1,630,164)
Other income	160,726	221,602
Total other expense	(1,171,566)	(1,094,797)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	652,331	(71,912)
MEMBER PAYMENTS	1,570,801	2,570,757
CHANGE IN NET DEFICIT	2,223,132	2,498,845
NET DEFICIT, beginning of year	(9,449,020)	(11,947,865)
NET DEFICIT, end of year	<u>\$ (7,225,888)</u>	<u>\$ (9,449,020)</u>

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash from customers	\$ 17,155,086	\$ 13,523,469
Cash paid to suppliers	(12,225,442)	(8,063,812)
Cash paid to employees	(2,146,458)	(1,968,030)
Taxes paid	(320,772)	(321,286)
Net cash from operating activities	2,462,414	3,170,341
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net activity on investments	7,279	(7,716)
Other income	160,726	221,602
Interest received	98,628	456,130
Net cash from investing activities	266,633	670,016
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Borrowings on note payable	1,500,000	1,500,000
Payments on notes payable	(1,519,197)	(1,328,417)
Payments on bonds	(1,810,000)	(1,705,000)
Interest paid	(1,400,176)	(1,602,710)
Net purchase of property and equipment	(1,956,693)	(2,673,058)
Member payments	1,570,801	2,570,757
Net cash from capital and related financing activities	(3,615,265)	(3,238,428)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(886,218)	601,929
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	11,460,328	10,858,399
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 10,574,110	\$ 11,460,328

See accompanying notes.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Reconciliation of operating income to net cash from operating activities:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating income	\$ 1,823,897	\$ 1,022,885
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities		
Depreciation	1,692,213	2,910,508
Change in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	71,936	470,076
HCN contract receivable	2,745,000	(305,000)
Prepaid and deferred expenses	(671,340)	46,175
Accounts payable	(1,281,294)	(87,642)
Accrued liabilities	350,583	498,365
Deferred revenue and other accrued liabilities	(529,744)	248,063
HCN deferred revenue	(1,738,837)	(1,633,089)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>\$ 2,462,414</u>	<u>\$ 3,170,341</u>

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet), a Washington non-profit mutual corporation, was incorporated in February 2000. NoaNet consists of the Telecommunications System and the High Capacity Network (HCN) System.

The Telecommunications System provides a broadband communication backbone, primarily over public benefit fibers licensed from Bonneville Power Administration (See Note 8), throughout Washington State for assisting its members in providing high speed telecommunication services to customers and in the efficient management of load, conservation and acquisition of electric energy, as well as other purposes. In addition, the Telecommunications System conducts business on a wholesale basis with unrelated commercial and government entities. The fiber optic network began commercial operation in January 2001.

The HCN System was formed in connection with an Indefeasible Right of Use agreement to provide communication transport capacity entered into with a specific customer (See Note 11). As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the assets, liabilities, operations and cash flows of the HCN System are included for financial reporting purposes with the Telecommunications System.

NoaNet is governed by a board of directors consisting of seven persons selected from the thirteen members. NoaNet's members consist of Washington Public Utility Districts and a joint operating agency.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting entity – In evaluating how to define NoaNet for financial reporting purposes, management has considered NoaNet's financial reporting entity. The financial reporting entity consists of NoaNet and component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which NoaNet is financially accountable and other organizations for which NoaNet is not accountable but for which the nature and significance of their relationship with NoaNet are such that the exclusion would cause NoaNet's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based upon this criterion, NoaNet has no component units.

Basis of accounting and presentation – The financial statements of NoaNet have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. NoaNet applies all applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance issued on or before November 30, 1989 unless the guidance conflicts with or contradicts GASB pronouncements. As allowed under GASB No. 20, NoaNet has elected to apply all applicable FASB guidance issued after November 30, 1989, except for that which conflicts with or contradicts GASB pronouncements.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

Cash equivalents – NoaNet considers all highly liquid investment securities, including restricted, with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents (See Note 3).

Accounts receivable – Accounts receivable are recorded when invoices are issued and written off when they are determined to be uncollectible. Credit is extended to customers generally without collateral requirements. The allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on NoaNet's historical losses, review of specific problem accounts, existing economic conditions and the financial stability of its customers. Generally, NoaNet considers accounts receivable past due after 30 days. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$30,000 at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Property and equipment – Property and equipment are stated at cost (See Note 5). Cost includes contracted services, direct labor and materials, interest capitalized during construction and indirect charges for other overhead items. Expenditures for normal repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred; renewals, replacements and betterments are capitalized (\$1,000 capitalization threshold). NoaNet has provided for depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to twenty years. Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$1,692,213 and \$2,910,508, respectively. NoaNet is conducting a depreciation study and during 2009 revised the life of certain assets resulting in a reduction in depreciation expense from this change in estimate of approximately \$1.3 million.

Fiber optic network assets include rights of way, conduit, fiber, shelters and point of presence racks. Operating equipment includes network equipment and other equipment necessary to operate the network.

NoaNet's policy is to depreciate its long-lived assets over their remaining useful life and to write-down such assets if the net carrying value is not recoverable from future cash flows. The assessment as to whether a write-down is required is based on NoaNet's estimates of future cash flows and NoaNet's assumptions about the use of assets. There were no write-downs in 2009 or 2008.

Prepaid IRU agreements – Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) agreements that are being amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreements.

Unamortized bond issuance costs – Bond issuance costs relating to the revenue bonds are amortized over the life of the bond issue using a weighted average of the face amount of bonds outstanding. Amortization expense was \$44,551 and \$48,744 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Compensated absences – NoaNet accrues accumulated unpaid vacation benefits as the obligation is incurred. The accrued liability for unpaid vacation leave at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$446,395 and \$416,936, respectively.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

Deferred revenue – Deferred revenue consists of revenues from an IRU agreement and prepaid communication transport service revenue, which are amortized to operating revenue in equal monthly installments over the term of the agreements (See Note 11).

Revenue recognition – Revenue is recognized over the period the service is provided based upon port readings of traffic (megabytes of data) and billed at the ninety-fifth percentile to account for anomalies or by contractual agreements. Non-recurring charges consist of connection fees and project management services and are recognized when the service is established.

IRU agreements are accounted for as operating leases or service arrangements depending on whether the customer has the exclusive right to use the assets. Revenue is recognized on both operating leases and service arrangements on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Net assets – Net assets consist of the following components:

- **Invested in capital assets, net of related debt** – This component of net assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds and notes that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted** – This component of net assets consists of net assets on which constraints are placed as to their use.
- **Unrestricted** – This component of net assets consists primarily of cumulative operating losses, member payments, bonds used to finance operating activities and negative restricted net assets.

Marketing expense – Marketing costs are expensed as incurred. Total marketing expense was \$1,099,973 and \$965,165 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Income taxes – NoaNet is a non-profit mutual corporation exempt from federal income taxes because any income accrues to the members, which are political subdivisions of the State of Washington.

Use of estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Such estimates include, but are not limited to, depreciation of property and equipment, amortization of deferred revenue and the pension obligation. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications – Certain 2008 balances have been reclassified to conform to 2009 presentation with no impact on previously reported change in net deficit.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

NoaNet maintains cash and investments in fund accounts in accordance with bond resolutions and Board authorization and reports at cost which approximates fair market value. Description of these fund account types are as follows:

Revenue Fund – Used to account for cash and investments set aside for short-term investments as designated by the Board.

Bond Reserve Fund – Used to account for restricted cash and investments required under the Bond Indenture of Trust for future payment of principal and interest on debt.

HCN Fund – Used to account for restricted cash and investments required under the HCN contract.

As of December 31, 2009, NoaNet held the following cash and investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Years)</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
Cash	\$ 21,512	-	0.2%
Local government investment pool	<u>12,091,319</u>	-	<u>99.8%</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents and bond reserve investments	<u>\$ 12,112,831</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

As of December 31, 2008, NoaNet held the following cash and investments:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Years)</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
Cash	\$ 1,139,749	-	8.8%
Local government investment pool	<u>11,866,579</u>	-	<u>91.2%</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents and bond reserve investments	<u>\$ 13,006,328</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

The “weighted average maturity in years” calculation assumes that all investments are held until maturity.

Interest rate risk – NoaNet does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates. However, investment maturities are generally limited to less than two years and the State Treasurer’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) has a weighted average portfolio maturity of less than 90 days.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS – (continued)

Custodial credit risk – Custodial credit risk is that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, NoaNet will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in possession of an outside party.

In accordance with the Revised Code of Washington, NoaNet bond resolution and NoaNet internal investment policies, all investments are direct obligations of the U.S. Government or its Agencies, deposits in the LGIP, or deposits with financial institutions recognized as qualified public depositories of the State of Washington.

NoaNet's cash deposits are covered by federal depository insurance or protected against loss by deposit with financial institutions recognized as qualified public depositories of the State of Washington. NoaNet intends to hold time deposits and securities until maturity.

Concentration of credit risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk that, when investments are concentrated in one issuer, this concentration presents a heightened risk of potential loss. NoaNet has not experienced any losses in such accounts. NoaNet policies allow the entire portfolio to be invested in direct United States Government guaranteed obligations, in the LGIP or Washington State depositories. The LGIP, a 2a7-like pool as defined by GASB Statement No. 31 and the Securities and Exchange Commission, invests in high quality, short-term investments; all LGIP money market securities must be rated A-1 by Standard & Poors Corporation or P1 by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. The LGIP weighted average maturity must not exceed 90 days and no single investment may exceed 762 days in maturity. Withdrawals in excess of \$10 million are available on a one day notice. The LGIP Annual Report is available on the State Treasurer's website at <http://tre.wa.gov/LGIP/lqip.htm>.

NOTE 4 – STATUS OF OPERATIONS

In 2000, NoaNet was organized to serve a unique niche in the telecommunications industry focusing on delivery of fiber optic based broadband access to underserved areas primarily in rural parts of Washington State. Today member networks have been built such that NoaNet's footprint extends into many counties in the State. The operating platform is open access and services reflect cost-based pricing as NoaNet is organized as a non-profit entity.

NoaNet's operating revenues increased approximately 13% during 2009, resulting in positive operating income, cash flows and EBITDA. Continued increases in sales are projected (but not guaranteed) as a result of ongoing and expanded marketing and sales activities, some in coordination with NoaNet members and others (See Note 11).

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 – STATUS OF OPERATIONS – (continued)

NoaNet's members are committed to support NoaNet as an on-going wholesale telecommunications service provider. Pursuant to a repayment agreement, the members and several former members are responsible for debt service payments on NoaNet's Revenue Bonds to the extent NoaNet does not have sufficient funds to make those payments after paying or providing for cost of maintenance and operations. The members also provide operating assessments approved by the Board. There were no such operating assessments in 2009 or 2008. Payments by members and former members under repayment agreements were approximately \$1.6 and \$2.6 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Authorized payments for 2010 are expected to be approximately \$.9 million.

NoaNet believes it is favorably positioned considering the nature of the markets it serves and its members' continuing support and commitment to providing broadband to underserved regions of the State.

NOTE 5 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of the balances and changes in property and equipment are as follows:

	2008	Additions	Retirements/ Other	2009
Equipment	\$ 23,880,857	\$ 1,935,579	\$ -	\$ 25,816,436
Structures	6,399,254	21,114	-	6,420,368
Total property and equipment	30,280,111	1,956,693	-	32,236,804
Less accumulated depreciation	17,229,802	1,692,213	-	18,922,015
Net property and equipment	\$ 13,050,309			\$ 13,314,789

Indefeasible Right of Use agreement – Certain of NoaNet's assets support an Indefeasible Right of Use agreement, provided by NoaNet to a third party, accounted for as an operating lease (See Note 11). These assets amounted to approximately \$6.5 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE

In 2009 NoaNet established a \$1.5 million non-revolving line of credit with a commercial lender in order to finance capital expenditures and network upgrades. The principal amount outstanding on the line of credit was \$1,500,000 at December 31, 2009. The note is due in eighteen equal quarterly installments commencing March 1, 2010. The note bears interest at either the BBA LIBOR Daily Floating Rate plus 2.0%, subject to a floor of 2.75%, or the LIBOR rate plus 2.0%, subject to a floor of 2.75%. Rate options are determined by NoaNet. At December 31, 2009, NoaNet has selected the BBA LIBOR Daily Floating Rate plus 2.0%. The line matures on June 1, 2014, is collateralized by NoaNet's net revenues and member guarantees and is in a junior lien position to the Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds (See Note 7).

In 2008 NoaNet established a \$1.5 million non-revolving line of credit with a commercial lender in order to finance capital expenditures and network upgrades. The principal amount outstanding on the line of credit was \$1,200,000 and \$1,500,000 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The note is due in twenty equal quarterly installments commencing February 1, 2009 and bears interest at either the prime rate less 1.0% or the LIBOR rate plus 1.5%. Rate options are determined by NoaNet. At December 31, 2009, NoaNet has selected the prime rate less 1.0%. The line matures on November 1, 2013, is collateralized by NoaNet's net revenues and member guarantees and is in a junior lien position to the Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds.

In 2006 NoaNet established a \$5 million non-revolving line of credit with a commercial lender in order to finance capital expenditures. The principal amount outstanding on the line of credit was \$1,487,221 and \$2,629,495 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The note is due in two quarterly installments of interest only and then eighteen quarterly installments of principal and interest commencing September 1, 2006 and bears interest at either the prime rate less .35% or the LIBOR rate plus 2.35%. Rate options are determined by NoaNet. At December 31, 2009, NoaNet has selected the prime rate less .35%. The line matures on June 1, 2011, is collateralized by NoaNet's net revenues and is in a junior lien position to the Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds.

In 2003 NoaNet established a \$5 million non-revolving line of credit with a commercial lender in order to finance capital expenditures and network upgrades. The principal amount outstanding on the line of credit was \$0 and \$76,923 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The note matured on March 31, 2009.

NoaNet covenants that it shall assess its members for their percentage share of principal and interest on the notes to the extent that NoaNet does not have sufficient funds to pay the notes after paying or providing for cost of maintenance and operations of NoaNet and after providing for the payment of principal and interest on NoaNet's outstanding Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds (2001). NoaNet is also subject to certain financial and non-financial covenants.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – NOTES PAYABLE – (continued)

Scheduled debt service payments on principal are as follows:

2010	\$ 1,828,274
2011	925,613
2012	633,333
2013	633,333
2014	<u>166,668</u>
	<u>\$ 4,187,221</u>

The prime rate and LIBOR rate as of December 31, 2009 was 3.25% and 1.02%, respectively.

NOTE 7 – TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK REVENUE BONDS, 2001 (TAXABLE)

On July 15, 2001, NoaNet issued at par \$27,000,000 in Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually each June 1 and December 1. Principal of the bonds is payable annually on December 1; from December 1, 2003 through December 1, 2011 for the Serial Bonds; and December 1, 2016 for the Term Bonds. The Term Bonds have annual principal sinking fund requirements beginning December 1, 2012.

The members and several former members have entered into a Repayment Agreement under which they are responsible for debt payments to the extent NoaNet does not have sufficient funds to make those payments after paying or providing for cost of maintenance and operations.

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Serial bonds due through 2011 (interest from 6.34% to 6.44%)	\$ 3,975,000	\$ 5,785,000
7.09% term bonds due 2016	<u>12,575,000</u>	<u>12,575,000</u>
Total revenue bonds	16,550,000	18,360,000
Less current portion of revenue bonds	<u>1,925,000</u>	<u>1,810,000</u>
Long-term portion of revenue bonds	<u>\$ 14,625,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,550,000</u>

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 – TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK REVENUE BONDS, 2001
(TAXABLE) – (continued)

Scheduled debt service payments for principal and interest and principal maturities are as follows:

	Sinking Funds			Principal
	Interest	Principal	Total	Maturities
2010	\$ 1,146,595	\$ 1,925,000	\$ 3,071,595	\$ 1,925,000
2011	1,023,588	2,050,000	3,073,588	2,050,000
2012	891,568	2,185,000	3,076,568	2,185,000
2013	736,651	2,335,000	3,071,651	2,335,000
2014	571,100	2,505,000	3,076,100	2,505,000
2015 - 2016	596,978	5,550,000	6,146,978	5,550,000
	<u>\$ 4,966,480</u>	<u>\$ 16,550,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,516,480</u>	<u>\$ 16,550,000</u>

The Bond resolution requires the establishment and maintenance of bond proceeds, interest and reserve fund accounts, the purpose of which are to provide additional security as well as scheduled debt service payments. The reserve fund is to be maintained throughout the term of the bonds, in investments as permitted by the resolution.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the following changes occurred in bonds payable:

	2008	Additions	Payments	2009	Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds	<u>\$ 18,360,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,810,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,550,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,925,000</u>

NOTE 8 – OPERATING LEASES AND LICENSE

NoaNet maintains a long-term operating lease agreement with Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to lease property for the placement of regenerator huts and appurtenant cables, vaults and devices. NoaNet also maintains a long-term license agreement with BPA to access public benefit fibers and commercial fibers along a 1,279 mile route in the Pacific Northwest. This license includes annual fiber fees and maintenance charges. The BPA agreements will expire in 2019 unless extended by mutual agreement. Expenses incurred under these agreements were \$1,768,320 and \$1,558,625 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 – OPERATING LEASES AND LICENSE – (continued)

In addition, NoaNet maintains several agreements with telecommunication providers for connectivity, dark fiber, equipment rooms and transport services, which require payment of monthly charges based upon usage or fixed fee arrangements. Certain leases include renewal options and additional monthly charges may be incurred for the use of capacity above the amounts contracted in the agreements. Expenses incurred under these agreements were \$6,064,169 and \$4,710,298 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Future minimum payments for the above leases and license are as follows:

2010	\$ 1,348,862
2011	1,348,862
2012	1,348,862
2013	1,348,862
2014	1,348,862
2015-2019	<u>6,474,002</u>
	<u>\$ 13,218,312</u>

During 2006, NoaNet entered into a five-year triple net facility lease with an option to renew for its network operations center. The minimum monthly rent is \$2,771.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 – RETIREMENT PLANS

Defined benefit plan – NoaNet maintains a single-employer defined benefit pension plan covering all eligible employees that is funded by required contributions from NoaNet. Annual contributions are based upon actuarial calculations (the most recent actuarial valuation was December 31, 2009). During 2009, NoaNet began accounting for its defined benefit plan under GASB standards versus FASB. This resulted in additional expense recorded in 2009 of approximately \$245,000. Following is the summary of plan information for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

Eligibility Requirements	The attainment of age 21 and the completion of one year of eligible service
Retirement Eligibility	An employee is eligible for normal retirement at age 65 and 5 years of participation
Retirement Benefits	The normal retirement benefit is 2% of average monthly compensation for each year of credited service after May 1, 2004 plus benefits accrued prior to May 1, 2004

Normal Form of Benefit	Single Life Annuity

	2009	2008
Benefit obligation at December 31	\$ 4,292,051	\$ 3,490,292
Actuarial value of plan assets at December 31	2,171,724	1,691,089
Under-funded amount	\$ 2,120,327	\$ 1,799,203
Funded ratio	51%	48%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,000,327	\$ 1,999,668
Under-funded amount as a percent of payroll	106%	90%

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 – RETIREMENT PLANS – (continued)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Actuarial assumptions as of December 31		
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Cost Method	
Discount rate	5.75%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	5.75%	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%
Cost of living adjustments	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality rates	1994 Group Annuity Reserving Mortality Table Post-Retirement	
Amortization method	Level Dollar	
Remaining amortization period	20 Years; Open	
Annual required contribution		
Normal cost	\$ 324,015	\$ 299,345
Amortization of accrued liability	165,077	(80,617)
Interest cost	<u>28,123</u>	<u>180,620</u>
	<u>\$ 517,215</u>	<u>\$ 399,348</u>
Pension benefits as of December 31		
Benefit cost	\$ 517,215	\$ 399,348
Employer contribution	470,855	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Projected benefit payments for the years ending December 31:		
2010	\$ 51,539	
2011	52,266	
2012	52,932	
2013	116,162	
2014	117,843	
2015-2019	683,074	

At December 31, 2009 plan assets were invested in the Washington State LGIP. In 2010 plan assets were transferred to a conservative asset allocation model investment platform. Further information about the Plan may be requested from NoaNet Headquarters 5802 Overlook Ave NE Tacoma, WA 98422.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 – RETIREMENT PLANS – (continued)

In January 2003 certain employees were transferred to NoaNet Oregon, a prior affiliate of NoaNet. The Plan was amended to freeze the benefits for these employees of NoaNet Oregon with additional years of service considered in the calculation of vesting as applicable.

Defined contribution plan – NoaNet sponsors a deferred compensation plan (Internal Revenue Code Section 457) for all eligible employees. The plan is entirely funded by voluntary employee contributions. All plan assets are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. In 2008 NoaNet started a program of matching contributions. The match is capped annually at \$2,400 per eligible employee. NoaNet made matching contributions of \$5,871 and \$2,639 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

NOTE 10 – SELF-INSURANCE

NoaNet is a member of the Public Utility Risk Management Services Self-Insurance Fund (PURMS). RCW Chapter 48.62 authorizes the governing body of any one or more governmental entities to form together into or join a pool or organization for the joint purchasing of insurance, and/or joint self-insuring, and/or joint hiring or contracting for risk management services to the same extent that they may individually purchase insurance, self insure, or hire or contract for risk management services. An agreement to form a pooling arrangement was made pursuant to the provisions of RCW Chapter 54.16. The liability pool was formed on December 31, 1976 when certain PUDs in the State of Washington joined together by signing the Self Insurance Agreement (SIA) to pool their self-insured losses and jointly purchase insurance and administrative services. Nineteen members currently belong to PURMS.

Additional pools for property and health and welfare coverage were added in March 1997 and April 2000, respectively, under the same SIA and with the same membership. Each member elects the pools in which they participate. NoaNet has elected to participate in all three pools.

Members of each pool are assessed to maintain the designated self-insured retention. After termination, a member is still responsible for their share of contributions to the pools for any unresolved, unreported, and in-process claims for the period they were a signatory to the agreement. The pools are fully funded by its current and former members. Claims are filed by members with the Administrator, Pacific Underwriters, Seattle, WA, which has been contracted to perform claims adjustment and loss prevention services.

The pools are governed by a Board of Directors which is comprised of one designated representative from each participating member. The Administrator and an elected Administrative Committee are responsible for conducting the business affairs of the pools.

Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 – SELF-INSURANCE – (continued)

A description of each pool follows:

Liability Pool – The Liability Pool has a \$1 million self-insured retention with \$2 million of reserves, increasing to \$3 million over the next three years. In addition, the Fund purchases \$35 million of excess general liability insurance over the \$1 million retention.

Property Pool – The majority of the property in the Property Pool has a \$250,000 self-insured retention. Certain classes of property have higher retention requirements up to \$750,000. Reserves for the Property Pool are set at \$750,000. In addition, the Fund purchases \$150 million of excess insurance over the \$250,000 (or higher) retention level.

Health & Welfare Pool – The Health & Welfare Risk Pool (H&W Pool) provides health and welfare insurance for NoaNet employees and dependants in accordance with the terms of SIA and the terms of each member's respective coverage booklet, provided to employees.

The H&W Pool maintains reserves approximately equal to the sum of three times the amount of each member's historical average monthly H&W claims. The H&W Pool's ongoing operations are financed through monthly assessments of its participating members. Under such assessments, each member of the H&W Pool pays the Pool the cost the Pool incurred during the preceding month for H&W claims for member employee coverage as well as the member's share, determined under the H&W Pool general assessment formula, of shared H&W costs.

Shared H&W costs include administrative expenses incurred by the Pool, premiums for stop-loss insurance, PPO charges and shared H&W claims. A H&W claim becomes a "shared" expense when and to the extent the cost of the claim exceeds the stop-loss point applicable to a particular member's employee or when the cost of the claim makes the total amount a particular member has paid towards the claims of its employees exceed the stop-loss point applicable to that member.

All stop-loss points are determined for each member and its employees pursuant to the H&W Pool general assessment formula. During 2009 and 2008 PURMS maintained stop-loss insurance with a commercial carrier in the aggregate amount of \$180,000 per insured with an aggregate stop-loss of approximately \$10.6 million for the insured of all members.

NOTE 11 – REGIONAL SERVICE PROVIDER TRANSPORT SERVICES

Primary Transport Services – NoaNet serves as the primary transport provider for a major telecommunications company in the State of Washington to carry traffic for a number of schools and public agencies to several sites in rural areas of the State. This contract began in 2003, was renewed in 2007 and is in the process of being renewed for an additional term. Rates are based upon the level of traffic. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$1,876,568 and \$1,681,772, respectively.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11 – REGIONAL SERVICE PROVIDER TRANSPORT SERVICES – (continued)

Advanced Transport Services – NoaNet serves as the backbone transport provider for another major telecommunications company in the State of Washington to carry advanced services for a number of schools and public agencies to several sites in rural areas of the State. This program was implemented in 2004 and is extending and expanding beyond the original terms and duration of the agreement. Rates are based upon the level of traffic. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$3,634,159 and \$2,815,415, respectively.

Warrenton-Westin Project – In 2004 NoaNet contracted with a major telecommunications company in the State of Alaska to construct, maintain and operate a network extending from Warrenton, OR to the Westin Building in Seattle, WA. The equipment is owned by the telecommunications company and at the end of five years the equipment can be purchased by NoaNet for a nominal amount. Over the term of the contract, NoaNet maintains and operates the network. In 2009, this contract was extended for another five years. NoaNet plans to complete the purchase of the equipment in 2010. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$769,782 and \$278,420, respectively.

CTC Project – In 2006 NoaNet contracted with a major customer as a primary transport provider. The contract has a term of ten years. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$1,714,019 and \$1,638,733, respectively.

HCN Project – In 2006 NoaNet entered into a 10-year Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) agreement with a major customer to provide communication transport capacity. Amounts received under the IRU agreement are to be placed in a special fund (the High Capacity Network Fund) and drawn in accordance with an established schedule and as otherwise permitted under the IRU agreement. The IRU agreement is being accounted for as an operating lease and is reflected in the accompanying balance sheet as a contract receivable and deferred revenue. Revenue is being recognized on a straight-line basis over the 10-year term of the agreement beginning in 2007 (\$1.9 million annually).

Revenue concentration – During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, NoaNet had sales to customers who individually accounted for greater than 10% of operating revenue. Sales to four customers totaled 57% and 53% of operating revenue for 2009 and 2008, respectively.

NOTE 12 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As indicated in Note 1, NoaNet provides communication transport and related services to its members. Accounts receivable from members at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$360,000 and \$290,000, respectively, and revenue for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$1,900,000 and \$2,300,000, respectively.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

NoaNet has evaluated subsequent events through June 8, 2010, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

In February 2010, NoaNet was awarded \$84.3 million in grants from the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program. This 3-year program includes various service obligations and projects with an estimated cost of \$106.5 million.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
SCHEDULE OF OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Fiber optic and related licenses and leases	\$ 7,832,489	\$ 6,268,923
Depreciation	1,692,213	2,910,508
Network support and operations center	2,171,859	1,619,910
Marketing and member services	1,355,382	1,213,467
General and administrative	699,245	603,225
Administrative salaries	381,065	406,952
Taxes and licenses	320,772	321,286
Special projects	251,231	207,876
Professional fees	78,578	168,183
Bad debt expense	-	204
	\$ 14,782,834	\$ 13,720,534



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Northwest Open Access Network

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the related statements of operations and changes in net deficit and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of NoaNet's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Northwest Open Access Network as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules of operating expenses are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the audit procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Moss Adams LLP

Portland, Oregon
June 2, 2009

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This discussion and analysis is designed to provide an overview of NoaNet's financial activities for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. This supplementary information should be read in conjunction with NoaNet's financial statements and notes to financial statements.

NoaNet is a non-profit mutual corporation incorporated on February 7, 2000 in the State of Washington. Its members include twelve public utility districts and a joint operating agency, all of which are municipal corporations of the State of Washington. NoaNet is a registered Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) in Washington and Oregon.

NoaNet is a wholesaler of communication transport services and provides open access, cost-based, high-speed broadband to underserved areas over its fiber optic network.

The Network

NoaNet's fiber optic network reaches to most regions in the State of Washington and travels primarily over facilities of the Bonneville Power Administration. In addition to the network facilities in Washington, NoaNet has facilities that transit Idaho as well as nodes in Montana and Oregon, with an undersea connection to Alaska and Asia.

Financial Summary and Analysis

During 2008 and 2007, NoaNet's operating revenues increased approximately 17% and 35%, respectively, from new customers and expanded services to existing customers resulting in positive operating income, EBITDA and operating cash flow. The long-term debt service was largely paid by its members and several former members pursuant to a repayment agreement.

During 2006, NoaNet established the High Capacity Network (HCN) System in connection with an Indefeasible Right of Use agreement to provide communication transport capacity entered into with a specific customer. This agreement resulted in deferred revenues of \$15.5 and \$17.1 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. During 2007, \$16.6 million was collected on the agreement. No amounts were collected on the agreement in 2008.

Selected Financial Data

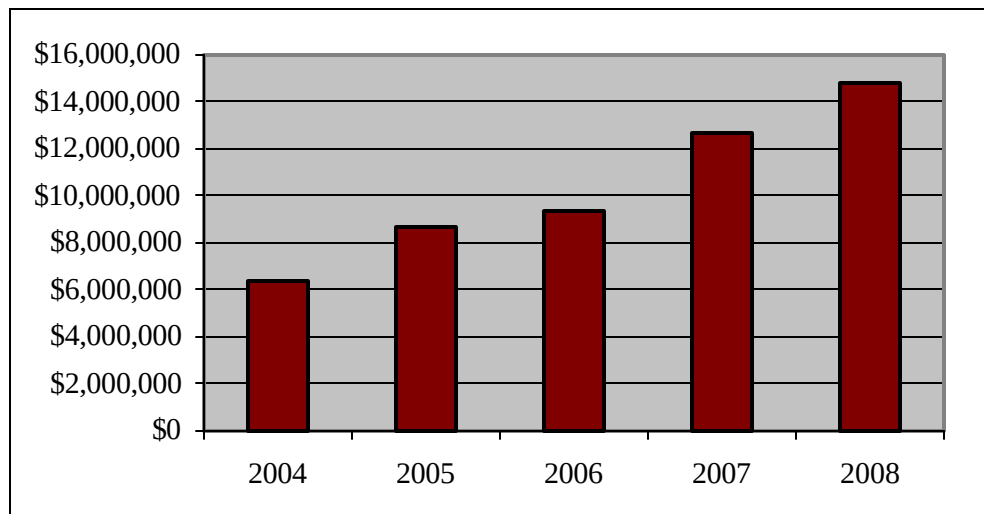
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 14,743,419	\$ 12,641,490	\$ 9,347,973
Operating expenses	(13,720,534)	(12,477,776)	(9,774,361)
Other expense, net	<u>(1,094,797)</u>	<u>(1,368,915)</u>	<u>(1,620,135)</u>
Net loss	(71,912)	(1,205,201)	(2,046,523)
Member payments	<u>2,570,757</u>	<u>3,073,318</u>	<u>3,497,542</u>
Change in net deficit	<u>\$ 2,498,845</u>	<u>\$ 1,868,117</u>	<u>\$ 1,451,019</u>

**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

Selected Financial Data

	2008	2007	2006
Net property and equipment	\$ 13,050,309	\$ 13,287,759	\$ 10,354,323
Other assets	20,342,616	20,135,330	24,048,884
Total assets	\$ 33,392,925	\$ 33,423,089	\$ 34,403,207
Long-term liabilities, net of current portion	\$ 32,895,116	\$ 36,322,967	\$ 41,245,234
Other liabilities	9,946,829	9,047,987	6,973,955
Total liabilities	42,841,945	45,370,954	48,219,189
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	(1,317,617)	(1,852,232)	(7,141,902)
Restricted	(893,132)	(2,301,117)	1,539,584
Unrestricted	(7,238,271)	(7,794,516)	(8,213,664)
Total net deficit	(9,449,020)	(11,947,865)	(13,815,982)
Total liabilities and net deficit	\$ 33,392,925	\$ 33,423,089	\$ 34,403,207

Operating Revenues



The 2008, 2007 and 2006 revenue growth is the result of expanded services to members, including network coordinated services, and new agreements with major wholesale customers.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Capital Assets and Debt Activity

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, NoaNet had \$30.3 and \$27.6 million, respectively, invested in the network infrastructure, an increase from the prior year of 10% and 25%, respectively. The network book value, net of depreciation, amounted to \$13.1 million at December 31, 2008 and \$13.3 million at December 31, 2007. The capital expenditures include network expansion for new transport agreements and network upgrades.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, NoaNet had \$22.6 and \$24.1 million in debt outstanding, respectively. In 2008 and 2007 NoaNet made debt principal payments totaling \$3.0 and \$3.1 million, respectively. In 2008 NoaNet established a \$1.5 million non-revolving line of credit (note payable) drawing the full amount in order to finance capital expenditures.

Economic Outlook

During 2008 and 2007, the general economic climate for broadband in the underserved areas of the state of Washington was favorable resulting in increasing demand for broadband access. The broadband access has been a contributor to help diversify and enhance local economies. Agreements with major telecommunication providers resulted in award of significant contracts with the State of Washington and others. This has extended high-speed broadband into the underserved areas of the state for distance learning, e-government, telemedicine and other public benefit purposes. Implementation and expansion of new services to more communities through these contracts continues the growth of the network footprint throughout the State of Washington. While national economic conditions have worsened, NoaNet did not experience any significant ill effects from the downturn in 2008.

**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
BALANCE SHEET**

ASSETS

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,139,749	\$ -
HCN cash and cash equivalents - Restricted	10,320,579	10,858,399
Receivables		
Accounts receivable, net	2,752,975	3,223,051
Interest receivable	-	142,365
Current portion of HCN contract receivable	2,745,000	-
Prepaid and deferred expenses	1,251,298	1,245,973
	<u>18,209,601</u>	<u>15,469,788</u>
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		
Equipment	23,880,857	21,264,927
Structures	6,399,254	6,342,126
	<u>30,280,111</u>	<u>27,607,053</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	17,229,802	14,319,294
	<u>13,050,309</u>	<u>13,287,759</u>
OTHER ASSETS		
Prepaid IRU agreement	373,375	424,875
Bond reserve restricted investments	1,546,000	1,538,284
Unamortized bond issuance costs	213,640	262,383
HCN contract receivable, net of current portion	-	2,440,000
	<u>2,133,015</u>	<u>4,665,542</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 33,392,925</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,423,089</u></u>

**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
BALANCE SHEET**

LIABILITIES AND NET DEFICIT

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Book overdraft	\$ -	\$ 18,597
Accounts payable	1,878,301	1,947,346
Accrued payroll liabilities	416,936	408,848
Accrued pension payable	1,799,203	1,308,926
Accrued interest payable	122,022	143,311
Deferred revenue and other accrued liabilities	554,354	306,291
Current portion of HCN deferred revenue	1,938,089	1,904,200
Current portion of notes payable	1,427,924	1,305,468
Current portion of revenue bonds	1,810,000	1,705,000
	<u>9,946,829</u>	<u>9,047,987</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, net of current portion		
Notes payable	2,778,494	2,729,367
Revenue bonds	16,550,000	18,360,000
HCN deferred revenue	13,566,622	15,233,600
	<u>32,895,116</u>	<u>36,322,967</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>32,895,116</u>	<u>36,322,967</u>
Total liabilities	<u>42,841,945</u>	<u>45,370,954</u>
NET DEFICIT		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	(1,317,617)	(1,852,232)
Restricted	(893,132)	(2,301,117)
Unrestricted	(7,238,271)	(7,794,516)
	<u>(9,449,020)</u>	<u>(11,947,865)</u>
Total net deficit	<u>(9,449,020)</u>	<u>(11,947,865)</u>
Total liabilities and net deficit	<u>\$ 33,392,925</u>	<u>\$ 33,423,089</u>

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET DEFICIT

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
OPERATING REVENUES		
Regional service providers	\$ 9,818,413	\$ 9,338,647
Local service providers	988,414	774,571
Access revenues	1,955,501	1,319,205
Network coordinated services	634,677	544,188
Non-recurring charges	1,346,414	664,879
Total operating revenues	14,743,419	12,641,490
OPERATING EXPENSES	13,720,534	12,477,776
OPERATING INCOME	1,022,885	163,714
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Interest income	313,765	310,843
Interest expense and related amortization	(1,630,164)	(1,979,758)
Other income	221,602	300,000
Total other expense	(1,094,797)	(1,368,915)
NET LOSS	(71,912)	(1,205,201)
MEMBER PAYMENTS	2,570,757	3,073,318
CHANGE IN NET DEFICIT	2,498,845	1,868,117
NET DEFICIT, beginning of year	(11,947,865)	(13,815,982)
NET DEFICIT, end of year	\$ (9,449,020)	\$ (11,947,865)

**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash from customers	\$ 13,523,469	\$ 25,588,408
Cash paid to suppliers	(7,969,212)	(6,498,843)
Cash paid to employees	(2,062,630)	(1,819,291)
Taxes paid	(321,286)	(303,113)
Net cash from operating activities	3,170,341	16,967,161
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net activity on investments	(7,716)	1,300
Other income	221,602	300,000
Interest received	456,130	174,774
Net cash from investing activities	670,016	476,074
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Borrowings on note payable	1,500,000	-
Payments on notes payable	(1,328,417)	(1,465,165)
Payments on bonds	(1,705,000)	(1,610,000)
Interest paid	(1,602,710)	(1,909,444)
Net purchase of property and equipment	(2,673,058)	(5,447,429)
Member payments	2,570,757	3,073,318
Net cash from capital and related financing activities	(3,238,428)	(7,358,720)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	601,929	10,084,515
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	10,858,399	773,884
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 11,460,328	\$ 10,858,399

See accompanying notes.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Reconciliation of operating income to net cash from operating activities:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating income	\$ 1,022,885	\$ 163,714
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities		
Depreciation	2,910,508	2,513,992
Change in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	470,076	(1,735,853)
HCN contract receivable	(305,000)	16,602,000
Prepaid and deferred expenses	46,175	(782,254)
Accounts payable and book overdraft	(87,642)	1,759,430
Accrued liabilities	498,365	365,361
Deferred revenue and other accrued liabilities	248,063	(15,029)
HCN deferred revenue	(1,633,089)	(1,904,200)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>\$ 3,170,341</u>	<u>\$ 16,967,161</u>

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Nature of Organization and Operations

Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet), a Washington non-profit mutual corporation, was incorporated in February 2000. NoaNet consists of the Telecommunications System and, beginning in 2006, the High Capacity Network (HCN) System.

The Telecommunications System provides a broadband communication backbone, primarily over public benefit fibers licensed from Bonneville Power Administration (See Note 8), throughout Washington State for assisting its members in providing high speed telecommunication services to customers and in the efficient management of load, conservation and acquisition of electric energy, as well as other purposes. In addition, the Telecommunications System conducts business on a wholesale basis with unrelated commercial and government entities. The fiber optic network began commercial operation in January 2001.

The HCN System was formed in connection with an Indefeasible Right of Use agreement to provide communication transport capacity entered into with a specific customer (See Note 11). As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the assets, liabilities, operations and cash flows of the HCN System are included for financial reporting purposes with the Telecommunications System.

NoaNet is governed by a board of directors consisting of seven persons selected from the thirteen members. NoaNet's members consist of Washington Public Utility Districts and Energy Northwest, a joint operating agency.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting entity - In evaluating how to define NoaNet for financial reporting purposes, management has considered NoaNet's financial reporting entity. The financial reporting entity consists of NoaNet and component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which NoaNet is financially accountable and other organizations for which NoaNet is not accountable but for which the nature and significance of their relationship with NoaNet are such that the exclusion would cause NoaNet's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based upon this criterion, NoaNet has no component units.

Basis of accounting and presentation - The financial statements of NoaNet have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. NoaNet applies all applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989 unless those pronouncements and opinions conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. As allowed under GASB No. 20, NoaNet has elected to apply all applicable FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, except for those that conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The one exception is for NoaNet's defined benefit retirement plan which is accounted for under FASB pronouncements.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cash equivalents - NoaNet considers all highly liquid investment securities, including restricted, with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents (See Note 3).

Accounts receivable - Accounts receivable are recorded when invoices are issued and written off when they are determined to be uncollectible. Credit is extended to customers generally without collateral requirements. The allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on NoaNet's historical losses, review of specific problem accounts, existing economic conditions and the financial stability of its customers. Generally, NoaNet considers accounts receivable past due after 30 days. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$30,000 at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Property and equipment - Property and equipment are stated at cost (See Note 5). Cost includes contracted services, direct labor and materials, interest capitalized during construction and indirect charges for engineering, supervision and other overhead items. Expenditures for normal repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred; renewals, replacements and betterments are capitalized. NoaNet has provided for depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from five to twenty years. Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$2,910,508 and \$2,513,992, respectively.

Fiber optic network assets include rights of way, conduit, fiber, shelters and point of presence racks. Operating equipment includes network equipment and other equipment necessary to operate the network.

NoaNet's policy is to depreciate its long-lived assets over their remaining useful life and to write-down such assets if the net carrying value is not recoverable from future cash flows. The assessment as to whether a write-down is required is based on NoaNet's estimates of future cash flows and NoaNet's assumptions about the use of assets. There were no write-downs in 2008 or 2007.

Prepaid IRU - In 2007 NoaNet's HCN System entered into a 10-year Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) agreement that is being amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement.

Unamortized bond issuance costs - Bond issuance costs relating to the revenue bonds are amortized over the life of the bond issue using a weighted average of the face amount of bonds outstanding. Amortization expense was \$48,743 and \$48,946 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Compensated absences - NoaNet accrues accumulated unpaid vacation benefits as the obligation is incurred. The accrued liability for unpaid vacation leave at December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$416,936 and \$390,838, respectively.

Deferred revenue - Deferred revenue consists of revenues from an indefeasible right of use (IRU) agreement and prepaid communication transport service revenue, which are amortized to operating revenue in equal monthly installments over the term of the agreements (See Note 11).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue recognition - Revenue is recognized over the period the service is provided based upon port readings of traffic (megabytes of data) and billed at the ninety-fifth percentile to account for anomalies or by contractual agreements. Non-recurring charges consist of connection fees and project management services and are recognized when the service is established.

IRU agreements are accounted for as operating leases or service arrangements depending on whether the customer has the exclusive right to use the assets. Revenue is recognized on both operating leases and service arrangements on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Net assets - Net assets consist of the following components:

- **Invested in capital assets, net of related debt** - This component of net assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds and notes that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted** - This component of net assets consists of net assets on which constraints are placed as to their use.
- **Unrestricted** - This component of net assets consists primarily of cumulative operating losses, member payments and bonds used to finance operating activities.

Marketing expense - Marketing costs are expensed as incurred. Total marketing expense was \$965,165 and \$986,275 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Income taxes - NoaNet is a non-profit mutual corporation exempt from federal income taxes because any income accrues to the members, which are political subdivisions of the State of Washington.

Use of estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications - Certain 2007 balances have been reclassified to conform to 2008 presentation.

Note 3 - Cash and Investments

NoaNet maintains cash and investments in fund accounts in accordance with bond resolutions and Board authorization. Description of these fund account types are as follows:

Revenue Fund - Used to account for cash and investments set aside for short-term investments as designated by the Board.

Bond Reserve Fund - Used to account for restricted cash and investments required under the Bond Indenture of Trust for future payment of principal and interest on debt.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3 - Cash and Investments (Continued)

HCN Fund - Used to account for restricted cash and investments required under the HCN contract.

As of December 31, 2008, NoaNet held the following cash and investments:

Investment Type	Carrying Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)	% of Portfolio
Cash	\$ 1,139,749	-	8.8%
Local Government Investment Pool	11,866,579	-	91.2%
Total cash and cash equivalents and bond reserve investments	<u>\$ 13,006,328</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

As of December 31, 2007, NoaNet held the following cash and investments:

Investment Type	Carrying Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)	% of Portfolio
Cash	\$ 1,538,284	-	12.4%
Local Government Investment Pool	4,099,399	-	33.1%
Certificate of Deposit	6,759,000	0.08	54.5%
Total cash and cash equivalents and bond reserve investments	<u>\$ 12,396,683</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

The “weighted average maturity in years” calculation assumes that all investments are held until maturity.

Interest Rate Risk

NoaNet does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates. However, investment maturities are generally limited to less than two years and the State Treasurer’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) has a weighted average portfolio maturity of less than 90 days.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, NoaNet will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in possession of an outside party.

In accordance with the Revised Code of Washington, NoaNet bond resolution and NoaNet internal investment policies, all investments are direct obligations of the U.S. Government or its Agencies, deposits in the LGIP, or deposits with financial institutions recognized as qualified public depositories of the State of Washington.

Note 3 - Cash and Investments (Continued)

NoaNet's cash deposits are covered by federal depository insurance or protected against loss by deposit with financial institutions recognized as qualified public depositories of the State of Washington. NoaNet intends to hold time deposits and securities until maturity.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk that, when investments are concentrated in one issuer, this concentration presents a heightened risk of potential loss. NoaNet has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and investments. NoaNet policies allow the entire portfolio to be invested in direct United States Government guaranteed obligations, in the LGIP or Washington State depositories. The LGIP, a 2a7-like pool as defined by GASB Statement No. 31 and the Securities and Exchange Commission, invests in high quality, short term investments; all LGIP money market securities must be rated A-1 by Standard & Poors Corporation or P1 by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. The LGIP weighted average maturity must not exceed 90 days and no single investment may exceed 762 days in maturity. Withdrawals in excess of \$10 million are available on a one day notice. The LGIP Annual Report is available on the State Treasurer's website at <http://tre.wa.gov/LGIP/lqip.htm>.

Note 4 - Status of Operations

In 2000, NoaNet was organized to serve a unique niche in the telecommunications industry focusing on delivery of fiber optic based broadband access to underserved areas primarily in rural parts of Washington State. Today member networks have been built such that NoaNet's footprint extends into many rural counties in the State. The operating platform is open access and services reflect cost-based pricing as NoaNet is organized as a non-profit entity. NoaNet has continued to expand its offerings to include network coordinated services to its members such as network element monitoring, operations, sales and administrative services.

NoaNet's operating revenues increased 17% during 2008, resulting in positive operating income and cash flows and EBITDA. Continued increases in sales are projected (but not guaranteed) as a result of ongoing and expanded marketing and sales activities, some in coordination with NoaNet members and others (See Note 11).

NoaNet's thirteen members are committed both philosophically and financially to support NoaNet through the transition from a start-up to an on-going wholesale telecommunications service provider. Pursuant to a repayment agreement, the members and several former members are responsible for debt service payments on NoaNet's Revenue Bonds to the extent NoaNet does not have sufficient funds to make those payments after paying or providing for cost of maintenance and operations. The members also provide operating assessments approved by the Board. There were no such operating assessments in 2008 or 2007. Payments by members and former members under repayment agreements were approximately \$2.6 and \$3.1 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively. Authorized payments for 2009 are expected to be approximately \$1.6 million.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4 - Status of Operations (Continued)

NoaNet believes it is favorably positioned considering the nature of the rural markets it serves and its members' continuing support and commitment to providing broadband to underserved regions of the State.

Note 5 - Property and Equipment

A summary of the balances and changes in property and equipment are as follows:

	2007	Additions	Retirements/ Other	2008
Equipment	\$ 21,264,927	\$ 2,615,930	\$ -	\$ 23,880,857
Structures	6,342,126	57,128	-	6,399,254
Total property and equipment	27,607,053	2,673,058	-	30,280,111
Less accumulated depreciation	14,319,294	2,910,508	-	17,229,802
Net property and equipment	<u>\$ 13,287,759</u>			<u>\$ 13,050,309</u>

Indefeasible Right of Use Agreement

Certain of NoaNet's assets support an indefeasible right of use agreement accounted for as an operating lease (See Note 11). These assets amounted to approximately \$6.5 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Note 6 - Notes Payable

In 2008 NoaNet established a \$1.5 million non-revolving line of credit with a commercial lender in order to finance capital expenditures and network upgrades. The principal amount outstanding on the line of credit was \$1,500,000 at December 31, 2008. The note is due in twenty equal installments commencing February 1, 2009 and bears interest at either the prime rate less 1.0% or the LIBOR rate plus 1.5%. Rate options are determined by NoaNet. At December 31, 2008, NoaNet has selected the prime rate less 1.0%. The line matures on November 1, 2013, is collateralized by NoaNet's net revenues and member guarantees, and is in a junior lien position to the Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds (See Note 7).

**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 6 - Notes Payable (Continued)

In 2006 NoaNet established a \$5 million non-revolving line of credit with a commercial lender in order to finance capital expenditures. The principal amount outstanding on the line of credit was \$2,629,495 and \$3,650,220 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The note is due in two quarterly installments of interest only and then eighteen quarterly installments of principal and interest commencing September 1, 2006 and bears interest at either the prime rate less .35% or the LIBOR rate plus 2.35%. Rate options are determined by NoaNet. At December 31, 2008 NoaNet has selected the prime rate less .35%. The line matures on June 1, 2011, is collateralized by NoaNet's net revenues and is in a junior lien position to the Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds (See Note 7).

In 2003 NoaNet established a \$5 million non-revolving line of credit with a commercial lender in order to finance capital expenditures and network upgrades. The principal amount outstanding on the line of credit was \$76,923 and \$384,615 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The note is due in thirteen equal quarterly installments commencing eighteen months after the date an amount is first drawn on each Tranche. Each Tranche bears interest at either the prime rate or the LIBOR rate plus 2.0%. Rate options are determined by NoaNet. At December 31, 2008, NoaNet has selected the LIBOR rate plus 2.0%. The line matured on March 31, 2009.

NoaNet covenants that it shall assess its members for their percentage share of principal and interest on the notes to the extent that NoaNet does not have sufficient funds to pay the notes after paying or providing for cost of maintenance and operations of NoaNet and after providing for the payment of principal and interest on NoaNet's outstanding Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds (2001). NoaNet is also subject to certain financial and non-financial covenants.

Scheduled debt service payments on principal are as follows:

2009	\$ 1,427,924
2010	1,485,957
2011	617,537
2012	300,000
2013	375,000
	\$ 4,206,418

The prime rate and LIBOR rate as of December 31, 2008 was 3.25% and 2.00%, respectively.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7 - Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds, 2001 (Taxable)

On July 15, 2001, NoaNet issued at par \$27,000,000 in Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually each June 1 and December 1. Principal of the bonds is payable annually on December 1; from December 1, 2003 through December 1, 2011 for the Serial Bonds; and December 1, 2016 for the Term Bonds. The Term Bonds have annual principal sinking fund requirements beginning December 1, 2012.

The members and several former members have entered into a Repayment Agreement under which they are responsible for debt payments to the extent NoaNet does not have sufficient funds to make those payments after paying or providing for cost of maintenance and operations.

	2008	2007
Serial bonds due through 2011 (interest from 6.34% to 6.44%)	\$ 5,785,000	\$ 7,490,000
7.09% term bonds due 2016	<u>12,575,000</u>	<u>12,575,000</u>
Total revenue bonds	18,360,000	20,065,000
Less current portion of revenue bonds	<u>1,810,000</u>	<u>1,705,000</u>
Long-term portion of revenue bonds	<u><u>\$ 16,550,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 18,360,000</u></u>

Scheduled debt service payments for principal and interest and principal maturities are as follows:

	Sinking Funds			Principal Maturities
	Interest	Principal	Total	
2009	\$ 1,261,349	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 3,071,349	\$ 1,810,000
2010	1,146,595	1,925,000	3,071,595	1,925,000
2011	1,023,588	2,050,000	3,073,588	2,050,000
2012	891,568	2,185,000	3,076,568	2,185,000
2013	736,651	2,335,000	3,071,651	2,335,000
2014 - 2016	<u>1,168,078</u>	<u>8,055,000</u>	<u>9,223,078</u>	<u>8,055,000</u>
	<u><u>\$ 6,227,829</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 18,360,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 24,587,829</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 18,360,000</u></u>

The Bond resolution requires the establishment and maintenance of bond proceeds, interest and reserve fund accounts, the purpose of which are to provide additional security as well as scheduled debt service payments. The reserve fund is to be maintained throughout the term of the bonds, in investments as permitted by the resolution.

**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 7 - Telecommunications Network Revenue Bonds, 2001 (Taxable) (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the following changes occurred in bonds payable:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Revenue Bonds	<u>\$ 20,065,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,705,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,360,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,810,000</u>

Note 8 - Operating Leases and License

NoaNet maintains a long-term operating lease agreement with Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to lease property for the placement of regenerator huts and appurtenant cables, vaults and devices. NoaNet also maintains a long-term license agreement with BPA to access public benefit fibers and commercial fibers along a 1,279 mile route in the Pacific Northwest. This license includes annual fiber fees and maintenance charges. The BPA agreements will expire in 2019 unless extended by mutual agreement. Expenses incurred under these agreements were \$1,558,625 and \$1,293,521 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

In addition, NoaNet maintains several agreements with telecommunication providers for connectivity, dark fiber, equipment rooms and transport services, which require payment of monthly charges based upon usage or fixed fee arrangements. Certain leases include renewal options and additional monthly charges may be incurred for the use of capacity above the amounts contracted in the agreements. Expenses incurred under these agreements were \$4,710,298 and \$4,324,669 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Future minimum payments for the above leases and license are as follows:

2009	\$ 1,283,022
2010	1,348,862
2011	1,348,862
2012	1,348,862
2013	1,348,862
2014-2018	6,744,310
2019-2023	<u>1,078,554</u>
	<u>\$ 14,501,334</u>

During 2006, NoaNet entered into a five-year triple net facility lease with an option to renew for its network operations center. The minimum monthly rent is \$2,771.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9 - Retirement Plans

Defined Benefit Plan

NoaNet maintains a single-employer defined benefit pension plan covering all eligible employees that is funded by required contributions from NoaNet. Annual contributions are based upon actuarial calculations (the most recent actuarial valuation was January 1, 2008). Following is the summary of plan information for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007
Projected benefit obligation at December 31	\$ 3,490,292	\$ 2,999,663
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	1,691,089	1,690,737
Under-funded amount	\$ 1,799,203	\$ 1,308,926
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 3,099,184	\$ 2,680,627
Accrued benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet	\$ 1,799,203	\$ 1,308,926
	2008	2007
Actuarial assumptions as of December 31		
Discount rate	6.00%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%
Pension benefits as of December 31		
Benefit cost	\$ 399,348	\$ 367,977
Employer contribution	-	249,000
Benefits paid	-	108,690
Benefits expected to paid for the years ending December 31:		
2009	\$ 7,156	
2010	51,931	
2011	52,667	
2012	53,341	
2013	111,533	
2014-2018	615,794	

Note 9 - Retirement Plans (Continued)

Benefits are paid at normal retirement generally in the form of a single life annuity and fully vest at six years of vesting service. Benefits may also be paid at death, disability and termination. Benefits are calculated at 2% of average monthly compensation times years of benefit service after May 1, 2004 plus benefits accrued prior to May 1, 2004. There were no substantive commitments for benefits other than as stated in the Plan. There are no significant liabilities other than for benefits. Plan assets are invested in certificates of deposit. Further information about the Plan may be requested from NoaNet Headquarters 5802 Overlook Ave NE Tacoma, WA 98422.

In January 2003 certain employees were transferred to NoaNet Oregon, a prior affiliate of NoaNet. The Plan was amended to freeze the benefits for these employees of NoaNet Oregon with additional years of service considered in the calculation of vesting as applicable.

Defined Contribution Plan

NoaNet sponsors a deferred compensation plan (Internal Revenue Code Section 457) for all eligible employees. The plan is entirely funded by voluntary employee contributions. All plan assets are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. In 2008 NoaNet started a program of matching contributions. The match is capped annually at \$2,400 per eligible employee. NoaNet made matching contributions in 2008 of \$2,639.

Note 10 - Self-Insurance

NoaNet is a member of the Public Utility Risk Management Services Self-Insurance Fund (PURMS). RCW Chapter 48.62 authorizes the governing body of any one or more governmental entities to form together into or join a pool or organization for the joint purchasing of insurance, and/or joint self-insuring, and/or joint hiring or contracting for risk management services to the same extent that they may individually purchase insurance, self insure, or hire or contract for risk management services. An agreement to form a pooling arrangement was made pursuant to the provisions of RCW Chapter 54.16. The liability pool was formed on December 31, 1976 when certain PUDs in the State of Washington joined together by signing the Self Insurance Agreement (SIA) to pool their self-insured losses and jointly purchase insurance and administrative services. Nineteen members currently belong to PURMS.

Additional pools for property and health and welfare coverage were added in March 1997 and April 2000, respectively, under the same SIA and with the same membership. Each member elects the pools in which they participate. NoaNet has elected to participate in all three pools.

Members of each pool are assessed to maintain the designated self-insured retention. After termination, a member is still responsible for their share of contributions to the pools for any unresolved, unreported, and in-process claims for the period they were a signatory to the agreement. The pools are fully funded by its current and former members. Claims are filed by members with the Administrator, Pacific Underwriters, Seattle, WA, which has been contracted to perform claims adjustment and loss prevention services.

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 10 - Self-Insurance (Continued)

The pools are governed by a Board of Directors which is comprised of one designated representative from each participating member. The Administrator and an elected Administrative Committee are responsible for conducting the business affairs of the pools.

Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

A description of each pool follows:

Liability Pool

The Liability Pool has a \$1 million self-insured retention with \$2 million of reserves, increasing to \$3 million over the next three years. In addition, the Fund purchases \$60 million of excess general liability insurance and \$10 million of professional liability insurance over the \$1 million retention. The Fund also purchases \$35 million in directors and officers liability coverage with a retention of \$500,000. The deductible is \$250.

Property Pool

The majority of the property in the Property Pool has a \$250,000 self-insured retention. Certain classes of property have higher retention requirements up to \$750,000. Reserves for the Property Pool are set at \$750,000. In addition, the Fund purchases \$150 million of excess insurance over the \$250,000 (or higher) retention level. The deductible varies but for most classes of property it is \$250.

Health & Welfare Pool

The Health & Welfare Risk Pool (H&W Pool) provides health and welfare insurance for NoaNet employees and dependants in accordance with the terms of the self insurance agreement (SIA) and the terms of each member's respective coverage booklet, provided to employees.

The H&W Pool maintains reserves approximately equal to the sum of three times the amount of each member's historical average monthly H&W claims. The H&W Pool's ongoing operations are financed through monthly assessments of its participating members. Under such assessments, each member of the H&W Pool pays the Pool the cost the Pool incurred during the preceding month for H&W claims for member employee coverage as well as the member's share, determined under the H&W Pool general assessment formula, of shared H&W costs.

Shared H&W costs include administrative expenses incurred by the Pool, premiums for stop-loss insurance, PPO charges and shared H&W claims. A H&W claim becomes a "shared" expense when and to the extent the cost of the claim exceeds the stop-loss point applicable to a particular member's employee or when the cost of the claim makes the total amount a particular member has paid towards the claims of its employees exceed the stop-loss point applicable to that member.

All stop-loss points are determined for each member and its employees pursuant to the H&W Pool general assessment formula. During 2008 and 2007 PURMS maintained stop-loss insurance with a commercial carrier in the aggregate amounts of \$180,000 and \$170,000, respectively, per insured.

Note 11 - Regional Service Provider Transport Services

Primary Transport Services

NoaNet serves as the primary transport provider for a major telecommunications company in the State of Washington to carry traffic for a number of schools and public agencies to several sites in rural areas of the State. This contract began in 2003 and had a term of four years. The contract was renewed for an additional two years in 2007. Rates are based upon the level of traffic. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$1,681,772 and \$2,439,035, respectively.

Advanced Transport Services

NoaNet serves as the backbone transport provider for another major telecommunications company in the State of Washington to carry advanced services for a number of schools and public agencies to several sites in rural areas of the State. This program was implemented in 2004 and is extending and expanding beyond the original terms and duration of the agreement. Rates are based upon the level of traffic. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$2,815,415 and \$1,906,809, respectively.

Warrenton-Westin Project

In 2004 NoaNet contracted with a major telecommunications company in the State of Alaska to construct, maintain and operate a network extending from Warrenton, OR to the Westin Building in Seattle, WA. The equipment is owned by the telecommunications company and at the end of five years the equipment can be purchased by NoaNet for a nominal amount. Over the course of the five years, NoaNet maintains and operates the network. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$278,420 and \$282,287, respectively.

CTC Project

In 2006 NoaNet contracted with a major customer as a primary transport provider. The contract has a term of ten years. Revenue for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$1,638,733 and \$1,168,786, respectively.

HCN Project

In 2006 NoaNet entered into a 10-year Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) agreement with a major customer to provide communication transport capacity. Amounts received under the IRU agreement are to be placed in a special fund (the High Capacity Network Fund) and drawn in accordance with an established schedule and as otherwise permitted under the IRU agreement. The IRU agreement is being accounted for as an operating lease and is reflected in the accompanying balance sheet as a contract receivable and deferred revenue. Revenue is being recognized on a straight-line basis over the 10-year term of the agreement beginning in 2007 (\$1.9 million annually). The following is the schedule of remaining amounts to be received under the agreement:

2009	<u>\$ 2,745,000</u>

NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 11 - Regional Service Provider Transport Services (Continued)

Revenue Concentration

During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, NoaNet had sales to customers who individually accounted for greater than 10% of operating revenue. Sales to four customers totaled 53% and 60% of operating revenue for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Note 12 - Related Party Transactions

As indicated in Note 1, NoaNet provides communication transport and related services to its members. Accounts receivable from members at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were approximately \$289,000 and \$300,000, respectively, and revenue for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was approximately \$2,300,000 and \$1,300,000, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

**NORTHWEST OPEN ACCESS NETWORK
SCHEDULE OF OPERATING EXPENSES**

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2008	2007
Fiber optic and related licenses and leases	\$ 6,268,923	\$ 5,618,190
Depreciation	2,910,508	2,513,992
Network support and operations center	1,619,910	1,795,338
Marketing and member services	1,213,467	1,242,471
General and administrative	603,225	489,101
Administrative salaries	406,952	268,824
Taxes and licenses	321,286	303,113
Special projects	207,876	74,834
Professional fees	168,183	171,913
Bad debt expense	204	-
	<u>\$ 13,720,534</u>	<u>\$ 12,477,776</u>

Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Key Metrics Dashboard

Please refer to the CCI Grant Guidelines for instructions on completing this form.

Applicant Profile	
Applicant Name	Northwest Open Access network (NoaNet)
Title	State of Washington Broadband Consortium
Easygrants ID	5376
Headquarters	Tacoma, WA
Size (2009 Data) of Applicant Entity	- Current Year Revenues: \$16,838,553 - Employees: 31
Technology Type	Aerial Fiber (MM) WiMax (LM)
Key Partners	Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Jefferson County, Blackrock Cable, City of Port Angeles, Pend Oreille County Public Utility District, Washington State Library, Okanogan County Public Utility District, Kitsap County Public Utility District

Project Economics			
Budget Information		Project Financials	
Project Budget	\$79,002,417	Project Revenues (Yr 8)	\$3,216,931
Federal Contribution (%)	\$55,280,797 (70%)	Net Income and Margin (Yr 8)	(\$4,459,896)
Cash Match Amount (%)	\$5,672,138 (7%)	EBITDA and Margin (Yr 8)	\$935,208 (29%)
In Kind Match Amount (%)	\$18,049,442 (23%)	Rate of Return (w/o BTOP Funds)	0.0%
Middle Mile/Last Mile Budget Allocation		Rate of Return (w/ BTOP Funds)	5.06%
Middle Mile Percentage (%)	93.6%	Cost Efficiency	
Last Mile Percentage (%)	6.4%	Cost per Mile (MM)	\$66,394
Rural Last Mile Percentage	0%	Cost per Household (LM)	\$75.09

Market Territory	
Geographic Area(s)	The area covers Washington state. It consists of projects to fill in holes identified through underserved research or through new or expanded requested services, unavailable or unaffordable, to anchor institutions.
Middle Mile Network Composition	
Total Proposed Network Miles (MM only) including Round 1	- Total Miles: 3,172 (no microwave) - Backbone Miles: 3,005 - Lateral Miles: 168 - Microwave Miles: 194
New Construction Network Miles (MM only)	- Total Miles: 511 (no microwave) - Backbone Miles: 457 - Lateral Miles: 54 - Microwave Miles: 80
Existing Applicant Network Miles Utilized (MM only)	- Total Miles: 2332 - Backbone Miles: 2332 - Lateral Miles:

Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Key Metrics Dashboard

Leased Network Miles Utilized (MM only)	• Total Miles: 0 • Backbone Miles: 0 • Lateral Miles: 0
Underserved/Unserved	• Percentage of Backbone Miles in Underserved/Unserved Areas: 63% • Percentage of Lateral Miles in Underserved/Unserved Areas: 74%
Existing Customer Base	
Existing Residential/Individual Customers within PFSA	0
Existing Business Customers within PFSA	0
Existing Community Anchor Institution Customers within PFSA	• Total CAI's: 37 • Community Colleges: 9 • Public Safety Entities: 28
Existing Third Party Service Provider Customers within PFSA	12
Potential Customer Base	
Market Potential Households (within PFSA)	• Total HH's: 86,893 • Located in Underserved/Unserved Areas: 33,239
Market Potential Businesses (within PFSA)	• Total Businesses: 14,921 • Located in Underserved/Unserved Areas: 6,065
Market Potential Community Anchor Institutions (within PFSA)	• Total CAI's: 1,388 • Located in Underserved/Unserved Areas: 540 • Community Colleges: 8 • Public Safety Entities: 118
Market Potential Third Party Service Providers (within PFSA)	• Total Third Party Service Providers in PFSA: 23 • Expressing Commitment or Letter of Interest: 7
Funded Network Coverage	
Households Connected to Network (via BTOP Funds by end of Year 3)	• Total Households Connected: 8,176 • Located in Underserved/Unserved Areas: 220
Businesses Connected to Network (via BTOP Funds by end of Year 3)	• Total Businesses Connected: 183 • Located in Underserved/Unserved Areas: 21
Community Anchor Institutions Directly Connected (via BTOP Funds by end of Year 3)	• Total Directly Connected CAI's: 285 • Located in Underserved/Unserved Areas: 188 • Community Colleges: 5 • Public Safety Entities: 37

Comprehensive Community Infrastructure Key Metrics Dashboard

Projected Subscribers by Year Five	<u>Directly Served by Applicant</u> - Community Anchor Institutions: 0 - Households: 0 - Businesses: 0 - Third Party Service Providers: 23 <u>Served by Proposed Network Via Third Party Service Provider</u> - Community Anchor Institutions: 657 - Households: 619 - Businesses: 245

Other	
Proposed MM Network Capacity	- Backbone: 3.2 Terabyte (10Gbps wavelengths) - Laterals: 1Gbps to 10Gbps
Proposed LM Network Speed	- Highest offered speed tier: 6Mbps - Estimated Average speed for highest speed tier: 4.2Mbps
Total Points of Interconnection	- Total Pol's: 231 - Pol's in Underserved/Unserved Areas: 137 - Environmentally-controlled, non-passive Pols: 69
Jobs Created	Direct Job-years: 105 Indirect Job-years: 319 Induced Job-years: 239
Required Time for Project Completion (Number of Required Quarters to Fully Build-out and Test Network and Make Ready for Commercial Service)	9



June 22, 2010

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP)
RIN: 0660-ZA28

RE: Summary of Changes to EasyGrant Application 5376

To Whom It May Concern:

Northwest Open Access Network (NoaNet) received a Supplemental Information Request (SIR) with 26 questions from NTIA. Many of the questions generated a narrative answer to the question but did not result in a change to the original application. Each of the questions listed below which reflect no change may have a narrative uploaded in the due diligence section of the EasyGrant system. NoaNet made the following changes to the original application as a result of the SIR during the due diligence phase of the grant process:

Question 1: CAI Direct Connect Metric Inconsistencies: In the Community Anchor Summary section of your application, you indicated 285 Total CAIs will be directly connected with funds included in this proposed project budget, but then listed 283 to be directly connected in the Key Metrics Attachment.

Change: The correct number of CAI was 285 and the Metric Dashboard was changed to match the application.

Question 2: No change to the application was made.

Question 3: No change to the application was made.

Question 4: No change to the application was made.

Question 5: In your Build-Out Timeline attachment it was determined that insufficient detail exists to determine your buildout activities and completion timeline.

Change: The Build-out timeline was changed to include milestones and tasks to reflect permitting, equipment procurement and installation and testing.

Question 6 and 7: In your Detailed Budget attachment it was determined that insufficient information exists to determine the wireline cost efficiency.



Change: The Detailed Budget was changed to provide sufficient detail relating to capital costs for middle mile transmission infrastructure and last mile infrastructure. An additional narrative was provided with additional detail and explaining the Metric Dashboard “cost per mile”.

Question 8: No change was made to the application.

Question 9: No change was made to the application.

Question 10: No change was made to the application.

Question 11: No change was made to the application.

Question 12: No change was made to the application.

Question 13: No change was made to the application.

Question 14: No change was made to the application.

Question 15: You say that cost per mile is \$73,251 in your Key Metrics Dashboard. However, it's not evident how that was calculated. Also, MM and LM budget allocation numbers in the dashboard appear to be reversed.

The MM and LM budget allocation numbers in the Metric Dashboard were reversed. The numbers were changed to the correct columns.

Question 16: No change was made to the application.

Question 17: The budget narrative you provided in your application does not sufficiently provide a breakout of the costs in section 10 (Equipment). Please state whether the Equipment will be purchased or leased.

Change: The Section 10 was changed to show number of units and unit costs and specify the purchase of equipment.

Question 18: SF 424 C: Three Cost Classifications within your SF 424 C are not rounded to the nearest dollar. These Cost Classifications are: Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals; Construction; Equipment. However, the amounts for these three Cost Classifications on your Budget Narrative and Detailed Budget are shown to the nearest



dollar. Please revise your SF- 424 C to show all amounts to the nearest dollar, and so the Budget Narrative and the SF 424 C will map to each other.

Change: SF-424 C was updated to the nearest dollar.

Question 19: No change was made to the application.

Question 20: No change was made to the application.

Question 21: No change was made to the application.

Question 22: Please provide detailed description, calculation, and basis of valuation for each in-kind matching source.

Change: Budget Narrative was edited to include a more detailed description of in-kind matching sources.

Question 23: No change was made to the application.

Question 24: No change was made to the application.

Question 25: Respond by providing the number and dimensions for each of the following facilities or structures relevant to your proposal:

- a) Towers
- b) Buildings (including pre-fabricated and huts)
- c) Structures requiring remodeling or renovation (dimensions not required, but include age of structure and extent of the renovation)
- d) Connections / attachments to existing structures

Change: Added detail about towers and buildings as requested.

Question 26: No change was made to the application.



June 22, 2010

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP)
RIN: 0660-ZA28

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- c) Structures requiring remodeling or renovation (dimensions not required, but include age of structure and extent of the renovation)
- d) Connections / attachments to existing structures

Change: Added detail about towers and buildings as requested.

Question 26: No change was made to the application.

During the due diligence process the question of whether Business and Occupation tax, on capital funds granted by the government, is an allowable expense. It was determined that this tax would not be allowed in round 2 projects. Therefore the Budget Narrative, Detailed Budget, Proforma Financials and the SF-424C were updated to extract the B&O tax funds requested from the government and the corresponding matching funds.

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REPORT ON THE CABLE TELEVISION, INTERNET, AND BROADBAND-RELATED NEEDS AND INTERESTS ASCERTAINMENT FOR THE CITY OF BREMERTON, WASHINGTON

By

River Oaks Communications Corporation
Thomas Duchen, President
Bob Duchen, Vice President

and

CBG Communications, Inc.
Thomas G. Robinson, President & CEO
Krystene Rivers, Senior Research Associate
Dick Nielsen, Senior Engineer

and

Constance Ledoux Book, Ph. D.
Telecommunications Research Corporation

and

Carson Hamlin
Media Integration Specialist

Issued: December 5, 2022

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EXHIBITS

- Exhibit A – City of Bremerton Cable Television, Internet, and Broadband-Related Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber Survey Markup
- Exhibit A.1 – City of Bremerton Cable Television, Internet and Broadband-Related Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber Survey Open Coded Responses
- Exhibit C – City of Bremerton-BKAT-Public Educational and Government Access Equipment and Facilities Upgrade and Replacement Spreadsheets

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

River Oaks Communications Corporation (“River Oaks”), in conjunction with its Team Partners, CBG Communications, Inc. (“CBG”), Constance Book, Ph.D., President of Telecommunications Research Corporation, and Carson Hamlin, Video Engineer/Media Integration Specialist, has conducted a Cable Television, Internet and Broadband-related Needs and Interests Ascertainment for the City of Bremerton, Washington (“City”), including a Residential Community Needs and Interests Assessment, an Organization Needs and Interests Assessment, and a Public, Educational and Government (“PEG) Access Needs and Interests Assessment. The cable-related portion of the Needs Ascertainment largely concerns the Comcast cable television system serving the City of Bremerton and the cable-related Needs and Interests Assessment review, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and related research have been conducted as part of cable franchise renewal proceedings with Comcast.

The Ascertainment Study was conducted over a period of months, beginning with initial planning activities in late 2021 and initiation of Ascertainment methods and activities in early 2022 through September 30th, 2022.

The full results of the Residential Community Needs and Interests Assessment, the Organization Needs and Interests Assessment, and the PEG Access Needs and Interests Assessment are presented in the Report that follows and provide a wealth of information for the City and Bremerton Kitsap Access Television (“BKAT”) regarding issues of significance to the residents and organizations in the City concerning cable television, Internet access and broadband. Those findings and issues related to cable communications also focus on ability of the cable system and Comcast to meet demonstrated needs and interests.

The key findings, recommendations and observations discussed in this Summary and in the full Report are based on an extensive data collection including, but not limited to, the following:

- A Residential Community Survey (hereinafter referred to as “Residential Survey”) of cable, broadband and Internet-related needs and interests. Four hundred thirty-three (433) City residents responded to a Residential Survey conducted online¹ and in written form. Of these, 162 were Comcast cable television subscribers, and 271 were non-subscribers to Comcast cable television. Extensive work was done by the City, River Oaks, its Team and community partners to promote and support inclusive outreach including, but not limited to: placement of the Residential Survey on-line on the City’s Website; placement of print copies at 5 locations; a Spanish translation of the Residential Survey and the placement of translators on hand; related BKAT productions, promotions and notices of meetings and Residential Survey availability; social media posts; Constant Contact notices, Downtown Bremerton Association (DBA) and Bremerton Chamber of

¹ A survey conducted online is a method of collecting responses from a broad, diverse population group (for this survey, City of Bremerton residents) over the internet through promotional email invitations, websites, social media apps, etc. The Bremerton Residential Survey included a set of structured close-ended and open-ended questions, multiple-choice questions, and Likert Scale questions focusing on cable television, Internet and broadband-related needs and experiences of City of Bremerton residents. This residential community online survey was created and administered using the SurveyMonkey data collection platform. The Residential Survey provided data that has been quantified and analyzed to identify recurring patterns and trends, as well as to gain insights into residents’ perceptions, preferences, and experiences related to cable television, Internet and Broadband services in the City.

Commerce notices and promotion; Peach Jar notices; Water Utility billing notices, and numerous phone calls and emails made to community members notifying them of the Residential Survey, as well as related to participation in Focus groups. The findings from the Residential Survey help present an informative and detailed picture of residential cable, broadband and Internet access-related needs and interests in the City.

- Discussions with, and a Business/Non-Profit Organizational Community Broadband Cable Survey (hereinafter referred to as “Organizational Survey”) conducted online of a variety of organizations concerning their cable television, Public, Educational and Governmental (“PEG”) Access, Institutional Network (“I-Net”) and broadband Internet-related needs and interests. This included responses from government organizations, educational organizations, business/non-profit organizations, and residential-related organizations.
- Discussions with, and review of information provided by, Bremerton Kitsap Access Television (“BKAT”) management, staff and members of the Advisory Board, as well as a focused discussion with various individuals and organizational representatives that utilize BKAT.
- A review of BKAT production facilities and production areas in the City, including BKAT’s master control/playback area, studios, editing facilities and production equipment in the Council Chambers.
- Two public forums, one conducted at the very beginning of the project to orient the public concerning Community Needs Ascertainment activities and opportunities to participate in the ascertainment and franchise renewal process, and another conducted at the end of the project to present the findings of the Community Needs Ascertainment.
- A review of a significant amount of existing and historical data related to the needs and interests of a variety of diverse communities within the City that was provided by the City, BKAT and other Communities of Interests.

The analysis of this data enabled River Oaks, CBG and the other Team Partners to focus on many elements related to Internet access, broadband and cable television. Detailed Findings, along with Conclusions and Recommendations, are incorporated in the full Report. The key findings, conclusions and recommendations for consideration by the City are the following:

Residential Community Needs Assessment

- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of Comcast cable subscribers were not satisfied with their cable service, including 16% being very dissatisfied. Those that rated cable service more negatively indicated that the rating could be improved if their rates were lowered, if customer service was improved and if the cable service was more reliable. These responses indicate a need to focus on reining in the cost of commercial cable channels, and working to improve the price/value relationship, including developing more affordable packages.
- Regarding technical issues, 58% of Comcast cable subscribers indicated experiencing one or more cable signal outages for a period of fifteen (15) minutes or more while they still had electricity. Outages were also the number one reason for calling, emailing, or chatting with customer service

(59%). Further, over one-third (37%) of Comcast cable subscribers reported other technical difficulties. These responses demonstrate a need to focus on system technical quality and reliability.

- Sixty-seven percent (67%) of Comcast cable subscribers had called, emailed, or chatted with Comcast’s customer service operation in the last twelve months. Beyond the primary reason for contacting Comcast (cable outages, as noted above), a substantial percentage (44%) contacted Comcast customer service regarding billing questions and complaints. Thirty percent (30%) also called, emailed, or chatted with Comcast customer service concerning other signal quality problems.
- Forty-five percent (45%) of Comcast cable subscribers were dissatisfied with the ability to get through to Comcast on the phone, including 23% that were “very dissatisfied”. Working to resolve the issues that have resulted in calls, emails and online chats to customer service will also likely help improve overall satisfaction with Comcast.
- Almost 3 in 5 (58%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated they were dissatisfied, including 23% “very dissatisfied”, with Comcast communications related to rate changes. More than 2 in 5 (43%) were “dissatisfied” with Comcast communications related to programming changes. The City should work with Comcast to review and improve how changes in programming, rates and services are communicated to Comcast cable subscribers and the means used to communicate these changes.
- Nine percent (9%) of all Comcast subscribers reported watching BKAT on at least a weekly basis, including 1% that watched daily. An additional 10% watch BKAT on a monthly basis. In consideration of cable television’s business model being rooted in niche channels rather than mass video channels, these figures demonstrate substantial viewership given the fact that many commercial cable channels have average daily viewership of less than 2%.
- Regardless of how often or whether they watch, Comcast subscribers indicated a high level of importance that local PEG channels be available to all cable subscribers. In fact, 78% thought that these channels were important, including 36% (or over 1 in 3 Comcast cable subscribers) that indicated “very important”.
- Almost 3 in 5 (59%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated that it would be important to have local community programming available “on demand” on the cable system.
- Especially considering the niche nature of cable programming services, nearly two-thirds (63%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated it was important on some level that a portion of their cable bill continue to support local PEG Access programming.

Home and Organizational Broadband/Internet Access

- Ninety-one (91%) of the homes in Bremerton that responded to the Survey have broadband service at home (the 2020 Census reports 89% of homes in Bremerton have a broadband subscription). The majority of these have Comcast high-speed Internet, followed by CenturyLink, and Wave/Astound.

Those that did not have high-speed Internet reported the primary reason was due to the high cost. Others said that it was not available and reported residing in areas such as Fern Lane and Wildcat Lake (this along with other areas that reportedly did not have Comcast service, including Ridgeway Drive, Lake Drive, Lost Creek Lane Northwest, West State Highway 16 and the southern corner of Kitsap Lake should be reviewed for build-out as part of franchise renewal discussions).

Two percent (2%) indicated that they did not have wireline home Internet services at all. These use their Smartphones and associated data plans for home Internet.

- Regarding access to government information and services, 90% of all Survey respondents indicated they currently use Internet to obtain City information and services or that they want to do so in the future. The top City services categories mentioned included information, services in general, billings/utility billings and permits.
- Residents place a high importance on home broadband/Internet service with more than 90% giving a “very important” rating to having access to home broadband/Internet services, having a reliable home broadband/Internet service, and having an affordable home broadband/Internet service.

These top three areas were followed by the speed of the home broadband/Internet service and having a choice of home Internet service providers. As the City reviews its involvement in expanding and enhancing broadband, these five characteristics of broadband/Internet services are of the most critical importance to Bremerton residents.

- Regarding a reasonable cost for home broadband/Internet, Survey respondents reported a range of costs that would be considered reasonable, from free to \$160 per month. The most common price provided was \$50 per month but typically came with a qualifier that such a service had to be “reliable” and “fast”.
- Organizations focused on the residential community in Bremerton echoed the concerns of the residents they represent related to access and affordability. These organizations also indicated that accessibility and education and training were critical to ensuring that those Bremerton residents without high-speed Internet or Internet access at all, were included in the digital society in Bremerton.
- These organizations also noted that it is incumbent on the City to be an advocate for, and help facilitate, digital inclusion. Such advocacy and facilitation can include working in partnership

with non-profit organizations that have a similar mission as well as in partnership with ISPs, to promote affordable, ubiquitous access.

Organization Needs Assessment

Government Organizations

- Government organizations together also indicated that it was important for their local government to take an active role in ensuring that residents have available, affordable, and accessible high-capacity broadband service.
- For their own part, such organizations indicated that fiber connections between all the community anchor institutions, including Institutional Network (“I-Net”) connections from Comcast, needed to continue to be cost-effective and enable high-capacity communications for these organizations to provide their services to the public and to each other.

Educational Organizations

- Educational organizations, similar to the organizations that serve the residential community, noted that there is a lack of broadband availability, access and affordable options that was problematic in the City and around the region. This affects both the educational organizations and their constituencies.
- Educational organizations are working within the community to help close the gap. For example, Olympic College is seen as a critical provider of digital and multimedia training and literacy to the overall community.

Business/Non-profit Organizations

- Business and non-profit organizations indicated that broadband is critically important to the business community and, therefore, to economic development in Bremerton.
- Because of that, business and non-profit organizations indicated that it is very important to work to expand the availability of high-capacity, resilient, competitive broadband in Bremerton. This will not only provide more available and affordable high-capacity connections, but also increase redundancy and resiliency of both the business and residential networks throughout the City.

PEG Access Needs Assessment

- BKAT is the most prolific provider of hyper-local programming focused on the City and the regional Kitsap County community, including programs sponsored by and for residents, community organizations and government and educational entities. As such, BKAT needs to have continued delivery on cable television platforms in the City.

- BKAT needs to be provided in high definition (HD), as well as continuing to be provided in SD (standard definition) so that every subscriber, regardless of their tier of cable service, can receive BKAT.
- It is important to ensure that BKAT is provided in advanced, successor formats in the future, such that the quality of the delivery of BKAT is always at least equal to the quality of local broadcast and other commercial channels on the system.
- A second BKAT channel is needed to enable BKAT to simultaneously provide different forms of the three types of Access programming (Public, Educational and/or Government) to viewers. This will also allow expansion of programming in any given type. It should be stressed that a second BKAT channel may already have been required to be provided and that a past performance issue may be present.
- Construction and maintenance of a fiber optic return line needs to be implemented by Comcast from the Norm Dicks Government Center to the Fairgrounds. It should be stressed that this return line may already have been required to be provided and that a past performance issue may be present.
- Maintenance of a fiber optic return line needs to be continued by Comcast from the Fairgrounds to the Comcast Headend.
- BKAT should have access to cable-based video on demand platforms with at least 10-15 hours of on demand capacity.
- Regarding production, post production and channel playback/master control equipment needs in the future, the Needs Assessment demonstrates that in order to support Public/Community, Government and Educational Access in and for the City of Bremerton and its residents, institutions and community organizations, \$687,180 (\$528,600 in base cost, plus \$158,580 in installation, training and warranty cost) will be needed over a 10-year timeframe to support BKAT's programmatic initiatives for the channel(s).
- Based on the level of estimated subscribership, this 10-year PEG capital support cost would initially equal approximately seventy-nine cents (\$0.79) per subscriber, per month with the potential need to escalate the monthly amount over time to a projected ninety-nine cents (\$0.99) per subscriber per month based on the potential for declining cable subscribership.
- Regarding the PEG Access-related needs of residential community organizations, they concur that BKAT needs to be provided in high quality HD so that residents can view the same high-quality signal as with other channels.
- These organizations also note that BKAT needs to be available through multiple sources, including linear cable distribution and online streaming distribution and be provided on demand both online and through the cable system.

- Residential organizations believe that it will be important to have a higher degree of promotion of both BKAT's programming and the services it provides so that there will be more opportunities for program production by residents and organizations.
- A substantial amount of government programming and coverage of government meetings is provided by BKAT. Accordingly, government organizations see a great deal of value in BKAT's ability to provide information to the public.
- Government organizations believe there should be more coverage of community events, some of which can be facilitated by additional remote fiber or implementation of wireless connections.
- Government organizations concur with residential community-oriented organizations in that additional program delivery capabilities are needed for BKAT and that the BKAT channel needs to be delivered to subscribers with substantially improved, HD quality.
- Educational organizations and allied entities such as the library indicate that BKAT is very helpful in enabling them to provide information and outreach to the community. As such, BKAT continues to provide an important link between educational organizations and the community.
- Educational organizations also note that video communications through BKAT, as well as through the Internet, help provide a diverse platform for information provision by their organizations.
- Business and non-profit organizations agree with others that BKAT serves an important role in connecting multiple sectors of the community by coverage of events as well as by helping provide outreach and distributing information on important issues.

The Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations summarized above and fully detailed in the Report and Exhibits that follow, provide a strong and sound basis for the City to not only go forward in franchise renewal proceedings, but also to serve as an advocate for and a facilitator of available, affordable, accessible, resilient, reliable, high-capacity broadband Internet access for its residents and businesses. This will help ensure that the needs and interests of residents, businesses, other organizations, institutions, BKAT and PEG Access program producers and providers, and other diverse communities of interest in Bremerton, are met in a renewed franchise with Comcast and in expanded and enhanced broadband Internet access in the City.

COMMUNITY PUBLIC FORUM

BREMERTON VIRTUAL OPEN HOUSE

After extensive planning, and initial stakeholder engagement, the project began with a Virtual Open House. Input derived from the Virtual Open House, which was held on February 24, 2022, was helpful in “setting the table” for the needs ascertainment activities to follow. To help inform the Bremerton Community about the Public Forum, BKAT created and aired a video PSA promoting the Virtual Open House and needs ascertainment activities, on the channel and on BKAT’s Facebook page.

The Virtual Open House was introduced by the Mayor, a presentation was made by the City’s consultants – CBG Communications, Inc., and River Oaks Communications Corporation. The Virtual Open House was guided by a PowerPoint presentation that covered a variety of topics to inform the public of the Comcast Cable Franchise renewal process.

Attendees at the Virtual Open House included the Mayor, City Staff, a City Council representative, the City’s consultants, and a representative from BKAT.

The following were the key subject areas covered at the Virtual Open House:

- **A cable franchise is a contract between the City and cable company** – A presenter at the open house indicated that a cable franchise is a contract that enables the cable company to use the City’s rights-of-way and provide cable service. Cable Franchises are important to local governments because they include Customer Service Standards and advance the communications service climate. Where properly crafted, they provide benefits to many sectors of the local community, including City government, residents, educators, businesses, community organizations and the public at large.
- **Uses of a cable system** – Cable systems can serve as a platform for educational purposes, enhancing economic development and providing news and information to citizens. Historically, cable systems were used to provide programming for video entertainment. Because the systems are now comprised of coaxial cable and fiber optics, they are also used as a platform for high-speed Internet service.
- **What is a Community Needs Ascertainment?** – The Ascertainment is a Study using methodologies to determine the needs and interests of the community as they relate to the renewal of Comcast’s non-exclusive Cable Television Franchise. The Study is designed to encompass a residential survey and focus groups, with representatives from key communities of interest, such as education, government, businesses, non-profits and PEG Access, and also identify unserved and underserved communities of interest. Information was also gathered via organizational surveys, follow-up discussions and virtual meetings.
- **Community-PEG Access plays an important part in a renewed Cable Franchise** – Public, Educational and Government (PEG) Access includes local news and public affairs and the coverage of community events. By way of example, one of the presenters pointed to City Council

and other meetings and local high school sports and activities. Included within the renewed Franchise will be an Access Channel(s), known as BKAT. BKAT will play a critical role in providing the programming on the Access Channel(s).

- **Included within this outreach effort will be an assessment of Internet service in the City –** Another presenter indicated that part of this outreach will also be to determine which wireline and wireless providers are currently being used by residents and businesses in the City. The Study will identify how current broadband access may be falling short of peoples expectations, for example, because of speed, affordability or reliability. Broadband adoption is driven not only by access, but by affordability. If broadband is not affordable, then opportunities for tele-work, tele-health or tele-learning (distance education) can be severely impacted.

SECTION A

REVIEW OF CABLE TELEVISION, INTERNET AND BROADBAND-RELATED RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY NEEDS AND INTERESTS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC SURVEY AND COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY CABLE TV, INTERNET AND BROADBAND SUBSCRIBER AND NON-SUBSCRIBER SURVEY

A residential community cable television, Internet and Broadband-related Survey (Residential Survey) was conducted online and provided in written form for access by those residing in the City of Bremerton (City) franchise area. The Residential Survey was available on the City's website, a QR code was developed for access to the Residential Survey by cellphones, and written surveys were created (in English and Spanish) and made available at five locations throughout the City (such as, Libraries, the local College, City buildings, etc.). Spanish translators were available through City phone lines to assist residents in completing the Residential Survey. Promotion of the Residential Survey was widespread, including: announcements in the local newspaper; City's Social Media sites; through public outreach using available contact information provided to the City; and through individual outreach efforts by the City's consultants to local community organizations, Bremerton School District, Olympic College, Public Libraries, churches, residential groups, non-profit organizations and more. Additionally, BKAT created and aired a video Public Service Announcement (PSA) on the BKAT channel to promote the Residential Survey for the duration of the Residential Survey. The PSA was also posted on BKAT's Facebook page 5 times over the course of the Needs Ascertainment. Further outreach and promotion was provided through BKAT productions and notices of meetings and Residential Survey availability; Constant Contact notices; Downtown Bremerton Association (DBA) and Bremerton Chamber of Commerce notices; Peach Jar notices; Water Utility billing notices; and numerous phone calls and emails made to community members notifying them of the Residential Survey, as well as promotion during focus groups (as described in Section B).

The Residential Survey was available for submitting a response during several months starting at the end of April and continuing until September 30, 2022. Overall, 433 City residents responded to the Residential Survey (421 online surveys, 11 written surveys, and one Spanish survey). Of these, 162 were Comcast cable television subscribers and 271 were non-subscribers to Comcast cable services.

Online surveys involve self-selected respondents. and the results point to important findings and trends in the diversity of the population responding, concerning the topics tested.² The strength of those findings and trends and the makeup of the responding population has been analyzed in order to identify critical issues for the City to consider as it undergoes the franchise renewal process with

² A survey conducted online is a method of collecting responses from a broad, diverse population group (for this survey, City of Bremerton residents) over the internet through promotional email invitations, websites, social media apps, etc. The Bremerton Residential Survey included a set of structured close-ended and open-ended questions, multiple-choice questions, and Likert Scale questions focusing on cable television, Internet and broadband-related needs and experiences of City of Bremerton residents. This residential community online survey was created and administered using the SurveyMonkey data collection platform. The Residential Survey provided data that has been quantified and analyzed to identify recurring patterns and trends, as well as to gain insights into residents' perceptions, preferences, and experiences related to cable television, Internet and Broadband services in the City.

Comcast, and determines its role in expanding and enhancing the broadband Internet environment in Bremerton.³ The Residential Survey provided an opportunity for City residents to express their attitudes, opinions, needs and interests concerning Comcast cable television, Internet and broadband-related telecommunications subjects.

The complete findings of the Residential Survey are included in the Exhibits to this Report, entitled Exhibit A - City of Bremerton Cable-TV, Internet, and Broadband-Related Residential Survey Markup, and Exhibit A.1, which provides open-coded responses to certain questions.

Respondent Demographics

The responding sample included a diversity of ages ranging from 22-82 years old. The average age of a Residential Survey respondent was 50 years old, and the most common age reported (Mode) was 40 years old. The non-response rate for this question was 18% (N=78). Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the responding group was younger than 60 years old.

A variety of race and ethnicities were reported, such as White (86%), Hispanic (4%), Biracial (4%), Asian (2%), American Indian (1%), Black (1%), and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (1%). Two percent (2%) wrote in their ethnicity and provided responses such as American, Black/Filipino, and White Hispanic. Race is a sensitive question, and the non-response rate was high at 20%.

The responding sample also reported a variety of education levels, such as a four-year degree/college degree (32%), some college and trade school (23%), Postgraduate or professional degree (21%), associate Degree or 2-year degree (17%), high school (6%), and those that had some high school (0.3%).

Thirty-three percent (33%) of Residential Survey respondents reported having children in their household. Home ownership was reported at 79% by Residential Survey respondents.

Females responded to the Residential Survey at a higher rate (54%) than males (45%).

A range of household income levels was also reported, ranging from under \$25,000 annually (9%) up to \$150,000 or more annually (13%). The largest reported group was those with incomes between \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (22%). Household income is also a sensitive question, and the non-response rate was also high at 20%.

Overall, the responding sample reflects a wide diversity of the residential population in Bremerton, indicating that the Residential Survey reached households through the City.

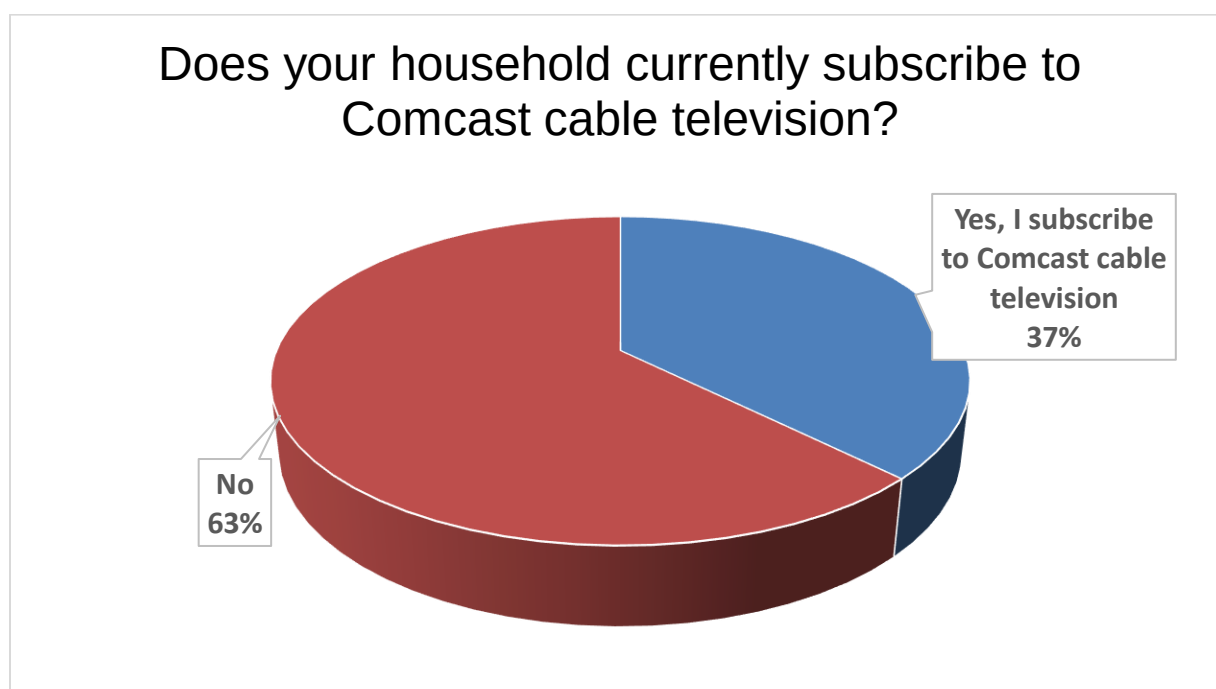
³ For ease of reading and understanding, the percentages noted throughout this report are calculated based on the total number of responses provided in each question. Please see Exhibits A and A.1 of this report for detailed response numbers, per question.

FINDINGS - RESIDENTIAL SURVEY

Cable Television Service

Of the 433 Residential Survey respondents, 37% (N=162) indicated that they subscribe to Comcast cable television service in the City of Bremerton Franchise area.⁴ The National Cable Television Association (NCTA) currently reports that 43 million households subscribe to cable television service⁵, and Statista.com reports that 42% of the U.S. Population subscribed to cable TV as of February 2022.

Chart 1.: Cable Subscription in the City of Bremerton



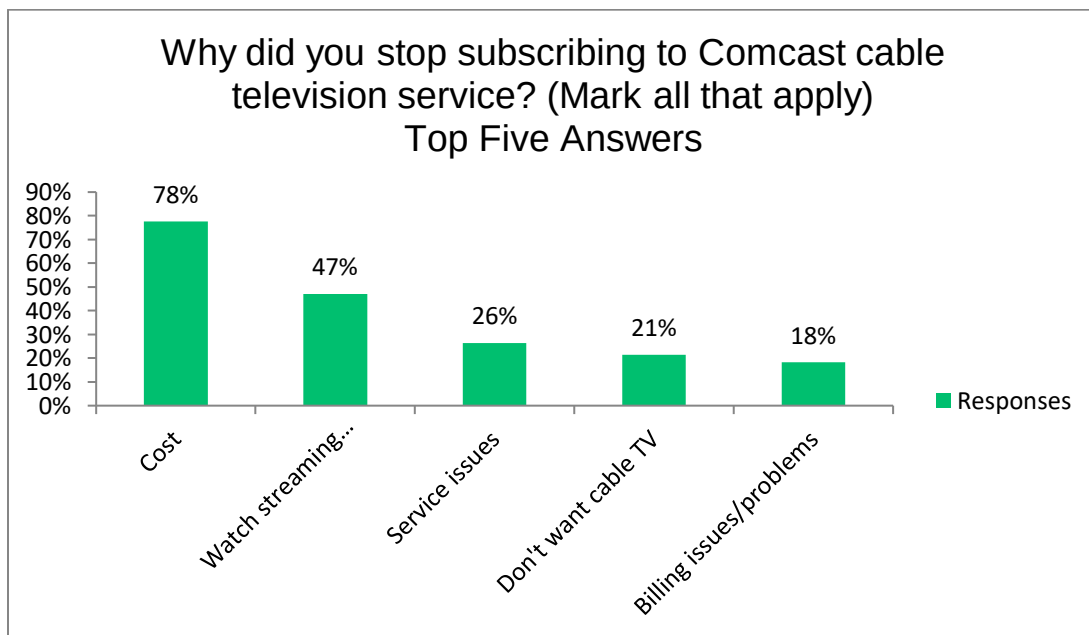
⁴ The response from Comcast cable subscribers to the Residential Survey is slightly higher than Comcast's overall subscribership in the City of Bremerton (32%). Both the "N" number responding and the percentage of Comcast cable subscribers reporting data for each subscriber question can be found in Exhibit A – City of Bremerton Cable Television, Internet and Broadband-related Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber Residential Survey Markup. -

⁵ These metrics are from S&P Global Market Intelligence-Kagan, March 2022, reported on the NCTA's website. <https://www.ncta.com/industry-data>. Additionally, Statista.com reports that Cable TV in the United States holds a 42% share of the U.S. Population. https://www.statista.com/topics/3359/cable-tv/#topicHeader_wrapper

Non-Subscribers to Comcast Cable Service

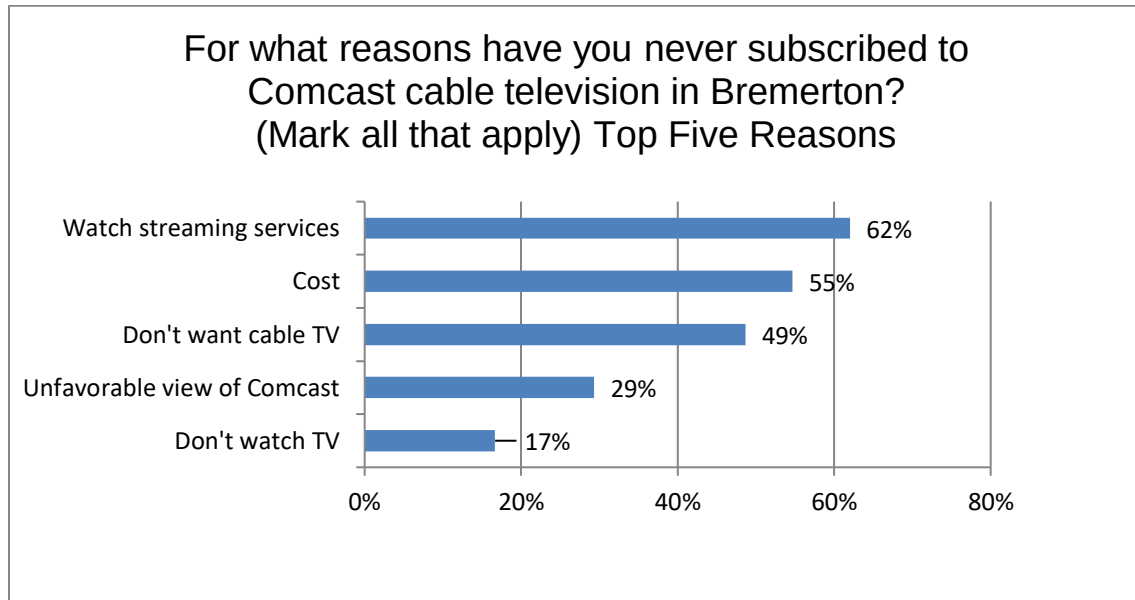
Sixty-three percent (63%/N=271) of the responding sample are not currently subscribing to Comcast’s cable television service. The largest reason for this group of Residential Survey respondents not currently subscribing to Comcast cable service was cost (65%), followed by watching streaming services instead (55%). The largest reason for stopping subscription was cost at 78% (N=94). This was followed by “they watch streaming services instead” (47%) and “too many service issues” (26%).

Chart 2.: Why did you stop subscribing to Comcast Cable TV Services?



The top two (2) categories for **never subscribing** to Comcast cable service were watching streaming services instead (62%) and cost (55%).

Chart 3.: Why have you never subscribed to Comcast Cable TV Services?



Four percent (4%) of Residential Survey respondents reported not subscribing because cable service was not available in their area. Areas mentioned by Residential Survey respondents included, but were not limited to: Ridgeway Drive, Fern Lane, Lake Drive, Lost Creek Lane Northwest, W. State Highway 16, southern corner of Kitsap Lake, and others.⁶

Subscribers to Comcast Cable Service

Subscribers to Comcast cable television service in the Residential Survey reported a mean subscription length of 10.9 years, with the mode (most common mentioned) given of 20 years, indicating long-time subscribership for many respondents.⁷

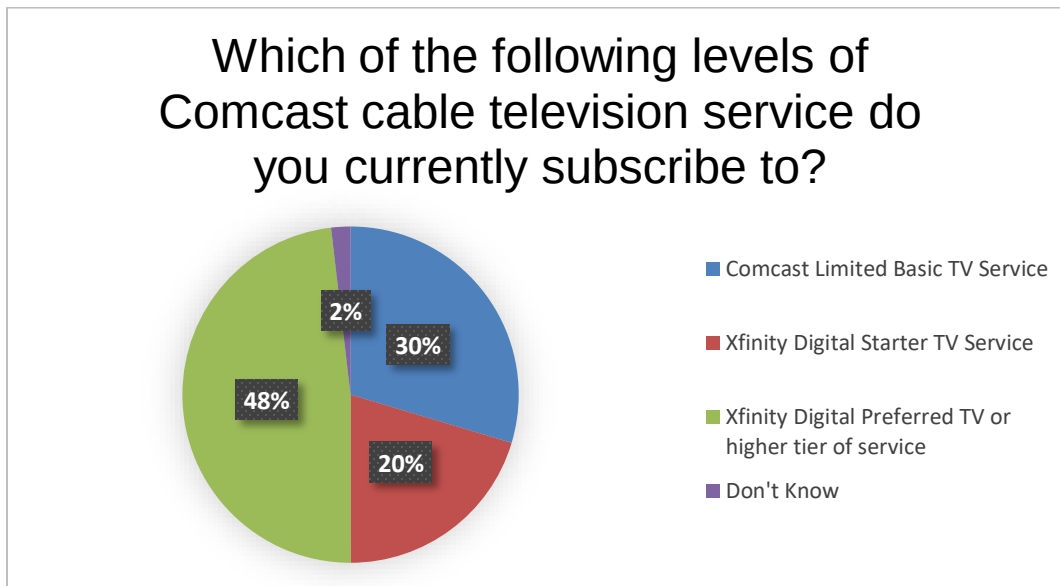
Many Comcast cable subscriber Residential Survey respondents (hereinafter “Comcast cable subscribers”) reported having more than one subscription including having premium channels. When looking at all types of subscriptions, the majority of the subscribers reported subscribing to Comcast’s Digital Preferred TV service or a higher tier (52%), followed by Digital Starter TV service at 24%, 9% with Limited Basic TV Service. Seventeen percent (17%) reported also having Premium Channels like HBO and Showtime. When looking more closely at unduplicated

⁶ A full list of neighborhoods and streets where Comcast service is not available as reported by non-subscribers, can be found in Exhibit A and A.1-City of Bremerton Cable Television, Internet and Broadband-related Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber Survey Markup and Open Codes.

⁷ Some respondents noted a length of time subscribing to Comcast beyond the length of time that Comcast has provided service in the City. These subscribers likely previously subscribed to a prior cable provider that preceded Comcast and included that time in their answer.

subscribership's we identify that the majority, 48%, still report subscribing to the Xfinity Digital Preferred TV or a higher tier of service, with the next highest reported group, at 30% is the Comcast Limited Basic TV Service.

Chart 4.: Levels of Comcast Cable TV Service Subscriptions (unduplicated)



All Comcast cable TV subscribers were asked if they subscribed to Xfinity Broadband services. Eighty percent (80%/N=130) of them indicated that they also subscribe to Comcast's high speed Internet service.

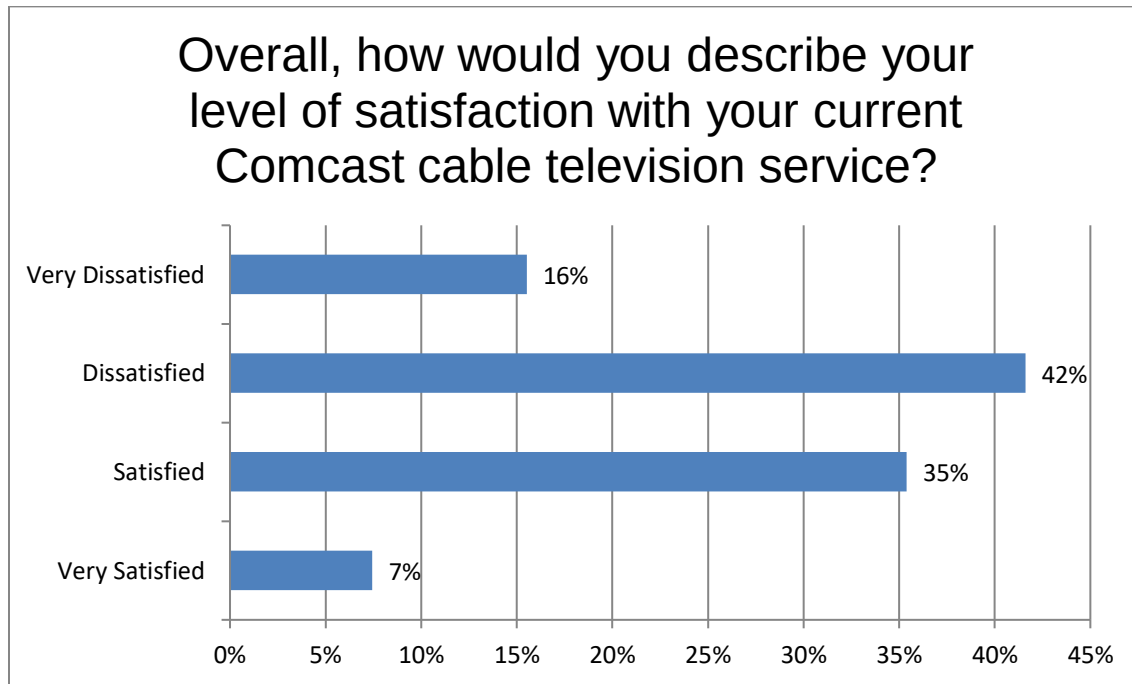
The average monthly subscriber bill for subscribers to Comcast, including all services, taxes and fees, was reported at \$181.87.

Overall Satisfaction

Comcast cable subscribers reported satisfaction rates with their cable service, with 35% reporting being "satisfied" and 7% 'very satisfied". This left 42% as "dissatisfied", and 16% as "very dissatisfied".

When asked what would need to improve to cause them to consider a more positive rating, the top three improvements given were lower costs, followed by better customer service, and more reliable service.

Chart 5.: Overall Satisfaction with Comcast cable Television Service



Service Features

Picture quality was rated highest in-service characteristic satisfaction (81% “satisfied” and “very satisfied”). The sound level consistency received the next highest score with a satisfaction level of 69% in the Residential Survey, followed by the reliability of their cable television service rate at 63% “satisfied” and “very satisfied”. Thirty five percent (35%) or more than one in 3, report dissatisfaction with cable service reliability. Several other categories also had substantial dissatisfaction rates. Specifically, the ability to get through to Comcast on the phone had a dissatisfaction rate of 45%, followed by the location of the cable company office at 38%. The hours the cable company office is open received an 18% dissatisfaction rate but only a 53% satisfaction rate, because the other Comcast cable subscribers (29%) indicated that they didn’t know.

Service and Installation Calls

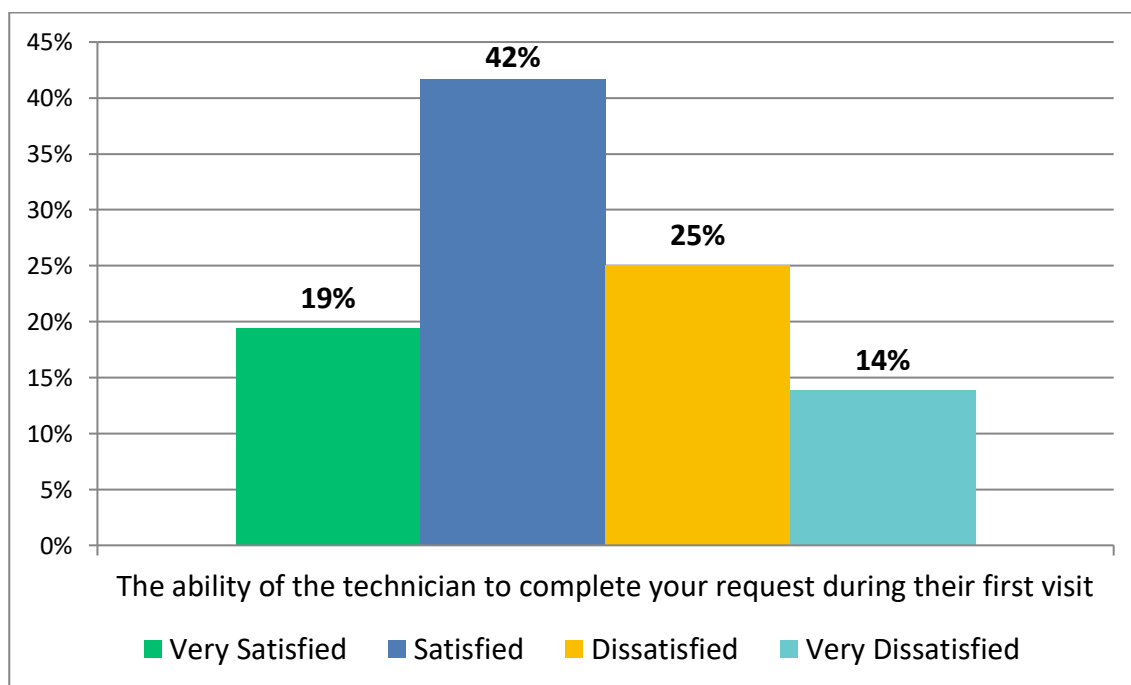
Twenty-four percent (24%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated that they had an on-site or an in-home installation in the last twelve months. The arrival time of the service technician was rated as the highest service/installation feature (83% “satisfied” and “very satisfied”). The available times for installation or service received a lower level of satisfaction, at 66% in the Residential Survey, with the ability of the technician to complete their request during the first visit receiving a satisfaction (“satisfied” and “very satisfied”) rating of 61%.

Table 1.: Service Calls and In-Home Installation Satisfaction Categories

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
The available times for installation or service	19%	47%	28%	6%	28%
The arrival time of the service technician	22%	61%	17%	0%	17%
The ability of the technician to complete your request during their first visit	19%	42%	25%	14%	25%

These ratings left two out of five Comcast cable subscribers dissatisfied with the ability of the technician to complete their request during their first visit. This is an area that should be addressed during franchise renewal. Additionally, one in three (34%) Comcast cable subscribers were dissatisfied (“dissatisfied” and “very dissatisfied”) with the available times for installation or service available to them. This is another area that should be addressed in the next franchise renewal.

Chart 6.: Satisfaction with the Ability of the Technician to Complete their Request during their First Visit.

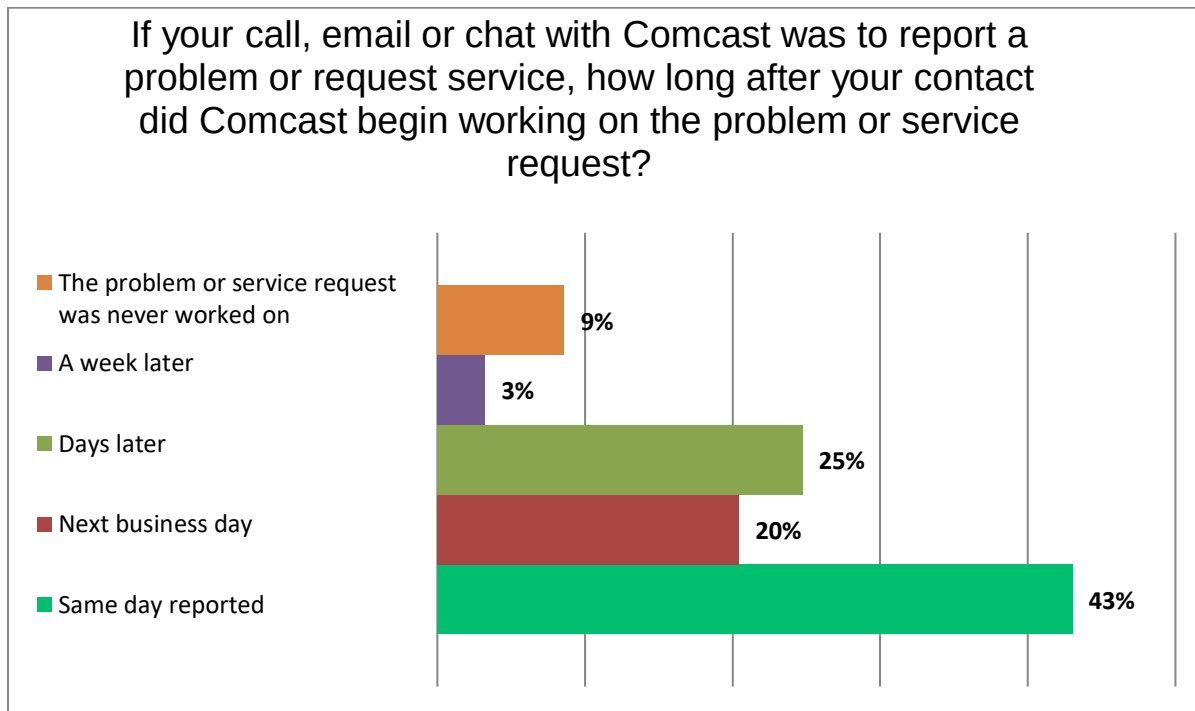


Calls, Emails and Online Chats with Comcast

Sixty-seven percent (67%) of Comcast cable subscribers had called, emailed or chatted with Comcast in the last twelve months. The top two reasons were experiencing a cable outage/loss of signal (59%) and having a billing question or complaint (44%). These were followed by changing the type of subscription service (34%) and experiencing a signal quality problem (30%).

Forty-three percent (43%) of Comcast cable subscribers whose call, email or chat was to report a problem or request service, indicated that their problem or service request was worked on the same day reported. This left 57% of subscribers with their problem or request for service not worked on until the next business day or days later, and in some cases the problem or service request was never worked on (9%).

Chart 7.: How Long After your Contact did Comcast Begin Working on the Problem or Service Request?

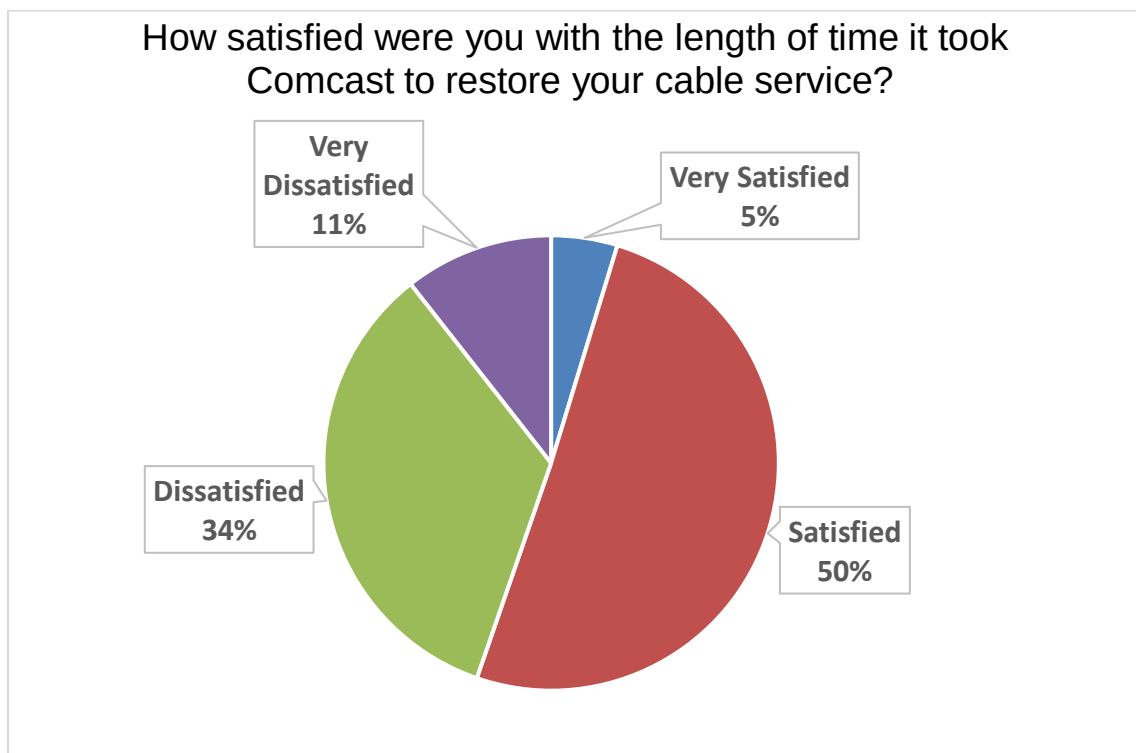


Cable Outages

Fifty-eight percent (58%) indicated that they had lost their cable service for 15 minutes or more during the last twelve months while they still had electricity. Those that had lost their cable service were asked how many times they had lost their entire signal in the past twelve months. The average number reported was 5 outages and two outages was the answer most often given.

The majority of Comcast cable subscribers were satisfied (56% satisfied/very satisfied) with the length of time it took Comcast to restore their service. However, this left 45% of Comcast cable subscribers dissatisfied with the length of time it took Comcast to restore their cable service (34% dissatisfied, 11% very dissatisfied). This indicates an area that should be addressed in franchise renewal, specifically in customer service standards that focus on improved service and repair response time.

Chart 8.: How satisfied were you with the length of time it took Comcast to restore your cable service?

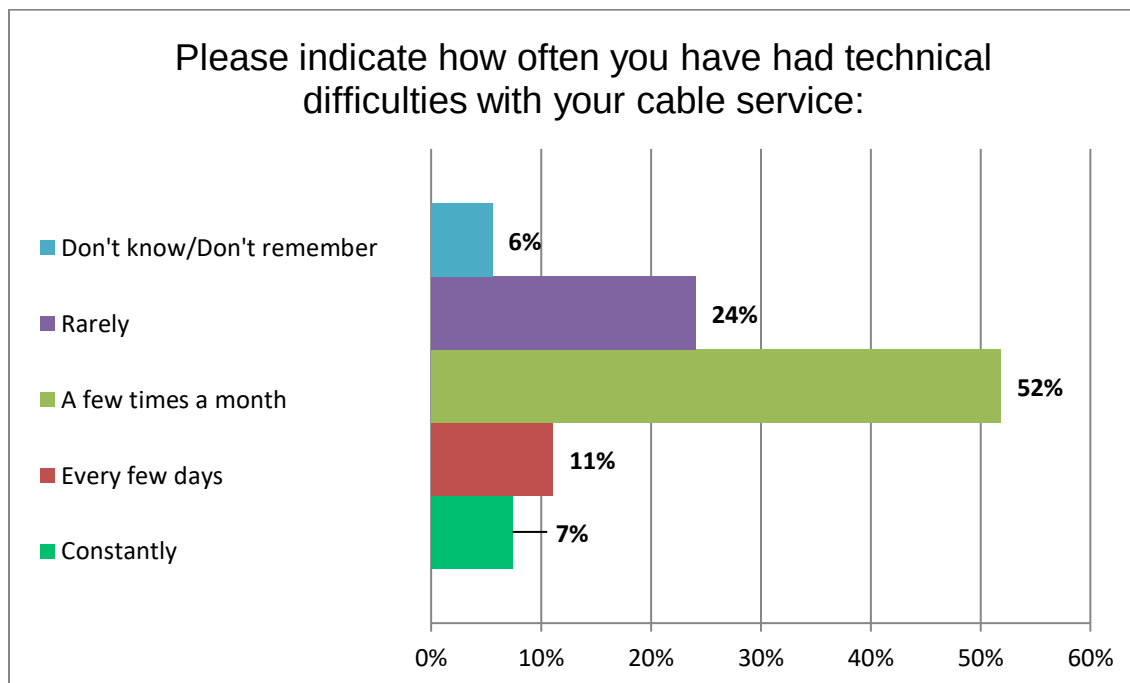


Technical Difficulties

Thirty-seven percent (37%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated that they had technical difficulties with picture quality, audio problems or overall reception issues. Specific problems that were reported included: No signal, pixilation and signal breakup, cable box problems, problems with sound (fuzzy, crackling, glitchy, goes out and in, lost sound, etc.), channels freezing, sound and picture out of sync, sporadic loss of signal, etc.

Specific channel issues were also reported including: channels with inconsistent sound, sound lost on channel, channels are not accessible, channels go out intermittently, channels have pixilation problems, channels are grainy and pixelated, channels freeze and more. Specific channels that were mentioned included, but where not limited to: CNN, Fox News, Disney, and HBO. A full list can be found in Exhibit A to this report.

Chart 9.: How Often have you had Technical Difficulties with your Cable Service?



The majority of Comcast cable subscribers indicated that the technical difficulties with their cable service occurred a few times a month (52%). Twenty-four percent (24%) indicated that it happened rarely, but 11% indicated that it happened every few days and 7% indicated that it happened constantly. This is an area that should be addressed in franchise renewal.

Communications Characteristics

Comcast cable subscribers were asked to rate specific communication characteristics of Comcast's cable television service. They were asked about understanding of their monthly bill, customer service availability and assistance accuracy, billing practices, and communications regarding rates and programming changes, and more.

The following chart details their responses to each of these questions on a scale from "very satisfied" to "very dissatisfied":

Table 2.: Satisfaction with Comcast Communication Characteristics

Communication Characteristics	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Don't Know
The accuracy and understanding of your monthly cable bill	8%	49%	29%	10%	5%
The ability of Comcast's customer service representative to explain and address billing questions/complaints	6%	37%	26%	11%	20%
The ability of Comcast to inform YOU regarding programming changes	3%	35%	32%	11%	19%
The ability of Comcast to inform YOU regarding rate changes	2%	27%	35%	23%	13%
The ability to get through to customer service on Comcast's website or online	5%	32%	30%	18%	16%
The ease of use of the automated telephone menu options when calling Comcast	4%	23%	34%	21%	18%

Fifty-seven percent (57%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated that they were "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the accuracy and understanding of their monthly cable bill. After this, most satisfaction rates fell into a range of between approximately two-fifths (43%) and one-quarter of respondents (27%). For example, 43% were satisfied with the ability of Comcast's customer service representative to explain and address billing questions/complaints. However, this left 37% dissatisfied ("dissatisfied" and "very dissatisfied") with this communication characteristic.

The ability of Comcast to inform Comcast cable subscribers regarding rate changes scored the highest dissatisfaction rate with 35% dissatisfied and 23% very dissatisfied. This was followed closely by the ease of use of the automated telephone menu options when calling Comcast, where 34% of Comcast cable subscribers reported being "dissatisfied" and 21% reported being "very dissatisfied".

Forty-eight percent (48%) of Comcast cable subscribers reported being dissatisfied ("dissatisfied" and "very dissatisfied") with the ability to get through to customer service on Comcast's website or online and forty-three percent (43%) of Comcast cable subscribers reported being dissatisfied with the ability of Comcast to inform them regarding programming changes. These two areas should be addressed in any renewed franchise.

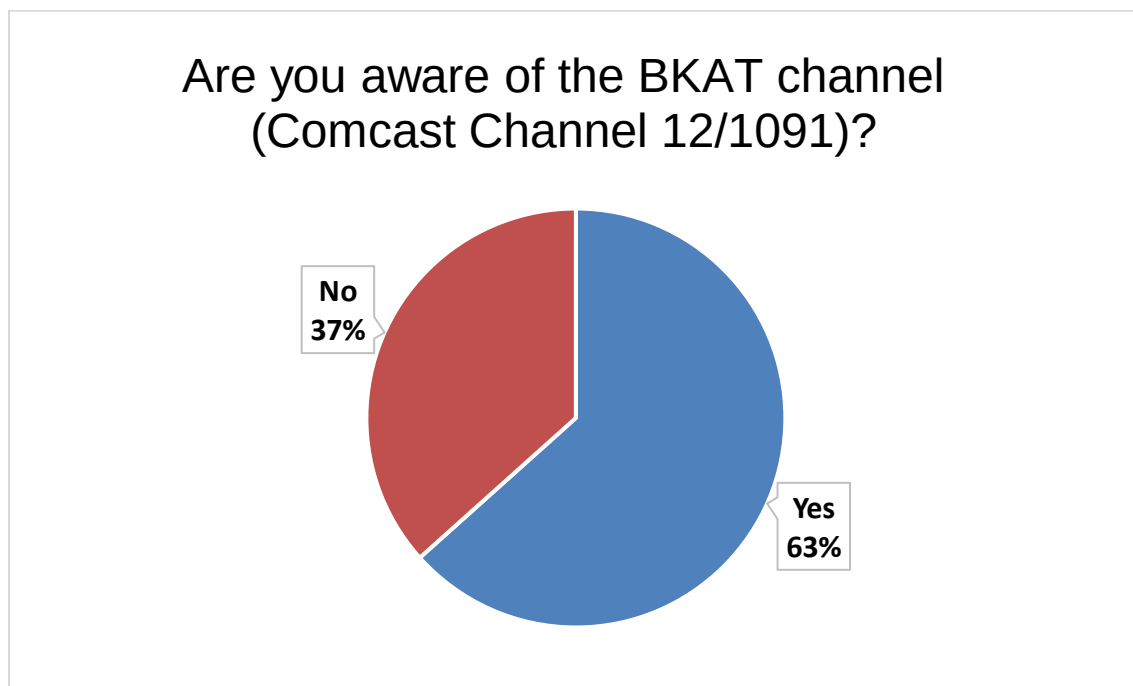
PUBLIC, EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENT (PEG) ACCESS PROGRAMMING

Awareness

All Comcast cable subscribers were asked about their awareness of local community access programming appearing on the cable system in Bremerton.

Sixty-three percent (63%) of Comcast cable subscribers reported being aware of the local government and educational access channel (this channel, Bremerton Kitsap Access Television [BKAT] is on Comcast Channel 12/1091, and is currently used by government, educational and public access program providers and producers). Those that were aware (N=90), were asked a series of questions about their viewership and experiences with the channels. The percentages discussed in the following Government and Educational Access sections are based on the total number of Comcast cable subscribers that answered the question.

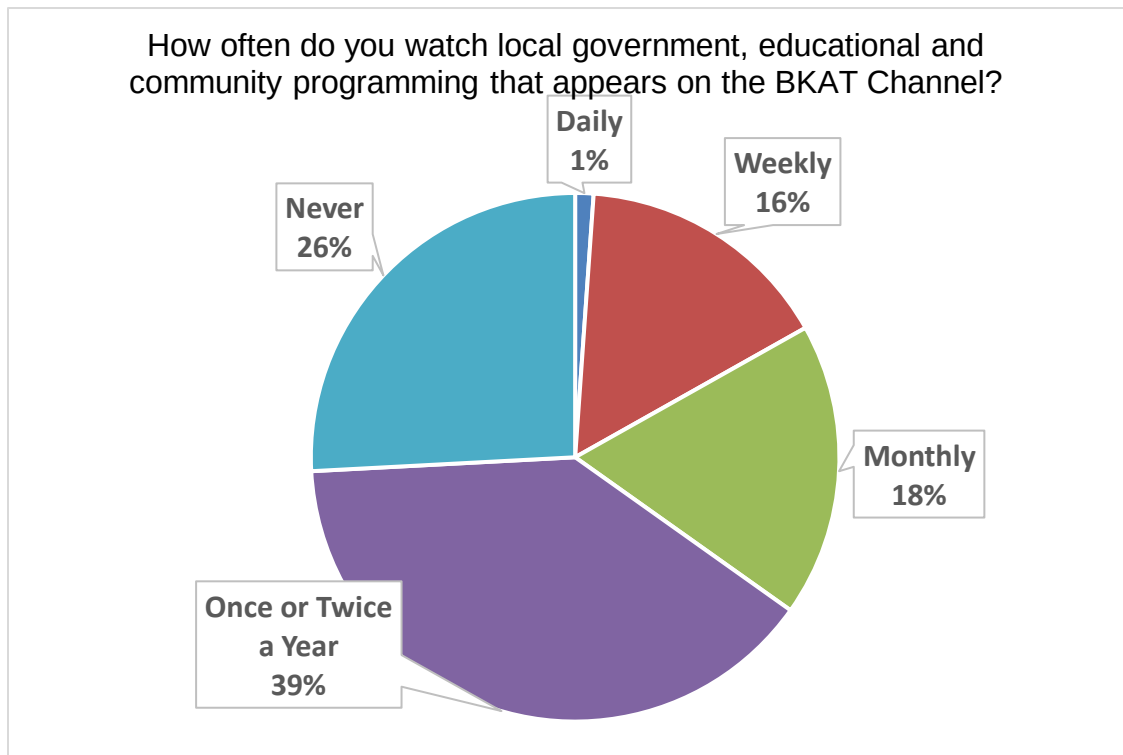
Chart 10.: Are you Aware of the BKAT Channel on the Cable System?



PEG Access Channel Viewership

Comcast cable subscribers who were aware of the access channels (N=90) were asked how often they watched local government, educational and community programming that appeared on BKAT. Twenty-five percent (25%) of these respondents (1% Daily, 16% Weekly, and 18% Monthly) reported watching BKAT at least on a monthly basis.

Chart 11.: How Often do you Watch Local Government, Educational and Community Programming that Appears on the BKAT Channel?



PEG Access Channel Characteristics

Those Comcast cable subscribers who were aware of the local community access channels were also asked a series of questions related to picture, sound, informational and educational value of the BKAT programming.

The informational value of BKAT's programming received the highest positive scores. Forty-three percent (43%) described the informational value of BKAT access programming as "excellent" or "good" with 19% describing it as "fair" and 3% described it as "poor."

Next, thirty-seven percent (37%) described the educational value of BKAT access programming as "excellent" or "good" with 24% describing it as "fair" and 2% described it as "poor."

Sound quality of the BKAT channel received the next highest scores with 31% rating it "excellent" or "good", 31% describing it as "fair" and 6% described it as "poor."

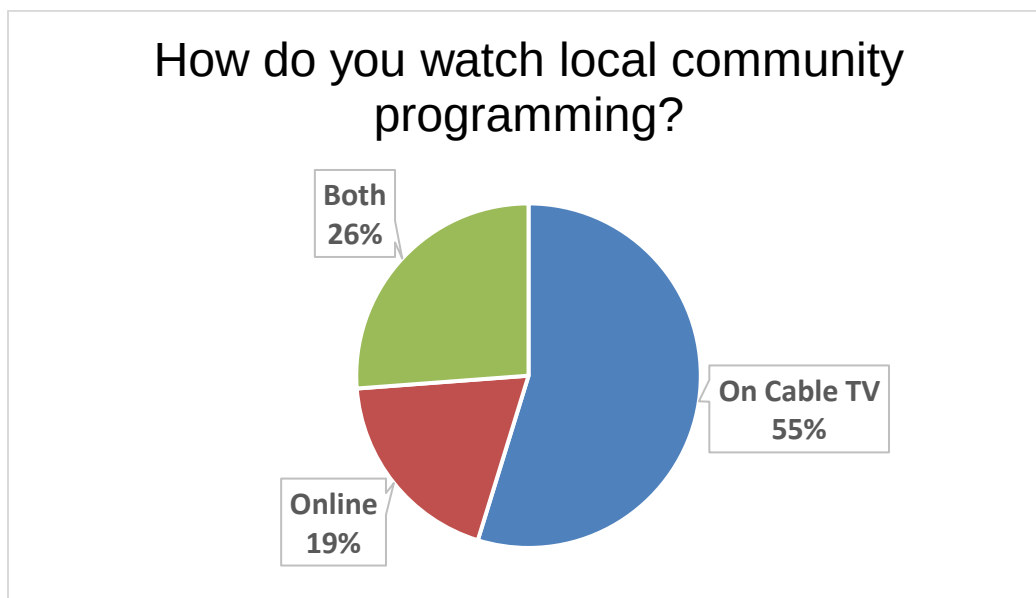
Then, thirty percent (30%) described the picture quality as "excellent" or "good", 30% described it as "fair" and 7% described it as "poor."

This is a significantly less positive characterization of BKAT picture quality than was given for the Comcast system picture quality as a whole. Regarding overall levels of satisfaction with picture quality, 81% reported they were "satisfied", including 23% "very satisfied." This finding suggests that there is a notable difference in picture quality on the BKAT channel as compared to the other channels on the system. This is important to note, and suggests that the perception of PEG channel picture quality and any attendant effect on viewership will continue to be less positive until the picture quality for the subscriber is improved by Comcast, by delivering the Channel to Subscribers in High Definition (HD).

Viewing Local Community Programming

Comcast cable subscribers who were aware of the BKAT channel were asked how they watched the local community programming and the majority (55%) indicated that they watched BKAT on the Cable TV system. Nineteen percent (19%) indicated that they watched online and another 26% said they watch BKAT both online and on the cable system. This indicates that a large majority (81%) of Comcast cable subscribers who are aware of the channels, use the Comcast cable system, versus another method, when they watch BKAT programming. It should be noted that BKAT viewers who watch on cable and online can see that BKAT's online programs enjoy the original HD picture quality that BKAT produces programs in versus that experienced on the BKAT cable channel where the signal is down-converted to the lower picture quality of a Standard Definition (SD) Channel.

Chart 12.: How do you Watch Local Community Programming?



Types of Local Community Programming

Comcast cable subscribers who were aware of the BKAT channel were also asked what kind of local community programming they would like to see more of. Eighty-six percent (86%/N=77) of such subscribers responded to the question and indicated that they would like to see more of the following local community programming:

Table 3.: Local Community Programming Subscribers Would Like to See More of

Community News	62%
Public Safety Information	49%
Government Meetings	49%
Public/Community Events & Activities	47%
Local Historical Programming	45%
Special Events Coverage	44%
Local Arts Programs	34%
K-12 School Events & Activities	32%
Local Public Access Programming	32%
Local Senior Citizens Programs	31%
Higher Education Programs	29%
Health/Wellness Programs	29%
Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Programming	29%
Local Sports	26%
Local Business Programming	23%
Minority and Ethnic-focused Programs	18%
Foreign Language Programs	10%

Analysis indicates that significant expansion of several of the most desired categories above (such as Community News and Community Events.) could potentially leverage some of the existing and future planned equipment, but would require additional staffing to handle the production load.

Electronic Program Guide/Menu

All Comcast cable subscribers were asked about the importance of accessing BKAT through the Comcast electronic program guide. Of those who responded, 71% indicated a high importance of having detailed descriptions of the local community programming described on the electronic program guide/menu on the cable system. This equates to over 2 in 3 Comcast cable subscribers. Eighteen percent (18%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated “very important”, with an additional 37% indicating “important” and 16% indicating “somewhat important”.

Access Programming On Demand

All Comcast cable subscribers were also asked about the importance of having local access programming available via the cable system on-demand. The majority indicated that it would be important at some level (59%), including almost one in five (18%) who said it would be “very important”, 28% who said it would be “important”, and 13% who said it would be “somewhat important.” Sixteen percent (16%) indicated it would be “not at all important”.

Importance of Local Community Channels Being Available to All Subscribers

All Comcast cable subscribers were further asked how important it was that the local community access channels were available to all subscribers on the cable system. The large majority, 78%, thought that these channels were important, including 36%, or over one in three cable subscribers, who indicated they were “very important”, 31% who indicated “important”, and 11% who indicated “somewhat important.” Seven percent (7%) indicated not at all important.

Table 4. summarizes these results. When we look even further into the importance among Comcast subscribers, almost 7 out of 10 (69%) of those that were *unaware of the channels* (N=52; 49 responded) indicated a level of importance for the channels to be on the system. When further looking at those Comcast cable subscribers who reported that they never watch the local community programming channels (N=23), over half (52%) indicated a level of importance for the channels being available to all subscribers (N=21 responded).

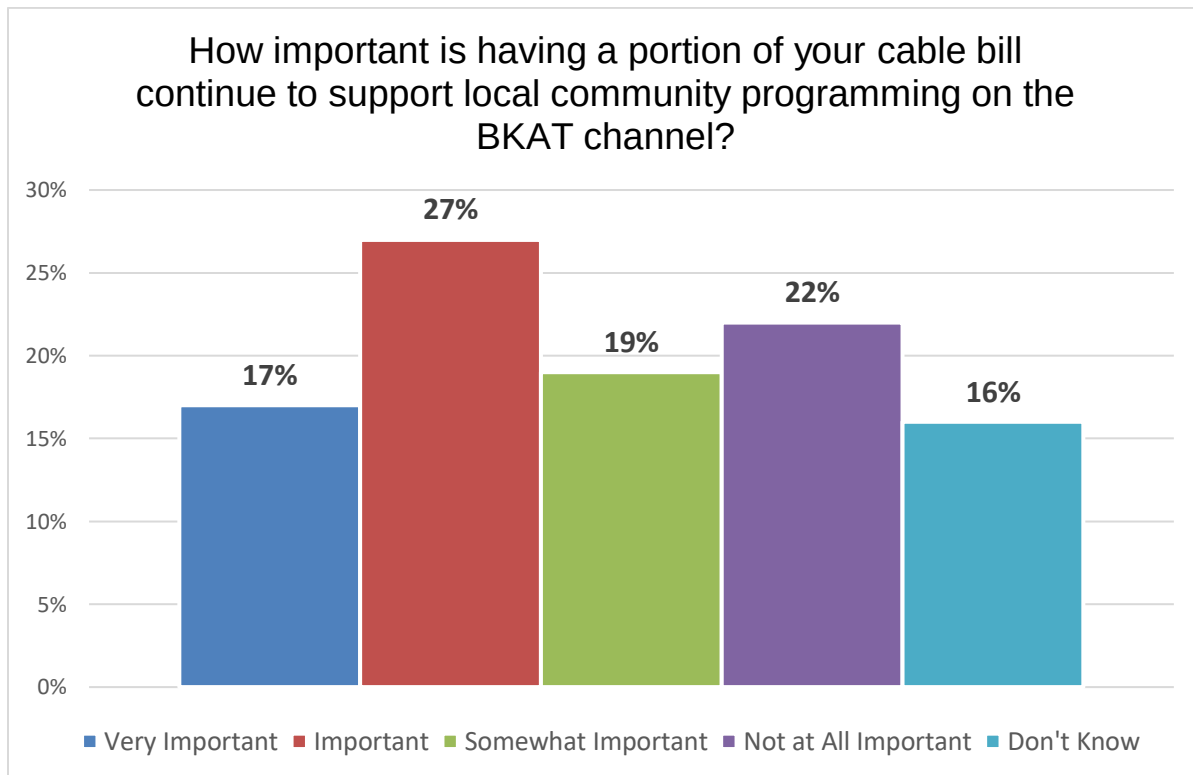
Table 4.: How Important is it that Local Community Channels are Available to All Cable Subscribers?

Importance	All Subscriber Respondents N=132	Subscribers Unaware of Channels N=49	Subscribers reporting never watching BKAT N=21
Very Important	36%	29%	19%
Important	31%	24%	24%
Somewhat Important	11%	16%	10%
Not at all Important	7%	10%	19%
Don't Know	15%	20%	29%

Funding Local Community Access Programming

Comcast cable subscribers also indicated a high level of importance on having a portion of their cable bill continue to support local community programming on the BKAT channel. Seventeen percent (17%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated that this facet was “very important”, with an additional 27% indicating “important and 19% indicating “somewhat important”.

Chart 13.: How Important is Having a Portion of your Cable Bill Continue to Support Local Community Programming on the BKAT Channel?



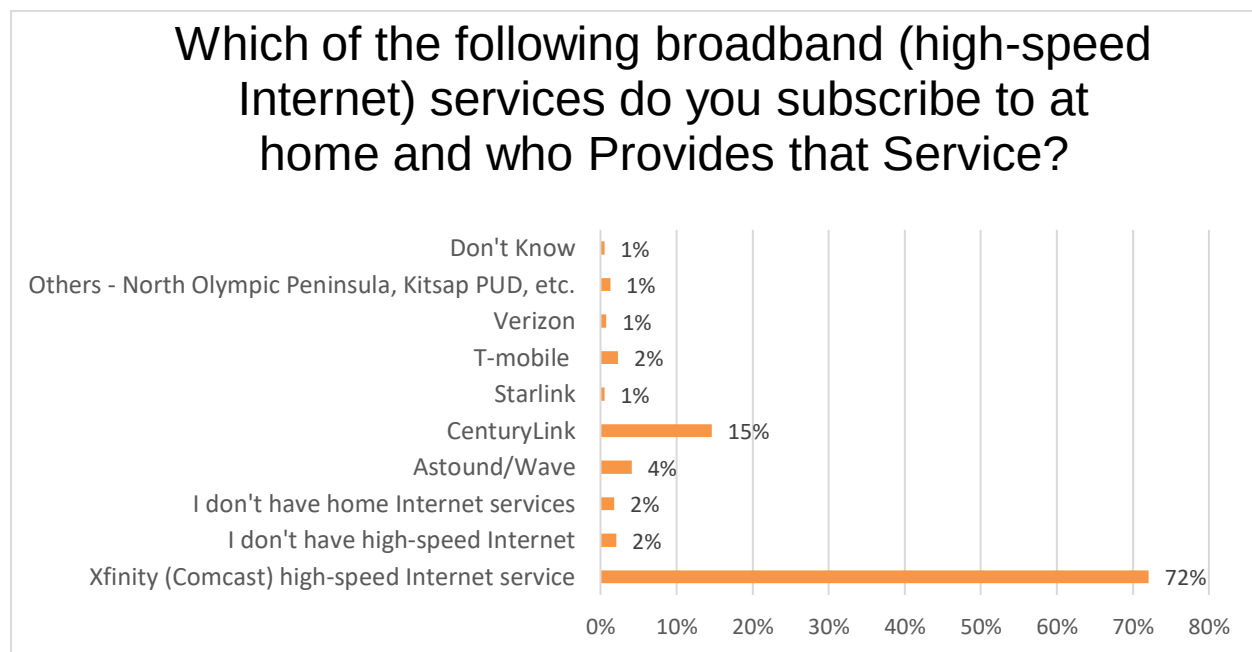
Local Community Access Programming in Multiple Languages

Comcast cable subscribers also indicated a high level of importance on having local community programming available in languages other than English. Fourteen percent (14%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated that this facet was “very important”, with an additional 26% indicating “important and 17% indicating “somewhat important”.

Internet and Broadband Service in the Home

A series of questions related to Internet and Broadband service in the Home, Internet access outside the Home and interactivity were posed to all Survey respondents. All Residential Survey respondents were initially asked which broadband service they subscribed to at home. Seventy-two percent (72%) of Residential Survey respondents, who answered this question (N=390), reported that they have High speed Internet in the home from Comcast. In otherwords, seven in ten City residents report having Comcast as their home Internet provider. Twenty-four percent (24%/N=94) reported that they subscribe to another high-speed Internet provider, predominately CenturyLink (61%/N=57) and Wave/Astound (17%/N=16); 2% reported that they don't have high-speed Internet (broadband), and another 2% reported that they did not have Internet service at their home.

Chart 14.: Which Broadband Services do you Subscribe to and Who Provides Those Services?



Of those that *do not have High-speed Internet access at home* (N=9), the number one reason was that it is too expensive (67% N=6). This was followed by high-speed not being available in the area (22%), and that they did not have the equipment/device needed for high-speed internet (11%). Two areas were mentioned where High-Speed Internet is not available: Fern Lane and the Wildcat Lake area.

Of those that *do not have home Internet services* (N=7), the number one reason was also that the service was too expensive (57% N=4). This was followed by “I use my mobile phone plan to access the Internet at home” (29%) and “I’m concerned about safety/privacy” (14%).

To further understand the group of respondents that do not have Internet service at home, an analysis with the reported demographics was reviewed. Those without Internet service at home

are more likely to report to be female, white and report lower incomes. Beyond this, though, the group has substantial diversity. Specifically, this group of respondents has a variety of education levels up to Ph.D.'s; were both renters and homeowners; had children in the home and no children in the home; and had a variety of employment categories including: working fulltime, retired and one reported being disabled.

Home Internet Characteristics

Ninety-eight percent (98%) of Residential Survey respondents (N=390 answered this question) indicated that they have Internet access at home. Those that do, were asked several questions regarding their satisfaction with various characteristics of their Internet Service.

Sixty percent (60%) were satisfied with the speed of their home Internet service, with 24% describing it as “Excellent”, 36% describing it as “Good”, and 28% indicated it was “Fair”. Twelve percent (12%) was dissatisfied and indicated that their speed was “Poor”.

The highest satisfaction rating was reported regarding the reliability of their home Internet service (64%), with 28% indicating “Excellent”, 36% indicating “Good”, and 28% indicated it was “Fair”. Twelve percent (12%) were dissatisfied and indicated that the reliability of their home Internet was “Poor”.

The lowest satisfaction rating was reported for the affordability of home Internet service, with 40% indicating that the affordability was “Poor”. Fourteen percent (14%) indicated that the affordability of home Internet was “Excellent, with sixteen (16%) indicating “Good” and 29% indicating “Fair”. Consequently, this rating indicates that two in five Residential Survey respondents reporting being dissatisfied with the cost of their home Internet service in Bremerton.

Table 5.: Internet Characteristics among all Home Internet Subscribers:

Internet Characteristics	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
Reliability of your home Internet services	28%	36%	24%	12%	0.3%
Speed of home Internet services	24%	36%	28%	12%	0.3%
Affordability of your home Internet services	14%	16%	29%	40%	0.8%

Residential Survey Respondents with home Internet we also asked if they prefer to lease or own their home modem/router. The majority (63%) of respondents to this question (N=383) indicated that they preferred to own their own modem or router. Residential Survey respondents with Home Internet services were also asked if they believed that their computer and/or similar devices were properly protected through their home Internet Service Provider. Of those that answered the question (N=380), almost 2 in 5 (39%) indicated that they “Didn’t Know”, with another almost 1 in 3 (32%) indicating “No”. Another 1 in 3 (29%) indicated “Yes”. This indicates an area that the public may need additional education and training in order to feel properly protected when going to select a home Internet service.

Internet Access Outside the Home

All Residential Survey Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding access and use of the Internet outside of the home. Of those Residential Survey Respondents that responded to our question (N=388) regarding accessing Internet services in places outside the Home, 80% (N=312) indicated that they did. The most common answers provided for the places outside the home that they access the Internet were: Work (30%), on my cellphone (21%), Everywhere (13%), the Library (7%), restaurants/coffee shops (11%), and more.⁸

All Residential Survey Respondents that access the Internet outside the Home were also asked what devices they used to access the Internet outside the Home. The vast majority of respondents to the question (N=309) reported that they use their Smartphone (96%) to access the Internet outside the home. This was followed by laptop (56%), tablet (32%), and a public computer (3%). Several others mentioned using their work computer or desktop (N=12) and a few others mentioned using a Game system or console to access the Internet outside the home (N=3).

Use of the Internet

All Residential Survey Respondents who access the Internet were asked about what they mostly use the Internet for (90% of the total responding sample). Of those respondents that answered the question (N=388) the top ten Internet activities reported by respondents included the following:

Table 6.: Top 10 Internet Activities Reported by Residential Survey Respondents (N=388)

1. Email	89%
2. Video Streaming	64%
3. Banking/Investing	61%
4. Music	53%
5. Video conferencing (e.g., Zoom, Teams, etc.)	48%
6. Playing Games	44%
7. Buying or Selling Products	43%
8. Research	41%
9. Telecommuting/teleworking	37%
10. Online Books/Reading	28%

One can see from these responses the significant interactive communications and economic activity happening online in Bremerton. These activities in the City are indicators of the new world economies at work and demonstrate the critical need for continued robust broadband availability at affordable rates for Bremerton residents.

⁸ See Exhibit A.1 – City of Bremerton-Cable Television, Internet and Broadband-Related Residential-Subscriber-Nonsubscriber- -Survey-Markup for full listing of activities.

Importance of Home Broadband/Internet Services

All Residential Survey Respondents were asked a final question regarding the importance of having Home Broadband/Internet services for a variety of services. The importance of several key Broadband/Internet Services in use today were tested and then responses are detailed in the table below (N=380).

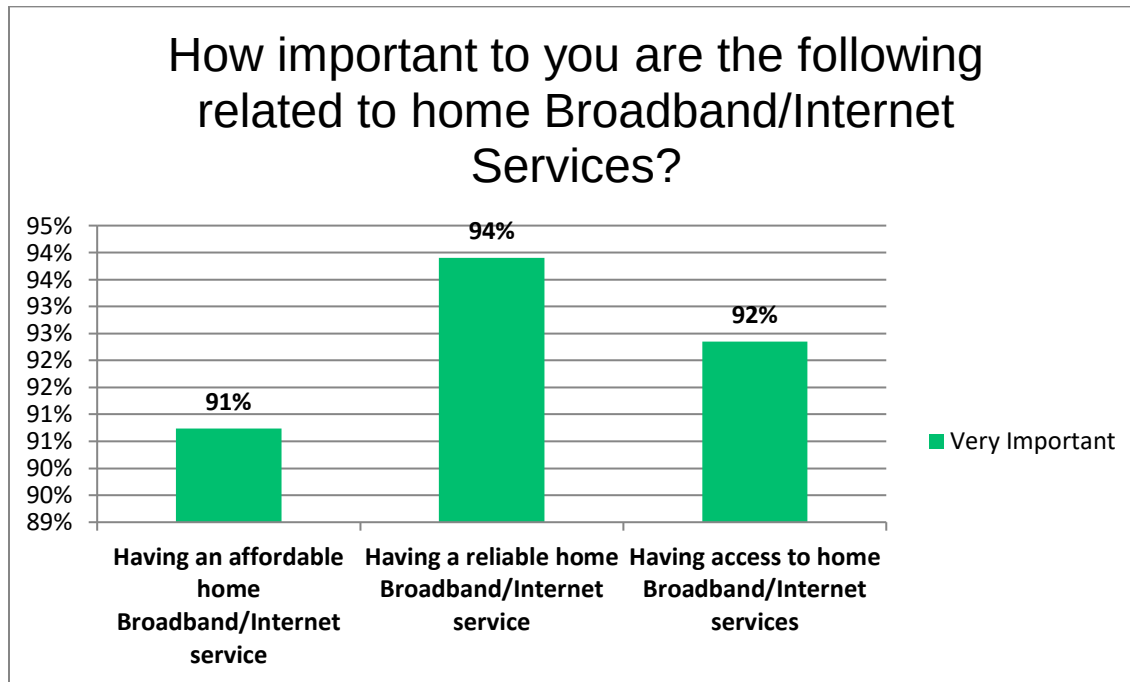
Table 7.: Importance of Having Home Broadband/Internet Services

Broadband/Internet Services	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not at all Important	Don't Know
Having home Broadband/Internet services for Telehealth and wellness services.	44%	27%	17%	8%	3%
Having home Broadband/Internet services for Distance learning/virtual learning for you and/or your household	44%	21%	19%	11%	4%
Having home Broadband/Internet services for Work from home, and/or run a home-based business	60%	13%	10%	13%	4%
Having home Broadband/Internet services for Access to government services	46%	31%	18%	3%	2%
Having an affordable home Broadband/Internet service	91%	6%	2%	0%	0.8%
Having a reliable home Broadband/Internet service	94%	5%	0.5%	0%	0.8%
Having access to home Broadband/Internet services	92%	6%	0.8%	0%	1%
Having a choice of your home Internet provider	78%	14%	5%	2%	0.8%
The speed of a home Broadband/Internet service	83%	13%	3%	0%	0.8%

As indicated in the table above, the categories of importance that scored over a 90% Very Important rating included: Having a reliable Home Internet/Broadband service (94%), Having Access to Home Internet/Broadband Services (92%), and Having an affordable Home Internet/Broadband service (91%). These are the three top areas of importance to Bremerton residents and are consistent with others around the country who also see Reliability, Access and Affordability as the three most important areas to consider when selecting a Home Broadband/Internet Service.

These top three areas were followed by the Speed of a Home Internet/Broadband Service (83%) and Having a choice of Home Internet Service Providers (78%). These two areas also speak to top areas of importance around the country – Speed and Competition. When including both “Very Important” and “Important” categories together we see Speed of Home Broadband Service rates a total of 96% Importance and Having a Choice of ISPs rates a total of 93% Important. Clearly these two categories are also of Importance to Bremerton residents as they make their choice of Home Broadband Services.

Chart 15.: Broadband/Internet Service Categories with highest “Very Important” Ratings



Access to Government Services

Also tested was Having Home Broadband Services for Access to Government Services which scored an overall Importance rating of 95% (46% “Very Important”, 31% “Important”, and 18% “Somewhat Important”). This indicates that residents also want reliable, affordable, fast Home Broadband service so that they can access government services. Regarding government services, Residential Survey Respondents were further asked whether respondents currently, or want to in the future, use the Internet to obtain information or services from the City of Bremerton. A majority of respondents indicated that they currently use the internet for such service (64%/N=244) and 26% indicated that they would like to use the Internet to access government services in the future (N=98). This shows that a large majority (90%) of Residential Survey Respondents who answered this question have a strong desire to access City services and information using the Internet. The top City services/categories mentioned included: Information (31%), Services (11%), Billings and Utility Billings (16%), and Permits (10%). A full list of City services/categories that were provided by respondents can be found in Exhibit A of this report.

Having home Internet/Broadband services for Telehealth and Wellness services also received a high overall Importance rating of 88% (44% “Very Important”, 27% “Important”, and 17% “Somewhat Important”). Having home Broadband services for Distance learning/virtual learning and Work from Home also scored high overall importance ratings, 84% and 83% respectively.

Cost of Home Internet

All Residential Survey Respondents were further asked what a reasonable cost would be to pay for home Internet service, per month. A variety of costs were provided (N=363) ranging from “Free” to \$160 per month. The most common price mentioned was \$50, per month, but usually came with a qualifier of that the service needed to be “reliable” and “fast”. The average of the costs and cost ranges provided was \$56.25.⁹ A full list of costs provided, and qualifiers can be found in Exhibit A to this report.

Final Comments

When asked if there were any additional comments regarding Comcast cable services, Broadband or Internet access in Bremerton, almost half (46%) indicated that there was. The full list of responses is contained in the Bremerton Cable-related Residential Subscriber-Non-Subscriber Residential Survey Markup Exhibits A and A.1.

⁹ The middle of the range that residents provided was used to calculate an average cost.

RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY SURVEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Residential Survey gave the residents in the City an opportunity to weigh in with their attitudes, opinions, needs and interests concerning Comcast’s cable television service, as well as Broadband Service and Internet Access.

Overall, the findings from the Residential Survey help present an informative and detailed picture of the cable-related and broadband/Internet needs and interests of the City’s residential community.

The following key findings and recommendations are based on themes and concerns that emerged from the Residential Survey.

- 1. Comcast Cable Subscriber Satisfaction** – Forty-two percent (42%) of Comcast cable subscribers are satisfied overall with their cable service. This left 58% of Comcast subscriber respondents indicating that they were dissatisfied (42% indicated “Dissatisfied and 16% indicated “Very Dissatisfied”).

Overall, Comcast cable subscribers that rated cable service more negatively, indicated that the rating could be improved if rates were lowered, if Comcast had better customer service, and if Comcast’s cable service was more reliable. Working to improve the price/value relationship, including developing more affordable packages, as well as improving customer service would improve the satisfaction of existing subscribers and help with retention. Additionally, as also noted below, addressing technical issues related to signal outages and other reception problems would drive higher customer satisfaction with cable television service.

- 2. Reasons for Non-Subscribership** – Four percent (4%/N=10) of non-Comcast cable subscribers reported that Comcast cable television service is not available in their area. The top areas mentioned included, but were not limited to: Fern Lane, Southern Corner of Kitsap Lake, Lost Creek Lane, Lake Drive, Ridgeway Drive and W. State Hwy 16.

Sixty-seven percent (67%) of all non-Comcast cable subscribers indicated that they did not subscribe to Comcast cable TV services because the cost was too high. Additionally, the second highest answer for not subscribing to Comcast was that they watched streaming services instead (57%).

Of the forty-six percent (46%) of non-Comcast cable television subscribers who had previously subscribed to Comcast but had disconnected, cost at 74% was the primary reason cited for **no longer subscribing to** Comcast cable television service. This was followed by those that had experienced service issues (26%), those who had billing issues or problems (18%), and those who had programming issues (7%). Regarding personal preferences for disconnecting Comcast cable services, the number one reason was to watch streaming services instead (47%). This was followed by 21% who “don’t want cable TV

anymore”, 11% who watch over-the-air broadcast TV, 10% who chose to subscribe to satellite television, 8% who chose to change to another cable provider, and 7% who “don’t watch TV”.

The responses to questions posed to non-subscribers suggest that Comcast needs to work to rein in the cost of commercial cable programming services to lower the pace of cost increases, and address service issues. This, and satisfying other needs and interests identified by the Survey, would help address the concerns of current non-subscribers, which in turn may help retain subscribers and attract those that have never subscribed.

3. **Technical Issues** – Recapping again, the majority of Comcast cable subscribers (58%) indicated being dissatisfied with Comcast cable services, including 16% who indicated being “very dissatisfied”. Dissatisfaction with technical issues is likely one significant reason. Specifically, cable signal outages for a period of 15 minutes or more were noted by 58% of Comcast cable subscribers. Outages were also the number one reason for calling, emailing, or chatting with Comcast customer service (59%). Thirty-seven percent (37%) of Comcast cable subscribers reported problems with other technical difficulties, including picture quality, audio problems, overall reception, and more, including 7% of those that indicated the technical difficulties were constant and eleven percent (11%) that indicated that they occurred every few days. The most often cited problems were pixilation problems, fuzzy/blurry pictures and freezing up.

Regarding the response time for Comcast to resolve an outage problem, dissatisfaction with restoring service outages was high at 45%, with 11% indicating “very dissatisfied”. This dissatisfaction rate is significant and indicates a critical need to address the responsiveness of Comcast to resolve issues causing outages.

Both signal quality issues and outages resulted in calls, emails and chats with Comcast, adding to customer service volumes and as a result putting pressure on customer service and technical service response time. Improvements to technical operations in the areas discussed will likely reduce contact with Comcast customer service and could reduce the substantial number (45%) of Comcast cable subscribers who were dissatisfied with the length of time it took to restore their cable service.

4. **Customer Service** – Areas for further review during franchise renewal discussions, as indicated by the Survey findings are:
 - a. Communications – Sixty-seven percent (67%) of Comcast cable subscribers had called, emailed or chatted with Comcast’s customer service operation in the last twelve months. The primary reasons (as further discussed above and below) were related to cable outage/loss of signal (59%), billing questions and complaints (44%), to change the type of service (34%), and signal quality problems (30%). Forty-five percent (45%) of Comcast cable subscriber respondents were dissatisfied with the ability to get through to Comcast on the phone, including 23% that were “very dissatisfied”. As noted above and below,

resolving the issues that are driving calls, emails and online chats to customer service will likely help improve the overall satisfaction with Comcast.

- b. Picture Quality, Outages and Restoration of Service – As noted above, subscribers reported technical difficulties and outages with Comcast cable service and problematic experience with the company’s responsiveness to those problems. Taken all together, this indicates that improving the quality of technical customer service should be addressed in franchise renewal. Specifically, improvements need to be made in responsiveness to calls, emails or online chats made concerning problems and service requests, and the time it takes to make repairs and restore service.
- c. Billing – Forty-four percent (44%) of Comcast cable subscribers reported calling, emailing or chatting with Comcast customer service to ask a billing question or log a billing complaint. Over 1 in 3 (37%) Comcast subscribers were dissatisfied with Comcast’s ability to explain and address billing questions and complaints. By working to resolve the issues that are creating dissatisfaction with billing and billing-related calls, emails and chats to Comcast customer service, Comcast would not only improve customer satisfaction with billing, but will also likely reduce the contact volume related to billing issues. The City should also consider strengthening billing-related requirements in any renewed franchise, to further address customer dissatisfaction.
- d. Communicating Rates and Programming Changes – Almost 3 in 5 (58%) Comcast cable subscribers indicated they were “dissatisfied” (35%) or “very dissatisfied” (23%) with Comcast’s communications related to rate changes. More than 2 in 5 (43%) Comcast cable subscribers indicated they were “dissatisfied” (32%) or “very dissatisfied” (11%) with Comcast’s communications related to programming changes. Accordingly, Comcast should review and improve how changes in programming, rates and services are communicated to Comcast cable subscribers and the means they use to communicate these changes. The company could, for example, consider launching a broad television-based information campaign when channel realignments or rate increases are announced. This could help to reduce the number of the subscriber respondents who called Comcast about a billing question and improve the telephone answering issues described above.

Each of these is an area that we recommend be a focus in franchise renewal negotiations to secure improvements responsive to the concerns reported in the Survey. Improvements should include enhanced means of monitoring and responding to these issues by Comcast under a renewal franchise.

5. **Access Channels and Viewership** – A significant portion of cable subscribers in Bremerton who watch the local access channels, BKAT, (41%) reported regular viewership of Bremerton’s local public/community, educational and government (PEG) access channel. Specifically, 9% of all Comcast subscribers reported watching the channels on at least a weekly basis, including one percent that watched daily. An additional 10% watch the channels on a monthly basis.

These percentages are significant when considering that cable television’s business model is rooted in niche channels rather than mass appeal channels. As an example, the vast majority of cable networks have relatively small average daily viewing audiences under 2% of total viewing households. The 9% of Bremerton Comcast cable subscribers who watch the local access channels on a weekly basis, including 1% that watch daily, then should be seen as viable and healthy cable television viewership and a valuable part of cable service.

Picture quality ratings for the BKAT channel are lower than overall picture quality ratings, and this suggests that this is due to BKAT programming being delivered in SD. This should be changed to HD delivery in order to improve subscribers’ BKAT viewing experience on the cable system.

Comcast cable subscribers also indicated a high level of importance that local PEG channels be available to all cable subscribers. The wide majority, 78%, thought that these channels were important, including 36% (or over 1 in 3 Comcast cable subscribers) who indicated that they were "very important".

Additionally, especially considering the niche nature of cable programming services, over 3 in 5 (63%) Comcast cable subscribers indicated it was important on some level that a portion of their cable bill continue to support local access programming.

Further, almost 3 in 5 (59%) of Comcast cable subscribers indicated that it would be important to have local community programming available “On Demand” on the cable system (18% very important, 28% important and 13% somewhat important).

Overall, the results from the Residential Survey show a high level of interest in local PEG access programming, indicating that a renewed franchise should have strong support for continuation and enhancement of access programming and distribution. Such enhancements should occur in a variety of ways, most specifically including appropriate funding and ensuring that the channels are integrated into the system in a way that it puts them on a level playing field with other channels and cable programming.

6. **Broadband/Internet Services** – Below are some of the key findings and observations identified from the Residential Survey respondents related to home Broadband and Internet Services in Bremerton.
 - a. **Broadband Subscribership** - Seventy-two percent (72%) of Residential Survey respondents reported subscribing to Comcast High-Speed Internet. Twenty-four

percent (24%) indicated another provider or a cellphone data provider (the majority of those [60%] indicated CenturyLink as their provider; seventeen percent (17%) indicated having Wave/Astound). Adding these Broadband providers subscribers with those of Comcast, we calculate that approximately 91% of the homes in Bremerton that responded to the Survey have a Broadband service at home. This is similar to the census which reported that 89% of homes in Bremerton have a Broadband subscription.

Two percent indicated that they did not have high-speed Internet services. This was mainly due to cost. Two Residential Survey respondents said that it wasn't available. The two areas indicated for not having Broadband available were Fern Lane and the Wildcat Lake area. These areas should be considered for buildout in any renewed franchise.

Another 2% indicated that they did not have home Internet services primarily because it is too expensive and that they chose to use their mobile data plan for home Internet. More affordable cable/Broadband packages should be pursued by the City during any partnership discussions to increase subscribership.

- b. **Modems/Routers** – The majority of Residential Survey respondents (63%) indicated that they would prefer to own their own modem/router.
- c. **Safety/Security** - Residential Survey respondents with Home Internet services were asked if they believed that their computer and/or similar devices were properly protected through their home Internet Service Provider. Of those that answered the question (N=380), almost 2 in 5 (39%) indicated that they “Didn’t Know”, with another almost 1 in 3 (32%) indicating “No”. Another 1 in 3 (29%) indicated “Yes”. This indicates an area that the public may need additional education and training in order to feel properly protected when selecting a home Internet service.
- d. **Use of Internet Outside the Home** – Eighty percent (80%) of Residential Survey respondents indicated that they access the Internet outside their home. Ninety-six percent (96%) indicated that they did this through their smartphone, followed by their laptop (56%). The most popular places mentioned for accessing the Internet outside the home were “everywhere”, “work” and “coffee shops/restaurants”.

What people mostly use the Internet for has changed in recent years with new technologies and communication methods available during the pandemic. The top five activities that a majority of Residential Survey respondents use the Internet for were: email, followed by video streaming content, banking/investing, music and video conferencing. One can see from these responses the significant interactive communications and economic activity happening online in Bremerton. These activities in the City are indicators of the new world economies at work and demonstrate the critical need for continued robust broadband availability at affordable rates for Bremerton residents.

- e. **Government Information and Services** – Ninety percent (90%) of Residential Survey respondents indicated that they currently use the Internet to obtain City information and services or that they want to in the future. This indicates a large interest in utilizing Internet access to communicate with the City and a strong desire to access City services and information using the Internet. The top City services/categories mentioned included: Information (31%), Services (11%), Billings and Utility Billings (16%), and Permits (10%).
- f. **Importance of Home Broadband/Internet Services** – Several characteristics of home Broadband/Internet were tested in the Residential Survey. The characteristics of importance that scored over a 90% “Very Important” rating included: Having a Reliable Home Internet/Broadband service (94%), Having Access to Home Internet/Broadband Services (92%), and Having an Affordable Home Internet/Broadband service (91%). These are the three top areas of importance to Bremerton residents and are consistent with others around the country who also see **Reliability, Access, and Affordability** as the three most important areas to consider when selecting a Home Broadband/Internet Service.

These top three areas were followed by the Speed of a Home Internet/Broadband Service (83%) and Having a Choice of Home Internet Service Providers (78%). These two areas also speak to top areas of importance around the country – **Speed and Competition**. When including both “Very Important and Important” categories together, we see Speed of Home Broadband Service rates a total of 96% Importance and Having a Choice of ISPs rates a total of 93% Important. Clearly these two categories are also of Importance to Bremerton residents as they make their choice of Home Broadband Services.

- g. **Cost of Home Broadband/Internet** - All Residential Survey Respondents were asked what a reasonable cost would be to pay for home Broadband/Internet service, per month. A variety of costs were provided (N=363) ranging from “Free” to \$160 per month. The most common price mentioned was \$50, per month, but usually came with a qualifier of that the service needed to be “reliable” and “fast”. This only serves to reinforce that Bremerton residents find **Affordability and Speed** important when making a decision to subscribe to home Internet services.

These concluding remarks and recommendations are not meant to be a summary of the needs assessment findings as a whole, but rather are one part of the analysis, focusing on the issues identified by Residential Survey respondents in Bremerton. Other data presented in this narrative in other sections of the report, and in the report Exhibits, all amplify and add to the findings in this Section A and should also be considered by the City as they move forward with the franchise renewal process with Comcast and in pursuing partnerships and other initiatives to expand and enhance Broadband and Internet in Bremerton. An informed understanding of the needs and interests in the community can serve to continue to improve cable, broadband and Internet service in Bremerton.

RESIDENTIAL-RELATED ORGANIZATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Introduction and Methodology

As part of the overall cable-related Community Needs Ascertainment, CBG conducted a residential, civic and community organization needs assessment to assist in identifying cable-related, as well as broadband and Internet access-related, needs and interests. CBG worked with City staff on development of a list of residential, civic and community organizations and invited them to participate in a focused discussion concerning cable service; past, present and potential use of BKAT Public/Community Access facilities and equipment; and broadband/Internet services, including both facilitation and utilization. A focus group was set up for mid-June in the same time period as other cable and broadband-related focused discussions, profiled in the next section of this Report.

Those that participated included the Director of the Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA) and the head of a community service organization, Gather Together, Grow Together, which focuses on providing services to low-income residents.

For the focus group, a PowerPoint discussion guide was prepared, and it included discussion topics centered on: cable service availability, along with the participants' perspectives on a wide range of customer service and other characteristics of cable service; importance, use and viewership of BKAT's Access Channel 12; types of programming and content needed by the residential community, including forms and formats of program delivery; perspectives on a variety of aspects of broadband service, including residential service availability, affordability, access, adoption and utilization; and the role of the City and Comcast in facilitating digital inclusion.

The key findings from the residential and community organization-related focus group are the following:

PEG Access-Related Needs and Interests

- **More residents and community organizations need to be made aware of the programming and opportunities for production provided by BKAT** – It was discussed that many viewers may not be aware of the full range of programming provided by, as well as the full range of capabilities available at, BKAT. Participants discussed how the annual membership fees are very affordable for individuals and non-profits and that BKAT provides substantial outreach capabilities for community organizations. One participant, a member of BKAT, indicated that while he was still producing a number of podcasts and other media content, he, like many others, had taken a break from producing programming at BKAT during the pandemic, but would be looking to return to producing during 2023 because of its readily available capabilities.

There was discussion around programming format requirements and scheduling. It was discussed that BKAT works with producers to accommodate their needs, that scheduling and

using the equipment and facilities occurs without additional charge as part of the basic membership and that non-members can provide programming for distribution over BKAT.

- **BKAT needs to be available through multiple sources and provided in a high quality** – It was discussed how BKAT facilitates the production of high-quality, HD programming, but it is not provided in HD over the cable system. Rather it is down-converted to SD, thus significantly lessening the quality for subscribers. With all the high-quality video available to residents, it is vitally important for BKAT to be provided in the same high quality as other channels, so that BKAT is seen as equal to other channels' picture quality.

Online streaming distribution, as well as programming provided on-demand both online and through the cable system, is important in order to be highly accessible to the viewing public.

Broadband/Internet-Related Needs and Interests

- **Access to broadband and the internet is essential to all residents of Bremerton** – Participants in the focused discussion noted how having high quality, affordable access to broadband services and the internet were necessary for so many aspects of residential life. For example, the Housing Authority representative noted that the 572 units that they manage were rented through an online “Rent Café”. Accordingly, internet accessibility is crucial in order to be able to use that system to obtain housing.

Participants also noted that internet access was key to being able to obtain necessary transportation services, food services (especially during the pandemic) and other basic necessities, which are increasingly accessed online.

- **Because of its high importance, it is incumbent on the City to be an advocate for, and help facilitate, digital inclusion** – Participants noted, for example, that a substantial focus of the City, in coordination with non-profit organizations, was related to economic and work force development. It was noted that having access to broadband services and the internet “goes hand in hand” with job training and the ability to be educated and proficient in all manner of occupations.

One of the benefits of working with non-profits is that many are tied into underserved communities, are trusted entities in those communities and, therefore, can help the City reach residents where they live with the information, programs and initiatives that they need.

City agencies such as BHA can also work with broadband Internet Service Providers (ISPs) that provide service to the facilities that it manages to promote programs like the federal ACP (Affordable Connectivity Program) that helps subsidize high-speed broadband internet access for low-income residents. BHA, related to the earlier Residential Community Needs Assessment portion of this Report, helped obtain responses from its residents to the Survey to obtain data on what type of outreach efforts may be needed to continue to increase the availability of affordable access for its constituents.

- **In Bremerton, broadband/internet adoption is less of an availability issue, and more of an affordability, accessibility and education and training issue** – Participants talked about how some providers’ affordable Internet access programs, while they help make basic internet access affordable, do not always provide enough speed to facilitate tele-work, tele-learning and other needed applications for low-income families.

Additionally, while the ACP will help with more affordable high-speed access, there still needs to be enhancements in computer and digital literacy programs and in affordable access to devices in order to make use of the higher-speed connections. It was noted that BHA has relationships with Kitsap Community Resources (KCR), the Libraries and Goodwill concerning both affordable access to devices and outreach related to available training opportunities.

- **For all residents, more consistently reliable broadband service is needed** – Participants noted that “realized”, actual bandwidth and capacity does not always meet advertised speeds. Examples were given of download and upload speeds less than half of what was advertised. Examples were also provided of recurring outages, speed slowdowns at different times of day (potentially due to over-subscription) and technical service that leaves problems unresolved. These types of problems, especially for those now regularly working from home, will negatively impact productivity. Further, since efforts are underway at the national level, flowing down to the State and local levels, to facilitate high-capacity symmetrical access, it will be important for the underlying systems to have increased consistency, stability and reliable delivery of broadband to meet federal and State requirements.

SECTION B

OTHER COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST

ORGANIZATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Introduction and Methodology

As part of the overall cable-related Community Needs Assessment, CBG conducted an Organization Needs Assessment to assist in identifying cable-related, and to the extent provided, broadband-related, needs and interests. CBG worked with the City to develop a list of entities that would reflect the diversity of organizations serving the Bremerton community, especially those that would reflect broader populations (such as government, education, business, unserved and underserved communities, non-profit community groups, neighborhood associations and more), and those that had some involvement with BKAT and its focus on community-oriented programming within Bremerton.

Then, focus groups were set up for May and June, and many diverse groups and organizations were invited to participate. Those that participated in the focus groups are further discussed in this Section of the Report.

For those that were not able to attend, an Organizational Survey was developed online and a link to the Organizational Survey was subsequently distributed to them, promoted on the City's social media sites, the City's website and the BKAT website. BKAT also produced several video PSAs to promote the Organizational Survey and participation in the focus groups. Information related to community interests, cable television, broadband and Internet needs and opinions provided by respondents to the Organizational Survey are included in this section of the Report.

For the focus groups, a PowerPoint discussion guide was prepared, and both it and the Organizational Survey incorporated a wide range of discussion topics, which are further detailed below for each group.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction

As part of the overall cable-related Community Needs Ascertainment, CBG conducted a government organization needs assessment to assist in identifying cable-related, as well as broadband-related, needs and interests. CBG worked with City staff on development of a list of agencies involved with cable communications, Institutional Network (I-Net) development and operation, Government Access television provided through BKAT, and broadband provision, facilitation and utilization. Then, a focus group was set up for early June, and this diverse group of agencies and organizations was invited to participate.

Those that participated in the group included: several representatives from Kitsap County, including the Kitsap County Cable Systems Manager in the Information Services Department, the Kitsap County Communications Director, the Department of Emergency Management; and Kitsap County Public Works; representatives from City agencies, including Public Works and Financial Services; an Electronics Engineer supporting institutional communications; and representatives

from regional government organizations, including the Kitsap Public Utility District and the Kitsap Transportation District. The participants' job functions were at levels from managers, officers and directors to engineers, senior analysts and other staff positions.

For the focus group, a PowerPoint discussion guide was prepared, and it incorporated discussion topics including: the strong points, attributes and characteristics of BKAT in helping their agency meet its goals and mission; the areas that need improvement concerning facilities, equipment, staffing, channel capacity, funding or other elements of BKAT; the opportunities to enhance BKAT to meet the needs of their agency in the future; the need for live program origination from more remote locations; the importance of video-on-demand (VOD) for participants' constituencies; the need for government programming in high definition; the challenges that they believe will need to be overcome in order to realize the opportunities discussed; the types of issues related to cable television service that the agencies or their constituencies encounter; the need for cable television service at their facility; a variety of broadband and internet access-related topics, including digital inclusion subjects such as availability, affordability, access and adoption and what they believe the roles of the City and providers are in helping resolve those issues; use of and various characteristics related to the I-Net; and other characteristics of both cable television and broadband service.

Additionally, two government organizations, the Port of Bremerton, and the County's Department of Environmental Management (KCDM) provided responses to a multi-sector Organizational Survey which in the case of KCDM provided additional specific detail concerning their organization regarding the topics discussed in the focus group, and since the Port representative was unable to attend the focus group, provided details on a variety of cable communications, network, broadband and Internet access-related topics for the Port.

The key findings from the government organization focus group and Organizational Survey responses are the following:

PEG Access-Related Needs and Interests

- **Government organizations see a great deal of value in BKAT's ability to provide information to the public** – Participants in the focus group and Organizational Survey respondents noted that BKAT is a valuable resource in engaging the community, especially related to coverage of public meetings. Together with the online presence, it ensures that people have access to the discussion and detailed information about the issues and topics being considered in each of the different types of meetings covered.

The City and County believe that it is also a valuable resource for their residents to provide their message to others in the community. In this vein, one participant noted that more staff would be helpful in facilitating checkout of production equipment, especially during the timeframe right after most people finish their workday and before other evening activities begin. Participants noted that it would be helpful to have analytics on viewers to help develop content in the future that best meets the needs of the audience.

- **There should be more coverage of community events, some of which could be facilitated by remote fiber or wireless connections** – Participants indicated that while there are a number of community events that are covered by BKAT (such as the Armed Forces Day Parade and the salmon release by the schools), there are others, including coverage of local sporting events that could be covered with additional BKAT live and recorded remote capabilities.

For example, a connection to Pendergast Regional Park would help facilitate sports coverage. While this conceivably could be a fiber optic-based connection for high-capacity transport from the output of remote production equipment, there is currently a wireless cellular-based connection and a wireline broadband connection available that could be used. Interest in this type of programming by subscribers was also high. Again, though, additional staff resources would be needed to produce increased community events and sports programming. Regarding government programming, such as emergency operations, a fiber connection to Cencom (Kitsap 911) would be beneficial.

Further, many events occur at community centers, and live programming origination covering the events that occur at these centers would provide additional high quality, highly informative programming to BKAT viewers.

- **The BKAT channel delivered to subscribers needs substantial improvement in quality** – Participants noted that BKAT was not in high definition, while its programming content is being produced in high definition and, therefore, the content produced is a much higher quality than that seen by subscribers. This means that a high-definition channel is needed for delivery of BKAT by both Comcast and Wave.

Regarding Wave, it provides the BKAT channel through an interconnection with Comcast. There would be a benefit in changing Wave's feed to a direct connection from the master control playback area at BKAT. However, BKAT would need to perform a risk/benefit analysis to identify all the potential impacts of making the change.

- **Additional program delivery capabilities are needed for BKAT** – Participants indicated that a second channel should have already been provided for BKAT based on the existing Franchise. Certainly, in any renewed franchise, the second channel should be provided. This will enable additional content for all three forms of PEG -- Public, Educational and Governmental programming -- to be provided and ensure that varying types of content can be provided simultaneously (for example, a program produced by an independent producer to be shown on one channel, while a governmental meeting is occurring on the other BKAT channel).

Additionally, since BKAT programming is available online on-demand, it should be available to time-shifting viewers on the cable system, such that BKAT programs of interest can be viewed at any time that a cable subscriber may want to view it.

Institutional Network (I-Net) and Other Network-Related Needs and Interests

- **Government organizations need the fiber I-Net connections between the community anchor institutions to continue to be cost effective and enable high-capacity communications** – Participants noted that the current I-Net works well and would like to see it expanded as needed in the future. Participants noted that Comcast indicated it wanted to provide a managed service network instead of continuing to maintain or expand the dark fiber network. The City has expressed that it wants Comcast or the subcontractors of Comcast to continue to provide and maintain the Dark Fiber Network rather than have Comcast provide a managed service network. It is important to note that dark fiber, though, enables the provision of high-capacity communications in a cost-effective manner, at any capacity needed over the network.

Participants discussed that it was important to ensure that timely service for both installation and repair were needed, and maintaining a highly secure network was paramount. The provisions included in any kind of network services agreement going forward needed to be carefully considered and the language of the agreement constructed accordingly.

There was discussion concerning the Comcast I-Net versus other alternatives, including network infrastructure and services provided by Wave or by the PUD. The PUD representative noted that it has access currently to every anchor institution and is working with ISPs and open access network providers to facilitate the provision of services now, and will continue to do so in the future, to those institutions. Participants also discussed the impact of the FCC's 621 Order and the ensuing judicial decision concerning "marginal costs" for I-Net services on the development of any new I-Net Agreement going forward.

The FCC's 621 Order is extremely complicated and lengthy. In brief summary, it provides that certain costs can be offset by cable operators against Franchise Fees. However, a United States Court of Appeals ruled that to the extent certain costs can be offset, they would be offset at marginal costs rather than fair market value. With respect to Institutional Networks, there is no general standard as to what constitutes marginal costs. The City already pays Comcast for the use of the dark fiber, so this will need to be addressed with Comcast during the Cable Franchise negotiations.

Broadband-Related Needs and Interests

- **It will be important for local governments to take an active role in ensuring that residents have available, affordable, accessible high-capacity broadband service** – It was noted in the discussion that there will be substantial funding flowing down from the federal government to the States and then to local governments. The big question is how best to leverage this funding. A portion of the discussion focused on the fact that the City is actively engaged in gathering information to help better define its role. Part of the information gathering was focused on the affordability of broadband and how, at the federal level, through the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP), governments were working with providers to ensure affordable access. The City is working to determine those in its population that would benefit from such programs and to ensure that information on the ACP is available to them.

Part of the issue is availability, not just where multiple, high capacity, competitive providers are not present with infrastructure and services, but also where they are present, but potentially can't get (or won't provide), access to those that would be served. For example, the Port in its Organizational Survey response indicated that there had been issues with Wave's Customer Service and Technical Support response related to individual tenant connections throughout the Marina, including such basics as how to secure service from Wave.

Another part of the issue is language and other training/education barriers that prevent portions of the population from taking full advantage of what is already available to them.

Still another part of the issue is where systems are available, but are over-subscribed, and as such, their ability to provide consistent, reliable service is compromised. This creates problems for residents and businesses in being able to access applications and perform functions dependent upon consistent, high-speed access.

One possibility is the continuing work of the PUD to provide access to multiple, competitive ISPs to provide another source of affordable broadband service. The PUD also has the capability now to become a retailer if it so chooses. It is also willing to work in partnership with others to ensure that all residents and businesses have affordable broadband access.

Generally, both participants in the focus group and Organizational Survey respondents indicated that there needs to be more competition for any particular type of customer, whether it be government or other organizational entities, residents, or businesses.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction

As part of the overall Community Needs Ascertainment, River Oaks conducted an educational organization needs assessment to assist in identifying cable-related, as well as broadband-related, needs and interests. River Oaks worked with City staff on development of a list of educational organizations involved with cable communications, Educational Access television provided through BKAT, and broadband provision, facilitation and utilization. Then, a focus group was set up for early June, and this diverse group of organizations was invited to participate.

Specifically, input from the educational community was gathered during a focused discussion held on June 6, 2022. That information was very helpful in identifying and reaching conclusions and recommendations related to Educational Organization needs.

Attendees at the focus group included representatives from the Kitsap Regional Library, Bremerton School District, Olympic College and other organizations. The focus group was guided by a PowerPoint presentation that covered a variety of topics including potential uses of the cable system for Educational Access opportunities and enhancements.

The Bremerton School District and the Kitsap Regional Library also responded to an Organizational Survey covering similar topics, and provided additional detail to that obtained in the focus group.

The following are the key findings from that focus group discussion and Organizational Survey responses:

PEG Access-Related Needs and Interests

- **Video communications through BKAT and the Internet provide a diverse platform for information provision by educational organizations** – Focus group participants expressed their interest in opera, the arts, sports, after-school programs such as *Love Me for Me*, music and graduation. There was a need expressed for the African American community to learn more about what is available through video. An interest was expressed in high definition (HD) programming. The higher the resolution, the better, and more programming needs to be done in HD.
- **The Library works with BKAT and others to provide information and outreach to the community** – The library participates in community-wide initiatives, collaborates extensively with BKAT and provides programs of interest such as Story Time segments. During COVID, library staff produced virtual programming for the community. One participant did note that there is no cable service available in the library, even though the connections to the cable system are there.

- **BKAT continues to provide an important link between educational organizations and the community** – The College works with BKAT to provide information for Bremerton residents. One participant in the focus group encouraged BKAT to more broadly publicize its services and opportunities for community involvement.
- **The Marvin Williams Recreation Center is an important information hub and provides access to digital resources for the community** – The Marvin Williams Recreation Center serves as a gathering place and encourages widespread public access and enjoyment. Internet speed at the Center became a topic of conversation. The Center serves as a meeting place for cultural diversity. The Center has received some Chrome Books.

Broadband-Related Needs and Interests

- **Olympic College is a critical provider of digital and multimedia training and literacy to the overall community** – The College is known and highly regarded for a number of things, including its leadership in the community and physics courses. The College offers online classes and has approximately 4,300 students. The College services two major naval institutions: the Naval Base Kitsap and Naval Hospital Bremerton. Opportunities at the College include its Learning Department, and coordination with the high school includes video production.
- **Lack of access to broadband continues to be a problem for educational organizations and their constituencies** – Some residents simply do not have access to cable because of an affordability problem. It should be noted that Comcast does have an Internet Essentials program which makes access available at a lesser cost, along with a reduced cost for computers. A potential problem, though, is that internet service in the home is not always strong enough because, in the aggregate, there can be too many people on the system at the same time. Additionally, making WiFi access available in a library or parking lot is not always an ideal situation.
- **Lack of broadband availability and access, coupled with affordable options are still problematic in the City and the region** – Comcast cable service is not always available in rural, less populated areas in the County. Even in the City, access and affordability do not always mirror one another. At the focus group, the lack of competition was definitely noted, and the topic of a municipal overbuild was mentioned. Broadband can provide great opportunities; however, it not ubiquitous.

BUSINESS/NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction

As part of the overall Community Needs Ascertainment, River Oaks conducted a business/non-profit organizations needs assessment to assist in identifying cable-related, as well as broadband-related, needs and interests. River Oaks worked with City staff on development of a list of businesses and non-profits involved with cable communications, Access television provided through BKAT, and broadband utilization. Then, a focus group was set up for mid-June, and this diverse group of organizations was invited to participate.

Specifically, input derived from the business and non-profit community during a focused discussion held on June 14, 2022, was very helpful in identifying and reaching certain conclusions and recommendations related to the broadband and cable-related needs of the Bremerton business and non-profit community.

The focus group was guided by a PowerPoint discussion guide that covered a variety of topics so that areas needing enhancement or improvement could be identified along with opportunities to implement those enhancements.

Attendees at the focus group included representatives from Community Health, the Museum, Bremerton and Silverdale Chambers of Commerce (which have merged), Kitsap Reliance and the Downtown Bremerton Association. It should be noted that the vision of the Downtown Bremerton Association is to create a unique and vital downtown that enriches the business community and embraces the history and culture of the area.

Additionally, organizations such as Kitsap Golf and Country Club, Peninsula Community Health Services, Love Me For Me, The Road Ahead, The Dusty Pug & Bremerton Vintage Flea, FROG Soap and West Sound YFC responded to similar lines of inquiry in the Organizational Survey.

The following are the key findings from the focus group discussion and business/non-profit Organizational Survey:

PEG Access-Related Needs and Interests

- **BKAT serves an important role in connecting multiple sectors in the community by covering events, providing outreach and distributing information on important issues –** Through BKAT, Bremerton residents are able to view a multitude of programming, including, for example, the Armed Forces Day parade, political issues and speakers at the college. BKAT also serves a very important function in that it is distributed to Comcast subscribers throughout Kitsap County.

Cable Service-Related Needs and Interests

- **Cable TV is much more than an entertainment medium** – Participants noted that they rely on cable TV and broadband for business news, current events and on-demand programming. Traditional uses of cable service are found in hotels and the hospitality industry. The marketplace has changed dramatically over the last several years from traditional cable service to Over the Top (OTT) services.

Broadband-Related Needs and Interests

- **Reliable broadband is critical for the business community** – Participants in the focus group indicated the need for and their reliance on broadband service. Although there are other sources of broadband in the community, such as from Astound Fiber and DISH, Comcast is the dominant provider in the marketplace. It was noted that, for example, at the Chamber of Commerce, broadband service is not 100% reliable and there is a need for stronger connection.
- **There is a need for additional competitive choices** – Focus group participants noted that, in some locations, they cannot get Astound's broadband service. That dramatically limits the choices among providers, and Comcast, in essence, becomes the business community's only wireline alternative.
- **Businesses have many media choices as to where they wish to market their services** – Focus group participants indicated that they view broadband in its broad context. For example, a significant amount of business promotion occurs on social media. Also, there was a demonstrated interest in live streaming in addition to traditional cable transmission.
- **Broadband is important to economic development** – Participants indicated the importance of broadband from an economic development standpoint. Access to broadband is an economic imperative. Other broadband uses include, for example, tele-health. The need for tele-health through broadband services was demonstrated during the midst of COVID, and medical providers now routinely use broadband to provide their professional services.
- **Expand the availability of high-capacity, resilient, competitive broadband** – Participants noted that fiber redundancy is a very important business consideration. Although there are wireless and cloud-based solutions, the goal at present is to have available and affordable 1 Gig service to businesses and homes throughout the City. More wireline competition is needed, and at present, it seems that broadband service is more expensive in the downtown area, as compared with residential subscribers.

SECTION C

PUBLIC, EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENT (PEG) ACCESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

PUBLIC, EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENT ACCESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Introduction and Methodology

CBG Communications, Inc. (CBG), in conjunction with River Oaks Communications Corporation (River Oaks) and Team Partner Carson Hamlin (Media Integration Specialist), conducted an assessment of stakeholders within the City of Bremerton (City) regarding the communities' needs and interests within the City related to Public, Educational and Government (PEG) Access channels and programming.

Key stakeholders in the City were contacted for the PEG Access Needs Assessment, via surveys, focused discussions, interviews and reviews of facilities and equipment. Specifically, information and opinions about PEG Access needs and interests were obtained from: Residential Survey respondents (as profiled in Section A); BKAT (Bremerton Kitsap Access Television) staff, including the BKAT Director and Staff Engineer; and multiple other City stakeholders involved in the operation of and production of programming for the BKAT channel; independent producers and representatives from community organizations who produce and provide programming for the BKAT channel; other business and nonprofit organizational stakeholders within the City (and within Kitsap County [County] who provide services in the City) that either currently, or have a need and interest in the future to, work on the development of programming for BKAT; and representatives from K-12 and higher educational organizations, both within the City and that provide educational services to residents within the City, that also currently, or have a need and interest in the future to, provide programming over the BKAT channel.

Along with analysis of all the information received, Carson Hamlin reviewed the facilities and equipment provided by BKAT, had interviews with BKAT staff and participated in focused discussions concerning PEG Access needs and interests.

In the interviews and focused discussions profiled in more detail below and in other sections of this Report, the subject matter covered included, but was not limited to, the following: the state of BKAT's current video production facilities, equipment and programming; projected equipment and facilities needs for the future; and program content development, production and distribution related to both current and future Public/Community Access, Educational Access and Government Access television needs and interests.

Findings concerning the needs of the BKAT channel management and its wide variety of stakeholders were used to develop facility, equipment, capacity and distribution needs and associated funding projections. These are described in the Conclusions and Recommendations at the end of this Section. They are also the basis for the phasing of and priorities for equipment and facility upgrades and further replacement that BKAT will need over a projected 10-year timeframe. These are detailed in the PEG Access Equipment and Facility Upgrade and Replacement Projection spreadsheets included in Exhibit C.

Detailed discussion of the PEG Access Needs Assessment, along with CBG's, River Oaks' and Carson Hamlin's findings, follows.

FINDINGS – BREMERTON KITSAP ACCESS TELEVISION (BKAT)

OVERVIEW OF BREMERTON KITSAP ACCESS TELEVISION (BKAT)

Bremerton Kitsap Access Television (BKAT) provides community media production and Public/Community Access television services to residents and organizations in the City of Bremerton and throughout Kitsap County, also including access television distribution services for the City of Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island.

Because it is a multipurpose, multi-functional, community media center, BKAT develops and provides all three forms of local community, Public, Education and Government (PEG) Access programming on Comcast Channel 12 and Wave Broadband Channel 3. BKAT annually cablecasts hundreds of PEG programs to the subscribing households in Bremerton and Kitsap County, and provides a live stream online to those that are not cable subscribers. BKAT also provides programming online on demand on YouTube and Vimeo. Government programming includes, for example, live and recorded coverage of the Bremerton City Council, Bremerton Planning Commission and Bremerton Hearing Examiner meetings, Kitsap County Board of Commissioners meetings and the Kitsap County Planning Commission, Kitsap Transit Executive Board and Kitsap Public Health District meetings, among other agency meetings.

Regarding education, BKAT currently provides programming live from Bremerton High School.

Regarding community programming, BKAT provides programming developed by in-house staff and individual residents and community and non-profit organizations within Bremerton and throughout Kitsap County. This includes long running and new programs such as *West Sound TV Presents*, *BKAT Presents*, *Islam Community Issues*, *Bremerton Symphony*, *Kitsap Scratch Bowlers*, *Afternoons with Ash*, and *League of Women Voters*, and imported shows such as *Democracy NOW!*

BKAT also runs a community bulletin board that airs between programs. It is available to local non-profits and community groups which submit their message through a form developed by BKAT to promote their events, mission and meetings.

BKAT also additionally showcases original work from artists within the community through short video segments that highlight submitted art images throughout the program schedule. This is called *BKAT ArtShare*.

INTERVIEWS AND FOCUSED DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING BKAT PEG ACCESS

Throughout the course of the PEG Access Needs Assessment portion of the project, discussions were held with both the prior and current Access Managers concerning BKAT operations, facility and equipment use, and video programming and other content development. The results of these discussions were used to help develop the facility and equipment projections for BKAT and the Needs Assessment's Conclusions and Recommendations related to BKAT and Public, Educational and Governmental Access overall.

Additionally, input from government, educational, business, non-profit and residential-related organization focus groups in early to mid-June 2022, and from online Organizational Surveys beginning in late May 2022, was also helpful in identifying and reaching conclusions and recommendations related to BKAT and PEG Access needs overall.

Further, also in early June of 2022, a focus group was conducted with BKAT representatives as well as individual and organizational program producers and providers to discuss their experiences with and needs related to BKAT and Public/Community Access television. The focus group was guided by a PowerPoint discussion guide that covered a variety of topics including: the individuals' and organizations' experiences with the use of BKAT; attributes of BKAT that make for successful program and content production; areas that need enhancement or improvement; participants' perspective on the key components of the BKAT facility and equipment, including quality, quantity and functionality; need for and interest in high definition production and distribution; the importance of the ability to interconnect with other Public/Community Access operations; the need for cable-based video-on-demand (VOD); the use of online program and content distribution platforms; and the participants' perspectives on BKAT programming, and other content and areas they would like to see grow within the next 3 to 5 to 10 years.

Attendees at the focus group included BKAT staff, BKAT Advisory Committee members and individual and organizational program producers. They represented such organizations as West Sound Television, Kitsap Literary Artists and Writers (KLAW) and other organizations.

The following are the key findings from the BKAT Public/Community Access focus group discussion:

- **BKAT has demonstrated a longstanding commitment to meet the hyper-local programming needs of both content producers and viewers throughout Bremerton and Kitsap County** – All participants in the focus group discussed the importance of BKAT in enabling programming by, for and about those living in Bremerton and Kitsap County to be produced and distributed. Specifically, the West Sound Television representative discussed how BKAT had enabled West Sound to provide coverage of community events for over 20 years on the BKAT channel. In that vein, it allows West Sound to share those events with residents throughout the City of Bremerton and in the County. This means that the entire community has access to musical programs and concerts, parades and sporting events, not just those that attend in person.

A producer representing KLAW similarly indicated that local painters and writers could discuss their craft and a wide variety of related subject matter on his show and that BKAT provided the distribution of their programs throughout the community, thus expanding the awareness of these artists and authors in a broader way than they could on their own.

An independent producer who had in the past covered a variety of festivals, fairs and concerts, not only on the Peninsula but also throughout the Seattle Metropolitan Area, echoed that BKAT's wide distribution enabled him to reach not just the community that would be most interested in these events, but others who may not have been aware of the events in the first place and thus broaden their understanding of the things going on around them. This includes interviews with people at these events, a focus especially on urban life and the impacts of urban living on people's lives. Through viewing his programs, those that live outside of an urban environment get a better appreciation of what urban life is like.

Another producer discussed the importance of making BKAT aware of cultural and lifestyle issues and opportunities within the City and County community. His show, *Tasting the Peninsula*, with a focus on Olympic Peninsula wineries, brought home not only information about opportunities for people in the community that may not have been aware of the Peninsula's winery options, but also of the issues surrounding the industry itself.

Participants also noted that beyond wide community outreach and facilitating the ability of community organizations to outreach to their constituencies, BKAT enables community organizations to reach out to other community organizations. This is especially helpful concerning common issues that then generate cooperation, collaboration and a focus on enhancing the environment for these organizations going forward. Even during the pandemic, when many protocols needed to be put in place and producers were concerned about the effects of diminished in-person operation at BKAT, BKAT all the while worked to provide upload capability for those that wanted to continue producing remotely, and then worked to bring the facility back online as the pandemic waned.

All of this shows the continuing dedication of BKAT, its staff and its supporting entities in ensuring that hyper-local programming continues to be distributed for the benefit of the community.

- **BKAT enables in-depth coverage of issues and topics not available through other media outlets** – Participants talked about how commercial video outlets and even many streaming platforms provide content that only captures “bits and pieces” of a particular issue, topic or event, whereas BKAT enables telling the whole story through its facilitation of long form video programming. This is especially important for BKAT's partnership with both government agencies and community organizations to cover events like the Human Rights Conference. One of the Advisory Committee members (also a Kitsap County employee) indicated that, as BKAT works in partnership with the various organizations in the community, it has a great, beneficial effect on the community's awareness and understanding of complex issues.

- **BKAT provides critically important video and multimedia production and training to the community** – Participants indicated that the facilitation, training and education that BKAT provides to producers at all levels was extremely beneficial in helping develop successful programs. This is important not only to individuals, but also to organizations that have information to provide and stories to tell, but not the training and assistance, both in production and post-production, to put together viable productions.
- **Participants indicated a variety of facility and equipment upgrades that are needed for BKAT to update and upgrade their production technology** – Participants noted that BKAT has not been able to keep up with the upgrades and updates occurring in the video production industry, but needs to be and this requires sufficient funding. Equipment updates and upgrades described by participants include:
 - Enhanced editing equipment, including enhancements for both desktop editing and the editing lab;
 - Updated studio technology; and
 - Storage for an archival/program library.

Facility upgrades needed include:

- Bigger space for editing; and
- Space for a podcast/audio studio.

Participants noted that it is also important to have back-up capability so that BKAT can respond quickly to any equipment failures that may occur.

- **High-definition capability is needed throughout the production and distribution chain, from program development to delivery to subscribers** – While participants noted that the program production quality is good, no HD channel has been provided over the cable system to distribute the HD programs being produced. Therefore, what is delivered to subscribers is not seen as high of a technical quality as the actual program production is, nor what is found on the majority of other channels delivered to subscribers. This is a critical need going forward.
- **BKAT needs to have more promotion and enhanced awareness of both its program production capabilities and the programming itself** – Participants noted that there needs to be more awareness of BKAT overall, including generating interest in both the use of the facility and in expanding viewership. One way is for BKAT to be able to increase its ability to be out in the community, and promote awareness of its contributions to the local community, which will enable it to become a more integral and vibrant part of the community.

Another way is to ensure that the program guide can be quickly updated with current programming. BKAT staff indicated that they have developed a system to provide automated scheduling to the digital menu/electronic program guide provider. Previously, this information was exported manually, so this should now enhance awareness going forward.

Still another way is for BKAT to add staff capacity, such as a dedicated outreach/communications position, to be out in the community and provide workshops and training in the community.

A further way is to pursue more live productions/events in all parts of the City and County and to help facilitate more locally produced programming from all parts of the County, including outreach to different communities throughout the County. Again, all of this would take more human resources. Besides adding staff, getting more young people, such as students interested in digital media education, and volunteers involved, as well as retirees that have either a background in video production and want to mentor and/or are interested in producing programming, would be helpful.

- **An expansion in programming will bring the need for additional channel capacity** – Participants in the group noted that BKAT should already have more than one channel, based on the programming it currently produces in its service area throughout the entire City and County. It was mentioned that it is actually a requirement in the existing Franchise. Regardless, additional channel capacity will be needed going forward.
- **BKAT is a critical hyper-local programming and content resource because it is the only Public/Community Access Center in a large geographic area** – Participants noted that BKAT is a true community tv/media center in that it facilitates all three forms of PEG programming production and distribution and is available to both individuals and organizations throughout the City and County. It also is the only traditional television outlet that provides distribution resources to those that have their own equipment and develop their own programming within the City and County.

Participants also noted that, going forward, providing interconnections to other access centers would only enhance the capabilities of the City, County, individual and organizational video programming and other content producers to develop and distribute local community programming.

FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT NEEDS

In order to help meet the needs described above, CBG developed specific equipment and facility requirements, as described below.

Equipment Baseline Definitions

The goal of the Baseline Definitions is to define core requirements for programmers to establish video production environments consistent with the current industry standard of HD/4K and other associated digital technologies, and to successor digital technology as it becomes industry standard, in order to meet the needs assessed in this report.

The attached spreadsheets in Exhibit C have been exclusively designed for the City of Bremerton and include a description of the type and range of equipment and facilities needed in order to function adequately at the HD/4K digital level.

Bremerton Kitsap Access Television (BKAT) is the designated access provider for Government, Educational and Public Access television for the City of Bremerton, as well as the cities of Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County and the Port of Bremerton.

BKAT cablecasts hundreds of community-based programs to approximately 50,000 households throughout Kitsap County. BKAT is a Public, Educational and Government (PEG) Access television station airing programming on Comcast Channel 12 and Wave (Astound) Channel 3.

The following equipment list and narrative will focus especially on the City of Bremerton for use in their franchise renewal discussions.

High Definition and Distribution Options

It's important to consider all forms of distribution when thinking of programming. We continue to see a generation of improved technology that allows for access to information on multiple devices. Our society demands up-to-date information pushed to people through social media, computer and device notifications, as well as many smartphone applications.

What this means is that in order to stay viable and competitive for viewership and information sharing, BKAT and the City of Bremerton should be prepared to produce programming on all platforms in addition to continuing to update their equipment to stay relevant with current and future technology.

With that in mind, it is important for access providers to use diverse platforms to distribute their programming, including traditional cable TV and streaming platforms. This will ensure the widest possible audience will view their programming.

Accordingly, to address both the traditional TV and new media markets, all new equipment purchased should be High Definition (HD), HD 4K, or HD with a projected transition to 4K in the

near future. HD/4K is currently the industry standard as well as a 16x9 aspect ratio and produces a high, professional-level video quality.

It is our experience that in order for television providers to remain competitive and expand viewership, they must deliver programming in HD or HD 4K. This applies to Access organizations as much as to commercial cable channels as the vast majority of cable subscribers are primarily watching programs in the HD tiers.

As mentioned above, organizations looking to the future, need to also be aware of HD 4K television that has become more common. This will more than likely become the standard as soon as broadcasters and cable operators are able to optimize compression standards for over-the-air broadcasting and cable system distribution.

From the data gathered, it is evident that the goal of the PEG Access stakeholders in Bremerton is to provide a transparent view, essential information, a public forum and overall, a great value to the communities they serve. With the technology identified in the accompanying spreadsheets, information and programming will be accessible to the public and meet these goals.

Based on the information gathered from facility and equipment reviews, surveys, interviews and focused discussions, an analysis was made to determine the cable-related facility and equipment needs, current and projected, of BKAT's City of Bremerton-related operations, using our expertise, experience, comparisons with other similarly situated operations and our understanding of the capital and operating funds needed to meet the needs. We then made pertinent facility and equipment projections, including specifications and costs for recommended equipment. Key projections are detailed below and included in the attached spreadsheets.

Based on the assessed needs as described in this report, we recommend that all new equipment purchases be HD with a projected transition to HD 4K at some point before the end of any renewed franchise period. We have accounted for this and added technology in the spreadsheets to accommodate this need.

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The following functional areas explain the purpose of equipment used by BKAT at both its main facility and at Bremerton City Hall. Some functional areas such as Council Chambers and Council Chambers Control have equipment located there. Along with equipment located at the City of Bremerton, the BKAT facility also has equipment needed to produce programming for the City of Bremerton. The description of these functional areas include:

Infrastructure

Infrastructure includes all the equipment necessary to transport video/audio internally and externally, do live streaming and provide for playback capabilities.

Infrastructure is the backbone for all existing and new equipment needed to communicate throughout the facility and it is essential that current infrastructure components be upgraded, and new components be added to handle both the existing equipment and new equipment we have recommended.

General Production Requirements-Storage and Playback Requirements

The General Production Requirements area refers to equipment such as playback servers, and transmission equipment that support the operations and distribution of programming.

Current playback technology is very robust and flexible, with the ability to transcode multiple format types. With advanced automation capabilities, current playback equipment enables playback scheduling to be programmed for multiple days or weeks if desired. Modern playback technology also has the ability to output playback schedules to web sites and social media.

Studio/Studio Control

Studio and Studio Control speaks to the equipment necessary to produce programming in a studio environment. This generally includes interview-type programs, roundtables, and smaller panel discussions.

Council Chambers/Council Chamber Control Room

In this functional area, equipment is included for programming that includes public meetings or larger gatherings related to government business.

Installation/Training/Warranty

For all the equipment projected in the accompanying spreadsheets, a line item has been included for "Installation, Training and Warranty".

This is included for those costs not covered in the actual purchase price of the equipment but will be needed to make the equipment functional and integrated with the entire operation. This cost is calculated to be an average of 30% of the cost of such equipment. The average considers that some equipment may not require a great deal of integration or training, while other equipment, such as production switchers and playback systems, will require a great deal. For budgeting purposes, we have averaged out the overall cost across the entire equipment projections.

Replacement and Purchase Strategies

Within the accompanying spreadsheets, we have provided ten-year projections of replacement equipment need as well as recommendations of when equipment should be initially purchased. This is based on current equipment age and condition as well as industry-standard expected lifespans.

ENTITY SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT NEEDS

BKAT AND THE CITY OF BREMERTON

BKAT has a current staff of three full-time and two part-time employees and televises Bremerton City Council meetings as well as other City programming. BKAT also provides video production training, equipment, and volunteer opportunities and according to their 2020 Annual Report, televised thirty-seven hours of Bremerton Council meetings as well as five hours of Planning Commission and five hours of Hearing Examiners meetings over that year. Other Bremerton programming totaled forty-nine hours for the year.

During discussion as part of a Bremerton public/community access focus group in June of 2022, many public access producers complimented BKAT staff for the help they receive. Overall, they were very happy with BKAT, with one producer saying that “BKAT is a team, and I love the help.”

As mentioned above, the specific equipment listed below is the equipment to be located at the City of Bremerton and the BKAT facility.

Infrastructure

Equipment that is needed includes:

- Optical Transmitters/Receivers (SDI over fiber transmitter/receiver)
- Bonded Cellular Technology-Remote Transmitter and Local Receiver (LIVE-U Replacement)
- Video Over Ethernet Encoder/Decoder Pair

General Production Requirements- Playback Requirements

Equipment that is needed includes:

- ❖ Server Based Playback System
- ❖ Transmission Equipment
- ❖ Miscellaneous cabling and converters

Studio/Studio Control

Equipment that is needed includes:

Studio

- ❖ Three PTZ Cameras including camera, lens, and robotic head
- ❖ Monitoring (1)
- ❖ LED Lighting System
- ❖ iPad Pro Teleprompter

Studio Control Room

- ❖ Switcher
 - BMD Switcher and Switcher Panel
- ❖ Robotic Camera Control
- ❖ MACMini computer systems
 - One for switcher control and graphics management
 - 16GB RAM, 1GB SSD, 8 Core GPU
- ❖ Audio Mixing
 - 16 inputs
- ❖ Audio Monitor
- ❖ Multi-view Monitor
- ❖ Engineering Monitor (SmartScope)
- ❖ Solid State Recorder (Hyperdeck)
- ❖ Fiber Converter + Icoms
- ❖ Misc. Cabling & Converters

Council Chambers/Council Chambers Control Room

Equipment that is needed includes:

Council Chambers

- ❖ Four PTZ Cameras including camera, lens, and robotic head

Council Chambers Control Room

- ❖ Switcher
 - Broadcast Pix Mica System
- ❖ Switcher Control Surface
- ❖ Multi-view Monitor
- ❖ Engineering Monitor
- ❖ Solid State Recorder - HD Video Recorder (Incodex Vier)
- ❖ Network Switch

❖ Misc. Cabling & Converter

Detailed descriptions of the above equipment and its projected costs over 10 years is included in the attached spreadsheets in Exhibit C.

PEG ACCESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After review and analysis of all the data and information gathered from the focus discussions, interviews, residential and organizational surveys, facility and equipment reviews and related web-based and written documents and materials during the PEG Access Needs Assessment, CBG has developed the following conclusions and recommendations. CBG's recommendations on how these needs should be fulfilled are detailed below and should be pursued with Comcast and Wave during franchise renewal negotiations.

- 1. Access Channel Capacity** - CBG recommends that the current BKAT Channel be maintained and that capacity be implemented to provide for BKAT to be cablecast in HD. Additionally, there should be an expansion of capacity to provide for a second Channel to be implemented by BKAT, based on expansions in government, educational and/or public/community access programming.

Specifically, this includes continued delivery of the BKAT Channel to provide coverage of City, County and regional public agency meetings, as well as a variety of other programs focused on the Bremerton and regional Kitsap County community and on educational organization meetings and other activities and events at individual schools. This further includes BKAT programming produced by residents, produced and sponsored by community organizations and imported programming.

The BKAT channel is currently provided in SD (standard definition). At the beginning of any renewed cable franchise, high definition (HD) capacity will be needed for the existing channel and will be needed for the second Channel described below. Comcast must also provide both of these channels in an SD version until the entire system is converted to HD so that every subscriber, regardless of their tier of cable service, will always be able to receive all of the Access Channels.

It will also be important to ensure that BKAT channels are provided in successor formats, (such as HD/4K) in the future, so that the quality of the access channels is always at least equal in quality to local broadcast and other commercial channels on the cable system. As noted further below, equipment upgrades and replacements will be needed to ensure that the access channels are able to continue migrating to the evolving television production industry standards, and that they are provided without noticeable degradation or decrease in quality from the point of origination at the BKAT access channel origination site to delivery to the subscriber.

This also includes delivery of a second BKAT channel to enable BKAT to simultaneously provide different forms of access programming (public, educational and/or governmental), as demand requires; especially, as noted herein, for different live programs that may be occurring at the same time. A second channel will also allow the ability to expand the amount of programming in any given area, as needed to meet the demand of government, educational and public/community content producers going forward.

Our understanding is that provision of a second BKAT channel may be a past performance issue that should be pursued, in that the thresholds for a second channel in the Franchise Agreement have apparently been met. However, the channel, which was requested, was not provided, as it should have been under the Bremerton Franchise with Comcast.

As described in this report, it will also be important to ensure that a certain amount of cable-based video on demand (VOD) capacity is made available for BKAT programming that is both time sensitive and evergreen (a.k.a., “timeless”). This will enable BKAT to match the time-shifting needs of cable subscribers and consequently provide the highest possible accessibility to subscribers by being available through both real time and time-shifted distribution methods. Based on the needs assessed herein, we anticipate that BKAT should have 10-15 hours of on demand capacity that can be updated and refreshed on at least a monthly basis, as needed. This provision of cable-based video on demand should also include all the necessary equipment to provide VOD programs to Comcast in the format that it requires, with an ongoing requirement to upgrade such equipment if Comcast changes its standards.

Further, regarding Wave, rather than interconnecting with Comcast to obtain BKAT and then distribute the channel to its subscribers, there should be a direct connection from BKAT to Wave’s Hub/headend for insertion into the Wave cable system. Together with HD capacity, this will help facilitate the highest possible transmission quality for delivery of the BKAT channel to Wave subscribers.

2. **Access Equipment** - New, upgraded and replacement equipment for the BKAT channels needs to be provided consistent with projections shown in Exhibit C to this report. Equipment category projections have been made from the information provided by BKAT and all the associated stakeholders, as well as that obtained through review and analysis of equipment amounts, types and conditions, along with projections for expansion in the nature and level of BKAT content development. Our review indicates the following access equipment is required to meet the needs assessed over the course of a projected 10-year timeframe:

- a. **BKAT Public/Community, Educational, and Government Access** – *For BKAT facilities and equipment needed to support public/community, government and educational access in and for the City of Bremerton and its residents, institutions and community organizations* - To provide new, upgraded and replacement production and playback equipment, including equipment in the main BKAT facility and in the City of Bremerton Council Chambers, \$687,180 (\$528,600 in base cost, plus \$158,580 in installation/training and warranty cost) will be needed during the projected 10-year time frame to support BKAT programmatic initiatives in and for the City of Bremerton.

Based on the current level of estimated subscribership for both Comcast and Wave (both providers would be expected to support cable-related community needs on an equal per-subscriber basis, based on the total number of cable subscribers in the

City of Bremerton). The 10-year PEG Capital support cost would initially equal approximately \$0.79 (seventy-nine cents), per subscriber, per month, with the potential need to escalate the monthly amount over time to a projected \$0.99 (ninety-nine cents), per subscriber, per month, if total cable subscribership, consistent with recent trends, continues to fall over the next 10-years.

In order to provide support for a request for PEG capital support, it is important to understand the context of the Federal Law which is applicable. From an overview standpoint, in the context of a cable franchise renewal, a cable operator is responsible to meet the needs of a community taking into account the reasonable costs of those needs. There is significant variation between the amount of programming done by communities for delivery to subscribers on PEG channels, and equipment which is in place or necessary in the future in order to produce and broadcast this programming. In some cities, programming is carried in standard definition (SD) format and in others it is carried in SD and high definition (HD) formats. As part of the Needs Ascertainment process, the existing equipment of local access channel operators is reviewed from technology and financial standpoints.

Then, reasonable projections need to be made as to what type of equipment will be necessary during the next 3, 5, 7 and 10-year periods. At this point, determinations are then made as to what equipment will be necessary and what replacement equipment will be necessary and the costs thereof in order to deliver programming broadcast with excellent signal quality. The projected equipment costs are then divided over what may be the number of months in the term of the new franchise and further divided by the number of cable subscribers in order to determine the average cost per month per Residential cable subscriber. These numbers should also take into account, that across the United States, the number of cable television subscribers is dropping. Under Federal Law, PEG fees cannot be used to pay for staffing in connection with video production. If this were to happen, the cable operator could seek an offset against franchise fees.

The monthly PEG fee is not a one-size-fits-all situation. It needs to be negotiated with the cable operator who may be resistant to agreeing to a certain level of monthly fee if it believes it may be problematic for its subscriber base. However, it should also be noted that, generally speaking, cable operators significantly raise their rates each year and the amount of the PEG fee is a de minimis amount on those bills. That being said, the specific requirements of each jurisdiction need to be taken into account. There is no general rule as to what would be a reasonable PEG fee each month. With respect to Comcast, the range of their PEG fees often varies between different parts of the country as do the financial situations of each jurisdiction. Where there is a customer base of 5,000-8,000, the PEG fee is higher per month than where a similar equipment cost is spread out over a customer base of 50,000-100,000 or more.

In Washington, there are variations between a PEG fee each month to \$0.25, \$0.35, \$0.41 and much more each month. The Vancouver and Clark County Washington, Comcast franchises have had a \$1.00 per month, per subscriber PEG Fee for decades. Our understanding is that there is another jurisdiction in Washington (which cannot be disclosed in this Report) where the Comcast franchise will be finalized early next year, and the PEG fee there might even be 1% of gross revenues each month (so for instance, if the average cable television bill were \$100 per month, the PEG fee would then be \$1 per residential subscriber per month). The bottom line is to negotiate a PEG Fee that will meet the needs demonstrated. If a jurisdiction seeks an unreasonable PEG fee, then at some point the cable operator may be willing to go into the Formal Renewal Process under Federal Law which is tantamount to litigation and extremely expensive and time consuming.

Against this backdrop, River Oaks and its Team have done a detailed equipment analysis and developed spreadsheets demonstrating the supported needs of the City for PEG capital equipment. If the City receives PEG capital fees from other jurisdictions, those need to be taken into account as well, to the extent they can be quantified, along with existing balances in the PEG accounts of the City.

REPORT EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF BREMERTON CABLE TELEVISION, INTERNET, AND BROADBAND-RELATED RESIDENTIAL SUBSCRIBER/NON-SUBSCRIBER SURVEY MARKUP

THE CITY OF BREMERTON CABLE TV/INTERNET/BROADBAND RESIDENTIAL ONLINE SURVEY 2022

Q1. Do you live within the City of Bremerton limits?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	100.00%	433
No	0.00%	0
Neither	0.00%	0
Answered		433

Q2. Does your household currently subscribe to Comcast cable television?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes, I subscribe to Comcast cable television	37%	162
No	63%	271
Answered		433

Q3. Have you ever subscribed to Comcast cable television service in Bremerton?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	45%	121
No	55%	150
Answered		271

For Non-Comcast Cable Subscribers

Q4. For what reasons have you never subscribed to Comcast cable television in Bremerton? (Mark all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
Watch streaming services	62%	93
Cost	55%	82
Don't want cable TV	49%	73
Unfavorable view of Comcast	29%	44
Don't watch TV	17%	25
Poor content/Nothing to watch	15%	23
Watch over-the-air broadcast TV	14%	21
Subscribe to another Cable provider	6%	9
Not available (please indicate your Street, Road or Neighborhood in "Other" below)	5%	7
Subscribe to Satellite television	3%	5
Other (please describe)	12%	18
Answered		150

Not Available

- Fern Lane W (2)
- Southern Corner of Kitsap Lake
- W State Hwy 16 Bremerton 98312
- Lost Creek Lane northwest 98312
- Can't get comcast where I live
- Lake Drive

Other

- Comcast is a boil on the rear end of society
- Comcast already charges too much for the internet we get from them, and because they have a monopoly in the area they can. We need more choices in providers. Before moving here from Port Orchard, Wave used to charge us \$56 per month for 500 mbps I now pay \$83 for 400 mbps.
- Comcast has terrible customer service sales staff is rude and high pressure.
- Only use internet and internet streaming services. I live in the 21st century. Cable TV should die.
- Only wanted Infinity Internet
- We had bad experiences with Comcast in other cities. We use CenturyLink in Bremerton.
- Too costly for what's offered/NO CANADIAN CHANNELS!
- Bundles with things I don't want
- Utilities should be publicly owned
- I want fiber internet not cable tv
- Only wanted to subscribe to Comcast internet

Q5. Why did you stop subscribing to Comcast cable television service? (Mark all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
Cost	78%	94
Watch streaming services instead	47%	57
Service issues	26%	32
Don't want cable TV	21%	26
Billing issues/problems	18%	22
Watch over-the-air broadcast TV	11%	13
Change to satellite provider	10%	12
Change to another Cable provider	8%	10
Don't watch TV anymore	7%	9
Programming issues	7%	8
Moved, not available (please indicate your Street, Road or Neighborhood in "Other" below)	2%	3
Other (please describe)	16%	19
Answered		121

Not Available

- Ridgeway Drive

Other

- Bad reception and Comcast would not replace old lines telling us it was our TV, got Dish Network and problem solved
- CenturyLink Fiber
- Comcast is trash.
- Comcast's stance on net neutrality
- Crappy slow internet and complete lack of help or empathy from Comcast
- Deceptive pricing and billing.
- Dissatisfied with most content available either because of subject, political view or cost.
- Finally got another option
- Have home internet through T-Mobile
- Horrible customer service.
- Needed DirecTV to watch out of town football games
- Not happy with product or service
- Not reliable. Terrible customer service.
- Now have fiber from CenturyLink
- Paid too much, for so many channels, but nothing I wanted to watch.
- Unreliable for telework
- We now have Centurylink fiber and it is far better in service and customer support.
- We should be able to choose what channels we want to pay for. I absolutely hate, having to accept the channel packages from cable providers

For Comcast Cable Subscribers

Q6. How long have you subscribed to Comcast cable service in the City? (Years)

Answered 150

Range: Half a year - 30 years

Mode: 20 years

Average: 10.9 years

Q7. Which of the following levels of Comcast cable television service do you currently subscribe to?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Comcast Limited Basic TV Service	29%	47
Xfinity Digital Starter TV Service	23%	37
Xfinity Digital Preferred TV or higher tier of service	49%	80
Premium Channels (HBO, Showtime, etc.)	17%	28
Other (Describe)	6%	9
Answered		162

- Also have Xfinity internet and t.v.
- Free connectivity
- Xfinity with a little bit of everything
- I don't know those phrases.
- Also have High speed internet
- Also have Internet mobile
- Had to purchase extra download when the FCC permitted companies to charge more.
- Also have High speed internet
- Homeowner association package

Q8. How much is your total monthly Comcast bill on average, including all services, taxes and fees?

Answered 157

Range: \$35 - \$300

Average: \$181.87

Q9. Overall, how would you describe your level of satisfaction with your current Comcast cable television service?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Very Satisfied	7%	12
Satisfied	35%	57
Dissatisfied	42%	67
Very Dissatisfied	16%	25
Answered		161

Q10. If you indicated anything less than Very Satisfied or Satisfied, is there anything Comcast could do better to make you consider an improved level of satisfaction with its cable television services?

Answered 91

See Attachment A.1 at end of the Survey Markup for details

Customer Service and Cable Television Characteristics

Q11. How satisfied have you been with each of the following characteristics of your cable television service during the last twelve months?

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Don't Know/Not Applicable
The picture quality	23%	58%	11%	3%	6%
The sound level consistency	16%	53%	22%	4%	6%
The reliability of your cable television service	12%	51%	24%	11%	3%
Your ability to get through to Comcast on the phone	6%	28%	22%	23%	20%
Location of the cable company office	8%	36%	25%	13%	19%
Hours the cable company office is open	4%	49%	14%	4%	29%
Answered					158

Service/Installation Calls

Q12. Has your household had an on-site service or an in-home installation in the last twelve months?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	24%	38
No	76%	118
Answered		156

Q13. You indicated that you had an on-site service call or an in-home installation in the last twelve months, please indicate a rating of Very Satisfied, Satisfied, Dissatisfied or Very Dissatisfied for the following issues. (N=36)

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Don't Know
The available times for installation or service	19%	47%	28%	6%	28%	0%
The arrival time of the service technician	22%	61%	17%	0%	17%	0%
The ability of the technician to complete your request during their first visit	19%	42%	25%	14%	25%	0%

Communications

Q14. In the last twelve months, have you had occasion to call, email, or chat with Comcast?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	67%	103
No	33%	51
Answered		154

Q15. If Yes, for what reason(s) did you call, email or chat with Comcast? (Mark all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
Cable outage/loss of signal	59%	57
Billing questions/complaints	44%	43
To change type of service subscribed to (change tier/package)	34%	33
Signal quality problems (picture, sound)	30%	29
Problem with digital set-top box	22%	21
Problem with installation	8%	8
Request additional programming (channel or program)	4%	4
Order Pay-Per-View event	2%	2
Don't know/Don't remember	6%	6
Other (please specify)	12%	12
Answered		97

- Camera always disconnect
- Couldn't get wifi signal or TV to turn on
- Channel service did not work
- Internet issues
- Under-educated employees.
- Upgraded modem
- Modem for internet not working
- Check on promotions for cheaper service
- New modem disconnected my alarm system. And then my phone
- To get a dvr
- They seem to be doing maintenance on the INTERNET system late at night/early morning. I am busy most every night/early morning working on preparation of study subjects and it is very difficult when the speed slows to worse than the old DIAL-UP internet service was.
- Internet issues

Q16. If your call, email or chat with Comcast was to report a problem or request service, how long after your contact did Comcast begin working on the problem or service request?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Same day reported	43%	40
Next business day	20%	19
Days later	25%	23
A week later	3%	3
A month later	0%	0
The problem or service request was never worked on	9%	8
Answered		93

Cable Signal Outages.

Q17. During the last twelve months have you ever lost your entire cable signal (all channels) for a period of 15 minutes or more when you still had electricity?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	58%	87
No	42%	63
Answered		150

Q18. If Yes, can you estimate how many times in the last twelve months you've lost your entire cable signal for a period of 15 minutes or more?

Answered 80

Range: one time to 60 or more

Average: 5 times

Mode: 2 times

Q19. How satisfied were you with the length of time it took Comcast to restore your cable service?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Very Satisfied	5%	4
Satisfied	51%	43
Dissatisfied	34%	29
Very Dissatisfied	11%	9
Answered		85

Technical Difficulties

Q20. Has your household had any other technical difficulties with your cable service (i.e., picture quality, audio problems or overall reception)?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	37%	54
No	63%	93
Answered		147

Q21. If Yes, please explain and note specific channels:

Answered 46

- No signal
- Had a difficult time receiving signals. turns out our cable box was bad.
- Multiple channels freezing and blurry
- Disney XD. Picture will stall and audio is glitchy
- Slow and not connecting.
- Sound lag from picture time on all stations watched
- While watching movies the sound would go out for periods of time, sometimes it would just kick us out of the movie all together.
- Froze, scrambled
- Some of my HBO channels don't come in. Or I get some message like "ONE MOMENT PLEASE; THIS CHANNEL SHOULD BE AVAILABLE SHORTLY, but still nothing happens
- Sound, reception, wifi-streaming, internet
- Garbled audio and huge variations of volume.
- The weak signal line/tower connection
- Overall pixelation at times and sound level variations on all channels as well.
- They told me to unplug cable box. Which is behind my entertainment center. I had to move everything off it to move the center to unplug it
- For a few months, it seemed they were slowing down or stifling our service toward the end of the month. (I am on a basic package as I only use wifi and not the cable tv) After I noticed this seemed to be happening only at the end of the month, I complained several months in a row and told them to turn my signal back up. It got better.
- CNN
- Fox News
- Cable signal was partial. There was "some" video signal and "some" audio. They were indecipherable on every channel and lasted for 2 hours
- Poor picture quality, poor sound quality, and slow internet.
- Digital break up and picture freeze
- Signal is not steady.
- Audio routinely drops out for seconds at a time. Video locks up for several seconds on a regular basis.
- Unsteady signal at times
- Don't remember specifics
- Freezing up
- Channels are sometimes fuzzy
- Static, intermittent outages, signal glitching.
- DVR malfunctions
- Cable has stopped working on occasion
- Choppy frozen
- Some programs go in and out
- Very pixelated and pauses on live tv
- Problem
- We've had numerous times when cable would just stop, often in winter during a big rain storm,
- A shorter than 15 minute loss of service five or six times.
- Kong channel comes in with lag and digital blocks
- Sound would go in and out repeatedly
- DVD issues
- Loss of internet, slow internet, picture quality, sound quality.
- Gets pixelated
- Random channels.
- Comcast shuts down their whole system
- It seems like that the voices don't always match the person's mouth/lip movement.

Internet-related

- Internet always goes out
- Speed is so slow
- Internet drops.

Q22. Please indicate how often you have had technical difficulties with your cable service:

Answer Choices	Responses	
Constantly	7%	4
Every few days	11%	6
A few times a month	52%	28
Rarely	24%	13
Don't know/Don't remember	6%	3
Answered		54

Communications

Q23. The next few questions are about your satisfaction level with how well Comcast communicates with you. Overall, how satisfied are you with the following aspects of communication provided by Comcast? (N=143)

Communication Characteristics	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Don't Know
The accuracy and understanding of your monthly cable bill	8%	49%	29%	10%	5%
The ability of Comcast's customer service representative to explain and address billing questions/complaints	6%	37%	26%	11%	20%
The ability of Comcast to inform YOU regarding programming changes	3%	35%	32%	11%	19%
The ability of Comcast to inform YOU regarding rate changes	2%	27%	35%	23%	13%
The ability to get through to customer service on Comcast's website or online	5%	32%	30%	18%	16%
The ease of use of the automated telephone menu options when calling Comcast	4%	23%	34%	21%	18%
Answered					143

Local Community Programming (also known as Government, Educational and Public Access Programming)

Q24. Comcast currently sets aside a channel to be used by the organizations and people within Bremerton to produce community programming. This channel, Bremerton Kitsap Access Television (BKAT) on Comcast Channel 12/1091, is currently used by government, educational and public access producers.

Are you aware of the BKAT channel (Comcast Channel 12/1091)?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	63%	90
No	37%	52
Answered		142

Q25. How often do you watch local government, educational and community programming that appears on BKAT - Programming includes: live meeting coverage, live Bremerton High School Sports and activities, hearings, community programming, and shows like: Art Zone with Nancy Guppy, Energize Your Body with Anna, The Road Ahead and Inside Bremerton?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Daily	1%	1
Weekly	16%	14
Monthly	18%	16
Once or Twice a Year	39%	35
Never	26%	23
Answered		89

Q26. Consider the programming you've seen on the BKAT Channel. Please rate the following areas on a scale of Excellent, Good, Fair or Poor.

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
BKAT's Picture Quality	7%	23%	30%	7%	33%
BKAT's Sound Quality	8%	23%	31%	6%	31%
Educational Value of BKAT's programming	12%	25%	24%	2%	38%
Informational Value of BKAT's programming	13%	30%	19%	3%	35%
Answered					86

Q27. How do you watch local community programming?

Answer Choices	Responses	
On Cable TV	55%	46
Online	19%	16
Both	26%	22
Answered		84

Q28. What kind of local community programming would you like to see more of on the local BKAT channel? (Mark all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
Community News	62%	48
Public Safety Information	49%	38
Government Meetings	49%	38
Public/Community Events & Activities	47%	36
Local Historical Programming	45%	35
Special Events Coverage	44%	34
Local Arts Programs	34%	26
K-12 School Events & Activities	32%	25
Local Public Access Programming	32%	25
Local Senior Citizens Programs	31%	24
Higher Education Programs	29%	22
Health/Wellness Programs	29%	22
Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Programming	29%	22
Local Sports	26%	20
Local Business Programming	23%	18
Minority and Ethnic-focused Programs	18%	14
Foreign Language Programs	10%	8
Other (Please explain)	13%	10
Answered		77

- Local plays and performances
- Local News
- Throwback shows from the BKAT archives
- If it's a community channel they all apply
- Nothing. If anything, the City should reduce its support of this content.
- NONE, Why must I pay for something I never use?
- Local crime news, include all of Kitsap county, at least
- Where can I find the information about times of certain programs?
- BKAT does a poor job of listing what programing is available. You can't tell by looking at the menu. Need to access the site.
- Factual and truthful information relating to the Pandemic and the stolen Election

Q29. Regarding local community programming on the BKAT channel, please rate the importance of the following areas on a scale of Very Important, Important, Somewhat Important or Not at all Important.

	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not at all Important	Don't Know
Having detailed descriptions of local community programming on the electronic program guide/menu	18%	37%	16%	8%	20%
Having local community channels available to all cable subscribers	36%	31%	11%	7%	15%
Having a portion of your cable bill continue to support local community programming on the BKAT channel.	17%	27%	19%	22%	16%
Having local community programming available "On Demand" on the cable system.	18%	28%	13%	16%	25%
Having local community programming available in languages other than English.	14%	26%	17%	20%	24%
Answered					132

Broadband and Internet Access Characteristics

Q30. Which of the following broadband (high-speed Internet) services do you subscribe to at home? The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) currently defines broadband as at least 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload.

Answer Choices	Responses		<u>Comcast</u> <u>Subscribers</u>	
Xfinity (Comcast) high-speed Internet service	72%	281	96%	130
I don't have high-speed Internet	2%	8	1%	1
I don't have home Internet services	2%	7	1%	1
Another high-speed Internet provider (please indicate your provider in the block below).	24%	94	3%	4
Answered		390		136
				16% no response
	Responses			
- Astound/Wave		16		
- CenturyLink		57		
- Gigabit Fiber		1		
- I use North Olympic Peninsula Data Center as my ISP so I don't have to deal with CenturyLink		1		
- IFiber		1		
- Kitsap Public Utility District Fiber		2		
- Starlink		2		
- T mobile		9		
- Unkown		2		
- Verizon		3		
		94		

Q31. Please indicate below why you don't have home Internet services. (Mark all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
I use my mobile data plan for home Internet	29%	2
Too expensive	57%	4
Concerned about safety/privacy	14%	1
None of the above (see additional question below)	14%	1
Answered		7

Q32. If You indicated that you "don't have equipment or device", please indicate, Why not?

Answered 0

Q33. If You indicated "None of the Above", please specify:

Answered 0

Q34. Please indicate below why you don't have high-speed Internet at home. (Mark all that apply)

Answer Choices	Responses	
I don't have equipment/device (see additional question below)	11%	1
Too expensive	67%	6
Unavailable in my area (please indicate neighborhood, street, or area):	22%	2
None of the above (see additional question below)	11%	1
Answered		9

Unavailable

- Fern Lane
- Wildcat Lake area

Q35. If You indicated that you don't have equipment or device, please indicate, Why not?

Answered 1

- Don't need it

Q36. If You indicated "None of the Above", please specify:

Answered 1

- I have a grandfathered old option from Comcast that's slow "economy internet connectivity"

Q37. How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your home Internet services?

Internet Characteristics	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
Reliability of your home Internet services	28%	36%	24%	12%	0.3%
Speed of home Internet services	24%	36%	28%	12%	0.3%
Affordability of your home Internet services	14%	16%	29%	40%	0.8%

Answered 383

Q38. Do you prefer to lease or own your home modem/router?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Lease	26%	101
Own	63%	243
Don't Know	10%	39

Answered 383

Q39. Do you believe your computer/similar devices are properly protected through your home Internet Service Provider?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	29%	111
No	32%	120
Don't Know	39%	149

Answered 380

Internet Access Outside the Home

Q40. Do you access the Internet in places outside the home?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	80%	312
No	20%	76

Answered 388

Q41. If Yes, where?

Answered 283

See Attachment A.1 at end of the Survey Markup for details

Q42. What device(s) do you use to access the Internet outside the home?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Smartphone	96%	296
Tablet	32%	98
Laptop	56%	172
Public Computer	6%	19
Other (please specify)	7%	20

Answered 309

Work computer/desktop (13)
Car
Game system, ebook reader, portable projector
Gaming console system (2)
Max Health Center Bremerton
NMCI
Wifi hotspot device

Q43. What do you mostly use the Internet for? Check off (✓) the top 5 uses.

Answer Choices	Responses	
Email	89%	346
Video Streaming	64%	248
Banking/Investing	61%	237
Music	53%	204
Videoconferencing (e.g., Zoom, Teams, etc.)	48%	186
Playing Games	44%	172
Buying or Selling products	43%	165
Research	41%	160
Telecommuting/teleworking	37%	143
Online Books/Reading	28%	107
Podcast/Talk Radio	26%	102
Online Education/Distance Learning	25%	96
Monitoring functions (security, energy)	20%	78
Wellness/Online Health/Telehealth	19%	72
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)	4%	15
Business	2%	6
News	2%	6
All of the above/Everything	0.8%	3
Watch TV	0.5%	2
Other (please specify)	4%	17
Answered		388

- Generally looking at things
- Home alarm system.
- Pleasure
- Bill payment
- Browsing the internet and texting
- Chatting
- Engineering Software mostly use online licenses.
- Gambling
- Hosted services like Microsoft 365
- Music and Podcasts (they're basically the same)
- Newspapers (online)
- None of your business. Just give me the bandwidth and leave me alone.
- Porn
- Reading Media (newspapers, blogs, magazines)
- Religious services, independent news.
- VOIP calls and texting with family and friends, paying bills, etc

Q44. Do you currently, or want to in the future, use the Internet to obtain information or services from the City of Bremerton?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes, currently use	64%	244
Yes, want to in the future	26%	98
No	11%	42
Answered		384

Q45. If Yes, what City services or information do you obtain now, or are interested in obtaining in the future?

Answered 245

See Attachment A.1 at end of the Survey Markup for details

Q46. How important to you are the following related to home Broadband/Internet Services?

Broadband/Internet Services	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not at all Important	Don't Know
Having home Broadband/Internet services for Telehealth and wellness services.	44%	27%	17%	8%	3%
Having home Broadband/Internet services for Distance learning/virtual learning for you and/or your household	44%	21%	19%	11%	4%
Having home Broadband/Internet services for Work from home, and/or run a home-based business	60%	13%	10%	13%	4%
Having home Broadband/Internet services for Access to government services	46%	31%	18%	3%	2%
Having an affordable home Broadband/Internet service	91%	6%	2%	0%	0.8%
Having a reliable home Broadband/Internet service	94%	5%	0.5%	0%	0.8%
Having access to home Broadband/Internet services	92%	6%	0.8%	0%	1%
Having a choice of your home Internet provider	78%	14%	5%	2%	0.8%
The speed of a home Broadband/Internet service	83%	13%	3%	0%	0.8%
Answered					380

Q47. What is a reasonable cost to pay for home Internet, per month?

Answered 363

Range: \$5 - \$160

Mode: \$50

Average: \$56.25^a

Four residents said it should be free

^a The middle of the range that residents provided was used to calculate an average.

Many residents provided ranges of costs and comments. N=85

\$ 50-70 per month.
\$10 per 100 mbps, 3 up. \$85 for Gig speeds
\$100 -175 depending on level of service offered. More for unlimited data of course.
\$100 for gigabit service. \$60 for 250-350 mbps
\$100, everybody needs internet.. be competitive, focus on adding value to your services and that will drive cost down for the consumer.
\$20-\$35
\$20-40
\$20-80 depending on speed
\$25 - \$50
\$25 to \$50
\$25-\$35/month
\$25-\$40
\$25-\$50
\$25-\$50 depending on speed and GB limit
\$25-\$50 per month
\$25/mth to \$50/mth
\$30-\$40
\$30-50
\$30-50
\$35 - \$45
\$40 to \$60
\$40-45
\$40-50
\$40-60. Depending on the speed
\$45-\$55
\$45-75
\$50 - \$80 monthly for highest speed
\$50-\$60
\$50-\$60
\$50-\$60
\$50-\$75 depending on speeds
\$50-\$75 or less for low income
\$50., not more than \$75. including fees and taxes
\$50.00 to \$60.00
\$50-65
\$65-\$75 a month for internet around 600mbps with no data thresholds.
\$70-\$90
30-50 dollars per month for low income
40-60
50 to 60
50 to 75

50.00 for regular residential use. 100.00 to 150.00 for working from home and distance learning.

50-60

50-75.00

50-80

50-85

50-85 dollars.

50-90 dollars per month

60 dollars a month for broadband, 100 a month for fiber

60-70 dollars

A price cheaper than streaming services charge

A reasonable price if data wasn't capped

Anything less than \$100 which is what StarLink costs and it is an unlimited Rocketship. That should be the high point. Any service that doesn't offer the same should be a percentage base lower per capability.

Depends on the service.

Depends on the speed. I'm waiting for Verizon 5G to get away from Comcast.

Depends on the speed. \$30 - \$90

For 1 Gig speed, I'd love to see prices around \$50-75, at the most

For high-speed internet, \$40 plus fees - FIXED! Not based on other things like bundled services, paperless billing, etc. I sometimes get a small discount but then it ends. I am a household of 1, so it's always interesting how all of a sudden my bill increases by \$10 or more.

For internet alone, it should be about \$50-80

Depends on reliable service. 100\$ a month for 1 Gig or higher fiber optic

I cannot afford any cost. Extremely low income.

I currently pay 80 dollars a month

I feel like \$150 for fast internet, cable more than basic + hbo, \$150 feels reasonable. We pay about \$220 and are contemplating eliminating cable to reduce the bill.

I pay \$55/month. This should be a public good and be available to people who cannot afford it or don't have a home for free.

I'd be willing to pay a flat fee of \$50 for moderate speed broadband. I'd pay up to \$100 monthly for high speed broadband with basic cable TV channels.

internet only - \$50-75 per month

It depends on what is included and how fast it is. Fiber optic?

Less than current amount

Less than I pay now. I am packaged with Internet, telephone and cable TV. I am unsure what is a reasonable cost for each of the services when not bundled or bundled.

Like it was about three years ago: Below 90.00 dollars.

No more than 80, some can't afford even that. Times are hard, manageable cost needed t.v. phone internet services are always always a priority

Not \$260 for sure!

Not sure, but competition between providers will find that balance to cost/services.

Pay scale based on income.

Personally, I feel it should be tied to home value. But internet is vital for all people to use. I support gov. assistance for utilities, so \$100 with a "voucher" system for households of three making less than \$50,000/year

Reasonable is dictated by the market. We have only one choice. Therefore they have no reason to provide better services or better pricing.

Should be free to seniors

The cost of installation & maintenance. Profits should be minimal to the company. A monopoly is concerning. I frequently have slow internet at work & we can't get any other provider.

The definition of reasonable cost varies based on the service provided. I would pay more for premium service, i.e. Gig speed/fiber to my home has a greater value than cheap internet.

The price for me is based on my income

Well if we could get fiber in Bremerton, wasn't the cost for gig speeds like \$60-70? That's like the same price for Comcast 50mb or something. Really Comcast should be slashing their prices down to like \$25/month for 50mb

Whatever 3 hours of minimum wage comes out to.

Who cares when we don't have any say so anyway.

Who knows?

With Taxes=\$100.00

Demographics

Q48. Do you have?

Answer Choices	Responses	
A cell phone	80.31%	306
A landline phone	0.79%	3
Both	18.90%	72
Answered		381

Q49. Zip Code?

Answered 380
Skipped 53 12% Non Response Rate

Zip Codes	Response
98310	138
98311	25
98312	136
98334	1
98337	80

Q50. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Answer Choices	Responses
Some high school or less	0.3% 1
High school graduate	6% 24
Some college / Trade school	23% 86
Associate Degree / 2-year degree	17% 63
College / 4-year degree	32% 118
Postgraduate or professional degree	21% 79
Other (please specify)	0.8% 3
Answered	374
Skipped	59 14% Non Response Rate

- Military
- Some postgraduation
- 3 associates

Q51. Own or rent your home?

Answer Choices	Responses
Own	79% 292
Rent	20% 76
Other (please specify)	1% 3
Answered	371
Skipped	62 14% Non Response Rate

Couch surfing
Live with family
6th generation on the land

Q52. How old were you on your last birthday?

Answered 355
Skipped 78 18% Non Response Rate

Range: 22 years - 82 years old

Mode: 40

Average: 50 years old

<60 years = 69%

Q53. What is your gender?

Answer Choices	Responses
Female	54% 193
Male	45% 160
Other (please specify)	1% 5
Answered	358
Skipped	75 17% Non Response Rate

Nonbinary (2)
Fluid
Genderfluid (2)

Q54. Do you have children under age 18 in the home?

Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	33% 121
No	67% 250
Answered	371
Skipped	62 14% Non Response Rate

Q55. What is your Race/Ethnicity?

Answer Choices	Responses	
American Indian or Alaska Native (including: Canadian Inuit, Metis or First Nations)	1%	2
Asian or Asian American (including: Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, Filipino)	2%	5
Black or African American (including: Caribbean)	1%	3
Hispanic/Latino/a (including: Mexican, Central American, South American, Indigenous Mexican)	4%	14
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (including: Samoan, Tongan, Guamanian, Chamorro, Micronesian, Austronesian)	1%	4
White (including: Eastern and Western Europe, Slavic, Russian)	86%	296
Biracial/Multiracial/Mixed	4%	14
Other (please specify)	2%	8
Answered		346
Skipped		87

20% Non Response Rate

- American (3)
- Half Black and Half Filipino
- White Hispanic
- Unspecified
- Human
- You should have people be able to choose more than one option. There's different kinds of mixed. I'd like to ck: Native Island, white, Asian and non white Hispanic but I can't

Q56. What is your estimated annual household income?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Under \$25,000	9%	30
\$25,000 to less than \$35,000	7%	23
\$35,000 to less than \$50,000	11%	37
\$50,000 to less than \$75,000	18%	61
\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	21%	72
\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	22%	76
\$150,000 or more	13%	46
Answered		345
Skipped		88

20% Non Response Rate

Q57. What best describes your current employment?

Answer Choices	Responses	
Working full-time	55%	203
Working part-time	4%	16
Working and in School	3%	10
Full-time Student	0.8%	3
Seeking employment/Looking for work	0.3%	1
Retired	22%	80
Disabled/Unable to work	5%	18
Volunteering	0.5%	2
Self Employed	7%	24
Other (please specify)	2%	9
Answered		366
Skipped		67

15% Non Response Rate

- Homemaker 3)
- Stay at home parent (4)
- MILITARY
- An artist recovering from a long-term debilitating mental health crisis

Q58. How long have you lived in the City? (Years)

Answered	375	
Skipped	58	13% Non Response Rate

Range: Half a year to 79 years
Mode: 5 years
Average: 16.6 years

Q59. If you have any additional comments regarding Comcast cable service, Broadband or Internet access, please include them in the space provided below:

Answered	198
Skipped	235

See Attachment A.1 at end of the Survey Markup for details

EXHIBIT A.1

CITY OF BREMERTON CABLE TELEVISION, INTERNET, AND BROADBAND-RELATED RESIDENTIAL SUBSCRIBER/NON-SUBSCRIBER SURVEY OPEN CODED RESPONSES

Q10. If you indicated anything less than Very Satisfied or Satisfied, is there anything Comcast could do better to make you consider an improved level of

Answered 91

- Comcast prices are nuts and they don't provide much. I can get my bill lower if I call and pretend I'm going to cancel every year but that's pretty tedious.
- To expensive for the little bit of cable. You get you get tons of channels that you don't like or watch. To get the good channels you have to pay more. Internet is so freaking slow and expensive.
- Over-priced, always problems with connection's.
- Improve the pricing and the speed. We pay so much for such crappy speed.
- Lower price, make deductions when outages occur
- I have Limited Cable package with unlimited Internet so we can watch streaming TV channels and have decent upload/download internet speeds. The cost is ridiculous but there are really no viable other options, so I stick with Comcast.
- Improve internet service reliability. I experience constant (nearly daily) glitches in connectivity, and frequent error messages ('no connection found', etc.).
- More affordable
- Yes, lower your charges. It's a rip-off
- Better Wi-Fi signal for TV's
- Lower prices of internet and cable. It is too expensive
- Having more issues in the last year with internet. More issues with cable freezing and the costs just seem to rise each year with no new benefits. We are super limited on what's available to us and so it's something we just have to suck up as we work and school from home now.
- Let me cancel Fox News
- They lied!! They have a program for households that qualify to have an affordable bill. For example if your kid gets free or reduced lunch you qualify for a \$20 a month bill. When you find out how basic it is like it's the slowest speed or internet that is weak, you will ask for a better package. They never acknowledge the \$20 and by the time you're done with the add-ons it comes to 130, but why am I paying \$260? Why doesn't it start out good, but not, it's a fraud.
- Very expensive and spotty WiFi service
- Our internet goes out often & it's not very fast
- Better whole house Wi-Fi coverage options without such high fees and only 1 user friendly app instead of 2 that are not user friendly
- Better price. Get rid of rental fees for boxes and modems
- Improve the music section. More "how-to" channels (i.e. - cooking, physical fitness, etc.) Less outrageous monthly fee increases.
- Better uninterrupted service.
- Lower the prices and make sure I do not lose Wi-Fi and sound several times a month.
- Cost and stronger Wi-Fi connection to my home.
- Price needs to drop.
- Does not compensate with outages
- I only wanted internet, but Comcast only gives internet with a cable subscription. Additionally after around 10 pm each evening, the internet signal is minimal and I frequently have to switch to my cell phone's hot spot to finish my online activities.

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Cable Television, Internet and Broadband
Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber
Survey Open Coded Responses

-Specifically:

1. Offer Wi-Fi ONLY as a viable and competitively priced option
 2. Not stifle/slow down internet speed at the end of the month for bargain to moderate packages.
 3. Operate NOT as a monopoly! (Why are they not considered a monopoly when it is our only real choice?)
 4. Help low income people retain access to internet even after pandemic fully subsides (this would not impact me but it seems awful when I see a lot of my elderly, vulnerable, on the fringe friends/neighbors struggle with this.)
- Lower prices.
 - Customer Service is not good. Have had consistent and ongoing outages with both internet and tv services . When it is working as is it should, its fine but very frustrating when services you are paying for and relying on for school work and entertainment go offline several times a month
 - Service is extremely expensive! Cable tv and internet should not be \$200 a month.
 - I am paying more for less, the prices are almost double what they were it makes me not want to have cable or internet at all.
 - I only want internet. In Seattle, I can get internet service with Webpass for 70/month. I never watch cable, and if I do it is on Hulu. I pay 170 with Comcast/ Xfinity. I want the option not to have cable.
 - Lower their prices, end their near monopoly on the cable market
 - Provide consistent service. A couple times a year, I have troubles. Ranging from needing equipment replaced, to slow internet, to poor picture quality. I have had technicians out three times in the last 12 months plus too many phone calls to count, plus several trips to the Xfinity store in Silverdale.
 - Quality of internet, customer service support
 - Their rates are too high.
 - Offer better rates for seniors
 - Give a lifetime disabled military veterans discount on the bill.
Not just a ONE TIME discount.
 - Allow subscribers to pick their own channels, or opt out of receiving and paying for channels we don't want. I don't want to watch or pay for the multiple religious and shopping channels.
 - Unreliable Wi-Fi signal. Unsatisfactory customer service. Price is not commensurate with the services provided.
 - Better pricing, consistent internet bandwidth
 - The cost is so high.
 - It's expensive. I am forced into a very high cable plan that we do not use in order to have decent internet speeds. Internet only at reasonable speeds is not an option with them. You are forced to "bundle"
 - Reasonable pricing. I pay twice as much now and receive half the services as a decade ago. Technology should get less expensive as it advances, not quadruple in cost.
 - The cost is getting too high for what you get.
 - Bring down their prices. My bill was about \$50 over the price online. Most of that was "fees and taxes". The online pricing is misleading.
 - Lower the prices. It's getting close to not being worth it anymore.

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Cable Television, Internet and Broadband
Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber
Survey Open Coded Responses

- Tired of having no other cheaper options for low income. This f***ing monopoly has got to stop. How in the hell can people in the same county be charged so differently. Price hikes are constantly on going and I'm tired of prices going up and not even having HBO etc. It F***ing ridiculous. They are the AT&T of cable.
- Cable is frequently scratchy for lack of a better word. Frequently loose internet speeds even though I pay the higher cost. Customer service is difficult to speak to a person.
- 80 bucks for a land line I need to work. Pp Lu's cable too expensive
- Better range of packages they should offer for cable/internet. Either way you go, the cheapest is \$80 and the next level is \$160. The price is ridiculous
- Lower cost of service, broadband only options
- I would like to see a pay by channels concept used. I only watch two channels and have to pay 300.00 a month
- Honestly, I just want a different provider and I wish I could switch from Comcast. There is literally nothing they could do to make me want to ever use their service again. The internet and tv service sucks, and it has sucked since the beginning of the company.
- My signal is garbage and they don't seem to care or fix it
- Lower their prices
- We should have options...but when you marry up with multimillion dollar corporations we lose options or choice...so we are forced into Comcast
- Run Fiber to the neighborhoods of Bremerton as Wave already ran fiber to where they support and they are cheaper and support faster internet. Only reason I don't have Wave is cause they don't support off this side of the base
- They are way too expensive
- Lower prices
- Cheaper more competition
- Yes, reduce the prices.
- Lower cost
- They could take advantage of the fiber optic cable that is 20 yards from my house
- More reliable phone customer service. The last change I requested took three calls before someone actually took the action promised. Easier online access to make changes would be very helpful. Cost for service is not a great value.
- Not getting value for money.
- Service freezes and picture fades.
- Dealing with Comcast is horrible. Getting through to talk with someone is the worst, then when you have an issue and it doesn't get resolved, every time you call back you get a different answer. I have had to call them 7 times this month for the same issue and get different answers. The last straw was after I called for days, they tell me I have to go to the store itself. So I drive 20 min. to the store and they tell me that they cannot help me. I am so done with Comcast, but unfortunately we have no choice other than Dish TV and I don't want to deal with that. We need another option for cable services. There is not enough space to write down all the problems I have had with them. Something needs to be done.
- Give service as I have paid for. Our programming has a lot of tiling issues. Internet is slow to nothing. Even have many periods of no service.
- Costs are too high and internet speed is slow
- Cheaper prices, more reliable services, better customer service
- Price

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Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber
Survey Open Coded Responses

- I have to get a preferred plan with premium just to get the 3 channels I watch on a regular basis. Robbery!
- We don't subscribe to TV through Comcast. Just their Internet service. It's just too expensive for the speed we get and when you have two people working from home 100% of the time... it's just insane that prices aren't lower or the speeds aren't higher.
- Basic cable started out at under \$20.00 per month. I now get the same service for over \$50.00 per month. Basic is \$25.00 per month. The largest increase is for "Broadcast Service Fees" at \$22.00 per month.. Seems awfully high for the same programs. I am considering dropping the service altogether.
- Cost is way too high
- Lower their prices!!!!
- Stop raising prices. I have to call every year to renegotiate our contract. Also, make High speed internet affordable, without having to subscribe to tv service I don't use.
- Lower the price
- Charge less.
- Yes have more free Channels
- Make channels choose able by the customer. Not all stations watched. Way too expensive. Considering cancelling and going to streaming.
- Cost, Forced to bundle Sports with Entertainment package, Can't customize programming, Preference to new customers vs. long established customers, no senior discount.
- Service is too expensive for what I receive. I rarely actually watch comcast TV but rather I use several streaming services. I want fast internet and have to pay for cable TV to get decent internet service.
- Specifically:
 1. Drop prices.
 2. They have argued for years that the homeowner installed the cable drop to my house, which is a dangerous hacked together bit of wood.
 3. We have unpredictable outages.
- Internet sucks, cost sucks. You have fiber internet from KPUD but the extra cost to hook to it sucks. I want the fiber optical, but I just can't drop 2,000 to run it to my house.
- Lessen the amount of interruptions to service through the day.
- Stronger signal , weak Wi-Fi reboot modem and towers
- They could provide better customer service and stop outages
- They have a monopoly and therefore price gouge. I have seen City's that have two providers and the cost for service is much lower.
- Wi-Fi sometimes has poor connection and loses signal throughout the day. Anything more than Basic cable is too expensive. Would really rather have fiber internet and no cable at all.
- The costs are way too high and my monthly bill is different every time

Q40. Internet Access Outside the Home

Do you access the Internet in places outside the home?

Q41. If Yes, where?

Answered 283

- About 50 feet from my router/Wi-Fi.
- All over the place... Is that what u mean? That can't be what u are asking. Do u mean do I access at the library or Starbucks?
- Anywhere (8)
- At hotels, restaurants, while traveling etc.
- At the park.
- At work (5)
- At work and in the ferry
- At work and my car
- At work, at my hair dressers salon, at my friend's houses.
- At work, at restaurants, at school
- At work, out and about
- At work, when traveling, at coffee shops, etc.
- AT&T cell phone and cell phone hotspot
- Back yard
- Bangor Naval Base
- Bars/restaurants/cafes with Wi-Fi
- Boat
- Bremerton Transportation Center. Very poor service there.
- Business in Bremerton
- Businesses
- Businesses, friends, etc. having Wi-Fi.
- Cafes
- Cafes, library
- Cafes/restaurants, airports, library.
- Car
- Cell phone (27)
- Cell phone and work. (2)
- Cell phone provider. WiFi at local shops. Work. Friends homes.
- Cell Phone Xfinity Mobile, Xfinity Hotspots
- Cell phone/mobile internet; employer internet at work
- Church and phone
- Coffee shop, library, car repair shop, bank, school, senior living complex, ferry station
- Coffee shops (4)
- Coffee shops, library
- Coffee shops, my workplace in Seattle
- Community and office locations
- Data on cell phone

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Survey Open Coded Responses

- Different cafes to do work, and in Seattle while I'm in school.
- Doctors office, meeting places, Starbucks, ymca
- Dr office
- During commute/traveling on transit
- During the work day, and in my leisure time
- Everywhere (27)
- Everywhere I go. Either thru my cellphone or Wi-Fi
- Everywhere my phone goes
- Everywhere on my iPhone.
- Everywhere on my phone or laptop and tablet
- everywhere there is a cell phone signal
- Everywhere using my phone
- Everywhere. I have a smartphone.
- Everywhere. Various Wi-Fi hotspots with VPN, cell phone hotspot
- Everywhere... Cellular and Wi-Fi...
- Everywhere—via phone
- Ferry and anywhere my mobile device has connection.
- Free Wi-Fi on my phone when provided.
- Friends, family, restaurants, coffee shops
- I have T-Mobile coverage area
- I travel for work, so I use VPNs and access points provided by my employer.
- I use my Verizon Wireless unlimited data plan on my phone for internet use when not at home.
- In the car where ever I'm at.
- In the community
- In the yard with home service or on my ph9ne when not home.
- Kitsap Regional Library (2)
- Library (4)
- Library or my Verizon hot spot
- Library virtually all the time
- library, coffee shops
- Library, coffee shops and restaurants
- Library, fast food chains, coffee shops
- library, friends' homes, businesses, churches
- Library, Public School, Doctors Office
- Library, Senior Center
- Library, work, cell phone
- Malls and parks
- Mobile - vehicle
- Mobile phone (5)
- Most motels offer Wi-Fi. My smart phone connects me to the internet.
- Multiple places in town
- My car
- My phone,
- My work
- Office (2)
- Office, coffee shops, library

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Survey Open Coded Responses

- Olympic college (2)
- On a mobile internet connection either with my phone or laptop
- On the property, on the road, around town
- On the road, and in restaurants/bars.
- Oregon and Pennsylvania
- Other people's homes, and sometimes password-protected Wi-Fi networks at businesses.
- Out building. Separate Garage.
- Outside my building and around town
- Phone and public Wi-Fi
- Phone, school
- Place of work (Port Orchard)
- Public
- Public places, schools etc.
- Public transport
- Public Wi-Fi where possible

Cell Phone

- Restaurant and park areas when available
- Restaurants, coffee shops, retail businesses, houses of friends and family.
- Restaurants, friends' homes, traveling locally and long distance, hotels
- Restaurants, stores (2)
- Satellite backup since comcast/xfinity sucks so bad
- Smartphone or public Wi-Fi.
- Starbucks
- Starbucks and my cell phone's hot spot.
- Starbucks WiFi, mobile hotspot on my phone
- Starbucks, Restaurants, etc.
- Starbucks, the car, parks,
- Stores,
- Stores, Restaurants
- The yard and garage
- Throughout the county, really. Mostly residence, shopping, and Pendergast Bank Park.
- TMCA
- T-Mobile, Wi-Fi at work
- Travel to available hot spot, coffee shops, etc., work
- Traveling (3)
- Using my cell phone or work Wi-Fi
- Various hotspots via Xfinity and guest accounts of local venues.
- Various locations by tethering through my cell phone.
- Various locations for mobile apps
- Various places
- Via WiFi where available such as the YMCA, Starbucks, etc.
- When there is safe secured Wi-Fi I can go too. Not because of Xfinity my cell service
- Where available, use VPN for secure access.
- Wherever I am with my phone.
- Wherever I am, like when I'm completing a survey while riding the ferry
- Wherever I am. Using my cell phone data package.

- Wherever I can
 - Wherever I go
 - Wherever it's available.
 - Wherever there is Wi-Fi.
 - While on the road
 - WiFi
 - wi-fi and cell phone
 - Wi-Fi to others
 - Winthrop. WA
 - Wireless through cell phone on the go
 - With Verizon wireless our cell company. Also OnStar in our vehicle
 - Work (30)
 - Work and mobile service
 - Work and other places of businesses
 - Work and through cell service
 - Work and travel
 - Work PSNS
 - Work spaces- Spark Commons, Cafe Corvo
 - Work, shopping, everywhere
 - Work; Verizon Phone Service
 - Work, cafe
 - Work, cell phone
 - Work, coffee shops, etc.
 - Work, coffee shops, public Wi-Fi
 - Work, coffee shops/restaurants, library
 - Work, friends house, road trips, appts, stores
 - Work, hotspot via phone
 - Work, in downtown Bremerton. Also shops I frequent. Walking down the street. Internet should be publicly owned.
 - Work, John L Scott.
- Open Wi-Fi at various locations.
- Work, Mobile Phone
 - Work, occasionally public areas (cafes, airports, etc.), and transit (using phone data)
 - Work, phone
 - Work, phone
 - Work, phone
 - Work, restaurants
 - Work, the library, Starbucks
 - Work, while shopping, at school. Pretty much anywhere Wi-Fi is available.
 - Work. Cellphone hotspot
 - Work. Public hot spots. Cellphone service
 - Work/relatives
 - Work/WiFi
 - Yard (2)
 - Yard. Carport.
 - YMCA, public coffee house or similar I suppose

Q45. If Yes, what City services or information do you obtain now, or are interested in obtaining in the future?

Answered 245

- Absolutely any ISP other than Comcast
- Access for the undeserved and students.
- Access to committee meeting recordings and dates. Access to Bremerton policy and ordinances.
- alerts, coming meetings
- Alerts, danger, anything of concern to the citizens of the whole GREAT PENINSULA commonly called the KITSAP PENINSULA.
- All Information (6)
- All city related business should be streamed and recorded for public access (similar to TVW). Meetings where the public can participate should have remote options.
- All utilities and permits.
- Announcements, project alerts, master plan updates, etc.
- Any alternative to single vendor. Competition would lower the price or improve the service.
- Any info from city council meetings bills
- Any info
- Any that are free. I will not pay for what is or used to be over-the-air for free.
- Anything questions I have about burn bans, reporting abandoned vehicles, general questions about city policy or services.
- Auditor's Office, info from Public Health, council meeting agenda. You are not that great at fully explaining laws and regulations. For example, does Brem have any rules on the cutting or taking of trees with a diameter larger than a certain number? Is it true that Brem owns all the rainwater? The answer to these and other questions are not as ez to get as one might expect. (I still don't know what they are, tbh)
- Bills. General info
- Bill pay
- Bill pay, community info, parks info
- Bill paying sites
- Billing - zoning - permitting
- Billing department
- Billing for home utilities
- Ferry Information
- Bus schedules
- billing, event information, subscribe to email lists for various things related to the city
- Billing, parking, council meetings, tree list, public projects, code. Would love more resources
- Billing, participating in city council, etc.
- Billing, updates, current info/events, resources, troubleshooting, customer services & job openings/opportunities, volunteering.
- Bills
- Bills, I would like to be able to stream the city council meetings.
- BKAT should be more readily available online, where it would be more accessible to everyone, rather than stuck on cable TV that no one subscribes to anymore and is a cost barrier to access.
- Bremerton city website

- Bremerton crime
- Bremerton Facebook page
- Broadband
- Church group activities, Scout BSA activities, park services (before covid we would use free ice skating tickets and indoor playground for kids)
- City Council and Planning Commission agendas and packets. Finance reports. Permit statistics. etc.
- City Council meetings, Bremerton Utility Billing, contacting the City Council and my council person
- City Council Meetings. Parks and Recreation Information. Public Health Information.
- City Emails
- City events, animal control information, city ordinance, water bill
- City meetings and updates to planned city activities in my area (construction, street repair, utilities)
- City municipal codes, Fire codes
- City newsletters and announcements. City tax division for small business taxes.
- City of Bremerton info (4)
- City of Bremerton notices that I currently receive
- City permits
- City services and events via email.
- City website building regulations etc.
- Clearer path to my destination from City homepage.
- Commission meeting, police blotter,
- Communication about government, bill pay online
- Communications
- community development forms and information
- Community Development meetings. Property searches. City code.
- Community information
- Community projects, permits
- Community, the resources, if better resources that can actually help, events self helps mentally.
- Free events, safe community gathering
- Construction permits
- Contact info
- council meetings, parks dept activities
- Council members, districts, agenda/action.
- Info about utility services
- Covid information, library, parks & rec info.
- Current events, emergencies
- Current state of the city, current info, monthly mayor reports
- Currently use it for online utility payments, keeping up to date on local news (i.e. Mayor's communications), and local info such as researching parks and viewing construction permit phases
- Daily law enforcement activity and warnings... also fire Dept activity.
- Direct contact with my Council Member.
- DMV, Court services, school info, public access info, etc.
- Election info, city alerts, Bremerton1, council meetings, pay water bill

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Survey Open Coded Responses

- Email alerts city info
- Emails
- Emails from the Mayor, notifications of various committee and department meetings, notifications of city surveys and actions, upcoming developments etc.
- Emails from the Mayor's office. Like when we received updates from the police department.
- Emergency Notices
- Events
- Everything available
- Facebook, neighborhood connection, local news
- Ferry schedules
- Fiber internet availability (4)
- Fiber optic internet. Fiber optics are within one block of our street. Century Link (lumen) said they don't have plans to upgrade service too street. The lack of competition makes Comcast the only high speed service
- Filing & utilities
- find it fix it app (aka B1), water/sewer service have now. Would like a low income internet service
- For the future, I would be interested in the future, socio-cultural development of Bremerton.
- Free internet
- Free/reduced internet for my child's education
- Garbage collection times, building code information
- Garbage pick up dates when there are changes.

What is happening in the city

Rules and regulations

- Garbage pick up issues, community gardens, outreach program, teen programs, new businesses coming.
- General info, tourist info, snow clearing info, utility billing
- General information from the cities website, traffic revision alerts, community events, job openings, Municipal codes look up, permitting requirements, etc.
- General information, bills, and reporting city issues
- High speed internet
- Housing Placement and Availability
- Housing programs Kitsap sun KCR services
- I don't know how to talk to the city. Email? I guess surveys. Do you want to hear my thoughts? Is there a process?
- I get the city email, check on covid numbers, look up parks and rec info
- I have my water billing through the City of Bremerton.
- I look up info on city website
- I look up information on permits and city regulations
- I obtain Bremerton services and info currently
- I obtain general updates from the city's Twitter
- I obtain information from a wide variety of city services and agencies
- I park, Bremerton police. Our utilities.
- I pay all my bills via the internet I follow the cities updates
- I pay my water bill online.
- I pay parking tickets

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Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber
Survey Open Coded Responses

- I subscribe to City of Bremerton and Kitsap County notices; I pay my bills online. I check the Parks site for information on events and facilities.
- I think city wide access to broadband internet is a wonderful idea. I currently pay more than I pay for both tv and phone to Xfinity because of the way they have restructured over the years.
- I use apps to pay my bills
- I use it for updates about public utilities and services, and have looked for jobs on the website.
- I use the internet as my main way of communication with the city of Bremerton in all areas
- I use your email newsletter, used to enjoy the BPD emails (what happened to those?), I use the city's website for property info (taxes, property map, city construction projects)
- I want to know why cellular is still so poor in the outskirts of the city & surrounding area. If we are to become a mini Seattle like we are already becoming, we need infrastructure in place to accommodate a wealthier class of people and increase tax revenue onwards. We need to tax those telecommuters who work a cushy job based in Seattle and who push native residents out of home ownership and opportunities while using up valuable commodities (utilities, labor, land, etc.)
- I'm interested in KPUD providing reliable, fast and cheap internet service to the city of Bremerton because, we, as Bremerton residents pay a property tax levy to KPUD but do not currently receive a direct benefit from such property tax revenues. We, as Bremerton residents, should be able to receive Internet service from KPUD just as KPUD serves many LIDs in parts of Kitsap County.
- I'm on all the city email lists
- id hope that the city holds comcast and our refuse supplier waste management to more stringent rules. we pay an excessive price for their services and have frequent interruptions in service with zero recompense.
- Info about events, programs, funding, etc.
- Info from our Mayor. Also, info. about the building planning commissioner meetings.
- Information about the city council, parks registrations, general city information.
- Information about utilities, parks and rec, mayor press releases
- Information on how/what you can file at which court house. Homeless services, Youth mental health/behavioral health services.
- Information on legal and tax issues, info on traffic and public transportation issues, general city/area news, local community events
- Information on the pandemic, the state of government affairs, information on city resources
- Information regarding utility usage and billing, city government, city planning.
- Information, billing, services
- Infrastructure plans, election information
- Internet (3)
- It needs to be free
- Kitsap County Government and Alerts
- Kitsap public health/covid info, updates for waste management outages
- Library services / ebooks; city information; permits; Bill pay; city planning information;
- Library, construction, city law and codes, law enforcement, city senior services.
- Local activities and news
- Local events, and crime watch
- Look up city info, events, community info.
- Meeting schedule, minutes, mayors update emails
- my wastewater bill
- My water Bill

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- Newsletters, online bill pay, necessary communications
- Non-Comcast internet
- Online account information for public services (sewer, water, trash pickup)
- Online invoice tracking of household water, sewer, and waste management usage. City calendar of events. Contacting elected officials and City staff.
- online reporting
- Online utility payments; keeping up on city news and activities via social media, subscriptions, and zoom attendance at meetings; Bremerton app
- Parks & Recreation
- Park's Dept information mostly
- Parks, utilities information (billing), city regs.
- Pay city invoices and look for Bremerton meetings alerts
- Paying utility bill and taxes. Looking up 911 information
- Paying water bill, paying property tax, Parcel Search information, permitting information, etc.
- Permits and Assessors office
- Permits and real estate information
- permits, bill paying, event calendar
- permits, contacting officials and government workers.
- permits, project updates, zoning
- Permitting easier access to codes council meetings, utility billing
- Permitting, code enforcement, and contacting city officials.
- Permitting, paying water and electricity bills, emailing city council members
- Phone numbers, hours, etc. This is a weird question to be honest.
- planning dept, auditor, assessor
- Police blotter
- Policies and changes city council makes
- Project Portal
- public notices, meetings via zoom
- Public notices, paying my bill, etc.
- Public Property Records
- public safety reporting
- Public Works info
- public works updates, public meetings, council meetings via Teams or Zoom
- REAC related
- Real estate information. Permits.
- Receive
- Recordings of Government meetings, accessing the city website, accessing city social media, accessing how to interact with the city.
- report parking violations in my neighborhood
- request repairs to neighborhood streets
- Reporting Issues
- Reading council minutes
- Building permits
- Reporting issues, city phone numbers
- Research on getting title for home. Info on the 'explosion' of crime.
- Road closures, city planning

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- Road closures, wish the city's website was user friendly
- Safe place to live. Place to visit and good hiking trails for senior
- Sewer/water, city council meetings, contact with city officials and staff
- Status updates, outage info, current events, police and fire activity
- Street closures, etc.
- Tax records, parcel search, council meeting packets, utilities info, permitting info.
- The city's website needs work! Extremely difficult to navigate. Many links are broken. The search engine is inadequate.
- Things like this survey. Get rid of Comcast.
- Transportation and construction updates, emergency notifications, community planning, build/homeowner permitting information(can we make it easy for the layman to understand please?) any information that might be of use to brand new homeowners.
- Trash and utilities
- Trash, snow plow, garbage pickup
- Trying to figure out why Navy Yard City is such a sh**hole and why the city refuses to incorporate it into the rest of this sh**hole town
- When I need to contact the city about services or report issues I use the internet for that.
- Up to date information regarding parks and lakes, as well as public works services.
- Use city utility billing service
- Utilities
- Utilities billing and payment.
- Utilities information
- Utilities, events calendar, road works
- Utility bill management (9)
- Recycling, hours and location of city services
- Police information, code enforcement, council meetings
- I am interested in seeing if Bremerton would support using tax money to provide municipal internet services to the city. This would be incredibly helpful.
- Utility Info & Billing. City website is the first place I go to when seeking related info.
- Utility info/statements
- Utility payments, parking passes, permit info
- Utility's, licensing, general information
- Voting and utilities info
- Voting info, Waste management schedule, city project priority and funding, zoning information, etc.
- want to know , what were paying for. they keep raising our rate without our input.
- Water usage/billing/payment (6)
- Water, building codes, parking, garbage
- Water, sewer telephone connect
- Water/sewage bills, library access
- We cannot get Xfinity cable and so have to deal with Wave Cable. It is not as user friendly, not as fast, and not as reliable.
- Weather, community updates, local business information
- what is happening around town ,police and fire information and school updates
- What the hell is happening with Kitsap Way
- Whatever I might need from the city.
- Would like to get internet without having to use predatory companies like Comcast

Q59. If you have any additional comments regarding Comcast cable service, Broadband or Internet access, please include them in the space provided below:

Answered 198

- Service is too expensive.
- We want fiber optic cable for affordable internet and internet to be a public utility for the city of Bremerton. I support the expansion of fiber optic in Bremerton
- Need to be offered a CHOICE of internet providers within city limits, not forced to use Comcast
- Fiber internet availability is they most important service that could be provided by any provider. We need that as a choice. Cable modems are an old antiquated technology
- I would like literally any other option than comcast. The Internet is far too expensive and I regularly lose internet.
- Comcast is terrible, please provide better options for residents, as many people work from home and need reliable, faster, more affordable internet. Fiber is ideal but any option is better than none. The internet service is unreliable, has poor connection and is slow. but they raise The cost multiple times a year with no warning and no upgrade to service provided. There needs to be more options for internet in The area
- Access to local news stations would be helpful. I understand that I'm subscribed to the low-income, take pity on me isp package but when they're getting \$30/mo from the government from the latest version of the free phone program, you'd think they could afford to allow local stations to come through the filter to the user.

Also, I'm concerned that with the ever increasing monopolies on media and telecommunications that the businesses are going to push for customers to either get reduced price internet access or cell phone service, as is customary in our capitalist society for businesses to decide what poor people can and cannot have.

- There too expensive for just internet
- - We need public high speed internet!!!! Lower prices!! Their customer service is terrible, on hold for hours then they hang up on you
- Would like more cable company options besides Comcast. Astound or Century Link. Not just one option. Also, I can't get the phone ID to say my name. Some other name comes up when I call people from phone. No one at customer service was able to help me.
- Services are too expensive. Had to drop cable TV because 195. Was just too much for me. I'm on SS and when it takes from food and meds it's time to go. So just went to internet because kids are in school. But may have to drop that my bill is up to 101.72 just for that now. Plus over half the time it goes out. Fix it ! To where the internet stays on. Many times in a week. Up to three months at a time. Called and talk with them they push buttons and check things it works for a few hours and right back to losing it again. Call back the same thing. The most we call in one night was 5 times. After that we just kind of gave up because it's pointless. Stop raising the price so high. I've had others tell me their bill for high internet is less than 70. And when I've call to talk to them comcast they tell me that's the price 101.72. And that's cheap. Cheap for who?
- Let's look at our other options. We are held prisoners by Comcast.
- Comcast should not be the only cable provider. We should be able to have a choice! I had to give up CenturyLink when I moved. Was told CenturyLink was not available in my area. Prices are too high for as often as my services goes out. And they keep raising them. O am a senior on a fixed income!

- Comcast has us over a barrel. Invite another broadband to compete for my crypto. Reduce price
- Stop the monopoly
- Please do municipal fiber
- Comcast has had poor service for years. We need to ensure there are good options.
- We need to have options OTHER than Comcast. Please don't allow them to retain a monopoly in any areas.
- Need affordable or more service providers prices might be more affordable
- Cheaper internet phone cable services. Stop billing that has fees that are b.s. being billed for the bills paper lol or typing it. Ridiculous charges. Being charged for personal apps that you signed up for before you got Xfinity and not being reimbursed for it.
- They aren't fast enough. If they also offer fiber or other gigabit service, I would like a choice
- Comcast changes rates all the time. Before I canceled my subscription. They attempted to double my monthly cost. Don't tolerate that from any provider.
- It would be nice to have multiple realistic options for providers, but if we can't have that, Comcast at least has been very reliable and user friendly for me
- Interested in competition to drive better service and products as well as to limit price increases, interested in fiber
- Internet be a public good that is owned and subsidized by the government
- I would like access to a public service, like Kitsap PUD, and would like to quit having to deal with Comcast.
- Frustrated with Comcast's business tactics and poor customer service over the years, I was once told 'If you're not happy with our service, you can always try another provider'. I do wish there were competitive options available to City residence.
- Is there a reason Comcast has a monopoly on internet? Loved down the road, renting, CenturyLink was an option (only option? Never checked other sources). Now, in the new place Comcast is the only option. Neighborhood has been here since 1960s. Only have Comcast because I have to have internet. Would like to use CenturyLink.
- Wish comcast was available out here where I live!
- Internet service is a necessity and should be regulated like a public utility. Comcast as a business is unreliable and predatory. The service they provide is garbage and their prices are outrageous. They don't care because they are essentially a monopoly in the area.
- cost cost cost cost cost cost cost cost cost cost !
- I mentioned it earlier, but we need to bring more ISP's into the area to break up the monopoly Comcast currently holds. If they had to compete with other companies, prices would automatically come down. They price-gouge because they can.
- Survey shared with Bremerton School District Peach Jar
- People on the phone super nice.
- People in the store in Silverdale, WA - Rude, Rude Rude!
- Television should be free. Not just for the Elite.
- Rude high pressure sales, confusing products
- Lower Prices
- Given how society is now dependent on Internet services, especially since the Covid pandemic, it has become a physical need for people to have access to reliable & affordable home internet services.
- Free internet
- I would like to see more competition
- Need fiber internet option in the city limits without paying huge amounts for the county to install it.

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- We should be able to purchase internet for cheaper without cable and/or phone. Also, please bring us fiber.
- Customer service is an important aspect of internet provider, but Comcast is not good
- Xfinity is too expensive and they don't stand by their deals. We used to have it in our area and don't understand why they took it and moved it to snobby a** Silverdale, so broke and disabled people have to go to Silverdale. Then if you have problems you have to call and they are all from a different country. I hate Xfinity, but it's the only one that you have to rely on.
- There have been some ups & downs with our internet's services with Comcast but I am grateful for their efforts to help make our internet work at home with 3 or more using the internet during peak times of the day.
- Terrible quality of service and customer service. My internet drops MANY times a day. I have had more than a dozen technicians come to my house and still no resolution. I have changed equipment from mine to theirs SEVERAL times with no improvement in uptime. Yet every time I call and complain that my service has dropped for the 15th time today they feel the need to blame the equipment. This necessitates many minutes reexplaining my problems to a new customer service agent every time I call. No one will look at my service history before dragging me through the entire troubleshooting process. When they do take me seriously and transfer me to a manager or technical CSR an appointment is scheduled in which a technician comes out and tells me there is a problem with their equipment but they cannot do anything about it. This is the only service in my area of modern speed and low latency*when it works. I will not ever use mobile internet via a cellular service for my home. DSL is impossibly slow and I have ZERO need for telephone service. I want an option for ANYTHING ELSE. I used Wave broadband for 8 years prior to moving to this address and had 2 outages 1 of which was planned. I consider COMCAST quality of connection to not only be poor but exploitative in nature. They take my money and treat my service with contempt. Never in my life have I been so dissatisfied with ANY service. That includes poor cellular service.
- It should be easier to make appointments for technicians to come out and it shouldn't be more than a days wait to have your service fixed if it gets broken.
- Internet DSL of low speed and spotty service. Willing to pay for premium or reliable High speed internet
- The City should publish an annual side by side cost comparison sheet of local Internet/Cable providers and their services.
- Comcast is a predatory company and should be liquidated and their leadership held accountable for the crimes and theft they've committed against the public.
- I wish that this would be considered an important social and health service resource because it really does influence a child's ability to succeed. And that it could have city/county/state/federal funding allocated to partially or fully fund it.
- Pricing is a scam, and customer service is nearly imposed to access. Introduction offer not honored on bill, lead to canceling service. Would not come to fix a low hanging wire across our street after a very sloppy install on our house. Wire was eventually removed from my house by a passing garbage truck striking it. The loose wire lay on the street for some time, I believe someone eventually cut it at the pole, and it remains that way today.
- I absolutely loathe Comcast and will never be their customer again. Worst internet provider I've ever dealt with. Horrible cost, terrible service, data caps. Emblematic of everything wrong with corporate America.
- Centurylink dsl cuts out a lot. would love something that is still affordable, but more reliable
- My T-Mobile hotspot costs the same as Comcast for half the speed and I still choose it to avoid Comcast's terrible business practices.

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- Because of hills and tall Doug Fir trees, we are precluded from satellite providers whose services may be similar but less costly.
- Constant rising of the bill with less than satisfactory explanation. Most tv or cable programs are silly, dumb .Keep changing so more and more channels are pay-for!.
- You can reduce your bill when giving up extra box, prime time channels but they start adding costs bit by bit to make up for it. Everything is for taxes.? Non English speaking techs. To hard to explain problem.
- Comcast has a well earned bad reputation, competition will fix that.
- Cable tv/Internet is incredibly expensive for reliable service. With rent prices out of control, not to mention inflation, it isn't realistic that people can afford it.
- It seems like COMCAST raises its monthly fees almost every month, yet the cable service quality is decreasing. For example, its Music section has been chopped almost to nothing. On a separate note, BKAT also needs improvement - during rare moments when I tune in, all I see are message boards or talking heads and very little actual programming.
- Very reliable, but also very expensive. I would prefer to have a symmetrical connection - upload speeds are a fraction of download. Comcast caps downloads (total volume per month) which is frustrating. I would prefer fiber to the home, and/or a community internet option (Municipal Broadband) / non-profit entity, rather than a for-profit corporate internet (Comcast).
- If other cable providers can access/use Comcast's cable infrastructure does that mean that the City is considering doing the same to provide some competition?
- Comcast has reasonable introductory prices, but they skyrocket immediately after the first year. Almost doubling!
- Comcast is run by the devil himself. Let's get another provider (or multiple providers) please.
- Comcast is terrible for many reasons. It has a monopoly. The city should provide alternatives to Comcast so the resulting competition will result in better service and lower prices.
- Comcast made me feel financially insecure because of things like the threat of data caps, throttling my bandwidth, threatening net neutrality, adding unexplained fees, charging for ending service, etc. They are a bad actor who consistently seeks to make more and more money off of an essential service.
- I am concerned that Comcast is not committed to providing service to Bremerton residents. I and a neighbor of mine have both been denied internet cable service by Comcast to our new homes. Comcast claims that the cost to provide service is too great and must be shouldered by us. My neighbor was quoted a cost of \$10,000 to be provided service, while I was given the runaround for 6 months where they kept saying they could provide service but refused to ever actually show up to do a site analysis or provide any definitives. We reside on Rocky Point Rd NW within the city limits
- The requirement to pay for cable and landlines with internet is awful. I want internet only options but that costs more than packages of things we don't use
- High speed internet should be treated as a required utility, like water and electricity
- We need BKAT to be run a whole lot better. We used to have instructional classes to learn the TV and Video industry.
- Other, cheaper options besides Comcast are important. Internet should be a public utility
- CenturyLink is reliable and affordable, and we've never had an issue with their service.
- I dislike Xfinity/Comcast. Hugely expensive. Moved to Bremerton from South Kitsap and had Wave Broadband since they began servicing the area. They were Excellent! There's no choice in Bremerton. such a shame.
- Comcast is so bad that it's a joke in the tech industry. Horrible customer service.
- Any provider should come with quality service. I don't know anyone that does not dread talking to Comcast.

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- Almost daily my internet is "unstable" during video conferencing. Often drops and randomly come back. I have called and chatted countless times. Had 3-4 service calls in 12 months. Replaced everything but cable. Still problematic.

Comcast has rightfully earned the distinction of least trusted companies ever (hence their attempted change to Xfinity) but Wave is really terrible too. What is happening that we hate them so much? We don't hate the phone companies? So they are doing something wrong. I'm not sure exactly what it is but I've distrusted comcast for more than 25 years for sure.

- I will never willingly return to Comcast for any services

- Comcast internet is far too expensive

- I recently (20May22) made the change to CenturyLink fiber service. I answered this survey based on my years of Xfinity service. I am unhappy with not having an option outside of comcast and luckily found out recently about CenturyLink. I primarily canceled Xfinity due to the data threshold. Having contracts for coverage in the city leads to lack of competition and unfair prices set by the only provider (broadband internet) in the area. The use of city contractors are not needed at this point

- I HATE Comcast. Terrible service and terrible products. They only exist because they've secured a monopoly on the market. If I had any other options for fast internet, I would take them. May Comcast rot in hell!

- The cost are too high

- We need choices. Break up the comcast monopoly.

- I absolutely hate Comcast. Their business practices are unethical and their service is terrible. Had no choice of other providers until just recently.

I don't know that any other providers are better than Comcast. My Port Orchard friends seem to strongly dislike Wave. At this point, at least I know what I'm dealing with. Rather than change to one singular provider for which I have no choice, I'd like to have options, form my own opinion, and choose the provider I want for myself!!!!

- This is an essential service, not a luxury. I can afford expensive service but many, many, families with kids cannot.

- Important to make it available to low income households.

- I think a fairly priced, inclusive high speed internet service would be a fine addition to civic life.

I would not support the city in charge of providing my internet unless it's only to provide a cheaper competitive option. Our only option for water is the city and it's our most expensive bill. More expensive than our internet. I also do not want to subsidize free internet with my tax money.

We HAD TO get cable when the government went digital. We have NEVER changed our BASIC package.

Cost was \$15 a month (\$10 cable + box fee + taxes/fees)

Now it is \$54.50 (\$25 cable+ box \$7.50 + broadcast fee \$22 + taxes/fees)

My account # 8498 36 002 1239595

Give this disabled veteran on a fixed income a good explanation as to why.

- Lived here too long

Download speeds for Comcast cable are perfectly acceptable, but upload speeds are absolutely atrocious for this day and age. Off-site cloud backups are crucial part of being a responsible computer user, and six megabits per second is not an acceptable upload speed especially for a family. I often end up with devices on my network competing for upload resources resulting in bad teleconference or Wi-Fi calling reliability.

- We miss comcast, it stops 1/8th of a mile from my road. We would love fiber as well. WE HATE ASTOUND

- Bring FIBER to Bremerton

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- I don't use data. Wi-Fi is iffy. Sometimes I can connect, mostly I cannot. Would help to be able to have more or better Wi-Fi while out and about.
- I am a huge supporter of municipal broadband. Down with comcast.
- Comcast was a rip-off. Comcast was charging me for things I never asked for. I cut my bill in half and got better service with century link fiber.
- Comcast is awful. We need choice in this area.
- I live in a pocket within Bremerton that does not have a fiber optic option. My street is small and runs between two other streets. There is fiber optics on those streets but not mine. There are only two homes on my street unable to access it and mine is one of them. I wish cables were buried. I have had mine ripped down twice by tall trucks/boat antenna...
- They keep increasing prices and when I call they offer new packages for a slightly reduced monthly bill which usually lasts for a few months and then a new price increase shows up. Many package offers include channels I have absolutely no need for. Would like to be able to structure new offers to suit my needs without so many unnecessary channels.
- Expand municipal fiber!
- I don't know it's been unavailable to us.
- The monopoly seems shift when it comes to consistent service.

I am unhappy with Comcast's internet service. I feel that its customer service is predatory with respect to pricing. I am also disappointed with the reliability of Comcast internet service. I would prefer to use a reliable government-run ISP, such as from KPUD.

- There must be choices. Multiple companies competing. Please support competitors to Comcast.
- I don't like Comcast!!!
- Comcast [Infinity?] is the company I love to hate. They are price-gouging thieves!!! It's obvious they are a monopoly with their outrageous pricing; wish I had other options.
- The Comcast monopoly needs to go away. Their prices are a bit ridiculous.
- I wish I would have been able to keep my Xfinity account!

My current internet service from CenturyLink is spotty, with constant brief interruptions throughout every day. I need more reliable service, but the inadequate infrastructure downtown is the real problem. My satellite TV service through Dish is extremely expensive, especially with all the separate streaming services we subscribe to, but the other options are either not good or even more expensive.

- Suggest multiple contracts with more than one service provider to bring competition to the local market. Expansion of fiber optic as well to all areas of the city.
- Please regulate the cost of internet/WiFi
- Hey get this sh** under control
- Why must I pay a monthly franchise fee (thru Comcast) to the City of Bremerton when I don't benefit from it?

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- I quit Comcast years ago because I got tired of the constant rise in my rates. At that time, my monthly rate had increased to \$195 for internet and the most basic cable TV package they offered. Their scam is to force the customer into the local service center to negotiate a rate reduction, which is only possible by signing a completely new 2-year contract, which increases in 6-month increments. I cancelled my account three days before the new billing cycle; they still charged me for another month. When I refused to pay it, they sent me to collections. Additionally, every time a moderate wind would blow, the cable and internet would go out. I've since struggled with low-speed Century Link (my \$20 monthly basic internet service has crept up to \$85) and a cheap broadcast TV antenna; I would love broadband - I facilitate weekly Zoom meetings, but the cost of Comcast isn't worth it. I'm a single person - I can't possibly use \$200 worth of internet and cable TV. Please - this isn't simply about the City negotiating a deal with a provider; it's about holding a corrupt corporation accountable for fair business practices. Let's face it - Broadband cable is the best form of internet and TV service in our area, considering the geography and weather. Comcast knows this, and capitalizes on the lack of serious competition. Good luck with your efforts.

- Reliable choices would be nice for Fios from Verizon?
- More than just Comcast should be able to provide high speed reliable internet at a decent price. Not enough competition in the area
- Municipal fiber please
- The billing is a sham. It always cost more than they say it will and they have monopolized the market so we have to use them. Puke.
- Get a new contract with someone else and get rid of Comcast as soon as you can
- I liked the extra help I got for cable and internet over the COVID shut down, then my bill went from \$40 to \$120 with only \$30 off the bill. It's too expensive and we are getting food stamps.
- RE Question 26: My husband works at PSNS
It would be great to have city-wide Wi-Fi!
- Please bring us fiber
- Would love to see municipal broadband.
- Comcast/Xfinity prices are absurd and make internet inaccessible for a lot of people
- Don't force us to only be able to have Comcast
- Lay f***ing Fiber

The ISPs can be difficult to deal with and offer a come-on offer that expires in 6 months or a year. One must remember to contact the ISP to redo the service. When I had CenturyLink DSL, I would call yearly to get the latest deal on service. Now with Century Link I have a fixed price of \$83 per month for life

Comcast spends a lot of money to mail and advertise its services with special offers that expire in 6 months with no indication of the price after 6 months.

This is important: Bremerton owns the ROW that ISPs are installing cable on or under. Bremerton must ensure its citizens are the benefits of leasing that ROW. There are some cities, such as Ammon ID that have successfully installed fiber optic for its citizens <https://www.ammonfiber.com/learn-more.html>

Could Bremerton install its own fiber optic network? It would be very expensive to do this - KPUD is a resource for evaluating this option. Bremerton has been since 1995 requiring developers to install street lighting and that lighting also includes a communications conduit. It may be possible to let ISPs use that conduit to install fiber optic as a backbone, and then the City could also get dark fiber to various city facilities: street lights and traffic cameras

- Should be a basic utility available to everyone at a reasonable cost.

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- Please don't force neighborhoods to have a certain provider. It stifles and controls rather than allowing the free market to dictate the price that we all pay for services.
- Internet should be accessible to everyone
- having affordable service is key for families on a limited income.
- Expand services and enable future growth through infrastructure upgrades internet 3.0 is coming soon
- Allow google fiber to be brought in
- I'm an Internet Essentials customer on SSI living in Section 8 home. Could not afford internet otherwise.
- Get rid of comcast

My college student daughter lives at home because the rents are unaffordable. Internet is a necessary good in our society and should be publicly owned. Other cities have done it successfully. We should too. And, we should make it available at a sliding scale and free for people on public benefits or homeless.

I have repeatedly tried to get better service for internet speeds but am currently limited to 15mbps because my service has not been updated, (something to do I with old copper connections I'm told?) I want fiber internet speeds and would be willing to pay for the service for my business but am unable to get it in the downtown core area.

- I would love to see local government provide internet access
- Please consider providing publicly-funded internet access and dropping Comcast! They are too costly and squeeze profits from people who have trouble affording it.
- I hate Comcast. I hate Comcast passionately. I would definitely support City of Bremerton as my internet provider.
- If Bremerton can offer internet through the city as a utility it would be a MAJOR DRAW for young professionals and people who work from home
- Comcast charges too much for a low quality service!

Absolutely hate Comcast's dvr. Remote is hard to use. Honestly if they used TiVo like wave we'd probably not be considering cancelling cable: however wave is hideous. While I'd like options I'd never go with wave. Their prices are crazy high and they seem to prey on the elderly. We are happy with Comcast/xfinity. We have very few breaks on service. They just cost a lot.

- High speed internet is a household necessity. It should be available to all residents at a reasonable price.
- Focus on adding value to your brand and consumers will race towards you. Don't nickel and dime the consumer over a basic human necessity in 2022; the internet.
- seniors need a discounted rate.
- I miss the Comcast office in Bremerton.
- It would be nice to have a one stop shop for everything at a great price that was easy to manage the subscriptions part and get help.

Please, please bring us a public utility option! I suspect you'll get a lot of survey responses like mine. Comcast's monopoly and their simultaneously predatory and indifferent attitudes toward their customers are well-known in our city and I've only stayed with them over CenturyLink due to a "the devil you know" type attitude when I've heard about others' issues with the rival service. As a full-time remote worker, I rely upon my internet connection and would love a public option.

Cable TV, Internet and Broadband-
Related
Needs Ascertainment Report

Cable Television, Internet and Broadband
Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber
Survey Open Coded Responses

Our biggest frustration stems from not getting immediate attention from knowledgeable representatives that speak clearly understandable English. Having to deal with an outage issue through text or messaging is not a good customer service practice. They seem to have no protocol in place for re-contacting a client when a call or message gets dropped before a resolution is reached, the client has to start the process anew with another barely understandable agent.

It would be nice to have a more affordable option for internet and NOT have to deal with Comcast who's horrible at everything they do. Why do we not have a public broadband option like other communities? Broadband internet should be regulated like a utility - not a luxury from a for profit company.

You only asked about 1 company and one type of access option. Not great market research. I have also had CenturyLink. Currently I access the internet via T-Mobile - very happy with that.

We need a service that is not as expensive. We should be able to be given a choice of cable companies. I would like every much if the people they hired to answer questions on the phone could speak better English. A lot of the times I can not understand what they are saying, and I don't want to be rude and having to keep telling them I don't understand what they are saying.

Comcast and other similar internet service providers are parasites monopolizing a service that's become integral to every day life. We're long overdue for data services being treated like a utility; whether it's the local municipality, the county, or even a local private-public organization. Any of these would be preferable to the ponderous, bloated gatekeepers who take advantage of infrastructure the American public paid for

Comcast/Xfinity has been the most reliable internet provider I have had in this area. Wave really sucks at being a reliable source of internet for people who work from home or game.

- I love xfinity and they are leaders in the industry

Lack of competition allows comcast to charge an arm and leg for their service. Often you are working with an individual that does not care about you. They know that comcast is the only game in town, take it or leave it.

Fiber internet is the future. If Bremerton City is considering making changes, now is the time to invest in fiber internet services.

Bremerton pays fees to the PUD and should have access to fiber optic 5g service they are supplying to other areas in Kitsap county.

- It's way too expensive for a service everybody depends on

- Comcast is awful and way too expensive

- A competitor to comcast would be welcome

The technicians are skilled and well trained. Customer service and sales reps are frustrating to deal with. I used to have the comcast store in walking distance, now I have to drive to Silverdale.

- way too expensive and hard to communicate with reps out of country

If there were more internet service options I would be trying them. I initially used Centurylink DSL at my house and now use Comcast. I would be overjoyed to hear of a municipal broadband service offered by the City of Bremerton. My friend who is moving to Enumclaw said that Enumclaw is going to do this. As the county's only metropolis Bremerton should lead by example and offer their own broadband service. Strongly consider it.

- Comcast sucks. We should have a city owned service.

- Comcast sucks. Rude unprofessional. "Weasley". Generally rude on the local level

This survey is focused on Comcast customers. Many questions are not applicable to customers of other cable services.

- Will it be better than Tacoma's?

Cable TV, Internet and Broadband-
Related
Needs Ascertainment Report

Cable Television, Internet and Broadband
Residential Subscriber/Non-Subscriber
Survey Open Coded Responses

Internet service has become a requirement and as such should be provided at as high a speed as possible and at as low a cost as possible for the benefit of society and the individual. Business usage is different and negotiable...households should receive most favored consideration.

- The cost continues to rise which makes it difficult.
- Love my unlimited data internet plan for \$35

Fiber internet or satellite internet is the future. I wouldn't renew the agreement with Comcast. We have already an abundance of cables on our streets and they look like an eyesore.

- I pay for two DVRs and would like to pay less for that service.
- cost too much and don't use over 75% of what's available

Like I've been saying. We have Wave Cable Internet services by Astound, because of our address. AND for TV we have DIRECTV Dish through AT&T.

- Cheaper Cable service

We should have choice in the cable marketplace. We should not continue to support a monopoly in this arena. Pricing has gotten out of control. They do not work with customer to customize programming for the consumers needs.

- Comcast has been good at providing English speakers to answer questions
- It's just too expensive
- More reliable and consistent service. We have to reboot per the Comcast app several times per month.

We need a second provider, or the City/County to provide its own broadband service, since we have NO television stations that can be accessed over the air (OTA) due to geographic and transmitter location. .

I have talked with Comcast about their monthly raises to my bill and they always indicate the raise in my bill is due to the city charging them more to operate within the city. I called the City to find out how often they raise the rates to Comcast and the person I talked to at that time said they had not raised the rate to Comcast for over 5 years. That conversation was over two years ago. WE should not be tied to one provider.

- Public option would be good to explore
- Kitsap PUD needs to serve the community which it does not currently
- Make fiberoptic internet easier to access!!! Please!!

I don't watch 99% of the channels and would like the ability to have just internet and streaming services. I have a TCL Roku Wireless smart tv. I have my cable plugged directly into the tv. So, no need for a cable box. It would be nice to be able to pick and choose which channels I would like. I don't watch Sport, shopping, religious, or any other such thing but it's included. No point to having it when it's not watched or wanted. But since it's included it gets wasted. I would if I could get rid of what I don't watch and get what I would watch but in order to do that I have to buy in to a much more expensive package, so I and my husband do without.

The City needs another cable contractor in Bremerton. The completion will make things more affordable. And why hasn't the City worked more closely with the PUD to bring fiber optic internet to Bremerton and especially Manette?

I would love to see more healthy competition among providers. Both Comcast and Centurylink overcharge and under-deliver. With so many people working remotely and relying on internet for access to many things, it's important to have solid, fast internet.

- Would fully support a citywide fiber option
- The start of this survey was confusing if it meant TV service or general comcast service, just FYI.
- I would love for everyone in the city to have more options that just Comcast

EXHIBIT C

CITY OF BREMERTON BKAT PEG ACCESS EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES UPGRADE AND REPLACEMENT SPREADSHEETS

City of Bremerton, BKAT Public, Educational and Government Access Equipment and Facilities Upgrade and Replacement Projections Overview

The following spreadsheets provide equipment and facility replacement and upgrade projections over a ten-year period for various categories of equipment needed by the BKAT Public, Educational and Government facilities reviewed. These projections were created in part from a review of facility inventories.

Additional information was obtained through interviews with staff and focused discussions with pertinent stakeholders. The upgrade and replacement schedules and facility development projections were constructed to meet the needs and interests identified, taking into account the typical useful life of the equipment specified and the type of facility needed.

It should be noted that technology tends to change quickly and programmatic initiatives shift over time, so actual usage and replacement costs may vary from year to year. This upgrade and replacement schedule is meant as a guide for budgetary and PEG Access funding development purposes and will need to be periodically updated so that the Access facilities can stay current with technology.

All projections included in these spreadsheets are based on 2022 equipment prices.

BKAT Facility Bremerton - Fairground/Tibardis Rd					
Equipment Title	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	Comments
Infrastructure Requirements					
Optical Transmitters/ Receivers (SDI over fiber transmitter/ receiver)	Transmitter/Receiver pair, capable of 1 channel. Used for receiving and transmitting encoded signals over fiber optic connection.	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Bonded Cellular Technology- Remote Transmitter and Local Receiver (LIVE-U Replacement)	This technology incorporates the use of multiple cell phone carriers carrying HD/4K video and high quality audio from any remote location where cellular signals are present. Bonded cellular indicates the use of multiple cellular carriers working together to ensure no video or audio loss in transition.	1	\$30,000	\$30,000	
Video Over Ethernet Encoder/ Decoder Pair	Capable of transmitting HD-SDI/4K video and audio over IP networks.	1	\$25,000	\$25,000	
Total Infrastructure				\$60,000	
General Production Requirements					
Server-Based Playback System	Headend/playback equipment should be HD or HD compatible. Minimum bit rates should be 20 Mb/sec for HD. Capable of replaying 1 channel.	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	City of Bremerton Only- 2nd Cable Channel
Misc cabling and converters	This is for miscellaneous distribution of signals from the HD equipment	1	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Transmission Equipment	City of Bremerton Only - Transmission Equipment	1	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Total General Production				\$16,000	

BKAT Facility Bremerton - Fairground/Tibardis Rd					
Equipment Title	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	Comments
Studio/Studio Control					
Studio					
Cameras	These cameras are robotic, PTZ. Capable of SDI or HDMI output. Up to HD/4K and capable of power over ethernet. Costs listed are per camera. HD PTZ Camera (Panasonic AW-UE150)	3	\$10,000	\$30,000	
Lighting System	Includes multiple LED fixtures capable of multi-colored lighting, and dimmer control and capable of upgradable emitter technology. System should be programable to accommodate both studio spaces. LED studio lights (8) and control for other half of studio space	1	\$60,000	\$60,000	
Ipad Pro Teleprompters	Teleprompter capable of displaying on Ipad Pros complete with 60/40 beam splitting glass.	2	\$1,100	\$2,200	
Sub-Total Studio				\$92,200	

BKAT Facility Bremerton - Fairground/Tibardis Rd					
Equipment Title	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	Comments
Studio Control					
Switcher	Capable of HD/4K production. Includes one M/E capable of upstream and downstream keying, file storage, and multi-viewer output. BMD Switcher and BMD Switcher Panel	1	\$7,000	\$7,000	
Robotic Camera Control	Controller should be capable of controlling multiple cameras with the ability of stored presets and camera setup capability	1	\$2,500	\$2,500	
MacMini control workstation	Switcher control and graphics management. 16GB RAM, 1GB SSD, 8 Core GPU	1	\$1,800	\$1,800	
Audio Mixing	Price for adding stereo digital audio mixing. This cost reflects the price of a digital mixing console of 16 inputs.	1	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Audio Monitor	Capable of projecting audio from the mixer.	1	\$1,400	\$1,400	
Multi-View Monitor	Monitors to be used to display multiviewer images. Assuming 2- 48" monitors.	1	\$800	\$800	
Engineering Monitor (Smartscope Duo)	Used for monitoring video output signal. Should incorporate built-in waveform/vector scope. Capable of analyzing digital signals including HD.	1	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Solid State Recorder (Hyperdeck)	Recorder should be capable of multiple SD compact flash cards, or solid state and should integrate with entire facility workflow.	2	\$750	\$1,500	
Fiber Converter + lcoms	Transmitter/Receiver pair, capable of 1 channel. Used for receiving and transmitting encoded signals over fiber optic connection.	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Misc cabling and converters	This is for miscellaneous distribution of signals from the HD equipment	1	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Sub-Total Studio Control				\$23,000	
Total Studio/Studio Control				\$115,200	

BKAT Facility Bremerton - Government Center					
Equipment Title	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	Comments
Council Chambers/Chamber Control					
Council Chambers					
Cameras	These cameras are robotic, PTZ. Capable of SDI or HDMI output. Up to 1080p and capable of power over ethernet. Costs listed are per camera and could include tripod or wall mounted adapter. HD PTZ Camera (Panasonic AW-UE150)	4	\$10,000	\$40,000	
Sub-Total Council Chambers				\$40,000	

BKAT Facility Bremerton - Government Center					
Equipment Title	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	Comments
Chamber Control					
Switcher	Capable of HD/4K production. Includes one M/E capable of upstream and downstream keying, file storage, virtual set technology and multi-viewer output. Also capable of chromakey production. 10 input. Prefer upgrade to Broadcast Pix Mica System with integrated graphics and control.	1	\$17,600	\$17,600	
Switcher Control Surface	1000 Panel	1	\$6,000	\$6,000	
Multi-View Monitor	Monitors to be used to display multiviewer images. Assuming 2- 27" monitors.	2	\$750	\$1,500	
Engineering/ Confidence Monitor	Used for monitoring video output signal. Should incorporate built-in waveform/vector scope. Capable of analyzing digital signals including HD.	1	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Solid State Recorder - HD Video Recorder (Incodex Vier)	Recorder should be capable of solid state and should integrate with entire facility workflow. May integrate with Creston or AMX control systems.	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Network Switch	Capable of power over ethernet ++ IEEE 802.3bt GbE Network Switch 16 port	1	\$500	\$500	
Misc cabling and converters	This is for miscellaneous distribution of signals from the HD equipment	1	\$1,500	\$1,500	
Sub-Total Chamber Control				\$33,100	
Total Council Chamber/ Chamber Control				\$73,100	

Sub-Total One Time Implementation & Upgrade Cost - BKAT Bremerton		\$264,300
30% Inst/Train/Warranty		\$79,290
Total One Time Implementation & Upgrade Cost - BKAT Bremerton		\$343,590

BKAT Facilities Bremerton

Equipment Title	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	10 Year Total
Infrastructure Requirements														
Optical Transmitters/Receivers	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000						\$5,000				\$10,000
Bonded Cellular Technology-(LIVE-U Replacement)	1	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000						\$30,000				\$60,000
Video over Ethernet Encoder/Decoder Pair	1	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000						\$25,000				\$50,000
Total			\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,000

General Production Requirements

Server-Based Playback System	1	\$5,000	\$5,000		\$5,000							\$5,000		\$10,000
Misc Cabling & Converters	1	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000							\$1,000		\$2,000
Transmission Equipment	1	\$10,000	\$10,000		\$10,000							\$10,000		\$20,000
Total			\$16,000	\$0	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,000	\$0	\$32,000

BKAT Facilities Bremerton

Equipment Title	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	10 Year Total
Studio/Studio Control														
Studio														
Cameras	3	\$10,000	\$30,000			\$30,000							\$30,000	\$60,000
Lighting System	1	\$60,000	\$60,000			\$60,000							\$60,000	\$120,000
Ipad Pro														
Teleprompters	2	\$1,100	\$2,200			\$2,200							\$2,200	\$4,400
Sub-Total Studio			\$92,200	\$0	\$0	\$92,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$92,200	\$184,400
Studio Control														
Switcher	1	\$7,000	\$7,000			\$7,000							\$7,000	\$14,000
Robotic Camera Control	1	\$2,500	\$2,500			\$2,500							\$2,500	\$5,000
MacMini control workstation	1	\$1,800	\$1,800			\$1,800							\$1,800	\$3,600
Audio Mixing	1	\$1,000	\$1,000			\$1,000							\$1,000	\$2,000
Audio Monitor	1	\$1,400	\$1,400			\$1,400							\$1,400	\$2,800
Multi-View Monitor	1	\$800	\$800			\$800							\$800	\$1,600
Engineering Monitor	1	\$1,000	\$1,000			\$1,000							\$1,000	\$2,000
Solid State Recorder	2	\$750	\$1,500			\$1,500							\$1,500	\$3,000
Fiber Converter + Icoms	1	\$5,000	\$5,000			\$5,000							\$5,000	\$10,000
Misc Cabling & Converters	1	\$1,000	\$1,000			\$1,000							\$1,000	\$2,000
Sub-Total Studio Control			\$23,000	\$0	\$0	\$23,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,000	\$46,000
Total Studio/Studio Control			\$115,200	\$0	\$0	\$115,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,200	\$230,400

BKAT Facilities Bremerton

Equipment Title	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	10 Year Total
Council Chambers/Chamber Control														
Council Chambers														
Cameras	4	\$10,000	\$40,000		\$40,000						\$40,000			\$80,000
Sub-Total Council Chambers			\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$80,000
Chamber Control														
Switcher	1	\$17,600	\$17,600		\$17,600							\$17,600		\$35,200
Switcher Control Surface	1	\$6,000	\$6,000		\$6,000							\$6,000		\$12,000
Multi-View Monitor	2	\$750	\$1,500		\$1,500							\$1,500		\$3,000
Engineering Monitor	1	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000							\$1,000		\$2,000
Solid State Recorder	1	\$5,000	\$5,000		\$5,000							\$5,000		\$10,000
Network Switch	1	\$500	\$500		\$500							\$500		\$1,000
Misc Cabling & Converters	1	\$1,500	\$1,500		\$1,500							\$1,500		\$3,000
Sub-Total Chamber Control			\$33,100	\$0	\$33,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,100	\$0	\$66,200
Total Council Chamber/Chamber Control			\$73,100	\$0	\$73,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$33,100	\$0	\$146,200

Yearly Equipment Totals				\$60,000	\$89,100	\$115,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$40,000	\$49,100	\$115,200	\$528,600
30% Inst/Train/Warranty				\$18,000	\$26,730	\$34,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,000	\$12,000	\$14,730	\$34,560	\$158,580
TOTAL				\$78,000	\$115,830	\$149,760	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$78,000	\$52,000	\$63,830	\$149,760	\$687,180
Sub-Total One Time Implementation & Upgrade Cost			\$264,300											
30% Inst/Train/Warranty			\$79,290											
Total One Time Implementation & Upgrade Cost			\$343,590											



Meeting Date:
Agenda Item No:

Kitsap County Board of Commissioners			
Office/Department: Information Services Staff Contact: George Geyer Agenda Item Title: KC-010-11-C Comcast – Cable Television Franchise Agreement			
Recommended Action: Move that the Board of County Commissioners approve the resolution and execute the amendment to the cable franchise agreement with Comcast Cable Communication Management, LLC, KC 010-11			
Summary:		Chapter RCW 36.55 requires that a franchise be granted via a resolution after a public hearing. To comply with the RCW, the County will amend the franchise via a resolution. The amendment will extend the term of the agreement with Comcast one (1) additional year to allow the County more time to negotiate a new franchise agreement. The amendment also deletes a section of the franchise that is now preempted by an FCC order and federal appellate court ruling. Further, the Comcast franchise was originally approved as a contract. The County will also amend the contract to reflect the change in term and the deletion of the section.	
Attachments:		1. Contract Review Sheet 2. Amendment 3. Resolution	
Fiscal Impact for this Specific Action			
Expenditure required for this specific action:		NA	
Related Revenue for this specific action:		Fee income into General Fund	
Cost Savings for this specific action:		NA	
Net Fiscal Impact:		Fee Income into General Fund	
Source of Funds:		Cable Franchise	
Fiscal Impact for Total Project			
Project Costs:		NA	
Project Costs Savings:		NA	
Project Related Revenue:		NA	
Project Net Total:		NA	
Office/Department Review & Coordination			
Office/Department		Elected Official/Department Director	
Information Services		Craig Adams	
Contract Information			
Contract Number	Date Original Contract or Amendment Approved	Amount of Original Contract Amendment	Total Amount of Amended Contract
KC 010-11	5/9/2011	Fee Income	
KC 010-11-A	7/11/2016	Fee Income	
KC 010-11-B	5/10/2021	Fee Income	
KC 010-11-C	Pending	Fee Income	



Kitsap County
CONTRACT REVIEW SHEET
(Chapter 3.56 KCC)

A. CONTRACT INFORMATION <i>(for Contract Signing Authority, see KCC 3.56.075)</i>			
1. Contractor	Comcast Cable Communication Management, LLC		
2. Purpose	Cable Television Franchise Amendment		
3. Contract Amount	Fee Income	Disburse	☐ Receive ☒
4. Contract Term	Extend through May 13, 2023		
5. Contract Administrator	George Geyer	Phone	360-337-4404
Approved:		Date	
Department Director			
B. AUDITOR – Accounting Information			
1. Contract Control No.	KC-010-11-C		
2. Fund Name	Cable Franchise		
3. Payment from-Revenue to CC/Account No.	9251.3160.46 (Franchise) 1791.3690.90 (PEG)		
Reviewer		Date	
5. Comments			
C. AUDITOR – Grant Review <i>Signature only required if grant funded contract</i>			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
D. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES – Risk Manager Review			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
E. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES – Budget Manager Review <i>Signature required if \$50,000 or more OR if signed by Board of Commissioners (regardless of dollar amount)</i>			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
F. HUMAN RESOURCES – Human Resources Director Review <i>Signature only required if union or employment contract</i>			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
G. INFORMATION SERVICES – Information Services Director Review <i>Signature only required if technology contract</i>			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
H. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY			
1. ☐ Approved as to Form	☐ Not Approved as to Form	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			

Date Approved by Authorized Contract Signer:

RETURN SIGNED ORIGINALS TO:

Date _____

Lee Reyes @ MS- 7

KC-010-11 C

THIRD CABLE TELEVISION FRANCHISE AGREEMENT AMENDMENT

This Cable Television Franchise Agreement Amendment ("Amendment") is made and entered into by and between Kitsap County, a municipal corporation, with its principal offices at 614 Division Street, Port Orchard, Washington 98366, ("County"), and Comcast Cable Communication Management, LLC, a Delaware corporation, with its principal offices at 900 132nd Street SW Everett, Washington, as a successor-in- interest to Comcast of California/Colorado/Washington, LP and Comcast of Washington IV, Inc. ("Grantee").

RECITALS

Grantee was granted a nonexclusive franchise to operate and maintain a cable communications system within unincorporated areas of Kitsap County;

Grantee's cable franchise is due to expire on May 13, 2022; and

The County is in the process of negotiating and preparing a cable franchise agreement with Grantee and that will extend beyond May 13, 2022.

Now Therefore:

In consideration of the mutual benefits and covenants contained herein, the parties agree that their Franchise Agreement, executed on May 9, 2011 and amended on August 18, 2016 and May 12, 2021, shall be amended as follows:

1. Section 2.3 - Term: The Franchise shall have a term of twelve (12) years, effective on May 14, 2011, and terminating on May 13, 2023.
2. Section 8.6 is deleted in its entirety.

Counterparts. This Franchise Amendment may be executed in several counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which together will constitute one and the same agreement.

Except as expressly provided in this Franchise Amendment, all other terms and conditions of the original Franchise, and any subsequent amendments, addenda, or modifications thereto, remain in full force and effect.

Neither party waives any right which it enjoys under law as a result of agreeing to this Franchise extension.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank; signature page to follow]

This amendment shall be effective upon execution by the parties.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2022.

**COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS
MANAGEMENT, LLC.**

Signature

Name

Title

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2022.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

EDWARD E. WOLFE, Chair

CHARLOTTE GARRIDO, Commissioner

ROBERT GELDER, Commissioner

Attest:

DANA DANIELS, Clerk of the Board

RESOLUTION NO. ____ - 2022

**GRANTING AN EXTENSION OF THE CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM FRANCHISE
AGREEMENT WITH COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT, LLC**

WHEREAS, on May 9, 2011, the Kitsap County Board of County Commissioners (“County”) approved contract KC 010-11, granting a 5-year, non-exclusive cable television franchise to Comcast Cable Communication Management, LLC (“Comcast”), a Delaware corporation, with its principal offices at 900 132nd Street SW Everett, Washington, as a successor-in interest to Comcast of California/Colorado/Washington, LP and Comcast of Washington IV, Inc.

WHEREAS, on July 11, 2016, the County approved an Amendment to contract KC-010-11, renewing the cable television franchise with Comcast until May 13, 2021;

WHEREAS, on May 10, 2021, the County approved an Amendment to contract KC-010-11, renewing the cable television franchise with Comcast until May 13, 2022;

WHEREAS, the County and Comcast have agreed to proceed under the informal renewal process set forth in Section 626(h) of the Cable Act, 47 U.S.C. §546(h) and that the County would commence a community needs ascertainment and past performance proceedings as required by 47 U.S.C. §546(a)(1);

WHEREAS, the County needs additional time to negotiate a new franchise agreement with Comcast, the County wishes to extend the term of the cable television franchise to May 12, 2023;

WHEREAS, the County has conducted a public hearing as provided in RCW 36.55.040-050 and concluded that it is in the public interest to extend the term of the franchise.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE KITSAP COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

1. The County will grant a one (1) year extension of the cable television franchise agreement to May 12, 2023, upon execution of a contract amendment.
2. Section 8.6 in the franchise is deleted in its entirety.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank; signature page to follow]

ADOPTED this ____ day of _____ 2022.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

EDWARD E. WOLFE, Chair

CHARLOTTE GARRIDO, Commissioner

ROBERT GELDER, Commissioner

ATTEST:

DANA DANIELS,
Clerk of the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



KASI M. WALKER, Deputy
Prosecuting Attorney



Meeting Date:
Agenda Item No:

Kitsap County Board of Commissioners			
Office/Department: Information Services Staff Contact: George Geyer Agenda Item Title: KC-010-11-C Comcast – Cable Television Franchise Agreement			
Recommended Action: Move that the Board of County Commissioners approve the resolution and execute the amendment to the cable franchise agreement with Comcast Cable Communication Management, LLC, KC 010-11			
Summary:		Chapter RCW 36.55 requires that a franchise be granted via a resolution after a public hearing. To comply with the RCW, the County will amend the franchise via a resolution. The amendment will extend the term of the agreement with Comcast one (1) additional year to allow the County more time to negotiate a new franchise agreement. The amendment also deletes a section of the franchise that is now preempted by an FCC order and federal appellate court ruling. Further, the Comcast franchise was originally approved as a contract. The County will also amend the contract to reflect the change in term and the deletion of the section.	
Attachments:		1. Contract Review Sheet 2. Amendment 3. Resolution	
Fiscal Impact for this Specific Action			
Expenditure required for this specific action:		NA	
Related Revenue for this specific action:		Fee income into General Fund	
Cost Savings for this specific action:		NA	
Net Fiscal Impact:		Fee Income into General Fund	
Source of Funds:		Cable Franchise	
Fiscal Impact for Total Project			
Project Costs:		NA	
Project Costs Savings:		NA	
Project Related Revenue:		NA	
Project Net Total:		NA	
Office/Department Review & Coordination			
Office/Department		Elected Official/Department Director	
Information Services		Craig Adams	
Contract Information			
Contract Number	Date Original Contract or Amendment Approved	Amount of Original Contract Amendment	Total Amount of Amended Contract
KC 010-11	5/9/2011	Fee Income	
KC 010-11-A	7/11/2016	Fee Income	
KC 010-11-B	5/10/2021	Fee Income	
KC 010-11-C	Pending	Fee Income	



Kitsap County
CONTRACT REVIEW SHEET
(Chapter 3.56 KCC)

A. CONTRACT INFORMATION <i>(for Contract Signing Authority, see KCC 3.56.075)</i>			
1. Contractor	Comcast Cable Communication Management, LLC		
2. Purpose	Cable Television Franchise Amendment		
3. Contract Amount	Fee Income	Disburse	☐ Receive ☒
4. Contract Term	Extend through May 13, 2023		
5. Contract Administrator	George Geyer	Phone	360-337-4404
Approved:		Date	
Department Director			
B. AUDITOR – Accounting Information			
1. Contract Control No.	KC-010-11-C		
2. Fund Name	Cable Franchise		
3. Payment from-Revenue to CC/Account No.	9251.3160.46 (Franchise) 1791.3690.90 (PEG)		
Reviewer		Date	
5. Comments			
C. AUDITOR – Grant Review <i>Signature only required if grant funded contract</i>			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
D. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES – Risk Manager Review			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
E. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES – Budget Manager Review <i>Signature required if \$50,000 or more OR if signed by Board of Commissioners (regardless of dollar amount)</i>			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
F. HUMAN RESOURCES – Human Resources Director Review <i>Signature only required if union or employment contract</i>			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
G. INFORMATION SERVICES – Information Services Director Review <i>Signature only required if technology contract</i>			
1. ☐ Approved	☐ Not Approved	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			
H. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY			
1. ☐ Approved as to Form	☐ Not Approved as to Form	Reviewer	Date
2. Comments			

Date Approved by Authorized Contract Signer:

RETURN SIGNED ORIGINALS TO:

Date _____

Lee Reyes @ MS- 7

KC-010-11 C

THIRD CABLE TELEVISION FRANCHISE AGREEMENT AMENDMENT

This Cable Television Franchise Agreement Amendment ("Amendment") is made and entered into by and between Kitsap County, a municipal corporation, with its principal offices at 614 Division Street, Port Orchard, Washington 98366, ("County"), and Comcast Cable Communication Management, LLC, a Delaware corporation, with its principal offices at 900 132nd Street SW Everett, Washington, as a successor-in- interest to Comcast of California/Colorado/Washington, LP and Comcast of Washington IV, Inc. ("Grantee").

RECITALS

Grantee was granted a nonexclusive franchise to operate and maintain a cable communications system within unincorporated areas of Kitsap County;

Grantee's cable franchise is due to expire on May 13, 2022; and

The County is in the process of negotiating and preparing a cable franchise agreement with Grantee and that will extend beyond May 13, 2022.

Now Therefore:

In consideration of the mutual benefits and covenants contained herein, the parties agree that their Franchise Agreement, executed on May 9, 2011 and amended on August 18, 2016 and May 12, 2021, shall be amended as follows:

1. Section 2.3 - Term: The Franchise shall have a term of twelve (12) years, effective on May 14, 2011, and terminating on May 13, 2023.
2. Section 8.6 is deleted in its entirety.

Counterparts. This Franchise Amendment may be executed in several counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which together will constitute one and the same agreement.

Except as expressly provided in this Franchise Amendment, all other terms and conditions of the original Franchise, and any subsequent amendments, addenda, or modifications thereto, remain in full force and effect.

Neither party waives any right which it enjoys under law as a result of agreeing to this Franchise extension.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank; signature page to follow]

This amendment shall be effective upon execution by the parties.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2022.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2022.

**COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATIONS
MANAGEMENT, LLC.**

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Signature

EDWARD E. WOLFE, Chair

Name

CHARLOTTE GARRIDO, Commissioner

Title

ROBERT GELDER, Commissioner

Attest:

DANA DANIELS, Clerk of the Board

RESOLUTION NO. ____ - 2022

**GRANTING AN EXTENSION OF THE CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM FRANCHISE
AGREEMENT WITH COMCAST CABLE COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT, LLC**

WHEREAS, on May 9, 2011, the Kitsap County Board of County Commissioners (“County”) approved contract KC 010-11, granting a 5-year, non-exclusive cable television franchise to Comcast Cable Communication Management, LLC (“Comcast”), a Delaware corporation, with its principal offices at 900 132nd Street SW Everett, Washington, as a successor-in interest to Comcast of California/Colorado/Washington, LP and Comcast of Washington IV, Inc.

WHEREAS, on July 11, 2016, the County approved an Amendment to contract KC-010-11, renewing the cable television franchise with Comcast until May 13, 2021;

WHEREAS, on May 10, 2021, the County approved an Amendment to contract KC-010-11, renewing the cable television franchise with Comcast until May 13, 2022;

WHEREAS, the County and Comcast have agreed to proceed under the informal renewal process set forth in Section 626(h) of the Cable Act, 47 U.S.C. §546(h) and that the County would commence a community needs ascertainment and past performance proceedings as required by 47 U.S.C. §546(a)(1);

WHEREAS, the County needs additional time to negotiate a new franchise agreement with Comcast, the County wishes to extend the term of the cable television franchise to May 12, 2023;

WHEREAS, the County has conducted a public hearing as provided in RCW 36.55.040-050 and concluded that it is in the public interest to extend the term of the franchise.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE KITSAP COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

1. The County will grant a one (1) year extension of the cable television franchise agreement to May 12, 2023, upon execution of a contract amendment.
2. Section 8.6 in the franchise is deleted in its entirety.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank; signature page to follow]

ADOPTED this ____ day of _____ 2022.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

EDWARD E. WOLFE, Chair

CHARLOTTE GARRIDO, Commissioner

ROBERT GELDER, Commissioner

ATTEST:

DANA DANIELS,
Clerk of the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



KASI M. WALKER, Deputy
Prosecuting Attorney

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

Washington is Among Top Five States for Broadband Access



May 16, 2023



Customers in Washington will Receive Access to Even Faster and More Reliable Internet Service Options this Year Thanks to Major Internet Upgrades by Comcast

A recent report from [BroadbandNow Research](#), a research firm that conducts comparisons on internet companies using data from the Federal Communications Commission and internet providers, compiled the broadband data for all 50 states and found that Washington is among the top five best overall states for broadband internet.

There are two key considerations for how good the broadband infrastructure is in a state – overall coverage and quality of those connections. The rankings considered overall access to broadband, access to low-cost broadband, download and upload speeds, and access to fiber-optic service.

What's even better news for internet subscribers in Washington is that they may expect to receive even faster and more reliable service thanks to a [\\$280 million investment by Comcast](#) this year to offer multi-gigabit Internet speeds to more than four million locations, expand broadband and video services to more than 60,000 additional homes and businesses, and provide donations and in-kind services to communities throughout the Pacific Northwest.

As a part of the investment, Comcast is expanding fiber-rich network improvements that will offer Washington customers upload speeds up to 10 times faster than the fastest they have now. And the network upgrade will extend throughout Comcast's service area in Washington. Once complete, these locations will have the foundational next-generation network to introduce new multi-gigabit Internet options.

The first phase of network enhancements is happening now and initially will offer a maximum download speed of 2 Gbps, combined with upload speeds up to 200 Mbps, which is five to 10 times faster than Comcast's existing upload speeds. Comcast

expects that nearly half of the company's network in Washington will offer multi-gig Internet speeds by the end of 2023.

Comcast will also expand its network to deliver Xfinity Internet and TV services and Comcast Business Internet services to nearly 60,000 additional homes and businesses, including the rural communities of Battleground, Chattaroy, Key Peninsula, and Sumas in Washington.

The network expansion is the latest example of Comcast's investment to connect more households and businesses in the Pacific Northwest. Comcast expanded access to Xfinity and Comcast Business products and services to 229,000 additional Washington homes and businesses in the last five years.

No Tags

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Timeline of Neglect & Betrayal



INFRASTRUCTURE APARTHEID
Fiber for City Hall. Coax for You.

ESTABLISH KITSAP MUNICIPAL BROADBAND AUTHORITY TODAY!
NO MORE WAITING! NO MORE LIES!