March 7th 2022:
Letter to be sent to the following:
Mayor
City Council-members
Police Oversight Commission
NW Commission
Pasadena Humans Relations Commission

Prevention and Intervention in Our Pasadena Community for the Future.

I would like the Council to consider some questions, as our Police Oversight Commission's Ad Hoc Committee: Mental Health/Violence Interruption Commitee begins to learn and understand Community Outreach workers regarding violence interrupters and mental health component.

I would also like for consideration the language of gang intervention and prevention be discussed and changed to "violence interrupters". The previous descriptions have labeled hot spots in our community that marginalized our black and brown communities, whether in a gang or not. The very outcome we all want is not to prevent and intervene on gangs, although that is a part of the process, but rather to interrupt violence in our community. That is the goal that the community, PPD and city would all agree on.

An excerpt below of the study on violence in our cities shows the power and effectiveness of having TRAINED violence interrupters who become trusted over time, have a transparent character, and whose efforts are working in our community.

The investment of such outreach is a very integral part of the puzzle to reduce crime and build bridges and trust between community and city. Such an investment by cities is up to 5 to 10 years on many levels, collecting very important data that will prove its effectiveness and areas that need to be strengthened.

This past week in Baltimore, The Professional Community Intervention Training Institute (PCITI) held its conference with violence interrupters from around the US and their main scope and focus was the power of DATA and effective training in communities.

Regarding the team our former City Manager formed as a "strategy" in early 2021, how have the following been implemented ?

How has data of the contracted services been collected of each of the team members working in our community?

What areas are they targeting?

What are their daily contacts?

What were the outcomes ?

What was the need assessed by the contact ?

How has each contact helped or not?

What training have they received during their contracted time with the city?

What training models had each team member taken before services started?

What resources other than training has been given to the team to implement any of the above?

This information would be so helpful as we learn an approach to present in a recommendation.

Thank you all,

Commissioner Annang
Ad Hoc Mental Health / Violence Interruption Commitee

Please find a section from a study below the link to the full study. It is very insightful indeed and may help in other areas as we continue this discussion on building better communication and trust between our community and our PPD:

REPORT SUBMITTED TO ARNOLD VENTURES BY THE JOHN JAY COLLEGE RESEARCH ADVISORY GROUP ON PREVENTING AND REDUCING COMMUNITY VIOLENCE

Research is beginning to produce strong evidence for intervention models that see violence as behavior shaped by social norms and the relationships people share with their peer networks. Programs using this approach include Cure Violence based in Illinois and Advance Peace from California. Both programs operate in numerous locations across the country and increasingly around the world. These and similar models rely on two key interventions: community outreach and direct interruption or mediation of

neighborhood conflicts by trained people known to the neighborhood and trusted by the residents.

Outreach workers must be well known by the communities in which they work. They must use relentless yet positive persistence and intensive follow-ups to make connections and demonstrate their commitment to supporting and uplifting their intended clients. It is critically important for relationship development and their personal safety that program participants and the community at large perceive outreach workers as people who can be trusted not to share potentially incriminating information with authorities.

Community outreach staff must be relatable to the population of youth and young adults most at risk for violence involvement. While not an absolute requirement, many outreach workers share the backgrounds and justice-system experiences of their program participants. They can recognize and relate to the complex traumas their clients may have endured.

Evaluations of community outreach are promising but mixed. The approach is difficult to evaluate. First, the programs intentionally engage individuals who are disconnected from traditional institutions and systems of support and are already involved in illegal activities, possibly including violence. Forming relationships with participants and helping them towards lifestyle transformations that will still likely be interrupted by setbacks requires substantial time and resources, especially if workers are viewed with suspicion at first (Jones 2018). There are also significant challenges for program managers working to secure consistent financial and political support for program operations. The pay and benefits for outreach workers are typically low, despite the high stress and high-risk nature of their jobs. Programs encounter difficulties in identifying and retaining appropriate staff. Outreach strategies must have consistent leadership and program oversight, with the ability to respond quickly to changing community needs. And finally, outreach programs may not be equipped to address the many obstacles facing their participants, including structural racism and systemic barriers to health care, employment, affordable and stable housing, and quality education.

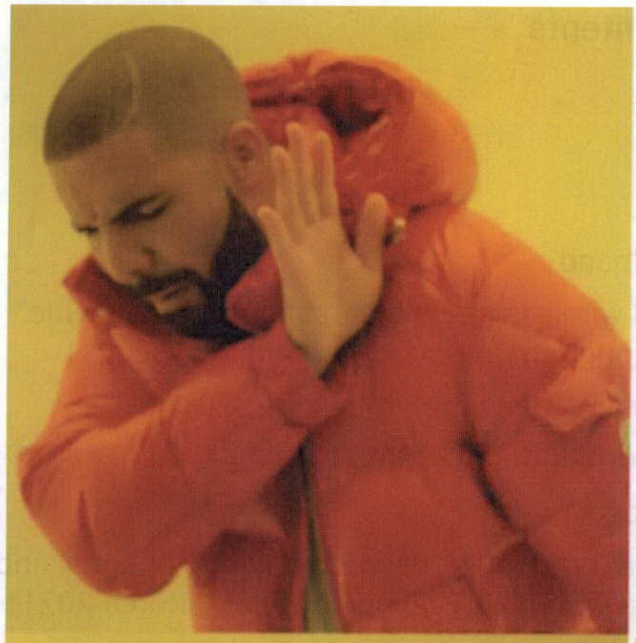
https://johnjayrec.nyc/2020/11/09/av2020/

Iraheta, Alba

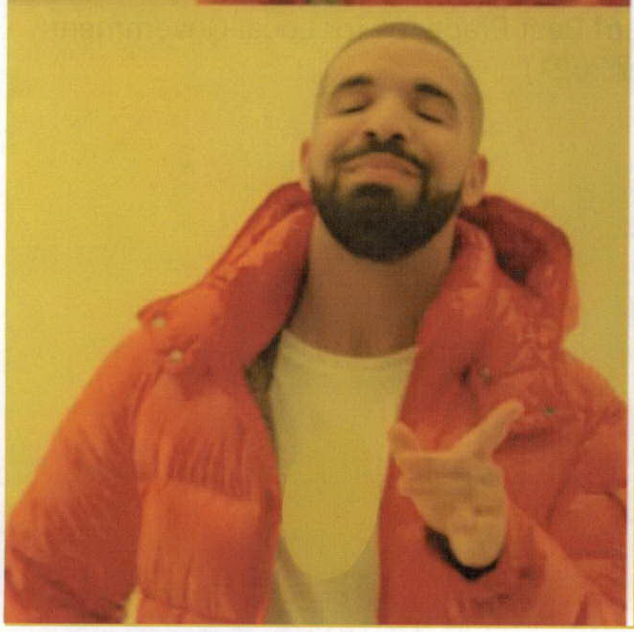
From: Julia Rich · >
Sent: Monday, March 7, 2022 1:12 PM
To: PublicComment-AutoResponse
Subject: Public Comment

Since you refuse to hold your police department accountable, I deeply disagree with the formation of PAL in item three. Keep the Pasadena police away from kids!

Julia Rich
--
Julia Rich
They/Them



HOT SPOTS



MUNICIPAL BROADBAND NETWORK*

*Utilizing City of Pasadena's existing fiber infrastructure

Yadi
Pasadena resident

City of Pasadena City Council Meeting
March 7, 2022
3. Community Safety Intervention Programs for Youth Presented by City of Pasadena

Pasadena Broadband

Table of Contents

Yadi
Pasadena resident

City of Pasadena City Council Meeting
March 7, 2022
3. Community Safety Intervention Programs for Youth Presented by City of Pasadena

Municipal Broadband Providers in California

California Municipal Broadband Providers Summary

Residential Municipal Broadband Service and FTTH in California

Connect Area

Loma Linda Connected Community

Plumas-Sierra Telecommunications

San Bruno Municipal Cable TV

Santa Monica City Net

Truckee Donner Public Utility

Business and Institutional Municipal Broadband Providers in California

Burbank Water and Power

City of Anaheim

City of Shafter, California

Culver Connect

Glendale

Long Beach

Palo Alto Fiber

Pasadena

Riverside Dark Fiber Network

Santa Clara

Vernon Light & Power

Municipal Broadband Networks Under Development in California

Beverly Hills Fiber

The Struggle to Build Affordable Fiber in California

Municipal Broadband Store Laws in California

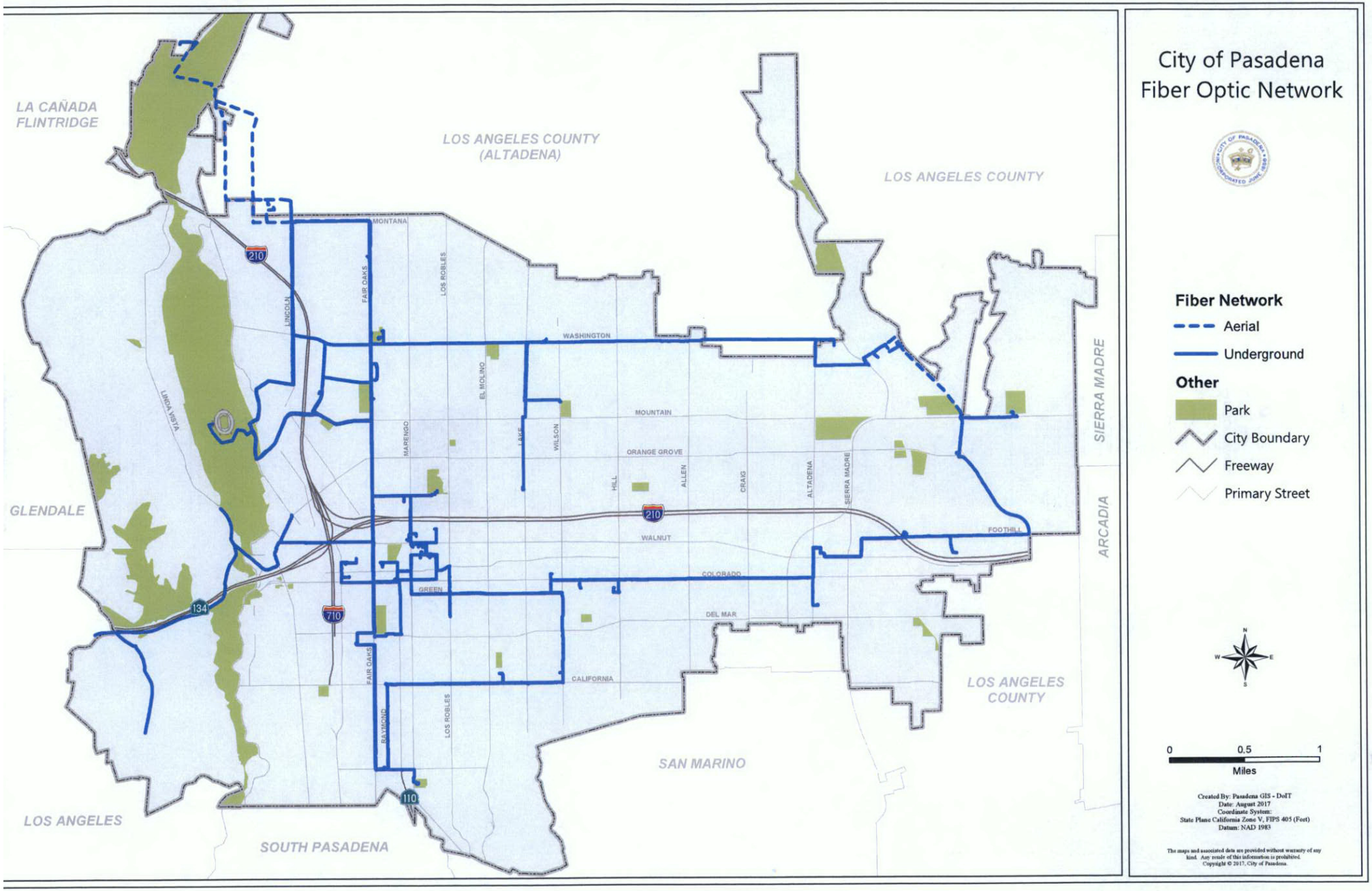
Frequently Asked Questions

How many municipal broadband providers are there?

Does California state law permit municipal broadband?

What cities in California have residential municipal broadband?

Questions or Suggestions?



City of Pasadena Fiber Optic Network

Fiber Network

- Aerial
- Underground

Other

- Park
- City Boundary
- Freeway
- Primary Street

N
W E
S

0 0.5 1
Miles

Created By: Pasadena GIS - DoIT
Date: August 2017
Coordinate System:
State Plane California Zone V, FIPS 405 (Feet)
Datum: NAD 1983

Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Broadband

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is pleased to provide high speed broadband internet service at affordable prices to Rancho Cucamonga businesses and residents

Leaders of the City recognize fiber-optic infrastructure is an important part of the Rancho Cucamonga community. They understand that in today's world, connectivity affects every aspect of our community - whether in municipal operations, public safety, education, healthcare, quality of life, entertainment and commerce. Today this infrastructure plays a crucial role in Rancho Cucamonga, not only in economic development, but will be pivotal in the long term sustainability and future planning of the City. Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Broadband has arrived.

Learn More

Business

Fiber gives your business a competitive edge above the rest.

— FOR YOUR BUSINESS

Residential

Experience internet at the speed of light for your home.

— FOR YOUR HOME

Fiber Optic Master Plan

The City's existing network fiber infrastructure includes 25 miles of up to 96 strand backbone fiber optic cable and associated conduit serving more than 14 city facilities throughout the City, as well as over 5 miles of vacant fiber conduit. Additionally, there is 39 miles of existing traffic conduit, which together incorporates almost 70 miles of existing fiber conduit throughout the City.

Phase 1 implements a six year capital investment plan in which conduit gaps between City and traffic conduits will be connected and expansion of the conduit infrastructure to key strategic areas throughout the City.

— FIBER OPTIC MASTER PLAN

Onward
Get Connected. Get Faster.
RCMU
Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility

Partnership

The City is proud to partner with Onward as its retail internet service provider, delivering gigabit speed internet for the City's Fiber Optic Master Plan. With their main office located in Rancho Cucamonga, Onward is a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) based in California and Nevada and is currently responsible for over 280,000 miles of fiber optics.

The City constructs, owns and maintains the physical broadband infrastructure which is managed by the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility.

Frequently Asked Questions

- What is Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Broadband?
- Why is Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Broadband only available in certain areas?
- How fast is the internet speed?
- Who is the internet service provider?

RANCHO CUCAMONGA All-America City 2020

California schools build local wireless networks to bridge digital divide

Districts replacing hotspots for more reliable, long-term alternative

California school districts and cities that are grappling with stymied internet access among their students during the pandemic are talking it again themselves to solve the problem.

Early on, schools often gave well-timed hotspots to students who don't have the means to access the internet at home. But service can be patchy and expensive. In some communities — San Jose, West Contra Costa County, Kings County and Oakland among others — not building their own wireless network infrastructure.

School districts and cities are laying down the fiber cable and installing Wi-Fi access points, complete with modems and routers on light poles and traffic lights. Some are even becoming internet service providers themselves (ISP) — efforts, they say, that will make it easier to provide internet access to those who can't afford it.

Cable companies Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond estimated in October that up to 1 million students couldn't finishing online assignments or internet access needed to participate in distance learning. The Legislative Analyst's Office, in an October brief, said that while 95% of California households have access to broadband, many lack a strong enough connection to handle multiple people using the network at the same time, and many low-income families in urban and rural areas are still completely unconnected.

West Contra Costa Unified, a 30,000-student district in the East Bay area with more than 85% of its students eligible for free and reduced-price meals, started to the concept of a community wireless network as a solution. It can "an equity and access issue," said Tony Wold, the district's executive superintendent of business services.

It was also a tradeoff between short- and long-term costs and benefits.

Since summer closed in March, the district distributed more than 4,000 hotspots to students who either don't have internet access at home or who don't have a strong enough home wireless connection for distance learning. The need for these hotspots continues to grow. Wold said, even the hotspots can drain up connectivity for code-strapped families and strain connections.

The district pays the $15 monthly network bill for each hotspot using CARES act funding, said Tracey Logan, the district's chief technology officer. Continuing to pay for the hotspots will end up costing the district more than $900,000 a year, Wold said, who expects districts having to raise funds to continue even after students return to campuses.

When CARES money runs out, the district doesn't want to either pay the $900,000 a year for the foreseeable future out of its general fund for the hot spots or invest as a measure $1 million to $1 million to build the community wireless network — using a redevelopment bond funds — to replace the hotspots. All students would need to use it would be their West Contra Costa Unified login and password.

"We know that our hotspots are in a sense a waste of money," said Wold. "You're getting nothing in return other than the kid is connected, and every year you're putting $xx-it again and again. So, we started looking at what we can do to get a return on investment, what can we do to permanently break the divide.

"Even through the pandemic will end at some point, the students still need access to electronic materials at home or might because our teachers have learned to use electronic equipment and electronic devices. We're not all of a sudden going to go back to only using textbooks when we're back permanently."

The West Contra Costa school board on Nov. 18 unanimously approved $90,000 of federal CARES Act funds to be used to pay a consulting group to lead those two areas in Richmond and San Pablo — the cities in the district's footprint with the highest need — to begin a pilot program. The district will install routers on light poles and other public infrastructure in these areas and test the fiber that those cities had previously laid down as part of their own community Wi-Fi networks.

When set up, the district will have all the students in those areas connect at the same time and test other users to understand the strength of the network.

"Once that works, we expand to cover the entire cities of Richmond and San Pablo," said Wold. "And then we begin the conversations with the other three cities, where there's smaller density to determine the best possible solutions for those students as well."

Though the district hopes to begin expanding the network beyond the test spots by the end of this school year, it's unclear how long it will take before the district can offer consistent Wi-Fi to its whole geographic footprint. That time frame depends in how much fiber already exists and whether PG&E will allow the district to use its light poles and other infrastructure to install routers for the network.

The district next need to work with PG&E until after the consulting group completes the proof of concept, Wold said. Whether the district receives new PG&E infrastructure depends on whether there are spots in the coverage area where there is no site property nearby, he said.

A similar plan is underway in San Jose, where city and district officials are teaming up to build a free local internet network. Families with school-age children are a priority in the city's digital inclusion initiative, which includes an education goal to provide all students in San Jose public schools with a computer, broadband access and digital literacy.

Despite being located at the center of California's Silicon Valley, nearly 12% of households in San Jose — representing about 150,000 predominantly low-income families — did not have home internet access, according to 2014-18 American Community Survey data.

Dubbed East Side Community WiFi, the network is a joint effort between the East Side Union High School District and the City of San Jose to provide internet to more than 40,000 residents. The neighborhood surrounding Santa Clara High School was the first to receive internet access last year, followed by the William C. Overfelt neighborhood, which was completed this summer.

"It isn't perfect," said Phelps, "but it is very good, and a better solution than before."

The city reached out an agreement with PG&E in order to be down there in three areas, said East Side Union chief technology officer Randy Phelps. PG&E also didn't charge the district for electricity he said, though they might when the network expands to other neighborhoods. Phelps said the district is hoping to work out a deal with PG&E for a discounted rate in the district-able more neighborhoods to the network.

The district is still using hotspots for students who live in other neighborhoods, he said.

Using existing fiber connections, at light poles and traffic lights, the city was able to bypass contracting with upfront telecommunications company and build across points around the virtually attendance areas so that users can connect either directly to fiber or a radio signal that is connected to the fiber, East Side Union has been laying down underground fiber cables throughout its attendance area since 2016 using voter-approved bond funds.

The City of Oakland is also piloting a community Wi-Fi network, dubbed "Oak Wi-Fi," which was rolled out in three neighborhoods in November.

The community Wi-Fi model is also being embraced in more rural areas of the state. In Tulare County families with students through college age students, in welfare mothers, school staff and county employees, can sign up via EdgeNet, an internet service that was through the County Office of Education.

Unlike San Jose's effort, however, EdgeNet comes with a monthly service fee and data fee (as required bills. Discounts are available for low-income students but subsidizing the service would still cost nearly $10 more with a reduced price, according to prices on the EdgeNet website.

Wold and Logan said they expect school district-offered community wireless networks like these to become more common. But in order for that to happen, the federal E-Rate program — which provides subsidies to connect rural for school districts and libraries — needs to be tweaked. As it stands, the program subsidies can only be used for internet connection costs for the buildings on school campuses. Advocacy groups are calling on the Federal Communications Commission, Congress and the Biden administration to amend the program to reimburse districts and libraries for internet connection costs for a building or staff.

"I'm proud that we are jumping in and doing this because it's the right thing to do," Logan said. "In the meantime this should be a basic human right. All families should be able to have access to the internet for free or a reduced cost."

To get more reports like this one, click here to sign up for EdSource's no-cost daily email on latest developments in education.

This is not to cast aspersions on wireless internet access, but it is exponentially more difficult to do homework, apply for a job, or fill out unemployment-compensation paperwork on a phone's small screen. Wireless Lifeline service is not an equivalent service. To be eligible for Lifeline subsidies, wireless providers need only offer network speeds of 3 mbps—substantially lower than even the "Internet Essentials" package—and data caps can be as low as 3 gigabits per month, despite the average American household using about 290 gigabits per month. Especially in a post-coronavirus era when online will be the economic lifeline, policy decisions should not force low-income Americans to limited internet service with small screens and slower speeds.

These issues can also be easily remedied by Congress. In the 21st century, a low-income subsidy for internet access is as important as telephone access was in the 20th century. Americans availing themselves of the program should be able to use it to obtain service from any qualified broadband provider, not just a telephone company. And the provision of such a low-income program should be a requirement if a company receives federal support to expand broadband.

CONCLUSION

The internet is the most powerful and pervasive platform in the history of the planet. During COVID-19, that platform has been the safety net for both businesses and individual workers. After the coronavirus pandemic passes, the internet will play an even greater role in all our lives.

It is time to leap the digital chasm.

Report Produced by **Center for Technology Innovation**

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California's Broadband for All Portal is Live!

March 7, 2022 — Broadband internet service has become essential to modern life. Those without access can miss out on education, work, operating businesses, receiving emergency information, applying for government services, and accessing health care.

Unfortunately, 1 in 5 Californians still lack reliable high-speed broadband – a digital divide that stretches from rural to urban areas and is more often experienced by low-income, tribal, and other historically marginalized communities. The Broadband for All portal supports the efforts called out in the 2020 Broadband Action Plan, that all Californians have access to affordable high-performance internet, devices, and training which are critical components of digital equity.

The Broadband for All portal serves as the one-stop-shop for the state's broadband efforts – Broadband for All Action Plan, Middle-Mile Broadband Initiative, and Last-Mile and Adoption Programs – and has a wealth of resources for local government and community leaders, internet providers, and the general public. Its features include:

- Broadband and digital equity planning guides
- A searchable database of federal and state broadband funding opportunities
- CPUC's Speed Test and Interactive broadband map to help state and local agencies plan for broadband deployment and adoption programs
- Information on meetings and progress on the state's Broadband for All initiatives
- Information on affordable internet and device programs, including the Affordable Connectivity Program
- An application to test internet speed at home or on the go
- Opportunities for stakeholders to become Broadband for All partners and contribute content

Whether you're a local government administrator applying for last-mile funding for your constituents, a parent or student searching for affordable internet service providers in your area, or an equity advocate making a public comment about the state's broadband construction plans, when you come to the portal you will be able to access these and all the state's broadband efforts in one convenient and central place.

Check out the Broadband for All portal.

Related links:

California Broadband Council

Middle-Mile Broadband Initiative

List of CPUC Resources for Last-Mile and Adoption Programs

CPUC Interactive broadband map

Recent Posts

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Join our Team at CDT

2021 Statewide Technology Annual Report Highlights California's IT Progress

Stay Safe Online Every Day

Middle-Mile Broadband Initiative Launches New Website and Interactive Maps

TMF Applicant Pool Yields Four Successful Proposals

Exceptional CDT Employee Accomplishments Receive Ovations

Californians Have Downloaded Over 11 million Digital Vaccine Records

Happy Holidays from CDT

On this page:

Broadband planning resources

We face complex and deep-rooted challenges to delivering Broadband for All. It will require partnerships with and support from the broadband industry and federal, local, and tribal governments. You may be developing a plan, carrying out that plan, or in the many stages in between. To help, we've gathered some tools as you work to expand broadband access and narrow the digital divide in your community.

Included here are:

- Resources and toolkits specific to broadband planning and implementation
- Digital inclusion plans, initiatives, and best practices
- Digital skills training tools

This collection is designed to help you plan for broadband deployment and all the other essential aspects of digital equity and inclusion. It will continue to evolve and grow. We invite you to browse and use these resources and encourage you to share yours.

Complete the contact form on the contact us page to share your plan.

Resources and toolkits

- Getting Connected: A Resource Guide for Local and Regional Government Leaders (PDF)
  Accelerating the deployment and adoption of broadband.
- Planning a Community Broadband Roadmap: A Toolkit for Local and Tribal Governments (PDF)
  Digital inclusion and broadband adoption research, toolkits, and guides from NTIA and other Federal entities.
- NDIA Digital Navigators
  The Digital Navigator Model guides community members in the digital inclusion process.
- The Digital Navigator Playbook
  Playbook by Digital US to ensure communities have technology skills and digital resilience to thrive in work and life
- The Lewis Latimer Plan for digital equity & inclusion (PDF)
  National Urban League's plan to close the digital divide –identifying five digital gaps that disproportionately affect communities of color and four goals to close those gaps.

Broadband planning and implementation

- City of Moorpark Broadband Strategic Plan
  Strategic plan to ensuring abundant broadband connectivity for municipal operations.
- City of Ventura Broadband and Fiber Master Plan (PDF)
  Master Plan for a city-wide broadband network.
- County of El Dorado Broadband Planning and Roadmap Report (PDF)
  Roadmap for improving broadband services within El Dorado County.
- County of Sonoma Broadband Strategic Plan (PDF)
  Opportunities and recommendations to enhance public and private investment in broadband infrastructure.
- Access Sonoma Broadband Action Plan
  Exploring the Creation of a Public Broadband Entity to Close Sonoma County's Digital Divide.
- San Diego Association of Governments Regional Digital Equity Strategy and Action Plan (PDF)
  Helping to enable the San Diego region to expand access to broadband to everyone.
- San Diego Region Broadband Planning, Permitting, and Implementation (PDF)
  Identifies existing conditions, best practices, opportunities for expanding broadband infrastructure.

Digital inclusion

- Local Government Check List for Digital Equity (PDF)
  Checklist for local government leaders to achieve digital equity
- County of Marin Strategic Plan
  Roadmap for a better digital future by creating leadership, governance, collaboration, and actions that advance broadband deployment and digital adoption.
- City of Chula Vista Digital Equity and Inclusion Plan
  Plan to ensure that all community members can participate fully in digital society.
- City of San Francisco Digital Equity Strategic Plan (PDF)
  Plan that defines goals, strategies, and commitment for advancing digital equity over the next five years.
- City of San Francisco Digital Equity Playbook (PDF)
  Aimed at agencies who serve vulnerable populations most at-risk of being digitally excluded.
- City of Long Beach Digital Inclusion Roadmap
  Vision statement, goals, objectives, and strategies to ensure that everyone in Long Beach has equitable access and computer literacy training.
- County of Los Angeles Free Broadband for the Residents (PDF)
  Outlines options for closing the digital divide for thousands of LA County households by developing County-sponsored community wireless networks.

Digital skills training tools

- Digital Literacy Framework and Self-assessment Tool (PDF)
  Developed by the California Emerging Technology Fund and based on UNESCO's six elements of Digital Literacy.
- California State Library's CAreer Pathways
  Offers free access to public library cardholders to online learning platforms to support digital equity, skill building, and job training. Includes access to the Northstar digital literacy assessments and courses for learners new to technology.
- Fresno State Parent University
  Fresno State's Parent University provides comprehensive courses and workshops to parents and community members throughout the San Joaquin Valley. Classes include Digital Literacy I (PDF) and Digital Literacy II (PDF) to equip parents to help their children succeed academically.

CETF
CALIFORNIA EMERGING TECHNOLOGY FUND

Getting Connected

A Broadband Deployment and Adoption Resource Guide

For Local and Regional Government Leaders

valley vision
Community Inspired Solutions

Foreword

The California Emerging Technology Fund (CETF) is honored to partner with Valley Vision on behalf of the Connected Capital Area Broadband Consortium to update and distribute this ***Resource Guide for Local and Regional Government Leaders*** to accelerate the deployment and adoption of broadband, a generic term for high-speed Internet infrastructure, including both wireline and wireless network technologies. This **Resource *Guide*** was first developed a decade ago in partnership with the Orange County Business Council Center for a New Orange County, with input from the California State Association of Counties, League of California Cities, and Rural County Representatives of California.

This updated ***Resource Guide*** is especially timely in light of the Governor's Executive Order to pursue Broadband For All and adopt an Action Plan to achieve the goal. The Governor's initiative advances the Legislature's commitment in law to the Internet For All Now in 2017. The value of State leadership came into sharper focus as the COVID-19 pandemic and shelter-in-place orders laid bare the Digital Divide—actually revealing a **"Digital Cliff"** as more and more Californians fell off into deeper poverty and greater isolation. The crisis calls for increased state investment in broadband infrastructure and urgent actions to accelerate deployment and adoption.

However, the "rubber meets the road" in local communities within regions. This ***Resource Guide*** provides a policy framework and blueprint for local action facilitated and supported by the Regional Broadband Consortia funded through the California Advanced Services Fund administered by the California Public Utilities Commission. It builds upon and augments the groundbreaking effort by Regional Consortia to identify Strategic Broadband Corridors which have been recognized by the California Department of Transportation and the California Transportation Commission to facilitate broadband deployment in conjunction with transportation projects. It also assists Local Government and Regional Leaders lay a foundation for partnering with the State and new federal Administrations.

We are grateful to Valley Vision for decades of exemplary civic leadership as stewards of the regional economy and for principled partnership with CETF on Digital Inclusion, School2Home, and Neighborhood Transformation. We also appreciate the commitment and courage of Valley Vision as a trailblazer in seeking State and federal funding for broadband coupled with effective public policy in the quest for Digital Equity.

Sunne Wright McPeak
President and CEO
California Emerging Technology Fund

March 2021

Table of Contents

Introduction

Our ability to connect through high-speed Internet access — referred to generically as "broadband" — is indispensable to social equity, economic prosperity, and environmental sustainability. "It is an engine of economic possibility, educational opportunity and access to health care. People and communities that lack available broadband and the means to use it are increasingly left behind."[1]

California's Digital Divide persists. An issue brief prepared by the Little Hoover Commission in December 2020 included an estimate by BroadbandNow that roughly 2.3 million Californians lack access to broadband.[2] In the 2019 Statewide Survey on Broadband Adoption — conducted by the UC Berkeley Institute of Governmental Studies, and sponsored by the California Emerging Technology Fund — it was found that one in eight homes still do not have access to high-speed Internet at home (8.4 million residents), **reflecting both infrastructure access and adoption challenges**. Gaps persist especially for low-income, rural, African-American, and Latino households, and for tribal lands. Adoption is limited by factors related to educational attainment, income, age, ethnicity, and disability.[3]

The COVID-19 pandemic brought the disparities embodied in the Digital Divide into stark contrast, highlighting the need for Digital Equity, investment, and innovative solutions. High-speed, affordable, ubiquitous broadband is needed more than ever to support remote work, distance learning, telehealth, public safety, and other urgent needs.

At the state-level, multiple efforts are underway to close the Digital Divide. In November of 2019, Governor Newsom announced at the California Economic Summit that he would convene stakeholders, the private sector, education institutions, and government agencies to develop an inclusive "Broadband for All" Action Plan. In August of 2020, Governor Newsom issued an Executive Order aimed at addressing the urgent broadband access, adoption, and training needs of Californians, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Order directed the California Broadband Council to produce a State Broadband Action Plan by December 31, 2020 that incorporates a goal of a 100 Mbps download speed for infrastructure investment, and directs proactive state actions to address five core roadblocks: availability (speed and reliability); affordability; access to devices; digital skills; and data.

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[1] "Broadband Action Plan 2020, California Broadband for All," California Broadband Council, December 2020, p. 2.
[2] "Issue Brief: California's Digital Divide," Little Hoover Commission, December 2020, p. 5.
[3] Ibid, p. 7.

The Plan includes a roadmap to accelerate deployment and adoption of broadband by state agencies; supports such deployment and adoption by local governments; and calls for new investments and partnerships to meet the challenges of 21st century connectivity, including leveraging new federal and philanthropic funding.

In December 2020, the California Emerging Technology Fund (CETF) finalized its Strategic Broadband Corridors (SBC) report, the result of a multi-year effort. The report identified "corridor gaps" — strategic corridors where no internet service provider (ISP) or public agency was prepared for installation of broadband infrastructure in alignment with a transportation project. The SBC project engaged the Regional Broadband Consortia, the California Association of Councils of Governments, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the California Transportation Commission, the California Broadband Council, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and others, to coordinate planning and development of joint use broadband and transportation projects. Caltrans dedicated broadband leadership is working on project mapping, rights of way, and consistent project permitting processes and project collaboration across its district offices.

Legislative leaders have responded to the call for urgent action on broadband, with several legislative proposals poised to be enacted in 2021. The magnitude of required investment is large. According to the CPUC, delivering Gigabit service to **unserved** Californians will require at least $7 billion in new private, federal, and state investments.[4] Legislative priorities include extending and expanding funding for infrastructure, access, and adoption projects through the CPUC's California Advanced Services Fund (CASF), which provides subsidies to reach unserved and underserved households, and through other funding mechanisms such as bonds.

There is consensus about the value of broadband access to individuals and their communities, but multiple barriers remain, including insufficient speeds, costs and pricing, lack of competition, and regulatory processes, among others. As California continues to grapple with the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on daily life and the economy, the Digital Divide grows. Distance learning, telecommuting, and telehealth are ever more critical, and it is clear that there can be no real equity without ubiquitous broadband.

State, regional, and local solutions must be pursued concurrently, in an "all hands-on deck," multi-pronged approach. This ***Resource Guide*** is intended to help catalyze investment and connectivity in communities across the state — with public sector leaders leveraging streamlined and coordinated plans and policies, to lower the barriers for entry, accelerate private sector investments, and spur new partnerships to achieve broadband for all.

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[4] Ibid, p. 11, based on California Broadband Cost Model prepared for the California Public Utilities Commission.

How to Use This Resource Guide

This ***Resource Guide*** is a **starting point** for local and regional government leaders who are looking to advance access, deployment, and adoption of broadband through their many leadership roles. It includes:

- An overview of select broadband policies and ordinances across the state for potential replication or adaptation;
- Case studies for broadband deployment and adoption, including for 5G investments; and
- A list of additional resources from national and state broadband agencies and organizations. While the focus is primarily on cities and counties, there are some examples of additional approaches being used by joint powers agencies and councils of governments.

The broadband landscape is constantly evolving with new innovations in technology and policy. To keep abreast of these developments, local and regional government leaders are encouraged to look at the additional resources provided, as well as contact their respective Regional Broadband Consortium for further guidance and support. This includes connecting with the efforts of the California Broadband Council as it implements the **"Broadband for All" Action Plan**, in collaboration with other state agencies and a broad network of public, private and civic sector partners. California Forward, in partnership with the California Emerging Technology Fund, convenes a Broadband for All Working Group, open to all, to support state policy efforts and action for the annual California Economic Summit.

State Associations of local government agencies also are engaged in leadership efforts around broadband policy and action. They include the California League of Cities (CLC), the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), the Local Government Commission (LGC), the Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), and the California Association of Councils of Governments (CALCOG).

The original CETF Resource Guide, **"Getting Connected for Economic Prosperity and Quality of Life"** (2010) remains a valuable resource and includes examples of resolutions that local governments have used to express commitment and the call to action for closing the Digital Divide. Please also see p. 31 for the **Digital Equity Bill of Rights** prepared by the California Emerging Technology Fund which sets forth the foundation for equitable, ubiquitous, affordable broadband infrastructure investment, access and adoption.

The Role of Local and Regional Government

Although many barriers need to be addressed at the federal or state-level, **local and regional government officials can have a substantial impact on the deployment, access, and adoption of broadband through their many leadership roles.** These roles are embedded in the elected governing bodies of city councils and boards of supervisors, whether or not the jurisdictions appoint specific staff to function in these roles. The following tables illustrate key roles of local jurisdictions and examples of activities that can be undertaken in each area.

Key Roles	
As Policy Leaders	Policy Leaders promulgate policies that determine the jurisdiction's attention and attitude towards broadband technology. They also define the approach to facilitating capital investment.
As Planners	Planning, public works, and economic development officials prepare land use and other related plans that guide economic development policy in their jurisdiction, charting a course for "smart" growth.
As Regulators	Regulators adopt implementing ordinances for policies and plans that promote "smart" infrastructure and facilities.
As Consumers	Consumers purchase and utilize technology that enables residents to access information and services, encouraging innovation and competition.
As Service Providers	Service Providers provide information and services online that increases the relevance of the technology to consumers, thus encouraging adoption.

Examples of Activities for Each Role	
As Policy Leaders	Declare broadband as essential 21st century infrastructure; commit to helping close the Digital Divide and promote Digital Inclusion; set an example for other agencies and employers, such as developing a program for telecommuting employees or providing digital literacy training; designate a responsible person or agency for implementing the jurisdiction's policies, such as a Chief Information Officer or Innovation Officer; appoint as appropriate residents to advise the elected officials and policymakers, through a task force or committee.
As Planners	Incorporate the need for broadband into general plans; prepare broadband action plans; monitor deployment and adoption; update relevant plans to ensure infrastructure is adequate for future demand; identify and pursue funding and other resources for infrastructure planning and projects.
As Regulators	Adopt ordinances to facilitate and streamline the approval of permits to use rights of way or public facilities; analyze and approve land use and construction permits, or Dig Once, Dig Smart permits; develop and execute lease agreements and other mechanisms for public assets; coordinate with relevant state, federal, and other agencies on joint use projects.
As Consumers	Develop and adopt a technology plan for the jurisdiction that utilizes state of the art equipment and software; establish a process to monitor technology innovations, along with a process to regularly update technology plans; consider joint ventures or collaboration with other local governments in purchasing equipment.
As Service Providers	Provide online all policies, plans, ordinances, and information about the jurisdiction; facilitate real-time online participation of residents in all public meetings; establish online public forums and mechanisms (email, surveys, exchange of views) to increase civic engagement and participation; deliver online as many public services as possible to increase access to vital services, decrease trips, and reduce impacts on the environment.

The wildfires and the COVID-19 pandemic have shown the critical importance of connectivity for public safety and emergency services. Delegating responsibility for communications, public safety, and emergency services is another important role that local governments play. Also essential is participation in regional bodies such as councils of government, special districts, and transportation agencies, where regional infrastructure planning and investment decisions are made.

Local governments first to activate these roles to adopt broadband, most frequently cited the following reasons:

Purpose	Explanation
Critical Infrastructure	Broadband infrastructure is essential and is comparable to water, sewer, and transportation infrastructure, in terms of how critical it is to economic development, access to essential services public safety, and civic engagement.
Economic Development and Prosperity	Broadband increases innovation and productivity. This in turn attracts capital investments and talent, thereby accelerating job creation in the community, along with equity, as it also can support smaller, minority and women-owned businesses with e-commerce. It is a core enabling technology for multiple industries, including: agri-food tech; smart manufacturing; future mobility (i.e., EV infrastructure, autonomous vehicles, etc.); e-health; ICT; and sustainability.
Telecommuting and Quality of Life	Broadband enables telecommuting/telework, which improves quality of life and reduces Vehicle Miles Traveled. The COVID-19 pandemic has made telework necessary for many, and given rise to new models of work, such as "hybrid" combinations of remote and on-site work.
Public Security and Safety	Broadband increases the effectiveness of emergency response, law enforcement, public security and safety services, as well as disaster recovery strategies.
Public Services	Broadband allows community members to more efficiently and effectively access wide-ranging and vital government services and information, including voting, and now, vaccine information.
Public Interest and Education	Broadband enables distance learning. It empowers educational institutions with a broader range of teaching and learning techniques, to reach more residents, including working students.
Digital Inclusion	Broadband increases connectivity among residents in a community, and empowers them to take full advantage of online information and opportunities, including distance learning, remote work, telehealth, job searches, and more.

Broadband Masterplans and Ordinances

The following tables provide a summary of selected model broadband masterplans and ordinances throughout the state of California. The tables are organized by subject (e.g., broadband masterplans, Dig Once, Dig Smart policies, license agreements, municipal fiber-to-the-home, etc.) and then by county, city, or town. They contain data on population and number of households for each jurisdiction, to illustrate which masterplans or ordinances could be most effective vis-à-vis the size and demographics of a jurisdiction (data on population and number of households is based on the Census Bureau's 2018 American C192ommunity Survey 5-Year Estimates). This inventory does not include broadband strategies and plans that have been prepared by Regional Broadband Consortia. See the *List of Additional Resources* for further information.

BROADBAND MASTERPLANS

What are broadband masterplans?
Broadband masterplans are comprehensive plans that outline a jurisdiction or region's priorities and policies. They often contain an in-depth assessment of the community's broadband capability and accessibility; an asset inventory including public rights of way, conduit, fiber, poles, antennas, towers, buildings, and other assets such as anchor institutions that can be used for broadband deployment; and regulations and ordinances with respect to leasing and permitting. They often identify priority broadband project areas, feasibility studies, and funding strategies. Broadband masterplans can be incorporated into a jurisdiction's General Plan; economic development strategy including Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDS), which are prepared for eligibility for federal funding; or exist as a separate document.

How does a jurisdiction develop a broadband masterplan?
Broadband masterplans are an important starting point for advancing broadband deployment and adoption. Jurisdictions that do not have the in-house staff or capacity to develop a broadband masterplan should consider bringing on a consultant to lead the effort. Reaching out to the Regional Broadband Consortium also can be a helpful first step.

County or City	Master Plan	Summary
	Counties	
El Dorado County Population: 192,843 Households: 70,794	Broadband Feasibility Study and Funding Strategies - Roadmap Report (adopted in 2018) - Other documents (ongoing through 2020)	El Dorado County received a grant from the United States Economic Development Administration (EDA) in 2017 to conduct a broadband feasibility study and associated financial modeling and project planning activities. The County has been working with a consultant and is currently in the implementation phase. It is proactively seeking funding from EDA and other agencies for priority projects. The Project is led by the Board of Supervisors and the Broadband Ad Hoc Committee, along with the County Chief Administrative Office. **Notable Elements:** 1. Assesses the current broadband environment and infrastructure, including policies and ordinances that facilitate broadband deployment, and financial considerations. 2. Conducts financial modeling and route verification for priority projects. 3. Evaluates financial implications, explores investment models and strategies, and suggests several implementation options. 4. Details funding needs for a middle mile fiber project for three community areas, to be built within the County's or the California Department of Transportation public right-of-way. It will address lack of Internet and broadband access, as well as cell phone coverage.
Humboldt County Population: 135,768 Households: 54,267	Chapter 6 of its General Plan: Telecommunications - Adopted by the county on October 3, 2017.	Humboldt County has a Chapter in their General Plan for telecommunications as a whole, including basic telephone, wireless telephone, and broadband Internet. It lists the benefits of broadband to the community; provides an overview of broadband availability in the county; and identifies broadband goals and policies, priorities, standards, and implementation measures.

		Notable Elements: 1. Encourages service providers to size underground and overhead facilities, to accommodate future expansion, changes in technology, and the facilities of other providers. 2. Encourages utilizing permit processes that vary depending upon the physical characteristics of the facility, its location, and its compliance with standards. 3. Seeks grant funding to deliver improved communications to outlying rural areas and other underserved communities.
Lake County Population: 64,148 Households: 25,966	Master Broadband Plan for Lake County - Adopted by the county in March of 2020	The Lake County Master Broadband Plan has a comprehensive assessment of the broadband landscape in the Lake County, including both wireline and fixed wireless services offered by Internet service providers for residential and business customers. It also provides recommendations. The county's telecommunications infrastructure was severely challenged by the wildfires over the past few years. **Notable Recommendations:** 1. Improves broadband infrastructure by expanding, upgrading, or launching new broadband networks using wireline or wireless technologies. 2. Develops and implement policies to reduce barriers for broadband deployment by making available municipal online services; enacting dig once ordinances and conduit standard specifications; generating an inventory of publicly owned assets and a master lease agreement, among others. 3. Improves broadband adoption by establishing partnerships with existing organizations working on internet adoption, digital literacy, and digital skills training.
Mendocino County Population: 86,749	County Broadband Goals and Strategies - Adopted by the County in 2017	Mendocino County's broadband efforts are supported by the Broadband Alliance of Mendocino County (BAMC), the North Bay Broadband Consortium, and the Mendocino County Economic Development and Financing Corporation. BAMC is a partnership of the Mendocino County Board of Supervisors and the Community Foundation of Mendocino County.

Households: 34,408	2019-2025 Strategic Plan for Digital Infrastructure Development - Approved by the County in 2019	**Notable Recommendations:** 1. Develops digital infrastructure for available and affordable high-speed Internet to 98% of households by 2025, at speeds of 100 Mbps/down, 20 Mbps/up. 2. Cultivates projects to deploy fiber and fixed wireless to remote and rural areas of the County. 3. Prepares cost estimates and financing strategies. 4. Utilizes inland streamlined wireless tower permit ordinances and develop a coastal ordinance. 5. Includes strategies for digital inclusion.
Mono County Population: 14,174 Households: 4,847	The Circulation Element and Regional Transportation Plan section of the 2015 County General	This Mono County General Plan provides broadband distribution and quality of service goals for the County. Under each goal are a corresponding objective, policy, and action. **Notable Actions and Objectives:** 1. Encourages new infrastructure projects to use high-capacity wireline solutions (such as Fiber-to-the-Premise). Providers should demonstrate a justification for alternative technology requirements when wireline is impractical. 2. Coordinates and work with Regional Broadband Consortia and other entities to locate funding opportunities for providers interested in building projects in unserved and underserved communities. 3. Requires all projects conducted on county property, including rights of way, to follow a Dig Once, Dig Smart objective. Interested parties shall be notified of any opportunity for installing additional conduit or infrastructure in open trenches in County right-of-way.
Riverside County Population: 2,470,546	Riverside County Broadband to the Premise Master Plan - Adopted by the County in September 2016	Riverside County is a long-time leader in addressing the Digital Divide. Rivco Connect is a county initiative supported by the Board of Supervisors and Executive Office, led by the Riverside County Information Technology. The Rivco Connect program provides refurbished computers to county students, in partnership with the Riverside County Office of Education. The program also provides digital equity workshops and more.

Households: 724,900		**Notable Elements:** 1. Seeks to remove barriers that obstruct service providers from building out an improved communications infrastructure. 2. Presents a Request for Proposal inviting private sector partnerships to deliver at speeds of 1 Gbps and above. 3. Recommends expediting permitting procedures, providing low-cost locations for broadband equipment, and offering incentives for anchor tenancy. 4. Seeks to provide service to all residents at an affordable cost.
Santa Cruz County Population: 273,765 Households: 95,756	Broadband Master Plan - Adopted by the County in 2015	The Santa Cruz County Master Plan recommends a fiber initiative, based on either a passive-infrastructure model or an active lit fiber network model. It discusses business models and ownership, financing options, best practices, policy recommendations, and project phases. The county adopted a Dig Once, Dig Smart policy. It is also implementing standardized design policies for broadband infrastructure and creating a Fiber Initiative Team, which includes local officials and business leaders. **Notable Elements:** 1. Encourages public-private partnerships. 2. Sets as a goal the continued development of a common fiber overlay and Dig Once, Dig Smart policy (i.e., conduit and handholes should be included where appropriate in all new public private construction, and shared trenching should be vigorously pursued).
Yolo County Population: 220,500 Households: 74,296	Yolo Broadband Strategic Plan - Adopted 2015	The Yolo Broadband Strategic Plan was a coordinated effort involving the Yolo County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo), the County, and the County's four jurisdictions. It identifies priority areas to connect unserved and underserved households and anchor institutions, especially in the county's rural areas. It also advances agricultural technology and other economic and business uses. There is a County partnership team working on implementation, which collaborates with the Connected Capital Area Broadband Consortium, including mapping and project development with ISPs.

		Notable Elements: 1. Prepares community profiles for each jurisdiction. 2. Addresses household, business, and community anchor institution needs. 3. Includes surveys of stakeholders. 4. Conducts widespread speed testing to validate and update actual levels of service. 5. Includes policy and project recommendations including model ordinances.
	Cities	
City of Brentwood Population: 60,446 Households: 19,543	Advanced Technology Master Plan - Adopted in August 2000; most recent revision done in December 2013	The Brentwood Master Plan builds upon a revision to the Municipal Code that added an advanced technology systems subdivision to the Code. It is a citywide master plan for a fiber optic communication system. Since 2000, the city has extended conduit to over 8,000 homes and businesses, beginning with installations in new homes. In 2015 the city began offering Gigabit services through a partnership with an internet service provider, through a lease agreement with the city. The city receives a revenue stream and Gigabit services at no charge. **Notable Elements:** 1. Installation of a fiber optic master ring (trunk line system), and interconnection from the ring to the individual residential developments. 2. Implementation of a set of rules for conduit placement within new developments. 3. Support for details such as joint trench construction and termination of services in residences.
City of Loma Linda Population: 24,184 Households: 8,932	Loma Linda Connected Community Program	The Loma Linda Program centers on the development and execution of a fiber optic-based city network utility. **Notable Elements:** 1. Provides for modifications to building regulations, to ensure that development will be designed to meet broadband needs. 2. Provides for the "Loma Linda Standard," which mandates that new construction connect to the city's fiber optic communications infrastructure.

City of Oakland Population: 421,042 Households: 161,483	Fiber-Optic Network Master Plan and Broadband Development Policy - Adopted 2015, with Update adopted 2019	Prior to the Oakland Master Plan, the design and installation of fiber-optic links to connect essential city facilities in the city of Oakland were done on an as-needed basis with projects led by separate city departments. The result was a disjointed fiber-optic network that was not fully integrated. The Master Plan lays the groundwork for a city-wide fiber-optic network that will increase connections, reliability, and redundancy. The Broadband Development Policy proposes guidelines for ownership and sharing of fiber communications infrastructure, access, and partnership with other public agencies/private sector, as well as permitting and construction guidance. **Notable Elements:** 1. Includes a Dig Once, Dig Smart policy, managed by the city's Information Technology Department, with the objective of installing city-owned broadband conduit and/or fiber optic cables in excavations and other construction projects when appropriate. 2. Provides that the city will make city-owned telecommunication assets available to qualified public and private sector partners on an open and non-exclusive basis. 3. Provides that the city's Information Technology Department is responsible for maintaining a geodatabase of all city-owned, leased or controlled communication assets, including fiber optic cable and conduit, among others.
City of Ontario Population: 173,580 Households: 49,624	Fiber Optic Master Plan - Adopted 2013	The Ontario Master Plan provides for the planning, budgeting, and implementation of a fiber optic infrastructure project. In 2019 the City received a grant from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) to implement a Smart City Corridor in its historic downtown where community members, businesses, and government agencies can access technology and data as part of Future Communities Pilot Program. **Notable Elements:** 1. Identifies the infrastructure locations for fiber and Points of Presence. 2. Provides for a multi-phase implementation plan. 3. Includes a capacity and demand analysis, and broken-down implementation costs.

City of Redding Population: 91,580 Households: 36,836	Redding Broadband Master Plan - Approved June 2020	The Redding Broadband Master Plan focuses on three potential projects leading to the completion of a municipal fiber network for the City of Redding. The municipal fiber network would leverage its city-owned electric utility (Redding Electric Utility, or REU) to create an autonomous, open-source network that any internet service provider can then use to provide service. The three projects are as follows: 1. Increasing the fiber count for the REU broadband project for city use. 2. Building a fiber optic network to connect city assets. 3. Implementing a pilot, followed by a potential city-wide fiber optic network to residents and businesses. **Notable Elements:** 1. Offers current telecommunications assessment and upgrade options. 2. Provides policy recommendations to implement smart city capabilities. 3. Provides policy recommendations for promoting telecommunications infrastructure, including a Dig Once, Dig Smart policy, conduit specifications, master lease agreements, and streamlining for application processes and permit fees. 4. Makes available assessment of phasing and feasibility of a pilot for the fiber ring.
City of Salinas Population: 156,550 Households: 40,623	Broadband Plan - Updated in May 2019; first phase of municipal fiber network approved by the City Council in October 2019	The most recent update to the Salinas Plan builds on broadband-friendly policies and actions that the city had adopted in prior years, including encouraging investment in mobile service; embarking on a municipal fiber project in Downtown Salinas; and significant infrastructure and service upgrades by the two primary telecommunications carriers in the cities. **Notable Recommendations:** 1. Develops and implement an open access policy for the city's new municipal dark fiber network. 2. Offers incentives to wireless and wireline companies to expand service and infrastructure upgrades across the entire city, including coordinating municipal fiber development with the city's asset leasing program.

City of San Leandro Population: 90,103 Households: 31,727	Fiber Optic Master Plan - Approved in September 2018	The San Leandro Master Plan has a Smart City Strategy that identifies areas where San Leandro can further expand its vision as a Smart City. It includes a market assessment, network design and implementation strategy, and fiber-friendly public policies. With funding from the Economic Development Administration, the city constructed a high-speed fiber loop for businesses. San Leandro Dark Fiber LLC owns the asset, and Lit San Leandro maintains and manages the assets, partnering with internet service providers who lease the fiber. **Notable Recommendations:** 1. Undergoes "Digital Transformation," the process of creating a digital city government experience, often called "e-Government," including digital services and open data. 2. Encourages smart buildings and facilities, connecting facilities and using integrated management systems for climate control, HVAC, energy and IoT. 3. Deploys smart streetlights and small cells, in preparation for 5G. 4. Installs intelligent traffic signal systems that adapt to real-time traffic conditions, to make San Leandro streets more efficient. 5. Encourages Digital Inclusion; expand public Wi-Fi and infrastructure.
City of West Sacramento Population: 52,826 Households: 18,174	Broadband Infrastructure Assessment and Action Plan - Identified as a high priority in the city's 2017 Strategic Plan	The West Sacramento Assessment and Action Plan provide a report card for the city's broadband infrastructure, service, and adoption, as well as effective policies that the city can adopt and implement. **Notable Recommendations:** 1. Lease the conduit owned by the city to competitive and/or new telecommunications companies interested in upgrading service to industrial and commercial areas; consider creating a smaller pilot network as a public-private partnership. 2. Adopt policies that reduce barriers for telecommunications companies to build or upgrade broadband infrastructure, e.g., permit process streamlining, or standards for inclusion of broadband infrastructure in construction projects.

DIG ONCE, DIG SMART POLICIES

What is Dig Once, Dig Smart?

As defined by Next Century Cities:

> "A 'Dig Once' policy encourages the placement of fiber or conduit in the ground any time the road is dug up for a public works project.
>
> "Because construction costs represent the most expensive line item in a broadband deployment budget, as opposed to the fiber and conduit itself, a Dig Once policy is a common-sense method of reducing the cost of communications infrastructure deployment. By lowering cost of deployment, Dig Once breaks down barriers of entry for new market entrants, creating a competitive marketplace that ultimately can result in more options, lower prices, and higher quality of service for consumers. Dig Once can also greatly reduce strain on a community by minimizing traffic, noise, and safety concerns of constant construction work."
>
> *Note: Many of the Master Plans described above also contain Dig Once, Dig Smart Policies.*

COUNTY OR CITY	ORDINANCE OR BEST PRACTICE	SUMMARY
	Counties	
Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties Population: 45,905 Households: 28,181	General Permit Conditions and Specifications for Trench Cuts and Street Resurfacing	The Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties Trench Restoration Policy are directed at all contractors and utility companies who perform excavation work within the public Right-of-Way. The Policy focuses on trench restoration, resurfacing, and maintenance, including detailed road resurfacing requirements in an attempt to protect county roads and road infrastructure from the effects of trench installation. The Policy recognizes that a "one size fits all" approach may not be appropriate, and includes the following scenarios: roads repaved or resurfaced within the last 3 year; roads with a Pavement Condition Index (PCI) above 80; and roads in good or fair condition (PCI between 45 and 80), etc.

		It includes exceptions to trenching prohibitions (e.g., service for buildings where no other reasonable means of providing service exists) and opportunities for alternative solutions that may benefit the county, contractors, and utility companies.
San Benito County Population: 59,416 Households: 17,740	Multi-Use Streets Policy - Adopted in October 2015	The San Benito County Policy provides for a full range of infrastructure main line and distribution, above and below ground, in initial roadway design and construction and in reconstruction projects involving more than surface pavement treatment.
Cities		
City of San Benito Population: 4,855 Households: 2,132	Telecommunications Infrastructure Improvements, or "Dig Once" Ordinance - Adopted December 2019	The San Benito Ordinance provides that companies leading construction, reconstruction, or repaving projects involving excavation of city rights-of-way shall notify, advise, and coordinate with other companies (i.e., telephone or telecommunications companies or broadband service providers) regarding construction work to install telecommunications infrastructure in the right-of-way to a practical and feasible extent. As a result of the coordination, installation of, or upgrades to, telecommunications facilities or infrastructure will be included as needed.
Town of Paradise	Dig Once Policy - Approved in October 2019	The Town of Paradise Dig Once Ordinance implements an open trench approach that requires coordination between the Town, public utilities and telecommunication companies to cost-efficiently (incremental costs) install conduit for telecommunications services and/or any other utility. The objectives of this ordinance are: 1. To support an open and transparent process for notifying telecom companies. 2. To coordinate between public works, public utilities that are planning to trench within the Town right of-way, and telecom companies for the installation of conduit.