

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**Communications Division
Broadband, Video and Market Branch**

**RESOLUTION T-17717
January 14, 2020**

RESOLUTION

Resolution T-17717: Approval of funding for the grant application of Hunter Communications, Inc. (U-7281-C), from the California Advanced Services Fund up to the amount of \$8,223,340 for the Hoopa Valley Broadband Initiative Project located in Humboldt County.

SUMMARY

This Resolution approves up to \$8,223,340 in funding from the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) for the grant application of Hunter Communications, Inc. (Hunter) to construct the Hoopa Valley Broadband Initiative (HVBI) Project. Hunter proposes to deploy hybrid fiber optic and wireless middle-mile infrastructure and a last-mile hybrid fiber and fixed wireless network to provide high-speed Internet service to the Hoopa Valley Tribal Reservation in Humboldt County. The proposed project will enable broadband access at speeds of at least 100 Megabits per second (Mbps) download and 25 Mbps upload to 1,198 unserved households. The proposed project will provide ancillary benefits, including improved connectivity in a region located in Tier 2 and Tier 3 Fire-Threat Districts as noted on the California Public Utilities Commission's (Commission) Fire Map¹.

BACKGROUND

The CASF Infrastructure Grant Account (CASF Infrastructure) provides grant funding to Internet service providers to build or upgrade broadband infrastructure in areas that are unserved by existing broadband providers. The CASF program was initiated in 2008, after the program was first adopted by the Commission in Decision (D.) 07-12-054 and enacted into statute pursuant to Senate Bill 1193.

¹ <https://ia.cpuc.ca.gov/firemap/>.

On October 15, 2017, Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill (AB) 1665 (Garcia)² into law. That legislation amended the statute governing the CASF program, Public Utilities Code § 281. The Commission issued D.18-12-018 adopting the programmatic changes to the CASF. Appendix 1 of D.18-12-018 set forth the rules, application requirements and guidelines for the CASF Infrastructure.³

On June 29, 2020, Governor Newsom signed AB 82 into law amending Public Utilities Code § 281 to authorize leveraging of CASF Infrastructure grant funding to supplement the costs of broadband infrastructure already funded, in whole or in part, by the federal Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF).⁴ In an effort to effectively utilize state and federal funding toward meeting the CASF program goals, Staff has recommended project applications that include areas eligible to receive RDOF may be deferred for approval until after the results of the RDOF Phase I (Auction 904) have been published.⁵

On May 4, 2020, Hunter submitted a CASF Infrastructure application, requesting 100-percent funding of \$8,223,340, for the HVBI Project to deploy hybrid fiber and fixed-wireless last-mile broadband access to 1,198 unserved households on the Hoopa Valley Reservation in Humboldt County. The HVBI project will be constructed in collaboration with the Hoopa Valley Public Utilities District (HVPUD). Hunter will be the fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) service provider while HVPUD will complement that service by providing wireless Internet service until the fiber deployment can be completed within the Hoopa Valley. The proposed project includes a licensed microwave and fiber optic middle-mile component critical to accessing the last-mile infrastructure. The CASF grant funding request would cover 86.3 percent of the project deployment costs of the HVBI Project, with matching funding from Universal Service Administration Company (USAC)⁶ grants through the Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC) and the Hoopa Valley Tribe. Table 1, below, identifies Hunter's proposed project budget using CASF and matching funding.

² AB 1665 is codified at Public Utilities (Pub. Util.) Code § 281.

³ The Commission extended the CASF Infrastructure application deadline from April 1 to May 4, 2020, and all subsequent deadlines are moved back by five weeks due to COVID-19 public health emergency. Executive Director Letter to CASF Distribution and Service Lists, Postponement of the 2020 CASF Infrastructure Application Deadlines, March 20, 2020.

⁴ See Public Utilities Code § 281(b)(1)(B)(ii).

⁵ See Staff Proposal on State-Federal Broadband Infrastructure Funds Leveraging Rulemaking (R.)20-08-021, October 1, 2020, which is pending Commission decision.

⁶ USAC is an independent, not-for-profit corporation created in 1997 to collect universal service contributions from telecommunications carriers and administer universal support programs designed to help communities secure access to affordable telecommunications services. <https://www.usac.org/about/>.

Table 1: CASF Infrastructure Grant Application

	Funding
CASF Infra Grant Request	\$ 8,233,340
USAC/CENIC, Hoopa Valley Tribe	\$ 1,308,515
HVBI Project	\$ 9,541,855

Hunter is a Southern Oregon-based Telecommunications Company, Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC), and Internet service provider (ISP). Hunter has been involved in a variety of cabling and installation services to customers in Oregon and throughout the Pacific Northwest. Hunter has abundant experience in telecommunications and serves the largest privately owned fiber optic network in Oregon, connecting Southern Oregon’s Educational Systems, Healthcare Facilities, Financial Institutions, City and County Governments and businesses to reliable, commercial grade communications network. Hunter maintains peering relationships⁷ with multiple national and international service providers, allowing Hunter to offer Ethernet transport services virtually anywhere in the world.

HVPUD is an entity duly chartered in 1982 pursuant to Tribal Council authority in Article IX, Section 1(p) of the Hoopa Valley Tribe’s Constitution and By-laws, which were approved by the Commission of Indian Affairs on August 18, 1972, and ratified by an Act of Congress on October 31, 1988. In the HVPUD Charter, the Hoopa Valley Business Council stated the primary goals are self-sufficiency and the maintenance of self-determination for the Hoopa people. The goal of self-sufficiency was expanded to include the provision for safe, healthy, dependable, and appropriate sources of energy. HVPUD has successfully managed and operated the utility functions under its charter for the Hoopa Valley Tribe for almost 40 years.

NOTICE

On May 18, 2020, Staff posted the proposed project area map, census blocks, and zip codes for the HVBI Project on the Commission’s CASF webpage⁸ under “CASF Application Project Summaries” and sent notice regarding the project to the CASF Distribution List.⁹

⁷ Peering is a method that allows two networks to connect and exchange traffic directly without having to pay a third party to carry traffic across the Internet.

⁸ <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=1040>.

⁹ <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=8246>.

PROTEST/CHALLENGES

On June 8, 2019, Velocity Communications (Velocity) challenged the application stating it provides broadband availability at served speeds in the Hoopa Valley area.

The outcome of the challenge is addressed in the Discussion, Section I, Project Area Eligibility.

DISCUSSION

Staff recommends the approval of a CASF Infrastructure grant for the HVBI Project, including RDOF eligible areas, prior to the conclusion of the RDOF Phase I auction, despite the risk of disqualifying areas for RDOF eligibility and reducing the amount of federal funds available in California. On May 4, 2020, the Communications Division received 54 CASF Infrastructure grant applications requesting over \$500 million – much more than the amount available in the fund. As part of Rulemaking (R.)20-08-021, Staff proposed waiting for the outcome of the RDOF Phase I auction to leverage available federal funding and maximize finite state funding. However, Staff recognizes the disparity of access to fixed broadband service on Tribal lands compared to non-Tribal rural areas. In general, there is a lack of investment of federal broadband funding in Tribal areas. As further discussed in the Project Area Eligibility analysis, Frontier Communications Corporation (Frontier) accepted federal grant funding from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Connect America Fund Phase II (CAF II) program to provide broadband access to households in the HVBI project area; however, Frontier has not reported any CAF II deployments within the HVBI project area, leaving the area unserved. Given the historical lack of federal broadband money awarded to Tribal areas, Staff recommends awarding CASF funding now to provide a clear path forward for the Hoopa Valley Tribe.

In a letter to FCC Chairman Ajit Pai, U.S. Senator Tom Udall, Vice Chairman of the Senate Committee of Indian Affairs, and fourteen Senate Democrats called on the FCC for emergency actions for Tribal broadband in an effort to expedite broadband connectivity to Native communities.¹⁰ Senator Udall challenged the FCC on its July 2019 Broadband Deployment Report’s finding that advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a “reasonable and timely fashion.”

¹⁰ See United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, FCC Emergency Actions for Tribal Broadband Letter, available at <https://www.tomudall.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/FCC%20Emergency%20Actions%20for%20Tribal%20Broadband%20Letter%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

Senator Udall pointed out there is a wide gap in broadband service between Tribal and non-Tribal communities; according to the FCC, there is a nearly 27-point gap in fixed broadband service between these two communities, with fewer than half of Tribal households having access to fixed broadband service.¹¹ Tribal lands often present significant obstacles to deploying broadband, including rugged terrain, complex permitting processes, and jurisdictional issues involving states and sovereign Tribal governments, combined with a lack of necessary infrastructure. Furthermore, Tribal lands have a predominance of low-income residential customers with high poverty rates, which does not offer a viable business model for privately owned service providers.

The Hoopa Valley Tribe has partnered with Hunter to address its severe need for high-speed broadband in the Hoopa Valley. A majority of the unserved households on the Hoopa Valley Reservation are eligible for RDOF (see Table 2). On December 7, 2020, the FCC announced that Hunter's parent organization Grain Management (Grain Communications Opportunity Fund II, LP) is the winning bidder to deploy broadband infrastructure to portions of the Hoopa Valley Reservation. However, there are many FCC processes to complete prior to the confirmation of the award. To expedite broadband deployment, Staff recommends awarding up to \$8,223,340 in CASF funding, less any RDOF funding received in support of RDOF locations within the HVBI project area. Hunter shall provide Staff with a revised project budget clearly identifying CASF and RDOF related costs to separate the two projects and prevent the overlap of funding between CASF and RDOF. Commission action on this Application, before the final outcome of the RDOF Phase 1 auction, is warranted where: (1) the applicant is a California Tribe to serve Tribal lands, and Commission consideration supports Tribal sovereignty consistent the Commission's Tribal Consultation Policy; (2) the FCC declined California's recommendations to include Tribal consultation for service providers to win support to serve Tribal lands;¹² (3) the Application will provide immediate broadband service and fund long-term, fiber infrastructure; (4) and the project includes significant non-CASF funding.

¹¹ See FCC Report on Broadband Deployment in Indian Country, Pursuant to the Repack Airwaves Yielding Better Access for Users of Modern Services Act of 2018, May 2019, available at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-357269A1.pdf>

¹² See *Federal Communications Commission, Notice and Filing Requirements and Other Procedures for Auction 904*, AU Docket No. 20-34, WC Docket No. 19-126, WC Docket No. 10-90, Public Notice, FCC 20-77, (Released June 11, 2020) at paragraph 134, footnote 301 ("...we see no need for the short-form application to include a specific question on Tribal engagement...").

For these reasons, Staff recommends approval of the HVBI Project to expedite broadband connectivity, improve access to critical services, and promote self-governance and self-determination to the Hoopa Valley Tribe.

Table 2: HVBI Project CASF and RDOF Eligibility Overlap

	Census Blocks	Unserved Households
CASF Eligible Census Blocks	185	1,198
RDOF Eligible Census Block	73	1,099
Percent Overlap	39.5%	91.7%

In compliance with D.18-12-018, Staff determined Hunter’s HVBI Project is eligible to receive up to \$8,223,340 in CASF Infrastructure grant funding.

Details of Staff analysis are explained in the following sections:

- I. Project Area Eligibility
- II. Minimum Performance Criteria
- III. Funding Determination
- IV. Safety and Community Support
- V. Compliance Requirements
- VI. Payments to CASF Recipients

Key project information and maps are shown in Appendix A and B.

I. Project Area Eligibility

No provider filed a “right-of first refusal” for Hunter’s project area by January 15, 2020.

Connect America Fund Phase II (CAF II) census blocks located in Hunter’s HVBI project area are eligible for a CASF Infrastructure grant. Public Utilities Code § 281(f)(5)(C) prohibited the approval of CASF Infrastructure grants for projects in census blocks where an existing facilities-based broadband provider had accepted federal CAF II funds for broadband deployment. However, by its own provisions, this prohibition sunset on July 1, 2020. In 2015, Frontier accepted federal grant funding from the FCC’s CAF II program to provide broadband access to 836 households in the HVBI project area. On January 15, 2020, Frontier reported to have completed 76 percent of its CAF II deployment in California. However, Frontier has not informed the Commission of any intent to serve, nor reported any CAF II deployments, within the

HVBI project area, leaving the area unserved. Therefore, Staff determined the HVBI Project is eligible for a CASF Infrastructure grant.

Hunter disputes the served status of 31 census blocks and attests the households in the HVBI project area are unserved. In its application, Hunter and HVPUD disputed the California Interactive Broadband Map’s depiction of served status for 31 census blocks and claimed that 90 percent of the reservation is unserved by high-speed broadband Internet. Velocity, a small California-based wireless service provider, claims coverage of the Hoopa Valley Reservation. However, the Hoopa Valley Tribe attests that the broadband service as advertised is not accurate. Hunter provided speed tests from various Tribal departments within the HVBI project area to support the claim. Staff reviewed the speed test data and found that the measured broadband performance was half the advertised subscribed bandwidth rates in a majority of the results provided; with most of the subscriptions not receiving 6 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload service.¹³ Table 3 summarizes the eligibility status of census blocks in the HVBI project area.

Table 3: Hunter’s CASF Infrastructure Grant Application

	Census Blocks	Unserved Households
CASF Eligible Census Blocks	154	327
CASF Ineligible Census Blocks (Disputed)	31	871
Proposed HVBI Project Area	185	1,198

Velocity submitted an incomplete challenge to the HVBI Project. Velocity challenged the application, asserting the 31 census blocks depicted as served on the California Interactive Broadband Map are already served and therefore ineligible for CASF funding. Staff reviewed the information submitted by Velocity and determined Velocity did not provide sufficient information to indicate that it has subscribers at served speeds in the proposed project area. Velocity submitted customer billing information but failed to identify the census block or service address location to verify served status. Therefore, Staff determined Velocity’s challenge to the Hoopa Valley Broadband Initiative Project is invalid.

The HVBI Project is eligible for a CASF grant. Only projects for households that are unserved are eligible for the CASF Infrastructure grant. Unserved means there is no provider offering access at speeds of at least 6 Mbps downstream and 1 Mbps upstream.

¹³ Velocity claims a maximum of 20 Mbps download and 2 Mbps upload.

Based on data provided by Hunter, HVPUD, and Velocity, Staff finds the households in the HVBI Project area are unserved and thus eligible for CASF Infrastructure grant funding.

Middle-Mile infrastructure is eligible for a CASF grant. Hunter proposes to deploy a hybrid fiber optic and wireless middle-mile infrastructure to provide the critical backhaul required to deliver the last-mile service. In December 2019, the Hoopa Valley Tribe in partnership with Hunter completed a fiber network connecting all Tribal departments and entities. However, this network has no direct access to the Internet and only serves as an Intranet for the Tribe. Hunter proposes to place approximately 16 miles of middle-mile fiber optic cable from Hunter's Central Office located at the Hoopa Valley Fire House and interconnecting to (1) the Bald Hills cell tower site for wireless backhaul, (2) the Klamath River Rural Broadband Initiative (KRRBI) Project¹⁴ in Weitchpec, and (3) the Digital 299 Project¹⁵ in Willow Creek. Nevertheless, the HVBI Project is a standalone project and is not contingent on the completion of the KRRBI or Digital 299 Projects. Indefeasible Rights of Use agreements have not been negotiated between Hunter, the Hoopa Valley Tribe, HVPUD or adjacent entities and tribes.

The wireless portion of the middle-mile infrastructure consists of a licensed, point-to-point microwave link over a combination of Tribal and leased tower sites to Eureka, where an Internet point of presence (POP) can be established. The wireless backhaul will serve as the primary middle-mile connection for the HVBI Project until the KRRBI and Digital 299 Projects are completed. Once these projects complete, the middle-mile fiber connections to KRRBI and Digital 299 will provide the long term, critical backhaul that will support last-mile fiber and wireless distribution throughout the Hoopa Valley Reservation; and provide path redundancy and increase network resiliency and reliability for this remote region.

Currently, Velocity operates wireless middle-mile facilities in the Hoopa Valley area. However, Velocity's existing infrastructure does not offer the level of services nor bandwidth required for Hunter to serve the HVBI project area. This is further supported by the fact that Velocity itself does not currently serve all the households on the Hoopa Valley Reservation. Hunter is unable to deliver last-mile service without building the middle-mile infrastructure. Therefore, Staff determined the middle-mile infrastructure is necessary to serve the proposed communities and thus eligible for

¹⁴ See Resolutions T-17418 and T-17690 approving funding from the CASF for Klamath River Rural Broadband Initiative Project.

¹⁵ See Resolution T-17548 approving funding from the CASF for the Digital 299 Middle-Mile Broadband Project.

CASF funding, pursuant to Pub. Util. Code § 281(f)(5)(B). The CASF-funded portion of the HVBI middle-mile fiber network shall be made available for wholesale access to other potential CASF grantees at reasonable rates and terms. These reasonable rates shall be at cost.

II. Minimum Performance Criteria

Based on Staff’s review, the HVBI Project meets the minimum performance criteria pursuant to D.18-12-018, Appendix 1, Section 6, as summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Minimum Performance Criteria

	CASF Performance Criteria	Proposed Project
Project Completion	CEQA-exempt projects must be completed within 12 months, and all other projects shall be completed within 24 months after receiving CEQA permit	12 months (CEQA exempt)
Pricing	Prices committed for two years after completion of the project	2-year
Speed	At least 10/1 Mbps	100 / 20 Mbps
Latency	Maximum of 100 ms of latency	25 ms
Data Caps	Minimum of 190 GBs per month	No data cap
Affordability	Must offer low-income plan	Low-Income Plan - \$14.99/month for 25/10 Mbps

Hunter’s HVBI Project is categorically exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review. The Commission must review all CASF projects in accordance with CEQA requirements unless the project is statutorily or categorically exempt pursuant to CEQA guidelines.

In its application, Hunter requested categorical exemption from CEQA and provided the Commission with its plan to use existing infrastructure and facilities such as utility poles, towers, and buildings for the installation of aerial fiber cable, microwave backbone, and the fixed wireless network. Much of the proposed construction will take place on Tribal lands that have previously been disturbed. The proposed project would cover approximately 106.5 square miles, including the entirety of the Hoopa Valley Reservation in Humboldt County, California.

The fiber portion of the network will consist of 45.3 miles of aerial fiber installation on existing joint-use utility poles, located within existing public utility easements and public rights of ways (ROW). Hunter does not anticipate any underground fiber installation; however, Hunter will utilize minimally invasive trenching techniques (e.g. specialized plow or pavement saw cutting) in the event underground installation is necessary. Trenching will be performed in existing ROWs or roadside drainage ditches. Following the installation of any underground facilities and cabling, the site will be returned to its original condition. In all underground construction, Hunter will install two conduits to permit future addition of fiber optic cables while avoiding further ground disturbance.

In cases where tower sites will be upgraded to support the microwave backbone and the fixed wireless network, upgrades will be performed by “swap and replace” of equipment within the existing fence line, which will not require additional ground disturbance. Tower site upgrades include new propane generator, solar power system, new fencing, and communications shelter. Any additional network equipment will be installed within Hunter’s existing Central Office and Hoopa Valley Public Utility District’s Network Operations Center.

Based on the above information, Energy Division has confirmed that the project is categorically exempt from CEQA review. This project meets the criteria of the CEQA categorical exemptions for CEQA Guidelines, 14 C.C.R. § 15301 (Existing Facilities) and § 15303 (New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures). Thus, the entirety of the HVBI Project is categorically exempt from CEQA review.

Hunter’s broadband service offering meets CASF minimum performance criteria.

Hunter commits to residential and low-income broadband pricing plans, as summarized in Table 5 and Table 6, for two years starting from the beginning date of service. Customers must commit to a minimum of 12 months of service to receive these prices. Initially, customers will only be able to subscribe to wireless service plans. After the HVBI network has established a middle-mile fiber interconnection (via the KRRBI and Digital 299 Projects), customers will be able to subscribe to the fiber service.

Activation and installation fees will be waived for this project for the first two years starting from the beginning date of service and cost \$99 - \$150 thereafter.

Table 5: Broadband Pricing Plan

Service Type	Download Speed	Upload Speed	Monthly Price
Wireless	10 Mbps	1 Mbps	\$45.00
Wireless	15 Mbps	2.5 Mbps	\$75.00
Wireless	25 Mbps	2.5 Mbps	\$100.00
Fiber	100 Mbps	25 Mbps	\$49.99
Fiber	1,000 Mbps	50 Mbps	\$89.99

Table 6: Low-Income Broadband Pricing Plan

Service Type	Download Speed	Upload Speed	Monthly Price
Wireless	10 Mbps	1 Mbps	\$25.00
Fiber	25 Mbps	10 Mbps	\$14.99

The proposed speed offerings (up to 1,000 Mbps download and up to 50 Mbps upload) meet the 10/1 minimum performance requirement. This project is capable of providing Internet service with speeds of up to 1 Gbps download and 1 Gbps upload, which will be available to customers; however, the standard service offering is 1,000 Mbps download and 50 Mbps upload. Hunter’s service offering is for broadband access only, no interconnected voice services will be provided. This service will be available to the general public, as well as anchor institutions and small businesses.

III. Funding Determination

Hunter is eligible to receive 100 percent funding for its HVBI Project. AB 1665 authorizes the Commission to award grants to fund all or a portion of the project and requires that it determine, on a case-by-case basis, the level of funding to be provided. Staff used the statutory factors for consideration of the grant funding level, as described by Pub. Util. Code §§ 281(f)(12) and 281(b)(2)(B)(i), and CASF rules adopted in D.18-12-018. Based on those factors, Staff determined Hunter’s request of a 100 percent funding level is appropriate; and thereby recommends awarding a CASF Infrastructure grant of \$8,223,340 for the HVBI Project. Table 7, below, summarizes Staff’s funding level determination for the project.

Table 7. Funding Level Criteria for Hunter HVBI Project

Funding Criteria	HVBI Project
Baseline for Eligible Project (60%)	60%
Service Level Preference: Only Dial-up or No Internet Connectivity (40%)	11%
Low Income - up to 40% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median Household Income for community is less than CARE standard for family of 4, which is currently \$50,200 (30%) • Applicant serves low-income customers for no more than \$15/month (10%) 	30%
Others: PU Code Sec 281 (f)(13) Criteria - up to 20% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessible Location (10%) • Uses Existing Infrastructure (10%) • Makes a Significant Contribution to the Program Goal (10%) 	10%
Total Funding Level	100%¹⁶

Details of the appropriate funding level are described below.

Baseline for an Eligible Project qualifies for 60 percent funding. The CASF program is intended to finance capital costs of projects deploying broadband facilities in unserved areas of California. The Hoopa Valley Reservation meets all of the eligibility criteria, as previously described in the Project Area Eligibility section.

Service Level Preference qualifies for an additional 11 percent funding. Pub. Util. Code § 281(b)(2)(B)(i) encourages the Commission to give preference to projects in areas with no Internet connectivity or where Internet connectivity is available only through dial-up service that are not served by any form of wireline or wireless facility-based broadband service. According to the California Interactive Broadband Map, 42 of the 185 census blocks in the project area have access to fixed wireless service but at unserved speeds, and thus do not qualify for additional funding. The remaining 143 census blocks qualify for the Service Level Preference.

¹⁶ Maximum funding level is 100 percent. See D.18-12-018, Table 1. Summary of Funding Level Determinations.

The maximum funding level for the Service Level Preference is 40 percent. Staff calculated the percentage of additional funding in proportion to the percentage of households in the project area. The 145 census blocks identified include 327 of 1,198 CASF-eligible households; this represents 27 percent of the households in the project area. Therefore, this project should receive 27 percent of the Service Level Preference, which equates to an additional 11 percent funding for this criterion.

Low Income considerations qualify for an additional 40 percent funding. The average median household income of the census block groups in the proposed project area is \$29,486, and thus qualifies for an additional 30 percent funding. For those households with incomes at or below the federal poverty level, Hunter will offer a \$14.99 monthly plan and is therefore eligible for an additional 10 percent funding.

Other Factor considerations qualify for an additional 20 percent funding. The HVBI Project meets all three criteria and qualifies for an additional 20 percent funding.

Staff determined the proposed project meets the inaccessible location criteria for an additional 10 percent funding. The project area is located in the rugged Pacific Coast Ranges and bordered by the Six Rivers National Forest. The Hoopa Valley Tribal Reservation covers more than 92,000 acres of primarily timber and agricultural land and is within the Trinity River watershed. Staff considers the project area to be forested, difficult terrain and relatively inaccessible to construction of advanced broadband communications infrastructure. Additionally, the proposed project areas are in rural census blocks as defined by the U.S. Census.

The proposed project is eligible for an additional 10 percent funding for use of existing infrastructure. Hunter and HVPUD propose to use existing utility poles, towers, and buildings for the deployment of its fiber and fixed wireless service offerings.

Staff determined the project makes a significant contribution to the program goal and is eligible for an additional 10 percent funding. The Redwood Coast Connect Consortium region to which the Hoopa Valley Reservation belongs, is at

90.3 percent served,¹⁷ which is below the CASF program goal. Therefore, this project will make a significant contribution to the program goal.

IV. Safety and Community Support

The CASF program encourages the deployment of broadband throughout the State to enable the public to access Internet-based safety applications, telehealth services, access to emergency services, and to allow first responders to communicate with each other and collaborate during emergencies.

Hunter’s HVBI Project will provide enhanced communications services that will promote public safety capabilities in an area located in Tier 2 and Tier 3 Fire-Threat Districts.¹⁸ The Hoopa Valley Reservation has been designated by CalFire as “Communities at Risk” of damage from wildfire. The Hoopa Valley is only accessible through Highway 96, so that in the event of a major wildfire, the Hoopa Valley Reservation could easily become isolated. The Hoopa Valley Tribal Council (HVTC) Office of Emergency Services (OES) filed a letter of support emphasizing the importance of broadband infrastructure to improve essential communications required to carry out operational tasks and incident command during emergency situations. During complex disasters, OES hosts multiple federal, state, and local agencies, so that improved high-speed Internet will increase the emergency service capacity to respond to events and increase the functionality of these critical and essential entities. For these reasons, Staff finds the project will enhance public safety.

The project is greatly supported by the community for its potential to remove barriers to economic and workforce development, health care, education, and public safety. Per Hoopa Valley Tribal Chairman Byron Nelson, Jr, increased broadband capacity will strengthen the Tribe’s sovereignty and self-governance as a federally recognized Tribe. Broadband is essential to provide significant beneficial impacts for economic development, education, emergency services, health care, and the overall livelihood of the Hoopa Valley community. Increased infrastructure and broadband capacity will have a lasting impact on the entire community and will benefit residents in all facets of modern life. Additionally, HVTC Land Management Department supports the HVBI project for its ability to increase access to online training and educational webinars that will improve employee work productivity and processes.

¹⁷ See 2019 Annual Report on the California Advanced Services Fund, California Public Utilities Commission, Issued April 2020, Table 7: Remaining Unserved Households in Each Consortia Region.

¹⁸ See <https://ia.cpuc.ca.gov/firemap/>.

HVTC Forestry Department adds that broadband access would also facilitate faster research and data acquisition and enable cloud-based backup data and storage.

The Hoopa Tribal Education Association serves as the Education Department of the Hoopa Valley Tribe and oversees lifelong learning from Early Childhood Education through Higher and Adult Educations, including offering community college courses on the Hoopa Valley Reservation through a partnership with College of the Redwoods. Per the Hoopa Tribal Education Association, students and faculty often face added challenges and obstacles due to lack of access to high-speed broadband. Most notably, limitations are felt as the integration of smartboards and other technologies are not able to be successfully implemented and fully transitioned due to Internet limitations. High-speed broadband would provide the opportunity to integrate additional web-based service, teaching methods, and student/consumer support.

The Yurok Tribe submitted a letter of support for the HVBI Project. The Yurok Tribe and Karuk Tribe successfully partnered together to receive a CASF Infrastructure grant for the KRRBI Project. This partnership has provided the opportunity to expand the technological capacity for the Yurok Tribe, which is an underserved, rural community. The Yurok Tribe supports this project to provide path redundancy and strengthen the broadband capacity within the Northern California region and better serve its native people.

Letters of Support were also received from HVTC Natural Resources Department Forestry Division, HVTC Roads Department, Hoopa Valley Public Utilities District, and 91.3 KIDE FM Community Radio.

V. Compliance Requirements

Hunter is required to comply with all the guidelines, requirements, and conditions associated with the grant of CASF funds as specified in D. 18-12-018. Such compliance includes, but is not limited to, the items noted below.

A. Deployment Schedule

The Commission expects Hunter to complete the project within 12 months from the start date (whereby the applicants have secured CEQA approval from the Commission and all required permits), and the applicant has committed to do so. If Hunter is unable to complete the proposed project within the 12-month timeframe requirement, Hunter must notify the Director of the Communications Division as soon as Hunter becomes aware of this possibility. If such notice is not provided, the Commission may reduce

payment for failure to satisfy this requirement of notifying the Director on a timely basis.

B. Execution and Performance

Staff and Hunter shall determine a project start date after Hunter has obtained all approvals. The Commission may terminate the grant should Hunter or any contractor it retains fail to commence work by the designated date, upon five days written notice to Hunter. In the event that Hunter fails to complete the project in accordance with the terms of CPUC approval as set forth in this resolution, Hunter shall reimburse some or all of the CASF funds that it has received. Hunter must complete all construction covered by the grant on or before the grant's termination date.

C. Letter of Credit

The Commission exempts Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) holders from providing a letter of credit, on the basis that the company submitted a performance bond to the Commission to maintain its CPCN and that the Commission has other means to enforce compliance. In its application, Hunter provided proof of CPCN registration and thus, is exempt from providing a letter of credit.

D. Project Audit

The Commission has the right to conduct any necessary audit, verification, and discovery during project implementation/construction to ensure that CASF funds are spent in accordance with Commission approval.

The Hunter invoices will be subject to a financial audit by the Commission at any time within three years of completion of the work.

E. Reporting

All grantees must submit biannual progress reports on the status of the project, irrespective of whether grantees request reimbursement or payment. These reports are due semi-annually, in March and September, until the project is completely built and operational. Progress reports shall include the schedule for deployment, major construction milestones and costs submitted in the proposal; indicate the actual date of completion of each task/milestone as well as problems and issues encountered, and the actions taken to resolve these problems and issues during project implementation and construction; and identify future risks to the project.

Before full payment of the project is made, Hunter must submit a project completion report. Hunter shall also include test results on the download and upload speeds by

census block in the final completion report. Hunter must certify that each progress report is true and correct under penalty of perjury.

F. Submission of Form 477

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) currently requires broadband providers to semiannually submit Form 477, which includes speed data. While there is an imperfect match between the data that is reported in Form 477 and data relevant to the CASF program, Form 477 data will be useful in documenting CASF deployment for the service provider's new service. Service providers in California must submit a copy of their Form 477 data directly to the Commission, concurrent with their submission of the same data to the FCC, for a five-year period after completion of the project.¹⁹

G. Prevailing Wage

Section 1720 of the California Labor Code specifies that CASF-subsidized projects are subject to prevailing wage requirements. Hunter has committed to follow state prevailing wage requirements with regards to this project.

VI. Payments to CASF Recipients

The Commission may reimburse Hunter's expense in accordance with Pub. Util. Code, § 281(f)(11). Details of reimbursable expenses are in Appendix D. Applicant must inform the Commission of any RDOF support applicant or affiliated entities receive for the project area.

COMMENTS ON DRAFT RESOLUTION

In compliance with Public Utilities Code § 311(g), a notice letter was e-mailed on November 13, 2020, informing all parties on the CASF Distribution List of the availability of the draft of this resolution and of the opportunity to comment, at the Commission's website at <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/documents/>. This letter also informed parties that the final conformed Resolution adopted by the Commission will be posted and available at this same website.

Comments were submitted by the California Cable and Telecommunications Association (CCTA) and Velocity on December 7, 2020. Reply comments were submitted by Hunter and Public Advocates Office (Cal Advocates) on December 11, 2020.

¹⁹ *Approval of the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) Application Requirements and Scoring Criteria for Awarding CASF Funds* (2008) Cal. P.U.C. Res. No. T-17143 at 4.

CCTA's Comments

CCTA asserts that Pub. Util. Code § 281 does not permit the Commission to impose an open access mandate on CASF grant recipients proposing middle-mile facilities and that the existing CASF rules for infrastructure grants does not include open access requirements. Further, CCTA states that the imposition of open access obligations, to the extent not voluntarily agreed to by the applicant, would be impermissible given that the CASF rules in place at the time of the application –and to date– do not provide notice that such access must be provided by grant recipients.

Velocity's Comments

Velocity states the Draft Resolution violates the Commission's stated evaluation criteria and Pub. Util. Code § 281(b)(2) by providing public money to overbuild an existing provider's network. Velocity restates its original challenge request to remove seventy census blocks from the project area that Velocity attests it currently serves. Velocity asserts the Hoopa Valley area is not eligible for CASF funding as shown on the California Interactive Broadband Map.

Velocity states that Hunter failed to demonstrate that the proposed middle-mile facilities are indispensable. Velocity claims to have middle-mile facilities capable of providing Hunter with the required capacity it seeks to build. Further, Velocity argues that the HVBI Project intends to interconnect with the KRRBI and Digital 299 Projects which are as-yet unbuilt and therefore speculative. Velocity also claims the middle-mile interconnection at the Bald Hill site is not indispensable as it serves to provide only path redundancy and increased network resiliency.

Velocity contests Hunter's claim that Velocity serves only 10 percent of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, leaving 90 percent without coverage. Velocity asserts that the population on the Reservation is highly concentrated in approximately 10 percent of the geographic area of the reservation. Velocity states that it serves approximately 50 percent of the Reservation's populated area.

Velocity states that Hunter's sampling of speed tests that show Velocity's service not meeting the required minimum 6 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload served speeds does not take into account that many Tribal departments on the Hoopa Valley Reservation only subscribe to Velocity's Basic 3 service, which provides broadband speeds of 3 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload. Velocity has provided a sworn

declaration attesting that broadband at speeds of up to 30 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload are available in every census block it challenged.

Velocity claims Staff has created a new rule requiring a heightened level of documentation without providing any notice of such requirement. Velocity stated that there is no rule, regulation or order requiring challengers to correlate customer invoices with specified census blocks. As part of its challenge, Velocity provided a .csv file with addresses for all households it already serves but was unable to provide latitude/longitude coordinates for every household. Velocity requested the opportunity to work with Staff to locate Velocity's served households using the Commission's geo-location tool, to which Staff did not respond. For census blocks in which Velocity has no subscribers purchasing services at speed above 3 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload, Velocity asserts that the lack of subscribers does not negate evidence that Velocity offers service at served speeds. Velocity claims that advertisements, website screen shots and broadbandnow.com websites showing broadband service offered at or above the minimum speeds is the best metric by which the Commission can determine if an area is served or underserved.

Hunter's Reply Comments

Hunter acknowledges that the FCC has deemed the Hoopa Valley Tribal Reservation as unserved and informs the Commission that its parent organization Grain Management has been awarded RDOF funding for portions of the Hoopa Valley Reservation. Hunter understands the critical role FTTH plays in rural and indigenous communities like the Hoopa Valley Tribe and is excited to be a part of the HVBI in partnership with the HVPUD. Hunter takes seriously the potential overlap of funding and will engineer a solution that will complement the CASF and RDOF programs, as well as meet the needs of the Tribe.

Cal Advocates Reply Comments

Cal Advocates states that the Commission should reject CCTA's arguments because (1) the Commission has the authority to impose open access requirements to middle-mile infrastructure that is publicly funded by ratepayer funds; (2) open access requirements will provide benefits that will help the state reach CASF program goals; (3) and the grant recipient did not raise any concerns with the Draft Resolution.

Cal Advocates asserts the Commission can impose (and has previously imposed) open access requirements on CASF broadband infrastructure grant recipients. Pub. Util. Code § 281 contains no discussion of open access and does not preclude the Commission from imposing open access conditions or any other type of conditions on

CASF grant recipients. The Commission has previously approved CASF grants that required open access, including Resolution T-17418 for the KRRBI Project with the exact same language included in this Draft Resolution.²⁰ Additionally, Resolution T-17429 approved a CASF broadband infrastructure grant application which conditioned additional funding on access to applicants' middle-mile network at reasonable prices.²¹

Cal Advocates asserts that requiring open access on middle-mile portions of CASF projects will provide benefits that will help the state reach the goals laid out in Pub. Util. Code § 281. Cal Advocates states that building and connecting more open access middle-mile infrastructure will encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communication services. Further, Benton Institute for Broadband and Society found that "an open access, middle-mile model promotes private investment and competition in last-mile service by reducing capital expenditures required to build last-mile connections."²² Cal Advocates asserts that requiring middle-mile open access will ensure publicly funded infrastructure maximizes the benefit to Californians; it is reasonable that middle-mile infrastructure funded in whole (100 percent) by the public be used by Internet service providers to facilitate last-mile broadband deployment to the public.

Cal Advocates disagrees with CCTA's comments that the imposition of open access obligations would be impermissible given that the CASF rules in place at the time of the application do not provide notice that such access be provided by grant recipients. Cal Advocates points out that none of the infrastructure grant recipients raised concerns with the Draft Resolution. Cal Advocates states that CCTA's comments are not relevant as none of the grant recipients are CCTA members.

Staff's Response to Comments and Reply Comments

Regarding open access, Staff rejects CCTA's comments that statute does not permit the Commission to impose open access requirements on CASF grant recipients proposing middle-mile infrastructure. Staff agrees with Cal Advocates that requiring open access on CASF funded middle-mile infrastructure will provide benefits to Californians and

²⁰ See Resolution T-17418, page 8.

²¹ See Resolution T-17429, page 12. See also T-17295, page 9. "The Commission shall award funding of \$6,659,967 from the California Advanced Services Fund to Central Valley Independent Networks, LLC and Corporation for Educational Network Initiative in California (CVIN) for its middle-mile which will provide open access network capabilities to 18 Central Valley counties."

²² Arnold, Jordan & Sallet, Jonathan. "If We Build It, Will They Come? Lessons from Open-Access, Middle-Mile Networks." Benton Institute for Broadband & Society.

https://www.benton.org/sites/default/files/OAMM_networks.pdf at page 4. Accessed 12/9/2020

help the state reach CASF program goals. Staff finds it reasonable that middle-mile infrastructure funded by the public be used by Internet service providers to facilitate equitable and affordable broadband access. Staff also recognizes that none of the CASF applicants raised concerns with the open access requirements.

Regarding Velocity's comments, Staff reject's Velocity's claims that Staff violated the Commission's stated evaluation criteria and created a new rule requiring a heightened level of documentation. Staff reviewed the challenge documents provided by Velocity on June 8, 2020 and determined Velocity did not provide sufficient information to warrant removal of census blocks from the project area. Per the CASF Guidelines Section 11: Project Challenges, the challenge must include the geographic location of all households it serves and a customer bill from one subscriber in each census block. In its challenge, Velocity provided a .csv file of the geographic location of its subscribers, which Staff mapped; however, the billing statements did not contain a corresponding address for Staff to verify the level of service. The billing statements all contained a Post Office Box address with no other information provided to verify service with the customer. Therefore, Staff did not have sufficient information to verify a subscriber for each challenged census block, with only the Post Office Box provided on the billing statements. Staff did not accept Velocity's request to assist Staff in locating its served households as there is no provision in the CASF rules or guidelines for such a request. Per the CASF Guidelines, a challenging entity has 21 days calendar days to submit a complete challenge. Further, Staff notes that Velocity failed to provide a public notice of the challenge to the CASF Distribution List as required by the CASF Guidelines.²³

Staff disagrees with Velocity's claim that Hunter failed to demonstrate that the proposed middle-mile facilities are indispensable because there is no existing middle-mile infrastructure capable of delivering the backhaul capacity required to support the proposed HVBI network. Staff disagrees with Velocity's claim to be capable of providing backhaul services sufficient to support the HVBI Project when Velocity currently serves about 50 percent of the Tribe as attested in its comments to this Draft Resolution. Staff acknowledges that Hoopa Valley Tribal Council contacted Velocity regarding Internet access, however, the capacity proposed would not support the 1,198 households identified in the HVBI Project. Additionally, the microwave backhaul via Bald Hill will serve as the primary middle-mile link until the fiber

²³ See "Broadband Infrastructure Account Requirements, Guidelines and Application Materials", Section 11 "Project Challenges" available at https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/uploadedFiles/CPUC_Public_Website/Content/Utilities_and_Industries/Communications_-_Telecommunications_and_Broadband/CASF%20InfrastructurePublished%20Rules%20Revised.pdf

connections can be established; it is not intended as a redundant path needed for network resiliency. Further, the HVBI Project is a standalone project and not contingent on the completion of KRRBI or the Digital 299 Projects.

Staff rejects Velocity's claim that it is recommending public money to overbuild an existing provider's network. The census blocks which Velocity claims to serve have been acknowledged by the FCC as unserved and those same blocks were eligible to receive RDOF funding as part of the RDOF Phase 1 auction. Staff recognizes the point is now moot as Hunter was announced the winner of the RDOF Phase 1 auction for the Hoopa Valley Reservation.

Staff acknowledges Hunter's RDOF award and its commitment to bridging the digital divide that has long affected the Hoopa Valley Tribe. The RDOF award is a victory for all Californians as it brings much needed federal funding to California and will complement state funding to further the deployment of broadband infrastructure to meet CASF program goals. The Resolution has been revised to clarify that there will be no "overlap" of funding between CASF and RDOF award. Hunter may receive up to \$8,223,340 in CASF funding, less any RDOF funding received in support of RDOF locations within the HVBI project area. Hunter shall provide Staff with an updated budget of proposed project expenditures identifying RDOF and CASF related costs prior to the start of construction.

FINDINGS

1. Hunter submitted an application for CASF funding for its HVBI Project on May 4, 2020. The revised proposed project would deploy middle-mile and last-mile fiber facilities that will enable provision of high-speed Internet service with speeds of up to 100 Mbps download and 25 Mbps upload to 1,198 unserved households in the Hoopa Valley Tribal Reservation in Humboldt County.
2. On May 18, 2020, Staff posted a summary of the proposed project, including a listing of the census blocks and zip codes covered, and the proposed project area map. The project summary was posted on the "CASF Applications Project Summaries" webpage, which may be found on the Commission's CASF website.
3. Staff received one challenge to this project from Velocity. Based on the review of information submitted, Staff concluded that Velocity's challenge was not a valid claim for the proposed area.

4. Based on its review, Staff determined that the project qualifies for funding pursuant to CASF guidelines and requirements found in D. 18-12-018 and its Appendix 1 and recommends Commission approval of CASF funding for Hunter's HVBI Project.
5. The HVBI Project is a standalone project and is not contingent on the completion of the Klamath River Rural Broadband Initiative (T-17418 and T-17690) or Digital 299 (T-17548) Projects.
6. The Commission has determined that the project is categorically exempt from CEQA review, pursuant to CEQA guidelines at 14 C.C.R. § 15301 regarding exemption for Existing Facilities and 14 C.C.R. § 15303 regarding New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures.
7. A notice letter was e-mailed on November 13, 2020, informing all applicants filing for CASF funding and parties on the CASF distribution list of the availability of the draft of this Resolution and of the opportunity to comment, at the Commission's website <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/documents/>. Comments were submitted by the CCTA and Velocity. Reply comments were submitted by Hunter and Cal Advocates.
8. On December 7, 2020, the FCC announced Hunter as the winning bidder in the FCC RDOF Phase 1 (Auction 904) to deploy last-mile fiber infrastructure to the Hoopa Valley Tribal Reservation. Hunter intends to leverage both CASF and RDOF grants to complete the HVBI Project.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The Commission shall award up to \$8,223,340 to Hunter for the HVBI Project as described herein and summarized in Appendix A of this Resolution, which shall be paid out of the CASF Infrastructure Grant Account in accordance with the guidelines adopted in D. 18-12-018 and its Appendix 1, and with the process defined in Appendix C "Payments to CASF Recipients" of this Resolution.
2. Hunter may receive up to \$8,223,340 in CASF funding, less any RDOF funding received [and utilized](#) in support of RDOF locations within the HVBI project area. Hunter shall provide Staff with an updated budget of proposed project expenditures identifying CASF and RDOF related costs prior to the start of construction.

3. Hunter shall construct last-mile fiber infrastructure to enable fiber-to-the-home connection to at least 90 percent of households passed within the HVBI project area.

~~3.4.~~ Hunter shall comply with all guidelines, requirements and conditions associated with a CASF award, as specified in D. 18-12-018 and its Appendix 1, and all requirements for this project included in this resolution, and must submit FCC Form 477 to the Commission, as specified in Resolution T-17143.

~~4.5.~~ If Hunter fails to complete the project in accordance with the CASF guidelines and requirements outlined in D.18-12-018 and its Appendix 1, and the terms in this Resolution, Hunter must reimburse some or all of the CASF funds that it has received.

~~5.6.~~ Hunter must complete and execute the consent form (to be sent to the Grantee after this Resolution is adopted) agreeing to the conditions set forth in this Resolution and return it the CASF Staff within 30 calendar days from the date of the adoption of this Resolution. Failure to submit the consent form within 30 calendar days from the adoption date of this Resolution may result in the Commission voiding the grant award.

~~6.7.~~ The Hunter HVBI middle-mile network shall be made available for wholesale access to other potential CASF grantees at reasonable rates and terms. These reasonable rates shall be at cost.

This Resolution is effective today.

I hereby certify that this Resolution was adopted by the Public Utilities Commission at its regular meeting on_____. The following Commissioners approved it:

~~RACHEL PETERSON~~
~~Acting~~ Rachel Peterson
Executive Director

APPENDIX A

**Resolution T-17717: Hunter Communications Hoopa Valley Broadband Initiative
CASF Applicant Key Information**

<i>Project Name</i>	Hunter HVBI Project		
<i>Project Plan</i>	The project proposes to build hybrid fiber and fixed wireless last-mile infrastructure to provide high-speed Internet service to 1,198 unserved households on the Hoopa Valley Tribal Reservation. The proposed project also includes a licensed microwave and fiber optic middle-mile component critical to accessing the last-mile infrastructure. Project deployment will utilize existing utility poles, towers, and buildings for installation of fiber and fixed wireless service. The project will provide up to 100 Mbps download and 25 Mbps upload speeds.		
<i>Project Size</i>	106.5 sq. miles		
<i>Download/Upload speed</i>	100 Mbps / 25 Mbps		
<i>Location</i>	Humboldt County		
<i>Community Names</i>	Hoopa Valley Reservation		
<i>Census Blocks</i>	060230101021215	060239400001028	060239400001064
	060230101021220	060239400001029	060239400001065
	060230101021490	060239400001030	060239400001066
	060239400001000	060239400001031	060239400001067
	060239400001001	060239400001032	060239400001068
	060239400001002	060239400001033	060239400001069
	060239400001003	060239400001034	060239400001070
	060239400001004	060239400001035	060239400001071
	060239400001005	060239400001036	060239400001072
	060239400001006	060239400001037	060239400001073
	060239400001008	060239400001038	060239400001074
	060239400001014	060239400001041	060239400001075
	060239400001015	060239400001042	060239400001076
	060239400001016	060239400001052	060239400001077
	060239400001017	060239400001053	060239400001078
	060239400001018	060239400001054	060239400001079
	060239400001019	060239400001055	060239400001080
	060239400001020	060239400001056	060239400001081
	060239400001021	060239400001057	060239400001082
	060239400001022	060239400001058	060239400001083
	060239400001023	060239400001059	060239400001084
	060239400001024	060239400001060	060239400001085
	060239400001025	060239400001061	060239400001086
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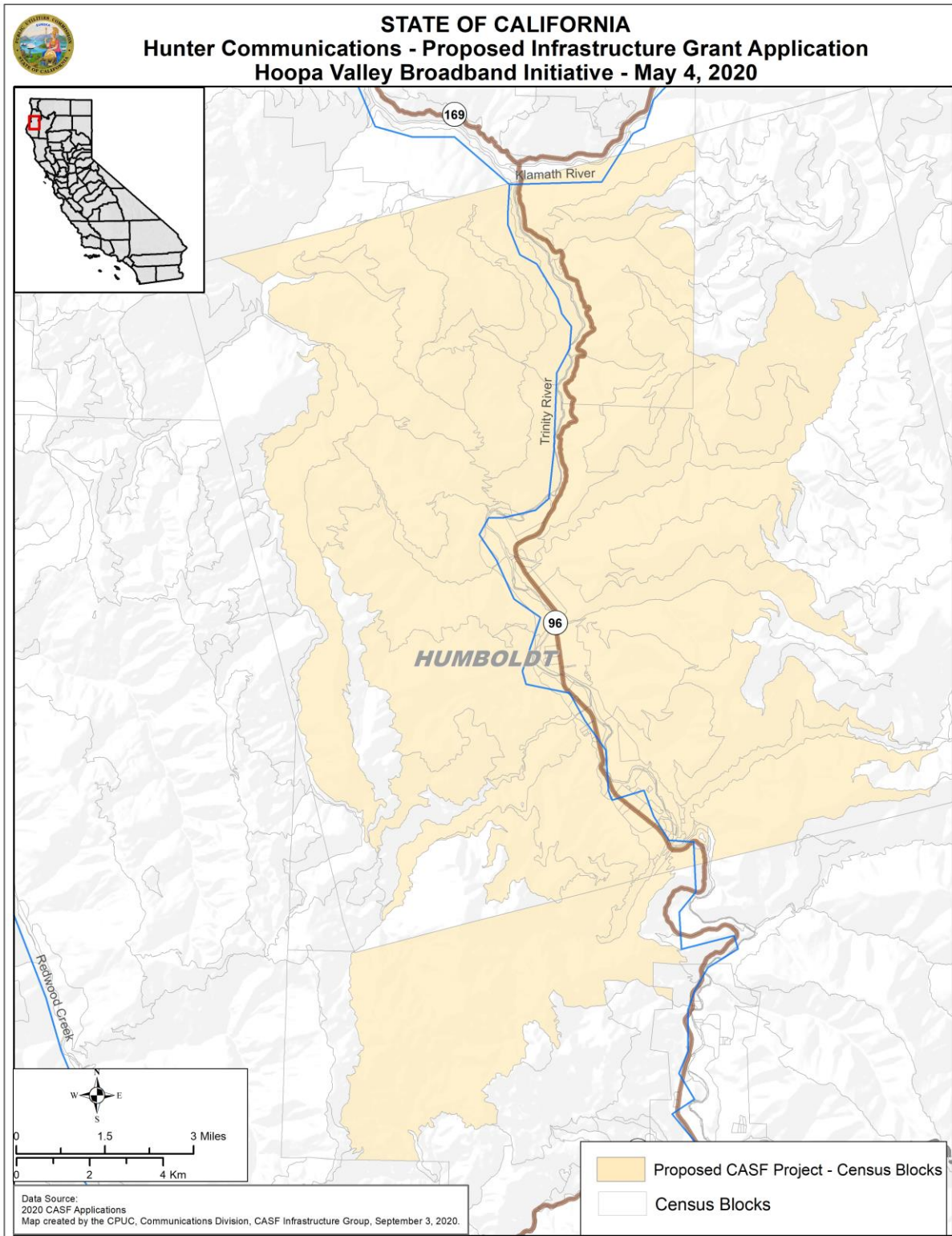
Resolution T-17717
 CD/JSC

<i>Project Name</i>	Hunter HVBI Project		
<i>Census Blocks</i>	060239400001095	060239400002006	060239400002074
	060239400001099	060239400002014	060239400002075
	060239400001100	060239400002015	060239400002076
	060239400001101	060239400002016	060239400002077
	060239400001102	060239400002017	060239400002078
	060239400001103	060239400002025	060239400002079
	060239400001104	060239400002026	060239400002080
	060239400001105	060239400002027	060239400002081
	060239400001106	060239400002028	060239400002084
	060239400001107	060239400002029	060239400002085
	060239400001108	060239400002030	060239400002086
	060239400001109	060239400002031	060239400002087
	060239400001110	060239400002035	060239400002088
	060239400001111	060239400002042	060239400002089
	060239400001112	060239400002043	060239400002090
	060239400001113	060239400002044	060239400002091
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	060239400001118	060239400002049	060239400002096
	060239400001119	060239400002050	060239400002097
	060239400001120	060239400002051	060239400002098
	060239400001121	060239400002052	060239400002099
	060239400001122	060239400002053	060239400002100
	060239400001123	060239400002054	060239400002101
	060239400001124	060239400002055	060239400002104
	060239400001125	060239400002056	060239400002105
	060239400001127	060239400002057	060239400002106
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	060239400001130	060239400002059	060239400002119
	060239400001134	060239400002060	060239400002120
060239400001135	060239400002061	060239400002121	
060239400001136	060239400002062	060239400002122	
060239400001137	060239400002063	060239400002123	
060239400002004	060239400002072	060239400002124	
060239400002005	060239400002073		
<i>Median Household Income (by Census Block Group)</i>	\$ 29,486		
<i>Estimated potential subscriber size</i>	1,198 households 56 businesses		

<i>Project Name</i>	Hunter HVBI Project
<i>Applicant expectations</i>	1,078 households (90-percent take rate)
<i>Pricing Plan (Monthly)</i>	Fixed Wireless: 10/1 - \$45; 15/2.5 - \$75; 25/2.5 - \$100 Fiber: 100/25 - \$49.99; 1,000/50 - \$89.99 Fiber Low-Income: 25/10 - \$14.99
<i>Deployment Schedule (from permit approval date)</i>	12 months
<i>Proposed Project Budget (Total)</i>	\$ 9,541,855
<i>Grant Requested Amount (100 percent)</i>	\$ 8,233,340
<i>CASF Grant Amount (100 percent)</i>	\$ 8,233,340
<i>Recommended Grant per household passed</i>	\$ 6,873

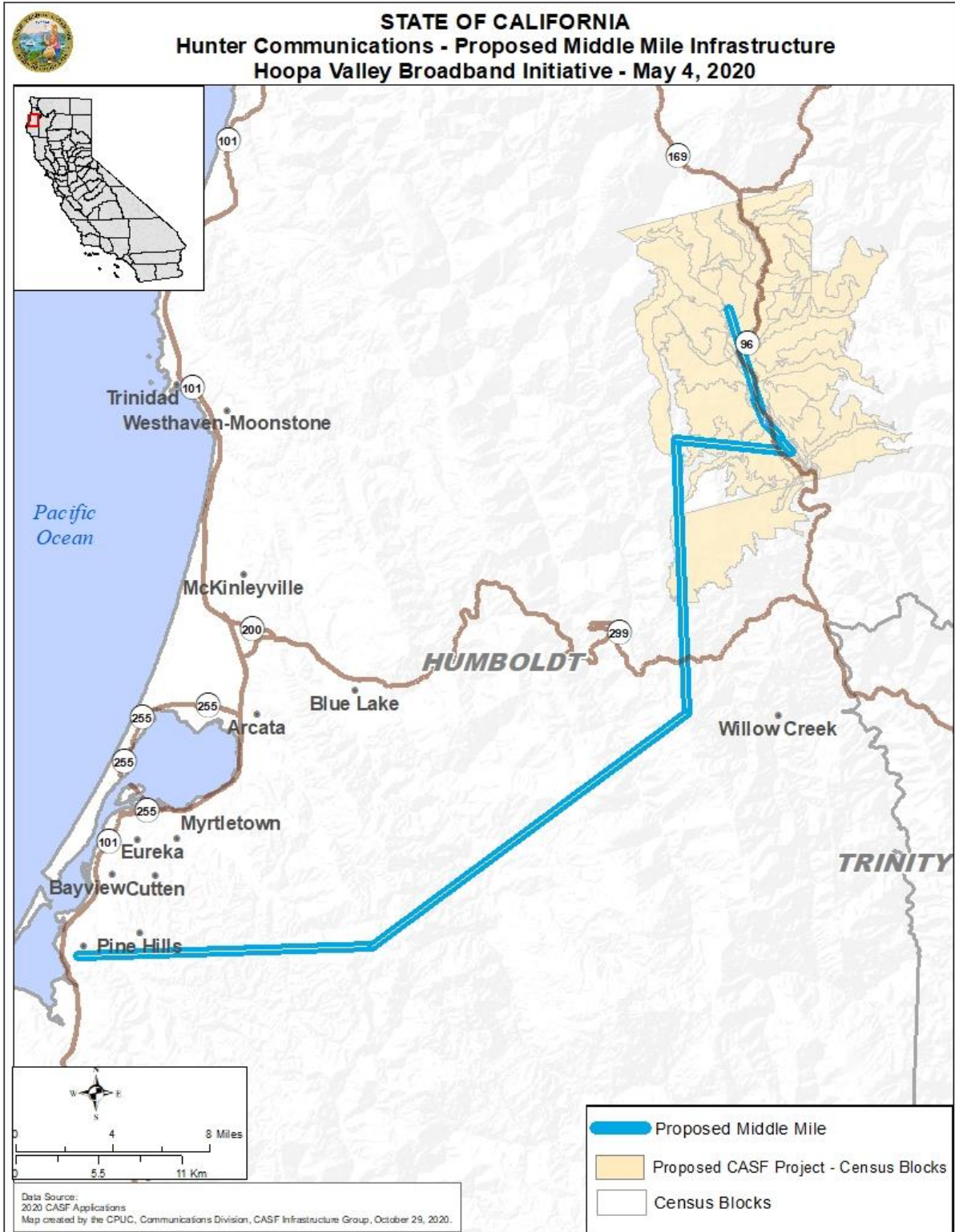
APPENDIX B

Resolution T-17717: Hunter Communications Hoopa Valley Broadband Initiative Project Location Map



APPENDIX B

Resolution T-17717: Hunter Communications Hoopa Valley Broadband Initiative Project Location Map



APPENDIX C

Resolution T-17717: Hunter Communications Hoopa Valley Broadband Initiative Payments to CASF Recipients

Pub. Util. Code § 281(f)(11) defines the costs the Commission may reimburse as follows:

- Costs directly related to the deployment of infrastructure;
- Costs to lease access to property or for Internet backhaul services for a period not to exceed five years; and
- Costs incurred by an existing facility-based broadband provider to upgrade its existing facilities to provide for interconnection.

Additionally, D. 18-12-018 (Appendix 1, Section 7) caps administrative expenses directly related to the project at 15 percent of the grant amount.²⁴

The grantee may submit reimbursement requests at the following intervals:

- 10 percent completion;
- 35 percent completion;
- 60 percent completion;
- 85 percent completion; and
- 100 percent completion.

The final 15 percent payment request (from 85 to 100 percent) will not be paid without an approved completion report. Payments are based on submitted receipts, invoices and other supporting documentation showing expenditures incurred for the project in accordance with the approved CASF funding budget included in the CASF grantee's application.

Payment to grantees shall follow the process adopted for funds created under Public Utilities Code § 270. The Commission generally processes payments within 20-25 business days, including Communications Division and Administrative Services review time. The State Controller's Office (SCO) requires an additional 14- 21 days to issue payment from the day that requests are received by SCO from Administrative Services.

²⁴ Administrative costs are defined as "indirect overhead costs attributable to a project, per generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and the direct cost of complying with Commission administrative and regulatory requirements related to the grant itself." Applicants seeking additional funds will require a Commission exemption included in a draft resolution.