BROADBAND PLANNING **PROJECT FUNDING AREAS** PREVIEW

KANSAS



Agenda

- PFA Goals
- BEAD Update
- Public Comment & Responsive Actions
- Demo of PFAs
- Planning Rules to Consider
- Applicant Next Steps





Funding Area Goals

01

Incorporate every broadband serviceable location 03

02

Minimize

BEAD outlay

Encourage Competitive Applications 04

Minimize permitting or rights of way 05

Improve speed of deployment

BEAD Update

Project Funding Areas (PFAs)

- Designed around USDs, but with 80/20 NTIA rule and Volume 2 public comment considerations (see V2 next slide)
- Designed with unapproved Challenge process results, v3 NBM, and Deduplication as of 12/31/2023.
- Updated for contiguous geography, natural and man-made barriers, railroad ROW (where possible), distant locations in larger school districts, and school districts that required division to reduce BEAD outlay

KOBD Next Steps

- Update with approved Challenge results, v4 NBM, BAG 3.0, BAG 4.0, and any other contracted state or federal infrastructure grants and for Final Deduplication
- Evaluate any changes to PFAs
- Publish final BEAD-eligible BSLs and PFAs at least 14 days prior to Subgrantee Application process opening



"KOBD primarily defines project areas for proposals based on Unified School District boundaries as found in attachment 2.4.6-Kansas Unified School Districts-Attachment.xlsx. In cases where a USD is too large or the BSLs are too widely dispersed, or in areas where a USD has few unserved or underserved locations, KOBD may elect to divide the USD into smaller sections or may elect to combine a USD with contiguous USDs or census block groups. The goal is to ensure that the Project Funding Area is 80% unserved or underserved as required by BEAD policy and guidance. Final Project Funding Areas will be defined after the final deduplication is performed and prior to the subgrantee process beginning."

Public Comment & Responsive Action

Public Comments Received

- PFAs are too large
- Too many "unbuildable" locations (rocks, abandoned properties)
- Right of way not considered
- All USDs are not created equal from a financial ROI point of view

Each PFA Reviewed

- Stranded locations moved into contiguous PFAs
- Known "rock" Location Challenges filed with the FCC
- Natural barriers like rivers considered
- Man-made barriers like roads, railroads, and bridges considered
- Geographic size/number of BSLs
- Consolidations and Separations of USDs for optimization
- Identified locations where expenses for line extensions are warranted

Preliminary Project Funding 'Areas'





Preliminary Project Funding 'Areas'





Preliminary Project Funding 'Areas'



DEMONSTRATION

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PFA Example Combine BSLs – Sparse BSLs and CBs Moundridge USD 423

- Adjacent to Census Blocks in another PFA
- 27 BSLs in 12 Census Blocks
- 22 BSLs in 9 Census Blocks combined with Hesston PFA to the SE (light blue)
- 5 BSLs in 3 Census Blocks combined with Burrton PFA to the SW/W (orange)
- Moundridge is no longer a PFA



PFA Example Scott County USD 466 Divide Large Geographic Area

- Large Geographic area
- 619 BSLs across 756 square miles
- 4 PFAs created
- Considered railroads crossings (brown) and major roads for ROW



PFA Example Independence USD 446 Lake and ROW Conflicts

- Major RR conflicts
- Water conflicts
- "Donut" hole is served
- 723 BSLs divided into 4 PFAs



PFA Example Independence USD 446 with Line Extensions

- Line Extensions represent BSLs "on top" of an existing network
- Existing networks determined based on publicly available information
- Line Extensions represent the lowest cost per BSL
- Technical Application will require line extensions to be identified and costed separately
- Will be excluded for calculation of the Extremely High-Cost threshold



PFA Example Olathe USD 233 Urban Area

- Urban Areas are highly served with multiple providers
- 127 unserved/underserved BSLs on a total of 50,148 BSLs in Olathe
- 1 PFA Why? Next Slide



PFA Example Olathe USD 233 with Line Extensions

- All but 5 Census Blocks with 5 BSLs are identified as Line Extensions
- Line Extensions represent the lowest cost per BSL
- Technical Application will require line extensions to be identified and costed separately
- Will be excluded for calculation of the Extremely High-Cost threshold
- Approximately 20,000 BSLs are Line Extensions on 61,000 unserved/underserved BSLs Kansas wide



PFA/BSL Process:



V4 NBM, Approved Challenge Results, and Final Deduplication to be executed prior to posting PFAs/BSLs for Technical Grant Applications

PFA/BSL Dispersion







80/20 Requirements Planning Rule

Per BEAD NOFO, applications require 80% unserved/underserved and no more than 20% served



Scenario 1 – Applicant is passing through a served area it already serves. BSLs are not counted in the 20% if not overbuilding yourself

Scenario 2 – Applicant is passing through a served area of another provider to reach unserved or underserved areas and DOES NOT plan to overbuild; no design or costs to break that service down is included. BSLs are not counted in the 20%

Scenario 3 – Applicant is passing through a served area to reach unserved or underserved locations and you intend to offer service to those served locations-20% rule applies.

Applicant Next Steps





- Consider expansion to unserved or underserved areas
 - Contiguous PFAs can be bid together
 - Consortiums are an option
- Start now to fully detail your cost per location broken down by unserved, underserved and CAI (application requires this breakdown)
- Engage with local communities and potential network providers (document your outreach for Local Coordination entries in the application)
- Review permitting needs in areas of interest
- Issue FCC Location Challenges & update FCC BDC data
- Engage with KOBD: kdc_bead@ks.gov



PFA Informational Calls

 $May\,20-May\,31$

Individual Sessions

20-minute blocks

https://bit.ly/PFAInformationalKS



Application Approach

For Project Designers and Financial Team

Transparent

Questions will be posted on FAQ page



QUESTIONS

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