

BROADBAND ASSISTANCE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING (BAAC)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (DCCA) STATE OF HAWAII

MINUTES OF MEETING

Date: Tuesday, December 5, 2017
Time: 10:30 a.m. – 12:00 noon
Place: 335 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawaii

Present: Catherine Awakuni Colón (Chair), DCCA
BAAC Members Nadine Nakamura, State House of
Representatives (by phone)
Kiman Wong (for Gregg Fujimoto), Oceanic Time Warner
Cable/Charter (OTWC/Charter)
Sharene Urakami-Oyama, AT&T
Jules Ung, County of Hawaii
Tony Velasco, City & County of Honolulu (City)
Garret Yoshimi, University of Hawaii
Mary Alice Evans (for Luis Salaveria) Dept. of Business,
Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)

Other Participants Jade Butay, Department of Transportation (DOT)
Paul Nakagawa, Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO)
Tracy Nishibun, HECO
Mindy Hartstein, HECO
Lois Tambola, Office of Representative Kyle Yamashita
Heath Williams, Office of Senator Rosalyn Baker
Myoung Oh, OTWC/Charter

DCCA - Cable Ji Sook “Lisa” Kim (Cable Administrator); Cathy Takase; Debby
Television Division Shin; and Jeremy Aoyagi

I. Call to Order

The Chair called the meeting to order at 10:34 a.m.

II. FirstNet Presentation

A. State of Hawaii

Mr. Everett Kaneshige is the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) under the State Department of Defense Adjutant General, General (Arthur) Logan, who has been designated as the FirstNet point of contact for Hawaii. Mr. Kaneshige provided an overview and update on FirstNet

for the State of Hawaii (PowerPoint presentation available), which included the following information:

- ✓ The role of a SWIC is to establish and maintain communication between public safety stakeholders to coordinate public safety communications interoperability.
- ✓ Key terms and roles under FirstNet program include the federal First Responder Network Authority, established to develop, build, and operate the nationwide public safety broadband network (NPSBN); the NPSBN, a dedicated, wireless, interoperable, communications network based on Long-Term Evolution (LTE) technology; and AT&T, the provider contracted by FirstNet to deploy the NPSBN.
- ✓ The implications of a state's decision to "opt-in" or "opt-out" of participation in the FirstNet network are as follows: If a state opts-in, FirstNet, through its contractor AT&T, takes on the responsibility to deploy, operate, and maintain the NPBSN, and the FirstNet authority and AT&T fund the network build and operation/upgrade of the network. Individuals/agencies who use the network will pay user fees. If a state opts-out, the state becomes responsible for building, maintaining, and funding the NPSBN for its jurisdiction.
- ✓ Deadlines and milestones under the FirstNet program include the December 28, 2017 deadline for states to decide to opt-in or opt-out and the January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2023 initial 5-year build period to complete the NPSBN footprint in Hawaii.
- ✓ Issues currently under discussion include the status of current coverage, infrastructure, and deployables; addressing deficiencies to meet public safety needs and standards; and installation of a back-up core in Hawaii.
- ✓ Common misconceptions about FirstNet: agencies must use FirstNet; only traditional first responders (police, fire, EMS) may use FirstNet; agencies must purchase new equipment to use FirstNet; FirstNet will replace existing First Responder Lan Mobile Radios; and FirstNet will replace 911.
- ✓ Near term vision of mission critical devices include land mobile radios and non-mission critical devices include both data and voice LTE devices.
- ✓ Internet of Life-Saving Things for police, fire, and emergency medical services that show the role that mobile data can play for first responders include smart armor, location trackers, remote speaker voice-to-text, body-worn video, augmented reality devices, in-vehicle technology, etc.
- ✓ Next Generation 911 (NG911) and the FirstNet systems will interact to receive and transmit information and rich data from the public to NG911 call centers to the FirstNet system to the first responders.

B. AT&T

Ms. Carol Tagayun, AT&T Director of External Affairs for Hawaii and Western Washington, noted that Bob Bass is the AT&T President for Hawaii and introduced Ms. Liz Gregg, who is one of the local leads on AT&T's government and education account team for Hawaii. Ms. Tagayun also noted that Scott Andrews, who was not present, is the FirstNet account team representative for Hawaii. Ms. Tagayun provided the following information related to AT&T's commitment to implement FirstNet in Hawaii (presentation available):

- ✓ The history of FirstNet includes its inception in 2012 as a public-private investment in infrastructure to create the first high speed wireless broadband network dedicated to first responders; the contract award to AT&T in March 2017 to build the NPSBN; and the input by first responders over several years in the development of system plans for each state.
- ✓ AT&T and the NPSBN will transform public safety communications in communities across the United States through the implementation of a modernized, prioritized, and specialized nationwide network system that, among other things, includes creation of an application platform; network improvements and upgrades over 25 years; multi-layered cybersecurity and network security solutions; priority and preemption network capabilities; access to deployables; competitive pricing; and dedicated 24/7/365 support services.
- ✓ AT&T will provide for the NPSBN quality of service, priority & preemption (QPP) capabilities on Band 14 and AT&T's commercial LTE bands; the ability to support non-Band 14 Certified LTE devices; and local control over priority and preemption for primary users and the assignment of three levels of priority for public safety agencies.
- ✓ AT&T will provide access to existing in-building AT&T LTE network architecture and existing Distributed Antenna Systems (DAS) across the FirstNet footprint (an example of this in Hawaii is the Convention Center DAS).
- ✓ AT&T will provide access to existing AT&T LTE deployable assets and added FirstNet dedicated public safety deployable assets, i.e., satellite colts (SatCOLTs), which are fully contained, triple redundant systems that may be brought online in 45 minutes and for which AT&T has committed to a response time of 14 hours or less to deploy when needed.
- ✓ Examples of devices that will be enabled to receive prioritized services for public safety include smartphones, rugged feature phones, tablets, data only devices (e.g., hotspots), wearables, and LTE-compatible devices.

- ✓ Specialty devices will meet the unique needs of public safety, such as Internet of Things smart devices, highly secure in-vehicle devices, and push to talk devices.
- ✓ AT&T will provide a local control interface portal and application store with FirstNet and AT&T applications, and other locally desired public safety applications (once certified).
- ✓ Dedicated first responder support will be available 24x7x365 as well as emergency disaster support.
- ✓ Discipline specific solutions, for things such as video surveillance, mapping, and telemetry, will be delivered for law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS).
- ✓ FirstNet news and information is made available at www.firstnet.gov, through social media, the SWIC, and AT&T's team of representatives.

C. First Responder Network Authority

Jeanette Kennedy, FirstNet Government Affairs, First Responder Network Authority, United States Department of Commerce, explained that the mission of their agency is to ensure that the NPSBN is built and dedicated to public safety's mission and needs. Their agency thus sought input on the network from the stakeholder community and the individual states and territories. Ms. Kennedy noted that the FirstNet Regional Lead for Hawaii is Fay Alailima-Rose, who is based in American Samoa.

Once a state opts-in to FirstNet, the two primary roles of their agency is to continue to support that state and its public safety community in the development of the NPSBN in Hawaii and to provide overall support and oversight of AT&T's implementation of the FirstNet network. For example, in the creation of this new public safety ecosystem, their agency will participate in standardization projects, presenting program objectives to groups, and monitoring contractual terms such as pricing.

DBEDT Deputy Director Mary Alice Evans asked if AT&T would be using small cell technology for coverage under the contract. Ms. Tagayun responded that small cell technology will support the FirstNet products but is not part of the coverage contract as it is used by AT&T more for capacity than coverage. Ms. Evans asked how many of the 192 deployables nationwide it was anticipated would be located in Hawaii and how they would be distributed by island. Mr. Kaneshige said that the exact number and their locations on each island were negotiated for the State by the Governor and will be made public after the opt-in deadline of December 28. Additionally, he noted that in its negotiations the State focused more on fixed sites rather than deployables because of the logistical issues of getting deployables and manpower to areas of need during emergencies and because the State believes that fixed resources will provide the best extension of the network's coverage footprint and

speeds. He noted that an important part of the whole project is to extend coverage so that the public is able to call 911 and send pictures and texts from more remote areas and first responders are able to provide telemetry from the road.

Ms. Evans asked if AT&T as the FirstNet provider will have rights of access to the rights of way and poles to extend coverage. Ms. Kennedy noted that FirstNet is willing to partner with states, localities, and AT&T, and to bring its presence and resources to assist in getting coverage where it is needed by first responders. For example, on the federal level they are in discussions with the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Department of Defense about obtaining access to federal lands because of the difficulty in getting such access. Ms. Tagayun noted that AT&T will not be exempt from the normal local processes and procedures to get easements and leases for rights of way.

Mr. Garrett Yoshimi asked whether consideration was given to augmenting the backhaul to the contiguous United States as part of the FirstNet investment, and, given the preemption capabilities across AT&T's existing consumer network, what impact that would have on consumers in the event of an emergency. Ms. Kennedy said that at the current time they do not have enough funding to bring additional backhaul capabilities. Mr. Kaneshige noted that, because all LTE calls in Hawaii are currently routed across the ocean, the issue of the longevity and robustness of the transpacific subsea cables is a big issue for public safety. However, at present the State does not have specific actions planned with respect to those cables as part of FirstNet, but would like to continue to work with the BAAC to ensure that that connectivity remains and will also continue to work on the installation of a back-up core in Hawaii.

With regard to preemption, Ms. Kennedy stated that, if the network is near capacity, first responders or an extended primary user will be able to bump other users off the network, but only within the same sector of the network. Commercial users are in a different sector so their experience will not change or they may not experience any change in their service because of AT&T's all band solution. Ms. Tagayun also noted that the use of the subscriber identity module (SIM) card in devices makes it easy for the system to recognize first responders for priority purposes.

DOT Director Jade Butay asked about the status of DOT in terms of preemption and priority because it is not in the category of first responders. Ms. Kennedy responded that DOT would likely qualify for the extended primary user category for preemption and priority purposes, similar to utilities. AT&T and the State will work together to help define users in that category for the State. Mr. Kaneshige noted that, if DOT became a FirstNet customer, DOT would manage its own road network

service on the FirstNet network with the ability to set its own first responders and extended primary users and with the ability to uplift users to a higher priority with the use of devices with FirstNet SIM cards. In response to Mr. Butay's comment regarding spotty AT&T coverage at the State Emergency Operating Center (EOC) at Birkhimer Tunnel in Diamond Head Crater, it was noted that these types of coverage issues, as well as in-building coverage issues, will be addressed over time through the FirstNet program and funding, including through use of AT&T's robust WiFi networks to be made available and the standardization of devices.

The Chair asked the extent to which the FirstNet deployments could be leveraged to expand and enhance broadband service to residents in unserved, rural areas. Ms. Kennedy said that, although their mission is to expand coverage to address public safety needs, the reality is that there will be enhanced coverage that will benefit the public. Ms. Tagayun noted that many comments received from states concerned covering more rural areas where residents and public safety need service and that was part of the consideration in determining the location of new cell sites. Mr. Kaneshige noted that as we extend the coverage for FirstNet, the State is asking AT&T to build towers to improve their network service and that many of these towers are in rural areas and can provide better cell coverage in those areas. Also, because carriers often co-locate on towers, the State may have the benefit of multiple carriers on those towers. The providers of backhaul needed for those towers, moreover, will have the ability to include fiber strands, thereby extending the reach of their networks and providing the potential for more broadband coverage in the rural areas. Thus, expanding the public safety network for data and wireless opens up various opportunities to provide people better access to broadband. While AT&T and the First Net Authority focus on public safety coverage, the State departments (e.g., DOD, DBEDT, and DCCA) need to look at our population and determine how to leverage the activities undertaken to expand that public safety coverage to improve broadband infrastructure.

Ms. Debby Shin asked about the order of deployment and where the State of Hawaii stood in that order. Ms. Kennedy noted that AT&T bid on a 5-year initial footprint plan, and must meet that plan for the urban and rural areas in all states. There is no specific order of state or city, but there is a schedule, which is dependent upon any regulatory delays. Mr. Kaneshige noted that the State had certain requirements, such as off-shore coverage, and that the local team has been very good about following up on items requested and that certain improvements discussed at this meeting will start to be seen next year. Ms. Tagayun noted that once the State decided to opt-in AT&T could start network planning immediately so that work has already begun. Ms. Shin also asked about the compatibility of

devices used on the FirstNet network and other carrier public safety networks. Ms. Kennedy responded that there will be interconnection between the different networks, but noted that those using another carrier would be able to access different applications but not the FirstNet core that provides secure end-to-end solutions.

III. Other/Announcements

The Chair updated the BAAC on feedback received from HECO regarding the two draft bills presented to the BAAC for discussion in October related to the adoption of a pole notification system and to the leasing of public utilities' unused fiber, conduit, and other infrastructure. The Chair noted that DCCA met with HECO, including Ms. Mindy Hartstein, who is the new manager for poles and infrastructure at HECO (Ms. Hartstein was no longer present at the meeting). The Chair noted that HECO expressed some interest with respect to the dark fiber bill, but had certain technical, safety, contractual and tax related concerns with leasing out its dark fiber and conduit facilities.

With respect to the pole notification bill, HECO is developing its own comprehensive database to include not only the make-ready process, but also pole tracking and pole loading information. Ms. Hartstein suggested that we allow HECO to get further along on their project before we move forward on this type of bill. The Chair noted that DCCA did raise the question of whether the system would be available to all and affordable, noting that part of the appeal of a system like NJUNS is that it would be publicly available, allowing any provider to easily identify who owns a pole, and that it has a relatively small cost for users. The Chair invited any other feedback from the BAAC and participants.

IV. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:05 p.m.