A look at business case modeling and feasibility for FTTH broadband connectivity in selected Kansas Communities

Introduction

CostQuest Associates

 Known for Economic/Network Models for Telecommunications

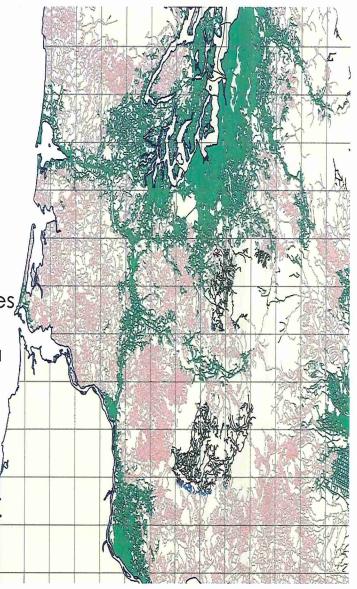
 Independent – No policy objectives, advises all sides (industry, government). Agnostic and data-driven.

 FCC – National Broadband Plan, Connect America Fund

 States – Alabama, California, Idaho, Kansas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

 Providers – AT&T, Verizon, Comcast, Frontier, T-Mobile and many others

Foreign Governments – Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand



What were we tasked with?

Feasibility – A BUSINESS CASE for full fiber deployment in selected communities

Selected Pilot Communities:

- Fort Scott
- Dodge City
- Topeka

And, Top Broadband Markets:

- Wichita
- Lawrence
- Manhattan
- Overland Park

What are we modeling? What Kansas City has.

- Fiber-to-the-premises (homes and businesses) across entire city
- 1Gbit/s Internet Service, TV and other services
- Model looks at neighborhoods (for larger cities)

What's in the model?

- Feasibility/Profitability: The Advanced Broadband Study estimates the costs and potential profitability and ultimately the viability of the network
- 10-Year Business Case: The Study looks at deployment costs and the costs to maintain the network over 10 years
- Designed Network: The underlying geospatial/mapping model determines an efficient routing and architecture of the network
- Tested Demand Assumptions: The underlying cost model's use of an extensive demand and demographic database provides the ability to understand potential take rates, costs and the revenue flows related to the network plan to understand the economics of each area

What are the assumptions for this business model? Too many to list, but...think Google Fiber

The Rate Plans:

<u>Residential</u>

1Gbit/s Internet Service - \$70/mo 1Gbit/s Internet Service + TV - \$120/mo Low Speed Internet (5/1 Mbit/s) - FREE

Business

1Gbit/s Internet Service - \$100/mo 1Gbit/s Internet Service + TV - \$150/mo Low Speed Internet (5/1 Mbit/s) - FREE

What are the key drivers of a successful business case?

Take Rate

What predicts a high take rate? Income, educational attainment are key.

<u>Costs</u>

What drives costs? Density and distance are key.

Advanced Broadband Studies Other parameters – the list goes on (can all be changed)

			•	Reve	nue	Take Rates			
	Average Useful Assumed		Assumed Provider	Desired and Desired	2 2 21	n			
	Length of Study	Life of Assets	Size	Residential Rate Plans	Business Rate Plans	Residential Rate Plans	Business Rate Plans		
Input Used	10 years	20.5 years	Large	120/70/8.99 150/100/8.99		40/45/15	10/80/10		
	Can adjust the period	Standard for typical deployment	Large carrier w/ good buying power and brand awareness	Video Bundled/High Speed/LowSpeed	Video Bundled/High Speed/Low Speed	Video Bundled/High Speed/Low Speed - The take rates vary by neighborhood and are	Video Bundled/High Speed/Low Speed - The take rates vary by neighborhood and are		
Comments				Depre	ciation, cost of money and inco	me taxes	Poles - Pole Pla		

control, cost or money or

Revenue

Customer Prem equipment -- (Modem, Set top, remote, etc)

Structure Sharing -- Sharing of feeder and distribution cable on same structure

Fiber -- Drop Material Prices/ft

Fiber -- Fiber Cable Material Prices/Ft

Fiber -- Material Prices for Termination of Fiber on Panel in Node Location

Eqpt Material Prices and Capacities -- ONT

Eqpt Material Prices and Capacities-- Fiber Splitter

Eqpt Material Prices, Labor and Capacities — Fiber Drop Terminal

Equipment Material Prices and Capacities -- OLT

Labor Rates

Miscellaneous Loadings

Buildings -- Free Building Space

Buildings -- Land and Building CAPEX

Fiber -- Cable placement and splicing hours

OPEX Factors - Operating Expense factors

Plant Mix - Mix of Aerial, Buried and Underground plant

Structure -- structure (incl Buried) Sharing with other Parties

Installation Expenses -- Data Only

Installation Expenses -- Video / High Speed Data

Conduit -- Underground conduit/duct/innerduct placement hours for owned conduit systems

Excavation costs -- Buried Excavation Hours

Excavation costs -- Underground Excavation Hours

Poles - Pole Placement Hours for owned poles

Conduit -- CAPEX if conduit is rented

Conduit -- UG Material prices for conduit, duct/innerduct, manholes if conduit is owned

Poles - CAPEX for attaching cable to non-owned pole

Poles - Pole/Anchor/Guy Material Prices if owned poles

Conduit -- Duct Rental Rates

Pale/Conduit -- Mix of Free vs Non-Free

Poles - Attachment Rates

% Customers Choosing each offering: LowData, HighData, Video&HighData

CircuitPowerFactor

SwitchPowerFactor

UseRegionalCostAdjustment

FLEC to Book Capex adjustment AssumedAreaDensity

AssumedCompanySize

AssumedCompany:

Conduit

CarrierType

Company

Length of Study

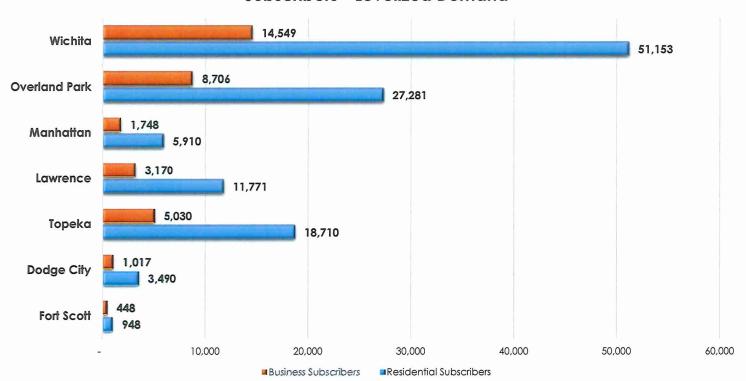
DiscountFactor

Topline Results – Initial Deployment Costs

	City	In	itial Investment (CapEx)
	Fort Scott	\$	4,744,590
Pilot Cities	Dodge City	\$	11,707,311
	Topeka	\$	62,155,367
	Lawrence	\$	43,656,812
Top Business Case Cities	Manhattan	\$	20,755,533
Top business case cities	Overland Park	\$	100,835,018
	Wichita	\$	168,229,409

Topline Results – Demand (Customers)

Subscribers - Levelized Demand



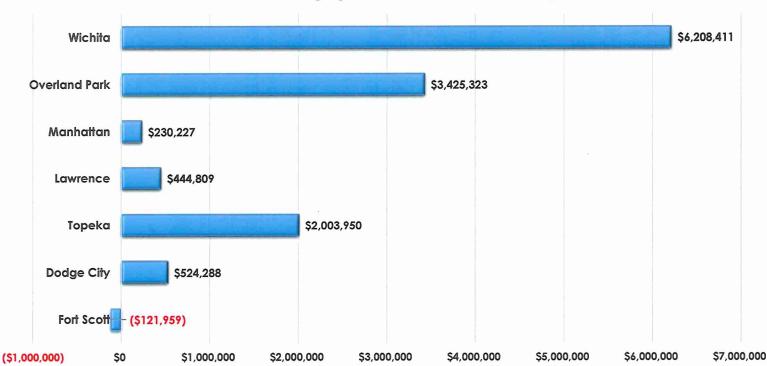
Topline Results – Initial Investment

Capital Per Line



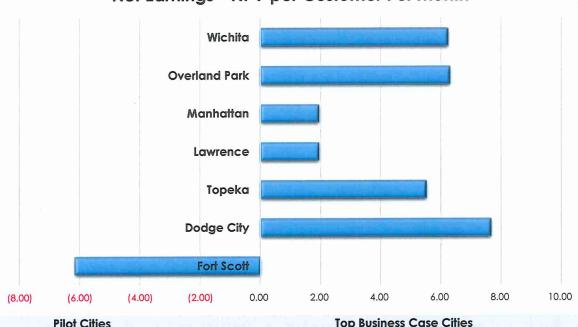
Topline Results – Annual Earnings

10-Year Earnings (Pre-Tax Contribution Margin)



Topline Results – Earnings

Net Earnings - NPV per Customer Per Month



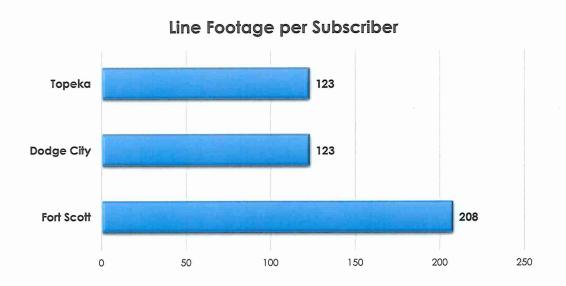
		Pilot Cities		Top Business Case Cities				
	Fort Scott	Dodge City	Topeka	Lawrence	Manhattan	Overland Park	Wichita	
NPV per Customer Per Month	(6.16)	7.65	5.52	1.93	1.93	6.30	6.23	

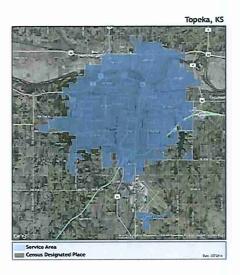
Net Present Value - What one can expect to earn (cash flow), pre-tax, for each customer monthly for the 10-year business case

Topline Results – Business Case Summary

	Pilot Cities					Top Business Case Cities							
		Fort Scott		Dodge City	Topeka		Lawrence		Manhattan	0	verland Park		Wichita
Residential Subscribers	TO I	948		3,490	18,710	HI.	11,771	14	5,910	I di	27,281		51,153
Business Subscribers	T.	448		1,017	5,030		3,170	i i	1,748		8,706		14,549
Total Annual Revenue	\$	1,140,544	\$	4,018,467	\$ 20,593,682	\$	12,989,997	\$	6,313,182	\$	32,723,190	\$	56,946,691
Total Annual Opex	\$	716,903	\$	2,121,755	\$ 11,319,942	\$	7,427,141	\$	3,662,551	\$	17,446,045	\$	31,030,530
Total Annual CapCost		545,600		1,372,425	7,269,791	1	5,118,047		2,420,403		11,851,823		19,707,750
Annual Contribution Margin (Pre- Tax Contribution Margin)		(\$121,959)		\$524,288	\$2,003,950		\$444,809		\$230,227		\$3,425,323		\$6,208,411

Pilot Cities – Key Drivers Density and Distance





Pilot Cities – Key Drivers Take Rate

Fort Scott					
	Baseline	Take Rate for Res Income for 20-40k up by 5%		Increase BUS Take by 10%	Increase in Take Rate of 10% across board
NPV per Customer Per Month	(6.16)	(5.02)	(3.99)	(4.04)	(1.29)

Rural Communities Alternatives

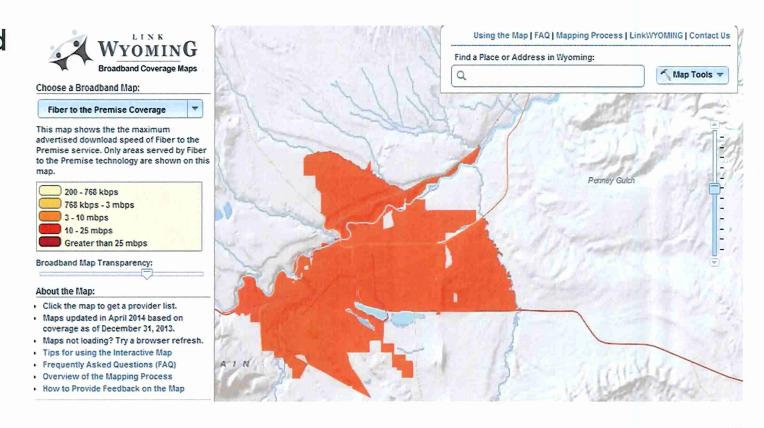
- Fixed Wireless may be HALF as much in initial investment
- Mixed-mode of technologies
 - Build fiber to dense areas, community anchor institutions and to business parks
 - Other last mile solutions to remaining locations until economics work out

Why do some communities have fiber and other do not?

- Core density is a factor
- Some cities have large anchor tenants
- Legacy regulation is a factor

Why do some communities have fiber and other do not?

 Legacy regulation is a factor



Why do some communities have fiber and others do not?

Legacy regulation is the biggest factor

	Population	Sq Mi
Fort Scott, Kansas	8,000	5.59
Worland, Wyoming	5,500	4.64

Why do some communities have fiber and other do not?

Legacy regulation is the biggest factor

Universal Service Funds spent on FTTH by TCT West

What can be done with the data?

- To develop an understanding of the economic feasibility of a gigabit speed network – City-wide or otherwise.
- To support advocacy to policy makers and stakeholders on the value of such a network.
- To manage procurement of a private partner to deploy or manage the network and business.
- Manage leverage that the city might have Right-of-way, city assets/equipment, permitting, franchising
- To manage architecture issues and other matters that may serve to expedite build-out.
- Neighborhood demographics, demand and economic data will help to effectively manage deployment and adoption.
- Can be used to advise applications for FCC's Experiments and other programs