CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY JOINTLY WITH THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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FLOOR

B E F O R E: Jennifer Gutièrrez,

Chairperson

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Kevin C. Riley Kamillah M. Hanks

David Carr
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## A P P E A R A N C E S(CONT.)

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Kassi Keith Leader of Vocal New York Homeless Union COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY JOINTLY WITH THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES SERGEANT AT ARMS: This is a microphone test.

Today's date is September 19, 2022. The joint

Committee on Technology with Zoning and Franchises

being recorded by John Berando(SP?), 14<sup>th</sup> Floor

Committee Room.

Please confirm the webinar is running. Thank you. Good afternoon and welcome to today's hybrid New York Council hearing for the Committee on Technology jointly with the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises. To minimize disruptions please place all electronic devices to vibrate or silent mode. If you'd like to submit testimony, please send via email to <a href="testimony@council.nyc.gov">testimony@council.nyc.gov</a>. Again, that is <a href="testimony@council.nyc.gov">testimony@council.nyc.gov</a>. Thank you for your cooperation and Chairs Gutièrrez and Riley, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Good afternoon. I'm

Council Member Gutièrrez and I'm the Chair of the

Committee on Technology. I'm happy to join my

colleague Chair Kevin Riley in holding this joint

hearing on Broadband and Equal Access to the Internet

in New York City.

The COVID-19 pandemic and our ongoing recovery from its impacts have made it abundantly clear, what

was already deeply understood by so many. The internet is a crucial pillar of modern society and access to the internet is no longer a luxury, it is vital to be able to participate and succeed in our society.

Our most vulnerable communities including the low income and the elderly are the most likely to lack a high-speed home internet connection if they even have internet access at all. In the fall of 2020, up to 13 percent of DOE students lacked access to adequate internet and despite DOE's distribution of devices so that students could access learning remotely, a significant number of students were still unable to log on and continue their education.

New York City cannot allow these inequities to continue, especially as we continue to see more city services accessible primarily through the internet.

Past city efforts have taken aim at the problem of under connected New Yorkers, including the internet master plan released in January 2020. The internet master plan's guiding principles were anchored in five areas: Equity, performance, affordability, privacy, and choice.

This initiative sought to reorient the city's approach to broadband access, most importantly through an equity lens. This plan prioritize open access infrastructure so that multiple broadband service providers could more easily, and cost effectively deliver their services through city-owned channels, which could then result in cheaper and more widely available high-quality internet.

In addition, the internet master plan established a citywide goal around broadband deployment. A need that became increasingly urgent when the COVID-19 pandemic revealed just how vital a dependable internet connection was and how many New Yorkers were in need. The internet master plan was celebrated by advocates, tech and government media outlets and New Yorkers all across our city.

In the summer of 2021, then Mayor Bill de Blasio announced \$157 million in city capital investment for their expressed purpose of advancing the implementation of the internet master plan. However, recent reporting including testimony from Tech Committee hearings just this year has indicated that the plan is currently under review and its related

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2 initiative consequently have stopped - halted excuse
3 me.

And last week, the U.S. Census released data that showed the hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers today still do not have access to the internet of any type. New Yorkers should not have to worry about having access to a dependable internet connection. As such, the Committee looks forward to hearing the updated status of the internet master plan and its related initiatives.

We understand that there are broadband initiatives that have recently been initiated by this administration including Big Apple Connect, Big Apple announcement this morning. Understanding the details of these new programs, their current phases of implementation, as well as additional plans this administration has for New York City's broadband connectivity, will be an important step toward collaboration and the process of equitably expanding broadband access throughout the five boroughs. It's important that this implementation happen quickly and equitably. With this in mind, we will consider the following bills in the Technology Committee today.

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services.

Intro. Number 112 sponsored by Council Member

Holden, which would require DoITT to create an online

portal containing information related to franchise

agreements with the provision of cable television

Intro. Number 440 sponsored by Council Member Won, which would require the Office of Operations, the Office of Cyber Command and DoITT to establish a program for city agencies to provide Wi-Fi to the public.

Intro. Number 599 sponsored by Council Member
Won, which would require DoITT to develop written
materials containing information on affordable
internet programs available to students and families
in the city to be distributed to students at every
school at the beginning of every cycle of every
school year.

And Intro. Number 241 sponsored by myself, which would require DoITT in consultation with the DOE to purchase and distribute mobile hotspot devices to all New York City public school students. We hope that New York City continues to be a standard bear from progress, which includes technological advances. But forward advancement means nothing if we are leaving

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New Yorkers behind. We must ensure that we expand the ability of all New Yorkers to access the internet and participate in modern society. The digital divide that exists today creates significant gaps in access to essential resources and opportunities and often functions as digital red lining.

Any municipal effort requires partnership and cooperation but especially with New York City's ability to bring more New Yorkers online, we are intent on working together with this administration, community leaders, advocates and industry to achieve this goal. We look forward to hearing the specifics of this administration's broadband efforts, as well as testimony from experts and advocates to learn more about what can be done to expand broadband access in New York City.

I would like to recognize the following members of the Tech Committee who are present with us today. Council Member Julie Won, Council Member Bob Holden, and I would also like to recognize Council Member Gale Brewer, Council Member Julie Menin, and of course our Chair Riley.

I'll now turn it over to Council Member Riley for his opening statement.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Chair. Good afternoon everyone. I am Council Member Kevin Riley, Chair of the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises. I am pleased to be joined by Council Member Jennifer Gutièrrez, Chair of the Committee on Technology to hear a very important topic.

The COVID-19 pandemic has shined a spotlight in inequality in practically every sector of society. Access to broadband internet for work and school is essential for the city's recovery for the pandemic. But broadband is still not evenly distributed across New York City and affordability is a high barrier for the over 13 percent of households without a home internet connection and those who must rely on only a smart phone for their internet services.

Broadband internet is particularly important for New York City. Public school students who rely on the internet as they do their homework and assignments, even as school has returned in person in classes.

The internet master plan was released in January 2020, under the previous mayoral administration right before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. To expand broadband access for New Yorkers, today, I look

forward to hearing about and discussing the process of the city has made in the expansion as well as the next steps the current administration plan as it works to ensure internet connectivity for all New Yorkers. I would like thank the Chair and my colleagues in government who produced amazing legislation today. I'm looking forward to hearing from the Administration. Thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: I'd also like to recognize Council Member David Carr is joining us this afternoon.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Do you want to introduce?

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: I'm going to introduce

Council Member Bob Holden.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Okay, thank you Chair.

In transparency, Intro. 112 would require the

Department of Information and Technology and

Telecommunications, to create and maintain an online

portal containing information related to franchise

agreements for the provision of cable television

services. The public will easily be able to view and
that's hopefully view the best available data on

rates for any broadband internet services offered by

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2 franchises separated by broadband technology speed 3 and zip code.

When a contract ends, DoITT will state how many years the contract lasted, the rates of service and additional relevant information. The bill requires all franchise agreements signed after 2006 to be posted in a searchable, machine-made able format.

Transparency bills, trust, incredibility and institutions. The public should be able to understand city contracts and how we do business as a city.

My bill is a step in this direction, and I want to thank the Chairs, but I just want also want to say that you just can't list the contracts alright, because that's 50, 60, 100 pages. So, you have to summarize it and make it where somebody can compare and that's what this bill does.

Not, I know your testimony you're going to say we have that. Yeah, you have 100 pages for each contract that nobody can decipher, and nobody will.

Let's do a comparison. Let's do a — and summarize it you know for every day use and not for somebody who is going to read 100 and something pages. Thank you.

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2 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Council Member

Holden. I'd also like to recognize Council Member
Hanks who is joining us over Zoom this afternoon.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. Good afternoon everyone and next, we'll hear testimony from the Administration, and we have Brett Sikoff, the Executive Director of Mobile Telecommunication Franchise and Chantal Senatus, the General Council of OTI.

BRETT SIKOFF: Good afternoon Chair Gutièrrez and Riley and members of the City Council Committee on Technology and Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises.

My name is Brett Sikoff, and I am the Executive

Director of Franchise Administration for the Office of Technology and Innovation or OTI.

Here with me today, Associate Commissioner and Acting General Counsel Chantal Senatus. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on one of OTI's largest priorities, equitable broadband access.

OTI, under the leadership of Chief Technology

Officer Matthew Fraser, oversees several initiatives
to bring broadband access to historically underserved
communities. We believe not having reliable,
affordable access to broadband severely limits large

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segments of the population from fully participating in society. Internet access is not a luxury, but a necessity akin to a utility. The pandemic brought the digital divide into focus, laying bare the gaps in learning and productivity for those who did not have the access at their fingertips.

The city's broadband strategy and approach has benefited from the consolidation of the city's technology offices under the broader OTI umbrella. Under my team, we have brought together the city's franchise authority, previously under legacy DoITT, and have aligned it with the mission to support ubiquitous broadband adoption, previously under legacy MOCTO. We have been able to take a more holistic view of existing programs, contracts, and franchises and a cap for where gaps remain.

Further, we can continue to move the ball forward in bringing in more internet service providers to give New Yorkers affordable and reliable service, while also considering short-term solutions that address this urgent need.

That is why earlier today, Mayor Adams and CTO

Fraser announced the launch of Big Apple Connect, a

program that will make free high-speed internet and

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basic cable TV available to approximately 300,000 New Yorkers living in more than 200 NYCHA developments by the end of 2023. Today, more than 100 developments, residents are eligible for this new benefit. Once its rollout is completed, Big Apple Connect is projected to be the largest municipal program to cover the cost of internet for public housing residents. This program will provide residents of NYCHA developments a free offering that consists of in-home high-speed internet, basic cable TV service and common are Wi-Fi hotspots selected in consultation with NYCHA.

To get results in a short time frame, we decided to request proposal from existing New York City cable television franchisees, all of whom already have infrastructure throughout NYCHA, nearly eliminating the need for additional capital investment with the ability to quickly deliver services. In the last few years, we have entered into three-year agreements — uh, excuse me, in the last few months, we have entered into three-year agreements for a bulk purchase of services at a low price with Altice, Charter, Altice Optimum and Charter Spectrum. These two companies will collectively cover the majority of

developments owned and managed by NYCHA. The city is continuing to negotiate with Verizon, which has a

4 citywide cable television franchise.

In addition to making this available within the year, our goal is to make enrollment in a program as seamless as possible. Existing eligible customers of Altice Optimum and Charter Spectrum, living in NYCHA developments will automatically be enrolled in a program and will only be billed for additional services they choose to purpose directly. Customers will receive email notifications and mailers explaining why their bills were lowered, as well as information on Big Apple Connect. Residents without existing service will be able to reach out to the companies directly or can sign-up during on-site enrollment events conducted by the companies in partnership with OTI.

The program began in a pilot phase available at eight developments across all five boroughs, including Mott Haven and Patterson in the Bronx, Langston Hughes and Brownsville in Brooklyn, Polo Grounds in Manhattan, Queensbridge and Woodside in Queens, and Stapleton in Staten Island. The next

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phase of sites selected are available on

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3 nyc.gov/bigappleconnect.

Big Apple Connect is meant to be complimentary to the existing Affordable Connectivity Program or ACP. This federal program provides eligible households with a \$30 a month benefit toward internet service. Although it is not possible to use the ACP benefit and Big Apple Connect for in-home broadband service, all eligible households will have the opportunity to apply ACP to cellular data service. For as long as ACP is available, OTI will continue to promote and support its adoption. We appreciate that the Council has taken many steps to partner with organizations to bring awareness to the program and help residents sign up for ACP across the city.

Support of programs to provide low or no cost broadband is one of many strategies OTI oversees.

The city must enable ubiquitous fiber infrastructure in order for these services to be provided. At the core of many of the broadband services with which the committees may be familiar are franchises. A franchise is a contract that allows use of the city's rights of way, our streets, sidewalks, and other public assets, to deliver services to the public in

exchange for franchise fees. In other words, the city grants a limited right to use these valuable assets and in return, receives much-needed revenue.

The New York City Council plays a crucial role in the franchise process by passing authorizing resolutions that allow us to solicit and enter into franchise agreements.

OTI administers several franchises, including cable television, public communications structures, mobile telecommunications, and information services. It is important to note that although the cable television franchises, Charter, Altice and Verizon, all also provide broadband services. The franchise agreements are limited to the provision of cable television to the extent required by federal law.

Link NYC remains a cornerstone of the broadband offerings provided via franchise agreement. Nearly 2,000 kiosks have been deployed in all five boroughs, reaching over 11.8 million subscribers. Recently, we unveiled Link5G, the newly designed kiosk that provides all the same amenities as the original Link, free Wi-Fi, nationwide calling, device charging and quick access to 911 and government services, with the added benefit of multi-tenant 5G. We continue to

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 19 work with the franchisee, City Bridge, to bring more links to underserved areas in the outer boroughs and above 96<sup>th</sup> Street over the coming years.

In addition to Link 5G, my team administers mobile telecommunications franchises. These franchises allow companies to build 4G and 5G equipment on light poles and utility poles. Through this franchise, mobile carriers are able to enhance and densify their cellular networks, providing crucial service to anyone who owns a cell phone.

More recently, [LOST AUDIO 17:10] for these companies to build their equipment [LOST AUDIO 17:13-17:17] is equitable.

Finally, information services franchises are held by companies that install and operate fiber optic cable in city streets for the purpose of offering or supporting voice, data, and/or business to business internet service across the five boroughs. In the past year, the city has entered into ten of these franchises, and we continue to consider qualified companies on a rolling basis. These companies fiber build, provides the foundation for more broadband companies to enter the marketplace, with the hope that more competition will result in lower prices.

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While we cannot direct the franchisees precisely where to build, we have put incentives in place to encourage build outside of the Manhattan core, similarly to our other franchises.

We know that building the foundation for broadband and providing the means to access it is not enough, which is why OTI also funds and administers connected communities, a long-term, large-scale, digital inclusion initiative that provides digital literacy and employment resources in historically underserved areas for thousands of New Yorkers every year. In partnership with New York City Parks Media Education Labs, the Department for the Aging's Older Adult Centers, NYCHA's Digital Van Program, and the city's three library systems, Connected Communities underwrites over 100 public sites, to enable the critical delivery of devices, software, mobile hotspots, and over 24,000 hours annually of highquality digital literacy programs that help New Yorkers gain essential skills.

I will now quickly turn to the legislation being considered today.

Intro. 112, sponsored by Council Member Holden, would require OTI to post information on our website

related to cable franchise agreements. We recently updated our website and do provide information about the cable franchises. We continue to improve it and keep content fresh, and we would be happy take feedback from Council on this page in particular.

Next, Intro. 241, sponsored by Chair Gutiérrez, would require OTI, in consultation with the Department of Education to provide all students with mobile hotspots. While we are all too familiar with struggles that students face during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is our understanding that students in need may already be able to request the devices directly from DOE. During the time period of remote instruction DOE acquired over 700,000 mobile data-enabled devices and approximately 30,000 hotspots that were distributed to schools for use as needed.

DOE continues to have a process in place for schools to ask for device needs, as necessary.

Procuring mobile hotspot devices to all students would be a sizable investment in both hardware and monthly service fees. More discussion is needed to determine where the gaps remain to ensure that any

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2 large investment is benefiting those who need it 3 most.

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Council Member Won's bill, Intro. 440 would require OTI to establish a program whereby city agencies provide wireless network access for the public to utilize the internet. We appreciate the spirit of this proposal, which appears to seek to leverage current Wi-Fi networks for public use. Upon review of the bill text, it remains unclear whether the proposal seeks to provide service to an agency's walk-in customers or to the general public.

Further, the capabilities of an agency to provide this service is highly dependent on numerous factors and they require significant infrastructure investments. We'd like to discuss further what the sponsor envisions with this bill, considering the operational and fiscal implications as currently written.

And lastly, Intro. 599, also sponsored by Council Member Won, would require OTI to provide written materials about affordable internet for wide-ranging outreach to students and families. OTI cares deeply about promoting low or no cost broadband service to those most in need and we appreciate the Council's

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focus on educating students and their families about the programs that are available to them. We have collaborated with DOE to promote ACP in the past and would like to discuss with DOE and the Council additional strategies to better get the word out about current offerings and identify which programs would be appropriate to promote.

I'm now happy to take Council Member questions.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you for your

testimony. I'd also like to recognize Council Member

Valentino from our Tech Committee.

My first question is regarding the Internet

Master plan. It was announced in January of 2020 and
the announcement for Internet Master Plan was
announced back in 2020 and \$157 million were
allocated towards the plan as a capital investment
into 2021. How much of this money has been spent?

BRETT SIKOFF: Thanks Council Member for the question. So, the Internet Master Plan ultimately burnt this RFP that was issued. Considered a lot of what the core tenants of what this Administration is interested in, which is expanding broadband, expanding a fiber infrastructure and diversifying the marketplace.

As this Administration came in, we took a hard

look at the master plan to see where there are

duplications of not just fiber infrastructure around

the city but duplication of money that's being spent

6 elsewhere in other programs.

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So, while we take that look and we continue to do so, uhm, it's one of the real reasons why we came up with the Big Apple Connect program, because we wanted an immediate solution to the problems that we all acknowledge persist and have persisted far too long.

So, while the master plan contemplated a multiyear long and a very expensive \$157 million investment, Big Apple Connect will help citizens immediately. Hundreds of thousands of citizens, tens of thousands of households will immediately get service and we're going to continue to explore what opportunities in the master plan can be leveraged for use going forward.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: So, what amount of the original \$157 million have been spent. Has any of that money gone towards Big Apple Connect?

BRETT SIKOFF: No, it has not. Big Apple Connect is being funded through other sources. That's going to be part of a budget plan moving forward but the

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2 money for the Internet Master Plan remains and we're 3 just considering what is the appropriate —

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: So, it's untouched at this point because okay.

BRETT SIKOFF: It's my understanding, yes.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, uhm, during the

April 2021 hearing on updates to the Internet Master

Plan, former CTO John Paul Farmer testified that in

May of 2021, CTO would review proposals from the

universal solicitation from Broadband RFP received

from internet service providers and begin

negotiations on the process of licensing city assets.

Where are we now in this process?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, the very first phase I believe of the Master Plan is already in progress, so those are the RFEI vendors that some of you may be familiar with.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: But just to clarify, are the — can you just clarify what the RFEI's are for?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, sure, so it's for providing service to NYCHA residents at various NYCHA facilities, using fixed wireless, different solutions. So, it was a way to give access. There

was no cost to the city. It was a way to provide

because Administration to Administration often goes

2 into these big investment projects, kind of doing a 3 very reactive; very like something that we need right 4 now. A big part of that internet master plan was to really be comprehensive. All major cities engage in an internet master plan. There's no reason why our 6 7 city should not be working through this in earnest. 8 What can you tell me is the main reason that the master plan has been or is on pause? And can you tell us what the timeline is for it to be 10

and going back a couple of years now. It wasn't very

— there were a number of agencies that were

considered. DoITT, the legacy DoITT was not one of

them. It is very much done outside of DoITT sphere

because of all the other programs that we're doing.

Expanding the information services franchise

opportunities. A lot of the fiber infrastructure has

been increased since that plan was in place, and

we're concerned about duplication of efforts. So,

duplication of new fiber. Duplication of money being

spent on the same stuff.

And so, we -

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reactivated?

2 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: But o

GUTIÈRREZ: But duplication because

3 of the new initiative?

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BRETT SIKOFF: Not just Big Apple Connect but all the other things we're doing, expanding Link NYC.

Like I said, the Information Services Franchise. All that is already in motion and because of the considerable investment proposed into the internet master plan, we thought it was prudent to take a really hard look at it and see to make sure that it's being surgically implied and we — as you said, a lot of other cities have an internet master plan and we intend to unveil a plan moving forward but for now, we want to — there's an immediate need for services.

NYCHA is just one area. They're not, you know, there's other segments of the population that are in need of additional broadband, which has been NYCHA. But there's an obvious need for service there and using the existing providers to provide the service, given that there's infrastructure already in place, we can stop the bleeding and get the service to the people where it's needed most. And also look at intermediate and long-term plans for moving forward.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Right. Uhm, I hear that.

I think that I can appreciate; obviously, we want to

be mindful of where there's duplication, but I do

want to keep bringing it back to the internet master

plan because I think again, it's crucial that we

consider to look at this comprehensively.

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I do know that according to the internet master plan, the city will enable service delivery by supporting and promoting the use of new shared infrastructure that meet the city's broadband standards for equity, performance, affordability, privacy and choice. What are the standards for equity, performance, affordability, privacy and choice that the agency had in mind? And how would those standards be met?

And could you also just elaborate on privacy and choice standards?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, we'll given that the plan was devised under the previous administration under a different agency.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Do your best.

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, no, everything you described is obviously essential right. It's generic, it's important. Not to suggest that it's not. So, certainly it is and anything we do moving forward will speak to those basic tenants. Uhm, but in terms

of choice, really it's not a diverse marketplace. We have the existing cable companies that have largely our internet services, Altice, Charter and Verizon.

Getting a diverse set of companies, you know that can compete with them, that can do it at an affordable price, at affordable rates is essential to anything we do moving forward.

So, Big Apple Connect, while one obviously very important step in the right direction, there's other opportunities for expanding to identify those smaller companies. And what I mentioned earlier about the RFEI, we are moving forward with those companies. Harlem, Sky Packet, Stary, they are all actively providing service and we'll continue to support them to the extent we can and grow those companies.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Were there duplicate applicants that applied to the RFEI and the Internet Master Plan RFP?

BRETT SIKOFF: That I don't know.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, and so, and I just want to confirm what you just said, that there is the intention of this agency to continue with any of smaller providers that apply to the RFEI but Big

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Apple Connect right now is currently working with

3 which providers?

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BRETT SIKOFF: Big Apple Connect is working with the cable companies. The Charter and Altice, because again, that's where the infrastructure is. There was no construction required. It's just a matter of working with them and the communities to turn up the service. They will not be duplicating the efforts of the RFEI. The RFEI vendors, the developments that they are working in will not intersect with Big Apple Connect, at least for the time being. So, we encourage those companies to continue to apply, continue to provide the great, low-cost service that they're currently —

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: So, in theory, either with Big Apple Connect or the RFEI designation, all NYCHA residents will have access?

BRETT SIKOFF: That's the plan, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay. Uhm, in a previous testimony, John Paul Farmer mentioned that the most internet service provider — that most internet service providers collect data on their customers.

Such data can include IP addresses, browsing histories and other sensitive information. Our data

collection and providers in a data collection policy
factors you consider when reviewing proposals from

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you want to -

4 ISP's, whether for universal broadband, Big Apple

5 Connect, and connecting NYCHA to other initiatives?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, yes, so data privacy of course is paramount for the city. We've recently expanded our privacy and security efforts. I would note though and I'll turn it over to Chantal as well. Our cable franchisees are limited to cable T.V. service. Our franchise agreements as written are limited to their ability to provide cable television service. So, anything where it goes into the broadband, we have limited authority. So, further on, Chantal if

CHANTAL SENATUS: Excellent, thank you. Good afternoon Council Members. Uhm, so just to talk a little bit more about privacy. With respect to the agreements that we have with Charter and Altice, and when we follow a general process with respect to OTI's formerly DoITT's contracts, where there are writers associated with maintaining privacy in a way that comports with not reviewing city data and keeping peoples personal information private for the purposes of providing the work for the city.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, can you share a little bit more about what those standards look like that are built into to ensure privacy for New Yorkers?

CHANTAL SENATUS: I will have to get back to you with respect to the specifics. There are writers attached to our contracts that I can make available to you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Yeah, I think I would love it and it's important folks to know what that looks like. Uhm, I kind of want to go back to the RFEI and Big Apple Connect. Then curious what was the decision? If there was a difference in urgency between those developments that would be covered by the RFEI versus Big Apple Connect. What was the rubric, or the matrix utilized to select those developments? I just would love to know a little bit more. This is all, you know this is brand new information as of a few hours ago. So, if you could share a little bit more.

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, so the hundred and I believe it's 27 developments that are announced today for the Big Apple Connect Program that are made available to residents there, represent a cross section of the

city from all five boroughs, developments big and small, some are individual buildings. So, we thought we got a diverse, like I said cross section of the city. The RFPI vendors, those NYCHA developments have been assigned to them for some time, so they've been providing service and continue to build out at

So, we think we have a good representation. And as announced today, there will be additional developments announced in 2023 as we continue to expand the program for the Apple Connect.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, uhm, I wanted to ask about — I don't know if you can speak to this but I'm aware that people who worked on the internet master plan back in 2020 are still part of the new agency. I understand that some of them might be under strategic initiatives. Is that correct? Are there still folks that were working on the master plan still a part of OTI?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yes, yes.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, are any of them here today?

BRETT SIKOFF: Uhm, I do not believe so.

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those locations.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Great, okay. Uhm, did
your office review the proposals received by the
internet service providers submitted as a response to
the universal solicitation for broadband RFP process?
BRETT SIKOFF: That, I would have to get back to
you on.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, uhm, and did any of these proposals include bulk purchasing options?

BRETT SIKOFF: Sorry, I'd have to get back to you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, my last question
before I pass it off to Chair Riley, uhm, on June 1,
2022, Gothamist reported that an official
spokesperson for the Office of Technology and
Innovation stated that the broadband policy for the
city would be focusing on "more near-term solutions."
Can you please provide examples of these near-term
solutions and your expected timeline for implementing
them?

BRETT SIKOFF: Well, first and foremost is Big

Apple Connect. You know that's obviously a huge

announcement today. It covers a lot of New Yorkers

who need the service, need it right now and as of

today, folks who couldn't afford internet service are

2 going to get it for free. Folks who are paying

exorbitant rates and we recognize that some of the

4 rates have gone up over the years to be able to get

5 their service for free or cut their bills

6 dramatically. So, that first and foremost is our you

7 | know big announcement.

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And then, as we said, we're continuing to evaluate the master plan to see where there is opportunities to provide additional services.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: And then can you also just verify the duration, the intended duration of the Big Apple -

BRETT SIKOFF: Connect.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Gosh, connect. Does anybody else want to Circuit? It's just me? I'm really trying to be better. Uhm, just to confirm, is that a duration of three years?

BRETT SIKOFF: It's a three-year contract.

20 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, and so, what

21 happens after three years?

22 BRETT SIKOFF: Well, we'll continue to evaluate

23  $\parallel$  this as we do everything kind of holistically.

What's working, what's not working, what we can

improve on, and we'll consider all options.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, uhm, I do have some questions about funding but I'm going to — I'm going to hold off. I just have a couple questions about your testimony. You mentioned that there would also be Wi-Fi hotspots selected in consultation with NYCHA. I'm deeply concerned NYCHA is not an authority that I think is famous for their ability to really like engage with tenants, so can you explain a little bit about what that — what does that process look like and who are the professionals at NYCHA that are going to be working with you on hotspot connection.

BRETT SIKOFF: Thank you for that question and I should have clarified earlier. So, as part of the Get Connected and the agreements we have signed with those cable companies, they are required to build out Wi-Fi hotspots to strategically place locations within the development. So, community centers, rec centers, laundry rooms, wherever we think that they'll get good use.

So, that's when we talk about working with NYCHA, we're going to work with them. People on the ground, tenant association presidents, property managers,

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other NYCHA staff to identify the locations that are best suited for those hotspots.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Great, I would love to continue just to touch base with you all on what those interactions look like and that they really are meaningful. Uhm, okay thank you, so I'm going to pass it over to Chair Riley.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Chair. Just to piggyback off of NYCHA. Thank you so much for your testimony today. According to your — the president to Big Apple Connect, uh, NYCHA residents will have free internet and basic cable and through the NYCHA RFP, NYCHA residents will have internet access and will assisted with applying for discounted service packages provided through the federal, affordable connectivity program. How do you envision to service rendered by the NYCHA RFP and Big Apple Connect to coexist and do you foresee them overlap?

BRETT SIKOFF: Thanks for the question Chair
Riley. So, we thought very carefully about how to
ensure that they do not overlap. We don't want to
expend money and city money on where there is
duplication of it. So, with respect to the RFEI
vendors who are providing the service today, they're

which is offset by the federal affordable

connectivity or ACP benefit.

providing service I believe to about \$15 per month,

So, we continue to promote the program, the federal program which is in effect for as long as there's funding available, so that residents who get

the service are able to get it essentially for free.

So, we know that there's been a number of Council Members who have been on the ground at certain locations throughout the city, just to get folks to sign up for the service and we encourage them to do so. We provide information on our website and we're going to continue to get the word out as it relates to the RFEI, the developments assigned to the RFEI program.

With respect to the Apple Connect, we're going to be on the ground working with communities. We recently created a community engagement manager position so that we have one on one contacts with all tenant association presidents, with property managers and we're attending community board — uh, excuse me community council meetings with all the TA presidents to get the word out to make sure folks understand what the program is, what it isn't. What the

benefits are available to them and if they're in an RFEI development, what those benefits are as well.

So, we think we have a comprehensive strategy for getting the information out to the folks that need it.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: What percentages of NYCHA residents currently have free or low-cost broadband in their units as a result of the NYCHA RFP and Big Apple Connect and could you please tell us more about these programs and their current status?

BRETT SIKOFF: Sure, so as of today, prior to the announcement, we had a pilot and a number of eight developments throughout the five boroughs for Big Apple Connect. There are about 7,000 enrollees so far. Folks who either had existing service, who converted to the free service or folks that had nothing whatsoever and haven't been able to sign on.

So, really encouraged by those numbers and we're going to continue to see those, particularly as new developments come under the program. And as it relates to the RFEI vendors who are also building out and expanding their service, they're providing various types of solutions. Some are doing fixed wireless, some are doing wireless in unit, excuse me,

fiber to the unit to get service in side there. Some are doing common area Wi-Fi. I don't have numbers with me in terms of the subscriptions to those vendors as yet, but we're going to — it's part of this program, we're going to comprehensively look at who is adopting, whose, you know areas where we need to do a little bit more to identify those without service and make sure they get connected with one of these programs.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. The IMP according to the previous CTO plan to prioritize MWBE businesses and small service providers, when awarding contracts. Does the current administration plan to continue this commitment?

BRETT SIKOFF: Absolutely, which is again one of the reasons why we — those developments where those small companies, the MWBE's, the local companies are building out. We wanted to leave them to do what they're doing, the great work that they're doing there and see where there's opportunities to expand.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Will at some point all NYCHA buildings be covered under your current programs, or will some buildings be prioritized?

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BRETT SIKOFF: So, we prioritize a number of buildings just for this first round through 2022. We fully expect that if not all in most NYCHA developments that are owned and managed by NYCHA will be covered under this program.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: And uh, this pilot program, the lengths of used houses in Brooklyn, Brownsville houses in Brooklyn, Mott Haven houses in the Bronx, Passive houses in the Bronx, Polar Ground Towers in Harlem, Queens Bridge Houses in Queens, Woodside Houses in Queens and Stapleton Houses in Staten Island. Why were these developments chosen for this sites?

BRETT SIKOFF: Sure, so we work with NYCHA staff to identify locations that did not have other programs in place us RFEI's and we're yet again represent a good cross section of the city. So, we got all the five boroughs covered. Uhm, something that's bigger and smaller, lengths of uses only three buildings. Queens Bridge is as many of you know is enormous. So, we wanted to get a sense of scale and see what adoption concerns there are or interest in the community and it's helping inform our steps moving forward.

2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: What would be the internet
3 service uploading and download speeds be for these
4 buildings and are service fees defined in your

5 | contract terms?

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Charter and excuse me Altice, contracts they're a minimum of 300 megabytes per second for download.

And they're very with respect to the uploads, I believe it's 15 megabytes per second for one and the other one I believe is going to be 300 symmetrical.

And as part of the Altice deployment, they're also expanding their fiber presence. So, as they turn on the customers, they are going to install and replace their coax with fiber.

So, it's a great opportunity to expand and improve the infrastructure that's there today.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: What is your timeline for completing the program build out in these NYCHA buildings?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, because the build out is essentially got right, the infrastructure is already in place, which is one of the primary reasons why we wanted to go with the cable companies to immediately fix the problem, uhm, there really isn't a

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construction effort aside from building out the Wi-Fi hotspots. It's really that awareness campaign, the communications with the communities to make sure that they know these programs are available to them. They know that it's absolutely true. I mean, having been on the — at a number of NYCHA developments to sign up folks over these last couple of months. Many people don't believe it's real right.

When you hear a free program and you're just naturally skeptical and that's understandable, so we have a considerable amount of work ahead of us to let the communities know that this is a real program, and they should sign up.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Regarding shelters, the previous CTO mentioned family shelters as priorities for building out broadband. To your knowledge, how many shelters presently have a free or low-cost internet connection available to its residents? What is your plan with regard to wiring up family shelters?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, we thank you for that question. So, over the last couple of years, particularly during the pandemic, we wired over 200 family homeless shelters with Wi-Fi service, in unit

Wi-Fi service where there was no service previously.

So, it's not like they had service and were just

providing for free. They had no connection, so it

was a pretty sizable effort. I'd have to get the

6 exact number.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: How many men shelters did you wire?

BRETT SIKOFF: I don't believe that that was part of the program that included just men shelters but I'll have to double check and get back to you. But it was primarily focused on family shelters to get kids work out of school or doing work remotely to make sure that they were connected.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: I just wanted to emphasize many shelters because we want to make sure that they get back on their feet and have access to broadband as well. So, I just wanted to ask that question.

To small business, how about small business? Are there any initiatives to support small businesses and assist them with their internet procurement and connectively issues?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, we think the real way to do that is to ensure that uhm, there is pervasive broadband access and making — encouraging the market

place to lower rates where possible will help
broadband adoption and then again, as we talk about
redoing the internet master plan and analyze that,
we'll be focused on ensuring that there's available
services and the prices are reasonable. So, that's

7 ∥ all part of −

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you and I just have two more questions regarding our education system. As of fall 2020, between 11 percent and 13 percent of students in each borough lack access to the internet, even after the DOE distributed internet connected iPads for students to use for remote learning. What percentage of students in each borough lack access to the internet as of the end of the previous school year, 2021-2022?

BRETT SIKOFF: It's a good question Chair Riley and I'll have to get back to you on the specific numbers. But uhm, I would answer this this way, generally we are trying to expand not just in home broadband, via Big Apple Connect programs but also improve our 5 G and Cellular Communications network.

So, part of what we do at Franchise

Administration is allow companies to get access to

2 street light poles and other infrastructure to expand 3 their coverage and improve their identification.

So, we think that for those who lack in-home broadband who do rely — many do on their cellphones as their primary means of connecting to the internet, we also have to prioritize making a robust cellular communication network, particularly in the outer boroughs. So, I think those two go hand and hand.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Two more questions. How will you ensure that 100 percent of students have access to the internet and devices to connect to the internet? Are you committed to ensuring 100 percent of NYC students have access to the internet? If so, what is your timeline for achieving that? If now, why not?

BRETT SIKOFF: That's also a good question and so, primarily I would refer you to DOE for those, for the planning in that respect. But I would say that it's my understanding that students have the opportunity to request either a device or mobile hotspot for their home and that DOE makes those available to them but the first set of questions, I would refer to DOE.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: And lastly, is there any continue — I think you mentioned it in your statement, continued talks with Verizon to actually have you know part of this initiative being that they have a lot our labor union workers working for them?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yes, absolutely. We're still in discussions with Verizon about becoming part of the Apple Connect.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Alright, thank you. I really appreciate it, thank you. Thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Yeah, thank you Chair. I wanted to just follow-up on a couple of more of the questions that you had answered previously. Uhm, regarding the more near-term solutions, I know obviously the obvious answer is Big Apple Connect. I would like to hear a little bit more on some of the more long-term solutions if you do not have a definitive timeline for the implementation of the internet master plan. What are some other examples of either short-term or long-term plans that are really going to get New Yorkers connected?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, so that's exactly what we're doing at this point is looking at those, not just long term but we do look at long term but those

intermediate. Not just today, the Apple Connect, we're super excited about that but what are we doing in the next few months, in the next year or so and then three, four years down the line? So, that's exactly what's happening today is re-evaluating the meat of that master plan to see what we can leverage. What we can move forward with. What we need to improve on and if anything, need to be revised, we'll go ahead and do that. But as far as that goes, that process is underway.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: To the best of your awareness, will there also be a direct path for some of these bigger — like Charter and Altice and Verizon to continue to take the lead on some of these other initiatives or will we be prioritizing some of the smaller providers that apply to an RFEI for example?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, again, diversifying the market place is essential. It's essential to provide competition for the big guys. It's essential to lower cost for residents. So, I think that's certainly a priority. Encouraging MWBE's, encouraging local small mom and pop if you will. ISP's to get into market place is going to be —

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Yeah, but they have applied is my understanding but what I'm asking you is if the agency and the administration are ready to prioritize them in the next near-term solution initiative that will be launched?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, and without committing to saying for sure that it's going to happen, that's certainly top of mind for us but uhm, yeah we would have to explore what exactly those initiatives are before we assign them to anybody but yes, that's certainly important to us.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you. Uhm, and so, I know that you also said that currently through Big Apple Connect, some of these applicants, these smaller ISP's are obviously part of the conversation.

Can you share a little bit more about those conversations and when is the timeline - is there a timeline that you can share as far as when they will be integrated to the bigger project?

BRETT SIKOFF: I don't know that there is a timeline ready to share at this point but just other than those conversations are happening internally in the extent to make some significant progress moving forward.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, is there a particular goal uhm, of these MWBE applicant, providers that have applied? Is there a particular goal that you want to be included into this Big Apple Connect? Is there a number that we are trying to hit neighborhood by neighborhood. What are some of those details that you can share?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, I would just say generally it's really about again, not to say it again over and over again but it's about providing additional competition and having additional lenders in the marketplace so that you don't only have one provider to call or two providers to call if you want an internet hookup. You'll have opportunities to get smaller companies you may have never heard of who may be offering a lower or no cost solution. That's really what it is. I mean, I've lived here my whole life and it would be nice; no offense to anyone there, not to just have one or two providers to call for service. But again, we want to make it available.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Yeah, I think we understand that. I think what I would just like to get a sense is what - when can we expect that to

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happen? You know I think there was a major announcement happening today. I know the residents in these developments are excited, but I think it's also fair for us to ask when are these MWBE's that have applied, that have already engaged with the Administration and the agency and when will they be integrated into even just this initiative? Because it's a three-year program. How far along are we into the three years because I'm unsure when it was launched.

BRETT SIKOFF: So, it was just launched this summer, the end of the summer. We started the pilot, so we have a ways to go. But with respect to the smaller companies, it's not just the Apple Connect. It's not just the RFEI, it's our information services franchise, which we've recently awarded I believe ten contracts to companies big and small, so as they build out their infrastructure and expand service to the outer boroughs, in which we've incentivized them via the franchise agreement to — I believe there's no fee for five years to build out, if they build out in the outer boroughs. So, that means they're expanding fiber infrastructure every day, which will ultimately expand the offerings that are available.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Sure, I just want to lean

into the equity piece. I would hate for us to put

these smaller applicants, these smaller providers on

the backburner, especially with regard to Big Apple

I would hate for them to be a part of it

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7 you know at the end of year three.

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Connect.

I have just two more questions. This one is about the shelters piece. Uhm, obviously, we are aware of the emergency shelters that are coming up. Many are in our districts already and continue to Is there a sense that you can share of what open up. connectivity looks like in these. I know many of them are hotels, but can you share if there is an analysis being done to ensure that these emergency shelters are connected and what can you tell me about the possibility of devices being provided, as I've met with shelter residents in my district, a lot of them obviously are not equipped with smart phones or tablets. Are still utilizing a What's App Number from their home country, so I would like to know if there is a conversation around devices and making sure these emergency shelters are fully connected.

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, I don't have information on that. It's something that I think DSS would be best

positioned to answer in terms of their assessment of the facilities that they are opening or using. But we can have that conversation with them to assess the

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: And what about the devices piece?

broadband infrastructure that exists here.

BRETT SIKOFF: I'm sorry.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: About offering about providing devices for shelter residents, especially in emergency shelters at this point.

BRETT SIKOFF: It's a good question but one that I think we'll talk with DSS about to see what you know, if they determine a need there, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you. Regarding small businesses, your response to supporting small businesses is a lot of that might depend on the internet master plan. Kind of like the level of support that are offered to small businesses. I'm concerned because there's no start date to this internet master plan. So, what is the plan to support these small businesses if we're telling them to fall back and wait for this internet master plan to take effect?

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BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, and I would call back the conversation about the information services franchises because those are the companies that are building out fiber infrastructure to provide broadband to commercial and residential locations and they're doing it you know in normal course of their business. So, that's happening every day; there's you know apartments for new fiber bills throughout the city targeted from big enterprise to local mom and pop commercial establishments, so all that is happening as we speak and that's just the normal course of our franchise administration but to bring it back to the master plan, which is why we want to look at it very carefully, surgically and precise to determine where we can help supplement those other efforts from the information services franchises as well as the other broadband programs.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you. Uhm, next, I'm going to call on Council Member Julie Menin for her questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: Oh great, thank you so much. First of all, I want to thank Chair Gutièrrez, Chair Riley for holding this incredibly important hearing. So, about a year ago, I started working on

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a pilot program in my district to provide free broadband NYCHA for NYCHA residents in the district. You know we brought in a not-for-profit education super highway, which is the nation's foremost expert on Wi-Fi. This really came out of work I did as a City Census Director where I saw first hand that one-third of New Yorkers lack access to broadband.

The program in my district has been incredibly successful. It cost no city money. We are signing up hundreds and hundreds of NYCHA residents and due to the success of that, nine of my colleagues including two, who are here today Council Member Won, and Council Member Bottcher are launching it in their district. So, the first question I have is how much money, how much city money specifically is the city spending on Big Apple Connect?

BRETT SIKOFF: Thank you Council Member. So, Big
Apple Connect is when we submit an RFP for the cable
companies to respond to Big Apple Connect, we ask
that they come up with a low-cost proposal and they
both came in at under \$30 per household. So, until
we expand the program to DoITT, we have to figure out
how many people are going to sign up for it. I don't
have necessarily a good estimate to provide to you,

so it's going to be \$30, \$30 per household times

however many people sign up for it.

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With respect to ACP, I would note, again, we continue to support the program and we're really excited about it. For those who are enrolled in ACP are getting the benefit monthly today and if you also live in a nice facility and Big Apple Connect is available to you, you will be able to use that ACP credit towards your mobile wireless plan. So, not only will you get the free internet and basic cable T.V. Pursuant to the Big Apple Connect, you could apply the \$30 ACP credit to your mobile cellular data plan.

So, we think that's a fantastic savings on the top of the great Big Apple Connect Program, so that you can double the savings.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: I just want to make sure I heard you correctly. You're saying you're spending \$30 per household?

BRETT SIKOFF: It's just under, so it varies.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: I guess this sort of begs my question, which is why when there's a model that's completely free that scam able, where we negotiated with Verizon and with Spectrum to offer an under \$30

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a month program. We pair it with the \$30 a month ACP. Why is the city spending any city resources on a program that we could be doing for free?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, ACP is limited. It's limited in terms of the spending availability, so it's just like any other program. It's not going to be around forever, but you do get the added benefit of having the basic cable T.V. service and as well as being able to apply the ACP credit for as long as it exists to your cellular plan. So, it's a good thing all around we think.

express my concerns about that because while yes, ACP is not around forever, congress has indicated they are very likely to renew that. We know that. Given the fact that this program is only for three years, and the city is going into very difficult revenue situation with the budget, I mean, then you're signing up residents we don't know what the future — I mean, what is going to happen to those residents if the city runs out of money after either before three years or after three years don't renew it?

BRETT SIKOFF: That's a good question. And so, we're continuing to — we recognize this immediate

_	COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 59
2	need to expand broadband access into NYCHA
3	facilities. ACP has been a great way for folks to
4	get affordable access to it and we believe that with
5	the addition of Big Apple Connect and being able to
6	pivot ACP to other areas of their life and expenses,
7	it's just a savings all around that, that we just
8	wouldn't get by ACP alone. So, we do think that it's
9	going to have a true impact on folks, get access to
10	them immediately. We recognize the great work that
11	the Council has done on ACP promotion, and we
12	encourage that, and we continue to promote it on our
13	- in the city government. But having Big Apple
14	Connect using the cable companies to provide the
15	service and also apply their credit to their
16	cellphone plan, it's a win-win for us.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: And the last question, are we going to be able to see those contracts? Are you going to be providing to the Council with those — you're going to get them, okay great.

BRETT SIKOFF: Yup, absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Next, I'm going to pass it to Council Member Brewer for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much. First, in terms of the contracts, cable. So, I'm

3 all the other providers public access the city has.

der one concerprovides passes access one cee, has

Where are they in the discussions? Because fewer

5 cable, more streaming, less money for the public

6 access. Where are we because they don't know, and I

don't know. So, where are we with all of that?

CHANTAL SENATUS: So, with respect to uhm -

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I've been doing this work

10 a long time, so go ahead. I usually know the answers

11 | to the questions I ask.

CHANTAL SENATUS: Definitely, so with respect to the cable renewals, just keep in mind that there's no harm being done to the cable companies at this point.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: They get their money based on the subscribers.

CHANTAL SENATUS: Just with respect to their renewal of their franchise. So, while we're kind of moving forward with the hold over status, we're also considering our options with respect to efficiently dealing with our cable renewal. The cable renewals for our franchises and having those discussions essentially closer towards the expiration of Verizon's cable franchise, which is in 2023.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yeah, but the problem is,

I mean, you can talk to the [INAUDIBLE 1:01:05]. I'm

sure Stuart Shorenstein(SP?) will represent them

well, but the issue is that they and public access,

there are fewer people watching television and using

cable. That's a fact.

CHANTAL SENATUS: So, with expense of the public access, that continues with the term of the cable franchise, even in holder status.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I know but if they have less money coming in for cable, then how are those going to be considered? I mean -

CHANTAL SENATUS: That's something that we have to deal with during our negotiations.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I know but I'm just bringing it up because you guys didn't bring it up in your testimony and I am concerned about the access.

CHANTAL SENATUS: As are we. We believe that the access is very important to the city.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, well, I'm just bringing it up because I didn't hear you mention it and I want people to know that they need their money and there may not be as much because ain't nobody watching T.V. except me. So, I want to know how

they're going to get their money. Okay, I'm just

bringing it up.

Number two, with the schools, I am concerned.

know that you're not the Department of Education.

It's my experience funding technology in the schools that disappears. It's very nice to say there are lots of devices given out but they're not all returned, and we could have another pandemic, but we also have you know, if we could be more concerned and thoughtful about online studying with, combining with in-school etc., people should have devices.

Particularly, the young people who don't have the opportunity to purchase one etc.

So, my concern is, where are you in terms of collaboration because now you're this big agency. I can never remember the name of it because I'm still under DoITT and the reason that the master plan didn't work is that the CTO and the Chair of Commissioner of DoITT didn't get along. That's the real discussion as to why it didn't happen.

So, my question is, with the schools, what are you doing in terms of collaboration? Because you can't just say, they're doing something and we're

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doing something. What kind of real collaboration are you having on that topic with DOE?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, I would have to get back to you Council Member Brewer with respect to that. I know that's generally with DOE. They make analysis as to what's best for their students and the families.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: It does not work for them.

BRETT SIKOFF: And we'll continue to support them of course, so we'll continue to support DOE.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Now, the libraries and schools have ERATE, so when I went down to testify at the FCC, they didn't want to hear about using the schools and the libraries as hotspots, so that people in the neighborhood could get connectivity. My question, where are we with ERATE? Because I should know and I don't and have you had any discussions, if it exists in some kind of form that those entities could be used as hotspot?

BRETT SIKOFF: Thanks Council Member. So, I
don't have information for you on ERATE today but
happy to get to you and with respect to your second
question, are you suggesting using the libraries for

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: And schools.

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They both

have ERATE right and you could in fact, FCC had told
me, you want Gale to have that hotspot, then you're
going to lose your ERATE. I think that was one of
the republicans, I can't remember. But the issue is,
with a progressive FCC, we would like to have — we
don't have municipal Wi-Fi in this city. I don't

10 You sit there, you're going to have a bench to use.

know what you call this kiosk. It ain't nothing.

So, I don't want to hear about that being the municipal Wi-Fi and nobody in Manhattan want's those tall things. You're going to have a fight of half of all the community boards on that. Okay. So, my question is, what we would like is for the businesses and residents near a library or near a school, both of which have ERATE to make that the hotspot. If you go to a library today on the weekends, you see somebody sitting outside on a bench getting ERATE That's what you see. So, we'd like it to go further, and we'd like it to be official and not me having to sit on a chair in the bushes by the library because that's what people do. All weekend, you'll see them sitting around libraries. Okay, so that ERATE needs to be discussed and then just finally, what's

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underground. Are we ever going to find out what's

going on underground. Verizon is terrible. Verizon

is as bad Altice is as bad as Spectrum. I don't have

any; they're all challenging and working with them is

challenging.

So, the underground cable, were you ever able to get a scenario as to what exists underground?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, that's a process that's -

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: It's been going on for 25 years.

BRETT SIKOFF: We do have lots of maps of fiber infrastructure.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yeah, but not all of them.

BRETT SIKOFF: Uhm, very many of them and we continue to get updated information from those providers. So, we do have a pretty extensive fiber mat from the cable companies as well as the other providers.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, we can talk about that and share -

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: And then just one quick, [INAUDIBLE 1:06:01] sued Verizon. She also tried to

happened to her plans? I know she was supposed to

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What

4 Jefferson for Manhattan. You only have one; we're supposed to do Jefferson also. What happened to the 5

work that she did? Was it because it was poorly 7 done? I know there was lots of challenges apparently

with the companies that were used. What's the status

with what she did?

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BRETT SIKOFF: I apologize Council Member; I don't know the status of that, but I would know regarding the Big Apple Connect Program. Polo grams was just one of the eight of the pilot but when we announced the expansion today, I think it's 38 developments in Manhattan are going to be made available for Big Apple Connect.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: But Jefferson is supposed to be one of them.

BRETT SIKOFF: They'll leave it as -

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I'd like to hear also what happened with Grumman and with all of their infrastructure you know gazillion dollars' worth of interest. Where is it with that gazillion dollars? And what happened to Mia Whilees (SP?) proposals?

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Thank you. I could go through more but that's plenty

for now.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Council Member
Brewer. Next, I'm going to have Council Member
Hanks. Oh, wait, oh, I'm so worry Council Member
Won. My apologies, go for it.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Thank you so much. Good afternoon and I do share the sentiments of celebrating the speed of Big Apple Connect but I also do share the sentiments with Council Member Gutièrrez as well as Council Member Menin on this current contract for the potential of ending within the three years.

So, for the details of the contract that we have not seen yet, can you explain what happens at the end of the three years in the case that it does come to an end, and it is not renewed? Will our NYCHA residents be able to terminate their contract or will their be an autorenewal and will they be faced with a \$200 fee or a monthly bill that they were not expecting once the 000 disappears?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, thank you Council Member for that. So, at the end of the term of the contract should it end at the three years, and I don't know

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that there's two one-year options for renewal at the end of it but whenever it does end. Customers of residents will be given plenty of notice to let them know that the promotion is expiring, that the program is expiring and an opportunity to sign up for whatever promotions available to them at that time. They could chose to sign up for the additional service or cancel the service, return the equipment and they'll be settled with the cable company but that will be incumbent on us to help with the awareness and outreach campaign to make sure that word gets out. And ensure that the cable companies are proactively reaching out to their customers to make sure that information gets out there, but we have every intent to ensure that they are offered some of the best possible price that's available at that time.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Yeah, I want to underscore that for the equipment that they are going to receive for free now, that there is thorough communication with the residents in the case that they have to return as long as they are not overcharged with fees or fines at the end of the contract in the case that it does not end up being renewed.

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And for right now, in my district, I have both Queens Bridge Houses as well as Woodside Houses under the Charter Contract. For the auto-enrollment, for example at Queens Bridge Houses, we have about 65 percent of existing Charter customers, who would like to be a part of Big Apple Connect. What has been the communications that has gone out to outreach to allow the residents to know that they have now been auto

enrolled into this program?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, so we have, we've attended a couple of community council meetings with the local PSA's in the area, and those meetings, many of you know represented by all the tenant association presidents in the housing. So, we've communicated what the program is, how it works, how citizens can sign up and we're continue to do that. So, there's going to be onsite events, cables, tents, giveaways, sponsored by the cable companies in partnership with the OTI to get out the word, get folks to come downstairs, sign up, go door to door, knocking on doors, put flyers up to extend the awareness of the campaign, of the program.

Uhm, as well as we updated our website with information through as a strip so if folks have

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questions, they can call 301 to get up to date information about what the program is, who it's available to and how to get signed up.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: I appreciate all of the outreach that you all are doing because I've seen it on the ground, but I do also recommend that Spectrum, Charter Communications is giving out — is also doing the outreach on their monthly bill to allow the individuals customers to be notified. Because with thousands of residents in my NYCHA, they are not always at the community events and someone maybe shocked if they — their bill says 000. Has my term been terminated or what are the issues here, which they may not fully understand.

BRETT SIKOFF: Thanks, I should have mentioned that. So, there will be post cards. There will be emails sent. It will be on the bill. It will say y and 0 or why the bill went down. It will be all very clear. We've seen samples of those invoices and it's abundantly clear what the program is.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Okay, thank you. Then, for Verizon, Council Member Brewer has mentioned there has been a lawsuit and then we know that in 2019, three years ago, DoITT announced an audit of Altice

for overcharging our customers in New York City for broadband internet. Can you help me understand for the violation of the franchise agreements, had this audit been completed and what was the result of this audit?

BRETT SIKOFF: I don't have details on the audit.

I don't know if Council does as well, but we'll get
back to you on that. We'll look into that.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Because I and the Chair of Contracts, I have real concerns of violators of certain franchise agreements are continuing to get large contracts of this matter, especially when we have MWBE's who are dying to work with the city and I also want to add that for Charter, for Spectrum, as you have said, Big Apple Connect is supposed to be complimentary to the affordable connectivity program from the federal government.

If we are using the \$30 from the Affordable Connectivity Program for cellular devices or cell connection, we are physically seeing and we have heard from our constituents that Spectrum for example, has turned away my constituents when they have come with an ACP connect code saying, I would

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like to register for the ACP and Spectrum has said,

3 no, you don't need that.

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So, I would like to make it clear that for these providers or these vendors, that we are having a clear communication with them, saying that we want to do both. Because like you said, we want to have holistic savings and we want to make sure that they're not only getting the free cable and Wi-Fi from Big Apple Connect but if they do already have the ACP code, we should be encouraging them to say, okay, Spectrum doesn't allow you to have cell service but as long as you call your cell service provider, rather it be T-Mobile, AT&T or whoever else saying, why don't you use it for that instead of just telling them that they are out their code.

BRETT SIKOFF: I appreciate that feedback and we'll work with the company to ensure that the proper message is getting out there but —

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Thank you. I did have a few more questions but overall, I'm going to ask for a follow up on the Biden Administrations Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, for the \$42 billion that is funding for broadband equity access and deployment program for our estates. How much of that money is

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coming to our city and how much of that is being used for Big Apple Connect, as well as the American Rescue Plan as well. So, I will follow up afterwards, thank you.

BRETT SIKOFF: Thanks Council Member. I just would quickly note out in the IIJA, while I believe the money is administered by the state, we have encouraged all of our franchisees, again big and small to apply of the grants that are available to them. So, we have regular check-ins with the franchisees to make sure that money is available.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Also, I want to raise a concern about cyber security. So, the last time the city's wireless security protocol was updated was 2014. Is your office working with the Office of Cyber Command to issue updated cyber security protocols, Apple goal for a public Wi-Fi? Because I know that John Paul Farmer was doing that and what is the progress in drafting these protocols and when can we expect them? Do you mandate these protocols to be followed by the internet service providers like spectrum and optimum? Do you or will you audit contracted entities to make sure these protocols are followed? If no, do you plan to do so. Because I

know that like you said, there's a lot of distrust in our NYCHA communities because of how they have been treated in the past. And they have real concerns when we are encouraging them to register for ACP and Big Apple Connect on privacy and they are one of the most vulnerable.

So, we want to curtail any sort of surveillance.

Could you help us understand where we're at?

CHANTAL SENATUS: Yes, we're happy to look into that. To look into the using the protocol for public Wi-Fi through cyber ban. Of course, we'll look into that and get back to you. You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Council Member Won. I apologize again. I want to pass it to Council Member Hanks and then Council Member Riley. Oh, okay sorry, we're going to go to Council Member Riley right now.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Chair. I just want to piggyback off of Council Member Won regarding cyber security. I think she mentioned something that's very important. When we're bringing programs like this to our communities, we just want to make sure that transparency is available for them, and for

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2 them to fully understand the program that we're
3 bringing to them.

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During our last hearing, related to the IMP, advocates testified that the biggest missing piece in the IMP and other incident related city initiative is a lack of necessary details regarding privacy and cyber security protections. What cyber security and privacy protections do we currently require from the organizations applying to the RFP if any and would you consider talking more systematically, systematic actions to address issues relating to cyber security and data protections?

CHANTAL SENATUS: I think we're more than happy to discuss anyone's concerns about cyber security and data protection. Those are essentially two large pillars of what is now part of OTI.

So, uhm, I can get back to you with respect to the cyber security related provisions, to the extent that they currently exist and then also, with respect to I think — well, I believe earlier I talked about the Altice and uhm, and Charter contracts having data protection provisions associated with that and so, I can get back to you with that as well.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Thank you Chair.

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2 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Chair. Next up 3 we have Council Member Vicki Paladino for questions.

everybody and I too want to thank the two Chairs for doing this very important meeting. I also would like to say that whenever I hear the word master plan, it kind of makes me a little nervous. When I think of master plan, I think it's like a master plan. It's a plot. This has been put together since January of 2020, correct under the de Blasio Administration, correct?

BRETT SIKOFF: I believe that's right, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Yes, okay, so uh, also I'd like to understand that \$157 million was allotted through our city budget correct?

BRETT SIKOFF: I believe that's correct, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Okay, we need to know the budget that's coming down from the federal government as well as the state government. So, so far Big Apple, uh, is this like a monopoly? How did you come about? How does Big Apple decide about and who is Big Apple?

BRETT SIKOFF: Good question. So, Big Apple was essentially created by the Big Apple Connect program.

It was born out of the Mayor and the CTO's vision that NYCHA residents in particular but the city in general, uh, should not be without broadband service. We recognize the stark disparities in terms of NYCHA adoption for broadband service and we sought to utilize our existing relationships with the cable providers who do have the infrastructure in place that can quickly turn on and activate service.

Like I said earlier, it's not a major construction project so it's not going to take multiple years. We just don't have the time for that. The residents don't have the time for that.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: So, there is no actually uh, no request for BIDs or anything like that?

BRETT SIKOFF: There were, there was an RFP that went out to those cable providers.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Okay.

BRETT SIKOFF: The primary cable providers in the city, Spectrum and Verizon Communications. Uhm, so the three of them responded. We negotiated a contract grid between us and Charter, us and Altice and they are currently providing the service and then

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2 as much earlier, we continue discussions with 3 Verizon.

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COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Well, I get a little nervous in a city of eight million or more people. NYCHA being key, front ground. This is a terrific program, but I have to agree with Councilwoman Julie Menin. When she brought up how well she's done this on a local level. I doubt huge, huge corporations are able to handle this unless it's broken down into a law local level. She quoted earlier, which I had no idea about and I'd like to talk more to her about this, that when we bring things down and she's proven it, that it works. So, when we get lost in all the weeds here and this city is made up of many, many, many weeds, we never really get the job done. millions and look like one billion, maybe less, a little less here or there, I'm all about the bottom I'm all about the numbers and I'm all about delivering the services to the people.

Now, when we talk about things as Julie has spoken about, I figured I'd think a little bit more about along those lines. While I want to hold you — I want to say good job but right now, there's too many questions to this and for somebody that's been

2 around since 2020, we are now approaching the end of

3 2022. I think we need a lot of questions answered.

4 Another thing I'd like to say, this is 30 some odd

5 pages long that we got; you know when we received

6 this? Three o'clock yesterday afternoon on a Sunday.

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Now, this is how stuff doesn't get done. Because when you receive like myself, receive 32 pages, this is how stuff gets past without anybody knowing anything. That's not fair. The people have a right to know what's in these 32 pages and while everybody up here is doing their due diligence to find out, we're left with a lot of unanswered questions. I really suggest and this is a broad suggestion, that when we tackle something as big as this in the City of New York, that we do not receive notice at 3:00 p.m. on a Sunday afternoon, so that we could be prepared for a meeting less than 24 hours later. This may never happen again. Thank you very much.

BRETT SIKOFF: Council Member, may I ask to what you're referring to? The document?

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: I realize that, but I have to be critical of that. We should never have received this just 24 hours ago.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Council Member.

Uhm, I'm going to pass it up to Council Member

Holden. I just want a follow up question because I

want to uplift the question that she asked about uhm,

the Big Apple Connect and the RFP's. Did I hear you

correct when you said the RFP's were sent out to the

three providers?

BRETT SIKOFF: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, exclusively, only those three were even able to apply.

BRETT SIKOFF: Right and the reason for that is we wanted to leverage their existing infrastructure at recognizing and they would be the quickest to be able to turn on the service, so.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Uhm, and we never saw those RFP's. Were those RFP's ever made public? Was the public or is the city aware that there was an RFP solicitation while this was happening?

BRETT SIKOFF: Uhm, I'll have to get back to you.

I don't have the mechanics of having RFP, I believe

it is pursuant to a master service agreement, an

existing master service agreement we have with the

city. We have at those companies, and this is an RFP

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based off of that, but we can get back to you on
that.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you. Council Member Holden, you have a question?

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Yes, thank you Chairs again for this important hearing and thank you for your testimony. Does the uhm, in the cable franchise agreements, does the city mention limits or do they set limits on price increases?

CHANTAL SENATUS: Unfortunately, Councilman, we cannot regulate rates for cable service. It's under the Cable Act, the Federal Cable Act.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: The Federal Cable Act does not allow us as a city to set price increases.

So, what kind of sitting ducks for some of these cable companies which have been raising the prices.

So, we can't set any, that's a federal you said —

CHANTAL SENATUS: That's correct, the Cable Act of I believe it's 1984 and it's in those provisions that they set certain limitations for local entities with respect to franchises regarding cable.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: So, essentially, those cable companies could triple their rates and where we can't do anything about it as a city?

CHANTAL SENATUS: I'm not certain regarding what other types of controls there may be but definitely not within the franchise scheme.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: So, the Franchise Agreement will just say they have to provide a service right.

CHANTAL SENATUS: Well, the Cable Franchises primarily are about the creation and extension of infrastructure as we give them the ability to use the right of way. So, that's the main focus of the agreement and then —

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: And who's checking on the quality of their service because when it comes to cable, especially if the cables are exposed or they're on poles like in most of my district, they deteriorate to a point where you don't get the service that you pay for or your paying for. Who is checking that? Because they're not checking it themselves. The companies aren't checking it and many times when I call about you know, I'm not getting the speed, I'm not getting the service. I'm getting you know frozen T.V.

Oh, that's because this pole or this needs to be upgraded and every time I do that, it needs to be

2 upgraded they say, so they try it and then it lost a 3 couple of months and then it goes back again and

4 | then, I'm living with that.

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So, we're all — you know, obviously the city is not checking it right? On the agreement that says you have to provide this and maintain your infrastructure right?

CHANTAL SENATUS: I mean, we do have the ability to gauge uhm, public concern and community concerns and interests overall with respect to as part of renewing a cable franchise but on a day-to-day scale, I'm not aware of who is actually doing that.

BRETT SICKOFF: Ultimately the carriers, the franchisee's themselves are responsible for that. I would point out that power, legal authority extends to just cable T.V. provisioning. So, where they also provide broadband services, that is not under the city's jurisdiction.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Yeah, but again, there's no oversight as to you know, are they providing what they promised you know? That's where we need some kind of oversight from the city, I would say, right?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, our cable television franchise unit regulates the cable portion of those companies

and we do periodically receive complaints from individual members of the public regarding their cable service.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: But there's no spot check. Like, let's see what we're getting here. Let's see how well your infrastructure is maintained. But let me get to another, you know on my Intro. 112, do you have any issues with the bill you know the way it's currently written?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, and I heard at the onset a little bit more about what you're thinking in terms of the bill. What I would note is and you referenced this earlier, we do have our franchise agreements posted on our website.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: I know but -

BRETT SIKOFF: We're going to continue to expand those.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: You have the agreements, but you don't have the older ones, which I think we could compare it if we had the older ones on there too.

BRETT SIKOFF: Sure, we could look at putting archive.

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COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Yeah, because I really

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would like to know you know but I'd like it

summarized. I don't want to go through you know, I don't think anybody has the time to go through 50, 75 pages. I would like it broken down. I think that would be a wonderful thing to have a website and we

one's providing. This is what that's providing, and

can compare, and we could say oh, this is what this

this is what this one's providing. 10

> This way we can compare very easily and again, to the person, not somebody who is you know a contract a lawyer and have to go through this and comb through. Because we've tried, myself tried and we couldn't find things. You know we have to search and search, nobody's going to do that.

> So, I think that's where you guys come in, break it down, make a chart, let's compare the contracts and I think that's on a website that we could look at in a glance.

BRETT SIKOFF: Let us take that back.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Oh, thank you. Thanks so much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: I just want to piggyback off of Council Member Holden. So, the city doesn't have any infrastructure to kind of see what the service

providers are, if they're actually providing what

they're saying providing. Because I know for one, in

my community in Northeast Bronx, I know the majority

of the members in Co-op City have Optimum and they

haven't been very pleased with the services that

to broadband services, it has been a weak signal for

they're offering, especially in my area when it comes

 $\parallel$  the last two years.

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And when I'm calling Optimum myself or Altice, excuse me myself, they are assuring that this is happening. They're not really giving me any reason why this happened, so do we have any power as a city or any jurisdiction to kind of see if they're providing the services that they're saying they're providing. If not, I think we should figure out a way that we can kind of give some oversight over this. Because if we only have three providers, then we don't really have much you know options and they're charging us a very healthy you know way, so.

BRETT SIKOFF: Thank you Chair Riley. So, all of our cable franchises are required to provide the services that they're contractually required to under their franchise agreement to the citizens. To the

extent that they're not or the service is down,

3 obviously they have an incentive to ensure that the

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infrastructure is improved. I mentioned earlier that

5 at least one of the cable companies is converting

6 their coax to legacy copper service to fiber and

7 upgrading the services, which we should see

8 improvement in service there, but this really goes

9 back to competition. If there's just a single

10 provider in a borough or at a particular location

11 like Co-op City, having an alternative to the legacy

cable provider is key to keeping them on their toes

13 and giving people options.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Chair Riley. I have a question about uhm, the developments that are currently a part of Big Apple Connect and with the understanding that it's going to continue to grow and that there's other developments. Can you talk to any of these buildings because these are not all in my district, about any of these current or that you're looking to expand in being part of RAD or PACT, which is the city's process for a 99-year lease. The developments will no longer be under NYCHA management. Can you speak to a little bit about what

those conversations, what those decisions are to

include those developments into the Big Apple Connect
and how has communication changed because you are no
longer working with NYCHA to for example, designate
Wi-Fi hotspots. You're now working with a management

6 company and a developer. So, if you can speak to

7 | those examples.

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BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, thank you Chair Gutièrrez.

So, with respect to this initial announcement today

for the 127 developments, I don't believe any of them

are the RAD PACT developments. So, as you

acknowledge that they are not managed by NYCHA

directly, managed by third parties. So, we'll have

to take a look to see how those can possibly be

developed into the program. But because of that

complexity, because they are not managed by NYCHA,

those were not in this initial round. So, we'll go

back with NYCHA and see if there's opportunities.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: So, your total numbers, I don't know if they were part of your opening testimony but about connecting NYCHA residents. Do those include tenants that are part of the RAD and the PACT program or just the 127 developments.

BRETT SIKOFF: Just the ones that were announced today, the 127.

2 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, and can you speak
3 to what are the conversations? Because every

development has a different management company, so it is a rather I assume a complicated process. How are you all engaging with those management companies in those developments?

BRETT SIKOFF: Well, the ones that are part of Big Apple Connect.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: No, the ones just in RAD.

BRETT SIKOFF: Oh, I'm sorry. So, the ones that are in RAD and PACT were not included in that. So, we haven't had that dialogue. That's especially for NYCHA to have with their managing partners. So, we haven't had that conversation. So, we're focused solely for now on the developments that are managed by NYCHA.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: But for the developments that are not part of Big Apple Connect that are maybe covered under RFEI's. Will those include developments of part of RAD?

BRETT SIKOFF: I'll have to get back to you. I don't believe they are part of RAD. So, the ones that are being serviced by an RFEI vendor today,

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fairly certain that those are not part of RAD. That they are just NYCHA managed.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, uhm, I'm concerned in my district, Hope Gardens is one of those RAD developments that are also served by Optimum. Same concerns shared with Council Member Riley here. Uhm, I understand that it's probably just the easier lift to work with NYCHA in these instances, but these are folks that in many instances, tenants did not ask to be converted into RAD uhm, are kind of being strung along in this like process and I think are probably just, even probably more vulnerable and do need access to connectivity.

And I'm also concerned, if I'm hearing what you said correctly, that you're really leaving in those instances the conversation to be had between NYCHA and those particular management companies. Has anyone known NYCHA to be great communicators? I'm concerned that that is the strategy.

I'm going to pass it next to Council Member Won for follow-up questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: I have a few follow-up questions about the two bills but before I start on that, I had a question on, in regards of the monopoly

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that people are asking about. So, when we're doing registrations or for Big Apple Connect the idea is that one provider will be contracted an entire NYCHA unit like Queens Bridge Houses or Woodside Houses, then what do you foresee as a mitigation strategy that OTI will be doing to make sure that in three years from now other providers, smaller ones that were there for example RCN, that they are not starved out and they are eliminated from the competition, so that if in the case three years from now, Big Apple Connect is not renewed that our residents still have options for their internet service providers?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, thank you Council Member
Won. So, that's a good question. We do hope and tie
it back to competition and expanding the market
place. We do hope that there are multiple providers
that over the next two, three years, one to three
years, we expect that there will be additional
providers to choose from rather than just going to
the stand alone, the cable company right.

So, our expectation is that we'll continue to grow the market and give people choice.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Can you just clarify that even though right now; Altice or Optimum has

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Brooklyn, and the Bronx contract and Spectrum has the Queens contract, but the idea is not to have these providers have contracts for the entire borough of NYCHA's but each NYCHA in the boroughs can have different contracts with different providers.

BRETT SIKOFF: Just so I understand you clear.

You're saying because as we all know Altice is you know two-thirds of Brooklyn, the entire Bronx,

Charter the remaining boroughs, uhm, so they were given as part of their contract the service area that they already cover. They would give me the ability to build out to those NYCHA — or provide the service to those NYCHA developments within the borough that we designated and announced today. Are you asking for anything beyond those?

Because see, Altice wouldn't provide service to a Charter territory. They just don't have the infrastructure in place for that.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Okay, so what you're saying is that you are opting to contract with the provider that is most prominent in that NYCHA unit, correct?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, so there would be two providers. It would be Altice and their territory is Charter and their service area is in some cases

Verizon, as about 90 plus percent of the city. So,
they would be the secondary, but Altice and Charter

4 | wouldn't compete. They just don't have overlapping

5 territories.

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COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Okay. Thank you, that helps. For Intro. 440, what implications do you anticipate in adopting the idea and do you have any questions and if you have any issues with the bill currently written, what are your issues?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, 440 with the wireless service. We do have questions and we'd love to follow up with your office offline but initially clearly, there are significant operational and fiscal considerations that we must analyze given something at this scale and Council can also concur that security implications as well. So, those are our primary concerns, but we would like to hear more about what you would vision, how this would work, who it would be open to. Uhm, would it be a managed access network, managed by the city or third party, those types of things.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Okay, we'll definitely follow up but just to summarize, for example, a public school or a public library or public hospital,

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there are inconsistencies in accessibility to their
Wi-Fi network. Even if they have a public Wi-Fi
network that can be used, and it's paid on taxpayer
dollars. If I walk into certain hospitals, some
hospitals will allow me to use their internet and
some wont. And then you have public, other public
spaces that have internet access but do not allow

public usage either.

So, we'll follow-up and then for 599, do you believe that DoITT has staffing and resources necessary to carry out the goals of this legislation and do you currently have any issues with this bill?

BRETT SIKOFF: I wouldn't say we have issues but it's something we would have to discuss with DOE to determine you know what they believe the need to be is with the feedback they've been getting from, from students and their families in terms of the at home needs and we can continue that dialogue.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Yeah, one more bill also on regarding 311 providing information on the ACP, Big Apple Connect and others because what we're seeing is that we now have a state program, a federal program and a city program to provide free internet to our residents in New York City. Yet, what is missing or

the desinence that we have is the understanding or

have the ability to.

So, I would love to hear if you have a strategy overall at OTI on how you're going to raise awareness to make sure that our residents, especially the most vulnerable are getting connected while they already

awareness of the programs on how to sign up for them.

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, certainly we agree that the more information the better. The families make the decisions that are best for them. And I do know, and I mentioned this earlier, we have provided information on ACP through backpack letters that were sent home with students over the at least the year or year and a half and we can look at ways to continue to do that.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Council Member Won. Next up Council Member Brewer.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you. Just speaking up on NYCHA, are you going to do some kind of a survey for those that are using any of these programs, to see if they are effective? Just because I've been hearing the same NYCHA story for 30 years, right. So, I'm just wondering, are you going to do any kind of an evaluation or assessment?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, we can do - we can certainly

3 do a more formal assessment -

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: A formal.

BRETT SIKOFF: As we get, you know as we're on the ground in a very grassroots kind of outreach campaign speaking with the community, with the tenant association presidents, we want to know what works and what doesn't and that's part of the really, the master assessment.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yeah, but will an outside evaluator from CUNY for instance do that work?

BRETT SIKOFF: It's a good suggestion. We can take a look at that.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay because I would really like to see that. With all due respect, I've heard it before. I don't know that any of these programs are going to work. I have to be honest with you.

BRETT SIKOFF: I agree.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, number two is 311.

You heard from Council Member Won. I'm also
suggesting 311 not only provide information but I'm
suggesting and I'm putting this in a bill that it
provide training. That we have an outside group

because this is great to set up all of this. Who'
training people how to use the services? Are you

4 doing that? No. So, my question is, you need, if

5 | we're going to be a society that knows how to use

internet for education and jobs etc., I need

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So, I have some suggestions for that, but I just want to let you know, you got to use more than putting hardware in somebodies. And then along those lines Verizon. I don't care - I don't even know what that Bronx group is, Altice, I've never heard of them except from other places because they are not in Manhattan. Spectrum and Verizon are. Neither one of them are great. They are all terrible to be honest with you. So, the question is, some residence prefer, I have both. They're all terrible but the question is with Verizon, residents prefer them. So, you're only talking about two companies and you're not including Verizon because they're the toughest negotiators. Are they going to be part of this program or not because residents want Verizon, I'll tell you. I want Spectrum because I like Era Louis but for Verizon. Right, I am perfectly clear, right into the microphone. Spectrum, Era Louis and I say

2 to Verizon, you don't have Era Louis, so too bad,
3 you're terrible.

So, the question is, but the residents want

Verizon. So, is it going to be part of this program?

I mean, are you just going to say maybe, maybe for

the future.

CHANTAL SENATUS: Well, we're still in the midst of negotiations right now and we have to consider the fact that you know there is a cost associated with each of these transactions. So, it's a balance between what the city needs and wants to pay for and also what services we can get and how much Verizon is loved by all.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, I'm just telling, those residents — the only thing is, at some point, somebody doesn't pay their bill. In the past, Spectrum would cut them off from any program. This is not the first program for NYCHA, just in case you didn't know. This has been going on for years. This one, that one, the next one. So, is that going to be an issue? In other words, will there be a situation where somebody doesn't pay any bill at all or is that not relevant because everything is free?

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BRETT SIKOFF: So, the city is billed directly for the services. So, if you subscribe to just the internet and the basic cable T.V. service, you'll get as a resident, you'll get a bill that says you're on it.

To the extent that you enhance your services, you get HBO and other you know premium services, you will get a bill for that incremental portion.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, if you don't pay that, you'll still be able to keep the program that you're suggesting, the Big Apple Connect?

BRETT SIKOFF: That's correct, yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: That's going to be a problem. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Council Member
Brewer. I have a couple of follow up questions.

Just to uplift Council Member Won's questions about
the funding and the specificity of it. Can you
please share with us how much of the projected cost
is coming from locations made from the previous year.

I know you did share with us that the initial capital
allocation from FY 2021 is untouched, which I think
is \$157 million. Can you please just specify the
current cost? Where it's coming from? If it's

coming from federal dollars, state dollars, uhm, I
just would love to have you share that.

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BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, my understanding is that the cost of the program is being paid by a budget line that is to be established by OMB. So, there will be a budget allocation for it, so that hasn't been finalized as my understanding and just to clarify, on the master plan, I believe that money, the \$157 million is being held at EDC. It was always under an EDC budget line but with respect to how Big Apple gets paid, Big Apple Connect, that's yet to be determined in terms of how like the funding source and that gets worked out with OMB.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: But if it started just last month or two months ago, how is that being paid for?

BRETT SIKOFF: So, OTI, we get invoiced, they send the bills to OTI and OTI through its normal invoice paying system would pay those bills. As the program gets expanded, we're going to work with OMB to designate a funding source.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Sure, and uhm, my next question, it depends a little bit on the amount of outreach and engagement that OTI has made. What is

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2 the projected cost in these developments because it 3 sounds to me that it depends on how many units sign up right. And again, to Council Member Menin's 4 5 point, you're really doubling down, you're really duplicating something that already exists. I think 6 7 it's ironic the agency is trying to avoid duplication by holding off on the master plan by putting this new 8 initiative together, but it sounds like it already exists. So, I just want to have a sense of kind of 10 11 where that it is because it doesn't make a whole -12 it's not very clear to me on that piece.

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, so the estimates are again, it's completely dependent on how many people sign up for the program and how many people — when the cable companies start billing OTI for it. But it maybe in the neighborhood of around \$30 million per year to support the program.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: I'm sorry, say that again.

BRETT SIKOFF: It may be in the neighborhood of around \$30 million per year.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: And will we expect the same process every year of waiting for OMB's line item in that, of that outyear budget to be able to

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2 understand how much the project — how much the cost is?

BRETT SIKOFF: No, I think that'll be established but this is at the very beginning stages of it, so it's more of an administrative task than anything.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, my next question is regarding Intro. 241. In your opening statement, you mentioned that to your knowledge, all students likely have access to hotspots and internet access. I cannot confirm if that's true. The DOE hearing, it was still very kind of messy, what the DOE's response was. We had that earlier in this year when all the hearings were COVID related. So, I just want to give that back to you that we don't know if that's real still and we're in September.

But I also just want to uplift the fact that last year, last week the Chancellor made an announcement about no more snow days. Every student will be expected to sign on remotely and that is a concern of mine. If we are not equipping families, if we are not equipping students with the appropriate device and you saying that I think they're supposed to have it. I can tell you for a fact, that either a. parents don't even know about it and the amount of

families in our districts are now taking because of

what's going on at the border. There is no guarantee

that these families will be equipped with hotspots or

to Council Member Brewer's point, will even have the

6 capacity to understand how that all works.

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So, besides that, what is the key issue of that bill? Because I think it is key that we codify this piece. That we cannot wait independent on the DOE to kind of figure it out on their own. So, are there other concerns that you all have with this bill?

BRETT SIKOFF: Obviously, you know like providing access and giving people the tools, they need to compete in school and work and all that is essential to what we do but ultimately that really is a DOE call in terms of how they communicate this to the families, to the students and their families and what feedback they're getting.

So, we'll continue to support them as necessary but it just really, it's something I think DO— is better poised to answer.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, I think next we have Council Member Holden.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Yeah, just a quick question and observation. On the cable agreements,

last time around, about four years ago; I want to talk about Verizon because they were mentioned in a positive light, but Verizon did four years ago, eliminate support for the copper wire. That's the old phone lines, which many seniors use even today. They were using it. So, when a franchisee cancels a service, they should be able to — there should be something in the contract that prohibits them or has them notify customers in writing.

Here's what happened and we had a hearing on this. Four years ago, you know like I said, Verizon decided to not support copper wire anymore.

Everybody had to get the phones through their cable, or you know their Wi-Fi, so they called some customers. Now, they called my mom, who had, she had the old-fashioned phone and the button phone, but it was on the pole, the wire, the copper wire and it was very reliable. They decided, Verizon eliminated that but never sent out a notice in writing to the customers.

Now, when you call seniors, by the way, and you call somebody you know in their 90's and you're asking them to do something, they're not going to listen to you usually. They're going to hang up,

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105 which I directed my mom to do. Anytime somebody calls wanting something, hang up because it's unsolicited and we don't want that. We don't want seniors to get you know fooled and give out wrong information or information that's sensitive. Verizon didn't and I brought this up at the hearing, Verizon still did not make good on notifying customers that they were eliminating service. So, what happens? My mothers phone was cut off and I didn't know it because I lived in the same house, so I didn't know that she was cut off for a month and a half. And nobody could reach her. My siblings finally said,

That's how we knew that they closed. needs to be you know, there needs to be language in these agreements that you have to notify customers if you're eliminating a service on them, in writing. You know whether it's in their bill, but it has to be done in a separate mailing. So, I will just caution you on that. Thank you.

you know I can't reach mom.

Thank you very much. CHANTAL SENATUS: I believe that there are consumer protection provisions in the Cable Franchise Agreements now, but I'll double check with respect to the notification provision.

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thing to senior centers by the way, because Tish

James was at the hearing when she Public Advocate,

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Well, they did the same

5 that's when this happened and she said, that was

6 going on throughout the City of New York but yet,

7 nobody did anything, and they weren't made to make

good on notifying anyone. So, that again, that needs

to be in the language of these agreements. Thanks.

CHANTAL SENATUS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you. Next, we have Council Member Julie Menin.

really want to build upon what Chair Gutièrrez asked. So, you're spending \$30 million on this program on Big Apple Connect. Why are you doing that when there's an alternative that is free? And did the city survey what other cities are doing, as to whether or not they were fully using an ACP plan that pairs with the low-cost alternative and not putting in municipal funds?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, thanks. I don't know that that we've surveyed other cities in that regard.

However, you know just to bring it back to what we talked about, this is all about giving residents of

NYCHA and potentially other residents throughout the city expanded access to or accelerated access, I

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4 should say, to broadband services.

Yes, ACP is available, it's a great program. We internally may have some questions about the longevity aspect of it but the fact that we can add cable T.V. to it and have them apply it to their cellphone plan, you know it's almost a logical solution to be able to give them the broadband service and give them the savings on their cellphone plan and give them the choice. It's really about doing that.

So, if a resident you know likes their existing service and wants to keep the ACP benefit, they don't have to enroll in Big Apple Connect. They can opt out of it but otherwise, it's made available to everybody. It goes to the center of where we have adoption issues where folks who are just not signing up for service for whatever reason or ability or awareness and we are able to control that process.

We are able to go into the developments, sign people up and ensure that they are —

COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: So, what I feel is my office did survey other cities. We actually reached

out to all major other cities to understand what they were doing before we put our plan together. I am not aware of other cities that are doing anything like this. They are basically using the federal funds that are available through ACP. So, again, I just want to express my strong reservations on this and why we're spending \$30 million on this. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Per year. Thank you Council Member Menin. I have a question and then we're going to pass it to Council Member Won.

What is the agencies plan for a website dedicated to the internet master plan? I know there's a PDF that exists. I think everything that we shared here today is vital but the irony of this hearing about internet connectivity is up. It's possible folks wouldn't even be able to join us virtually even if they wanted to because of their lack of connectivity. So, when can you tell us or what can you share with us about making updates to the master plan, even if it's just conversations available to New Yorkers?

Like I shared in my testimony, there were a ton of advocates that were really in support of a master plan finally existing for the city and as it stands right now, they are left with very little information

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in kind of 24-hour notice about an announcement regarding Big Apple Connectivity. And if that website could also potentially include notifications and updates about how you are all engaging with these MWBE's, I would love to know who are the MWBE's that you are engaging with that have applied. I don't believe that we have gotten that. I know you are going to get back to us, but I think it's crucial that when we have an administration that is saying, like yeah, we care about MWBE's and also be transparent about who they are. There could MWBE's in our backyard that want to be connected. And I just, I need to understand from you all how that outreach looks, and I think that needs to start with the website. So, can you share any information about what that plan looks like and how much information you will all be posting to that internet master plan website?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, in the spirit of transparency, we can create a website and provide that information, but I think the first step is that kind of holistic analysis of the entire landscape of broadband services. How the internet master plan plays into that. How it can maybe be modified to

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surgically and target areas that are needed most. And we can make that information available as it

develops.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: I think also it should include these new initiatives. I know you shared that you're having conversations, not a lot of detail that you shared about what these other initiatives are; I'm dying to know what they are and what they look like, but I think we need to start there. website needs to include that. I'm going to pass it to Council Member Won.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: My last question today is about customer satisfaction. I want to make sure that there is some sort of feedback loop put in place for all of the contract providers for Spectrum as well as Altice and then Verizon in the future, because we know over and over again, as we're hearing from our colleagues all throughout the city, the current providers even without Big Apple Connect are having connectivity issues maintenance issues, and pure negligence especially in the NYCHA's when it comes to repairs and being timely for when systems are down.

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And I just also want to raise in addition to Altice having the overcharging violation for our franchise agreements, that Spectrum or Charter Communications has also been under scrutiny for union busting as well, which also goes into the issue about pricing. We do know that every ISP has its flaws, especially the large corporations but we do know that Verizon does have a very strong union presence, which leads to higher prices. So, I'm just wondering how the contracts are going to be negotiated. With that in mind, knowing that some of the providers can provide cheaper pricing because they are not allowing their employees to unionize.

CHANTAL SENATUS: For each contract, we do take into consideration like the landscape that exists.

So, I'm certain that it will be taken into account with respect to the negotiations that will take place with Charter, Altice, and with Verizon when the time comes. And also, just with respect to your concern about uhm, more customer satisfaction information in the contracts that you receive with respect to both Altice and Charter, there are provisions in there, like a service level agreement, which indicates like a minimum threshold for customer services.

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So, you'll see there that there are standards available, and we'll capitalize on those standards in the future.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Are there currently metrics in place for adoption standards to see how high the adoption rate is per NYCHA for these pilot locations, as well as customer satisfaction, to ensure that the programs will be successful?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, so, certainly our goal is

100 percent right. We want to get everybody who is
eligible to sign up as quickly as possible. So, part
of the pilot was to analyze how quickly folks were
signing up, what the interest was, what their
hesitancy was and really understand what the root
cause of that was before we expanded to the 127, now
127 developments.

So, we're going to continue to do that. Like I said, we're going to have folks on the ground and we're communicating with the tenant association presidents, and we'll better assess how it's being received by the public and if there's any concerns, we'll adjust accordingly.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Could you also clarify the \$30 million per year in spending is for the pilot

programs right now or for the expected cost for citywide for every single NYCHA?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, so just to clarify and I do want to correct something on the record. The number that I provided, that dollar figure, it's still part of the ongoing evaluation in terms of how it's going to get paid, it's not a line item.

So, as we deploy this program, as folks sign up, we'll continue to evaluate the cost and the effectiveness of it holistically. You know in terms of not just the operations of it but the finances of it.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Okay, so \$30 million is not just for the pilot programs but it's for citywide?

BRETT SIKOFF: Again, that's tied to the \$30 million but in terms of the 127 developments that were announced today and any additional developments that may come in thereafter, that's just kind of the ballpark that we're talking.

COUNCIL MEMBER WON: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Before we go into testimony, I just have one more follow-up. So, and this is Council Member Won alluded to this earlier, so any of the funding from the American Rescue Plan

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Act and the connectivity fund, can you share with us how that money is being utilize? Just so that we're clear of those funds that exist either federally or statewide? How is the agency using them to further; not specifically for Big Apple Connect but just in general. How are those funds being utilized? What is the plan for them? Are there conversations about these funds being utilized for the internet master plan use? I think it's important for us to just know like, we need long term goals. We're not, obviously we're not ready to share with those, how we're going to execute them but how are these funds coming into play?

BRETT SIKOFF: Yeah, so I don't have information available on that. We'd have to get back to you but that's probably better directed at OMB to you know, just how federal funds and state funds maybe allocated. But yeah, so, we can get back to you on that.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Okay, thank you. I think I'm going to pass it off Irene now and I also hope that you can stay. Our advocates have been waiting for a long time virtually and here in person to testify, so I hope that you can stick around.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair and thank you very much for testimony. We have concluded testimony from the Administration and now we'll turn to public testimony and to accommodate everyone, we ask our witnesses to limit their testimony to three minutes. And our first panelist will be Stuart Reid and Patrick Joseph. Mr. Reid?

STUART REID: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: You may begin when you're ready Co-Chairman of the Smart Community Initiative Inc, TSCI.

STUART REID: Okay. Good afternoon, members of the New York City Council Technology Committee. All elected officials present and attending virtually, and guests. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak about Broadband and Equal Internet Access in New York City.

My name is Stuart Reid, I'm the. TSCI is a 501c3 not-for-profit partnership of public housing resident leaders and veteran New York City based community technologists who have come together to help improve the quality of life of our residents.

The members of the board of TSCI are: Ms. Ethel

Velez, TSCI Co-Chair. She is the NYCHA and Manhattan

North District Council of Presidents Chair and

President of James Weldon and Johnson Houses. G.

Douglas Frazier, TSCI Chief Innovator and Founder,

Chairman and Executive Managing Partner, Digital

Divide Partners. Nathanial Green, Vice Chair, NYCHA

Manhattan North District Council of Presidents and

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Manhattan North District Council of Presidents and previous President of Grant Houses Resident
Association. Steve Burke, Digital Divide Partners,

Dr. Kofi Boateng, CPA and Former Executive Director

President of Dyckman Houses Resident Association.

Carlton Davis, Previous Recording Secretary NYCHA

of the West Harlem Development Corp and myself.

Ethel Velez in her capacity as Co-Chair of the Smart Community Initiative introduces TSCI as follows: Over the last seven years, I have worked with the digital divide partnership, a local community technology group led by Douglas Frazier and Stuart Reid, to utilize broadband technology to help improve our communities. Frazer and Reid's work, goes back to the early 1990's, when they were the first minority led group to acquire and develop a

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fiber based citywide broadband franchise. When most people never even heard of the internet.

The smart community initiatives purpose is to create a self-contained technological ecosystem that uses technology to address our problems and challenges, including increasing and improving our knowledge, self-reliance, public safety, and quality of life in our public housing communities. While our technology partners have been providing both fiber based to a wireless, low cost and free broadband applications, services and access in Harlem and the South Bronx for almost two decades. The Smart Community Initiative had been providing wireless broadband services and applications to three public housing communities in East, Central and West Harlem since early 2020.

In 2021, TSCI was certified in the FCC's emergency broadband benefit program, now the Affordability Connectivity Program or ACP. We believe that TSCI may be the only resident led internet service provider to be certified by the federal governments ACP program.

Can I conclude? Okay. I've got so much here to testify about, and I hope that the Council Members

will actually read the testimony but just in conclusion, uh, as a resident managed not-for-profit certified by the federal government to provide ACP service, TCI is uniquely qualified experience and committed to continuous work bringing free broadband applications and services to our public housing communities.

We ask that the City Council do whatever is within its powers to help ensure funding that will enable the expansion and continue success of our efforts. Thank you. And by the way, we want a little small ISP's that was selected in the city RFP.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Can you, oh, I'm so glad that you are here. I was actually going to ask you Mr. Reid and I will read your testimony. Can you tell us a little bit about what the application process was like? I'm very curious. They did not share a lot of information.

STUART REID: It was grueling. It was a formal application process. They broke it down in the three-word screens. Actual building of a technology, operate in the technology and then providing services to the users. We applied for all three saying we had a holistic approach to provide service to the

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residents. We have experienced building networks, operating networks that were providing service and our whole plan was to — is to train residents. We've been doing it already for years but to train residents to actually install and operate the networks. And we thought that was really unique and important.

One of the things that we've learned is that residents need to have control of ownership in the technology in their communities. So often outsiders have come in making all kinds of promises and we know where that leads, empty promises. It helps their bottom line but at the end of the day, it does not help residents. So, in addition to the training component, which is extensive, we believe that the application and services on the broadband are really the driver because just dropping the broadband off for folks who don't have any experience using it, is like that's the reason that broadband adoption is so low in public housing in many of our low-income communities.

So, we have developed with residents applications and services that they help us develop that speak to their needs. Speak to their needs about public

1 2 safety. We have a broadband walkie talkie services 3 where residents are reporting daily on what's going on in their buildings with the heat, with the hot 4 water and with the elevators. Vital services in every public housing development. We create a 6 7 public, rather a community-based radio stations in public housing developments where residents can come 8 and tell their stories, have conversations, invite in experts. All this running over the free Wi-Fi 10 11 network.

So, we talked about all this stuff with the city. We laid it out. They loved it. One of the other things we also have censors, where residents are able to monitor temperature, heat and humidity and air quality in their developments over the Wi-Fi network.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Amazing.

STUART REID: So, we're teaching the residents to put those in and to monitor them and figure out what they need and to report on that. So, again, the applications and services we believe, are maybe even more important than the underlying service. Got to have underlying service but what do you do with it? How do residents use it? How do they use it to

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have a call Ethel Velez, a call from myself talking

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about how excited we are to be selected.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Next, we have?

STUART REID: Okay, thank you.

STUART REID: Yeah, for the master plan. We were selected as one of 11 providers and uh, then when the new guys came in, we heard oh, that it's been put on

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Hmm, hmm, for the master

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Truly, yeah.

STUART REID: And even though I heard some lip service that oh, we're talking to people, nobody has reached out to us. We haven't heard anything.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Mr. Reid for your testimony. This was crucial. We will be following up with you. I really want to learn more about how this organization works. I think it's phenomenal. I think we really should be coming at all services, community centered, resident focused, and it should really be about empowering folks. I appreciate it. Thank you for sharing your experience.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yeah, we have Mr. Joseph.

3 Mr. Joseph, you may begin when ready.

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PATRICK JOSEPH: Thank you. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on the issue of broadband and equal access to the internet in New York City. My name is Patrick Joseph, I'm the Policy Analyst at Community Service Society of New York.

It's a nonprofit that working to eradicate poverty in New York.

Since 2002, CSS has conducted a public opinion survey of New Yorkers called the unheard third. Every year we use the insights from that survey to elevate the concerns of low-income New Yorkers. In 2021, recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic have moved work and schooling into the home, we ask New Yorkers a battery of survey questions related to internet access. Based on our survey results, we learned that the pandemic exacerbated existing disparities and access to broadband technology in myriad ways. I'll send a link to the full report, but I'll highlight three of our findings here for the hearing. First, households in the Bronx were the most likely to report difficulties with internet access at home when compared to other boroughs.

Almost a quarter of Bronx residents reported that their household lacked home internet access in the past year. For comparison, that was double the share of homes in Brooklyn and Queens.

Additionally, one out of every four residents said that they had an inadequate number of devices at home to access the internet.

Our second key finding was the prevalence — it was related to the prevalence of the digital divide and how it impacted folks trying to climb the economic ladder. For residents in public housing, for example, they experienced even greater setbacks than the rest of New York City. We found that 40 percent of New Yorkers were prevented from completing online schooling, due to the lack of internet access and working devices.

Nearly one-third of our respondents said it was a barrier to online job-related training. And nearly half of public housing residents reported these challenges, cut them from completing online education, job training, or telehealth visits.

Lastly, what we looked at, the relationship between the pandemic and the education system, and we found that parents in New York City are deeply concerned

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about their children's education prospects. Nearly
65 percent of low-income parents surveyed said that
the impacts from the pandemic would have a longlasting set back on their child's education. Among
low-income parents, a staggering 74 percent of Latinx
parents said that the pandemic would have long
lasting setbacks for their children.

So, considering these findings and the necessity for internet access for modern day education, work and life, we believe it's time that we find a path toward a free, municipal internet. Internet access should be a public good. We shouldn't see it any different from parks, roads, and street lights.

Cities in the U.S. and around the world are already trending in this direction and some countries, like Estonia for example, have already made this possible for their whole country. We believe there's no reason for New York City to fall behind on this front. We also have three recommendations. I know my time is up, but I can say them quickly if you will allow it.

So, first and foremost, while we're working towards getting free municipal internet for our city, we think the things that we can do through an - in an

equity focused lens to get us closer to closing that digital divide, first and foremost, it's the Bronx.

We recommended starting a municipal internet pilot in the Bronx. Of course, that was before this announcement. We dropped this report a couple weeks ago, which again, I'll send to the Council, but you know, it's beyond NYCHA. We believe that the most equitable approach would be to start in the areas that have the highest needs and directly challenge those inequities there when it comes to internet

To the Mayor's credit, they have been installing those internet kiosks in the Bronx but as Council Member Brewer suggested earlier, they're hardly replacement for having high speed internet at home or when you're on the go.

Second, is related to the announcement that was made this morning about NYCHA residents. I keep hearing the word affordable, but we really believe that we should have free internet access for our NYCHA residents. If we're going to really make a dent in some of the problems that I previously stated statistically.

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Again, nearly half of respondents in public housing, so they had difficulties accessing job training, online school and telehealth because of issues with internet connectivity.

Uhm, and lastly, for public school students, it really should go without saying that we just need to provide students with the devices they need. Internet access etc. But also, that it should be recorded. The public needs to know how far along we're going to meeting this need. As you mentioned earlier, there was a form of this during the pandemic but even by the DOE's own calculations, they had fallen at least 2,000 devices short of their goal during the time when it was needed most. conclusion, I just want to say that we at Community Services Society, we believe strongly that the issue of internet access should be resolved. If we were to create a more equitable city, we believe it's time to become a more modern-day society and thank you for having this hearing on a very critical issue, appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Mr. Joseph.

Please do share the CSS's report. I think it would
help support a lot of the bill that we're trying to

introduce today. As you can tell, we were met with a

ton of push back from the Administration saying it's not really real. Like, what we're feeling on the

ground and what our communities are feeling, and I

6 think your survey certainly uplifts that argument.

So, please do share and thank you for sticking around for the testimony.

PATRICK JOSEPH: Absolutely, thank you for having this hearing.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you again Mr. Joseph and our next panelists are Julian Kline and Annette Tomlin.

Mr. Kline, you may begin.

JULIAN KLINE: Hi, good afternoon Council Member.

My name is Julian Kline, I'm the Head of Policy at

Tech NYC, a nonprofit organization representing

roughly 800 technology companies in New York. We

work with government and community partners to foster

a dynamic ecosystem, so that New York remains the

best place in the country to start and grow a

technology company. Equal access to broadband and

the internet is a top priority for us. The need for

universal internet access became even clearer during

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COVID-19 as remote learning and working became our

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3 | new reality.

According to data release prior to COVID-19, 29 percent of New York City households and \$1.5 million New York City residents did not have broadband at home. Better access to the internet will lead to improved education outcomes, expanded employment opportunities, more profitable businesses and stronger connections with family. New York City has recognized this need and invested in it, including Link NYC's new 5G kiosks, which are currently being installed throughout the city and will provide free public Wi-Fi at extended distances providing connections for families without internet.

In addition to Link NYC kiosks, the city must utilize existing infrastructure to extent free public Wi-Fi to residents and visitors. Tech NYC supports Intro. 440 which would require city agencies with secure public Wi-Fi capabilities to expand Wi-Fi for the surrounding public.

As for expanding access at home, one of our most effective tools is the Affordable Connectivity

Program which offers a \$30 discount for broadband service to low-income residents. Similarly, most

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broadband providers offer a \$30 monthly option which results in households that qualify for government subsidies to receive no bill for internet service.

Tech NYC supports Intro. 599 which is aimed to increasing awareness about affordable internet programs in helping students and their families get enrolled. To increase participation, we recommend that the city coordinate with the established internet service provider since their enrollment processes may differ.

Intro. 241, which would provide mobile Wi-Fi hotspots to all public-school students is also an exciting proposal. By issuing hotspots, students will have increased access to the internet, so they can complete their assignments and stay connected with their teachers.

Tech NYC recommends that this bill includes issuing LTE enabled computing devices as well. New York City DOE is already a provider of connected tablets and computing devices including those which can be preprogrammed with educational software. This will improve connectivity, ensure that students have the tools needed to log on and complete their assignments. Thank you and we look forward to

working with the Council on bridging the digital divide.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you. Thank you for your support and your suggestions. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Ms. Tomlin.

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ANNETTE TOMLIN: Okay, thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Annette Tomlin and I thank you for this opportunity. I am a Vocal leader for the Homeless Union and today I'm here to represent the under deserved and we need high quality universal internet for all people, not those who can just afford it.

Having universal internet would give us safer, cheaper options and ensure that no one is left disconnected from their communities. There is plenty of federal funding assets that would help build this \$1 billion connect all for federal funding. \$150 million franchise fees collected in New York City; city owned infrastructure. The internet is an essential need and right now is divided between the have and have nots.

Verizon, Optimum and Altice are predators. We have been forced to pay high prices for sole services or even services that don't exist. In 2020, there

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was supposed to be a huge internet master plan where adults investments. When the city abandoned investments for technology, it also abandoned Black and Brown communities.

I was just basically listening to the testimonies that the gentleman has spoken about with the Big Apple and it's unfortunate that even when we look at doing this here, okay, we need to Zoom, so we understand the importance of actually having the internet service. I come from an era where we just had basics okay, and again, like some kind old school but with the new technology, everybody basically needs the tiers, essential.

Okay, people that are in shelters, where we had to go speak to our doctors, okay, everything was from tele via, you know everything and without having that quality speed, you know you can't do this here and it is impossible to actually stay connected. So, uhm, I ask for you all and as well as public to continue this fight because it's definitely needed, and it is essential, and I thank you for the opportunity to speak today. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you all panelists and our next panelist will be Anthony Riddle.

ANTHONY RIDDLE: Thank you for waiting for me to testify here. I know its been a long afternoon.

Okay, well, I won't take all that. My name is

Anthony Riddle, I am the Senior Vice President for

Community Media at Brick Arts Media in Brooklyn.

We're the public access provider in Brooklyn. Brick through Brooklyn free speech would like to offer support for the discussion of each of the three pieces of legislation that we hear today.

We favor establishment of a cable franchise agreements website. This would make it much easier for the five community media centers that operate under side agreements to the current franchises which include Brick, Bronx Net, Manhattan Neighborhood Network, Queens Public Television and Staten Island Community Television to keep apprised of current franchise renegotiation process. We are important partners to the city for organizing strong community support in its upcoming cable franchise negotiations.

For decades, Brick and the New York City

community media centers have been the leading

providers of access to the technology that has

bridged the communications gap for young people who

would otherwise be left behind. In fact, during the

lock down, we provided technical support and distribution for the department of education in each of our boroughs, facilitating daily classes on our cable channels, provided by the cable franchise site agreements. We support the provision of hotspots to students and stand ready to provide the technical support and training needed to make them effective, not just for individuals but for communities and for groups of people to be able to gain the kinds of services that they need.

Finally, we support providing Wi-Fi connectivity to communities that would otherwise be left behind. Again, New York City's community media centers look forward to providing training for the end users and the vision to raise this wonderful idea up to its full potential for bringing the beauty of our individual voices into a choir of tremendous harmony. New York's Community media centers look forward to working with the Committee on Technology, the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises and with OTI to keep New York a national leader in community-based technology.

And I'd just like to add one answer to one of the questions that came up earlier, which is that uhm, we

2	think it's good that the franchises have been			
3	conformed to ending at the same time. We know that			
4	this has put us off about three years from when the			
5	should have been negotiated before and for the most			
6	part, that's not a bad thing. But one of the things			
7	that has been heard, is the fact that the city would			
8	normally do a technical audit of the systems. And			
9	so, when there were complaints about whether the			
10	systems work properly or not, this would be the kind			
11	of thing that would be uncovered in preparation for			
12	the negotiations and because we're not in			
13	negotiation, we haven't done those kinds of surveys			
14	and therefore, frankly a lot of customers are			
15	receiving substandard services. Not the cable			
16	companies fault you know because they're in business			
17	They do what they do. It's our responsibility to			
18	check and make sure that they are delivering the			
19	services that they're supposed to.			

Again, we're here to be a partner for you. We have a lot of experience in negotiating the franchise agreements and uhm, you're welcome to call on us at any time.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Mr. Riddle. Thank you for your testimony.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Mr. Riddle and thank you all panelists and now, we turn to all witnesses on line. And our first witness is William Luckman.

6 WILLIAM LUCKMAN: Hello.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

WILLIAM LUCKMAN: Can you hear me alright?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Yes.

NILLIAM LUCKMAN: Great. Good afternoon. My name is William Luckman, and I am a Brooklyn resident in the 36<sup>th</sup> District. I'm also currently involved with the City University of New York Graduate Center where I am pursuing the masters science degree in data analysis in visualization. I just want to thank Chairperson Gutièrrez and the rest of the Council for calling this hearing today and I'm grateful for the opportunity to discuss some of these efforts to bridge the digital divide as well as my research into city spending on telecommunications infrastructure.

So, as part of my testimony, I have submitted a research project that was completed in fall of 2021. Using publicly available data from the City Comptrollers Office and other data made available through the NYC open data portal, as well as

complimentary research, I would be able to illustrate

that the digital divide in New York City who has high

speed normal access and who does not is likely a question of income. I was also able to illustrate that as a matter of policy, city spending and franchises telecommunications over the past decade has been a complete disaster.

Uhm, in New York City, there's one correlation which median income to lower its broadband reduction by zip code. That's not a coincidence. In New York City, the provision of last mile in home internet service is dominated by a big three or four profit companies, Verizon, Optimum, AKA Altice, Charter Spectrum, and the need to make profits off of the internet service provision instead of providing it as a public utility, we enhance the digital divide in two days.

First, high price and unit services are unaffordable to many New Yorkers and secondly, even if some residents can afford service, the providers notified it isn't profitable for them to build broadband infrastructure in neighborhoods where most can't pay.

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These big three ISP's have yearly revenues in the billions of dollars. In New York, they have to pay their franchise today. I found that these fees are quite small compared to the revenues that these companies are generating and there also have been mentioned earlier today in other testimonies, there's been a number of violations of the franchise of the big three, including labor disputes, lied without coverage areas, coverage speeds, build out. The city and state have had to take legal action against all three of these major providers and despite this, the franchise agreement, [DISTORTED AUDIO 2:28:48].

AMI, it's worth more than that. The city seems to be taken a same approach with Link NYC. You know they didn't meet the demand of the original agreement. They didn't build on the kiosk they said they were going to. They owed the city tons of millions of dollars and now and now the city seems to be doubling down on contracts with the Link NYC consortium 5G rollout.

So, it seems like problematic from a policy standpoint. Uhm, but yeah, possibly more egregious and the lack of enforcer and the -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

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addition there.

2 WILLIAM LOCKMAN: Okay, just wanted to follow up 3 on two points and just say that in terms of Intro. 112, from my research, it would be very useful to 4 5 have quarterly reports included in there. apparently the franchisees are meant to submit 6 quarterly reports for the city on their resumes of 7 8 coverage and other things like that. Those are to be publicly available, I tried to find them online and couldn't. I reached out to DoITT personally and 10 11 couldn't. So, if you could add that to Intro. 112, 12 uh, legislation, I think that would be a good

And also, it just seems like, you know we've heard \$30 million a year just going back to the big three. It seems like a poor use of city funds when [DISTORTED AUDIO 2:30:02] infrastructure as Mr. Joseph mentioned earlier. It seems like a public municipal system would be of interest. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Mr. Lockman and thank you for sticking around. I look forward to reading your project. We just came across it now and we'll be discussing.

WILLIAM LOCKMAN: Yeah, okay.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you so much.

2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you again Mr. Lockman 3 and our next panelist is Rebecca Miller.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

REBECCA MILLER: Hi, good afternoon, thank you so much for having me here to testify. My name is Rebecca Miller, and I am the New York State

Legislative Director for CWA District 1. District 1 represent workers in the and public sector who work in telecommunications, IT, media broadcast, cable television, education, health care, public service and other fields. This includes 15,000 employees in the telecommunications industry in New York State.

CWA members are highly trained career technicians and service representatives who build and service our telecommunications network, also consumers who rely on quality internet service. CWA is deeply committed to ensuring universal access to high speed, high quality and affordable broadband as well as good jobs in the intel communications industry.

We know that access is a combination of both actual technological infrastructure as well as affordability and unfortunately three decades of deregulation have left policy makers with few tools or sufficient tools to ensure universal access.

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So, the city and state governments have relied on competition rather than regulation to meet their goals. This has led to the digital divide. It has meant higher investment in more profitable areas. It has left too many New Yorkers behind by allowing broadband companies to pick and choose where they want service with high-speed fiber access.

So, in many communities we know that this has created essentially a cable monopoly resulting in expensive and inadequate service for New Yorkers.

From listening to the testimony today, I do not think I need to go through the importance of addressing the digital divide. Surely this should be a priority for our city and to do that, it is important to understand that we need to address both the technology side and the affordability in New York City. We believe that affordability is the main concern and as the pandemic revealed the toll, the digital divide was happening, the federal government launched an ACP. But a lot of discussion today about the ACP.

We have been really pleased to see how the ACP has been used in this city, so we have been uhm, working to ensure that people can actually get

connected through the ACP and enrolled into the internet, as this is a no cost solution for the city, and it can happen today. It's an immediate solution for the digital divide in New York City.

So, unfortunately this program has not been utilized to the full extent. We see estimates of about a quarter of eligible Americans taking advantage of the program and that's why we've been partnering with Council Members, with nonprofits, to get New Yorkers enrolled.

So, in a model spearheaded by Council Member

Julie Menin, who spoke earlier and in collaboration

with Education Super Highway, we supported and parted

efforts to enroll —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

REBECCA MILLER: From start to finish. I would just say in conclusion here that we have a number of these events coming up, we are deeply supportive of this effort. Again, this is — Council Member Menin paved the way by getting providers to create these high-quality plans for less than \$30, so the stuff can be completely covered of the cost of the service.

And together, with community organizations, if the city puts resources behind the actual enrollment

fully utilized, again at no cost to the city.

process, we can really make sure that this program is

here.

And then the final thing also is that in addition to ensuring that we close the digital divide, we cannot leave behind workers. It is vital that we remain committed to closing the digital divide while maintaining good jobs in telecommunications industry. We know that New York is a winning town, and we encourage the Council to prioritize good union jobs

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you. We got all of it. Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thanks Ms. Miller and our next panelist will be Andrew Kennedy.

in the industry as they address these issues.

you so much for your time and allowing me to speak

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

ANDREW KENNEDY: Hello, can you hear me alright?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Yes, we can.

ANDREW KENNEDY: Great, good afternoon. My name is Andrew Kennedy, I'm a Volunteer Organizer with the New York City Democratic Socialist of America Tech Action Working Group, which is a member of the internet NYC Coalition which is fighting to establish

a publicly owned municipal broadband provider to make

3 sure every New Yorker can access education,

4 healthcare and other essential services online.

Thank you Chairwoman Gutièrrez for helping put this hearing together today. I'm extremely grateful to

7 have the opportunity to highlight steps that the City

Council can take to be on handouts to and increasing

9 reliance by the city on the failed public, private

10 partnerships with the monopolist, ISP's Charter,

11 Altice and Verizon that create the dire internet

12 access status quo in the first place.

Providing immediate access to New Yorkers
internet is no doubt the city's number one priority
but continuing to write blank checks to a monopolist
and short sided and alarming given the long history
of broken promises, horrible service, antilabor and
privacy practices, amongst other concerns.

In New York City, we have an opportunity to establish municipal broadband utility to ensure the provision of high quality, home broadband to millions of New Yorkers lacking access and improve the service to the millions of New Yorkers that pay way too much for terrible service.

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Hundreds of municipalities across the country show that from a singular focus on the subsidized public, private partnership model and establishing municipal internet utility, they are able to provide faster, more affordable or transparent internet service.

To start, the City Council should pass a local law requiring the city to provide a high quality free and low cost, future proof broadband connection to every New Yorker by 2026. With that requirement in place, the city can establish a city owned internet utility to provide the university available service that meets the characteristics required by the initial piece of legislation.

The money is available between federal and state funding like the \$1.4 billion in New York State

Connect All funding, franchise fees from the private IFP's that could be allocated to the network and maybe even the \$157 million in the internet master plan funded with the cities holding hostage.

The infrastructure is also available with the network. Including city owned networks, infrastructure, call centers and those with state partners like the New York power authority. The city

their infrastructure and public rights of way.

also introduced reforms to its franchise agreements and enforced an audit existing future franchise lease to hold them accountable and effectively utilize

Not only will establishing the public network
help bridge the digital divide and improve city
service, but by doing so, the city will create good
union jobs and provide an alternative like Charter,
Spectrum, and Altice with a very long history of
union busting and other antilabor practices. A union
network will also improve public safety because only
a union network with a long-term preparedness
mindset, free from short term investor demands can
place privacy and ongoing network resiliency against
diversity effects of climate change at the center of
its strategy.

New Yorkers in short deserve a broadband network that prioritizes residents and workers, not profits.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

ANDREW KENNEDY: As it's in our power to make the public network a reality. The time to act is now. Thank you so much for giving me the opportunity. I really appreciate it.

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2 CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you so much Andrew.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Mr. Kennedy. Our next panelist is Leo Asin.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

LEO ASEN: Good afternoon Chair Gutièrrez. My name is Leo Asen, I'm the State President of AARP New York, which

Thank you for providing me with the opportunity to testify at today's hearing to discuss how disparities in the broadband access have impacted global New Yorkers citywide.

Global New Yorkers are one of the fastest groups and represent 13 percent of the current population, the rest broadband at 41 percent in 2040. As New York City's population is getting older, that means we need to address the changes of access to affordable [DISTORTED AUDIO 2:39:02] in digital literacy.

Pre COVID-19 to the older New Yorkers lack of access to broadband. The pandemic required transition to online platforms and without access, we are disconnected. With home delivered meals and grocery deliveries, medicine, scheduling vaccine and

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broadband similar, we have struggled to remain connected toward family and friends. [DISTORTED AUDIO 2:39:28] the necessary technological literacy and access to training programs.

As the city and the administration needs to address these problems, AARP urges the city to expand its investment with high-speed internet infrastructure. Additionally, AARP wants the City Council to pass legislation that will require the city release a power progress report. AARP recommends that the Mayor and the City Council also [DISTORED AUDIO 2:39:57-2:39:39] seniors to improve their technology facilities. AARP urges the City Council and the Mayor to make meaningful investments in service providers who offer digital literacy training to serve more clients and improve overall digital literacy.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much Mr. Asen. And our next and final panelist is Kassi Keith.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting team.

KASSI KEITH: Hi, my name is Kassi Keith, I'm a leader of Vocal New York Homeless Union. I'd like to thank Council Member Gutièrrez for having this

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hearing. Today I would like to represent the New York City shelters with no internet access. We need high quality internet for all people. And the reason why we need internet in the shelter is because New York City does not require to provide a city shelter internet service. And we need internet service for family visits, for therapy session, for job search and job training and in my case, I have a medical device implanted. I have a monitor that require Wi-Fi to transmit data and report to my doctors, including a CPAP machine that reports data to my doctors. And I wasn't able to do so recently, and it created an unusual problem because the doctors were not able to receive anything. And then we also have the ACP program and I want to talk about ACP.

ACP is really unreliable because a device, like I have a device right now that it was provided to me by ACP program and after five months, the device stopped working even though I was using it every day for searching for everything and I'm not the only person that has this issue and we have to provide housing search. Every week, they have to be able to give manager a number of housing search and we can't do it with unreliable devices.

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And uhm, we have data that tell us that ACP; some of the devices provide us limited data but after using a certain amount of data, less than 10 gigabyte, it start to slow down and you're no longer able to receive, either you have a low Wi-Fi frequency, or you have absolutely slow internet access, and you can't do anything. And so, in that case, they give you a free device like a tablet but after five months; so, they tell you you're going to have it for four years but after five months of using the internet stop and service provider was over, and you can't get it connected back.

And the thing is once you have the device, you cannot sign up for another device because you already show in the system that you have a device, but you have a device that is not working.

And so, this ACP government program that they give to people  $\operatorname{uh}$  -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

KASSI KEITH: Also, unreliable. So, I want to thank you for having this hearing and can you look into it and please help us have internet service in the shelter, in all shelter, not just family shelter

but also single adult shelter including women and

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men. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you Ms. Keith for your testimony. Can I ask you a question? Do you mind sharing what provider you work with under the ACP program?

KASSI KEITH: For my son I had, what do you call it? Right now, I have Safe Link and even today I went to the doctor, I stepped outside and waited for my Access A Ride and the phone dead. I couldn't even make a call. I had to shut it down. It was the second time that happened and the previous provider, is the one that everybody use, oh, my God.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: No worries. Don't worry about it. If you do find it, you can email it to me.

KASSI KEITH: This tablet was given to me - you know there's no office where you can go into to sign They usually sign you up on the street or yeah. And this device and after it stopped working it shows that it was powered by T Mobile. When I contacted T Mobile, they told me no because it's a SKY device, but T Mobile told me they had nothing to do with the provider. To find the provider, I had to contact the ACP Program and they told me uhm, even though I gave

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them the I number, no one can find who is the provider. No one can give me the number of the provider. It's not them. I can't find who the provider to connect me back and I'm stuck with a device that has intermittent service unless I use a Wi-Fi or what you call it. I tried to sign up for another device and it shows you already have but who is the provider?

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you so much Ms. Keith. I'm really glad that you testified. I have a lot of questions about ACP program, so thank you for raising that here and you can always, if you have any more questions or you need help, you can email the same email you used to sign up to testify.

KASSI KEITH: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you very much for your testimony. I want to thank all panelists. We do not have anymore witnesses in person and do not have anymore witnesses registered online and that will conclude our testimonies and  $I^{\prime}m$  going to turn to Chair Gutièrrez to adjourn the hearing.

CHAIRPERSON GUTIÈRREZ: That's right. Thank you everyone who testified. Thank you to Ana and Anya on

1	COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT		153
2	my team. Thank you Irene.	A lot of follow ups.	
3	Have a great day everyone.	[GAVEL]	
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date October 13, 2022