

**FCC National Broadband Workshop**  
*Current Experiences and Trends*

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# 1) VC Capitulation in Telecom Equipment

- ▲ In terms of investing in telecom equipment (wireless/wireline), VCs are ready to “throw in the towel”
- ▲ Why? ROI
  - The structure of the industry (strong oligopoly) is such that leading startups are at a loss for creating equity value
- ▲ Historically competitive carriers that pushed the leading edge by deploying new technologies are gone
- ▲ This may or may not matter to you – Asia is very likely to pick up the slack...
- ▲ *Point 1: consider the impact of telecom industry structure on product innovation*

## 2) Open Spectrum Leads to Investment, Rapid Iteration, and Innovation

- ▲ Unlicensed (open) spectrum offers the ability to innovate without constraints
- ▲ Broad-based interoperability across devices without limits to innovation
  - From B to A to G to N (over 100x)
  - From enterprise to campus to municipality
  - From PCs to handhelds to industrial devices
- ▲ *Point 2: encourage the continued use of open spectrum to help spur innovation*

# Incumbent Carrier View of Open-Spectrum Metro Wireless Networks

- ▲ 1. They are technologically inferior and claim that they do not work
- ▲ 2. They suggest that they are so competitive to their established position that they will hurt profits and, therefore, need to be outlawed through legislation
- ▲ The arguments are inconsistent with one another.



# Municipal Benefits of Independent Mesh Network

- ▲ **Control**
- ▲ **No single point of failure**
- ▲ **Leverage multiple frequencies**
- ▲ **One network, multiple applications:**



Digital divide	Video surveillance
First responder	Meter reading
Police	Weather surveillance
Fire	Traffic management
Telemedicine	Parking systems
Property values	Business incentive
Econ. development	Education
Mobile workforce	Smart Grid



# Oklahoma City, OK

- ▲ Nation's largest metro-scale Wi-Fi network – 555 square miles
- ▲ Initial deployment motivation: public safety
- ▲ City owned and operated for municipal applications
  - Police, fire, virtually all mobile city workers
  - 180 applications
  - 1,500 officers spend 100,000 more hours/year in the field
  - Building inspectors: 9,300 hrs/year saved by eliminating duplicate data entry
  - Weather sensor monitoring provides early warning of severe conditions



# St. Cloud, FL

- ▲ **Economic Development**
- ▲ **City owns and operates: joint city and public use**
- ▲ **12,300 users today**
  - Public: 1/3 use as only Internet service; 1/3 use mesh in addition to wire line service
  - City: police, building inspectors, code enforcement officers, IT
- 2009 planning
  - Fire access, AMR





## Amory, MS

- Community stats
  - 7K residents
  - No 3G service
- Primary motivation: open access “free” community service
  - Foundation funded
  - 10 square miles
  - But shared resource for city use
- Digital Inclusion
  - Improve education
  - Economic development
  - Quality of life





## Richgrove, CA

### ▲ Community stats

- Population 3,200
- High school diploma: 20%
- No 3G service available



### ▲ School owns and operates 1 square mile open access network

### ▲ Digital inclusion

- Improve education
- Access to information
- Only available, affordable service for most

### ▲ Concerns

- No resources or knowledge to pursue NTIA funding

## Mountain View, CA (Google)

- ▲ **Community Service – open access**
- ▲ **Privately owned/operated by Google**
- ▲ **Network stats**
  - 12 square miles
  - 17,500 unique users/month
  - 600+ gigabytes/day
  - 25%+ smart phones (3G offload)
- ▲ **Scope of traffic**
  - Exceeds combined 3G traffic of Verizon, Sprint, and ATT's licensed networks combined
  - Equivalent to similarly sized DSL deployment
  - Insanely "noisy" wireless environment



# Ponca City, OK



## ▲ City owns and operates open access network used by public and city

- Population 25K
- Network coverage 78 square miles
- Limited 3G services

## ▲ Network stats (early)

- 4,000 users/day
- 450 GB/day
- Municipal (10% of users) – mobile workforce, public safety, ITS, video; 75% workers now mobile
- Public (90% of users) – adding 100 users week

## ▲ Network performance

- 4-7Mb symmetrical average performance
- Many getting 12-24Mb





## 3) City Size Matters

- ▲ **The ability to use broadband to provide community impact is inversely correlated with city size**
  
- ▲ **Smaller cities lack:**
  - Bureaucracy (red-tape)
  - Competitive interests (power, elec, telco)
  - Mounting asset issues
  - Lobbying pressure
  - Right vs. Left debates
  - Grandstanding
  
- ▲ ***Point 3: Please consider stimulus plans and policies that do not unfairly disadvantage smaller cities where needs are high and barriers to change are the lowest***

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