

FIBER OPTICS OPPORTUNITIES INITIATIVE PHASE 1 FINDINGS

Office of Public-Private Partnerships

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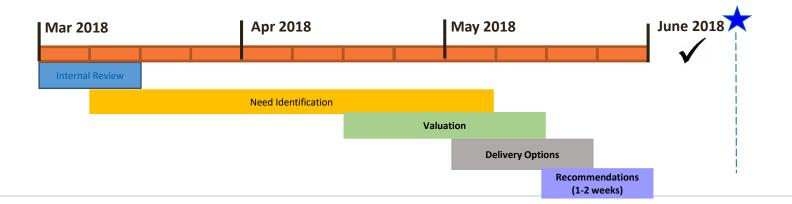
Objectives for Fiber Optics Opportunities Initiative

- Execute a strategy that meets Virginia Governor's and Legislative leadership's telecommunications objectives, including all underserved and rural areas, for broadband.
- Maximize opportunities that benefit and/or prepare Virginia's transportation infrastructure, operations, Commonwealth and business functions by leveraging fiber (current and future expanded) capability.



Introduction - Phase 1 Timeline

- 1. Need Identification (VDOT and CoVA needs assessments)
 - ✓ VDOT Needs (update Communications Master Plan lead by Operations Division)
 - Commonwealth Needs Identification
- 2. Valuation (commercial value assessment)
 - Assess option value within VDOT as well as across the commonwealth based on demand, commercial need and opportunities of ROW
- 3. Potential Delivery Options (discussion on pros and cons)
 - Resource Sharing
 - P3
- 4. Recommendations
 - Next steps for project development/procurement
 - Stakeholder outreach and process





Legislative Requirements (state and federal)

Value of Assets

~ 400 miles of fiber owned by VDOT
 ~ 3700 miles of fiber under RSA
 ~ Right of Way

Policy Goals & Objectives 1. VDOT Operations 2. VDOT Administration 3. Transportation Needs 4. CoVA Telecommunications priorities



Quick Overview

Early Deployments



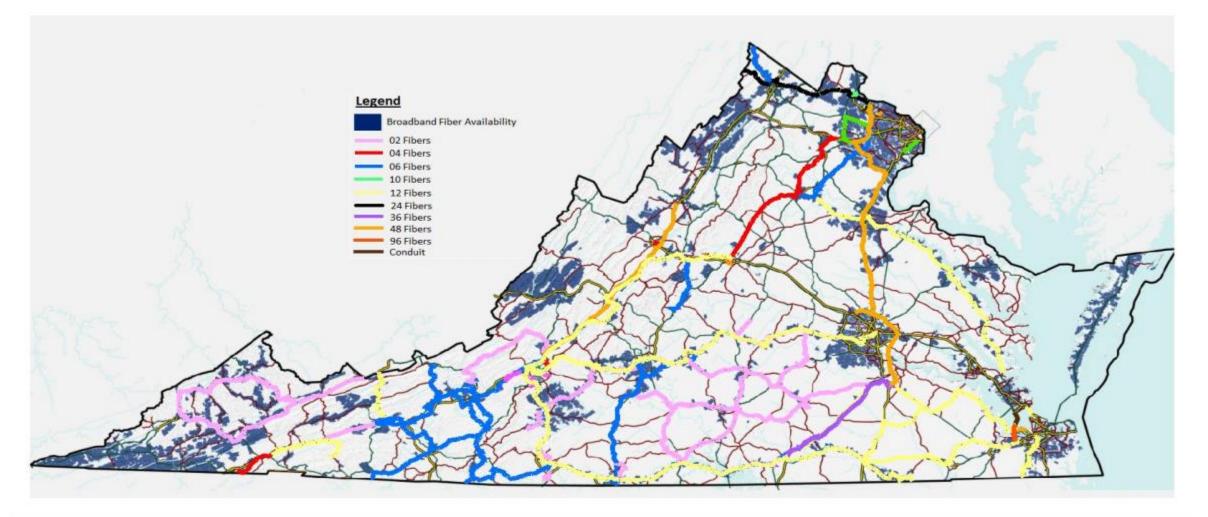


Key Inputs for Phase 1

- VDOT empirical data (i.e. assets, TOCs, traffic data, fiber routes, etc.)
- Telecommunications market data
- Commonwealth community data
- Commonwealth needs and priorities
- Executive Branch Agency locations
- U.S. Census data



Broadband Fiber Availability and Resource Sharing Fiber





Communications Master Plan (CMP) Update

- The CMP identifies communications needs to support VDOT's Operations Program and provides guidance on evaluating alternatives and prioritizing communications projects
- Updating Plan to account for new resource sharing agreements, new field assets and updated objectives, which include:
 - > Opportunities to connect to local 911 centers
 - Interconnecting VDOT District Offices
 - > Connecting directly to major data centers
 - Interconnecting the I-66 and I-64 tolling systems
- Network and bandwidth requirements updated based on new objectives
- Short and long-term projects identified/updated to meet new objectives

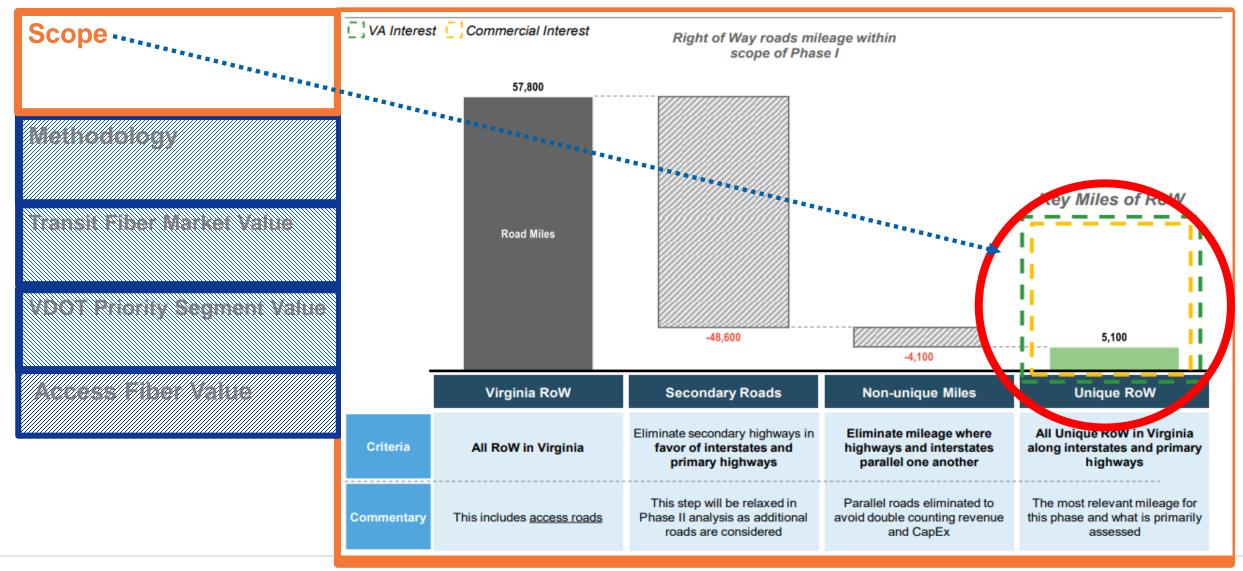


Communications Master Plan (CMP) Update

Roadside Technology Assets	2014 QTY	2018 QTY
Signalized Intersections	2,999	3,029
Traffic Cameras	915	1,097
Dynamic Message Signs	541	526
Weather Stations	80	97

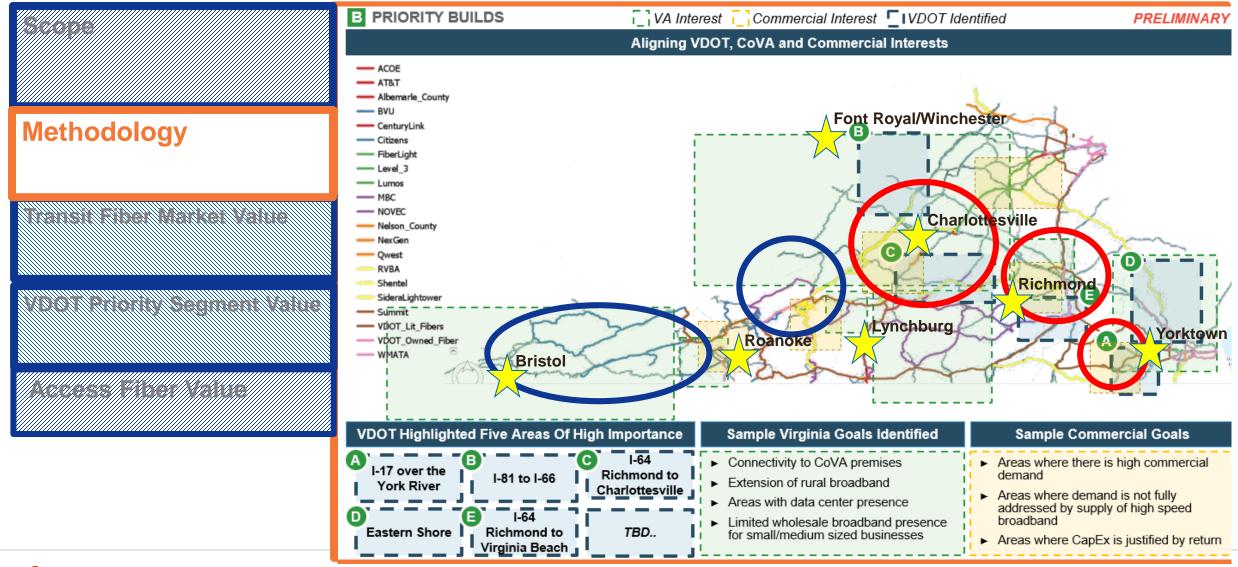
- 59% of 911 centers are within 1 mile of VDOT fiber (75% within 5 miles)
- VDOT has 18 active Fiber Resource Sharing agreements
- VDOT has access to 3,700 miles of Resource Sharing fiber and currently uses 1,255 miles
- Resource sharing routes used by VDOT would cost up to \$326M to build and \$2.26M to maintain annually

Study focused on ~5100 road miles of attractive fiber routes

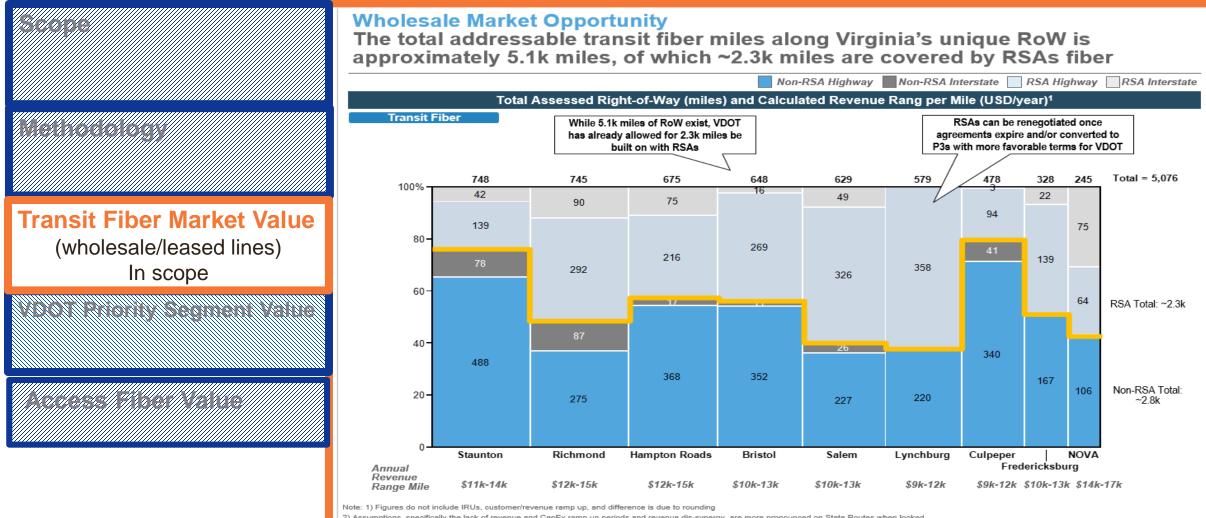




Transportation, CoVA and Commercial data and facilities documented and mapped using GIS mapping



Transit Fiber= Backbone/Infrastructure supporting wholesale



 Assumptions, specifically the lack of revenue and CapEx ramp up periods and revenue dis-synergy, are more pronounced on State Routes when looked at in their entirety; assumes 144 strands with 50% utilization and yet to be modified by competition

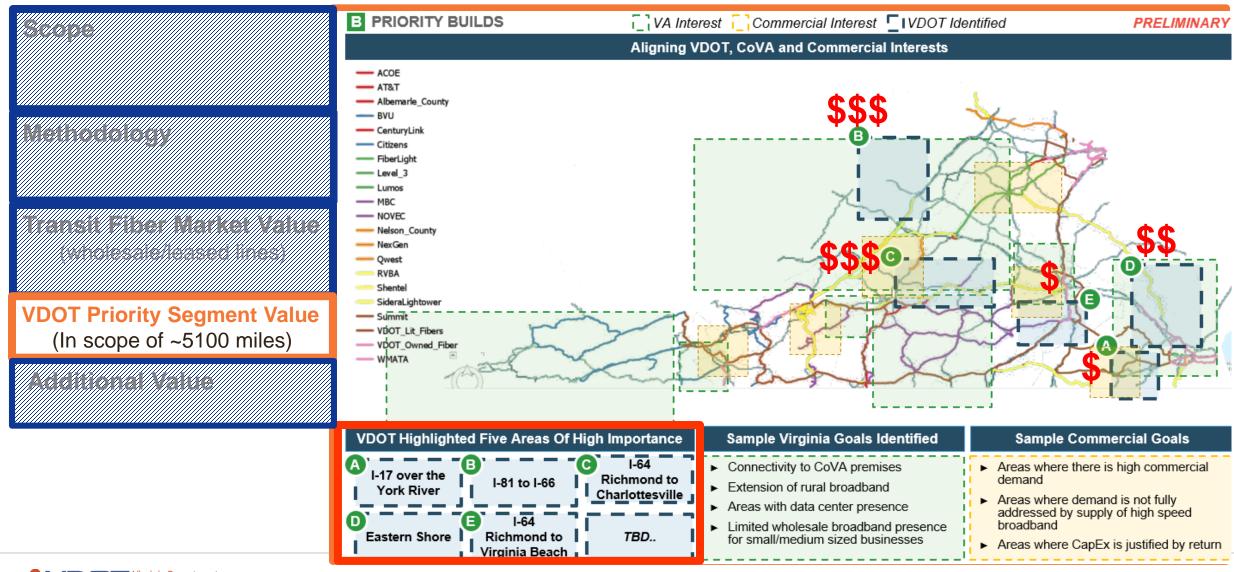
at in their entirety; assumes 144 strands with 50% utilization and yet to be modified by competition Source: VDOT, unique RoW is defined as route miles on interstates or US primary highways discounting intersections

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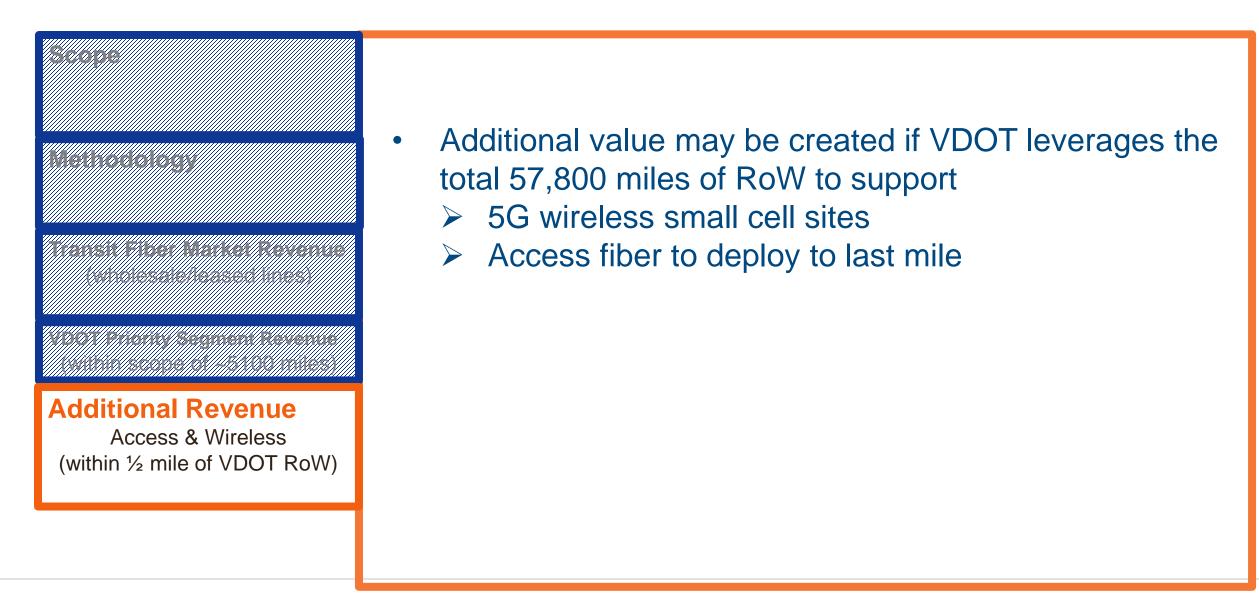
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Transit Fiber= Backbone/Infrastructure supporting wholesale Transoceanic fiber ring <u>has not</u> been included in revenue assessment YET



Access Fiber= consumer and business access wholesale fiber to support the last mile







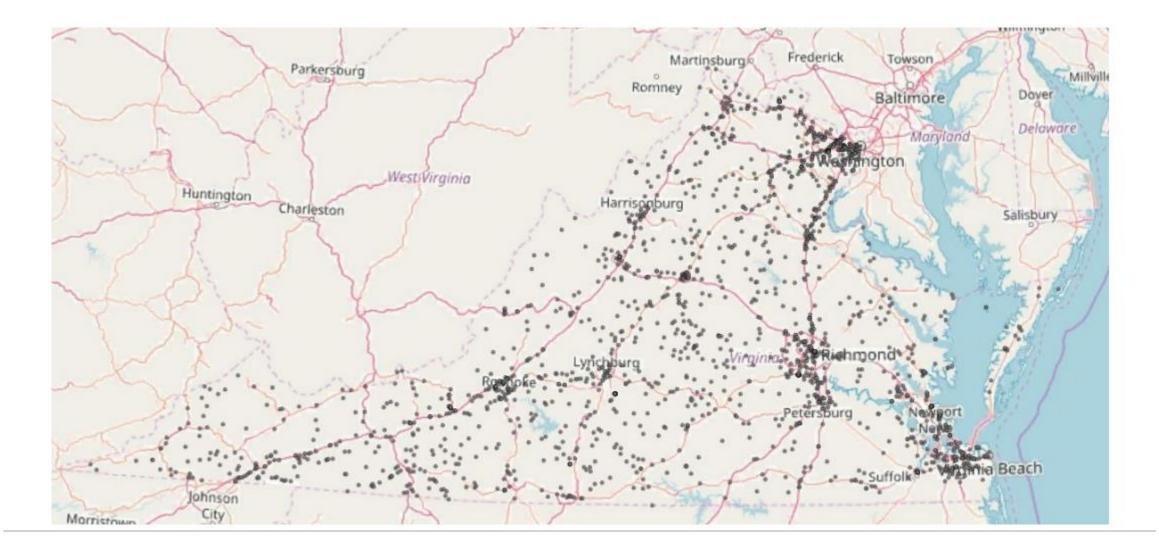
RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations – Consider all viable options

Capture RoW Value for VDOT

Attractive approach for functionality and cost		Strategic Options to Address Needs	Highe Relevan			
Public-Private Partnership	Develop a New RSA	Extend Existing RSA	VDOT Builds its own Network	Purchase Access from Private Player		
Description: VDOT can choose to setup a public private partnership ("P3") with a private player they currently work with for RSAs or with a new player to cover gaps Benefits: P3s can fairly distribute value back to those with RoW and offer other concessions (e.g., broadband access, data storage, etc.) that an RSA may not provide. In addition, CoVA is a leader in the P3 space Drawbacks: This would require a new process and VDOT would need to manage perception and reaction of existing RSA providers	 Description: VDOT can choose to setup a new RSA with a private player they <u>do not</u> currently work with for segments that require coverage Benefits: RSAs have proven successful in the past given the "free- ride" VDOT enjoys from other customers, that are typically demanding, on the same network Drawbacks: areas where VDOT requires an RSA to address a network gap may not be in commercially attractive areas, which could limit the effectiveness of the approach 	 Description: VDOT can choose to setup a new RSA with a private player they currently work with for segments that require coverage Benefits: RSAs have proven successful in the past given the "free- ride" VDOT enjoys from other customers, that are typically demanding, on the same network Drawbacks: areas where VDOT requires an RSA to address a network gap may not be commercially attractive so VDOT may need to bargain using value provided on other network segments 	 Benefits: VDOT would have full control of the network Drawbacks: VDOT would require a significant investment into its operations, the activities are outside of VDOT's traditional scope, and it may face challenges from the State or Federal 	 Description: VDOT can purchase access from private players without leveraging its RoW for segments where it has gaps Benefits: The approach is the quickest strategy to fill gaps Drawbacks: The approach is the most costly for VDOT and requires negotiating with private players 		

Recommendations – Take advantage of ongoing construction projects





Recommendations – Leverage VDOT owned fiber

- Options to make quick results
 - Investigate connecting the 59% of 911 centers that are within 1 mile of VDOT fiber
 - Leverage 2018 CMP to identify where VDOT can make additional network connections
 - Wireless mesh technology to make network connections
 - Investigate existing RSAs to possibly extract more value



Next Steps

- 1. CTB feedback during this meeting
- 2. CTB direction in the next meeting
- 3. Coordination with office of Secretary of Transportation
- 4. Creation of Stakeholder Advisory Committee
- 5. Initiation of Phase 2
- 6. Issuance of Request for Information to engage private sector
- 7. Presentation of results to CTB and potentially PPTA Steering Committee

