

Steering and Rules Committee November 2, 2005



The Proposal

- Lease City facilities for location of equipment and antennas
- Privately owned and managed network
- No cost to the City, now or later
- Agreements with other companies to provide equipment and services
- Network enables citywide wireless broadband
- Open network with wholesale access to others
- Competitive rates with qualified low-income rates
- Does not use the City network



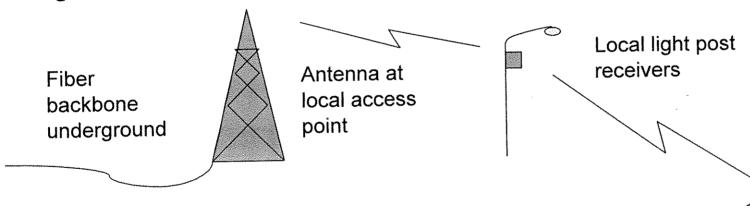
The Technology

- Wireless allows access from anywhere "un-tethered"
- Wi-Fi is ubiquitous examples
- Applications are multiplying
- Mobility is key audience
- Relatively inexpensive to build
- Fast evolution of wireless
- Upgradeable over time



This request is to lease access to City facilities, such as buildings and light poles, in order to site equipment and antennas.

MWFN would build a "network infrastructure" in part using these facilities, as well as others.



Businesses, Internet service providers (ISPs), and resellers could purchase capacity (bandwidth) on this network for their communications needs and/or to sell Internet services to the public.







The Company

- Midwest Fiber Networks is a Milwaukee-based employer
- 70 employees currently (with sister company CableCom)
- Started in 1999
- Has built and is managing fiber-based networks throughout southeastern Wisconsin and elsewhere
- Bank will certify financial health of company
- Agreements with large partner companies, who would supply equipment and sell internet services on the network





The Opportunity

- City can receive payments, services, or other concessions for use of City facilities
- Grow local businesses and skills
- National and international recognition
- Competition in the marketplace
- Marketplace assumes the risk, not the City
- Milwaukee could be among the first large cities to have a citywide wireless system



Downside?

- What if it fails? No risk to City
- What if we "use up" City conduit?
- Will it negatively affect the City network?
- Does this stifle competition?
- Are there better technologies coming along?
- Pioneers have to make their own road





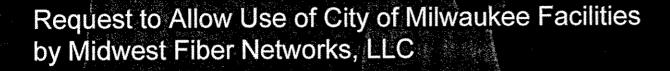
City's interest

- Market driven proposal, not controlled by the City
- · City is not involved in financing nor managing and operating
- Network would be open to use by competitors
- Agreement would be non-exclusive
- City can receive revenue and/or other considerations for use of City facilities
- Address "digital divide" and dovetail with other efforts
- Economic benefits of widespread and mobile broadband availability



Key Issues

- Timing
- Benefits of an Agreement
- City subsidy or potential costs
- Competition or monopoly
- Financial strength of the company
- Viability of the technology





Timing

- Competitive advantage to being among the first wireless cities
- What if we wait?
- Other cities have been awarded (Philadelphia, Anaheim)
- Many other large cities in the process
- Taking longer does not guarantee success
- We are asking for permission to negotiate, there is nothing now in place



Benefits of Agreement

- There are no City costs
- Similar types of agreements already in place (cell antennas)
- RFP costs and time would be significant
- The City is not purchasing anything, so there is no legal requirement for an RFP
- Other cities that have used RFP are asking for specific government services as part of the contract
- An agreement is non-exclusive; anyone can duplicate
- We are doing other activities with other companies



City subsidy or potential costs

- No City cost to build
- No City cost to operate
- · No City cost if something needs to be rebuilt or refreshed
- This is a private project, there are no taxpayer subsidies
- Project is supported by sale of bandwidth and access to businesses and consumers
- Company is a registered CLEC
- Company is asking for permission to use City facilities
- · City facilities are only one component of the project



Competition or monopoly

- Non-exclusive agreement
- Open network
- Others have said they would participate
- Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 encourages competition
- This is facilities-based competition
- Others can use this network or overbuild their own





Financial Strength of Company

- Local company is privately held
- Local company has teamed with international providers and equipment suppliers
- MWFN accountants, bankers and lawyers have signed off on the project in terms of funding
- Opportunity to grow local business and perhaps spawn new ones
- Employ local residents



Viability of Technology

- Wi-Fi is the current state of the art
- Technology is upgradeable, and that is built into plan
- There are likely to be challenges at a large scale
- This is currently a very cost-effective way to provide broadband to the widest audience





Conclusions

- Permission to negotiate
- Waiting doesn't help
- Don't need to issue an RFP
- No City cost, no City risk
- Competition in the marketplace
- Strong partners with local ownership
- Would still need Council approval of any agreement that is negotiated