Project Information (title and 400 char description)

Urbana-Champaign Big Broadband PCC (UC2B Public Computer Centers) and SBA (Sustainable Broadband Adoption)

NB: if not specified these sections are used in both proposals.

UC2B is an intergovernmental consortium of the University of Illinois and the cities of Urbana and Champaign providing fiber-optic big broadband connectivity to the community's anchor institutions, fiber-to-the-home connectivity in underserved neighborhoods, improved access/support to public computer centers, and a sustainable adoption and educational outreach program for vulnerable populations.

Demographics

C-U 9.4% unemployment rate

Congressional Districts

Illinois 15

Budget Summary

Summary Budget	**UC2B Public Computers Centers**	**UC2B Above Ground**
Federal request		3,950,000
Applicant (U of I) match		420,000
Local match		630,000
All costs		5,000,000

Public Computer Center Capacity

Multiple Submissions for Identified Service Areas.

There are two linked submissions from the Urbana-Champaign Big Broadband Consortium. They inform and enable each other and provide an integrated solution for the Identified Service Area.

BTOP Public Computing Center:
Urbana-Champaign Big Broadband - Above Ground PCC (UC2B Public Computing Centers)

BTOP Sustainable Broadband Adoption:
Urbana-Champaign Big Broadband - Above Ground SA (UC2B Sustainable Broadband Adoption)

Executive Summary.

A. Statement of problem/need with regard to improving broadband adoption rates.

In Round 1 UC2B submitted an infrastructure proposal to bring broadband to anchor institutions in, and that serve, underserved areas, and to homes in those underserved areas. The complementary need and solution addressed in this [UC2B Public Computer Center proposal is provide community-wide access to xxxx, / UC2B Sustainable Broadband Adoption proposal is to stimulate broadband demand by helping people in those areas and other vulnerable populations use a reliable and cutting-edge set of big-broadband-based tools and services]. This includes hardware, software, people, and social arrangements. In July, UC2B carried out a door-to-door household survey which found census block groups of <40% broadband takeup, exactly aligned with the lowest income and highest social isolation (joblessness, lower education, lack of access to services, and so on).

B. Overall approach to addressing the need.

1. [SBA] workforce development training in technology, to empower residents with access to resources and jobs:
    a. basic skills in computer use and internet access, enabling participants to access on-line resources, apply for jobs on-line, etc.
    b. job preparation skills (e.g., word processing, spreadsheet skills)
2. [SBA] business development training:
    a. for existing small businesses to update, upgrade, or expand their business through access to high-speed broadband
        i. internet markets
        ii. productivity innovations (inventory tracking, shipping, human resource management, etc.)
    b. small business incubation for socially and economically disadvantaged businesses
        i. internet markets
        ii. technology-based support businesses (e.g., multimedia and website development, training, marketing, website hosting)
        iii. business startup training
3. [PCC] a tiered network of N public computer centers for access, training and business development, with a range of technology both comprehensive and cutting edge, and a uniformly educated and mobilized support staff of 31 core staff (including 17 cybernavigators—local people helping and teaching)
    a. workforce development training sites: Parkland, libraries? Including Douglas branch, IMC?, new public site on north 1st (or vicinity)
    b. ~~public access~~ youth (including family and k-12-oriented) sites: ~~in combination with training sites, plus some "Lighted Schoolhouse"~~in schools, adult ed, park district~~t?~~, public libraries, churches, community centers ~~(can we leverage the barbershop network?)~~

c. public kiosks with special purpose info: health clinics, ~~bus stops?~~, city halls, transportation building, park district sites
d. two ~~one~~ high-tech development and training site with high-end multimedia production facilities
e. public-access sites: with limited number of computers and services, in shelters, half-way homes, other smaller organizations serving vulnerable populations

4. [SBA] home access via wireless overlay
5. [SBA] tech corps – cybernavigators
   a. at least 50 ~~student interns~~participants ~~-~~(high school, community college, university) ~~rolling through a three- course sequence on big broadband, community institutional transformation, and big-broadband-based entrepreneurship, culminating in start-up awards to each year's five best projects~~participating in parkland and university courses, who will be placed in community PCC sites to provide training, consulting, and tech support.
   b.

C. Areas to be served, population of the areas with demographics, estimated number of users of public computer centers.

UC2B will serve Champaign and Urbana, Illinois. This encompasses a population of 113,000, 15.6% African American, 4.5% Latino, and 27% living below the poverty level, according to the 2005-2007 American Community Survey. We estimate the annual number of users of UC2B's network of public computer centers to be 22,000 individuals.

D. Applicant qualifications.

UC2B's public computer center work builds on the last 15 years of community computing activity by strong local organizations including Prairienet (a TIIAP funded community network which is now institutionalized in the UI Community Informatics Initiative), Parkland Community College, Champaign and Urbana public libraries, and the Urbana-Champaign Independent Media Center.~~y~~

~~community informatics scholars/professionals at the University of Illinois (http://www.cii.illinois.edu). As demonstrated by our record of publications/presentations,~~ Tthis has involved:

1. establishing, operating, and/or studying more than 100 public computer centers;

2. IT-enabling and/or studying more than 500 community groups and institutions; and

3. ~~convening and steering 15 plus conferences on the topic of technology and community (Job?Tech, CTCNeT, Ending Poverty/Day of Discovery, Paseo/Community as Intellectual Space,~~a strong and comprehensive Digital Divide curriculum and training program led by Parkland College … ADD MORE~~ and eChicago).~~

The university's community informatics team has worked in Champaign-Urbana, East St. Louis, Oak Park, and Chicago, Illinois; Toledo, Ohio; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Manchester, England; and São Tomé (Africa). At a close-up, in-community level, for 15 plus years we operated the community network Prairienet (http://prairienet.org), the only TOP grant that NTIA awarded to a university's library and information science program and a W. K. Kellogg grantee. At the large-scale dataset level, we created an archive of the physical and digital records of the Technology Opportunities Program (http://hdl.handle.net/2142/5139) and initiated the collective study of the 606 projects, all of which used technology to solve problems in underserved areas/among vulnerable populations. This work has built the largest community informatics program in the country, graduating professionals and Ph.D.-level researchers.

E. Ability to implement the project, achieve its intended results.

City and university managers steering the UC2B intergovernmental consortium have personally collaborated on no less than four generations of successful campus–community computer networking: PLATO (begun 1960), the first public access point to a university's online library catalog (1984), Champaign County Network (ccnet, 1993), Prairienet (1994), and now UC2B. This expertise is on top of the campus community informatics expertise described above. Important off-campus initiatives include the Champaign-Urbana Community Wireless Network (CUWiN), begun in 2000, funded by the National Science Foundation and the Open Society Initiative, and the Urbana Champaign Independent Media Center (2001), an anchor of global Indymedia and one of the 46 public computer centers in UC2B.

SOMETHING ABOUT PARKLAND'S DIGITAL DIVIDE WORK

The University of Illinois unit co-leading the UC2B public computer center proposal is the Graduate School of Library and Information Science (GSLIS), which has long ranked number one in the *U.S. News and World Report* rankings. Research, teaching, and service projects have received major funding from such sources as the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Library of Congress, Institute of Museum and Library Services, and the National Science Foundation.

The hallmark of UC2B is its sustainability, especially with regard to job creation and big broadband adoption. Of the 81 jobs created, the bulk of the payroll is in 31 positions which will be supported by UC2B for years 4 and 5 of the project. As for big broadband adoption, the three-pronged transformational strategy is aimed at a cultural shift whereby social and work lives in underserved areas/vulnerable populations are converted from offline to a seamless combination of off- and online, much like the area's higher-income population who already use little broadband, and clamor for big.

F. Jobs to be saved or created: ???.

G. Overall cost of project:

UC2B Above Ground: XXXX. (This includes Public Computer Centers and Sustainable Broadband Adoption.) $XXX from BTOP, $XXXX cash match.

UC2B Public Computer Centers: $XXX. $XXX from BTOP, $XXX cash match.

Project Purpose

A. Problem significance: overcoming broadband inequality in a public university technopole.

The significant problem we are addressing is persistent, deepening digital inequality in a particular type of North American community that is found in all 50 states around our public institutions of higher education. There are 1,700 such communities, where (as in Champaign-Urbana) some people are using, and even creating, the world's most powerful hardware and software. Others are using a mouse for the first time. The University of Illinois has been a world center for creative innovation in computing, from PLATO (1960), the first public computer system, to Blue Waters (2011), which will be the most powerful supercomputer in the world when it comes online for open scientific research.

But off campus, many residents of C-U (and other similar higher-education-hub communities) are facing a computer screen, keyboard, and mouse for the first time, because all applications for the jobs, housing, and social services they need have migrated online. C-U has the same social dislocations and proportion of marginalized people as any other city in this period of economic crisis. Getting online is mandatory to apply for jobs (at Google or McDonalds), education, housing, and social services. While some in C-U are integrated into the big-broadband-connected world (through televisits with family in China or ongoing collaborations with German researchers, for example), as a community, we are far behind high-speed-internet societies in Asia and Europe.

B. Effective solution: building a unified network of existing/planned public computer centers in high need areas, bringing them to a technology standard including big broadband, and providing local IT support.

The most advanced public computer center in town, with 72 applications available on each machine, users empowered to download more, and constant education and reinforcement in new uses of big broadband, is a lab exclusively for U of I computer science majors. Meanwhile at community computer centers, tight budgets and short staffs often limit instruction and support to browsing and word processing, without even the games that teach newbies mouse skills or keyboarding. UC2B Public Computer Centers's solution has three parts:

1. organizing N existing or planned public computer centers (all serving underserved areas and vulnerable populations) into a unified network for sharing best practices and collaborating;

2. bringing their technology to a standard, including big broadband; and

3. providing IT support to the N centers

This dovetails with the UC2B Sustainable Broadband Adoption proposal, which aims at:

4. workforce development & training

5. small business development and training – using the center with advanced computing capacities to help local residents and institutions create big broadband content via digitizing community materials; music, video, and other cultural production; teleconferencing near and far; and recruiting 50 people a year (university, community college, high school students, and community members) to a year-long study-action program culminating in a UC2B Big Broadband Entrepreneurship competition for $50,000 in startup funds (5 awards of $10K each) for locally rooted big-broadband-based businesses or social entrepreneurships.

6. home and community access through wireless overlay

Taken together, these activities will move local residents and institutions to big-broadband-based living and working and result in higher levels of big broadband access and use.

C. Replicable solution: The UC2B solution relies on a strategy available to the 1700 communities nationwide which have public institutions of higher education. That solution is to link on-campus resources and technology approaches with local community technology leaders in order to level the local broadband playing field. Part of making this solution replicable is embedded in the UC2B proposal, namely, sharing our successes and educating other cities and towns as we go. We have a history of this kind of sustainability (community engagement and participatory research)…

D. Advancing job creation along with four of five BTOP statutory purposes.

The UC2B Public Computer Center and Sustainable Broadband Adoption proposals create or save 81 jobs and advance 4 of the 5 statutory purposes of BTOP:

1. Increasing broadband takeup in underserved areas (currently evidencing <40% broadband takeup).

2. Increasing broadband awareness and access and providing broadband training, equipment, and support to anchor institutions and vulnerable populations. Some public computer centers are located in underserved areas (which are the lowest-income neighborhoods in Champaign-Urbana); others serve vulnerable populations. The 17 cybernavigators will work in these N centers and with community anchor institutions in 12 sectors: education, libraries, women, employment, homeless, disabled, health, public safety, churches, community centers, media/culture, and seniors.

3. Expanding broadband for public safety agencies: One center is the Youth Detention Center serving 500 youth per year. Another serves ex-offenders at a homeless shelter.

4. Stimulating broadband demand and adoption: As local residents and institutions are supported in big broadband innovation based on cultural production, digitization of their own materials, and entrepreneurship, their lives will move online. Sustained big broadband demand will result.

E. Reinforcing other BTOP program objectives (Infrastructure and Sustainability).

The N public computer centers, the 81 UC2B workers, and the locally oriented digitization, cultural production, and entrepreneurship will mobilize vulnerable populations, anchor and grassroots organizations, and residents of underserved areas to new ways of living and working with big broadband. This will generate demand for the infrastructure and provide the basis for the sustainability mentioned above.

Recovery Act and Other Governmental Collaboration.

The UC2B infrastructure proposal increases the big broadband connectivity of three partners in the Illinois Rural Health Network, which has received a $21 million grant from the Federal Communications Commission to improve the connectivity to rural medical facilities. Carle and Provena Hospitals in Urbana are both in the UC2B Last Mile proposed funded service area and both are teaching hospitals for University of Illinois medical students. Both hospitals and the University support rural health programs, and with UC2B fiber they will have low-cost, high-bandwidth connectivity to the emerging state network that the FCC grant is funding. The UC2B fiber will be an enabler for their telemedicine programs as well.

On the state level, Public Act 096-0038, which was signed into law on July 13, provides $50 million in state funds for grants for broadband deployment projects in the state of Illinois. The combined UC2B projects have secured $3.5 million from this program, subject to NTIA approval of the UC2B BTOP grant applications. The commitment email from the State of Illinois is attached to the UC2B BTOP applications and the $3.5 million is shown in the summary of matching funds.

On a local level, the discussions leading up to the creation of the UC2B Consortium by the University and the cities of Urbana and Champaign have increased the awareness of the need for fiber conduits in the public works departments of both cities. While there is a new state law that mandates the placement of conduits for fiber optic networks on new state road projects, the local pubic works directors are now factoring conduit into their future road building and repairing plans. We believe these are the sort of efficiencies that the Recovery Act anticipates and encourages.

Three examples explain the diverse local government commitment to UC2B.

1. The Champaign-Urbana Mass Transit District operates an award-winning bus system. They want access to fiber connections in order to deliver wifi access and bus arrival times to off-campus bus shelters just as they already do at on-campus bus stops.

2. The Urbana-Champaign Sanitary District operates two main waste treatment plants and seven pumping stations. They want big broadband to synchronize the pumping stations better with the treatment plants. This application gives an entirely new meaning to the term "critical institution."

3. METCAD handles the county's 911 calls and dispatches first responders. It becomes a public safety concern whenever their interagency and first responders radio system fails. They want UC2B's fiber to provide a backup system for their lifesaving radio towers.

The letters in the supplemental information indicate all the solutions that our 135 critical partners (anchor institutions, public computer centers, and other partners) are ready to implement with big broadband.

Enhanced Services for Health Care Delivery, Education, and Children.

UC2B seeks to improve the quality of life of the community it will serve, in terms of health care, education, and the well-being of its children. It will partner with experienced institutions in each of these areas to do so.

Health Care: BEN MUELLER WILL ADD TEXT HERE----One of our most important activities will be to fill the need for reliable health information by building a web portal that will expand via a FAQ process from public meetings and a UC2B listserv. UC2B will install/support/teach at workstations in CU public health clinics and bring big broadband to numerous health-related anchor institutions.

K-12 Education: ANN BISHOP AND IMANI BAZELL WILL ADD TEXT HERE----Along with bringing big broadband to education-related anchor institutions, UC2B will install/support/teach at workstations in other community-based organizations serving the educational needs of vulnerable K-12 students and their families. The sites have been selected for their proximity to and/or strong commitment to extending educational support with digital resources to vulnerable residents.

•Access: A system of public computing centers in those locations where families already go, with several additional sites needed, that includes public schools along with libraries, neighborhood community centers, and other educational centers.

•Basic Concept: Public computing centers with resources and services that emphasize K-12 educational support but are also integrated with other tools, services, and activities that would draw families in, maximize use, and foster individual, family, economic and community development more generally.

•Content: A web portal customized for local families that would include K-12 educational resources. Also needed is ready access to information and referral directories to identify other locally available resources to support low-income families (directory of

social services, health and parenting info and services, food banks, non-profit retail outlets, workforce development and job support, public computing services, etc.). Core content will be available in English and Spanish, at minimum.

Staffing at the K-12 sites will be provided by graduates of Parkland's education and training courses. ~~in the local adult education center. The cybernavigators and summer interns will be a teaching corps for all the community. They will make it the "in thing" to be computer literate and enjoy social networking and content moved across big broadband.~~ By working with ~~the community~~ Parkland College and drawing on various standards for computer literacy, we ~~hope to have a~~ will create a community-sanctioned set of standards ranging from beginner to expert so that our network of labs will be able to credential itself. This process will in turn impact all local educational institutions and processes.

Children: SHARON/LISA WILL ADD TEXT HERE TO INCLUDE DMBGC-----
UC2B's work with children will focus on their extensive use of three library centers and take into account families as well as children. For example, Champaign's Main Library has a special area for computer use by children. Adults can sit near them but not use the computers. Patrons have clamored for and UC2B will provide laptop computers that parents can check out and therefore be online while sitting near and monitoring their children. At Douglass Branch Library in the core underserved area, a lower-income, mainly African American community, UC2B will double the number of workstations from 10 to 20, and add 5 laptops for that branch as well. The area's Head Start classrooms for children 3 to 5 years old each have one or two older computers; UC2B will upgrade most with one new workstation, big broadband, and appropriate software.

The University of Illinois is a national center for the experimental developmental of the One Laptop Per Child XO program. It houses the lead national team writing the software Squeak. UC2B will involve the Squeak developers in special outreach to children in all 46 public computer centers. This will include special child-oriented programs in the women's shelters, general homeless shelters, and the library branches. A pilot program carried out in Douglass Library drew a packed house. This will be a dynamic aspect of outreach/service to children.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Involvement.

UC2B's small and disadvantaged business involvement takes three forms.

1. DO WE KEEP THIS?? An agreement in principle to contract with a socially/economically disadvantaged small business for a monthly service to clean/sanitize the machines at all 46 public computer centers. This is particularly important in the era of H1N1 flu. UC2B is proud to have found a business to take this on.

2. PARKLAND -- Introductory training on technology, via Parkland's Digitial Divide Program

3. Within the UC2B Sustainable Broadband Adoption proposal we will be emphasizing big broadband entrepreneurship opportunities that advance underrepresented groups in Champaign-Urbana. SHARON/LISA WILL ADD HERE

[PCC ONLY] Public Computer Centers Availability.

The UC2B network of public computer centers across the underserved areas of the two cities will offer near-open availability of big-broadband-connected hardware and software. This is because it is a network that includes general access centers and advanced training facilities, as well as more limited access centers serving a specific vulnerable population. None of the public computer centers charge specifically for use of computers or broadband.

General comprehensive access: We will have direct participation from all three public library locations: the Champaign Public Library, Champaign's Douglass Branch Library, and the Urbana Free Library. In addition there are two major community centers that are generally open to all members of the community: Boys and Girls Clubs and the Independent Media Center.

Limited public access: Some public computing opportunities are limited access to specific groups. This access is suited to the vulnerable populations they serve. The Developmental Services Center serves only disabled people of all types. The two women's centers are safe houses for women in distress and their children. Head Start is limited to enrolled children. The Youth Detention Center public computers are only for residents, the same for senior housing. Many of the sites also allow use by visiting family members. The homeless facilities are open to the public, but are primarily used by residents of these respective facilities.

A third dimension of availability is home computer/big broadband access that complements the social spaces of public computer centers. In the UC2B proposal development process, local forces were able to open a long-desired channel for recycling computers out of the university into the homes of low-income and other vulnerable populations. Local public computer centers already recycle computers with great success and this will boost this activity, very important for securing big broadband adoption.

INCLUDE SOMETHING HERE ABOUT THE WIRELESS OVERLAY

[PCC ONLY] Restrictions on Public Computer Center Use.

The main use restrictions of the UC2B public computing network will be specific to the rules of each host institution. Within the UC2B network all labs require the usual deportment in public spaces, but in every case privacy and freedom of use is also an important standard. In every case the viewing of pornography is discouraged, but no lab

practices active surveillance unless someone in the area complains or there is danger that adult content will be exposed to children.

[PCC ONLY] Public Computer Centers Accessibility.

UC2B's open, accessible network philosophy includes accessibility for people with disabilities. We will work to make the full scope of information technology engagement available to all of our residents. Our team has expertise with every aspect of accessibility, from building computer technology center facilities that can be used by people with wheelchairs to providing helpdesk, software, and training services to enable people with vision, hearing, or motor impairments to use computers effectively. The university was one of the first wheelchair-accessible campuses in the nation decades ago, and today is a national leader in accessible web and software technology. That commitment extends to UC2B.

One of the N public computing centers is the Developmental Services Center. Its mission is to “enhance the lives of individuals with disabilities by providing services and supports which enable them to live, work, learn, and participate in their communities.” It was created in 1972 by the merger of four community organizations devoted to serving individuals with developmental disabilities and serves 1,400 individuals each year in Champaign and Ford counties. Its public computer center is just part of its larger program, and it has special equipment—hardware and software—for their clientele. They specialize in the area of accessibility and will be able to advise all of the other centers regarding this special needs population.

Most of the public computer centers have been involved at some stage in receiving public funding and have been required to meet standards for handicapped accessibility. In general we will have no center in the network that is not accessible to the disabled.

All of the senior centers have accessible facilities, as do the centers for homeless and women in distress. Every library and other public buildings are accessible for everyone as well.

While the buildings are accessible, over time we will have to make sure that other aspects of the public computing spaces can be fully useable as well. For people in wheelchairs we will have to make sure that they can easily move chairs so they can get access, and that the tables or desks do not prevent them from getting as close as they need to for computing. If there are residents and users of the labs who have other special needs we will have to work with their specific PCC in order to work out a reasonable solution.

[PCC ONLY] Public Computer Centers Outreach.

UC2B's outreach strategy is based on its critical social institution partners. Their constituencies have a strong demand for the use of broadband; while they have some, they don't have enough. UC2B is answering this demand.

1. Outreach has already started. Negotiations with institutions, three public forums attended by 50+ people each (representing more than 100 organizations), open city council subcommittee meetings, media coverage, and a door-to-door survey have alerted many to the coming big broadband opportunity.

2. Hiring local people is outreach. This outreach will be through family, friendship, and institutional networks. UC2B Above Ground will pull these social networks into its centers. This will legitimate the new staff of UC2B and increase their standing in the community. It will enlist family and friends into an informal network of community support for UC2B.

3. UC2B will use TV, radio, and print aimed at the entire community and audiences such as Latinos, African Americans, students, and so on. UC2B will document best practices and examples of success in these outlets by press releases, interviews, photos, articles, and audio/video.

4. UC2B outreach will feature what people produce in the centers. Outreach will include moving local cultural awareness from traditional formats to digital formats that take advantage of big broadband connectivity and promoting/celebrating the digital artifacts of cultural production.

5. UC2B will encourage people to download other people's content and even more importantly to upload their own content. UC2B training and support is not only intended to promote the usual sanctioned standards for computer literacy, but also literacy with which people can create digital artifacts of culture and consciousness that reflect the history, condition, and future of the community, what it thinks of itself and society, and what it is going to do about making the future a fulfillment of their dreams. We will be encouraging people to dream in cyberspace and make their dreams become reality.

6. UC2B will convene an annual community conference. This will include a report by the UC2B policy committee, a review of service with all providers present, the sharing of experiences among public computer centers, a computer fair and competition, a keynote address, sessions of papers, panels, and posters from scholars and students, and tours of public computer centers and university computer facilities—altogether a celebration of digital culture and big broadband.

7. Staff will attend every community organization meeting possible, pitching big broadband to local leaders from the PTA to the health coalition to the NAACP with brochures and comments about the utility of public computer centers and big broadband connections for their organization and its activities. This reflects UC2B's model of community as having a network of leaders: they know each other, and they need to know about UC2B. Big Broadband Sunday will be key here.

[PCC ONLY] Public Computer Centers Peripherals and Equipment. List the peripherals and equipment to be provided at your Center. Optional. 1500 chars.

164 desktops will be distributed across the network of 46 public computer centers. These will be dual-boot (Mac and Windows) iMac 20" machines with locks and repair warranties. With extra memory to remain functional longer than usual configurations, unit cost, $1500.

54 laptops will be distributed to 29 staff and three libraries which have specific needs for mobile use by patrons. Staff will move around the two cities and need laptops for productivity and for demonstrating big broadband usefulness to others. With repair warranties. Unit cost, $1300.

One laptop will be used to regularly reimage the desktops and laptops. Pushing a new image across the big broadband network, which technically possible since it will be like one big LAN may not always be desirable. In some cases reimaging can be part of the regular visits to each center, which will be moment for sharing news, solving problems and building social capital. Unit cost, $3400, with free OS X server upgrades for three years, and will be loaded.

Three desktops will provide the foundation for music/media and digitization work in the Mad Lab. Specially configured dual-boot Mac Pros, unit cost, $6165.

One server will provide listserv and web services from the Mad Lab. Rack- mounted Xserve running OS X server with RAID, multiple disks, unit cost, $7500.

Additional items include group printers, a copier, music/media devices, scanners, cameras, stands and racks, analog players, cables, and other networking equipment.

[PCC ONLY] Public Computer Centers Workstation Software. List the software to be provided at your center. Optional. 1500 chars.

The 164 desktops distributed across the network of 46 public computer centers will be dual boot (Windows and Mac OS), installed with Microsoft Office, antivirus, and a range of free applications. Emphasis here will be on educational and social games, Squeak and other programming tools, sound and video, creating/working with images, and basic but versatile video/audioconferencing. The 54 laptops distributed to 29 staff and three libraries will have the same and will be work tools and demonstration tools.

Three desktops for specialized work in the music/media space and the digitization space of the Mad Lab will be specially built with professional quality software such as Final

Cut Suite, Logic Studio, Aperture, and others as well as a range of open source tools common to digitization projects such as Google Books, the Open Access Initiative, and Project Gutenberg.

The strong local Linux community is also interested in collaborating with UC2B to introduce people in the centers to Linux as a third operating system.

[PCC ONLY] Public Computer Centers Training and Education Programs. List the training and education programs to be provided at your center. Optional. 6000 chars.

UC2B's training and education programs are based on its understanding of literacy of all types: computer literacy, information literacy, and literacy per se (reading and writing).

The collective experience in community informatics at the University of Illinois includes at least six different sets of curriculum materials. This provides a rich set of resources on which UC2B will build. We will also use the general standards adopted in Europe, the European Computer Driving License (http://www.ecdl.org/publisher/index.jsp). We will also use the five curricula recommended by the Community Technology Centers' Network: (http://ctcnet.org/what/resources/msup/adaptedcurricula.htm).

For local buy-in and local content, a team of UC2B staff and staff from the existing public computer centers will assemble a basic curriculum for computer literacy.

Another basic feature of UC2B will be to build a web portal to include all of the sectors of our community that we are serving, so that everyone enters the same virtual community. As a network of labs we are embracing everyone in the community. We will start with where people are, and then we will work to bring everyone together. Graduate students will build comprehensive resource lists and aggregate an FAQ.

Our basic plan is to hire a group of 17 part-time cybernavigators to work across the entire UC2B network. The job will require experience in one of the sectors UC2B will serve as well as several years experience, a degree, or coursework in computer science and or a helping profession. The interview will include taking a test to demonstrate proficiency in information technology. There are active computer science programs in area high schools and at Parkland Community College (http://your.parkland.edu/academics/departments/csit) to draw from. The priority is to hire from the target areas for the UC2B Below Ground. UC2B aims to create jobs for people who come from the areas of greatest focus in both the ARRA legislation and the BTOP NOFA.

Teams of cybernavigators will specialize in sectors of our community. For example, cybernavigators will service 10 senior centers and become experts in computer education for seniors. This involves the team as individuals spending one morning a week in each

of the senior centers. As we will be using video conferencing in each place we anticipate a reservation schedule for half-hour sessions by which the seniors can have a video chat with family members. We expect this to be a popular application, so we will organize the early adopters to assist other seniors who might find it more convenient to videoconference at night or on weekends. There will also be an emphasis on sending holiday cards, uploading and downloading pictures, storing files on an external storage device, and even playing virtual bingo or other games they choose, by networking all of the senior centers in a citywide tournament!

For instance, we will work with the women's shelters to recruit someone who knows their mission and clientele and brings a special sensitivity to their needs—the need to recover, to get reoriented, to get back on one's feet with a job and a home, to keep one's children optimistic and engaged for the future, and to have some fun to stabilize and give love to the children.

Some basic lessons we have learned from previous work:

1. It is best to teach basic computing skills in relation to content and not as isolated technical skills.

2. Games are very popular and can be very educational. In our ABC classes (Adult Basic Computing) we have often taught the use of the mouse by helping people learn how to play solitaire on the computer. Other people are keenly interested in playing and developing games.

3. People often learn best in groups of friends, in a safe space.

4. Learning is reinforced when people teach other people something they have recently learned.

5. Memorization is the basis for creativity. Examples range from the artist Michelangelo and his countless anatomical drawings to saxophonist John Coltrane, who memorized and practiced every musical scale of both Western and Eastern cultures.

[PCC ONLY] Public Computer Centers Technology Strategy.

The overarching technology strategy for UC2B Above Ground is to be comprehensive, holistic, and deeply engaged with vulnerable residents and the organzations serving them, with an emphasis on building local capacity and integrating existing assets. ~~(45 centers), specialized (the Mad Lab), sociotechnical (using the human power promoting and supporting people using big broadband), and creative.~~ This means that underserved areas and vulnerable populations will have:

1. technology that is stable and supported in their immediate environment;

2. the best specific tools and practices for the appropriate use of technology to support local economic and workforce development, health, education, and public safety for music/media, access (teleconferencing), and digitization available at a geographically and culturally central location;

3. information, education, tech support, and user support from a corps of trained and computer-savvy people who are rooted in the local culture of the 46 centers and the 12 sectors they represent (education, libraries, women, employment, homeless, disabled, health, public safety, churches, community centers, media/culture and seniors); and

4. ground in the past, present and future creativity of big broadband adopters, especially people in underserved areas and vulnerable populations themselves. This is expressed in the brand name, "You see to be."

One example of this fourth aspect is that in the process of preparing the UC2B grant proposals, university staff took a fresh look at the historic problem of not being able to donate university equipment to nonprofit or in-need users. This persistent problem was addressed in a flurry of correspondence between local tech workers and state government officials; we now have a legal way to share these machines. It is a taste of what will be possible in the environment of the drive for broadband that the BTOP/BIP funding has energized.

More specifically on the equipment, peripherals and software tools themselves, UC2B Above Ground will rely on the following guidelines:

1. Our strategy with equipment and peripherals includes enabling a comprehensive range of text and multimedia uses and operating systems, stable over more than several years. A computer starts to become obsolete once it is shipped from the manufacturer; this strategy is to combat that by investing in more computing power than typical packages offer.

2. Maintenance will rely on face-to-face reimaging as needed, supplemented by extended warranties and collaboration with local staff at the public computer centers. Anything else is not possible given the multiple LANs the centers run on, and face to face facilitates sharing news and ideas, solving problems, and building community.

3. File storage for individuals will be minimized because of the confusion and cost it can generate, but external hard drives of all sizes will be encouraged and flash drives provided at cost. This will save a great deal of time and money, not only by saving filespace but also by minimizing authentication requirements and file archiving tasks.

4. Printing will be limited and, again, flashdrives will be plentiful. Printing has to be guided by local policies at each public computing center, but at the Mad Lab printing will be only within numerical limits and only by physically handing a flash drive to a member of the support staff. In many instances, flash drives are actually an alternative to printing, and an opportunity for storage space but also big broadband outreach when branded with the UC2B logo.

5. UC2B community webspace traffic will be managed by combining UC2B and Mad Lab resources with widely accepted commercial resources. For instance, the UC2B Mad Lab web server will serve the community listservs, podcasts, audio quicktime streams, blogs, static pages, and images, while people who wish to post video will be directed to Google Video, Youtube, and other such services, especially linked with UC2B "channels" at these sites.

These technology strategies and policies, and the updates that will be needed, will be part of UC2B Above Ground staff training and evaluation. They will also be inserted into the curriculum and support offered to underserved areas and vulnerable populations through the entire network of public computer centers.

Organizational Readiness.

The lead agency for the Urbana-Champaign Big Broadband (UC2B) Consortium will be the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The community informatics program at the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science provides the academic framework for the UC2B Above Ground (PCC and SBA) work. These faculty founded Prairienet in 1994, built up and documented the Murchison Community Technology Center in Toledo over 1997-2007, and carried out other work detailed elsewhere in this application. This experience is supplemented by a strong local tradition of autonomous community technology/media initiatives. Champaign-Urbana Community Wireless Network is a world-renowned coalition of wireless developers and volunteers providing low-cost, do-it-yourself, community-controlled alternatives to contemporary broadband models. The Urbana Champaign Independent Media Center, one of the 46 public computer centers, operates a community radio station, performance space, media production and training facility, art gallery, and artist spaces.

Readiness comes from the UC2B application being part of ongoing local activities. A weekly digital divide discussion series was held in fall 2008 and will continue in fall 2009. All speakers are part of the extended professional network responsible for UC2B's application. This on-campus activity was united with a formal governmental process in the Broadband Access Committee, part of the two cities' Telecommunications Commission. The public coalition formed out of this process is the Champaign Urbana Open Access Coalition (cuopenaccess.org). This website was launched and is maintained by a GSLIS graduate student. Our community has highly skilled folks already working on this important historical transformation; they have joined forces to make UC2B hit the ground running.

For the construction phase of UC2B and for at least the first 5 years of operation, networking staff from the university will operate the backbone network and the WDM-PON equipment that will deliver services to end users. The campus network covers more than 1468 acres, connecting 300 plus buildings with mostly 1 Gbps links to a 10 Gbps backbone. The campus network utilizes more than 145 routers and another 1,200 layer 2

switches and provides wired and wireless service to 60,000 plus students, faculty, and staff utilizing more that 70,000 network devices.

The UC2B Infrastructure proposal, which is comprised of two layer 2 devices, four layer 3 devices, and eventually some 2,700 Optical Network Terminals, would be installed, configured, and maintained by the University WAN Networking team. The WAN team would also coordinate with potential providers to provision services across the UC2B infrastructure to corresponding subscribers. Customer care would be provided by the Community Help Desk, which is defined in the UC2B Sustainable Adoption proposal, or by any given ISP providing service to their customers.

Key Partners.

Our list of partners is attached as supplemental material along with 80 letters. 135 critical social institutions are involved in UC2B to date.

The Urbana-Champaign Big Broadband (UC2B) Consortium is itself a collaboration of three public entities (the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the City of Urbana and the City of Champaign) that have approved the attached Intergovernmental Agreement to form the Consortium. That intergovernmental agreement allows for additional entities to join in the future, and we expect Champaign County and the Village of Savoy to do so. The Consortium will manage the ongoing operations of the UC2B network with one of the three founding organizations always functioning as the lead agency. For the purposes of the BTOP grants, the lead agency is the University. For the UC2B infrastructure proposal, we desire as many private and public partners as possible. Metcalfe's law states that the value of a telecommunications network is proportional to the square of the number of connected users of the system. We believe that is correct, and UC2B will always have low barriers for those who wish to connect. There are far too many partners to fit in the one-half page allotted for this answer. Many of the organizations that have already agreed to work with the UC2B team are represented in the attached letters of support, including women's programs, senior centers, healthcare facilities, arts and education sites.

UC2B has connected with so far with 30-plus public computer centers and more continue to surface.

Partnering with Disadvantaged Businesses.

UC2B's small and disadvantaged business involvement takes three forms.

1. An agreement in principle to contract with a socially and economically disadvantaged small business for a monthly service to clean and sanitize the machines at all 46 public computer centers. This is particularly important in the era of novel flu and UC2B is proud to have found a business to take this on.

2. Relating particularly to infrastructure, aided by UC2B's entrepreneurship-building aspects, UC2B and interested individuals from the local disadvantaged population have mapped out a two-step business development plan. This is necessary because small business concerns as defined by section 8a of the SMA 15 USC paragraph 637 are not evident in our area. Step one includes union electrician training for members of underrepresented and disadvantaged populations. (See letter from Champaign Telephone Company for their commitment to conducting this training program.) Step two is to carry out business formation and planning among those trained individuals. This is part of our plans for the sequence of classes in big broadband entrepreneurship and for big broadband business incubation at the Mad Lab. The result will be a newly operational big broadband-based small business as defined by section 8a of the SMA 15 USC paragraph 637.

3. Within the UC2B Sustainable Broadband Adoption proposal, we will be emphasizing big broadband entrepreneurship opportunities that advance underrepresented groups in Champaign–Urbana.

Project Timeline and Challenges.

A charted timeline is included in the supplemental documents uploaded with this application. The text below elaborates on that chart.

The basic strategy for startup is to hire core staff in January, open the Mad Lab in May, and use the Mad Lab as operations center for a summer rollout of technology to the other 45 labs in summer.

To avoid the time and procedures required for permanent university hires, senior staff will be hired in visiting positions. The core staff will be trained in January. Cybernavigators will be additionally trained with and by senior staff and staff from the 45 centers.

The first quarter, January-March 2010, is startup.

Hiring. A committee of five people will be established to oversee hiring of the 31 non-summer employees.

Training. After hiring, the 31 non-summer-intern staff will be trained together and will tour all 45 facilities and several university computer labs and the university library. Cybernavigators will follow that training with a second training period of researching and creating guidebooks to the sectors across C-U that they will serve. Training of and with the 45 centers will follow, so that the centers and the UC2B staff all teach and learn from each other and can begin the process of standardization of curriculum with any necessary differentiation. Training will then happen annually so that all new staff are brought up to speed.

Broadband courses/internships/entrepreneurship. Begin the three course sequence with Broadband Spring / Intro 101, offered in spring 2010 (January-May). This course will recruit 50 students from the University of Illinois, Parkland College, and area high schools. A basic survey, it will cover topics for the beginner and the advanced, a full review of broadband, what it is, what it enables, its history and its social implications.

Facilities: Opening Mad Lab, installing equipment across 45 centers. The Mad Lab will be installed and operational first as the staging ground for all other work. The 45 centers will only be installed (i.e., equipped with adequate technology to bring it up to UC2B standard) after all the various staff have trained together and gotten to know each other. Then estimating on average two centers a week, equipment and other items needed to standardize will be installed at the 45 centers. This will also involve the necessary renovation to expand the space of the Douglass Branch Library computer center.

Then in second quarter, April-June 2010, core activities begin and continue. Annual events punctuate each year. Revenue from UC2B big broadband customers begins in year two, so that the Above Ground project and its staff can continue past the BTOP funding.

After team building and review/revision of plans and division of labor, Summer 2010 is when full operations get underway.

As explained above, UC2B has a business model that will begin to provide a revenue stream as of the second year of the grant sufficient to maintain the project staff after the three years of NTIA funding has been exhausted.

During the second through 12th quarters, activities will fall roughly into three categories:

1. The three course sequence. The first course Big Broadband 101 will be a comprehensive survey of basic issues concerning the background and plans for UC2B. These lectures will be video taped and broadcast for the public. During the summer (internships) the second stage will focus on institutional transformation, including the installation of new workstations in the network of 46 public computer centers. And the final third stage will involve the creative task of proposal development in competition for Big Broadband social entrepreneurship awards.

2. Support for the public computing network, technical support to centers, sectors and UC2B households, and training/education. UC2B staff will provide both technical service and teachers to support the program of the public computer center. The teachers will visit each center on a weekly basis and the technical team will visit monthly or as needed/

3. Cultural production of digital artifacts in the main CTC. We will be focusing on the cultural products that have an organic acceptance in the cultures of the communities we are serving. The making of music and video documentation will be emphasized.

The following activities will take place on an annual basis:

1. UC2B annual conference. This will sum up and take stock of how UC2B is developing. All aspects of the project will be featured and all stakeholders will be asked to participate in discussions and decisionmaking.

2. UC2B handbook. All aspects of the project, including "How to" instructions for UC2B participants regarding use of the public computer centers as well as setting up and using big broadband at home.

3. Broadband summer internships (see above).

There are challenges:

An immediate challenge will be to get systematic data for monitoring results and creating quarterly reports. This is a critical challenge for every organizations serving underserved areas/vulnerable populations.

Another challenge is how we will service the computers in our network. This is a technical issue and also a social question, combining both technical and educational aspects of our staff. What is remarkable is that the technology is likely to allow the entire city to be one large LAN, making remote imaging and support possible.

As the economy struggles to get going, low income populations are going to cut back on expenditures. Even with UC2B's low cost and fast speed, we will have to be creative and planful to maintain a steady rate of broadband adoption.

Safety and security of equipment will be a risk in such a diverse network of centers. We will lock down every workstation and share solutions between centers before problems arise.

Budget Narrative.

UC2B Above Ground comprises both Public Computer Center (PCC) work and Sustainable Broadband Adoption (SBA) work. The explanations below of each line in form 424A section 6 reflect the synergy between these two aspects.

Several aspects of the budget are important to note as necessary and appropriate.

1. Three-quarters of the $5 million budget is dedicated to jobs and economic development. What this means is that $3.77 million is paying salaries and benefits, and investing directly in local business. What is more, these dollars are particularly aimed at local people, not university faculty/students, not out-of-towners:

41% of $5 million will pay local hires
19% university hires

9% out-of-town hires
6% local contractors and entrepreneurs

75% for jobs and economic development

2. What is more, these jobs, contracts, and entrepreneurships are at all levels of skill and qualifications. So the saving/creating jobs goals of the broadband stimulus are met in this proposal.

3. The high-tech, but even more importantly high-touch, aspects of generating new users and new uses of big broadband are also met here. When the technology conditions are right, as they will be with UC2B, people recruit people to broadband.

4. Smaller in dollars but just as significant, the indirect or overhead charges on the $5 million project are $600,000, or 11%. Again, this is not a moment where the university is dollaring up in the name of the town. This was achieved by moving activities off campus into the underserved area and out of the university into local institutions.

To provide detail on the budget lines:

Personnel, line 6a, includes only the staff to be hired by the university. Individuals without bachelor's degrees who are not working on bachelor's degrees cannot be employed by the university for more than 900 hours a year. Such individuals will be hired by a subcontractor (see Contractual below) but will report according to the organizational chart without regard to the hiring organization.

The Director will be a University of Illinois faculty member working .5 FTE on UC2B during the 10-month academic year and full time during the 2-month summer. Salary is split equally between PCC and SBA.

- The Partnerships Director salary is split equally between PCC and SBA.
- The IT Director salary is 100% PCC.
- The Education Director salary is 100% SBA.
- The Digital/Cultural Production Director salary is 100% SBA.
- The Administrative Assistant salary is split equally between PCC and SBA.
- Two Lab Assistant salaries are 100% SBA.
- Two .5 FTE Graduate Student Assistant salaries are split equally between PCC and SBA.
- Three .5 FTE Undergraduate Hourly Worker salaries are 100% PCC.

- 50 Summer Interns are 100% SBA.

Fringe benefits, line 6b, are paid to these individuals at current university rates.

Travel, line 6c, is for trips by directors to conferences to share information and learn, split between PCC and SBA.

Supplies, line 6e, is for expensed furniture and computer equipment, program supplies, and office supplies, split between PCC and SBA.

Contractual, line 6f, is for renovation of the Mad Lab and the Douglass Branch Library computer center (split between PCC and SBA); cleaning of workstations in the 46 centers (100% PCC); competitive entrepreneurship grants (100% SBA); and non-degreed staff. Non-degreed staff includes the 17 cybernavigator salaries (100% SBA) and 1 Outreach Worker salary (split equally between PCC and SBA).

Other, line 6h, is for occupancy of the Mad Lab (100% SBA), printing (split between PCC and SBA), tuition remission for the two graduate students (split between PCC and SBA), and consultants from other successful projects who will be brought in to share and learn (100% PCC).

Indirect charges, line 6j, are calculated from rates that have been negotiated with the Office of Naval Research with an expiration date of 6/30/2011.

Budget Reasonableness.

One way to address budget reasonableness is by category of expenditure.

1. Salaries are in keeping with pay scales and human resource policy at a public university. This is true even for those staff who are contractual because the university cannot hire nondegreed individuals for more than 900 hours a year. The lower hourly wages paid are $14 an hour with benefits, $15 without, livable wages for this area.

2. Management: Each managerial staff is working with an appropriate scope of tasks and span of control, managing 50 summer interns; 17 half-time cybernavigators; or 2 or 3 lab workers/undergraduates. Seventeen cybernavigators will cover 45 centers (not the Mad Lab) for a minimum of 5 hours a week at each center, plus travel time, preparation, and administrative work. Forty-six public computer centers is an extensive network, but the amount of tech support staff (2.5 FTE, that is, three undergraduates and an IT director) is within typical range, especially considering that they are working alongside other tech support structures already at the centers.

2. All equipment is costed and will be negotiated and purchased at very favorable educational pricing available to a large institution of higher education. The amount of

equipment is designed to provide (1) big broadband connections that people will value because the access tools are exactly as needed for comprehensive and cutting-edge uses; and (2) staff productivity tools, particularly as most of the staff will be moving around the two cities as part of promoting and supporting big broadband use. Additional recent but recycled machines will be provided gratis and repurposed as home big broadband workstations.

3. Renovation costs are modest in keeping with community usage and other expenses are focused primarily on communications—whether it be travel to learn and share or printing and production to put out information and education about broadband usage.

A second way to address budget reasonableness is to look at the whole project's "bang for the buck." This is very hard to quantify when the project involves doing something new. The two cities and the university have weighed in with their $2.4 million match to UC2B overall; the State of Illinois has contributed its $3.5 million match to the Below Ground and bondable portions of UC2B. Over three years, UC2B Above Ground (PCC and SBA together) will spend $5 million ($3,950,000 from BTOP) to make the following transformations:

* inform 23,750 people about the new opportunity of UC2B broadband
* recruit 2500 new home big broadband users
* transform the lives of 22,000 people through learning about and using big broadband in public computer centers
* help move 135 critical institutions and 12 sectors serving vulnerable people to broadband ways of working
* launch 30 big broadband entrepreneurs

A very, very simplified quantification of all these numbers would cost each transformation at less than $100.

Demonstration of Financial Need.

The financial projections attached to the UC2B Below Ground proposal (Middle Mile & Last Mile Infrastructure) show that the UC2B Consortium has an excellent chance of being sustainable. The sales projections are neither overly aggressive nor overly conservative, but there is not much room for additional expense.

Those projections would be completely under water if the Consortium had to cover debt service on the roughly $24 million that UC2B is seeking in ARRA assistance for this project. There is no possible way that this project would be funded commercially with that level of debt on its books from day one.

While the university from time to time does things that are in the public interest, even though they may not benefit the institution's bottom line, we have attached a letter (#1000 in our supplemental documents) from the Urbana campus's Chief Budget Officer,

Mike Andrechak, which confirms that were it not for federal assistance, the UC2B project could not be funded by the university.

The UC2B Above Ground work targets a population without resources to pay for private-sector or personal training and support with big broadband computing. This population can only obtain social spaces for learning and using big broadband tools by means of a broad collaboration such as UC2B.

The three UC2B proposals are perfect examples of projects that "but for" ARRA funding would not be implemented.

[PCC ONLY] Public Computer Center Sustainability.

UC2B's approach to sustainability is to transform local social life and change public opinion. We have three goals: computer literacy across underserved areas and vulnerable populations (basic and advanced); institutional transformation across community anchor and grassroots organizations in 12 sectors serving underserved areas and vulnerable populations; and community informatics—an ongoing IT support infrastructure within the community. The UC2B mission is the building of cyberpower as the critical mechanism for democracy in the 21st century. UC2B approaches this holistically to impact individuals, social organizations, and popular consciousness.

The UC2B solution is bottom up and sustainable. It builds on numerous locally operated public computer centers and community anchor institutions and grassroots organizations. Resources can and will flow back into the project in five ways:

a. agreed-upon fees from commercial big broadband sales;

b. cash commitments by the two cities and the university;

c. a share in any grant funding that may arise relating to use of the public computer centers for research, and a commitment to seek such funding;

d. a portion of any revenue from cultural or entrepreneurial innovations and a competitive mechanism for encouraging such innovation; and

e. a big broadband-transformed local culture and economy that will maintain its big broadband connections and uses.

UC2B Above Ground focuses on recruiting, training, and organizing cyberorganizers. A cyberorganizer is a community-level activist who represents the mission and activities of the organization in cyberspace, and uses this activity to build the membership, influence, and resources of the organization. UC2B will succeed if this position becomes a normal function for people in organizations to perform as an elected officer, just like secretary, treasurer, or chair.

UC2B will foster the creation of an independent organization of public computer centers to become the self-governing mechanism for cyberpower among vulnerable populations. In this way the big broadband-using community across the two cities will have checks and balances between major lead institutions (the university and the two cities), major community anchor institutions, and organized representatives of vulnerable populations.

The Ministerial Alliance has received a proposal to implement Big Broadband Sunday. In every tradition there has been a strong connection between reading and freedom, literacy and liberation. Big broadband tools are too powerful and important to be left solely to the market forces to deploy and Metcalfe's Law (more users increases the value of a network) mandates that as many people as possible should get connected. UC2B can take this discussion deep into every cultural and religious tradition. Big broadband needs and warrants approval by the anchor institutions of the people that bring new creativity and social practices into the soul of the people.

Unjust Enrichment. List any federal support for non-recurring costs

We are not receiving nor have we requested any federal support for nonrecurring costs associated with any of the three UC2B proposals.

Disclosure of Federal and/or State Funding Sources.

$50 million of the 2009 Illinois Capital Bill has been reserved for grants to help with stimulus-funded broadband project match dollars. The three-part UC2B proposal (Above and Below Ground) has received $3.5 million in state funds, applied to bondable expenditures by the project, which are all in the infrastructure proposal.

Uploads (we will revisit this)

02. Management team resumes (1/2 page bios or 1 page resumes)
DONE

03. Organizational chart
DONE

04. Key partners
DONE

06. Historical financial statements
DONE

Templates: MIKE/SUZI/OSPRA DOING
Environmental checklist
Compliance and certifications
CD-511, Certification Regarding Lobbying Upper-Tier
CD-512, Certification Regarding Lobbying Lower-Tier Covered Transactions
SF-424A, Budget Information Non-Construction Programs
SF-424B, Assurances Non-Construction Programs
SF-LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities
Legal opinion
Authentication

Supplemental Information
- Map of PCCs DONE
- Timeline chart DONE
- Letters DONE