Treasury's CPF and NTIA's BEAD funding programs with a keynote from Joseph Wender. We will then pivot to look at how 5G, IoT, CBRS and Private Cellular Networks are enabling smart city innnovations. A keynote from David Clow, CIO, DC Metro Police will highlight how they use networks to keep the peace in America's capitol city.

Featured Speakers



DAVID CLOW
CIO | DC Metro Police



JOSEPH WENDER
Director | US Treasury CPF Broadband

















The 2023 calendar will focus on how Network Technology and the Cloud are enabling innovative new capabilities and services. Broadband, Fiber, 5G, Private LTE, Wi-Fi, LoRa, and IoT are key enabling technologies we will explore.

We will look at successful Use Cases, Technology Architectures, Business Models and Funding mechanisms for Cities, Schools, Building Owners, Utilities and Transportation.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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L 267-237-5907

2023 CALENDAR

MARCH 23	Las Vegas, NV	
MARCH 28	Los Angeles, CA	
APRIL 27	Washington D.C.	
MAY 09	New Orleans, LA	
JUNE 07	Cary, NC	
SEPTEMBER 14	Colorado Springs, CO	
SEPTEMBER 21	Dallas, TX	
OCTOBER 12	Fort Myers, FL	
DECEMBER 7	Phoenix, AZ	





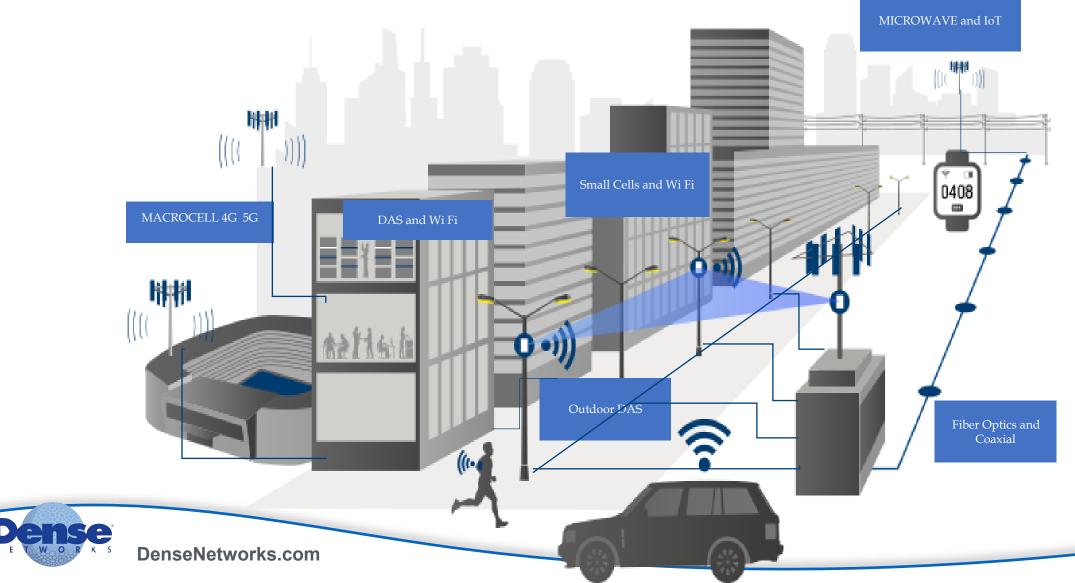
Agenda April 27, Washington DC, The Hamilton

9:05	Welcome	Peter Mu	rray, Executive Director, Dense Networks			
9:15	Capital Projects Fund (CPF) L	JS Treasury	Joseph Wender, Director, US Treasury			
9:45	Broadband, Equity, Access a	nd Deployment (BEAD)	Andy Lipman, Morgan Lewis			
10:10	Break					
10:20	Smart City Networks		Moderator, Peter Murray			
	David Clow, C	IO, DC Metro Police				
	Jon Minshew, Chief Technology and Innovation Officer, Dell					
	Malik Ishak, Director, Smart City, Signify					
	Uma Marques, Director, The Virginia Smart Community Testbed					
11:10	Break					
11:25	Wireless Network Innovations Eric Toenjes, National Ma		Moderator, Peter Murray 1arket Manager, Graybar			
	Andrew Clegg, Spectrum		n Engineering, Google			
12:10	Lunch					
1:30	Adjourn					



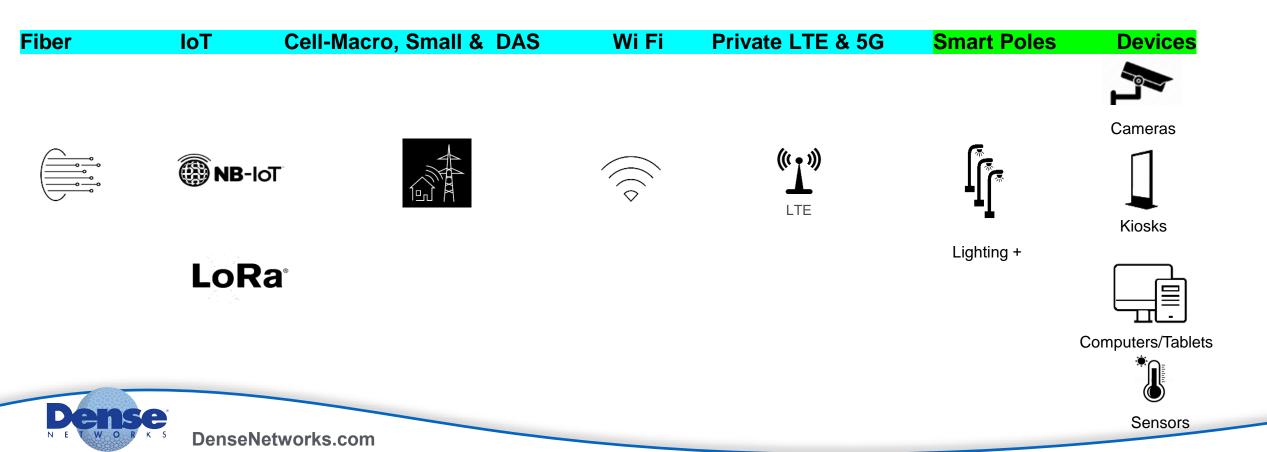


Densification



Digital Infrastructure

Scalable/Interconnected



San Jose Broadband Strategy

Properties - Height - Power - Light Sensor - Lumens - Density

SMALL CELLS

Broadband Digital Infrastructure

Properties - Height - Power - Light Sensor - Lumens - Density - Data Backhaul (Fiber, COAX, Radio mesh)

INTERNET OF THINGS

Smart Cities



- Height
- Power
- Light Sensor
- Lumens
- Density
- Data Backhaul
- Sensors
- Cameras
- 2-way Communication
- Banner Advertising

Maturity: Mature

Possible Action: Proceed w/ LED Light

Replacement Only

Emerging

Extremely Immature

Re-examine in Broadband Strategy

Seek to Understand with Knight IoT Grant

Fiber Backbone Open Access Model









The Utilities' Leverage

- Use of assets
 - Street Lighting poles allowing small cell growth in territory
 - Data access and availability
- Expansion of our fiber network
 - Pilot opportunities
- Facilitating Conversations
 - Utility is a common stakeholder in all smart city verticals







Utility Lease Model



Utilities of the Future:

- Over 2,000 miles of fiber buildout over the next 6 years
- Demand Side Management
- Distributed generation
- Advanced Metering Infrastructure

Fiber connectivity available to:

- Every address
- Every signalized intersection
- Every street light

Enabling infrastructure:

- High speed
- Low latency
- Highly secure
- Highly reliable





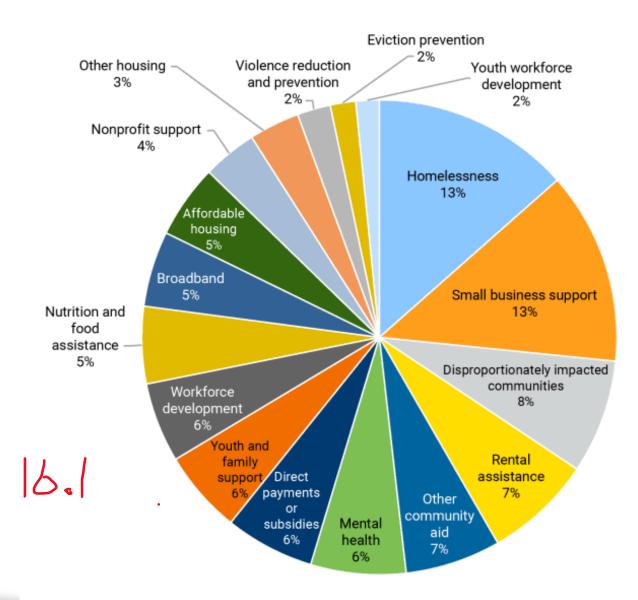




ARPA funds

	Budgeted (\$)	Economic disadvantage (\$)	Percentage (%)	Total Projects
Madison, Wisc.	22,800,000	21,800,000	95.6	28
Riverside, Calif.	29,242,594	27,090,000	92.6	29
Columbus, Ohio	53,284,081	48,209,406	90.5	8
St. Louis, Mo.	123,195,020	109,650,470	89.0	70
Nassau County, N.Y.	185,350,000	163,750,000	88.3	18
San Jose, Calif.	70,562,771	61,900,771	87.7	25
Clackamas County, Ore.	28,191,637	22,684,455	80.5	11
Washoe County, Nev.	46,312,296	37,192,053	80.3	25
Minneapolis, Minn.	108,527,983	84,885,905	78.2	67
Dane County, Wisc.	94,375,082	71,662,768	75.9	16
San Joaquin County, Calif.	66,011,593	49,932,146	75.6	11
Los Angeles County, Calif.	704,851,000	521,501,000	74.0	61
Prince William County, Va.	31,200,000	22,500,000	72.1	7
Northampton County, Pa.	22,658,617	15,704,262	69.3	6
San Mateo County, Calif.	74,448,909	50,748,909	68.2	19
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	78,381,250	51,713,996	66.0	17
Maricopa County, Ariz.	414,987,433	273,141,352	65.8	55
Pierce County, Wash.	175,781,445	115,159,256	65.5	79
Alameda County, Calif.	142,500,000	91,500,000	64.2	15
Phoenix, Ariz.	133,365,662	85,565,662	64.2	36
St Paul, Minn.	33,630,184	21,031,000	62.5	19
Orange County, Fla.	135,830,857	82,362,846	60.6	38
Ingham County, Mich.	29,601,971	17,318,000	58.5	13
York County, Pa.	65,753,816	37,983,311	57.8	105
Mesa. Ariz.	27.800.000	16.000.000	57.6	4

$\mathbf{B} \mid$ Brookings Metro







Joey Wender, US Treasury
Director, Capital Projects Fund



Q & A

-Can you explain the difference in all infrastructure programs like Louisiana and programs like Florida that have 3 components-Infrastructure (70%), Multipurpose Centers (25%) and Connectivity/Devices (5%)

- -How does Digital Equity influence the scoring of grant applications?
- -Workforce, Literacy, Devices, Affordability, Telehealth?
 - -Any insights when more funding awards will be made?
 - -Can Fixed Wireless be part of the Solution?
 - -Unlicensed?





Andy Lipman, Morgan Lewis

