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Appendix A

Comments of the

One Economy Corporation

**Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of)	
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M2Z NETWORKS, INC.)	
)	
Application for License and Authority to)	WT Docket No. 07-16
Provide National Broadband Radio Service In)	
the 2155-2175 MHz Band)	
)	
Petition for Forbearance Under)	WT Docket No. 07-30
47 U.S.C. § 160(c) Concerning Application of)	
Sections 1.945(b) and (c))	
Of the Commission's Rules and Other)	
Regulatory and Statutory Provisions)	
)	

COMMENTS OF ONE ECONOMY CORPORATION

One Economy is a multi-national nonprofit organization that brings broadband into the homes of low-income people and provides a multilingual web portal called The Beehive (www.thebeehive.org). Our mission is to maximize the potential of technology to help low-income people improve their lives and enter the economic mainstream. The Beehive provides people with information and services ranging from education and health to employment. To date more than 9 million people have used the Beehive, 20% of whom accessed the content in Spanish.¹ One Economy has also helped connect over 200,000 low-income people to broadband through our Bring IT Home campaign.

¹ One Economy is committed to bring technology tools and infrastructure into homes around the country. But access is only a means to an end. People must be able to access content that is relevant to their daily lives. Beehive connects low-income people to user-friendly information and resources that matter most to them: health, jobs, money, education and family.

The Bring IT Home campaign was an ambitious idea to change the way affordable housing is built in America. One Economy is making this idea a reality by working with multiple carriers and equipment makers to bring the benefits to IT to more Americans. In fact, the campaign changed housing policies in forty-two states so that residential broadband infrastructure (wired or wireless) is financed into the construction of all government subsidized housing, with the recurring monthly costs of the broadband funded in the housing's operating budget, like landscaping or security.

While One Economy does not advocate for one type of market solution over another, we do believe that policymakers need to use all of the resources at their disposal to unleash investment and innovations in the marketplace. One such resource at the disposal of policymakers and regulators is its spectrum, and the opportunity to maximize its effective use for American citizens. Through marketplace innovation and public sector cooperation, a forward-looking spectrum policy could help achieve wide-scale access to low-cost or free wireless broadband. For this reason, we have taken interest in and are supportive of M2Z's application to make broadband Internet access publicly available free of recurring charges. We believe that this type of market innovation will further One Economy's mission, benefit an underserved portion of our country, and serve the public interest.

The Internet and technology applications have changed the way we live our lives: how we work, communicate, and transact business. It has catalyzed innovation and its by-product, economic growth. It has "flattened" global communications and human capital markets, allowing people from all quarters of the globe to compete and cooperate in an increasingly technology-rich, knowledge-based economy. Every sector of our society is in one way or

another reaping the benefits of technology, but one area where it is lagging is in helping low-income people whose needs go un-addressed by the current systems that serve them.

Information, education and service delivery in most low-income communities has not tilted toward the comfort, convenience and efficiency of the digital age. Social service and education systems have largely gone untouched by the innovations borne of technology and remain riddled by challenges rooted in fragmentation, a lack of available quality programs, and cost effectiveness.

Therefore, we urge the Federal Communications Commission in its deliberations, to be supportive of marketplace innovations which help to accelerate the availability and affordability of wide-scale broadband. We are supportive of the public interest conditions on the grant of an FCC license that M2Z has taken including a rapid deployment of free wireless broadband service with significant build out milestones.²

One Economy remains active in promoting affordable PC acquisition programs. We would look forward to being able to collaborate with M2Z, as we do with other carriers, to help achieve wider broadband availability by reducing the costs of the necessary computer equipment and eliminate the costs of access to the underlying network.

Having additional marketplace innovations including a free or low-cost broadband service in America would go a long way towards closing the digital divide that exists. The Commission has taken major steps to ensure lower income people are connected via telephone. Since 1985, when the Commission first established Lifeline to help low-income households afford the monthly cost of telephone service, penetration rates among the lowest income households (under

² The Application also proposes mandatory filtering of obscene and indecent material; free access to public safety organizations; and a 5% payment to the U.S. Treasury each year based on its premium service revenue.

\$10,000 annual income in 1984 dollars) have grown from 80.0% to 86.4%.³ Twenty years later, a new effort is needed to ensure that the broadband divide is addressed as currently the majority of children from low income homes do not have access to the Internet.⁴

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alec Ross". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Alec Ross
Executive Vice President
One Economy

³ See FCC Releases Telephone Penetration By Income Report, News Release, (rel. May 12, 2006).

⁴ See U.S. Department of Education: Institute of Education Sciences, *Computer and Internet Use by Students in 2003: Statistical Analysis Report*, Sept. 2003, available at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2006/2006065.pdf> at 62.

Appendix B

Comments of the

Association of Community Organizations for

Reform Now (ACORN)



chieforg@acorn.org • www.acorn.org
maude.hurd@members.acorn.org

1024 Elysian Fields Ave., New Orleans, LA 70117 • (504) 943-0044 fax 949-6963

January 20, 2007

Chairman Kevin Martin
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street SW
Room #8B-201
Washington, DC 20554

RE: Free National Wireless Broadband Data Service

Dear Chairman Martin,

I am writing this letter on behalf of the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN.) ACORN is the nation's largest community organization of low- and moderate-income families who work together to ensure social justice and to build stronger communities. I speak on behalf of our 330,000 member families in 850 neighborhood chapters in over 100 cities across the country. We call on the Federal Communications Commission to consider the M2Z networks most heartily in their current application.

As you may know, one of the unique aspects of ACORN is that we ensure that our members remain in control of our organization and agenda. This means that ACORN has offered its collective voice to the needs and concerns of low- and moderate-income Americans while shining the light of public scrutiny on their plight. Now with over 36 years of grassroots advocacy under our belt, ACORN has the experience necessary to understand what low- and moderate-income Americans need and want. This fuller understanding is evident in the policies and issues we work on, from taxes to community development and from drugs to communications. Work in the non-commercial radio sector also gives us an understanding of the FCC and its mission.

In the communications sphere, we are committed to ensuring that access to America's communications system is a universal right. For too long, the digital divide has been separating low- and moderate- income Americans from their wealthier compatriots. This is particularly problematic when it comes to Internet service and especially problematic in broadband deployment. The current providers of broadband Internet access have shown

that they are only interested in serving Americans that can afford high monthly subscription rates. Furthermore, due to an almost total lack of price or facilities based competition, the phone and cable companies have indicated that they will continue to operate in a duopolistic framework as long as they can get away with it. Commensurately, it is imperative that the FCC begin to create a regulatory environment that encourages ubiquitous access and substantive competition for the sake of all Americans.

I have reviewed the application of M2Z Networks that is now before the commission and I believe that the proposal represents some excellent opportunities to begin reshaping the broadband marketplace in the United States. M2Z Networks has assembled an impressive application that is highlighted by several compelling public interest obligations that M2Z has voluntarily made conditions of its spectrum license proposal. These conditions include a pledge to pay into but not withdraw from the Universal Service Fund in order to ensure that those monies remain available for true last mile solutions; a pledge to filter indecent content at the network level to protect our children from the dangers of pornography online and to help parents and teachers ensure that our children are getting the best the internet has to offer; and a requirement that M2Z pay 5% of the gross revenues of its premium service into the United States Treasury in order to compensate the American people for the use of their spectrum.

What is most compelling to ACORN, however, are the commitments that M2Z has made to make ubiquitous wireless broadband service a reality. M2Z Networks has made buildout requirements a condition of its application. If M2Z does not build out its network to 33% of the population in three years, 66% in five years and 95% in ten years, the FCC will be empowered to revoke the license and take back the spectrum. This means that a national wireless broadband data network will be available to 95% of the American people within 10 years of the FCC's granting of M2Z Networks application. Furthermore, in addition to solving the availability component of the digital divide issue, M2Z seems poised to solve the affordability aspect of that grave problem as well. To achieve this goal, M2Z will make available a free, search supported service that will provide users with a portable wireless broadband connection at no recurring monthly charge. Users would only need to access a gateway device, plug it into their computer and begin reaping the benefits of a fast, free, family-friendly broadband connection.

ACORN believes very strongly that the M2Z Networks proposal represents an opportunity for the FCC to reshape and improve the conditions of the broadband marketplace in American. Countless studies and academics have told us that one of the keys to ensuring that more and more Americans will have access to good colleges and even better jobs is to introduce them early to pivotal technologies like computers and web-based applications. This type of access can improve the plight of low- and moderate-income Americans by helping to build financial stability and offering real hope for the future to citizens of some of the most at-risk communities in America.

For all of these reasons, ACORN urges the FCC to begin addressing M2Z's application and speed the endeavor to market. Only then will our members and the American people generally begin to reap the social and economic rewards of M2Z's compelling and proposal.

Sincerely,

Maude Hurd

Maude, Hurd
National President,
ACORN

cc: Commissioner Michael J. Copps
Federal Communications Commission

Jonathan S. Adelstein
Federal Communications Commission

Commissioner Deborah Taylor Tate
Federal Communications Commission

Commissioner Robert M. McDowell
Federal Communications Commission

Appendix C

Comments of the

Minority Media and Telecommunications

Council

**Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of)	
)	
M2Z NETWORKS, INC.)	
)	
Application for License and Authority to Provide National Broadband Radio Service In the 2155-2175 MHz Band)	WT Docket No. 07-16
)	
Petition for Forbearance Under 47 U.S.C. §160(c) Concerning Application of Sections 1.945(b) and (c) Of the Commission's Rules and Other Regulatory and Statutory Provisions)	WT Docket No. 07-30
)	
)	

**AMICUS CURIAE COMMENTS OF THE MINORITY
MEDIA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL**

David Honig
Executive Director
Minority Media and Telecommunications Council
3636 16th Street, N.W.
Suite B-366
Washington, D.C. 20010
(202) 332-7005
dhonig@crosslink.net

March 1, 2007

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**AMICUS CURIAE COMMENTS OF THE MINORITY
MEDIA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL**

The Minority Media and Telecommunications Council (“MMTC”) submits these *amicus curiae* comments in response to the Public Notice announcing that the application of M2Z Networks, Inc. (“M2Z”) to construct a nationwide wireless broadband network (the “Application”) has been accepted for filing.¹ MMTC applauds the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau for completing its initial review of the Application and accepting it for filing so that a transparent public debate on the merits can begin.

MMTC is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting and preserving equal opportunity and civil rights in the mass media and telecommunications industries. Where an application before the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC” or “Commission”) raises

¹ Pursuant to Section 1.41 of the Commission’s rules, MMTC requests leave to file comments *amicus curiae*. See 47 C.F.R. §1.41. See, e.g., *Salt City Communications, Inc.*, 8 FCC Rcd 683, 687 (1993) (granting request to accept pleading as an *amicus* filing).

broader public policy issues relevant to MMTC's core mission, as does M2Z's license Application, MMTC has filed *amicus curiae* comments to identify public interest factors. As explained further below, grant of the Application would be a further step toward increased minority ownership of communications outlets and increase the diversity of content available via the Internet.

I. DIVERSE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL PROMOTES MINORITY OWNERSHIP OF COMMUNICATIONS OUTLETS

Having represented more than sixty national organizations before the FCC and in the appellate courts, MMTC is the nation's principal advocate for ownership diversity. MMTC is also a resource for potential minority owners: each year, MMTC holds the nation's premier minority media and telecom financing conference. These activities reflect MMTC's long-held belief that enhancing ownership diversity requires a multifaceted approach involving statutory change, FCC rule revisions, and private industry initiatives. To the extent that grant of the Application would allow a company with significant minority executive leadership to hold an FCC license, it would provide a model of diversity for other communications businesses to follow. Replication of such a model ultimately would lead to increased minority ownership of communications outlets.

The Commission has a statutory mandate to promote ownership of communications outlets by minorities, women, and small businesses. Section 151 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, requires the Commission to ensure nondiscrimination in its administration of the public spectrum resource.² Section 257 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 directs the

² 47 U.S.C. §151 (providing that the Commission's purpose is "to make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States, *without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national*

Commission to identify and eliminate market entry barriers for entrepreneurs and other small businesses seeking to offer telecommunications and information services.³ Several FCC proceedings have sought comment on means to achieve these goals in recent years, although the Commission has not yet acted upon the proposals it has received.⁴ Comments in past Commission proceedings and recommendations from the Commission’s own Advisory Committee on Diversity for Communications in the Digital Age (the “Diversity Committee”)⁵ have proposed a number of steps for the Commission and Congress to take to foster ownership diversity. They also have identified a range of activities that can be undertaken by the private sector to promote ownership of communications outlets by minorities.

Minority ownership of communications outlets requires access to capital. Although many ownership diversity proposals involve improving access to financing, it is widely recognized that, as a threshold matter, potential minority owners cannot access capital without proven industry expertise in senior management. This is why so many of the private sector initiatives recommended by those that support ownership diversity relate to access to

origin, or sex, a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service.”) (emphasis added).

³ 47 U.S.C. §257.

⁴ See, e.g., *2002 Biennial Regulatory Review – Review of the Commission’s Broadcast Ownership Rules and Other Rules Adopted Pursuant to Section 202 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, MM Docket No. 02-277 (*Report and Order*), 18 FCC Rcd 13620, 13636 (2003) (deferring consideration of minority ownership policies for a future proceeding). The Commission was directed to evaluate minority ownership as part of its decision on remand. See *Prometheus Radio Project v. FCC*, 373 F.3d 372, 421 n. 49 (3d Cir. 2004) (“*Prometheus*”), *stay modified on rehearing*, No. 03-3388 (3d Cir., September 3, 2004) (“*Prometheus Rehearing Order*”), *cert. denied*, 545 U.S. 1123 (2005) (calling attention to proposals, by MMTC and other organizations “for advancing minority and disadvantaged business and for promoting diversity in broadcasting” and requiring the “rulemaking process in response to our remand order” to “address these proposals at the same time.”) See also *Prometheus* at 435 n. 82.

⁵ The Diversity Committee is a 21-member expert body originally chartered in 2003. Its Charter provides that the Diversity Committee will focus on “Financial issues, such as access to capital; Transactional transparency and related outreach; Career Advancement; [and] The impact of new and emerging technologies...on diversity issues.” See Charter, Advisory Committee on Diversity for Communications in the Digital Age, §B.

information, equal employment opportunities, executive training, and mentoring.⁶ Employment opportunities, advancement to management and then senior management naturally lead to entrepreneurship and ownership. As courts and the Commission have recognized, minority participation as managers and investors in communications outlets serves the public interest and fosters minority ownership.⁷ These conclusions, made in the context broadcasting during the 1970s and 1980s, resonate today when the levels of diversity in the wireless and broadband industries are comparable to the levels of minority participation in management and ownership of broadcast outlets at that time. Thus, every innovative approach is necessary to bring the wireless and broadband industries up to speed in terms of minority participation in management, investment, and ultimately ownership.

With one of the most diverse ownership and management teams of any communications business, M2Z is a fine example of how the private sector can foster diversity in ownership and management.⁸ The leadership of company's co-founder, Chief Executive Officer, and member

⁶ See, e.g., *Workplace Diversity: A Global Necessity and an Ongoing Commitment*, Report of the Career Advancement Subcommittee of the FCC's Advisory Committee on Diversity for Communications in the Digital Age (June 14, 2004), available at: <http://www.fcc.gov/DiversityFAC/040614/recommend/BestPracticesReport.doc>.

⁷ See *TV 9, Inc., v. FCC*, 495 F.2d 929 (D.C. Cir. 1973) (holding that the Communications Act does not foreclose the Commission's consideration of stock ownership by members of minority groups in deciding comparative hearing cases and that minority stock ownership of an applicant is relevant to a public interest determination on an application's merits). Subsequent opinions have eliminated comparative hearings and minority ownership credits but have not disturbed the court's holding that participation in ownership by minorities advances the public interest. See also *Applications of RKO General, Inc., Boston, MA, for Renewal of License and Dudley Station, Inc. for Construction Permit for New Television Broadcast Station*, 89 F.C.C.2d 297 ¶¶ 119-120 (1982) (in approving a merger, the Commission noted that the large number of minorities among the principals of a newly merged entity would "serve the public interest by fostering minority group ownership").

⁸ Recently, Council Tree Communications filed an *ex parte* notice on behalf of Mosaic Partners that details how minority license holders are severely underrepresented in every segment of the Communications industry. The filing noted the particularly bleak outlook for significant minority participation in spectrum matters following the revision of the Commission's designated entity ("DE") rules: "Auction 66 DE participation was relegated to very small scale undertakings, reflecting DEs' inability to raise any meaningful capital under the new DE rules." See Letter from George T. Laub to

of the Board of Directors, John B. Muleta, sets the tone for this exceptionally diverse organization,⁹ which counts high percentages of minorities among its investors, senior management team, and board of directors. Eighty percent of M2Z's senior managers are members of minority groups,¹⁰ and forty percent of M2Z's board members are ethnic minorities.¹¹ All of the members of the senior management team and board possess considerable experience in their fields of expertise.¹² Members of minority groups also owns significant percentages of the company's stock.

Through their leadership and investor roles within the company, these managers and directors have the opportunity to collectively influence decisions about diversity in employment (including hiring, mentoring, and training, of employees), diversity in supplier relationships, and diversity in the selection of expert consultants. Enhancing diversity in these areas can promote diversity of ownership in the communications industry. An employee who rises to senior

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, WT Docket No. 05-211 (filed Feb. 22, 2007). *See also Petitioners' Brief, Council Tree Comm., et al., Council Tree Comm., et al. v. FCC*, No. 06-2943 (3rd Cir., filed Sept. 6, 2006).

⁹ The Commission's Federal Advisory Committee on Diversity identifies the leadership of the CEO as a "best practice" that is key factor to promoting diversity within an organization. *See Workplace Diversity: A Global Necessity and an Ongoing Commitment*, Report of the Career Advancement Subcommittee of the FCC's Advisory Committee on Diversity for Communications in the Digital Age (June 14, 2004), available at: <http://www.fcc.gov/DiversityFAC/040614/recommend/BestPracticesReport.doc> (a company's level of success in promoting diversity depends significantly upon its CEO's "vision and leadership to inspire his/her top managers and all employees to embrace diversity as a tool for success in the marketplace" and whether the CEO "champion[s] diversity by infusing it into all of the company's processes to ensure that diversity is integrated into the core values of the company at all levels").

¹⁰ There are six senior managers, including two officers, a general manager, and three vice presidents. Three of the managers, including CEO John B. Muleta, are African-American, and one manager is Asian-American.

¹¹ There are five board members, one of whom is African-American, and one of whom is Asian-American.

¹² *See Website of M2Z Networks, Inc., About the Company, M2Z Management Team*, <http://www.m2znetworks.com/about-company/management-team> (last visited Feb. 26, 2007) (providing senior manager biographies); *See Website of M2Z Networks, Inc., About the Company, M2Z Board of Directors*, <http://www.m2znetworks.com/about-company/board-of-directors/> (last visited Feb. 26, 2007) (providing board member biographies).

management in the communications industry can progress further to investor status, which will ultimately generate more communications businesses controlled by minorities. In this way, M2Z represents a model that others can follow to promote increased diversity in the ownership and management of communications businesses by minorities. Minority participation in ownership and management of M2Z can spur further minority participation in the wireless and broadband sectors, and ultimately, minority ownership of businesses in these sectors. The Commission, therefore, should use every means in its discretion to promote the culture of diversity—so lacking in these sectors - which M2Z unmistakably advances. The Commission should use all means at its disposal, including its Congressionally-authorized tools under Sections 7, 10, and 309(j)(6)(E) of the Communications Act, to promote diversity through innovative structures such as that proposed by M2Z.¹³

II. THE COMMISSION SHOULD CONSIDER THE EFFECTS OF M2Z’S PROPOSAL ON THE DIGITAL DIVIDE AND BROADBAND COMPETITION

The Application proposes several license conditions, including the following: (1) rapid deployment of free wireless broadband service to the American people in accordance with strict construction benchmarks;¹⁴ (2) mandatory filtering of obscene and indecent material;¹⁵ (3)

¹³ See 47 U.S.C. §157 (mandating that the Commission make a decision on applications proposing new technologies and services within one year of filing and placing the burden of proof on opponents of such applications to demonstrate that the proposal is inconsistent with the public interest); 47 U.S.C. §160 (indicating that the Commission “shall forbear” from applying any regulation statutory provision where enforcement of such regulation or provision is: (i) not necessary to ensure just and reasonable charges, practices, classifications, or regulations; (ii) not necessary for the protection of consumers; and (iii) consistent with the public interest); and 47 U.S.C. §309(j)(6)(E) (emphasizing to the Commission that *nothing* in its competitive bidding authority relieves the FCC from using every available means to avoid mutual exclusivity in application and licensing proceedings).

¹⁴ The Application proposes aggressive construction milestones, under which M2Z would deploy its wireless broadband network to 33 percent of the population during the first three years of its license term, 66 percent of the population in five years, and 95 percent of the population in ten years. See *Application* at 23.

providing a free interoperable wireless broadband platform for public safety organizations;¹⁶ (4) payment of an annual spectrum usage fee to the U.S. Treasury each year;¹⁷ and (5) contributions to the Universal Service Fund, without accepting any such funds, which would preserve and grow this resource.¹⁸

The availability of a free, nationwide broadband wireless network would have profound implications for our nation's ability to meet the challenge of making broadband available to every household. Broadband Internet access opens doors to educational, commercial and social opportunities.¹⁹ Unfortunately, a digital divide exists, which prevents many Americans from taking advantage of this vital resource. FCC reports on broadband penetration significantly overstate the availability of broadband Internet access service.²⁰ Well over half of American adults do not have broadband Internet access in the home.²¹ Others have only dial-up access or

¹⁵ See *Application* at 23-24 and Appendix 3.

¹⁶ See *Application* at 24-26 and Appendix 4. See also M2Z Comments in EB Docket No. 06-119 (filed Aug. 7, 2006).

¹⁷ See *Application* at 22-23.

¹⁸ See *Application* at 26 and Appendix 5.

¹⁹ See, e.g., *Statement of Federal Communications Commission Chairman Kevin J. Martin before the United States Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee* (Feb. 1, 2007) (discussing how the broadband can make the Internet “an invaluable tool for educating our children, treating patients, and giving a voice and creative outlet to individuals from all walks of life.”); *Statement of Commissioner Deborah Taylor Tate, Federal Communications Commission, before the United States Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee* (Feb. 1, 2007) (“Broadband promises unprecedented business, educational, and healthcare opportunities for all of us, no matter where we choose to live.”)

²⁰ Although its approach is widely criticized, the Commission continues to rely upon the benchmark of whether there is at least one broadband subscriber in a given zip code in measuring broadband deployment. See, e.g., United States Government Accountability Office, *Broadband Deployment Is Extensive throughout the United States, but it is Difficult to Assess the Extent of Deployment Gaps in Rural Areas*, GAO-06-426 (May 2006) (“Based on our analysis, we believe that the use of subscriber indicators at the zip-code level to imply availability, or deployment, may overstate terrestrially based deployment.”)

²¹ See Pew Internet & American Life Project, *Home Broadband Adoption 2006*, May 28, 2006, available at: http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Broadband_trends2006.pdf (finding that 42 percent of U.S. households had broadband Internet access as of March 2006).

no Internet access whatsoever. A significant number of U.S. adults report that they do not use the Internet at all - at home or elsewhere.²²

Very often, Americans without such access have certain things in common - they are more likely to have lower incomes and more likely to live in rural areas. The Department of Education reports that 59 percent of children from low-income homes do not use the Internet – approximately 20 percent more than the national average.²³ Fully 68 percent of households with annual incomes above \$75,000 subscribe to broadband, compared with only 21 percent of households with annual incomes below \$30,000.²⁴ The cost of broadband is a significant factor preventing widespread adoption of broadband where it is available.²⁵ There is a well-established and well-documented gap between broadband penetration in rural areas and the rest of the country.²⁶ An estimated 45 percent of urban and suburban residents are broadband subscribers, as compared with only 25 percent of rural Americans.²⁷ Redlining and cream-skimming also have contributed to the digital divide. Incumbent broadband providers concede that “firms in competitive markets always go after the most profitable customers first, yet market competition

²² See Pew Internet & American Life Project, *Internet Evolution: Internet Penetration and Impact* at 3 (Apr. 26, 2006), available at: http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Internet_Impact.pdf (twenty-seven percent of adults surveyed do not use the Internet at all).

²³ See U.S. Department of Education: Institute of Education Sciences, *Computer and Internet Use by Students in 2003: Statistical Analysis Report*, Sept. 2003, available at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2006/2006065.pdf> at 62.

²⁴ See Pew Internet & American Life Project, *Home Broadband Adoption 2006*, May 2006, available at http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Broadband_trends2006.pdf at 3.

²⁵ A recent report on broadband adoption and availability concludes that the cost of broadband is the key barrier to adoption by low-income Americans, relying upon a survey in which 45.7 percent of respondents without broadband Internet access reported that they would not subscribe to broadband because it is “too expensive.” See Free Press, *Broadband Reality Check II: The Truth Behind America's Digital Decline*, Aug. 2006, available at <http://www.freepress.net/docs/bbrc2-final.pdf> at 27-28 (citing Yankee Group, February 2006, as published at <http://www.emarketer.com/eStatDatabase/ArticlePreview.aspx?1003833>).

²⁶ See *id.* at ii.

²⁷ See *id.* at 3.

leads them to serve all customers over time without regard to income.”²⁸ Even if the broadband market could be characterized as “competitive,” the longstanding and discriminatory practice of offering delayed service or no service to low-income consumers is unacceptable.²⁹ Buildout requirements like those proposed by M2Z offer a backstop against the practice of redlining that typifies network deployment.

Within a matter of years, a free nationwide broadband network would substantially close the gap between those who can access broadband and those who are being left behind. In the time it would take for the Commission to award a license at auction, M2Z’s service could be deployed and available to 33-66 percent of the nation.³⁰

MMTC also urges the Commission to consider the effect of this proposal on the agency’s mandate to promote economic opportunity and competition, avoid the concentration of licenses, and disseminate licenses among a wide variety of applicants.³¹ As MMTC has often observed, the Commission’s auction process, in particular the designated entity program, has long been susceptible to manipulation by the nation’s largest wireless carriers who seek to thwart these goals and maintain market power by hoarding spectrum and forestalling competition.³² Auction of the spectrum M2Z proposes to use is therefore unlikely to spur broadband competition, as

²⁸ USTA Comments in MB Docket No. 05-311 (filed Feb. 13, 2006) (emphasis added).

²⁹ For these reasons, MMTC has urged the Commission not to preempt the rights of localities to impose anti-redlining obligations on multichannel video programming distributors. *See* MMTC Comments in MB Docket No. 05-311 (filed Feb. 13, 2006).

³⁰ *See* Application at 23 (proposing to cover 33-66 percent of the country’s population within three to five years following grant).

³¹ *See* 47 U.S.C. §309(j)(3)(B).

³² *See, e.g.,* MMTC Comments in WT Docket No. 05-211, at 5-7 (filed Feb. 24, 2006). In wireless Auctions 35 and 58, for example, the largest incumbent national wireless carriers entered into partnerships with DEs to win spectrum licenses that otherwise would not have been available to them under the Commission’s rules and despite having more than an 80 percent interest in their DE partners in some cases. *See id.*

incumbent service providers invariably will continue to seek to maintain their market power. The Commission should also consider ways to mitigate the public interest harms resulting from the lack of DE participation in first advanced wireless services (“AWS”) auction (Auction 66). Eleventh hour changes to the DE rules just prior to Auction 66 prevented meaningful participation by DEs, many of whom were left without financing options because of unanticipated changes to the rules.³³ The Commission should consider whether the public interest is better served by a process that favors incumbents, or by a process that can yield a new entrant that would provide true competition to incumbent carriers.

III. FREE BROADBAND WILL ALLOW SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED ENTREPRENEURS TO REAP THE REWARDS OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

As the information economy continues to grow in size and importance, the Internet has become a necessity for small businesses, including minority owned businesses, to remain competitive.³⁴ Small and independent businesses account for 99.7 percent of all businesses in America,³⁵ yet only 35 percent connect to the Internet via broadband. Fully 38 percent of small

³³ See *Petitioners’ Brief, Council Tree Comm., et al., Council Tree Comm., et al. v. FCC*, No. 06-2943 (3rd Cir., filed Sept. 6, 2006).

³⁴ Minority-owned firms are statistically more likely to be small businesses. See *SBA Office of Advocacy, Minorities in Business 2001*, November 2001, available at: <http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/min01.pdf> at Table 16 (demonstrating that most minority-owned businesses have no employees, including 89 percent of Black-owned businesses, 83 percent of American Indian- and Alaska Native- owned, 82 percent of Hispanic-owned, and 68 percent of Asian- and Pacific-Islander-owned firms. Of firms with paid employees, almost all had fewer than 100 employees: 98.1 percent of those owned by non-minorities and about 99 percent of those owned by the various minority groups).

³⁵ The Office of Advocacy of the United States Small Business Administration (“SBA”) defines a small business an independent business having fewer than 500 employees. The SBA reports that such businesses represent 99.7 percent of all employer firms, employ half of all private sector employees, and pay more than 45 percent of total U.S. private payroll. Moreover, small businesses have generated 60 to 80 percent of net new jobs annually over the last decade. See *SBA Office of Advocacy, Frequently Asked Questions*, available at: <http://app1.sba.gov/faqs/faqindex.cfm?areaID=24> (viewed February 21, 2007).

businesses still use dial-up service, and 27 percent have no access at all.³⁶ For small and disadvantaged businesses, the cost of broadband access remains one of the major obstacles to participating in e-commerce. With limited budgets and resources, a \$50 or \$100 monthly bill for broadband access is simply not an option for many small business owners. A free, nationwide broadband Internet access service would extend the potential of e-commerce to all businesses.

Such a network also would significantly contribute to the success of small and disadvantaged businesses by bringing the cost of online advertising within reach of these companies. Currently, Internet advertising is limited by technology to national brands. If small business has a target audience that is highly localized (for example, a dry cleaning establishment), there is little incentive to place online advertisements that will be available in all 50 states. The technology that will be employed by M2Z would make it feasible for small, local businesses to advertise in a geographically-focused manner online. For example, using M2Z's network, a local hardware store or restaurant would be able to market directly to Internet users searching for businesses in their neighborhood. MMTC believes that this focused advertising service would be especially desirable to small and independent entrepreneurs that are generally locked out of this growing segment of our economy.

IV. M2Z'S BROADBAND NETWORK WILL PROMOTE THE DIVERSITY OF CONTENT AVAILABLE ON THE INTERNET

Among MMTC's top priorities is promoting higher levels of competition, diversity, and localism among media outlets. MMTC is particularly focused on increasing opportunities for minorities and women to own and operate media outlets.³⁷ The low levels of minority media

³⁶ See *SBA Office of Advocacy, A Survey of Small Businesses' Telecommunications Use and Spending*, March 2004, available at <http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/rs236tot.pdf> at 71.

³⁷ See, e.g., Diversity and Competition Supporters Comments in MB Docket 06-121 (filed Oct. 23, 2006).

ownership today are depriving viewers and listeners of the benefits of diverse entrepreneurial, managerial and creative talents.³⁸ MMTC advocates statutory and regulatory reforms to ensure that minority media ownership levels will ultimately reflect the true diversity of the U.S. population.

Some have observed that the Internet provides a unique opportunity to expand media diversity by allowing average citizens to take the reins. Rather than just consuming the information and entertainment offerings of large media outlets, the argument goes, Internet users have become their own publishers, record labels, video programming providers, and news outlets.³⁹ Although MMTC believes that sources of information and entertainment on the Internet are not yet substitutes for traditional media outlets, MMTC recognizes the potential for Internet content to contribute to the marketplace of ideas.

Unfortunately, not everyone is participating in this new exchange of information, entertainment, and ideas. The kind of Internet content that ultimately will compete with traditional media outlets is bandwidth intensive. It cannot be generated *or* received by the 58 percent of Americans who lack broadband Internet access and are on the other side of the digital divide. If the Internet is truly going to contribute to competition and diversity among media

³⁸ See, e.g., *Further Recommendation of the Consumer Advisory Committee Regarding 2006 Quadrennial Regulatory Review of the Commission's Media Ownership Rules* (adopted Nov. 3, 2006) (concluding that minority ownership of media outlets “promotes competition by ensuring that all sources of intellectual and creative capital are put to their highest use, and because an integrated industry serves the public better and thus competes more effectively than a segregated industry.”) See also United Church of Christ, *et al* Comments in MB Docket No. 06-121 (filed Oct. 23, 2006) (broadcast stations owned by minorities and women increase program diversity, deconstruct stereotypes, meet the needs of underserved viewers and listeners, enhance civic participation, and help remedy past discrimination).

³⁹ See, e.g., Fox Comments in MB Docket No. 06-121 (filed Oct. 23, 2006) at 14 (the Internet is a “democratizing technology”); Newspaper Association of America Comments in MB Docket No. 06-121 (filed Oct. 23, 2006) at 93 (the Internet provides myriad information sources which ensure that consumers have a wealth of local news options); National Association of Broadcasters Comments in MB Docket No. 06-121 at 35 (the Internet provides a “virtually unlimited” array of voices and is “as diverse as human thought”).

outlets, it must include the voices of all Americans and not exclude Americans with lower incomes and rural addresses.

The availability of free broadband Internet access would result in a dramatic change for the millions of Americans who are priced out of the current broadband marketplace—and are therefore priced out of the newest marketplace of information, entertainment, and ideas. In today's environment, the Commission should proceed along two tracks—enhancing diversity of ownership of traditional bricks-and-mortar media outlets, while expanding opportunities for diverse content delivered via podcasts, blogs, and Internet video sites.

V. CONCLUSION

MMTC urges the Commission to consider the full spectrum of potential benefits in making a public interest determination on the Application. The Application presents the Commission with an opportunity to advance a model of private sector initiative in diversity of management and ownership, spur minority ownership in the wireless and broadband industries, and ensure that Americans of all backgrounds and income levels can harness the power of broadband. Given this wide range of potential benefits, the Commission should act expeditiously to render its findings and conclusions and process the application.

Respectfully submitted,

David Honig

David Honig
Executive Director
Minority Media and Telecommunications Council
3636 16th Street, N.W.
Suite B-366
Washington, D.C. 20010
(202) 332-7005
dhonig@crosslink.net

March 1, 2007

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, David Honig, certify that, on this 1st day of March 2007, I caused to be served upon the parties listed below by e-mail (and will cause to be served by first class mail, postage prepaid, on March 2, 2007, the due date) a copy of the foregoing *Amicus* Comments of the Minority Media and Telecommunications Council:

Erin L. Dozier
Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP
1300 I Street, NW
Eleventh Floor East
Washington, DC 20005
Counsel for M2Z Networks, Inc.

David Honig

David Honig

Appendix D

Comments of the

Hispanic Technology and Telecommunications

Partnership



Hispanic
Technology &
Telecommunications
Partnership

Supporting Policies which Ensure Access to Advanced Technologies by Underserved Communities

April 17, 2007

The Honorable Kevin J. Martin
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Room 8-B201
Washington, DC 20554

**RE: License Application of M2Z Networks, Inc., WT Docket
No. 07-16**

Dear Chairman Martin:

I write to support the approval of M2Z Networks, Inc. application for license. HTTP represents the interests of 44 million Americans of Hispanic descent on technology and telecommunications issues. HTTP members are nonprofit organizations dedicated to promoting the social, political, and economic advancement of Hispanic Americans. Part of our mission is to support policies which ensure high speed internet access for underserved communities.

By expanding broadband Internet access to *all* Americans, M2Z will help ensure that the Latino community—projected to grow to 100 million by 2050—can leverage the power of broadband Internet access. M2Z's free service will increase access to Internet technologies for underserved communities.

The growing importance of the Internet over the past decade has placed a spotlight on the digital divide that leaves a large majority of Latinos without adequate access to the Internet. For HTTP members, meaningful Internet access means access to broadband. Access to broadband is, in many ways, a more challenging digital divide for the Latino community. Although the FCC may not view it in these terms, full and fair broadband Internet access *is* a civil rights issue. It is a civil rights issue for Latinos when the opportunity to learn, succeed economically, and participate in American society, is unnecessarily limited.

**Hispanic Technology and
Telecommunications
Partnership**

1901 L Street, NW Suite 802
Washington, DC 20036

T: (202) 223-3915
F: (202) 429-2223
E: httponline@netzero.net



Hispanic
Technology &
Telecommunications
Partnership

Supporting Policies which Ensure Access to Advanced Technologies by Underserved Communities

Mr. Chairman, the members of HTTP stand ready to work with you and we are supportive of your efforts to expand broadband deployment. However, we are concerned by the potential impact of the mergers in the telecommunications and cable industries over the last several years. We believe it is essential that Latino consumers are able to choose among multiple, competing broadband networks, services, applications and content providers.

Open competition will provide network builders the maximum incentive to provide consumers the best quality, service and price possible. Competition has been shown time and again to promote innovation and the development of new technologies.

When any segment of our country lags behind, all Americans suffer. When minority communities do not have access to the wireless services needed to participate fully in our 21st Century economy and our democracy, our nation as a whole pays the price. For these reasons, I urge the FCC to grant M2Z's application.

Sincerely,

Manuel Mirabal
Founder and co-Chair
Hispanic Telecommunications and Technology Partnership
President, National Puerto Rican Coalition

cc: Honorable Commissioner Michael J. Copps
Commissioner, FCC

Honorable Commissioner Jonathan Adelstein
Commissioner, FCC

Honorable Commissioner Deborah Taylor Tate
Commissioner, FCC

Honorable Commissioner Robert McDowell
Commissioner, FCC

**Hispanic Technology and
Telecommunications
Partnership**
1901 L Street, NW Suite 802
Washington, DC 20036

T: (202) 223-3915
F: (202) 429-2223
E: httponline@netzero.net

Appendix E

Comments of

Rainbow/PUSH Founder and President

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

930 East 50th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60615
Phone: (773) 373-3366 * Fax: (773) 373-3571

**National Headquarters
Community Services
International Trade Bureau
LaSalle Street Project**
930 East 50th Street
Chicago, IL 60615
Phone: (773) 373-3366
Fax: (773) 373-3571

**Public Policy Institute &
Telecommunications Project**
727 15th St. NW
Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20007
Phone: (202) 393-7874
Fax: (202) 393-1495

Wall Street Project
5 Hanover Square
2nd Floor
New York, NY 10004
Phone: (212) 425-7874
Fax: (212) 968-1412

Entertainment Project
1968 West Adams Boulevard
Suite 300
Los Angeles, CA 90018
Phone: (323) 734-3900
Fax: (323) 734-3913

Technology Project
560 20th Street
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: (510) 869-2202
Fax: (510) 763-2680

Peachtree Street Project
Herndon Plaza
100 Auburn Avenue
Suite 101
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: (404) 525-5663 or 5668
Fax: (404) 525-5233

Automotive Project
First National Building
660 Woodward Avenue
Suite 1433
Detroit, MI 48226
Phone: (313) 963-9005
Fax: (313) 963-9012

**New Orleans Right to Return
and Reconstruction Project**
650 Poydras Street
Suite 1025
New Orleans, LA 70130
Phone: (504) 529-4223
FAX: (504) 529-4232

September 7, 2007

The Honorable Kevin J. Martin
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Room 8-B201
Washington, DC 20554

Re: FCC Commitment to Establishing a Nationwide Free Broadband
Network WT Dockets 07-16 & 07-30

Dear Chairman Martin:

The Rainbow PUSH Coalition (RPC) is one of the nation's largest and most influential civil rights organizations. Through a combination of grassroots and political activism, the RPC has steadfastly worked to protect, defend and promote civil rights and to level the economic and educational playing fields in all aspects of American life. In this emerging digital era, broadband Internet has become a primary tool to allow people to participate in a two-way dialogue in our society and it serves as the underpinning to economic, educational, and political equality. Yet many members of our society lack adequate access to broadband. Therefore, broadband Internet access *is* a civil rights issue in America. It is critical that the FCC make it a priority to establish a free nationwide broadband network as the benefits of broadband cannot be reserved only for those members of our society with sufficient disposable income to afford a monthly high-speed connection.

Last century, over the air television and radio helped accomplish the goals of Section I of the Communications Act, which requires the Commission to make service available to the public at "reasonable charges." Nothing is more reasonable than a free service and the Commission should establish rules to ensure that spectrum is reserved for free nationwide broadband access. As the nation's preeminent policymaking agency on issues relating to telecommunications and the Internet, your commitment to see this happen is required in order to fulfill the public interest. Moreover, we believe that the FCC has a

Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr., *Founder & President*
Martin L. King, *Chairman*
www.rainbowpush.org

moral obligation to promote justice and equality by extending the critical opportunities of the information age to all Americans.

The RPC supports M2Z Networks, Inc.'s (M2Z) plan to level the playing field for broadband access in the United States and to help connect millions of underserved and underprivileged Americans. In particular, 16 months ago M2Z filed an application to offer free, fast and family-friendly broadband to 95 percent of Americans. I am encouraged by this private sector endeavor to provide a non-partisan, forward-thinking solution that will undertake significant voluntary public interest commitments to help meet that goal. Furthermore, M2Z offers a rare opportunity to expand minority ownership in American media and add a new voice to the public discourse. We support M2Z not simply because it promises to help correct the economic inequities that exist with broadband access and Internet use in general, but because the M2Z initiative will make us stronger as a nation.

I was surprised and disappointed to learn that the FCC dismissed M2Z's application last week without giving consideration to those who have raised their voices in support of free, family-friendly broadband. The thoughtful letters and comments from the Minority Media and Telecommunications Council, ACORN, One Economy, the National PTA, more than a dozen members of Congress and thousands of other elected officials, national organizations and concerned citizens were ignored in the order. I am concerned that the Commission overlooked the profoundly positive impact M2Z's plan would have on the lives of millions of Americans simply because the Commission did not adhere to standard evaluation procedures.

Despite this unfortunate decision and the negative impact on many members of our society caused by delaying deployment of services over this spectrum, the FCC may yet achieve a positive outcome through a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). The Commission must enact rules to ensure that this spectrum be used to deploy a free broadband service that is safe for children and families. In the spirit of seeking public comments in this NPRM process, the RPC calls upon the FCC to hold a series of public forums to discuss the benefits of a free, family-friendly broadband service. These forums would provide an opportunity for the Commission to hear directly from key stakeholders how a free broadband service will help close the digital divide and connect millions of Americans to the opportunities of the digital age.

The Honorable Kevin J. Martin

Page 3

The RPC believes that the FCC should be a catalyst for innovative services that benefit the public, not an impediment. On behalf of the RPC, I urge the Commission to use its authority to work quickly to bring free, family friendly broadband to all Americans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jesse L. Jackson, Sr." The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.

Founder & President

cc: Honorable Commissioner Michael J. Copps
Honorable Commissioner Jonathan S. Adelstein
Honorable Commissioner Deborah Taylor Tate
Honorable Commissioner Robert McDowell

Appendix F

Comments of

The Latino Coalition



March 2, 2007

The Honorable Kevin J. Martin
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street SW
Room 8 - B201
Washington, D.C. 20554

RE: License Application of M2Z Networks, Inc., WT Docket No. 07-16

Dear Chairman Martin:

On behalf of The Latino Coalition, I write in support of the application filed by M2Z Networks with the Federal Communications Commission, to offer nationwide, free, family friendly, hi-speed internet.

The Latino Coalition's (TLC) mission is to research and develop policies that are relevant to Latinos' overall economic, cultural and social development while empowering individuals through the promotion of self-reliance and personal responsibility. To fulfill our mission we often add our voice to debates that are particularly relevant to Latinos. In all instances we support creative solutions and approaches to public policy that promotes competition and empowers the Latino community, particularly Latino entrepreneurs.

In the past, TLC has opposed consolidation in the television marketplace and supported video franchise reforms that would allow new entrants into the market. TLC believes that market diversity empowers consumers and results in greater access, improved services and lower prices.

The application filed by M2Z Networks, Inc. on May 5, 2006 with the FCC represents a clear path to a more robust marketplace for broadband connectivity in America. Currently, there are at most two choices for broadband connectivity for Americans; DSL and cable. Unfortunately, for many Americans the cost of that access remains high. That forces low income Americans and small business owners to choose between the lesser of two evils: insufficient dial-up access or no connectivity at all. That is not a choice that any American should have to make, especially when there is a market driven solution presented to the FCC that will provide broadband to all Americans.

In addition to bringing new competition to the broadband marketplace, in what is essentially a duopoly, M2Z itself has pledged to make two new levels of service available. The free service, which is six times faster than dial-up and filtered for indecent content at the network level, will appeal to many Latinos that do not currently have broadband service. M2Z's second level of service is a faster, premium service that will give more established community residents and entrepreneurs the ability to demand better quality service from their existing providers or switch to a new, cheaper solution.

--continues--

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RE: License Application of M2Z Networks, Inc., WT Docket No. 07-16

March 2, 2007

Beyond the benefits to consumer choice, M2Z's proposed network will have a tremendously positive impact on the ability of low income Americans to take advantage of the educational opportunities of the internet. The National Center for Education Statistics report that only 44% of Hispanic children use the Internet at school, compared to 59% of all students. Furthermore, only 41% of children from households that make less than \$20,000 per annum use the Internet. Moreover, statistics that are extremely disconcerting to The Latino Coalition show that less than 15% of Latino owned businesses have an Internet presence at all, and less than 5% offer actual online e-commerce.

These statistics demonstrate that that the digital divide is real and that its greatest impact is on low income and minority communities. M2Z Networks offers a legitimate opportunity to shrink the digital divide and provide real opportunities for the Latino community to take advantage of the incredible educational and economic development opportunities available on the Internet and to develop skills and compete for jobs in the information economy. Furthermore, M2Z's pledge to provide a network level filter for indecent content will make it much safer for kids to access the Internet at home and at school.

We applaud you for putting the M2Z application on public notice and giving the American public the opportunity to conduct a robust debate of the M2Z proposal. We believe the proposal addresses many aspects of the public interest in regard to universal broadband and that the American economy will benefit from this new, innovative competitor.

Respectfully Submitted,



Robert G. de Posada
President

cc: Commissioner Michael J. Copps
Federal Communications Commission

Jonathan S. Adelstein
Federal Communications Commission

Commissioner Deborah Taylor Tate
Federal Communications Commission

Commissioner Robert M. McDowell
Federal Communications Commission

Appendix G

Links to comments of other concerned parties
related to the necessity of a free nationwide
wireless broadband network

Comments Supporting a Free Broadband Service to Close the Digital Divide – WT Dockets 07-16 & 07-30

Charles A. Acquard, Executive Director, NASUCA
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518914972

Matthew T. Adams, Former Chairman, North Carolina Federation of College Republicans
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912413

Catherine Anderson, President, Conservation & Wildlife Alliance
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519609085

Troy Andes, State Delegate, District 14
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123830

Tom Apodaca, State Senator, 48th District
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725197

Vernon Archer, Mayor, Riverdale Park
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519532346

Brad Ashwell, Public Interest Advocate, Florida Public Interest Research Group
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608913

Marguerite Bachand, President, San Francisco School Alliance
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912833

John Barbieri, Chief Executive Officer, Natural Resources Corporation
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519609051

Carol Barger, Attorney
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519721017

Scott Barnett, President, TaxpayersAdvocate.org
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608812

David Baron, Executive Director, San Diego County Dental Society
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519609054

Stephen Barrington, Town Commissioner, Wake Forest, NC
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725155

Libby Beaty, Executive Director, NATOA
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518913168

Steve Berry, Assistant City Manager, City of Grand Terrace
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123715

Jim Bishop, Member, Executive Committee and Former Chairman, Rutherford County Republican Party
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123877

Craig P. Blair, State Delegate, District 52
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519541568

Mike Boland, State Representative, 71st District
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608934

Aimee Bolender, President, Alliance AFT
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519532375

Debra Booth, President, Central Florida AFL-CIO
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608919

Comments Supporting a Free Broadband Service to Close the Digital Divide – WT Dockets 07-16 & 07-30

Jamey Boudreaux, Executive Director, LA-MS Hospice & Palliative Care Organization
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912399

Tim Bourcy, President, Alaska Municipal League
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518909003

Richard Boyce, Mayor, Belmont
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725165

James A. Boyle, President, College Parents of America
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518908771

Phil Breitenbucher, Mayor, City of Corona
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519108010

Monica J. Bristow, President, The Growth Association of Southern Illinois
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519532341

Gerald Britt, Executive Director, Dallas Central Ministries
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123881

Ari Z. Brooks, Executive Director, Friends of the Library
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519532350

John Bucher, President, Dynamic Motions, Tim Burchett, State Senator, District 7
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725247

Lon Burnam, State Representative, District 90
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519721023

David J. Carney, Associate Professor of Law, Case Western Reserve University School of Law
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608993

Maria Esther Carrillo, Director, Taller Intercultural Hispano-Americano
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519526392

J. Scott Chase, Attorney
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519554162

Petra Chavez, Executive Director, Caminos Pathways Learning Center
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519409551

Yolanda Clay, State Democratic Executive Committeewoman
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123950

Harvey Cohen, President, KZB, Inc.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912363

Jeffrey Cole, Director, USC Annenberg School of Communication, Center for the Digital Future
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518908297

Randy Cole, President, Govtech Solutions
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123792

Mary Coleman, State Representative, District 65
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107920

Comments Supporting a Free Broadband Service to Close the Digital Divide – WT Dockets 07-16 & 07-30

Ron Copfer, Owner, Fathom Interactive Solutions, Inc.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608997

Ray Craft, Council Member, City of Greenville, NC
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518909489

Robert S. Creedon, Jr., State Senator, 2nd Plymouth and Bristol District
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107983

Paul T. Crowley, Councilor At Large, Lynn City Council
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518909005

R. Lee Currie, Jr., President, Federal Covers & Textiles, Inc.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912451

Walter Dartland, Director, Consumer Federation of the Southeast in FL
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519108013

J. Willie David, State President, Florida Civil Rights Association
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519409896

Lee Jarrell Davis, State Representative, District 102
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107922

Linda Dealy, President, The Dealy Group
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608819

William M. Denihan, Chief Executive Officer, Cuyahoga County Community Mental Health Board
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Denise Diaz, Committee Organizer, Central Florida Jobs with Justice
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Lenny D'Orlando, President, Showcase Enterprises, Inc.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912375

Grace L. Drake, Senator/Director, Cleveland State University
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519609006

Sylvia S. Duarte, President, Antelope Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107877

James M. Dubelko, Director of Law, City of North Olmsted
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519609009

Mitch Erickson, Executive Director, Nome Chamber of Commerce
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Stephen Faia, Councilman, Ward 6, Everett, MA
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912378

Dave Fako, President, Fako & Associates, Inc.
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Mark Ferrulo, Executive Director, Environment Florida
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Mark Fleming, Executive Director, Wake Forest Chamber of Commerce
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Erik Fleming, State Representative, District 72
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Richard Foster, Majority Whip, Alaska House of Representatives
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725111

Hillman Frazier, State Senator, District 27
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107926

Al Frederick, Executive Director, Centro Asturiano de Tampa
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519532972

Steven Garfinkel, President, American Zabin International
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107879

Jerome Garza, Member, Dallas School Board
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123942

Leonard Gellerman, President, Cornwall Condominium Association
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Wes Golden, Former City Council Member
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519415422

Thomas Goolsby, Partner, Goolsby Law Firm, PLLC
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912458

Hugh E. Gorman, Representative, Law Firm
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608947

Michael G. Grady, Committeeman, Sangamon County Democratic Party
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608945

Herb Greene, County Commissioner, Caldwell County
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725205

Tim Greimel, Oakland County Commissioner, District 11
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519108383

Sandy Greyson, Former Dallas City Councilmember
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519539805

Michael Griffin, Executive Director, County Executives of America
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725115

Eric Grimes, Development Director, TravelDocs, Ltd.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519532370

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Joseph Haas, Owner, Joseph Haas Insurance Agency

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Bill Hamilton, State Delegate, District 39

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Terence Hanley, Chair, Bel Air Board of Commissioners

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John Hanlon, Mayor, Everett, MA

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912380

Neil Harrington, Town Manager, Salisbury, MA

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725168

David Hawk, State Representative, District 59

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Roy Herron, State Senator, District 24

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912873

Faye Higgins, Chair, Caldwell County Commissioners

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725208

Jerry Hoffman, Co-Owner, Stewart-Buchanan Interiors

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519538713

Gary L. Hooser, Majority Leader, Hawaii State Senate

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519527351

Debbie Horn, Licensed Realtor

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912464

Joey Hudson, State Representative, District 91

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107937

B.R. Huggins, Mayor, Town of Mount Olive

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518914849

Gary Jackson, State Senator, District 15

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912417

Bob Johnson, President and CEO, MedFaxe

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912468

Mark Jolley, President, Mojo Communications

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107968

Ron Jones, Director, Tennessee Regulatory Authority

http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518908975

Peter Lawson Jones, Vice President, Cuyahoga County Board of Commissioners

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John Keenan, State Representative, 7th District

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Jim Kelly, Board Member, Grossmont Union High School District
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Mike Kernell, State Representative, District 93
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123784

Bill Ketron, State Senator, District 13
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725491

Tommy Kilby, State Senator District 12
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107975

Lew King, Chair, Church and Society Committee, Northaven United Methodist Church
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519532378

Dean Kirby, State Senator, 30th District
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608974

John Litz, State Representative, District 10
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725499

Paul S. Loverde, Bishop of Arlington
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518909622

Joseph Lyons, State Representative, 19th District
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725189

Anthony Ma, Chief Executive Officer, Broma Information Technology
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519609040

Mark Maddox, State Representative, District 76
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725254

Percy Malicott, President & CEO, Antelope Valley Chambers of Commerce
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912400

Brandon Mang, Physician
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519411554

Chris Mann, Director, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107886

Dan Mansell, President and CEO, Demco Group
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912473

Lisa Margulis, Executive Director, FL CHAIN (Community Health Action Information Network)
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107896

Thomas Martin, Councilmember, City of Maywood
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519308618

Karen L. Mason, Former Treasurer, Rutherford County GOP
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John Mayo, State Representative, District 25
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912429

Jim Mazurowski, President, GraphicMark, Inc.
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Leonard McNeil, Council Member, City of San Pablo
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Billie Meador, Financial Counselor
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519554160

Kathleen Therese Meany, Commissioner/Vice President, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608952

Blanca Menzerotolo, Owner, SB Health & Beauty Spa
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123753

Darrell Miller, President, Miller's Mowing and Landscaping
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Parker Mills, County Commissioner, Union County
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Tirso Moreno, General Coordinator, The Farmworker Association of Florida
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519110453

Mary Morrissey, President, Morrissey Public Affairs, Inc.
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James H. Richards, Solo Practitioner, James H. Richards Attorney at Law
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608960

Sean M. Mulrone, Attorney at Law
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608956

Robert Nackman, Executive Producer/Owner, Horizon Shine
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519108006

Luis Natividad, Councilmember, City of National City
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519532337

Vincent J. O'Brien, Representative, Law Firm
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608970

Thomas G. O'Brien, Attorney at Law
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608965

John O'Brien, Jr., Essex County Register of Deeds
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725138

Leah Osborne, Vice President of Operations, Medical Insurance Services, Inc.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912484

John Oteri, CPA, Di Pesa & Co.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912590

Stephen Palazzo, State Representative, District 116
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107952

DC Palter, President, Apposite Technologies
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Lois Parrott, PhD, Professor, Richland College
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Philip Pastan, President and CEO, The Richmond Company, Inc
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Louis M. Pate, Jr., State Representative, District 11
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725164

Thomas Mike Porter, State Delegate, District 25,
Joe Powell, President, Max IT, Inc.
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Jean Preston, State Representative, District 13
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Mickey Price, Gaston County Commissioner
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Jim Quinn, Trustee, Village of Alsip
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Scott Randolph, State Representative, District 36
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Juan Rangel, CEO, The United Neighborhood Organization
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912807

Dannie Reed, State Representative, District 35
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912431

John Roberts, President & CEO, University I.P.,
Racael Roemke, Executive Director, Advanced Technology Alliance
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Elvis Rohena, Owner, YTB Travel Network
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Miagros Rojas, Property Manager, The Villas at Newport Landing
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519408837

Alec Ross, Executive Vice President, One Economy
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518909047

Steven Ross, Las Vegas City Councilman, Ward 6,
Clint Rotenberry, State Representative, District 77
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Ruth Rowan, State Delegate, District 50
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Norman Sakamoto, Chair Senator, 15th District
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608929

Paul Saldana, Chair, California Association for Local Economic Development
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518908680

Merrill Sanford, Deputy Mayor, City and Borough of Juneau
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Andrew Jay Schwartzman, President and CEO,
Media Access Project
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Robert Sears, Chairman, Boulder City Chamber of
Commerce
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107970

Tick Segerblom, State Assemblyman, District 9
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608985

Elaine Shanley, Partner, Young and Company
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123909

Phillip Shinoda, President, North Texas Asian
American Forum
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S. Fred Simmons, Mayor, City of Aberdeen
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519431509

Clayton Smith, State Representative, District 59
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519107958

Matt Smith, Partner, Maddrey, Etringer & Smith
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519412434

Robert C. Smith, President/Chief Executive Officer,
Spero-Smith Investment Advisers, Inc.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519720921

Kelli Sobonya, State Delegate, District 16
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123981

Gigi B. Sohn, President, Public Knowledge
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518909438

Andres Soto, President, West Contra Costa County
Latino Democratic Club
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123738

Douglas Stewart, Owner, Stewart Men's Wear
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123914

Martha Stowe, Director, Injury Prevention Center of
Greater Dallas
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519123925

John Sullivan, Jr., Principal, Governmental &
Political Associates Consortium
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518912422

Patrick Sweeney, Special Assistant, Government
Relations, Cleveland State University
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519534250

Lucy Thomas, Program Co-Chair, Northeast Ohio
Nurse Practitioners
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519609082

Bill Thomas, State Representative, 5th District
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Kate Thomas, President, Group 49, Polish Women
Alliance of America
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Geraldine F. Thompson, State Representative,
District 39
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John Thuss, County Commissioner, Caldwell Co.
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725190

John Torbett, Commissioner, Gaston Co. Board of Commissioners
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Barbara Tulipane, President and CEO, Electronic Retailing Association
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518725489

Isla Tullos, Mayor, Raymond, MS
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6518909009

Jessica Upshaw, State Representative, District 85
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Brian Urbaszewski, Director of Environmental Health Programs, American Lung Association of Metropolitan Chicago
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Robert Valente, CEO, BancFirst Mortgage Company
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Peter Vickery, Governor's Councilor, 8th District
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JoAnn Watson, Member, Detroit City Council
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Joe Wells, Treasurer, Dallas County
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519508269

Lezlee Westine, President and Chief Executive Officer, TechNet
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519008613

Ron Wilhelm, Professor, North Texas University
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519532327

Donald E. Wilson, Trustee, Center Joint Unified School District
http://gullfoss2.fcc.gov/prod/ecfs/retrieve.cgi?native_or_pdf=pdf&id_document=6519608906

John Mark Windle, State Representative, District 41
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Karen Yarbrough, State Representative, General Assembly,
Eddie Yokely, State Representative, District 11
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