

Welcome my name is Bart Niswonger, I am the chair of the W MLP Board

I am joined by members of the MLB and the WBBC -

Joe Boudreau

John Dearie

Diane Brenner

Charley Rose

George Ulrich

Cai Wakoviak

This presentation is about sharing information, not about opinions. We hope you will listen, ask questions and leave with a solid understanding of what the options are to bring broadband to Worthington. Then May 5, at town meeting, we hope that you come and express your opinion about which option is best for the town.

Overview

- What is a broadband network?
- What does it take to operate a broadband network?

- What are the options for Worthington?
 - Town owned with contracted operations
 - Matrix owned and operated, with town buy-out option
 - Comcast owned and operated

- How do we decide?

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The presentation is broken into three basic sections and I will take questions at the end of each, as well as after the presentation is done. Additionally, we have representatives from each of the potential partners in attendance - WG&E is a likely partner if we build the network ourselves, Chris Lynch of Matrix has worked hard to answer our questions about their proposal, and Dan Glanville is here representing Comcast.

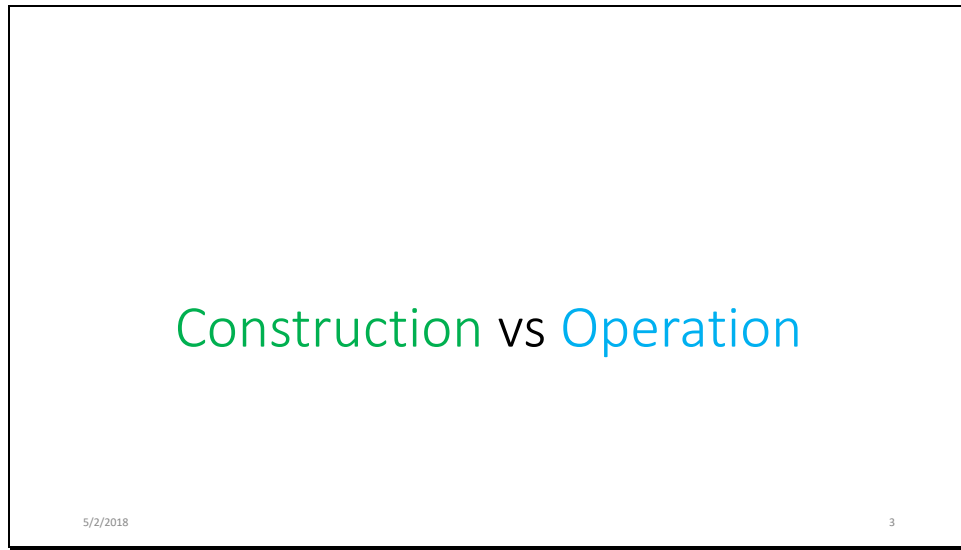
In addition, Bill Ennen of EOHED is here if you have questions about how the state grant program works for the build it ourself model, and Peter Larkin from the MBI is here to answer questions about how the state funds can be used to reimburse us for the Matrix project, or what the financial agreement would be between the town, the state and Comcast

As I said, there are three sections - we start rather high level by talking about what is common to all of these proposals - a broadband network and how does it get run.

From there we go into the proposals in some detail, focusing on the high level differences, and finally we get to how this decision will be made or the mechanics of the town meeting vote.

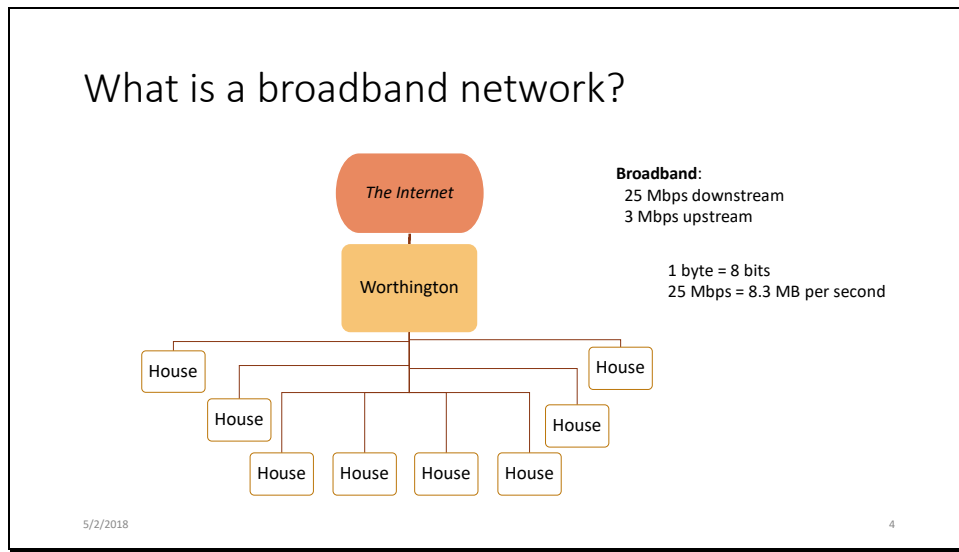
I will say this again, but the MLB and broadband committee have worked for almost two years on this project and we feel the three options under consideration are all viable and all meet the spirit of the town meeting vote of May 2016 which declared support for "the building of a fiber to home Broadband Network providing ubiquitous service to all possible residences and businesses in Worthington".

Our group will not be making a specific recommendation because all three are strong options and we believe will serve the town well for years to come. Instead, our goal is to present the different risks and benefits of each option so that you can make a decision about what risks you are willing to take.



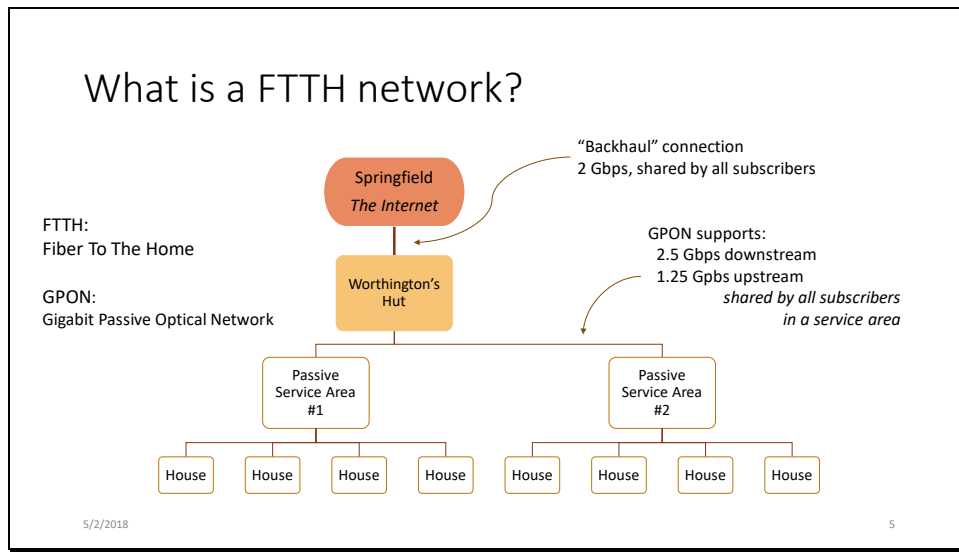
Before we start, it is important to draw a distinction between building and network and operating a network. Both will require work, but it is a very different kind of work. Both will require money, but the cost to build a network is a one time cost and can be borrowed, while the cost to operate the network is ongoing and will be carried by the subscribers.

I just want you to keep in mind that building is quite distinct from operating.



So what is this broadband network of which you speak? Broadly speaking it is a network that connects houses in Worthington to the larger internet such that they can exchange data at high speeds. The federal government defines broadband as 25Mbps, or 25 million bits per second. To put this in perspective, my phone takes pictures that are somewhere between 2 and 5 MB, mega bytes - or 2 to 5 million bytes, not bits. 8 bits to the byte, means my pictures are between 16 and 40 million bits. If I had a 25Mbps connection I could download one of my photos in 1 or 2 seconds.

You note I said download - that means bringing the photo from the internet to my computer. Going the other direction, from my phone to the internet is an upload. Typically connections are asymmetric, meaning downloads come at a higher speed than uploads. The federal standard for broadband is a 25Mbps download, and an upload of 3Mbps. So my photo will take 3-14 seconds to upload to the cloud, and then 1 to 2 seconds to download onto my computer.



Specifically, of the three options, option A and B share a network design called Fiber to the Home (FTTH). In this case fiber optic cable is run all the way to each house.

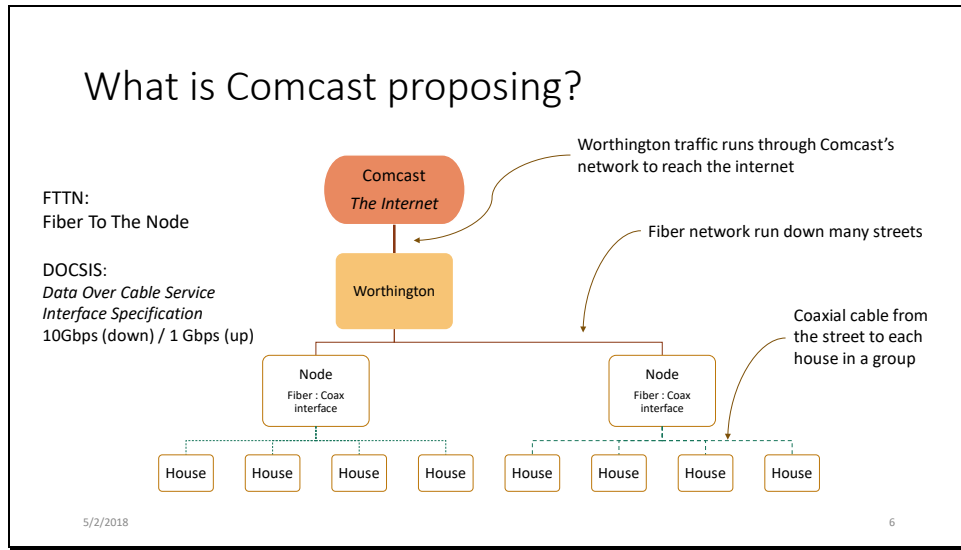
Chris Lynch has a sample

To bring the internet to Worthington, there will be a “backhaul” connection from one spot in Worthington, the “hut”, to an interconnection point such as the one in Springfield.

From the “hut” fibers will run towards subscribers’ houses. The houses may be grouped into service areas - e.g. South Worthington. Each service area will have a single fiber feeding it, and the signal on that fiber will be split onto multiple fibers, each of which will go to a single house. Each group of subscribers, each service area, will share a connection to the hut. This reduces the amount of fiber that needs to be strung, allowing for cheaper build cost and cheaper repair costs.

This is the model that Verizon and Frontier are using nationwide for their FiOS services. It is the most common way to deploy residential fiber in the US, and the equipment innovation is focusing on this model. Even though the fiber is shared, it supports high bandwidth to each subscriber. This design also supports subscribers who need particularly high bandwidth - such as a business which requires guaranteed symmetric access - through changes to the electronics at the end of the fiber - there is no need to change the fiber itself.

The broadband committee is satisfied that this design will serve the needs of Worthington for many years to come.



Comcast uses a hybrid fiber/coaxial cable model rather than a Fiber-To-The-Home model

Fiber is brought to a “node” at which the signal is moved onto coax for the connection to the house. A single node can serve many houses, how many will affect what network performance is ultimately available at each house.

Theoretically DOCSIS 3.1 can support 10Gbps, but it is a shared bus topology, so in practice the upper limit will be lower. But you can expect to be throttled to whatever you pay for. The point is, while it is not fiber to the home, it can support fiber-like speeds.

What services are available over broadband?

- All options include the possibility of telephone service for an additional cost (roughly \$20 / month)
- All options support streaming content
 - Streaming services provide a wide range of content over any internet connection
 - Live TV: DirectTV Now, SlingTV, and PlayStation Vue
 - Movies and TV Shows: Hulu, HBO Now, NetFlix, Amazon Prime
 - Sports: MLB.tv or NFL Game Pass
 - Streaming services require a "smart TV", Roku, AppleTV or other interface
- Only Comcast includes television service directly

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The advantage of broadband internet access is the number of services that are currently, or will soon be, available. All of the options before us support any internet provided service, including telephone service.

This slide is focused on entertainment content because that is of broad interest, and because it is a major consumer of bandwidth in the internet. There are many other services that are important for people - as a designer I am distinctly aware that more and more design software is "going to the cloud" which makes it very hard to use without broadband internet access. In rural areas like this there is a growing interest in telehealth that would require broadband access. Even relatively simple issues like solar production reporting - for whatever reason our inverters cannot report production over a satellite connection requiring us to get a waiver from the state reporting requirements. Photographers and videographers who edit images or video for a living have a real need for fast, reliable internet access to move large digital assets efficiently to clients. The list can go on and on.

In addition to the internet access and telephone, Comcast is a cable television provider and so all of their television services would be available to subscribers.

Who would be served?

- All options will cover at least 96% of the town.
 - The goal is 100% coverage, but the cost of that will not be known until the design is done.
 - We expect there to be a path to 100% coverage in any option, but the only option that we have complete control over is the town owned option.
 - Broadband internet will be available to 96% of the houses in town, whether they subscribe or not.
- Long driveways are not included.
 - Subscribers with driveways over 300' (250' for Comcast) can expect to pay at least \$1 / foot over 300' (250' for Comcast)

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As many people as possible.

96% of the town means 20-30 houses that may not be passed by the network. Everyone wants to pass as many houses as possible, but there may be some that are simply not feasible due to a lack of telephone poles or other issue. These issues will be raised during the design process and we will have to determine how best to address them.

The driveway policy is different for each option

What does it take to **operate** a broadband network?

Category	Estimated Annual Cost	Cost Basis
Administrative Costs	\$13,800	
Insurance	\$27,560	Size of network
Operations	\$30,664	Size of network and number of subscribers.
Maintenance	\$85,116	Size of network
Pole Bonding & Rental	\$26,747	Number of poles
Replacement Reserve	\$33,800	15% of Electronics cost (replace in 7 years)
Contingency	\$11,653	8% of plant cost
Debt Service	\$150,685	
Subtotal	\$380,025	
Internet Access	\$97,800	Number of subscribers <i>assume 326 subscribers @ \$25 per month</i>
Total	\$477,825	or \$122.14 per month, per subscriber

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The previous slides focused on the design of a network. Once the network is built, it must be run and there are a range of costs to operate a network. Some of these costs are dependent on the number of subscribers, but many are based on the physical size of the network - number of miles of fiber or the number of poles. Regardless of who owns, builds or operates a broadband network in town, these expenses will be paid, and more likely than not, they will be paid by the subscriber.

These are the cost estimates we are using, based on extrapolations from Leverett's actual costs. The numbers would be different for every company, but it is important to know that this array of costs is in your bill, regardless of who operates the network.

If the town owns the network, you can expect some transparency in terms of where your subscriber charge goes, and the town will have more flexibility in terms of long term planning for replacement.

In this chart you can see that the fixed costs - those based on the size of the network - come to about \$380k per year, of which about \$150k is debt service. There is another almost \$100k of variable costs, per subscriber costs, bringing the total cost to run a network with 326 subscribers in Worthington to \$477k. If we were operating it ourselves, we would simply divide the cost by the number of subscribers, and each subscriber would need to pay \$122 per month.

Operations - includes electricity

Three Options

- Town **Owned**, contracted **operations**
- Matrix **Owned & Operated**, with option for town to purchase
- Comcast **Owned & Operated**

OK - So that is the end of the first section, the over view section - QUESTIONS?

Now on to the options - I am taking them in the order that the town will be asked to vote on them.

Town Owned, contracted operations

- The cost to the town is estimated at \$1.79 million
- The town would have complete control over what was built
 - This includes how much of the town is served
- There would be a \$250 signup fee and 280 presubscriptions required

- The town would contract all operations
 - If the operator failed to meet the needs of the town, it could be replaced.
- The town would have complete control over network operations
 - This includes control over privacy and net neutrality policies
- The operations would be transparent to the residents

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This is assuming the town runs the network itself, not as part of WiredWest

The cost estimate is fairly old. We have talked with WG&E, who is managing the build for many local towns, and their current estimate is closer to \$1.5 million. We are sticking with the higher estimate, and we would likely ask to authorize \$2.1 million in borrowing to be sure we have enough to cover contingencies.

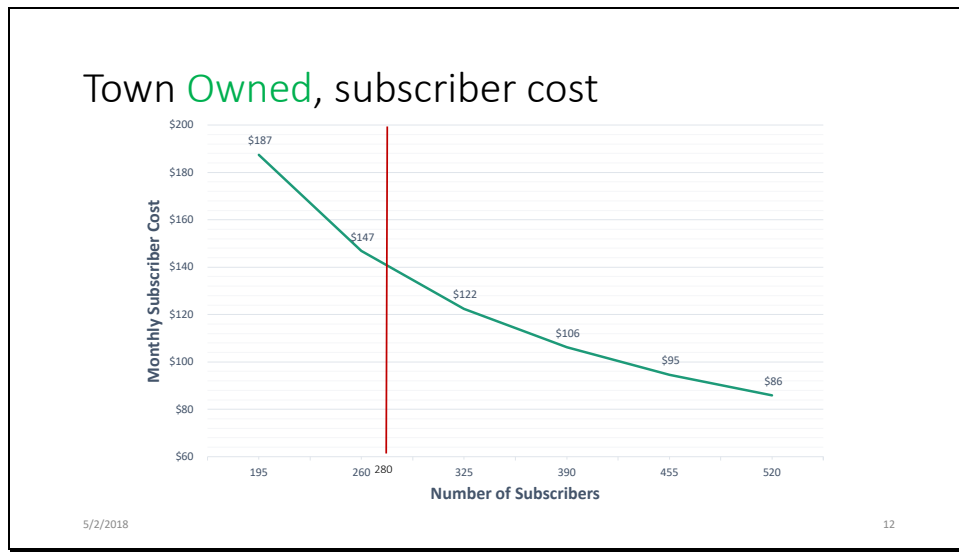
The basic idea is that we hire WG&E, or another company, to help us manage the design and procurement of construction services, and to oversee the construction. Once we have a design (with help from WG&E), and have acquired the right of way on the poles (so called “make-ready” work, again with WG&E’s help) we go out to bid for someone to build it, again with help from WG&E. Once we have selected a construction firm, they build the network.

Once we have a network, we can hire someone to operate it. In fact we may not wait until we have the network built, we may decide we want WG&E to operate it even before it is built, which may have some benefits.

As a side note - we talk about WG&E being a partner in this process. In part this is because 20 or so of our neighboring towns have decided to use WG&E, in part it is because WG&E is a municipal agency and therefore we can use their services without going through procurement processes which simplifies the entire process, and in part it is because while they are small they do have experience in this area and are sympathetic to the idea of town-owned, town-controlled broadband networks.

In fact, we could partner with someone else and the MLP would have to make that decision before moving forward with this option.

Whoever we hire as an operator would handle the customer service, repairs, billing, etc. We are not proposing that the town hire anyone or that there would be a significant increase in the amount of work that any current employees would be asked to do. The MLP board would be responsible for setting rates and negotiating operations contracts, and overseeing the operator to ensure that we were getting the service we were paying for. There would be some annual reporting to various state agencies, but it is not expected to be onerous. The agencies in question are slowly shifting their requirements to allow for broadband-only MLPs.



So what will it cost the subscriber?

This chart is meant to illustrate the relationship between the number of subscribers and the cost per subscriber. As you can see, if the number of subscribers is low, 195 is 30% of the total potential subscribers in Worthington, then the cost per subscriber is very high. But as the number of subscribers goes up, the cost per subscriber goes down. 520 represent 80% of the potential subscribers.

This chart is based on our current estimates of the cost to operate the network, if the town were to contract the operations. It also includes 100% of the debt service. As you may recall, the bulk of the costs to operate this network are fixed - they do not depend on the number of subscribers. They make up a significant portion of the per subscriber cost and as such it is important to estimate accurately. If our estimate is low, then the per subscriber cost will be higher, potentially discouraging subscribers, which in turn drives the price up further for each subscriber. However, if our estimates are high then the cost for each subscriber is reduced.

The corollary to this, when comparing a town owned network to one owned by a company, is that there is potential for the subscribers to end up paying significantly less, if we find that the estimated operating costs are high. This is not true for any of our other options - they present a fixed per subscriber cost.

Of course, the opposite is also true - there is potential for subscribers to end up paying significantly more if we find that the estimates are low, and this is also not true for any of the other options.

If the town owns the network then the relatively significant fixed annual cost to operate the network is shared by all subscribers. This has the advantage that as the number of subscribers goes up, the cost

for each subscriber goes down. If the town owns the network, that can result in a reduction of the monthly bill for each subscriber, an increase in the share of the debt service that the subscribers bear, or both.

On the other hand, if the number of subscribers is low, then the cost per subscriber will be high, potentially higher than the market rate for such a service, which will further impact how many residents subscribe.

It is possible that if the town were part of a regional group such as WiredWest, that in itself would reduce the operational cost for Worthington enough that the subscribers and taxpayers would benefit even if a smaller percentage of the residents in Worthington subscribed to the service.

Town Owned, tax payer cost

- How would the construction be paid for?
 - The total cost is estimated at \$2,860,000
 - The state will contribute \$1,070,000
 - The town must borrow \$1,790,000
- 5 Year Start Up Period
 - Maximum 50% of debt service on taxpayers
 - Maximum \$125 monthly subscriber cost
- After 5 years, all debt service paid by subscribers

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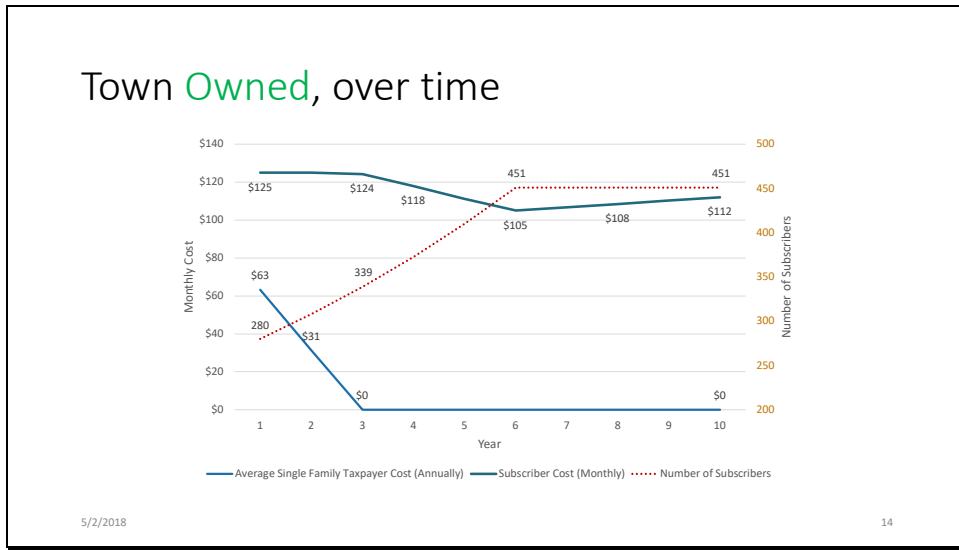
As we discussed at the start, there are two phases - construction and operations. The cost to build the network will be partially funded by the state, but the town will need to borrow an estimated \$1.79 million. Ultimately the tax payers are responsible for repaying that loan, however we feel that if the network successfully attracts subscribers, the subscribers can pay off the debt with minimal impact on the tax payers, while paying a competitive monthly cost.

Note - the estimated cost is \$1.79 million, but we will ask to authorize borrowing of up to \$2.1 million to cover contingencies. We hope to not have to use it all.

We are planning for a successful, sustainable network - meaning fully self sufficient and no impact on the tax payers. In order to be sustainable we estimate the network would need 320 or more subscribers. We are giving ourselves 5 years to get there, during which time we are saying some of the cost, up to 50%, of the debt service (construction) could be born by the tax payers.

After 5 years, regardless of cost, the subscribers will be asked to pay the entire debt service.

This is where the risk of the build it yourself model shows up. If we do not reach 320 subscribers, we will not have a sustainable network. We will have to decide what to do, but ultimately, the town as a whole is responsible for paying the debt service, regardless of whether the network and business model work.



So let's revisit the subscriber cost and explore what might happen over time.

Let's assume that we start with 280 subscribers, the minimum we require before we start to build. And let's estimate that the number of subscribers will increase by 10% each year, until it maxes out at about 450, which is just under 70% of the town.

Let's further assume that the fixed cost to operate the network starts at \$380k like we discussed earlier, but then grows 2-3% each year.

In year 1 then, the total cost to operate the network is \$464k, but we only have 280 subscribers, so doing the math we would have to charge each subscriber \$138 a month to break even, including all debt service. This is more than \$125, so we cap the monthly cost at \$125 and ask for \$44k from the tax payers to cover about a third of the debt service. This works out to be about \$63 for the average single family taxpayer added to their annual tax bill.

In year 2, we have gained 10% more subscribers, up to 308 and our annual total cost has increased to \$483k. Doing the math, this would be \$131 a month, which again exceeds our limit of \$125, so again we ask the tax payers to help out, this time for a short fall of about \$22k, or about \$32 added to the annual tax bill of the average tax payer.

Finally in year 3 we have enough subscribers (339) that even though the total costs have increased to \$505k, we can cover all expenses, including debt service, and still charge less than \$125 per month to the subscribers.

From there, the number of subscribers keeps increasing, as does the annual operating cost due to inflation. As you can see, once the number of subscribers plateaus, the monthly cost will continue to increase because the cost to operate the network is assumed to increase with inflation, but assuming the subscriber number does not drop off, the tax payer will not be asked to contribute anything. So in this model, the total cost to the tax

payers of Worthington would be about \$66k over two years, the rest of the \$1.79 million worth of construction costs would be paid by the subscribers.

Note - this is an optimistic outlook based on estimates and extrapolated costs. If the costs turn out higher or the number of subscribers turns out to be smaller there will be hard choices to make. This is the risk of the town-owned model, if it does not work, the taxpayers will still have to pay for it.

What about WiredWest?

- WiredWest is focused on **operating** networks in its member towns.
- The town has a choice whether to use WiredWest as the operator.
- Advantages:
 - Able to negotiate better rates, thereby potentially reducing the subscriber cost
 - Spreads the risk of low subscriber rates across a larger number of subscribers
 - Less work for the town managing the operation
- Disadvantages:
 - Less control
 - No track record.

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You may be wondering, How does WiredWest fit in?

A few years ago WiredWest was proposing to build the network in all member towns. That proposal ran into a variety of issues and the group refocused on how it might help to operate the networks in its member towns. The general idea is that while each town is small and therefore the risk is spread over a small subscriber base, by grouping together we can spread the risk across a larger number of subscribers and perhaps save some money.

The choice of who will operate the network rests with the MLP. WiredWest is an option, as are WG&E, Crocker, OTT and probably others.

Matrix Owned & Operated

- Cost to the town is estimated at \$926,250, before State reimbursement
- There would be a signup fee of \$250, with a 2 year commitment
- 365 pre-subscriptions are required (vs 280 for the town-owned option)

- Matrix would operate the network
- The subscriber cost would be
 - \$95 / month for up to 50 Mbps
 - \$135 / month for up to 100 Mbps
 - plus \$6-7 to cover pole rentals which the town would be responsible for

- The town would have the option to buy the network after 3 years
 - The price would start at \$2.2 million, and decrease to \$10 after 20 years

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OK - That brings us to the end of the town-owned option. Now for Matrix.

The proposal comes from Matrix Design Group which has a sister company, Millennium Communications. They are based in New Jersey and are a traditional construction company focused on fiber optic networks. They build networks throughout the northeast for companies like Verizon and Burlington Telecom, as well as institutions like Rutgers University.

The general idea is that the town would acquire a few things, most notably the right of way on the telephone poles, and Matrix would use these to build out a fiber to the home network. There would be a signup fee, and a minimum number of subscribers of 365 - higher than the 280 needed for the town owned option.

Matrix would then operate the network.

This proposal is interesting because it shifts the risk from the town to Matrix. If the costs to operate the network exceeds revenues, Worthington is not left with a \$2 million dollar debt for something we cannot use. On the other hand, if the network is a booming success, we could exercise our right to buy it and perhaps save our residents some money or otherwise maintain local control.

It is worth noting that while Matrix/Millennium have several decades of experience designing and building networks, they have limited experience operating residential networks. They are currently building a network in Petersham under and very similar proposal, and they were involved in a project called EC Fiber in eastern Vermont which was residential, but they will need to scale up customer service and find local people to handle repair calls. We are confident that they can and will do so. They have a lot to lose if they invest \$2 million in a network in Worthington, we are confident that they will do everything they can to make the subscribers happy to ensure their revenue stays high. In general, our conversations with Matrix have lead us to believe they would be easy to work with. They have shown a willingness to work together to address our concerns.

The buyout is interesting for two reasons - 1st it protects us from poor service and 2nd if the network is successful we could buy it and potentially save subscribers money. The buyout option is likely to cost more than the town-owned option, but that must be weighed against the increased risk of the town-owned option.

Matrix Owned & Operated, town finances

- What does the town get for \$926,250?
 - A right of way on the telephone poles
 - The “hut”, but not the electronics
 - The electronics on each house
- The state will reimburse the town upon successful completion of the network construction and an operational network
- Final cost to the town and its taxpayers: \$0

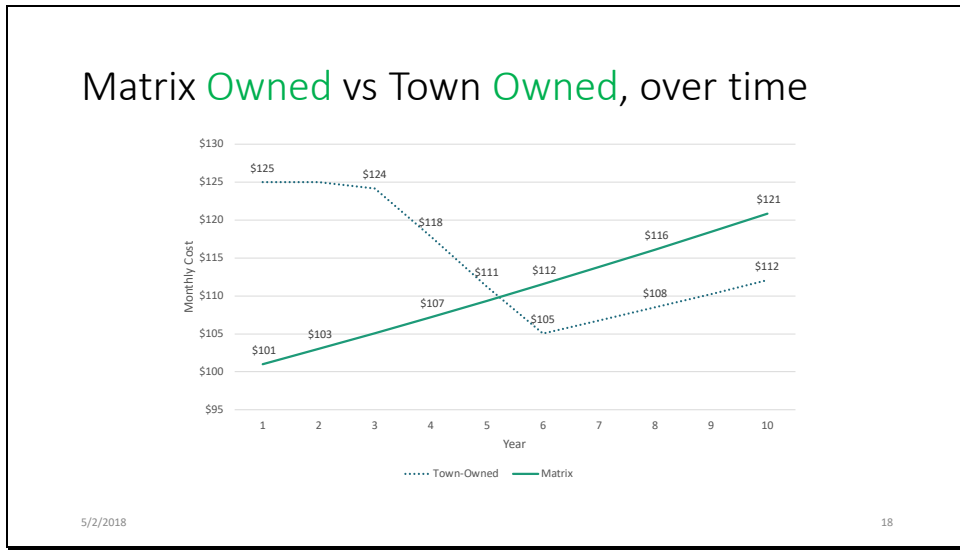
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The proposal is that Worthington acquire the right of way on the telephone poles and acquire an enclosure (the “hut”) for the network electronics, and acquire the electronics that attach to each house, all of which is estimated to cost about \$926k. The town would then allow Matrix to use the acquired assets to build and operate a fiber to the home network.

Once the network was operational, the state would reimburse the town for up to \$1.07 million which should mean that the ultimate cost to the tax payer in Worthington was \$0.

The conditions are fairly typical- no litigation, all laws were followed, the network was built as agreed upon, subscribers are receiving service, and we have a long term agreement



The cost to the subscriber under Matrix’s plan starts at about \$101 per month, regardless of how many subscribers there are, as long as it is more than 365. Part of their proposal is that price increases are limited to the Consumer Price Index, without approval from the town’s MLP. This chart shows what would happen if their price increased by the CPI (or the 20 year average of 2.13%) every year, and compares that to the subscriber cost under the town-owned option.

The main point of this slide is to show that the two options are very similar in terms of subscriber pricing. It may be that the town-owned option is better, but only if the number of subscribers is high and the estimates are accurate. The advantage of the Matrix proposal is that Matrix carries the risk, and the disadvantage is that the cost to the subscriber may be a few dollars higher.

Comcast Owned & Operated

- Cost to the town would be \$571,905
 - Payable over 15 years to the state with minimal interest
- There would be no signup fee and no pre-subscription requirement
- Comcast would operate the network
- The subscriber cost would depend on what services were taken
 - For internet only the costs would be
 - \$60 / month for up to 60 Mbps
 - \$93 / month for up to 105 Mbps
- Comcast would agree to operate the network for 15 years
 - Prices and services offered would be the same within a 100 mile radius

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Finally we have Comcast.

Comcast is the nation's largest internet service provider, largest cable company and third largest telephone service provider. As we discussed before, they would be building a fiber/coax hybrid network, as they have across the country and are currently doing in Montgomery. They have recently completed an extension of cable service in Huntington and Chester and so are literally on our border.

They would provide all services available in surrounding towns to us - several levels of internet service, a variety of television packages, phone, etc. According to the agreement between the state and Comcast in which the state agrees to provide funding for this project, Comcast agrees to run the network for 15 years and to keep pricing and services at the same level as those offered in the region. This means that while there is no competition in Worthington, the prices would be similar to those in Boston where there is competition.

However we have no way to predict what the pricing will do over time - so I have not included a chart. I encourage you all to look at the Comcast website or the materials Dan has at his desk - there are many options at a wide variety of prices.

Comcast Owned & Operated

- Comcast has stated the total cost to be \$2,883,889
 - Investment from Comcast: \$670,080
 - Investment from the MBI: \$1,070,000 + \$571,904 = \$1,641,904
 - Investment from Worthington: \$571,905
- The State would upfront Worthington's share
- Worthington would pay back the state as a Cherry Sheet assessment
 - A total of \$571,905 paid over 15 years with minimal interest
 - Annual cost about \$38,000
 - Annual cost to the average single family taxpayer would be \$55
- This cost would be born by all tax payers

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This is a breakdown of how this proposal would be financed. These numbers are not estimates but actual costs, although we do not know the exact interest rate the state would charge us.

While the cost to the tax payer would be low, this is the only option that would definitely increase the burden on the tax payer, and for 15 years.

As far as we know, there is no way to put this cost on the subscribers.

The Decision, part one – Town meeting

- Article One: Authorize borrowing of up to \$2.1 million for a town-owned network
 - 2/3rds majority required
- Article Two: Authorize borrowing of up to \$1.07 million for a Matrix-owned network
 - 2/3rds majority required
- Article Three: Support the Comcast proposal, recognizing that \$571,905 will be assessed on our Cherry Sheets over the course of 15 years
 - Simple majority

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Finally - how are we going to make this decision?

The Worthington Broadband Committee and Municipal Light Board have determined that there are three viable options to bring high speed internet to our town. Voters at Annual Town Meeting will be given the opportunity to choose which option the town pursues. There will be a separate article for each option:

Article A, to authorize the borrowing of up to \$2.1 million to build a town-owned network

Article B, to authorize the borrowing of up to \$1.07 million for a Matrix-owned network

Article C, to support a Comcast-owned network, requiring no debt authorization

We will consider the articles in the order of the amount of debt that must be authorized: A, then B, then C. Since articles A and B seek to approve the issuance of debt those articles will require a 2/3rds majority to pass, per state law. Article C does not seek a debt authorization so a simple majority will be needed for passage. Discussion and debate of the articles will not be limited by article so all three can be discussed at the same time.

Town meeting will determine which option the town will pursue by seeing which article passes first. Once an article passes, the voting will stop. If article A passes the voting will stop and articles B and C will not be voted on. The town will have selected a town-owned network. If article A fails to pass, article B would then be voted and if it passes that would be the approved option, voting would stop and article C would not be taken up. If article B fails to pass, article C will then be voted on. If article C passes that will be the option. If it fails, town meeting will have rejected all three options.

While the rejection of all three options could be a possibility it doesn't appear to be the desire of the town. The key to prevent that from happening is our willingness to compromise. For example, if you

favor article A but it fails to pass you need to compromise your preference and vote yes on article B or C and not just vote no because your first choice failed.

Said slightly differently, if you really want article A, vote for it. If it passes, you win. If it fails, hopefully you will vote in favor of B and/or C since they still bring you broadband.

If you really want article B, vote for B and hopefully supporters of A will join you.

For all of those who really want option C, your choice is easy – vote against A & B.

If town meeting authorizes borrowing under article A or B then that debt must be excluded at a special election in early June. Once the debt is excluded, a 90 day pre-subscription drive would begin.

The passage of article C would recommend to the select board to sign agreements with the State and Comcast.

The Decision, part two

- Article One & Two authorize borrowing
 - That debt must be excluded at a special election (estimated early June)
- Pre-subscriptions are required
 - 90 day period, after special election
 - 280 needed for town-owned option
 - 365 needed for Matrix-owned option
- Article Three recommends to the select board that they sign agreements with the State and Comcast.
 - No special election, no pre-subscription

5/2/2018

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Once town meeting makes its choice, we are not done. If either the town-owned or matrix-owned options are selected, they authorize borrowing that must be excluded from the provisions of proposition 2 ½. That will happen at a special election scheduled as quickly as possible, probably in early June. The ballot vote requires a simple majority of ballots cast to be in favor of excluding the debt.

Assuming the debt is excluded, both options will then require a certain number of people to signup for service with a signup fee. These pre-subscriptions will be solicited during a 90 day pre-subscription period. The town-owned option will require 280 signups, the Matrix-owned option will require 365.

If the Comcast option is selected, the select board will need to sign agreements with the State and Comcast.

Questions?