

Data compiled by LAA Accounting

Distributed by the office of Representative Kawasaki. Call (907)465-3466 for additional information.

Location Code	Cost of Data/Network
Anchorage LIO	18,673.51
Anch Ombudsman	472.28
Anchorage Div of Leg Audit	3,000.00
Barrow LIO	2,228.38
Bethel LIO	2,580.80
BILL RAY CENTER	1,112.86
Capitol	10,203.80
Cordova LIO	1,469.79
Delta Jct LIO	1,989.64
Dillingham LIO	2,933.92
Eagle River Leg Offices	4,858.38
Fairbanks LIO	1,014.41
Glennallen LIO	2,790.32
Homer LIO	1,958.27
Juneau LIO	26,015.79
Kenai Penn LIO	1,013.20
Ketchikan LIO	539.99
Kodiak LIO	813.21
Kotzebue LIO	2,824.77
Mat Su LIO	5,095.53
Nome LIO	2,002.12
Petersburg LIO	1,161.92
Seward LIO	1,549.89
Sitka LIO	2,521.15
Tok LIO	2,964.72
Unalaska LIO	2,637.60
Valdez LIO	439.89
Wrangell LIO	2,193.89
No Location Code	5,741.50
TOTAL	112,801.53

State of Alaska Broadband Costs

Agency	Department Specific Broadband	Department Specific Cellular Broadband	Department Broadband Total
Statewide Broadband Infrastructure (OIT)	\$0	\$0	\$1,303,762
Department of Administration	\$39,252	\$133,599	\$172,851
Department of CCED	\$0	\$41,710	\$41,710
Department of Corrections	\$7,800	\$98,851	\$106,651
Department of Education	\$20,540	\$12,514	\$33,054
Department of Environmental Conservation	\$42,628	\$53,559	\$96,186
Department of Fish & Game	\$192,261	\$220,353	\$412,614
Department of HSS	\$66,300	\$467,208	\$533,508
Department of Labor	\$210,000	\$82,572	\$292,572
Department of Law	\$109,704	\$11,947	\$121,651
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	\$26,748	\$78,388	\$105,136
Department of Natural Resources	\$66,360	\$107,598	\$173,958
Department of Public Safety	\$149,040	\$178,508	\$327,548
Department of Revenue	\$30,000	\$70,921	\$100,921
Department of Transportation	\$154,345	\$420,175	\$574,520
Office of the Governor	\$7,920	\$34,720	\$42,640
Summary Total	\$1,122,899	\$2,012,624	\$4,439,285

Notes:

Broadband definition: (FCC) The term broadband commonly refers to high-speed Internet access that is always on and faster than the traditional dial-up access. Broadband includes several high-speed transmission technologies such as:

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), Cable Modem, Fiber, Wireless, Satellite, Broadband over Powerlines (BPL)

Department Specific Broadband: Specific to broadband initiatives initiated and paid for within the Departments

Department Specific Cellular Broadband: Includes all departments employees on GCI and employee reimbursements, this does not capture some non-GCI broadband.

Statewide Broadband Infrastructure contract service level payments



State of New York

Executive Chamber

No. 175

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ENSURING NET NEUTRALITY PROTECTIONS FOR NEW YORKERS

WHEREAS, the internet is an essential service that should be available to all New Yorkers;

WHEREAS, the free exchange of information, including the ability to access the content of their choosing secured with net neutrality protections is expected and relied upon by all New Yorkers;

WHEREAS, New York businesses need the ability to reach new markets, compete in an increasingly global economy, and attract new talent through a free and open internet;

WHEREAS, New York students rely on a free and open internet to learn and access information far beyond their physical reach;

WHEREAS, educational institutions throughout New York rely on a free and open internet to teach and help their students grow;

WHEREAS, New York State employees need access to a free and open internet to conduct business on behalf of the people of New York State;

WHEREAS, New Yorkers rely on a free and open internet to communicate with family and friends, participate in the democratic process, research important family and personal decisions, and learn and be entertained;

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) recently chose to do away with free and open internet protections in order to satisfy corporate interests that are not aligned with those of New Yorkers;

WHEREAS, the FCC has opined that violations of net neutrality principles are best viewed through the lens of state and federal trade and business practice laws, which can be enforced by state governments;

WHEREAS, many of the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) serving New Yorkers have made public pledges to continue to abide by the principles of a free and open internet despite the FCC's actions;

WHEREAS, New York State is a significant purchaser of internet and broadband services;

WHEREAS, New York State has a responsibility to ensure the efficient procurement of goods and services for the State of New York and its political subdivisions and the principles of net neutrality are inherently tied to the provision of high quality, high speed broadband internet service for the State;

WHEREAS, because many New York State government services are available only via the internet, and throttling or paid prioritization would limit the ability of many of the most vulnerable New Yorkers to access the internet; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ANDREW M. CUOMO, Governor of the State of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of New York do hereby order and direct New York State's government, through this Executive Order, not to enter into any contracts for internet service unless the ISPs agree to adhere to net neutrality principles. The Office of General Services or any other governmental entity of New York State, as defined herein, is directed to incorporate into the State's procurement process for internet, data, and telecommunications services criteria requiring that recipients of state contracts adhere to internet neutrality principles as follows:

A. Definitions

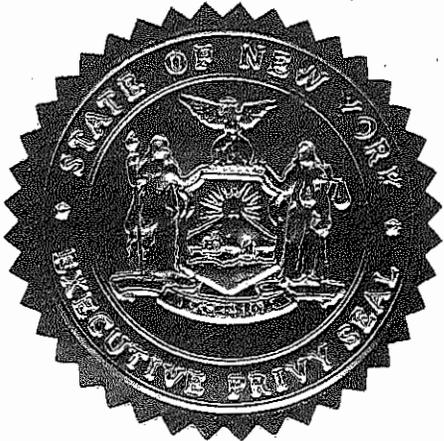
1. As used herein, "net neutrality" means ISPs will not block, throttle, or prioritize internet content or applications or require that end users pay different or higher rates to access specific types of content or applications.

2. As used herein, "Affected State Entities" means (i) all agencies and departments over which the Governor has Executive Authority; and (ii) all public-benefit corporations, public authorities and commissions, for which the Governor appoints the Chair, the Chief Executive, or the majority of Board Members, except for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

B. Agency Responsibilities

1. Affected State Entities are hereby directed to amend their procurement procedures to ensure that Affected State Entities only enter into contracts with ISPs that adhere to net neutrality principles and to ensure that internet services provided to Affected State Entities, include net neutrality protections, and specifically state that ISPs may not block lawful content, applications, services, non-harmful devices, or applications that compete with other services provided by the ISP. Any contract or contract renewal entered into by Affected State Entities for internet services on or after March 1, 2018, shall include a binding agreement consistent with the foregoing, and Affected State Entities shall not enter into a contract with any ISPs, agents therefor, or other entity offering to or procuring on behalf of any Affected State Entity internet services, without such a binding agreement.

2. The Department of Public Service is directed to evaluate potential actions to promote net neutrality in order to protect New Yorkers' access to a free and open internet.



BY THE GOVERNOR

Mr. C

Secretary to the Governor

G I V E N under my hand and the Privy Seal of the
State in the City of Albany this twenty-
fourth day of January in the year two
thousand eighteen.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "A. Cuomo", written in a cursive style.

**STATE OF MONTANA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 3-2018**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER PROVIDING FOR
INTERNET NEUTRALITY PRINCIPLES IN STATE PROCUREMENT**

WHEREAS, the free and open exchange of information, secured by a free and open internet, has never been more essential to modern social, commercial, and civic life;

WHEREAS, Montanans expect and rely on the traditional principle that internet service providers will not pick and choose what content they can see—rather, Montanans expect that their internet service providers will be “neutral” and abide by principles commonly referred to as “internet neutrality”;

WHEREAS, guided by principles of internet neutrality, the information society and Montana’s economy have flourished;

WHEREAS, Montana citizens rely on a free and open internet to meet the world—to learn, to entertain, to make informed personal choices about their families and to make public choices about our society;

WHEREAS, Montana businesses rely on a free and open internet to enter new markets, to gain new insights, to recruit, to compete, and to grow—few changes in human communications have revolutionized commerce so quickly;

WHEREAS, educational institutions in Montana rely on a free and open internet to provide Montanans with world-class educational opportunities;

WHEREAS, as federal regulators recently illustrated, a free and open internet is not guaranteed—it is susceptible to corporate and political degradation, and its protection requires constant vigilance by consumers, market participants, and governments alike;

WHEREAS, the loss of internet neutrality principles threatens to increase the costs of accessing and sharing information for people and for businesses alike;

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has argued that violations of internet neutrality principles may violate state competition and fair trade practices laws, which requires the vigilance and attention of state governments;

WHEREAS, many internet service providers, including significant broadband and mobile internet services providers in Montana, have made public pledges to adhere to certain internet neutrality principles in the wake of changes by federal regulators;

WHEREAS, the State of Montana is a significant purchaser of internet services;

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Executive Order is to ensure the efficient procurement of goods and services for the State of Montana; the uniform application of internet neutrality principles in Montana is closely related to the delivery of predictable, stable, high quality internet service for the State, and this Executive Order is an essential response for state procurement policy and local economic needs;

WHEREAS, the State of Montana has a distributed data storage model and thousands of employees across the state—paid prioritization and throttling could fundamentally impact state employees’ ability to conduct business; and

WHEREAS, many State of Montana government services are exclusively online; throttling and paid prioritization could limit Montana citizens’ ability to receive government services and dramatically deepen the “digital divide” as well as exacerbate challenges our poorest citizens have in accessing government help.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, STEVE BULLOCK, Governor of the State of Montana, pursuant to the authority vested in me as Governor under the Constitution and the laws of the State of Montana, do hereby order and direct the Department of Administration to incorporate into the state procurement process for internet, data, and telecommunications services (collectively, “telecommunications services”) criteria requiring that successful recipients of state contracts adhere to internet neutrality principles.

After July 1, 2018, to receive a contract from the State of Montana for the provision of telecommunications services, a service provider must publicly disclose to all of its customers in the State of Montana (including but not limited to the State itself): accurate information regarding the network and transport management practices (including cellular data and wireless broadband transport), performance and commercial terms of its broadband internet access services sufficient for consumers to make informed choices regarding use of such services and for content, application, service, and device providers to develop, market, and maintain internet offerings.

After July 1, 2018, to receive a contract from the State of Montana for the provision of telecommunications services, a service provider must not, with respect to any consumer in the State of Montana (including but not limited to the State itself):

1. Block lawful content, applications, services, or nonharmful devices, subject to reasonable network management that is disclosed to the consumer;
2. Throttle, impair or degrade lawful internet traffic on the basis of internet content, application, or service, or use of a nonharmful device, subject to reasonable network management that is disclosed to the consumer;
3. Engage in paid prioritization; or

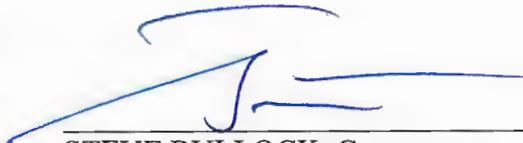
4. Unreasonably interfere with or unreasonably disadvantage:
- a. End users' ability to select, access, and use broadband internet access service or the lawful internet content, applications, services, or devices of their choice; or
 - b. Edge providers' ability to make lawful content, applications, services, or devices available to end users.

By March 1, 2018, the Department of Administration shall prepare such policies and other guidance, and issue such orders as are deemed necessary and appropriate to carry out this Executive Order and to monitor its enforcement. The Department shall resolve any dispute over the definition of terminology used in this Executive Order.

Each contracting department or agency that procures telecommunications services shall cooperate with the Department of Administration in implementing this Executive Order and provide such information and assistance as the Department of Administration may require in the performance of its functions under this Executive Order. Agencies must receive approval from the Department of Administration before procuring internet services, including cellular data and/or wireless broadband internet services.

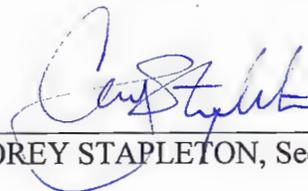
This Order is effective immediately.

GIVEN under my hand and the GREAT SEAL of the State of Montana this 22nd day of January 2018.



STEVE BULLOCK, Governor

ATTEST:



COREY STAPLETON, Secretary of State



THE 30TH ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



February 20, 2018

Governor Bill Walker
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

Dear Governor Walker,

There has been a lot of concern about how Alaska should respond to the decision by the Federal Communications Commission to repeal net neutrality rules. We believe that as the Governor, you have the authority under Article III, Sections 1 and 24 of the Alaska Constitution to prohibit through an executive order all state agencies from entering into internet service contracts with providers that violate the principles of net neutrality with respect to any consumer in the state.

The State of Alaska has wide latitude to set conditions to any contracts within the government. State agencies spend over \$4.4 million a year for broadband services and are among the heaviest consumers of internet services in our state. As a consumer, Alaska's choice needs to be clear: we demand net neutrality. Governors in New York and Montana have issued executive orders that would also prohibit their state agencies from entering into contracts with providers that do not abide by the principles of net neutrality.

This executive order should state that to receive a state contract an internet service provider shall not with respect to any consumer in the state:

- Block internet content,
- Throttle or degrade internet traffic on the basis of internet content,
- Engage in paid prioritization, or
- Interfere with or disadvantage a user's ability to access and use broadband internet service.

The internet plays a vital role in the daily lives of Alaskans. Alaska's educational institutions rely on a free and open internet to provide our communities with educational opportunities. Alaska's emerging telemedicine industry relies on the internet to provide rural Alaskan communities better access to healthcare professionals and reduces the need for non-emergency travel in rural communities. Alaskan businesses rely on a free and open internet to advertise, compete, and grow. It is for these reasons we implore you to stand up for Alaskans and ensure that the internet remains open and accessible.

Thank you for your consideration,



Senator Bill Wielechowski



Senator Tom Begich



Senator Dennis Egan



Senator Berta Gardner



Senator Donny Olson



Senator Gary Stevens



Representative Matt Claman



Representative Harriet Drummond



Speaker of the House Bryce Edgmon



Representative Les Gara



Representative David Guttenberg



Representative Andy Josephson



Representative Scott Kawasaki



Representative Sam Kito



Representative Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins



Representative Gabrielle LeDoux



Representative John Lincoln



Representative Dan Ortiz



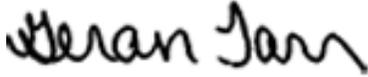
Representative Justin Parish



Representative Paul Seaton



Representative Ivy Spohnholz



Representative Geran Tarr



Representative Chris Tuck



Representative Adam Wool



Published on *Christian Coalition* (<http://www.cc.org>)

[Home](#) > Fast Facts for Conservatives on Net Neutrality

Fast Facts for Conservatives on Net Neutrality

- Since its birth, the Internet has existed on phone lines which were covered under what are known as "common carrier" regulations, (or "Net Neutrality"), which prevented discrimination by network providers based on content or where a call originated. This principle carried over to the Internet and helped make it a dynamic engine for free expression and economic growth.
- In recent months, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) lifted "net neutrality" regulations off of the Internet, leaving the issue up to Congress to decide. It is currently being debated as part of pending telecommunications legislation.
- **"Net neutrality" policies helped create the most free and fair marketplace in history**, allowing consumers to choose the winners and losers in a competitive marketplace. This resulted in the best ideas, products and services rising to top.
- **Unless Congress acts, it will change drastically - for the worse.** The new regulations will leave consumers with less choice and our economy with less innovation and competition. Without equality of access, such innovation would be diminished at best, or perhaps even begin to move to competing countries in the world economy.
- The new FCC regulations set the cable and phone companies up to become the equivalent of the mafia to the Internet. Today, consumers dictate the evolution of the Internet. **Under the new regulations, cable and phone companies will be making the decisions.** And their decisions will not be made based on quality, but rather on who pays the most "protection money" to be protected from the competition of a truly free marketplace.
- **The Internet currently provides a megaphone for political expression** by virtue of the fact that every site, no matter how obscure, is just as accessible to every individual as any site with a multi-million dollar budget. Every American has the opportunity to create their own site and say what they want to the entire world.

- Conservatives had made many gains in recent years thanks to the power of the Internet. In terms of organization, it has become an indispensable tool. In political communications, it allows us to finally bypass the liberal media and to get our message out more effectively. **These gains must be preserved!**
- Under the new rules, **there is nothing to stop the cable and phone companies from now allowing consumers to have access to speech that they don't support.** What if a cable company with a pro-choice Board of Directors decides that it doesn't like a pro-life organization using its high speed network to encourage pro-life activities? Under the new rules, this could happen - **and it would be legal!**
- Allowing Internet service providers to control what people see and do online would fundamentally undermine the principles that have made the Internet such a success. But such things have already begun to happen. For Example:
 - In 2004, North Carolina ISP Madison River blocked their DSL customers from using any rival web-based phone service (like Vonage, Skype, etc.).
 - In 2005, Canada's telephone giant Telus blocked customers from visiting a website sympathetic to the Telecommunications Workers Union during a labor dispute.
 - In April, Time Warner's AOL blocked all emails that mentioned www.dearaol.com ^[1] - and advocacy campaign opposing the company's pay-to-send email plan.
- In a time when there is an increasing need to connect citizens with their political system, the Internet has begun to play this role in a big way. Now Congress is on the verge of allowing that newfound energy to be diminished.
- Given that most Americans have just one (or at most, two) companies through which they can get broadband access, the free market principle of competition for consumer dollars doesn't enter the picture, just like the old "Ma-Bell" monopoly. Much like the trade-off involved in allowing a telephone monopoly was that the company had to provide equality of service, so too should it be with the Internet duopoly.
- Consumers that are already paying monthly fees for broadband access will soon find out they don't actually have what they thought they were paying for. **Americans won't have broadband access to the entire Internet, just the part that the cable and phone companies allow them to see.**
- Politicians that are sitting idle and empowering cable and phone monopolies to have power over what consumers can see on the Internet are some of the same politicians that would criticize countries such as China for not allowing its citizens to be exposed to the free market of ideas represented on the web.
- Congress has wisely decided many times in the past to avoid stunting the growth of the Internet via new taxation. **They should follow the same logic in this case and not allow the cable and phone companies to stunt its growth with new fees and content based discrimination.** In the end, the losers will be consumers, businesses and those who use the Internet for political expression.

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Links:

[1] <http://www.dearaol.com/>