

**New Hampshire Broadband Mapping and Planning Program
University of New Hampshire
October 2012 Data Submission**

I. Data Description

In accordance with the effective NTIA guidance for Round 6 data submissions, the New Hampshire Broadband Mapping and Planning Program (NHBMP) submitted the data set described below and associated documents to NTIA in October of 2012.

NH_SBDD_2012_10_01.gdb – file geodatabase containing feature classes for:

Feature Class	Number of Records
BB_ConnectionPoint_LastMile	0
BB_ConnectionPoint_MiddleMile	117
BB_Service_Address	0
BB_Service_CAInstitutions	3,899
BB_Service_CensusBlock	101,296
BB_Service_Overview	0
BB_Service_RoadSegment	44,005
BB_Service_Wireless	41
State_Boundary	1

In total, over 145,450 individual data records on broadband availability were submitted by New Hampshire. This includes an increase in middle mile records due to the addition of one provider that was previously not included in the NHBMP. Collectively, these records describe availability as reported by 39 broadband providers in the state. In addition, the NHBMP submitted data on 3,899 community anchor institutions, a reduction of 15 records from the prior submission due to institution closures.

To achieve this level of reporting, the NHBMP relied on a number of sources to identify potential providers in the state. The following table details the disposition of the initial set of providers:

Description	Number of Records
Potential providers identified in NH	93
Providers confirmed as delivering service in NH	60
Providers represented in the NHBMP submission	39

II. Provider Participation

The NHBMP has identified 60 broadband providers in the state. As noted above, 39 of these providers actively participated in the program for the Fall 2012 cycle. This number represents an increase of two providers from our prior submission – one national satellite provider was just identified and the second new provider was previously non-responsive.

The current participating providers include:

Provider Name	Technology
1. Argent Communications, LLC	Cable, Fixed Wireless
2. AT&T Mobility LLC	Mobile Wireless
3. Charter Communications Inc.	Cable
4. Comcast Cable Communications, LLC.	Cable
5. Covad Communications Company	DSL, Other Copper Wireline, Middle Mile
6. Cyberpine Cooperative, Inc.	Fixed Wireless
7. DSCI Corporation	Middle Mile
8. Dunbarton Telephone Company, Inc.*	DSL
9. FairPoint Communications, Inc.	DSL
10. Freedom Ring Communications, LLC. (dba BayRing Communications)**	Middle Mile
11. G4 Communications**	DSL, Middle Mile
12. Granite State Communications (aka Granite State Telephone)*	DSL, Fiber
13. Great Auk Wireless (dba GAW High-Speed Internet Inc.)	Fixed Wireless
14. GWI (aka Biddeford Internet Corporation)	DSL, Other Copper Wireline
15. HughesNet**	Satellite
16. IAMNOW.net*	Fixed Wireless
17. Lakes Region Wireless**	Fixed Wireless
18. Level 3 Communications**	Fiber, Middle Mile
19. Lighttower Fiber Networks*	Middle Mile
20. MetroCast**	Cable
21. OTT Communications	DSL, Middle Mile
22. Oxford Networks*	Middle Mile
23. Sidera Networks, LLC	Middle Mile
24. Skycasters	Satellite
25. Sovernet Communications*	DSL
26. Spectra Access*	Fixed Wireless
27. Sprint	Mobile Wireless
28. StarBand Communications, Inc.**	Satellite
29. Tamworth Wireless Cooperative	Fixed Wireless
30. TDS Telecom	DSL, Fiber, Middle Mile
31. Time Warner Cable	Cable
32. T-Mobile	Mobile Wireless
33. Topsham Communications	Fiber
34. U.S. Cellular*	Mobile Wireless
35. Verizon Wireless	Mobile Wireless
36. Wave Comm, LLC	Fixed Wireless
37. WildBlue Communications, Inc.**	Satellite
38. Wireless LINC of NH and VT (f/k/a NCIC)*	Fixed Wireless
39. WiValley*	Fixed Wireless

* Provider confirmed that coverage has not changed and did not submit revised data for this round. Data reported for the March, 2012 submission was confirmed as still being effective.

** Provider did not confirm or submit revised data for Fall 2012 submission. Data submitted was from previous data submission rounds and is being resubmitted.

The following 21 providers have remained unresponsive to multiple and ongoing requests to participate in the NHBMP, or have dropped out of the program after initially providing data.

Provider Name	
1. Boston Telephone	2. CityVoice
3. Cogent Communications	4. DESTEK
5. EarthLink Business (aka One Communications)	6. Fibercast Cable Communications
7. The Granite Connection	8. Grolen Communications
9. ITLLC (f/k/a Russet Communications)	10. Met Tel
11. MV Communications	12. NCIA
13. NHvt	14. Qwest Communications
15. RadiusNorth	16. segTel, Inc.
17. SkyWire Wifi (f/k/a Akers Pond)	18. TelJet
19. Turnpike Technologies	20. USAi.net
21. WindStream	

The following 2 providers have been identified as providing internet service, but the maximum download and upload speeds they currently offer do not meet the broadband definition.

Provider Name	
1. Bretton Woods Telephone	2. Dixville Telephone

The 8 providers listed below were identified from analysis of the FCC Form 477 data (filings through February, 2011). The NHBMP has contacted these providers, but to this date they have either been unresponsive or data has not been received so we cannot confirm their status in NH.

Provider Name	
1. Airespring, Inc.	2. Broadview Networks
3. BurgNet	4. Global Crossing North America, Inc.
5. Hickory Tech	6. NewEdge Network, Inc.
7. NextWave Wireless, Inc.	8. Telovations, Inc.

Finally, the NHBMP identified a number of providers during previous rounds that we no longer maintain on the active list because they have either ceased providing service, have merged with other providers, or were never an active provider in NH.

Provider Name	
1. Access Communications	2. All Media, Inc.
3. Alteracom Networks	4. BIT-NET

5. CheshireNet	6. Cooperative Resources
7. Equal Access Networks	8. FCG Networks
9. Finowen	10. First Bridge
11. GreenNet	12. Green Wave Wireless
13. JLC	14. Level One Communications
15. Mainstream EIS	16. Mason Coop
17. Megapath	18. RNK Communications
19. TTLC.net	20. Vermont Telephone
21. WaveGuide	22. Wireless Horizon
23. Worldpath	

The initial master list of providers was extracted from the “New Hampshire Broadband Action Plan”, 2008, NH Telecommunications Advisory Board (TAB) and NH Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED). This listing was cross-referenced against a statewide cell tower inventory maintained by the NH Office of Energy and Planning. NHBMP staff maintains an ongoing effort to identify additional active service providers in the state based on continuing interactions with TAB and DRED, review of speed test results, updated FCC data when published, and other sources as available.

III. Data Collection and Integration

A. Primary Data Collection

Data Acquisition

Primary data was collected directly from the service providers. The NHBMP first developed a set of guidance documents based on NTIA specifications, and distributed those to the individual providers. Once the guidance was disseminated, NHBMP staff followed up with providers via phone/email to encourage participation and address questions, as required. Typically, multiple communications were required to ensure a complete data submission was received.

Data Pre-Processing

To support the data mapping and integration efforts, the following base data sets were acquired and/or retrieved from the NH GRANIT state GIS clearinghouse archives:

- State and town boundaries (based on 1:24,000 USGS DLG files);
- 2001 Land Cover data set (derived from Landsat TM imagery);
- 2010 TIGER Census Blocks;
- 2010 Census MAF/TIGER Road Segments; and
- 2009 USGS National Elevation Data set (NED).

All required NTIA fields were added to the census block and road segment data sets. In addition, the road segments were processed against the census blocks to populate two fields used internally – the left block ID and the right block ID associated with each road segment.

Data Processing and Integration

The broadband availability data was processed and integrated using a suite of GIS tools and procedures, depending upon the format and content of the data submitted by the individual providers. Generally, the processing involved executing one or more of the following steps:

- Scanning and georeferencing paper maps and using the results as a visual reference to select out corresponding features from the project base data sets.
- Geocoding addresses using both an internal locator based on the TIGER road segments, and where required, the ESRI TA_BatchAddress_US subscription service; where NDAs were in place, geocoded points were then used to identify the host census block (if ≤ 2 sq. mi.), or the TIGER road segment in closest proximity but within 500' (if the host census block was > 2 sq. mi.). Related note(s):
 - In some cases, the selection of the TIGER road segment in closest proximity to the geocoded point yielded a pattern of disconnected road segments with broadband service.
- Using ArcGIS Network Analyst to select road segments within a cumulative distance of 3,000 and/or 18,000 lineal feet from central office locations, depending upon data submitted by the provider. The selected segments were subsequently used to identify adjacent census blocks ≤ 2 sq. mi. or used as features to quantify coverage along census blocks > 2 sq. mi. Note that in previous rounds, adjacent census blocks were flagged based on road segments intersecting those blocks. In this round, we refined our approach to define adjacency as blocks sharing a boundary with the road segment. This more conservative approach resulted in some blocks dropping out of provider coverage footprints.
- Processing KMZ image files, using the bounding rectangle to establish interior georeferencing, and then converting the georeferenced image to polygons.
- Utilizing Cellular Expert ArcGIS extension to generate a signal prediction surface for wireless providers submitting antenna locations (and associated data). Related note(s):
 - The statewide cell tower inventory provided the starting point for the signal propagation modeling efforts.
 - Subsequently, working with UNC-Raleigh and a NH-based fixed-wireless provider, the data processing models were refined to take into consideration visibility parameters (in addition to vegetation and topography).
 - During the current processing round, program staff participated in additional Cellular Expert training sessions to further enhance the signal propagation models. As a result, some provider coverage footprints have been reduced from previous submissions.
 - A -90 DB threshold was used to define service areas of fixed-wireless providers.
 - In processing the fixed-wireless polygon data, exterior polygons, e.g. those outside of the main coverage footprint, that were $< .125$ sq. mi. were eliminated. Interior non-coverage polygons were not eliminated.
- Processing satellite coverage footprints to incorporate the Utah shadow analysis (as posted on PBWorks).

The NHBMPP maintains a record of all specific processing steps applied to each provider's data submission in each round. We review that methodology with each provider as part of the verification process to ensure appropriate processing steps are followed.

Data Processing Issues

The NHBMPP encountered a number of issues in processing the broadband data for the state. These include:

- Most providers submitted data only on areas that are currently served, and not on areas that could be served following the NTIA guidance. This contributed to the pattern of occasional disconnected rural road segments with broadband service.
- Reliance on the TIGER road segments likely yielded overstated broadband coverage in rural areas. A single rural customer address, when geocoded, could result in a long street segment being selected as part of a provider's coverage area.
- Most providers did not submit typical speed data. As the volume of our speed test data set grows, we will explore using this information to estimate typical speeds.
- Fixed wireless providers frequently did not deliver the full set of antenna parameters required for the signal propagation software, and required multiple requests for data followed by requests for clarification of those data submitted. While the submissions this round were more complete than in previous rounds, this remains an issue.
- Providers who are knowledgeable and experienced with the original 2009 NTIA NOFA and corresponding clarification documentation provided information appropriate to that data schema / model, and modifications to these in June 2011 resulted in additional follow-up required to achieve a complete data submission.
- As a result of reprocessing data to incorporate enhanced methodologies, there are some instances of reduced provider footprints being reported.
- For providers who submitted address records, the first process was to geocode those addresses to the 2010 TIGER road segments. For any ungeocoded addresses, the program next utilized ESRI's online geocoding services. Any remaining, ungeocoded records were geocoded manually using Bing. In some instances, records continued to remain uncoded after this three-phase approach. We have identified a number of issues with some of the resulting geocoded data:
 - In reviewing addresses geocoded against ESRI services, we discovered a small number of records that did not appear to be correctly positioned. The incorrect positioning was confirmed by viewing the geocoded points relative to both TIGER road data and by referencing Bing. In some instances, the geocoded points were positioned a significant distance away from any mapped road segment. A proximity analysis with a 500' distance constraint was used to identify the closest road in these instances.
 - Finally, some geocoded results were mapped in a town other than the town identified by the provider in their address records. In most instances the geocoded result was to a neighboring town and was within .1 miles of the recorded town. The NHBMPP retained the geocoded locations and notified the provider of these discrepancies.
- For speeds reported by providers in ranges, e.g. 4G LTE, the speed tier reported was selected to include the upper end of the range.

- Some fixed wireless providers continue to report minimum download speeds < 768 kbps, e.g. outside of the NTIA domain, but maximum download speeds within NTIA speed tier domain values. In these instances, the NHBMPP reported the data based on the maximum speed reported.

B. Community Anchor Institutions

Data was submitted for 3,899 Community Anchor Institutions (CAIs) in the state covering the full range of categories established by NTIA, as follows:

Category	Number of CAIs	Percent of Total
1. School – K through 12	762	19.5%
2. Library	766	19.6%
3. Medical/health care	808	20.7%
4. Public safety	564	14.5%
5. University, college, other post-secondary	64	1.6%
6. Other community support – government	736	18.9%
7. Other community support – non governmental	199	5.1%
TOTAL	3,899	100.0%

In this data collection and maintenance round, the collection was largely accomplished by the nine regional planning commissions in New Hampshire, with the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission (UVLSRPC) & NHBMPP staff at the University responsible for developing guidance, for overseeing collection, and for compiling the resulting regional data sets into a standardized statewide layer. The primary steps in the process included:

- Develop a master list of CAIs by category that were not inventoried in previous rounds through review of updated statewide lists (schools, libraries, health care facilities), existing GIS data sets (largely from local hazard mitigation plans), and local knowledge;
- Develop a list of previously identified CAIs with incomplete broadband information;
- Contact those entities to collect their broadband details using an email outreach methodology, as well as phone surveys;
- Map the location of each unmapped CAI, using existing GIS data sets, reference to aerial imagery, property boundaries, web research, and field data collection where necessary;
- Verify data (see verification section below).

IV. Validation

A. Primary Data Collection

The NHBMPP utilized multiple processes to verify the broadband provider data collected during the current round. These processes, each of which is described further below, included:

- Internal verification
- Provider verification
- Ground infrastructure checks
- Use of orthophotography
- Use of parcel data
- Use of FCC filing data
- Crowdsourced data – including speed tests and surveys
- Satellite dish inventory

First, the NHBMPP continued to use local knowledge to conduct an internal analysis of the reasonableness and consistency of our mapping results. Significant overstatements or understatements of service areas resulting from internal processing issues were readily identified and addressed. The NHBMPP also verified the “reasonableness” of data by comparing current coverage footprints to those reported during the prior round. This allowed us to identify areas where service areas changed substantively, and to communicate these findings to the provider for verification.

Secondly, the Fall, 2012 feedback loop with providers was more robust than prior rounds, largely due to increased effort on the part of program staff to solicit comment and the strong relationship now established between the providers and program staff. This round’s efforts engaged all providers, including those who did not submit new data but whose prior data was reprocessed according to newer guidelines (described above). The NHBMPP returned maps (.pdf files) to each provider for review and correction. Where providers delivered addresses or road segments, the product returned was a geographically referenced version of the data that was submitted. For wireless providers who delivered antenna locations and specifications, the program provided maps that displayed the modeled coverage area generated from the Cellular Expert signal propagation modeling software. Some providers requested the data verification information be provided in shapefile and/or Google Earth (.kmz) format. The provider verifications yielded a number of requests for modifications, all of which are represented in the data submission.

Orthophotography was utilized to support a number of mapping activities. Among other applications, it assisted in verifying tower locations and mapping results for the wireless signal propagation modeling, was used as an important reference layer in the verification maps delivered to providers, and contributed extensively to the mapping and verification of Community Anchor Institutions.

Community Anchor Institution mapping was supported by two other substantive data sets – parcel data and “community destination” data. The parcel data was used to map and/or verify locations. (Note that it also was used to assist in verifying the positional accuracy of address data submitted by providers.) The statewide community destinations inventory served as a starting point for compiling and mapping municipal facilities.

The NHBMPP utilized FCC Form 477 filings (through February, 2011) to support the verification of provider coverage areas. Analysis of tracts reported as being served by each provider against those developed from the provider’s submission allowed for verification and validation of service areas. There were some instances where a provider’s FCC report indicated a greater

footprint than indicated by their data submission, and this information was relayed back to the provider during the data review period.

Other verification measures included:

- Speed test – The NHBMPP program has posted a customized speed test on the project web site (iwantbroadbandnh.org). To date, over 5,200 have been submitted. We have processed those data to generate speed result summaries and the locations from which the tests were conducted. Through further analysis of the speed tests focusing on reported providers, the program will compare the service identified to the provider's reported coverage area to ensure there are not areas unreported, and/or areas where speed test results represent a significant deviation from the reported speed tier.
- Broadband survey – The NHBMPP website also hosts an online broadband survey, encouraging users to report their broadband access (or lack thereof) at the address level. The address submitted is then geocoded, which delivers a means of verifying provider coverage data at specific locations. (The survey is also linked to the speed test, so that users completing the form are asked to take the speed test as well.) To date, 501 surveys have been completed.
- Satellite dish survey – The NHBMPP has completed a drive-by inventory of satellite dishes in selected rural areas of the state, under the premise that a cluster of buildings with satellite broadband dishes signifies an area with no other broadband options available. This information has been utilized as part of the internal data review cycle.
- Cellular Drive Testing – The NHBMPP has recently completed a mobile wireless drive test to identify the areas of New Hampshire that are lacking mobile wireless data coverage. The 5 mobile wireless providers (AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, US Cellular, and Verizon Wireless) have provided the NHBMPP with polygon shapefiles of their coverage in an aggregate for the state. It is recognized through personal experience, community emails, and online surveys that these data overstate the actual service coverage. The drive test results will be used to review, verify and enhance the coverage information submitted by the providers in subsequent data submission rounds.

B. Community Anchor Institutions

The CAI data has been subjected to several rounds of verification during this and previous data submission cycles. An initial round of verification was completed in May, 2010 by re-interviewing a randomly selected subset of CAI contacts (20% of the entities within each of the 7 data categories). Subsequent verification rounds, including one conducted during July/August of 2011, were accomplished by generating a broadband profile sheet for each CAI, emailing that to each CAI contact for review, and modifying the CAI record based on any updates returned.

As of March, 2012, we created an interface for CAI contacts to review and modify their individual records via the NHBMPP website and we continued to leverage the use of these web

technologies during the current reporting period. Additionally, the NH Department of Education's Director of Technology and the NH State Librarian were solicited to outreach and engage the schools and libraries in updating their broadband information. We continue to receive contact from these institutions.

Overall, the completeness of the data set improved over the previous submission in two specific areas:

- The percent of libraries with associated CAIDs increased from 19% to 30%; and
- The data on public WiFi access improved, with the number of complete records increasing from 25% to 34%