

Introduction to the BEAD Challenge Process

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Welcome

Agenda

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2. BEAD Overview
3. BEAD Challenge Process Overview
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7. CostQuest Licensing for the Challenge Process
8. Challenge Portal Access and Challenge Submission

BEAD Overview

BEAD Overview

The Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) program:

- Created by the **bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)** in 2021
- Allocates **\$42.45 billion of federal funding** to all 50 states, Washington D.C., and territories
- Administered by the **National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)**
- Goal of **expanding high-speed internet access** through infrastructure deployment and broadband adoption programs

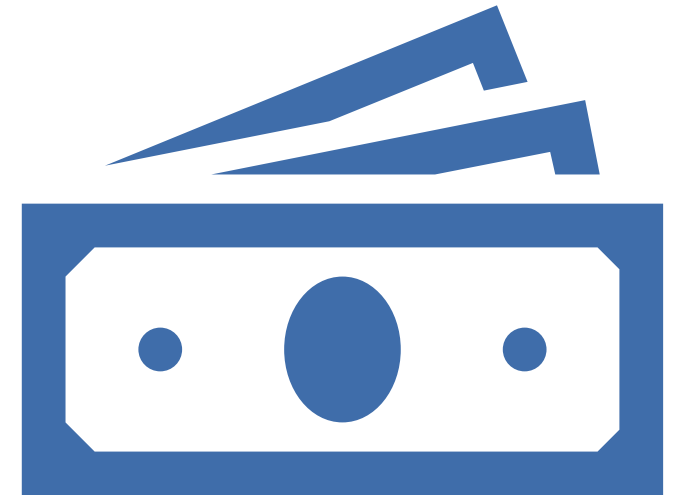


Funding Priority

How will BEAD funding be prioritized?

1. **Top priority: Unserved areas** (locations with internet speeds below 25/3 Mbps)
2. **Second priority: Underserved areas** (locations with speeds between 25/3 and 100/20 Mbps)
3. **Third priority: Community anchor institutions** (those with internet service under 1 Gbps symmetrical)

The BEAD program requires the state to deliver service to all unserved and underserved areas



The BEAD Program

In June 2023, North Carolina was allocated \$1.53 billion in BEAD funds that will become available following completion of the federal planning and approval cycle

NCDIT has submitted the state's required Five-Year Action Plan and Initial Proposal Volumes I & II to NTIA; NTIA approved NCDIT's [Initial Proposal Volume I](#) in April 2024

**BEAD program
planning**

2023

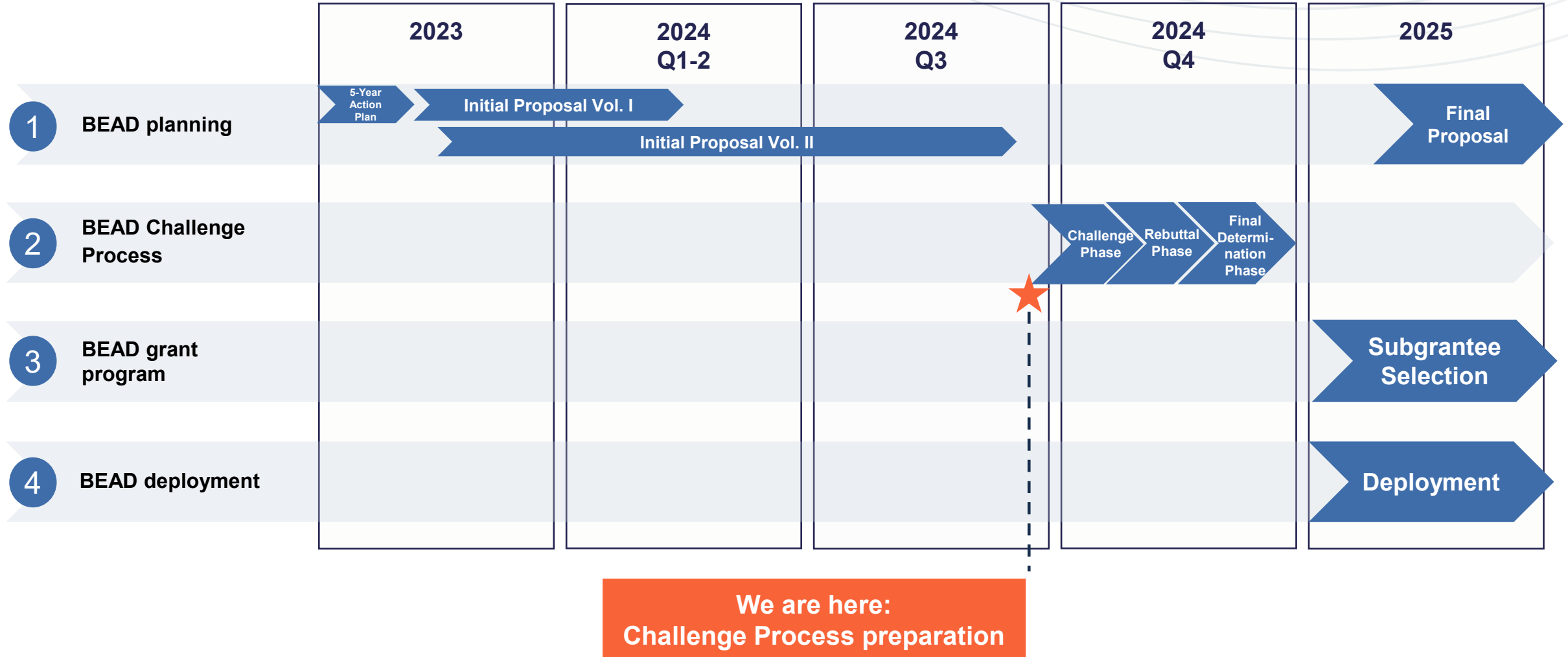
**Challenge Process, followed
by subgrant program**

2024

Deployment

2025 + 2026

Overall BEAD Status and Timeline



BEAD Challenge Process Overview

Purpose

What is the BEAD Challenge Process?

- The Challenge Process will determine **locations** and **community anchor institutions** within the state that are **eligible for BEAD funding**
- It is designed to **confirm whether existing data in the federal broadband map are correct** about which locations **lack adequate internet service**
- Challengers will offer input on **whether specific locations are not accurately reflected** in the datasets and therefore should or should not be **eligible for BEAD funding**



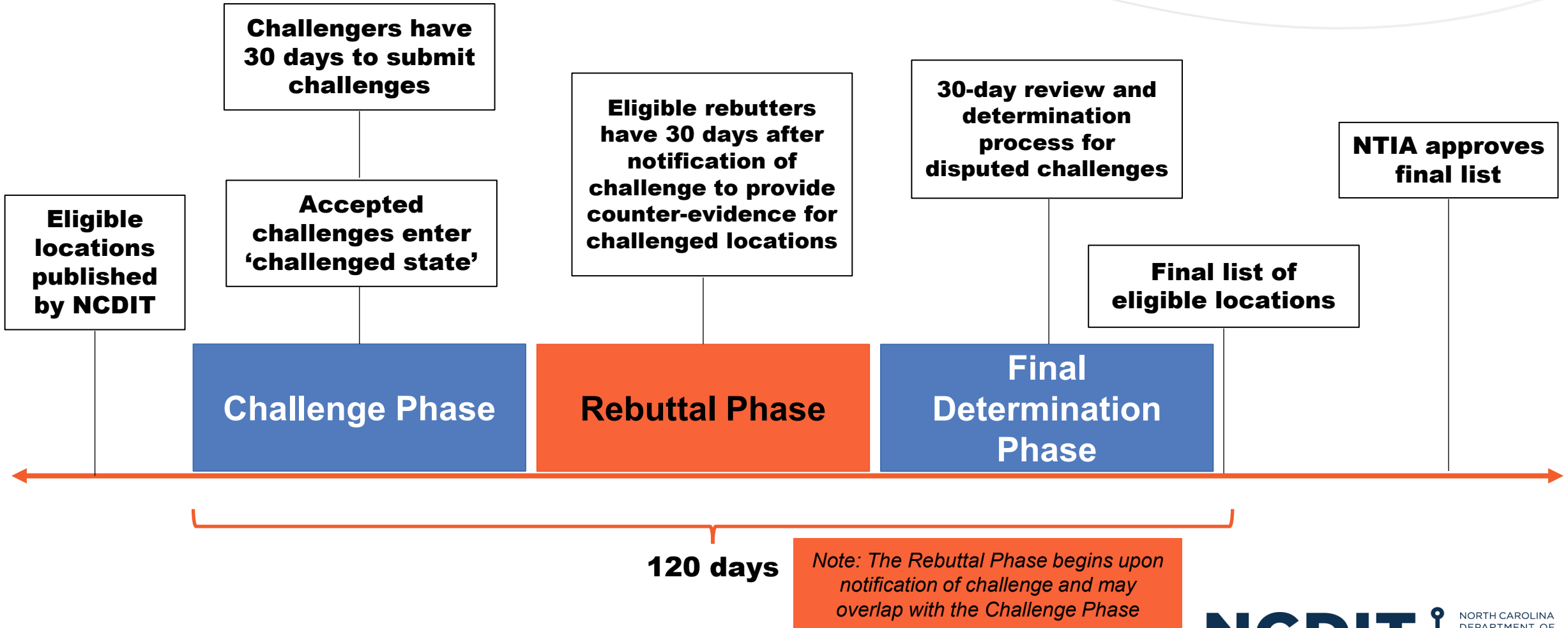
Relevance

Why is the BEAD Challenge Process so important?

- It will **determine location eligibility for BEAD funding** (which totals **\$1.5 billion** in North Carolina)
- It is the **best chance** to correct the FCC's National Broadband Map
- You can **advocate for your community** by providing evidence that locations are incorrectly shown as served on the FCC's map
- The improved data will help the BEAD Program and future programs **allocate funding to the locations that need it most**



Challenge Process Sequence of Events



Permissible Challenges

- **Internet speeds and other specifications** for Broadband Serviceable Locations included in the FCC's National Broadband Map (to determine BEAD eligibility for those locations)
- **Community anchor institution eligibility and identification**
- **Enforceable commitments** to build new broadband infrastructure to that location
- **Planned service** to that location



Challenge Types

Availability



Speed



Latency



Data cap



Technology



Business service only



Enforceable commitment



Planned service



Not part of enforceable commitment



Location is a CAI



Location is not a CAI



Who Can Submit a Challenge?

Local governments



Nonprofit organizations



Tribal governments



Broadband service providers

Permissible Challengers

According to NTIA's requirements, local governments, tribal governments, nonprofits and broadband service providers:

- **Have full access to the Challenge Portal** once registered
- **Can submit challenges** for specific locations using approved evidence types
- **Can rebut challenges**

Some permissible challengers (local governments, tribal governments, and nonprofits) **can engage individuals** on evidence submission

- Permissible challengers will benefit from actively engaging during the NCDIT's outreach to understand the timeline, acceptable evidence, and the Challenge Portal

Note: *Individuals can submit evidence to be used in potential challenges but will not be able to register for the Challenge Portal; permissible challengers that anticipate using evidence submitted by individuals must pre-register for the portal*

Can Individuals Participate?

- NTIA requirements do not allow individuals to submit challenges directly
- **Members of the public can play an important role in the Challenge Process** by identifying inaccuracies and working with eligible participating local governments, Tribal governments, or nonprofits that can submit those challenges
- Individuals can:
 - Look at publicly available **broadband map** to see if it is accurate for their address
 - **Submit evidence** through the **Consumer Input Website** at <https://register.broadband.nc.gov/map-correction> (publicly available website for evidence submission)
 - Take **speed tests** through approved platforms and the Consumer Input Website



Evidence Submission for Individuals

Individuals may submit evidence for the following types of challenges:

- Availability
- Speed
- Latency
- Data cap
- Technology
- Business service only

Note: The most common types of challenges that individuals will submit evidence for will likely be Availability and Speed

Area and MDU Challenges

Area and Multiple Dwelling Unit (MDU) challenges can be filed for the following challenge types:

- Availability
- Speed
- Latency
- Data cap
- Technology

- **If enough similar challenges are submitted** for a particular area or building, **all the locations in that area or MDU become challenged**, and the provider must show they are sufficiently served
- **Area challenges** are triggered if **six or more** Broadband Serviceable Locations using a specific technology and reportedly served by a single ISP within a census block group are challenged
- **MDU challenges** are triggered if challenges are submitted for one unit for MDUs with less than 15 units, two units for MDUs of between 16 and 24 units, and at least three units for larger MDUs

Sample Challenges

Per NTIA, all permissible challengers can submit all types of challenges:

- Example: A nonprofit submits a “speed” challenge claiming a specific location that the FCC’s map shows as “served” has speeds of 10/3 Mbps, using approved speed tests as evidence
- Example: A local government submits an “availability” challenge to demonstrate that a location the FCC’s map shows as “served” is not served by that provider; the local government submits a letter from the provider denying a service request as evidence

Each type of challenge has its own evidentiary requirements. Please see the [NTIA Policy Notice](#) and the state’s [Initial Proposal Volume I](#) for more information

Challenge Phase

Challenge Phase Summary

- Will take place within a 30-day period
 - Sept. 3, 2024 – Oct. 3, 2024
- Eligible challengers must **pre-register in the Challenge Portal**
- Challengers can **submit evidence** to the Challenge Portal
- The **challenge types and evidentiary standards** are consistent with NCDIT's Initial Proposal Volume I, approved by NTIA in April 2024

Pre-Challenge Process Modifications

- Pre-Challenge Process modifications are the state's modifications to the initial list of locations eligible for BEAD funding
- Modifications serve the broader goal of updating the list to accurately represent the existing broadband infrastructure landscape
- There are two types of modifications:
 1. **De-duplication of funds:** Eliminates locations already subject to enforceable commitments that will provide qualifying broadband service
 2. **Data modifications:** Incorporates data not already provided by the National Broadband Map

Challenge Type: Availability

Description: The broadband service identified is not offered at the location, including a unit of a multi-dwelling building

Examples of acceptable evidence:

- Screenshot of ISP webpage
- Service request refused within past 180 days
- Lack of suitable infrastructure
- Letter or email dated within past 180 days that ISP failed to schedule service installation or offer an installation date within 10 business days of a request
- Letter or email dated within past 180 days showing ISP requested more than the standard installation fee to connect location or that ISP quoted an amount above ISP's standard installation charge
- Other evidence, as applicable

Challenge Type: Speed

Description: The actual speed of the service at the location falls below the unserved or underserved thresholds

Examples of acceptable evidence:

- Speed test from customer showing the insufficient speed and meeting the requirements for speed tests

Speed Test Requirements

- Must conduct **three speed tests on three different days** (none older than 60 days before Challenge Phase begins)
- Can be in the form of:
 - A reading of physical line speed from residential gateway
 - ONT (for Fiber to the Home - FTTH), or fixed wireless subscriber module
 - A speed test from residential gateway web interface or internet service provider's web page
 - A speed test performed on personal computer within immediate proximity of residential gateway using approved speed test application
 - Approved applications include M-Lab, Cloudflare, Ookla/Speedtest.net, RST, and/or the speed test developed for the division in partnership with the Friday Institute for Educational Innovation at NC State University and must include **name, time, date, IP address, street address, certification of speed tier subscription**
- Must subscribe to at least 100/20 Mbps
- An agreement provided by NCDIT that grants access to the speed test results and accompanying information (e.g., name, contact information, IP address) to NCDIT, any contractors supporting the Challenge Process, and the service provider

Challenge Type: Enforceable Commitment

Description: The challenger has knowledge that broadband will be deployed at this location as part of an enforceable commitment for federal, state, or local funding by the date established in the deployment obligation

Examples of acceptable evidence:

- Enforceable commitment by service provider (i.e., authorization letter)
- For **tribal lands**, challenger must submit a legally binding agreement between the relevant Tribal government and ISP for the location(s) at issue

Challenge Type: Not Part of Enforceable Commitment

Description: Location is not covered by an enforceable commitment

Examples of acceptable evidence:

- Declaration by ISP subject to the enforceable commitment

Challenge Type: Planned Service

Description: The challenger has knowledge that broadband was deployed at this location by Dec. 31, 2024, without an enforcement commitment or beyond an enforceable commitment

Examples of acceptable evidence:

- Construction contracts or similar evidence of ongoing deployment, including evidence of permits
- Contracts or similar binding agreement between NCDIT and provider that planned service will meet BEAD requirements, including the expected date deployment will be completed, which must be on or before Dec. 31, 2024

Challenge Type: Community Anchor Institutions (CAIs)

Qualifying Broadband Available

Description: The CAI can obtain qualifying broadband

Examples of acceptable evidence:

- Evidence that the CAI can acquire at least 1 gigabit symmetrical service (e.g., invoice/bill, provider gateway, or other evidence)

Challenge Type: Community Anchor Institutions Qualifying Broadband Unavailable

Description: The CAI cannot obtain qualifying broadband

Examples of acceptable evidence:

- Evidence that the CAI has tried to acquire qualifying broadband (i.e., at least 1 gigabit symmetrical service) but has been unsuccessful
- Evidence will include information about current internet connection at the location

Challenge Type: Community Anchor Institutions

Location is a CAI

Description: The location should be classified as a CAI

Examples of acceptable evidence:

- Evidence that the location falls within the definition of CAIs set by NCDIT in the Initial Proposal Volume I

Challenge Type: Community Anchor Institutions

Location is not a CAI

Description: The location is currently labeled as a CAI but is a residence, a non-CAI business, or no longer in operation

Examples of acceptable evidence:

- Evidence that the location does not fall within the definition of CAIs set by NCDIT or is no longer in operation

Definition of Community Anchor Institution

- **The definition of community anchor institution determines the basis of “Location is a CAI” challenges**
- As stated in the Initial Proposal Volume I, NCDIT defines community anchor institution “to mean a school, library, health clinic, health center, hospital or other medical provider, public safety entity, institution of higher education, public housing organization (including any public housing agency, HUD-assisted housing organization, or tribal housing organization), or community support organization that facilitates greater use of broadband service by vulnerable populations, including, but not limited to, low-income individuals, unemployed individuals, children, the incarcerated, and aged individuals”
- Note: Public housing residential units and farms are not included in NCDIT’s definition of community anchor institution for the context of BEAD

Bulk Challenges

- A challenger can submit a challenge for up to 500 locations in a single submission
- The challenger must submit sufficient evidence for each individual location within the bulk challenge, as identified in this section
- NCDIT is permitting bulk challenges for the following challenge types:
 - Availability
 - Data cap
 - Business service only
 - Technology
 - Enforceable commitment
 - Planned service

Important Factors for Permissible Challengers to Remember

- Review the **evidence** necessary for the challenge type
 - **Check that all required information is represented** in evidence, the median is correct for speed tests, the location subscribes to at least 100/20 Mbps for speed tests, and that each attached file is the right file for the challenge
 - Challenges with inaccurate or insufficient evidence will not be accepted
- Submit evidence **before the end of the Challenge Phase**
 - The 30-day Challenge Phase will require quick action
 - Early submission allows more time for communications to correct any errors

Rebuttal Phase

Rebuttal Phase Summary

- Designated time for permissible challengers to **provide evidence that counters challenges** submitted during the Challenge Phase
- The Rebuttal Phase **begins once the provider is notified** of the challenge, and thus may occur concurrently with the Challenge Phase
 - Each rebutter has 30 days to respond to a challenge
 - Oct. 15 – Nov. 14, 2024
- Rebuttals will be accepted from providers that have **registered in the Portal**; service providers can register at any point before the Rebuttal Phase closes
- Providers should register **as soon as possible** (before the Challenge Phase) to ensure they will be notified of challenges against them

Who Can Rebut a Challenge?

- **Broadband service providers** are the only entities that can rebut or concede challenges related to reclassification of their service locations (e.g., a speed or availability challenge to their service)
- **All permissible challengers** may rebut certain challenges: these include planned service challenges and enforceable commitment challenges
- **The relevant community anchor institution** may rebut challenges regarding its CAI status or service levels



Rebuttal Options for Broadband Service Providers

1. Rebut

Providers have **30 calendar days** from notification to submit rebuttal **with evidence**, at which point, the location enters the **“disputed” state**

2. Leave unrebuted

If challenge satisfies minimum evidentiary standards and **the provider does not submit a rebuttal**, the location enters the **“sustained” state**

3. Concede

If a **service provider indicates agreement** with a challenge, the location enters the **“sustained” state**

Rebut Challenges

- Broadband service providers are the **only entities that can rebut challenges to their service**
 - Example: A challenge is submitted with evidence showing 30/5 Mbps service in an area that the FCC's map claims is "served" (i.e., 100/20 Mbps or more). Only the broadband service provider that provides the relevant service can rebut, for example by providing a countervailing speed test from their internal network management system showing speeds of 100/20 Mbps or more
- All **permissible challengers can rebut "planned service" and "enforceable commitment"** challenges and CAls may rebut challenges related to their service or status
 - Once a challenge is rebutted, NCDIT will analyze the evidence submitted and issue a final determination at the end of the Challenge Process

Final Determination Phase

State and NTIA Review

- The state conducts **final review** of the challenge and rebuttal
- Final decision is made, in which a **challenge is labeled “sustained” or “rejected”**
- Final determinations are made after the end of the Rebuttal Phase on a rolling basis
 - Nov. 18 – Dec. 18, 2024
- Following state review and determination, NTIA will review and approve the list of eligible locations



CostQuest Licensing for the Challenge Process

Challenge Process Datasets

- FCC Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric (**FCC Fabric**) is a **dataset of all locations** where fixed broadband is or could be deployed (i.e., **Broadband Serviceable Locations**)
 - Developed by the FCC in coordination with CostQuest
 - Contains Location IDs that are attached to addresses and coordinates
 - The Challenge Process uses the location data but cannot change the data
 - Requires a license, available at **no-cost**, to access Fabric dataset directly
- **Broadband Data Collection** records **broadband availability and service** data at each location
 - Developed by the FCC
 - Locations are tagged by Location ID only, not by addresses or coordinates
 - Results of the Challenge Process can change the status from served to unserved or underserved

Note: The Challenge Process cannot add or remove Broadband Serviceable Locations

Licenses for FCC Fabric

- A license is necessary to download the complete FCC Fabric (dataset of all locations)
- Licenses are **free** to permissible challengers
- These licenses are offered through NTIA's partnership with CostQuest and come in various tiers, each designated for a different set of eligible licensees
- Tier C, Tier D, and Tier E are the relevant licenses for the Challenge Process:
 - **Tier C** is for **states and Tribal governments** (issuers of subgrants)
 - **Tier D** is for **broadband service providers** (recipients or prospective recipients of federal broadband program funding)
 - **Tier E** is for **local governments, Tribal governments, and nonprofits**

What Can I Do with and without a Fabric License?

Without a license

- Submit a challenge
- Rebut a challenge
- Access Fabric data through the Challenge Portal map, where you can see location dots and service status but cannot download the dataset

With a license

- Match downloaded location IDs to addresses to research and prepare a challenge
- Download full dataset to incorporate into your own GIS visualizations to analyze potential challenges
- Prepare bulk challenges using downloaded data (for the challenge types that accept bulk challenges)

Why are FCC Fabric Licenses Important?

They enable licensees to glean more information than what can be found by accessing the Fabric data in the Challenge Portal map:

- Research potential challenges using your own GIS tools, datasets, and layers
- Conduct field research using downloaded datasets and addresses
- Streamline bulk challenges with downloaded location data

How to Get a CostQuest Fabric License

1. Ensure you have an **FCC Registration Number** (FRN) and contact details for who will administer the account
2. Go to **NTIA's CostQuest License Request site** (specific to your Tier):
 - a. Tier D (for ISPs): [NTIA Tier D License Request](#)
 - b. Tier E (for local governments, Tribal governments, nonprofits): [NTIA Tier E License Request](#)
3. Enter **basic information** about your organization (including FRN) and validate the email address
4. Follow the emailed link to the next step and **insert detailed organization information**
5. Input information about the **federal programs and geographical areas** of challenges you plan on submitting
6. Select “**submit**” and **complete the account creation process** and license information form sent via email from the support system.

Note: Tier C Licenses (for states and Tribal governments administering subgrants) are only available upon request through NTIA. If you need a license specifically for Challenge Process purposes, apply for a Tier D or Tier E License

Challenge Portal Access and Challenge Submission

Questions?



Thank You