

Frequently Asked Questions

LAST REVISED: 3/26/2025

General Questions

Topic	Question	Answer
Contract	How long can data be licensed for?	License agreements purchased through the TrueVerra platform are 12 months in length. For longer licensing terms, please contact our sales team support@trueverra.io .
Contract	Will my data be updated during the licensing term?	No. Data purchased through the TrueVerra platform will represent the most up-to-date version of the data at the time of purchase, but further data updates to the fabric will not be available during the year licensing term. If you require additional updates beyond the initial data purchase, please contact our sales team support@trueverro.io .
Output	When will I get my data files?	You will receive your data immediately up to one minute from purchase.
Output	How do I access my data?	All data is accessed on the TrueVerra site immediately after

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		purchase. Purchasers will have the option to download the data on the order confirmation page after making payment. The data will also be available for download at any time on the user account page.
Data Dictionary	How do I understand the data I receive?	Simplified data dictionaries are available publicly on the TrueVerra site under the Support menu dropdown. More comprehensive data dictionaries will be provided at the time of purchase. Customers are also welcome to contact support@trueverra.io for further assistance.
Federal Fabric License	What is the difference between the Fabric data I receive via a FCC Tier 2 or NTIA Tier D or E License and the Fabric data license purchased through TrueVerra?	<p>The difference between the Fabric license from either the FCC or NTIA and one purchased through TrueVerra is the permitted uses of the data.</p> <p>A commercial Fabric license purchased through TrueVerra, includes using the data for internal business purposes. Please read your licensing agreement carefully for permitted uses.</p> <p>An FCC Tier 2 license via an FCC program, is restricted to permitted uses for FCC programs, such as the FCC BDC program and/or for compliance for specific FCC grant programs (see Tier 2 license for specific permitted uses). The Fabric data under a Tier 2 license cannot be used for internal business purposes, or any other purposes outside</p>

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		<p>the allowable uses outlined in the Tier 2 license.</p> <p>An NTIA Tier D & E license is restricted to permitted uses for Federal Broadband Granting Authority Programs. Please see the Tier D and E license for permitted uses under this license. The data under an NTIA Tier D & E license cannot be used for internal business purposes or any other uses outside the allowable uses outlined in the Tier D & E license.</p>

Location Questions

Topic	Question	Answer
	What data is included in the Location Data Suite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broadband Serviceable Locations ▪ Location IDs ▪ Latitude & Longitude ▪ Primary Address ▪ Building Type ▪ Unit Count ▪ Land Use ▪ County FIPS Code ▪ Block FIPS Code ▪ H3_9
Data	What is a Broadband Serviceable Location?	<p>A Broadband Serviceable Location (BSL) is a residential or business location where fixed broadband internet access service can be installed, as defined by the Commission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A residential BSL is a residential structure, including structures that are (or contain) housing units or group quarters (as those terms are defined by the United States Census Bureau). ▪ A business BSL includes “all non-residential (business,

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		<p>government, non-profit, etc.) structures that are on the property without residential locations and that would expect to demand Internet access service.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Broadband Serviceable Locations in the Fabric will “reflect each location as a single point defined by a set of geographic coordinates that fall within the footprint of a building.” ▪ BSLs are not units or addresses. They are structures needing services. (Ex: A multi-dwelling unit such as an apartment building may have multiple addresses, however, the building structure is the BSL and will have the main address for that location.)
Data	What is a “Fabric Active” location?	A location marked as “Active” means that CQA believes that this structure is a candidate to receive broadband service. CQA analyzes each parcel of land to determine which structure is most likely to be the primary home or business.
Data	What does CostQuest do to update the Location Fabric data? Is it all dependent on the challenges submitted to the FCC Location Fabric Challenge Process from the public and broadband	<p>No, the updates to the Location Fabric are not only dependent on the FCC Location Fabric Challenge Process.</p> <p>CostQuest continuously updates the data in the Fabric for the Location, ServiceLandscape, and NetworkPlan Data Suites twice a year.</p>

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	organizations.	<p>These updates are the mainly from the following processes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CostQuest includes new or updated data sources to generate the Fabric output data. Such as updated satellite imagery, addresses, cost inputs, etc. 2. CostQuest updates model inputs, which gain more information about the underlying data, and updates the logic based on feedback about the prior Fabric version. 3. Manual review and visual verification. Where CostQuest's confidence in the accuracy of certain locations is low, CostQuest will conduct one or more manual (i.e., non-automated) visual reviews of imagery and other data to determine whether or not a BSL is present. These manual reviews and visual verifications may result in a BSL being changed or removed. 4. Challenges to the Fabric. Fabric challenges submitted by outside parties can result in a location being added to (or removed from) the Fabric, changes to the BSL identification on a parcel, changes to unit counts, and other types of modifications to the Fabric data.

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Data	How are location_ids assigned addresses when there is more than one unit at a location?	The FCC definition of a Broadband Serviceable Location (BSL) relates to providing service to a building and then the building owner is responsible for distributing service throughout the building. For this reason, the addressing does not go down to the unit level when assigning an address. The FCC also deems there to be 1 primary address per location. An address must also be unique which is why you will see BDLG # added onto the end of some locations. These numbers do not represent unit numbers, but rather the count of buildings with that same address. The secondary/supplemental file is where you can find additional addresses that may be representative of this location. In this file you will not find unit numbers, but you may find different street numbers.
	What data sources and methodology are used to build the Location Fabric data?	<p>The data sources used to identify locations (including Broadband Serviceable Locations) listed in the Fabric include a combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satellite imagery ▪ Building footprints ▪ Parcels ▪ Address databases ▪ Land and local tax records

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other sources that the CostQuest finds as either necessary or beneficial for determining the locations of structures throughout the U.S. where fixed broadband service can be installed
Data Dictionary	How do I interpret CQALandUse?	<p>The “CQALandUse” field is a simplified view categorizing a given parcel of land that a Fabric Active location is on. Refer to the data dictionary for more information on this field. Contact support@trueverra.io if you have further questions.</p>
Data Dictionary	What do the Match Code Confidence Ranks mean?	<p>Based on address matching results on key address fields, a location will fall into one of six accuracy level categories. The “AccuracyLevel” field in the output file reflects the confidence ranking for each address processed. In ranking and handing back every point, we give you the freedom to choose which points are high enough quality to use based on your unique situation. The expectation is that your company will have a cutoff for which accuracy levels you will use, but that those cutoffs will vary by company. Note every confidence level indicates a certain level of “guessing” that we have had to use to place the point. The Match Code Confidence Ranks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongest = “Strongest” rankings are exact address matches, hit on all major address fields. High = “High” rankings are exact address matches hit on

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		<p>most key address fields but not all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medium = One or multiple fields were altered slightly to find an address match. The house number is most likely the nearest neighbor and not an exact house number match. ▪ Low = “Low” matches find similar addresses, but several fields do not match. ▪ Very Low = “Very Low” matches find similar addresses, but several important fields do not match. ▪ No Confidence = “No Confidence” matches are points randomly placed within the smallest matched geographical boundary(zip5,city,state).
Output	Do all active records have addresses?	<p>No, addresses are assigned to Fabric Active points by cross-referencing multiple address databases and attempting to identify the "best" one. Many factors are taken into consideration when choosing what is deemed the best address for a location. Certain sources are given priority over others. Individual records are prioritized or penalized given data validations for zip codes, cities, and numerical address range considerations. For some Fabric Active locations, there may not be a confident address, or the location may be serviceable for broadband, but not addressable. Contact datasupport@costquest.com if you have any further questions.</p>

ServiceLandscape Data Questions

Topic	Question	Answer
	What data is included in the ServiceLandscape Data Suite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Everything in the Location Data Suite <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadband Serviceable Locations ▪ BDC Service Availability ▪ Federally Funded ▪ Broadband Funding Map Coverage
	What is the source for the BDC Service Availability & Carrier Summary data?	<p>This data is sourced from the FCC's Broadband Data Collection (BDC) Program and the National Broadband Map. https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/home</p> <p>The BDC data is downloaded directly from the FCC. CostQuest analyzes the data and summarizes broadband service availability by each location_id (individual location structure).</p>
	Does the BDC Service Availability & Carrier Summary data include service status of a location and what type of technology is available to a location (if	<p>This data allows you to identify unserved, underserved, and served Broadband Serviceable Locations; the provider, and type of technology reported to each location. Includes information for Telco, Cable, Fiber, Satellite, Licensed and Unlicensed Fixed Wireless technologies and providers.</p>

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	applicable)?	
	What federal grant programs are included in the Federally Funded data?	<p>The Federally Funded data in the Broadband Fabric incorporates currently available data from the FCC's Broadband Funding Map. Includes an indicator of which locations are covered by a federal funding program, what program, and the recipient(s) of that funded location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RURAL ECONNECTIVITY PROGRAM, ▪ COMMUNITY CONNECT GRANT PROGRAM ▪ Broadband Infrastructure Program ▪ TELEPHONE LOAN PROGRAM ▪ Capital Projects Fund ▪ Rural Digital Opportunity Fund ▪ Bringing Puerto Rico Together ▪ Connect USVI ▪ Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program NOFO 1 ▪ Connect America Fund Phase II ▪ Enhanced Alternative Connect America Cost Model

NetworkPlan Data Questions

Topic	Question	Answer
	What data is included in the NetworkPlan Data Suite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Everything in the Location & ServiceLandscape Data Suites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadband Serviceable Locations • BDC Service Availability & Carrier Summary • Federally Funded • Broadband Funding Map Coverage ▪ Fiber Cost Model ▪ Fixed Wireless Cost Model ▪ 5G Model ▪ Take Rate ▪ Build Complexity Scoring ▪ Building Statistics ▪ Natural Hazards ▪ Demographics ▪ Community Anchor Institutions
	How does CostQuest's cost modeling work? What inputs go into modeling network	CostQuest's network models are the output of the most complex network modeling approach in the U.S, reviewed and used by the FCC. The costs and other input data are derived from an engineered network, modeled with real-

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	deployment costs?	<p>world design specifications, equipment costs and labor costs. This is based on a designed network from CostQuest's CostPro model that creates an efficient build-out using the latest technology, cost assumptions, and region-specific logic. The model incorporates many drivers of cost such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remoteness/rurality ▪ Linear density ▪ Local labor rates ▪ Terrain and soil ▪ And thousands of other factors ▪ Labor Costs Differentials ▪ Regional adjustments ▪ Equipment/Material Costs ▪ Regional adjustments ▪ Efficiency ▪ Equipment utilization ▪ Type of build ▪ Cost to put the fiber ▪ Buried or aurally or buried trenched, ▪ Cost by plant type by distribution,

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cost of feeders and Central Office (conduit, pedestal, pole, depreciation, pole attachment rates etc.) ▪ Financial Factors ▪ Average life of an asset – economic life, ▪ Depreciation, ▪ Cost of money/debt <p>CostQuest’s Cost Model data output provides users with the initial investment plus the success-based capital to connect active customers.</p> <p>Click here for more information about CostQuest’s Cost Modeling process: https://www.costquest.com/resources/articles/building-a-network-cost-model-costquests-methodology/</p> <p>Or contact us at support@trueverra.io for specific questions.</p>
	How is the build complexity scoring calculated?	<p>The Build Complexity Scoring is an index that identifies a given location’s complexity to serve for both fiber greenfield and brownfields builds, relative to the average cost to serve. It is determined by comparing the investment per unit that accounts for density, terrain, distance, regional cost variation to the overall average investment.</p>

How to Tutorials

Topic	Question	Answer
How To	How do I load my data into QGIS?	Click here to watch a video tutorial on how to load a Fabric file into QGIS: How to Load BroadbandFabric Data into QGIS
How To	How do I load my data into ArcGIS?	Click here to watch a video tutorial on how to load a Fabric file into ArcGIS: How to Load BroadbandFabric Data into ArcGIS
How To	How do I load my data into SQLite?	Click here to watch a video tutorial on how to load a Fabric file into SQLite: How to Load BroadbandFabric Data into SQLite
How To	How do I visualize my data in QGIS?	Click here to watch a video tutorial on how to visualize Fabric data in QGIS: How to Load BroadbandFabric Data into QGIS
How To	How do I work with my data in SQL?	Click here to watch a video describing how to load Fabric files into SQL: Working with the BroadbandFabric Data in SQL