Alabama Broadband Eligibility Map - Unserved Areas as of 11/22/2019

LAUDERDALE
LIMESTONE
MADISON
JACKSON
COLBERT
LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
MORGAN
MARSHALL
DE KALB
MARION
WINSTON
CULLMAN
CHEROKEE
ETOWAH
BLOUNT
LAMAR
FAYETTE
WALKER
ST CLAIR
CALHOUN
CLEBURNE
JEFFERSON
TALLADEGA
PICKENS
TUSCALOOSA
SHELBY
CLAY
RANDOLPH
BIBB
COOSA
CHAMBERS
GREENE
CHILTON
TALLAPOOSA
HALE
SUMTER
PERRY
AUTAUGA
ELMORE
LEE
MACON
DALLAS
MARENGO
MONTGOMERY
RUSSELL
LOWNDES
BULLOCK
CHOCTAW
WILCOX
BARBOUR
PIKE
BUTLER
CLARKE
CRENSHAW
MONROE
HENRY
WASHINGTON
CONECUH
COFFEE
DALE
COVINGTON
ESCAMBIA
GENEVA
HOUSTON
MOBILE
BALDWIN
Dauphin Island

- FCC Funded Locations Greater than 25/3 Mbps
- Projects currently funded by ABAA
- Areas Not Meeting the Definition of Unserved - Coverage Greater Than 25/3
- Unserved Areas

Areas not meeting the definition of unserved as defined by the Alabama Broadband Accessibility Act (ABAA): The black points on the map represent areas required, under the terms of the Federal Universal Service Fund, to provide a connection to the Internet at speeds meeting the minimum service threshold within five years of the ABAA. The data used to generate these points were downloaded from FCC websites. The gray areas on the map represent areas in which there is at least one provider of terrestrial broadband service that is offering a connection to the Internet meeting the minimum service threshold. The data used to generate these areas were taken from June 2018, Form 477 data. The Red polygons represent the project areas previously or currently awarded funding under the ABAA. Areas partially meeting the definition of unserved as defined by the ABAA: Based on the data referenced above, the gold areas represent areas that do not have a connection to the Internet that provides capacity for transmission at an average speed per customer of at least 25 megabits per second downstream and at least three megabits per second upstream. If these areas also meet the definition of rural, they may meet the definition of unserved. Disclaimer: It should be noted that some rural areas may reflect more coverage than is actually present due to reporting methodology to the FCC. This map is to be used solely to represent areas of broadband coverage as noted above. ADECA makes no representation as to the accuracy of the data (or to its use) used to create this map.

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Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs