



2025

WEST VIRGINIA OFFICE OF BROADBAND
West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council
Annual Report

Table of Contents

WEST VIRGINIA OFFICE OF BROADBAND	0
1. Executive Summary	3
2. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Programs	5
2.1 Broadband Deployment.....	5
2.1.1 Deduplication Efforts	5
2.1.2 Application Process.....	6
2.1.3 Eligible Locations.....	7
2.1.4 Provisional Awards	9
2.2 Digital Equity Grant Programs.....	11
3. American Rescue Plan Act Programs.....	13
3.1 2025 Project Statuses	14
3.1.1 Line Extension Advancement and Development.....	15
3.1.2 Major Broadband Project Strategies	16
3.1.3 GigReady Incentive Program.....	17
3.1.4 WIN Program.....	18
3.2 Capital Projects Fund.....	20
3.3 State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.....	23
4. FCC Rural Digital Opportunity Fund	26
5. AEP Logan-Mingo Broadband Project.....	28
6. USDA Broadband Programs	29
7. Appalachian Regional Commission	30
7.1 ARC POWER.....	30
7.2 Central Appalachian Broadband	31
7.3 Community Development Block Grant.....	31
7.4 ARC Match to BEAD Investments	32
7.5 Technical Assistance Funding	32
8. Broadband Mapping	35
8.1 West Virginia Broadband Dashboard and StoryMap	35
8.2 Broadband Growth	36
8.3 National Comparisons	37

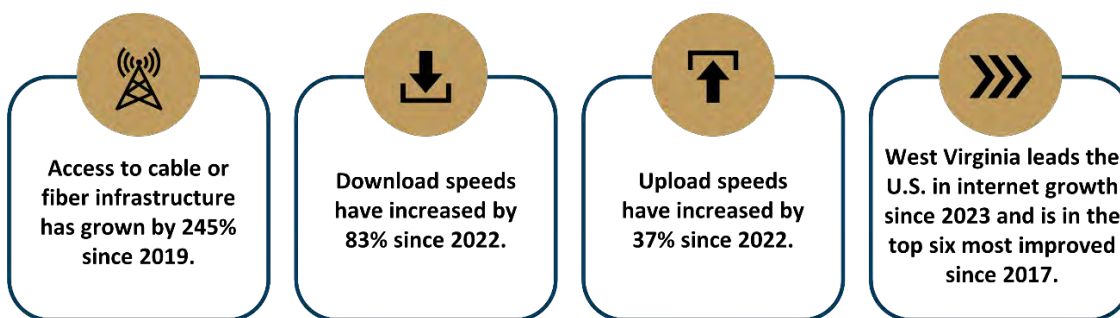
8.4 County Broadband and Device Trends.....	43
8.5 FCC Fabric Coverage	45
8.6 Ookla Speed Tests	51
9. Broadband Workforce	54
9.1 Employment and Wages.....	54
9.2 Revenue and Jobs Forecast.....	56
10. State and Federal Policy Updates	58
10.1 BEAD Restructuring Policy Notice.....	58
10.2 West Virginia Economic Development Authority Broadband Loan Insurance Fund.....	58
10.3 One-Touch Make-Ready.....	62
10.4 Trench Sharing/Pole Attachment Rules.....	63
10.5 Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act.....	67
10.6 Wireless Infrastructure and Facilities.....	68
10.7 West Virginia Attorney General Consumer Complaint	68
10.8 Dig Once Policy	69
10.9 DOH Right of Way	69
10.10 Policy Concerning Bridge Attachments	71
10.11 Vertical Real Estate Management and Availability Act	71
10.12 Establishment of Broadband Cooperatives.....	71
11. Office and Engagement	72
11.1 West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council	72
11.2 West Virginia Office of Broadband	75
11.3 Key Partnerships and Engagement	77
Appendix 1: County Broadband Maps	78

1. Executive Summary

The West Virginia Department of Commerce, Division of Economic Development, Office of Broadband (WVDED), and the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council jointly submit this 2025 Annual Report to the West Virginia Legislature, in compliance with W. Va. Code §31-G-1A-2(8). The agencies work collaboratively with a shared mission: to expand and improve broadband connectivity in West Virginia.

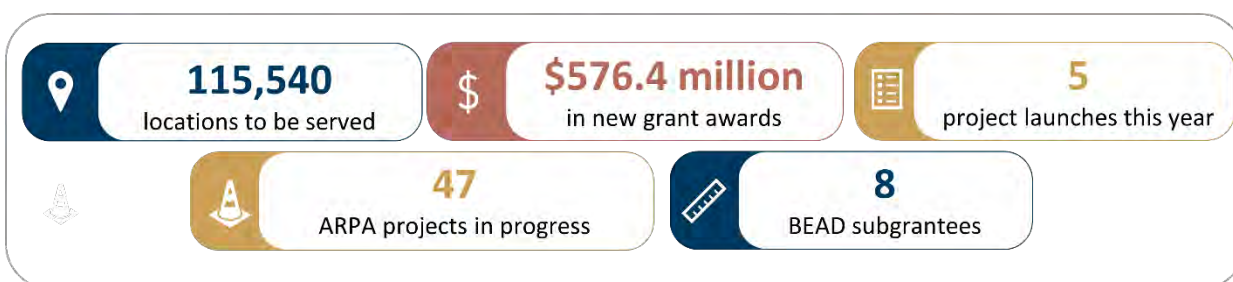
Through continued collaboration with service providers and efforts of recent years, West Virginia is experiencing greater connectivity than ever before.

Figure 1: West Virginia Connectivity Milestones



Under direction of Governor Patrick Morrisey, WVDED continued efforts in 2025 to connect the remaining areas of the state. 2025 updates for West Virginia's broadband projects are below.

Figure 2: 2025 Project Developments



The West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and the West Virginia Office of Broadband continue to work toward the following primary goals to develop a more connected West Virginia, including:

- Encouraging the development of broadband infrastructure in the State;
- Evaluating and mapping broadband infrastructure and service systems through an Interactive Mapping Program and other data collection methods;

- Eliminating barriers to broadband infrastructure development within the State;
- Engaging expertise, funding, and partners to facilitate the creation of reliable and affordable broadband service; and
- Expanding economic development and representing the State in matters related to broadband infrastructure development.

This report outlines updates by funding source, provides statewide mapping, and details state and federal policy updates in 2025.

2. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Programs

In 2021, Congress passed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), which launched the Broadband, Equity, Access and Deployment (BEAD) program. Through the BEAD program, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is providing West Virginia \$1.21 billion to provide high-speed broadband access to residents. WVDED is tasked with the successful deployment and ongoing monitoring of these BEAD funds.

2.1 Broadband Deployment

Since 2024, WVDED has progressed through each step of statutory program rules and NTIA guidance to secure BEAD funding for servicing unserved and underserved locations in West Virginia. This year, WVDED conducted subgrantee selection for the BEAD program and achieved approval of the Final Proposal to begin implementation of BEAD deployment projects.

2025 BEAD milestones include the following:

- WVDED conducted the Benefit of the Bargain Round this year and selected awardees for BEAD funding in West Virginia.
- Through a comprehensive deduplication process, WVDED ensured the eligible locations list focused on currently unserved and underserved locations with no enforceable commitments for future service.
- Over \$350 million was saved through additional proposals in the Benefit of the Bargain Round and reduced requirements from NTIA's June Restructuring Policy Notice.
- West Virginia's Final Proposal was approved by NTIA, enabling over \$785 million in broadband deployment projects.
- Provisional BEAD awards include \$546 million in grant funds.
- 73,044 locations will be passed by BEAD broadband infrastructure.

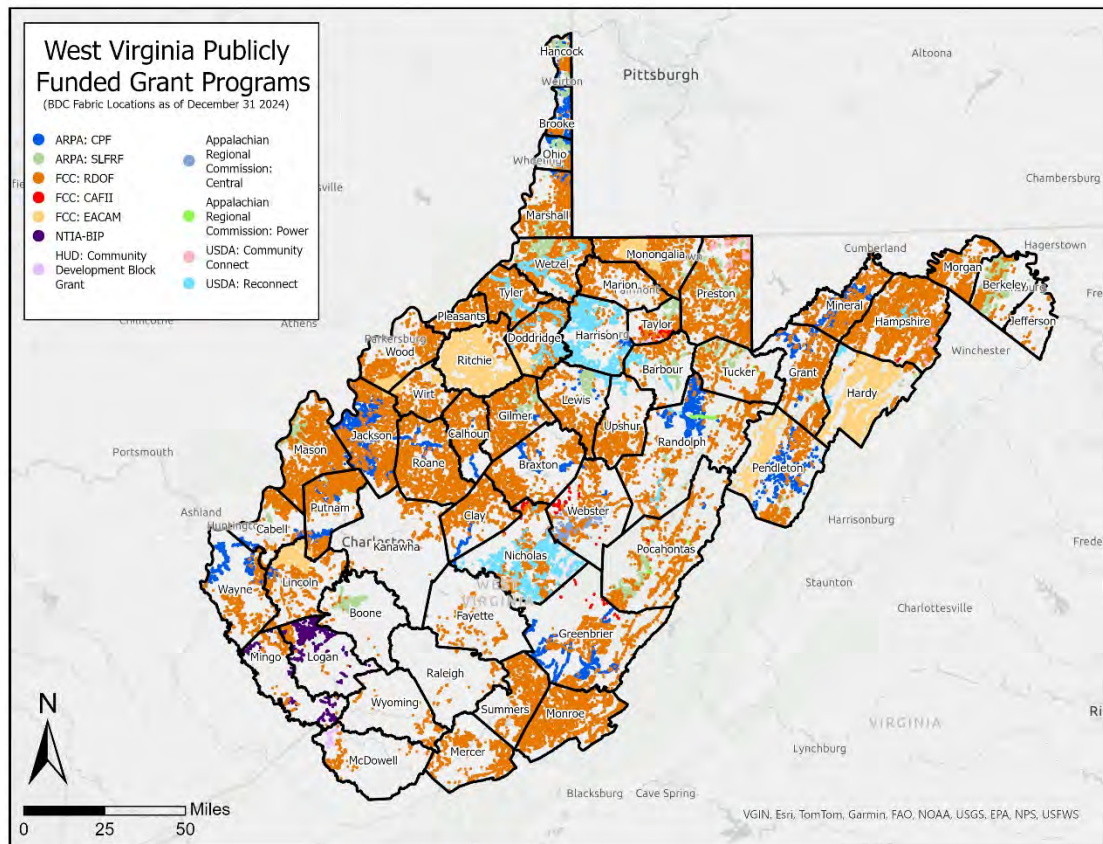
WVDED looks forward to supporting its eight BEAD subgrantees in 2026 and implementing plans through the ongoing support of service providers, partners, and local stakeholders. Awards are subject to ongoing monitoring by WVDED and reporting to NTIA.

2.1.1 Deduplication Efforts

WVDED classified locations as funded that are currently served or will be served by a public funding program. A total of 193,501 BSLs are covered by 11 funding programs in West Virginia for broadband infrastructure development. The table below details all programs and the number of BSLs within the publicly funded service area. These locations were removed from BEAD eligibility.

Table 1: BSLs Covered by Publicly Funded Grants

Program	BSL Count
FCC-RDOF	103,536
ARPA-CPF	29,264
ARPA-SLFRF	23,764
FCC-EACAM	16,587
USDA-Reconnect	9,125
NTIA-BIP	4,626
Appalachian Regional Commission - Central	3,017
Appalachian Regional Commission - POWER	1,300
HUD-Community Development Block Grant	974
FCC-CAFII	769
USDA-Community Connect	539



2.1.2 Application Process

Following approval of West Virginia's challenge process and Initial Proposal by NTIA, WVDED held the Pre-Application Phase to determine applicant eligibility in spring 2024. WVDED then released the original BEAD Deployment Program Procedures and held the Full Application Phase in fall 2024, followed by an Extension Application Phase in December 2024. WVDED published

Alternative Technologies guidance in December 2024 and solicited responses from interested Alternative Technology providers in January 2025.

The NTIA released the BEAD Restructuring Policy Notice in June 2025, creating a new 90-day clock for all states to submit their BEAD Final Proposals in September. The Notice revised several elements of the BEAD Program, including:

- Reduction in subgrantee regulatory requirements
- Technology-neutral approach for meeting program service standards
- Additional “Benefit of the Bargain Round” prioritizing low-cost projects

The Notice also provided a framework for low Earth orbit (LEO) satellite applicants to apply for LEO Capacity Grants.

In July 2025, WVDED published updated Program Procedures and opened a Benefit of the Bargain Round in compliance with the terms of the Policy Notice. This process included revising the list of eligible Broadband Serviceable Locations, revising existing project costs in alignment with reduced program requirements, and receiving new proposals from interested applicants.

2.1.3 Eligible Locations

WVDED issued information requests to providers and modified the list of Target Locations eligible for funding to ensure the final list of eligible broadband serviceable locations were those most in need of service. WVDED removed from eligibility those locations removed from the latest version of the FCC Fabric and locations already served by enforceable commitments or non-subsidized service. To confirm existing service, WVDED issued evidence request notices to providers and evaluated evidence for service availability. WVDED extended a similar request to providers of unlicensed terrestrial fixed wireless on existing service, as required by NTIA’s Policy Notice.

The final list of eligible broadband serviceable locations structured applications during the Benefit of the Bargain Round. WVDED preserved many Target Regions used previously in the Program and simplified Target Areas, to the extent possible, while preserving the ability of previously proposed projects to maintain their proposed project area footprint. This encouraged new applications that could be evaluated in direct comparison to each other and prior proposals.

The unserved, underserved, and CAI (community anchor institution) location counts below list each location once, though some locations are considered a CAI and un/underserved location in West Virginia’s submitted Final Proposal materials to NTIA.

Table 2: BEAD Address Serviceability Status

Serviceability Status	Count
Unserved	63,430
Underserved	7,809
CAI	1,834

Figure 3: BEAD Eligibility by County (BDC Fabric Locations as of December 2022)

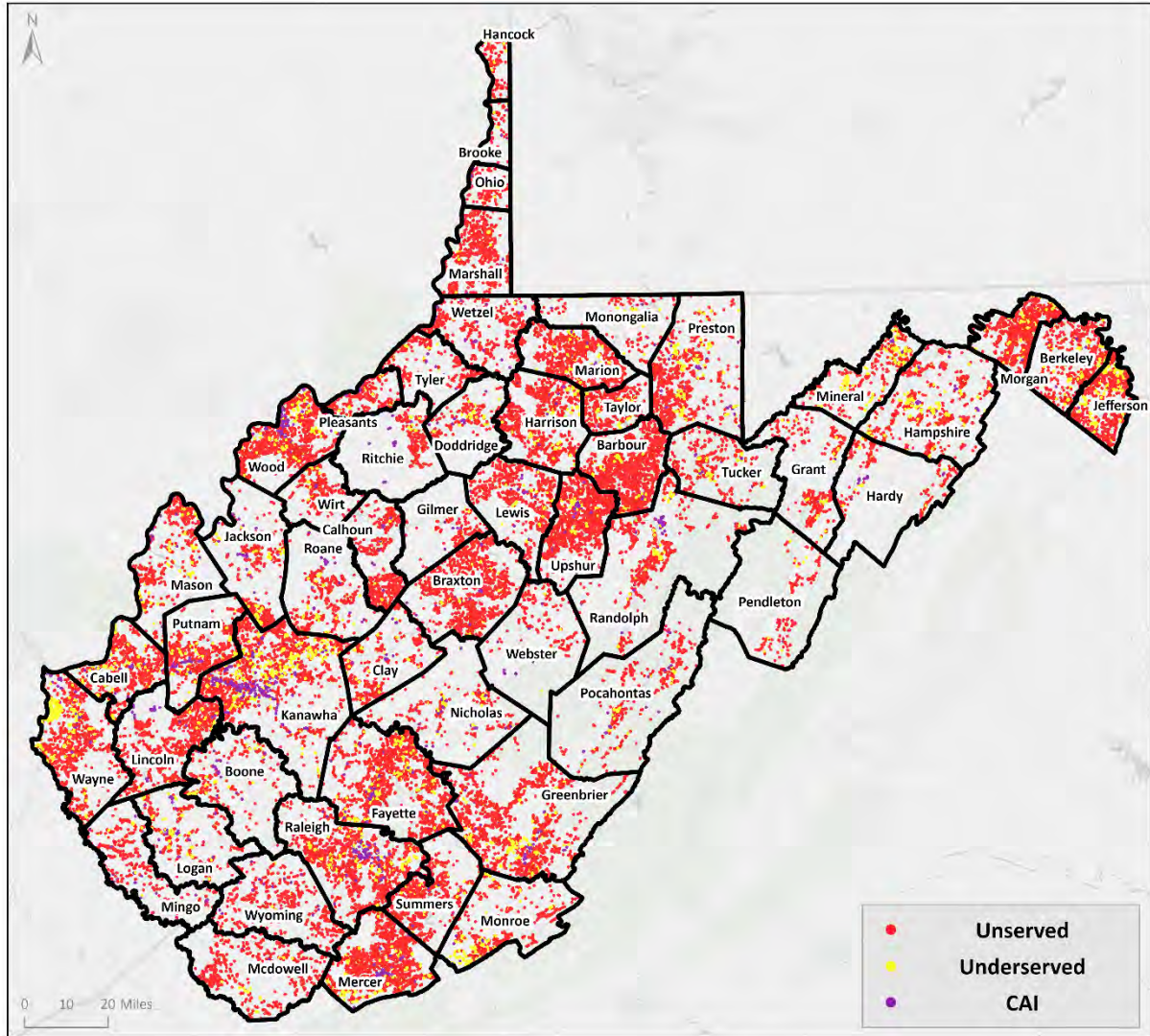


Figure 4: CAI Locations in West Virginia (BDC Fabric Locations as of December 2022)



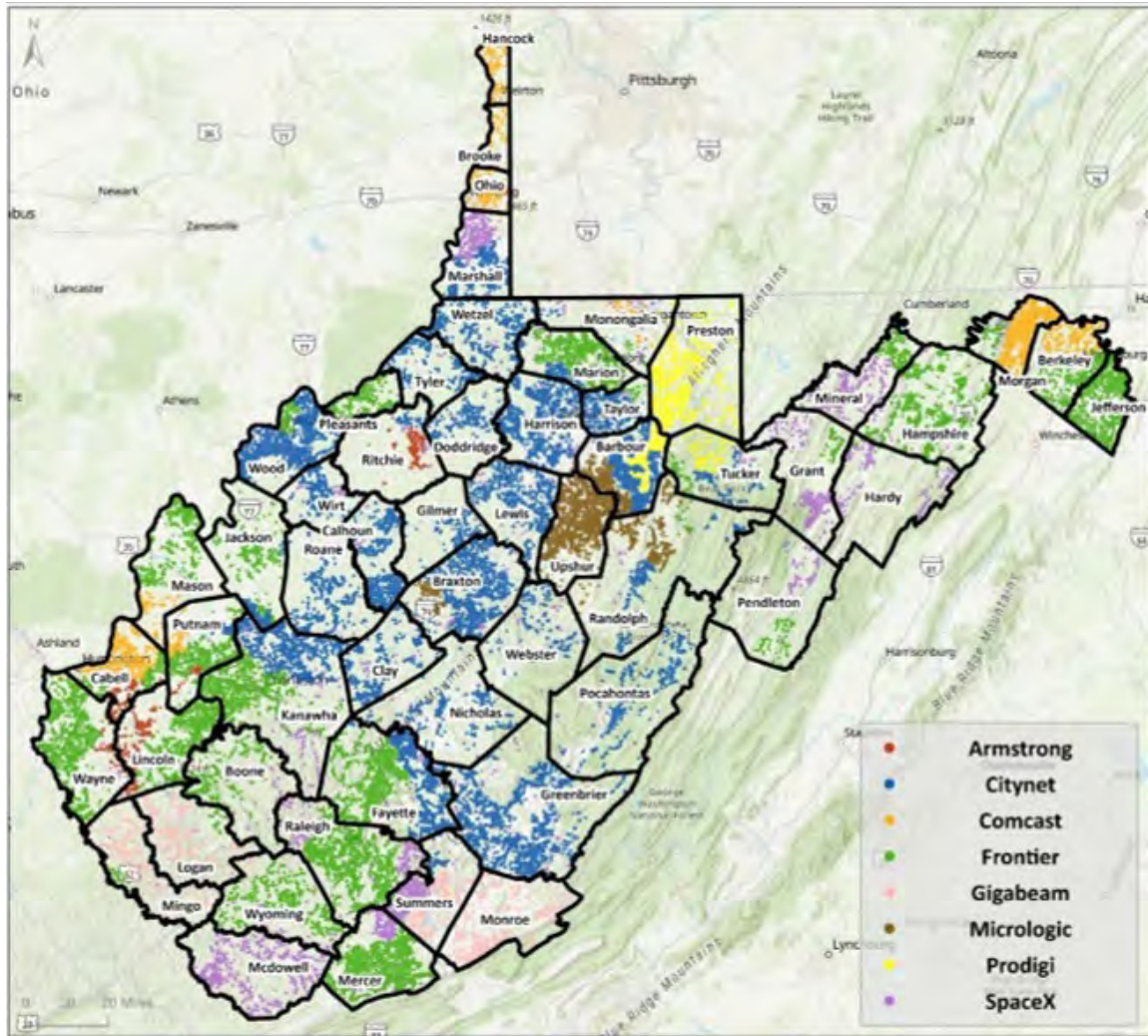
2.1.4 Provisional Awards

WVDED reviewed submitted applications, then scored and ranked proposed projects according to the West Virginia BEAD Benefit of the Bargain Round Program Procedures. Winning projects were provisionally selected for award, consistent with the Policy Notice.

West Virginia received applications for all Target Areas and determined proposed projects would successfully cover all Target Locations in the State, following removals mandated by NTIA. WVDED's selected awards include eight awardees and \$546 million in BEAD funding, covering 73,044 Target Locations in the State. This set of regional outcomes is within potential awardee capacity, reflects consideration of risk mitigation strategies, supplies universal coverage of eligible locations, and demonstrates a technology-neutral approach prioritizing low-cost projects.

WVDED submitted these provisional awards in West Virginia's BEAD Final Proposal, which has been approved by NTIA. With approval, the selected subgrantees will proceed through grant agreements and ongoing reporting and monitoring.

Figure 5: BEAD Provisional Awardees by Target Location (BDC Fabric Locations as of December 2022)



2.2 Digital Equity Grant Programs

The 2021 Digital Equity Act (DEA) was a component of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). The goal of this program was to close the “digital divide” across the nation in coordination with the BEAD program, ensuring access to affordable, high-speed internet service, affordable digital devices, and the tools and training necessary to make full use of the internet’s benefits. The DEA contained three grant programs:

1. Digital Equity Planning Grant (DEPG) - \$60 million
2. Digital Equity Capacity Grant (DECG) - \$1.44 billion
3. Digital Equity Competitive Grant - \$1.25 billion

In October 2022, WVDED was awarded over \$732,000 through the DEPG Program to create a State Digital Equity Plan. WVDED and its partners completed the West Virginia Digital Equity Plan on December 14, 2023. NTIA approved the Plan on February 29, 2024. The Plan was created in consultation with West Virginia residents and community organizations from across the state, detailing goals and projects for expanding broadband adoption.

WVDED was awarded over \$9 million in DECG funding from NTIA on December 1, 2024. This program was terminated by NTIA on May 9, 2025. Planned activities included three subgrant programs dedicated to digital skills training, affordable devices, and local planning, regular updates to the State Digital Equity Plan, and promotion of low-cost internet service plans. WVDED is currently completing the necessary closeout requirements for its DECG award.

NTIA awarded a \$12 million Digital Equity Competitive Grant to American Connection Corps (ACC), an AmeriCorps program that works to connect unserved and underserved communities through digital inclusion projects. ACC’s Competitive Grant project involved hiring more ACC members in West Virginia and 12 other states. This was the only Digital Equity Competitive Grant award that included West Virginia in its project area. The program was terminated by NTIA on May 9, 2025.

Digital Equity accomplishments included:

- Over \$81.6 million in Affordable Connectivity Program broadband service subsidies provided to eligible low-income households in West Virginia
- Over 100 public listening sessions and feedback from nearly 2,000 West Virginians across the state
- Internet speed, access, and adoption data from over 2,000 West Virginians from a statewide broadband survey
- Insights gathered from the Digital Equity Steering Committee, which included the Broadband Enhancement Council, AARP WV, Generation WV, and the West Virginia Library Commission
- The creation of the State’s first Digital Equity Plan

- 18-county level connectivity plans created through the Appalachia Digital Accelerator Project, including participant counties of Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Calhoun, Clay, Fayette, Gilmer, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mingo, Nicholas, Roane, Summers, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, and Wyoming.
- Updates to the Digital Opportunity Asset Map that details public computer labs, digital skills trainings, and digital navigators across the state

3. American Rescue Plan Act Programs

WVDED, in coordination with the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council, continues to administer funds from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dedicated to expanding high-speed reliable broadband infrastructure to reach unserved locations in West Virginia.

Enacted in 2021, ARPA consists of two funding sources: the \$136 million Capital Projects Fund (CPF) and the \$90 million State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Along with a \$10 million allocation of state funding, West Virginia has a combined total of \$236 million in ARPA funding to administer competitive grant opportunities for broadband development.

2025 ARPA milestones include the following:

- Approximately \$205.5 million in ARPA grant funds have been awarded to date to support 47 broadband projects across West Virginia.
- Once complete, ARPA investments will deploy 4,137 miles of broadband infrastructure to 42,496 unserved locations.
- 25 projects are actively under construction, with 15 more in the design phase.
- 3 projects are under contract.
- 4 projects are in the close out phase with completed construction.
- 1,148 miles of fiber have already been deployed to 9,013 locations.
- 5 projects were awarded in 2025 to serve 10 additional counties.

Program Overview

WVDED established four grant programs and an additional extension group of projects for broadband infrastructure development, designed to meet the goals established in the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council's 2020-2025 Five-Year Plan and align with state and federal requirements. These programs incorporate additional state or federal funds allocated to West Virginia, as available, and include 2025 expansions.

Broadband development programs launched with ARPA funding include:

1. [LEAD: Line Extension Advancement and Development](#)
2. [GigReady: Technical Assistance or Implementation Phases](#)
3. [MBPS: Major Broadband Project Strategies](#)
4. [WIN: Wireless Internet Networks](#)

Each program emphasizes last mile connections and service for locations without access to reliable wireline service of 25/3 Mbps. Funded projects must be capable of delivering, or be scalable to deliver, symmetrical 100 Mbps service while encouraging the deployment of fiber networks.

The following sections describe 2025 milestones and break out project information first by program, then by funding source.

3.1 2025 Project Statuses

Five awards were approved in 2025. These awards will result in deploying 287 miles of fiber infrastructure to connect over 2,879 locations. Projects announced in 2025 are funded through the following ARPA programs:

- \$13.9 million in CPF funding dedicated to 2 projects
- \$16.5 million in SLFRF funding dedicated to 3 projects

Internet service providers in West Virginia continue to demonstrate their value of partnership in West Virginia's broadband expansion initiative. During 2025, providers have dedicated over \$315,000 in matching funds resulting in a total investment of nearly \$30.8 million into ARPA projects in 2025.

Table 3: New ARPA Projects in 2025

Funding Source	Program	Grantee	Project Name	Grant Funding	Matching Funds	Total Project Cost	Targeted Addresses	Miles of Plant
ARPA-SLFRF	LEAD	Citynet	Calhoun County, Doddridge County, Gilmer County, Lewis County	\$ 2,779,895	-	\$ 2,779,895	367	60
ARPA-SLFRF	LEAD	Micrologic	Grant County	\$ 3,822,632	\$ 147,499	\$ 3,970,131	310	38
ARPA-SLFRF	LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pendleton County	\$ 9,920,660	\$ 168,000	\$ 10,088,660	365	141
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Prodigi	Preston County, Big Bear Lake	\$ 10,333,384	-	\$ 10,333,384	1,576	23
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Frontier	Mason County, Putnam County	\$ 3,612,062	-	\$ 3,612,062	261	24

3.1.1 Line Extension Advancement and Development

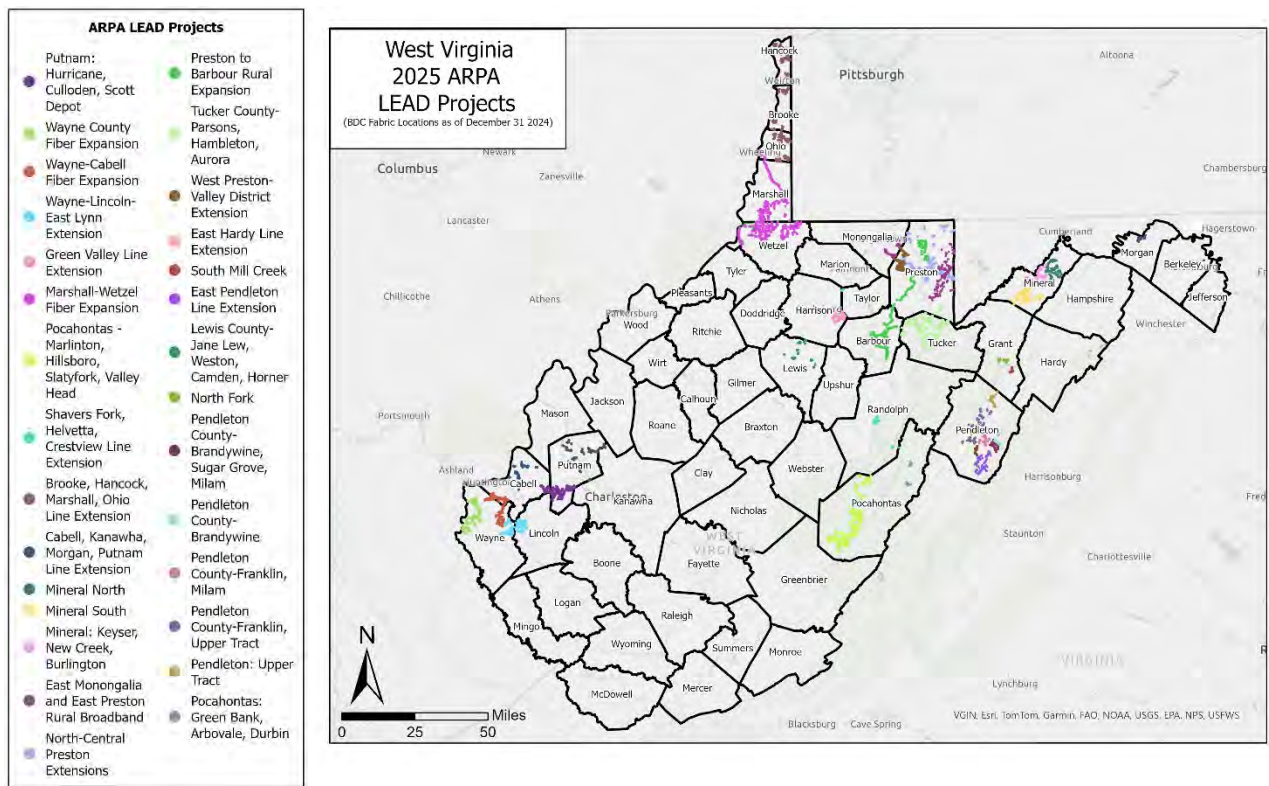
The LEAD program awards competitive grants to internet service providers to expand their existing fiber and cable networks. LEAD projects are often smaller in size than traditional awards but incentivize expansions to the end-of-the-line for previously unserved locations.

WVDED has administered three rounds of funding and additional support for BEAD investments through the LEAD program resulting in a total of 34 awards. With a total of \$115.8 million in grant funding and an additional \$16.5 million in matching funds contributed by grantees, over \$132.3 million has been invested in the LEAD program. Project totals and map below.

Table 4: ARPA LEAD Projects

Program Information	Totals
Projects	34
Grant Funds	\$115,852,364
Matching Funds	\$16,505,927
Total Investment	\$132,358,291
Targeted Locations	17,278
Miles of Fiber	2,017

Figure 6: ARPA LEAD Projects



3.1.2 Major Broadband Project Strategies

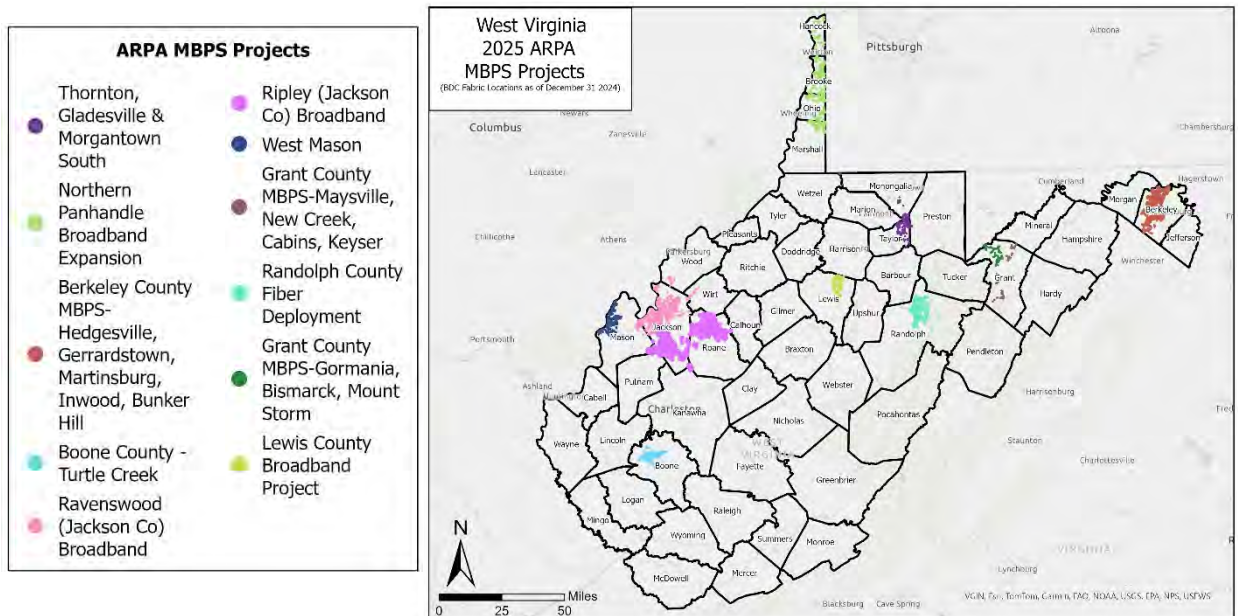
The Major Broadband Project Strategies Program (MBPS) is designed to fund larger scale projects for new or existing networks to serve larger numbers of targeted locations.

Two rounds of funding have been administered through the MBPS program resulting in a total of 11 awards. With a total of \$59.7 million in grant funding and an additional \$41.45 million in matching funds contributed by grantees, over \$101.1 million has been invested in the MBPS program. Project totals and map below.

Table 5: ARPA MBPS Projects

Program Information	Totals
Projects	11
Grant Funds	\$59,722,664
Matching Funds	\$41,451,676
Total Investment	\$101,174,339
Targeted Locations	15,024
Miles of Fiber	1,655

Figure 7: ARPA MBPS Projects



3.1.3 GigReady Incentive Program

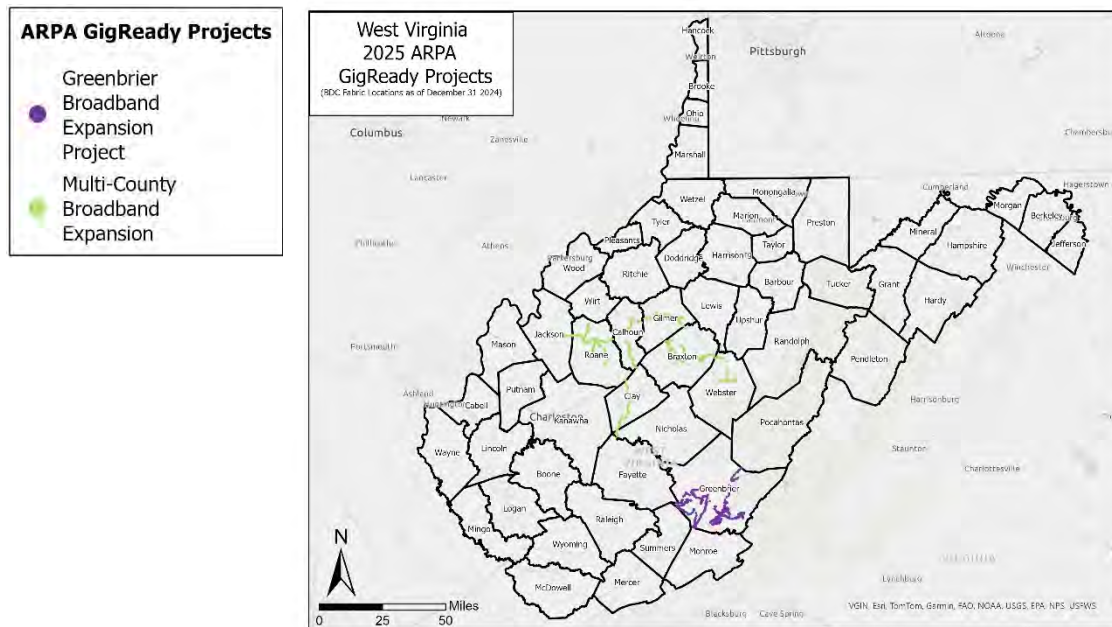
Public-private partnerships in broadband infrastructure represent a critical alliance in bridging the digital divide and enhancing connectivity, especially in unserved and underserved rural areas. By combining the efficiency and innovative capabilities of the private sector with the regulatory and financial support of public entities, these partnerships can effectively address the challenges of high infrastructure costs and logistical complexities associated with broadband deployment.

The GigReady program administered one round of funding resulting in a total of two awards. With a total of \$29.99 million in grant funding and an additional \$9.99 million in matching funds contributed by grantees, over \$39.9 million has been invested in the GigReady program.

Table 6: ARPA GigReady Projects

Program Information	Totals
Projects	2
Grant Funds	\$29,998,857
Matching Funds	\$9,999,619
Total Investment	\$39,998,476
Targeted Locations	10,194
Miles of Fiber	464

Figure 8: ARPA GigReady Projects



3.1.4 WIN Program

The State Legislature allocated approximately \$10 million to the WIN Program to fund extensions or upgrades of existing last mile wireless broadband networks.

The West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (WVNDR) was awarded a \$10 million Wireless Internet Networks (WIN) grant from WVDED on December 20, 2023, for improving broadband connectivity in West Virginia state parks and forests.

In 2025, efforts focused on advancing high-speed internet infrastructure, with significant progress despite challenges posed by rugged terrain, severe weather, and aging infrastructure. The WVDNR issued bid packages for broadband distribution networks at Babcock and Watoga State Parks. These projects highlighted the impracticality of simultaneously running solicitations for both fiber installation and distribution networks. As a result, the WVDNR has refined its approach to prioritize sequential project phases.

All broadband projects now fall into four categories:

1. **Completed Projects:** Fully operational broadband installations.
2. **Fiber Installation Complete, Awaiting Distribution:** Parks with fiber in place but requiring distribution network bids (e.g., Babcock, Watoga).
3. **Fiber Installation Incomplete:** Projects delayed by terrain, weather, or infrastructure upgrades.
4. **Starlink Interim Solutions:** Parks with temporary Starlink service while long-term solutions are evaluated.

In 2026, the WVDNR will prioritize bidding out distribution networks as parks are connected to fiber high-speed internet, such as Babcock and Watoga. The WVDNR will continue to navigate construction challenges, refine project timelines, and explore innovative solutions to ensure reliable broadband access across West Virginia's state parks and forests.

Table 7: West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Project Statuses

Project Name	Amount Spent	Update
Beech Fork State Park	\$214,800	Completed; Covers 1 park office, 6 cabins, 2 public areas, 275 campsites; ISP: Frontier
Little Beaver State Park	\$200,000	Completed; Covers 3 park offices, 11 cabins, 2 public areas, 46 campsites; ISP: Frontier
Berkeley Springs State Park	\$32,000	Completed; Covers 1 park office, 2 public areas; ISP: Frontier
Pricketts Fort State Park	\$35,000	Completed; Covers 1 park office, 1 gift shop, 2 public areas; ISP: Frontier
Panther State Forest	\$62,000	Completed; Covers 1 park office, 1 gift shop, 6 campsites, 2 public areas; ISP: Frontier
Valley Falls State Park	\$200,000	Completed; Covers 1 park office, 2 public areas; ISP: Frontier and Starlink
Blennerhassett Island State Park	\$67,000	Completed; Covers 2 park offices, 2 public areas; ISP: Frontier
Seneca State Forest	\$200,000	Completed; Covers 1 park office, 1 public area, 9 cabins, 10 campsites; ISP: Frontier
Watters Smith Memorial State Park	\$155,000	Fiber install complete, ISP secured, final buildout not complete; Covers 2 park offices, 2 public areas; ISP: Frontier
Kumbrabow State Forest	\$500,000	Fiber install complete, ISP secured, final buildout not complete; Covers 1 park office, 6 cabins, 2 public areas, 13 campsites; ISP: Frontier
Babcock State Park	\$500,000	Fiber install complete, ISP secured, final buildout not complete; Covers 2 park offices, 28 cabins, 2 public areas, 52 campsites; ISP: Frontier
Watoga State Park	\$500,000	Fiber install complete, ISP secured, final buildout not complete; Covers 4 park offices, 3 cabins, 2 public areas, 100 campsites; ISP: Frontier and Starlink
Bluestone State Park	\$300,000	Fiber install complete, ISP secured, final buildout not complete; Covers 1 park office, 2 public areas, 26 cabins, 118 campsites; ISP: Frontier
Carnifex Ferry State Park	\$420,000	Fiber install complete, ISP secured, final buildout not complete; Covers 2 park offices, 2 public areas; ISP: Frontier
Pinnacle Rock State Park	\$95,000	Fiber install complete, ISP secured, final buildout not complete; Covers 1 public area; ISP: Frontier
Moncove Lake State Park	\$225,000	Fiber install complete, ISP secured, final buildout not complete; Covers 2 park offices, 1 public area, 48 campsites; ISP: Frontier
Camp Creek State Park	\$250,000	Fiber install complete, ISP secured, final buildout not complete; Covers 2 park offices, 2 public areas, 35 campsites; ISP: Frontier
Chief Logan State Park	\$100,000	Starlink installed, no fiber infrastructure feasible; Covers 2 park offices, 2 public areas; ISP: Starlink
Kanawha State Forest	\$100,000	Starlink installed, no fiber infrastructure feasible; Covers 2 park offices, 2 public areas, 35 campsites; ISP: Starlink
Tomlinson Run State Park	\$100,000	Starlink installed, no fiber infrastructure feasible; Covers 2 park offices, 2 public areas, 35 campsites; ISP: Starlink
Canaan Valley State Park	\$100,000	Starlink installed, no fiber infrastructure feasible; Covers 2 park offices, 2 public areas, 35 campsites; ISP: Starlink
Cabwaylingo State Forest	\$100,000	Starlink installed, no fiber infrastructure feasible; Covers 2 park offices, 14 cabins, 2 campgrounds, 19 campsites; ISP: Starlink and Frontier
Audra State Park	\$500,000	Fiber installation incomplete; Covers 2 park offices, 3 public areas, 67 campsites; ISP: Frontier
Cedar Creek State Park	\$400,000	Fiber installation complete; Covers 3 park offices, 1 public area, 76 campsites; ISP: Frontier

3.2 Capital Projects Fund

The CPF program provides funding for critical capital projects that directly enable work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

WVDED reports CPF program information totals to the U.S. Department of Treasury, including projects from the LEAD, MBPS, and GigReady programs.

A total of 24 awards have been made for CPF broadband projects in West Virginia. With a total of \$124.6 million in grant funding and an additional \$39.7 million in matching funds contributed by grantees, over \$164.4 million has been invested in the CPF program.

As of the third quarter of 2025, 11 CPF projects are in construction phase.

Table 8: ARPA CPF Awards

Program Information	Totals
Projects	24
Grant Funds	\$124,671,069
Matching Funds	\$39,751,643
Total Investment	\$164,422,712
Targeted Locations	25,629
Miles of Plant	2,129

Figure 9: ARPA CPF Projects

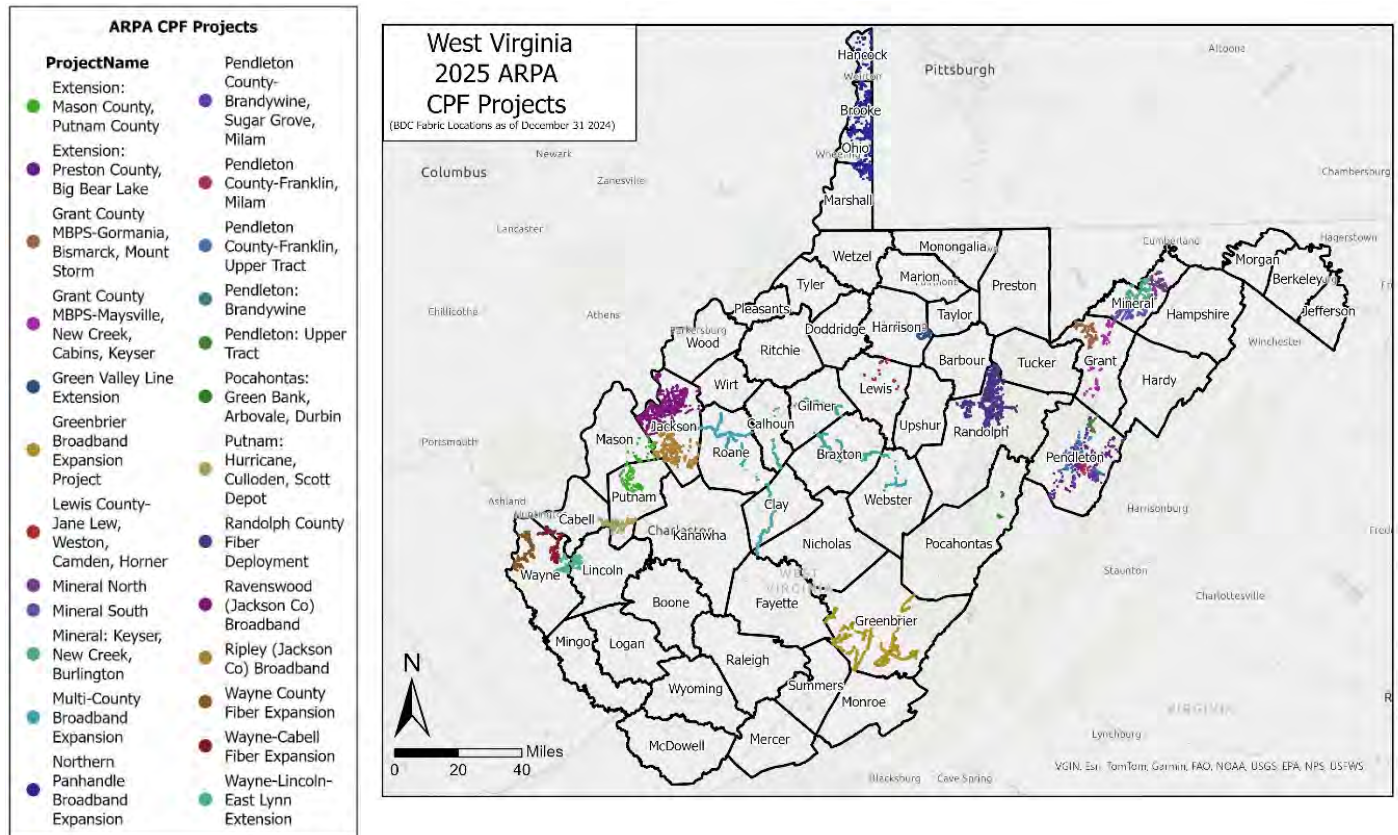


Table 9: Funding Data for CPF Awards

Program	Grantee	Project Name	Status	Award Date	Grant Funding	Matching Funds	Total Project Cost	Targeted Locations	Miles of Plant
GigReady	Greenbrier County	Greenbrier Broadband Expansion Project	Design	10/1/2022	\$12,940,988	\$4,313,663	\$17,254,651	5316	177
GigReady	Roane County EDA	Multi-County Broadband Expansion	Construction	10/1/2022	\$17,057,869	\$5,685,956	\$22,743,825	4878	287
LEAD	Armstrong	Wayne-Lincoln-East Lynn Extension	Construction	6/7/2023	\$3,400,931	\$399,500	\$3,800,431	551	56
LEAD	Armstrong	Putnam: Hurricane, Culloden, Scott Depot	Design	6/13/2024	\$4,400,460	\$346,000	\$4,746,460	417	54
LEAD	Armstrong	Wayne-Cabell Fiber Expansion	Design	6/13/2024	\$4,315,394	\$597,500	\$4,912,894	815	51
LEAD	Armstrong	Wayne County Fiber Expansion	Design	6/13/2024	\$4,205,571	\$711,500	\$4,917,071	1281	56
LEAD	Comcast	Mineral North	Design	6/13/2024	\$3,572,213	\$1,190,738	\$4,762,951	217	74
LEAD	Comcast	Mineral South	Design	6/13/2024	\$3,355,443	\$1,774,553	\$5,129,996	319	76
LEAD	Comcast	Mineral: Keyser, New Creek, Burlington	Design	6/13/2024	\$3,325,088	\$509,341	\$3,834,429	174	75
LEAD	Frontier	Extension: Mason County, Putnam County	Construction	9/3/2025	\$3,612,062	-	\$3,612,062	261	24
LEAD	Prodigi	Extension: Preston County, Big Bear Lake	Contract	6/17/2025	\$10,333,384	-	\$10,333,384	1,576	23
LEAD	Shentel	Lewis County-Jane Lew, Weston, Camden, Horner	Design	7/26/2023	\$398,189	\$75,846	\$474,035	144	7
LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pendleton County-Franklin, Milam	Construction	7/26/2023	\$1,254,945	\$77,000	\$1,331,945	83	23
LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pendleton County-Franklin, Upper Tract	Construction	7/26/2023	\$1,277,412	\$113,400	\$1,390,812	123	30
LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pendleton County- Brandywine, Sugar Grove, Milam	Construction	7/26/2023	\$888,620	\$91,700	\$980,320	114	19
LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pendleton: Brandywine	Design	2/7/2024	\$401,025	\$120,400	\$521,425	119	5
LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pendleton: Upper Tract	Design	2/7/2024	\$899,007	\$105,700	\$1,004,707	122	16
LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin	Design	2/7/2024	\$611,315	\$82,000	\$693,315	117	9
MBPS	Comcast	Northern Panhandle Broadband Expansion	Construction	7/6/2022	\$14,726,012	\$6,265,607	\$20,991,619	1402	304
MBPS	Frontier	Ravenswood (Jackson Co) Broadband	Construction	1/12/2024	\$7,642,581	\$7,642,581	\$15,285,162	1635	238
MBPS	Frontier	Ripley (Jackson Co) Broadband	Construction	1/12/2024	\$5,471,280	\$3,921,793	\$9,393,073	899	144
MBPS	Micrologic	Randolph County Fiber Deployment	Construction	9/16/2022	\$16,597,041	\$2,979,000	\$19,576,041	3991	284
MBPS	Micrologic	Grant County MBPS-Maysville, New Creek, Cabins, Keyser	Construction	7/26/2023	\$2,868,035	\$956,012	\$3,824,047	266	55
MBPS	Shentel	Grant County MBPS-Gormanian, Bismarck, Mount Storm	Design	7/26/2023	\$1,116,204	\$1,791,853	\$2,908,057	809	41

3.3 State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund

The Office enters its fourth year administering the WVBIP with dedicated funding from the ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) program. In October 2021, the West Virginia Legislature created the Broadband Development Fund and allocated \$90 million of SLFRF funds and \$10 million in General Revenue funds to this initiative.

WVDED reports SLFRF program information totals to the U.S. Department of Treasury and the West Virginia Legislature, including projects from the LEAD and MBPS programs.

A total of 23 awards have been made for SLFRF. With a total of \$80.9 million in grant funding and an additional \$28.2 million in matching funds contributed by grantees, a total of \$109.1 million has been invested in the SLFRF program.

Table 10: SLFRF Awards

Program Information	Totals
Projects	23
Grant Funds	\$80,902,816
Matching Funds	\$28,205,579
Total Investment	\$109,108,395
Targeted Locations	16,867
Miles of Plant	2,008

As of the third quarter of 2025, a total of 8,872 locations are now served by SLFRF funded networks.

Figure 10: SLFRF Awards

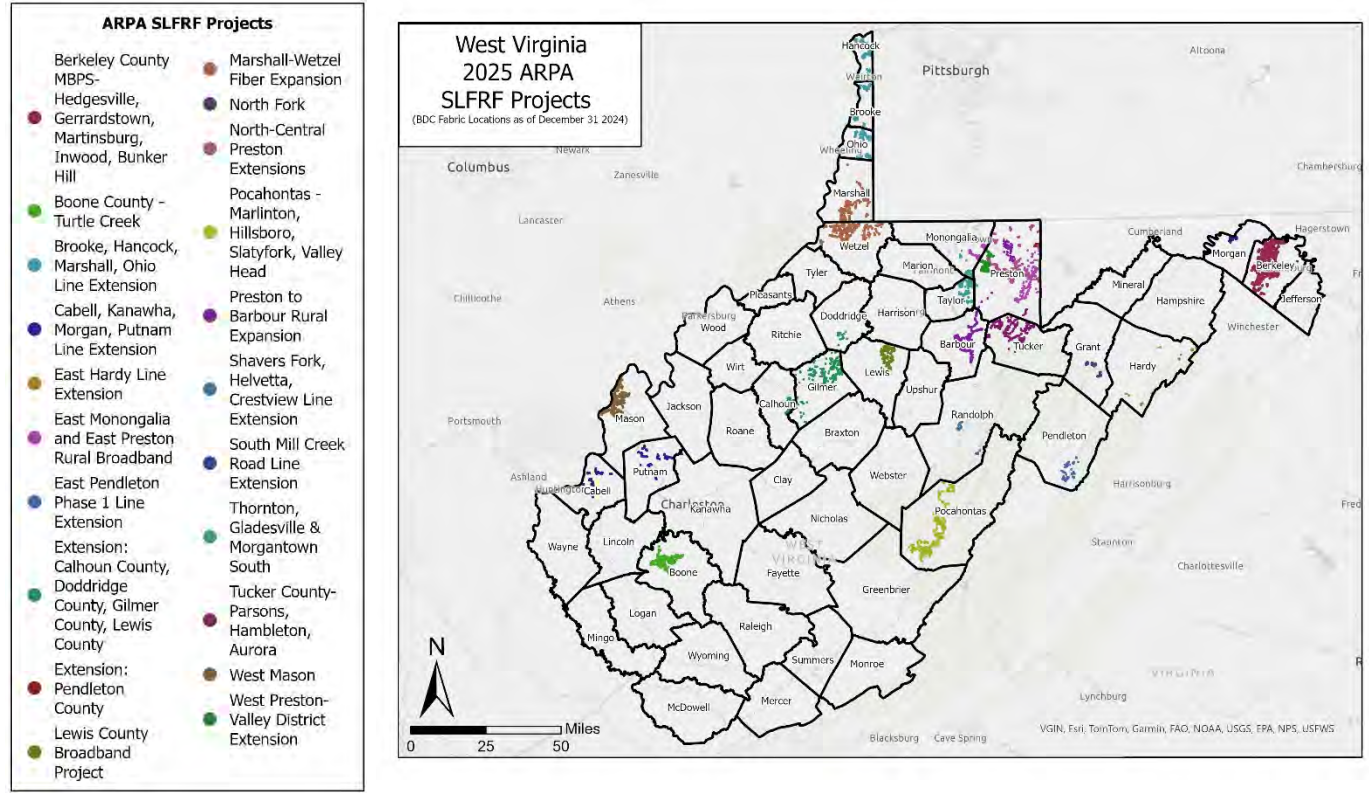


Table 11: Funding Data for SLFRF Projects

Program	Grantee	Project Name	Status	Award Date	Grant Funding	Matching Funds	Total Project Cost	Targeted Locations	Miles of Plant
LEAD	Citynet	Green Valley Line Extension	Close Out	1/19/2022	\$1,191,534	\$188,500	\$1,380,034	265	26
LEAD	Citynet	Shavers Fork, Helvetta, Crestview Line Extension	Close Out	7/6/2022	\$713,560	\$162,500	\$876,060	96	14
LEAD	Citynet	Pocahontas - Marlinton, Hillsboro, Slatyfork, Valley Head	Construction	1/12/2024	\$5,516,500	\$789,500	\$6,306,000	601	150
LEAD	Citynet	Marshall-Wetzel Fiber Expansion	Design	2/7/2024	\$7,488,000	\$1,725,000	\$9,213,000	1,357	211
LEAD	Citynet	Extension: Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Lewis	Construction	6/17/2025	2,779,895	-	\$2,779,895	367	60
LEAD	Comcast	Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio Line Extension	Construction	3/23/2022	\$4,721,590	\$2,064,978	\$6,786,568	1,462	132
LEAD	Comcast	Cabell, Kanawha, Morgan, Putnam Line Extension	Construction	1/19/2022	\$2,855,246	\$1,111,628	\$3,966,874	716	59
LEAD	Hardy	East Hardy Line Extension	Close Out	1/19/2022	\$201,565	\$108,645	\$310,210	58	10
LEAD	Hardy	South Mill Creek Road Line Extension	Construction	4/21/2022	\$416,984	\$140,000	\$556,984	117	5
LEAD	Lingo	East Pendleton Phase 1 Line Extension	Design	7/6/2022	\$2,257,834	\$297,000	\$2,554,834	86	31
LEAD	Micrologic	Extension: Grant County	Contract	6/17/2025	\$3,822,632	\$147,499	\$3,970,131	310	38
LEAD	Prodigi	North-Central Preston Extensions	Construction	3/23/2022	\$4,592,645	\$870,500	\$5,463,145	1,203	93
LEAD	Prodigi	West Preston-Valley District Extension	Construction	3/23/2022	\$3,840,913	\$803,500	\$4,644,413	1,455	60
LEAD	Prodigi	East Monongalia and East Preston Rural Broadband	Construction	6/7/2023	\$4,362,723	\$661,500	\$5,024,223	799	103
LEAD	Prodigi	Tucker County-Parsons, Hambleton, Aurora	Construction	6/7/2023	\$7,906,924	\$111,000	\$8,017,924	644	141
LEAD	Prodigi	Preston to Barbour Rural Expansion	Construction	6/7/2023	\$6,591,470	\$722,500	\$7,313,970	803	135
LEAD	Shentel	North Fork	Close Out	4/21/2022	\$420,630	\$238,500	\$659,130	141	9
LEAD	Spruce Knob	Extension: Pendleton County	Contract	6/17/2025	\$9,920,660	\$168,000	\$10,088,660	365	141
MBPS	Citynet	Thornton, Gladesville & Morgantown South	Construction	7/6/2022	\$2,200,635	\$733,545	\$2,934,180	376	86
MBPS	Frontier	Boone County - Turtle Creek	Construction	7/6/2022	\$671,385	\$1,993,688	\$2,665,073	1,566	83
MBPS	Frontier	West Mason	Construction	7/6/2022	\$984,095	\$2,952,286	\$3,936,381	1,092	108
MBPS	Frontier	Berkeley County MBPS	Construction	7/26/2023	\$6,326,283	\$11,748,811	\$18,075,093	2,531	286
MBPS	Shentel	Lewis County Broadband Project	Design	4/21/2022	\$1,119,113	\$466,500	\$1,585,613	457	27

4. FCC Rural Digital Opportunity Fund

Administered by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and funded by the Universal Service Fund (USF) High-Cost Program, the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF) distributes funding using a competitive, reverse auction in which internet service providers compete for subsidy funding, for a 10-year term, to connect unserved and underserved locations in “High Cost” Census blocks, often rural areas where the cost to connect customers is higher than average. All winning service providers for West Virginia bid and won in the auction’s Gigabit Performance Tier, specifying the use of “Optical Carrier – Fiber to the End-User” as the technology to satisfy deployment obligations. For more on West Virginia’s initial auction eligibility profile and the full map of subsidized locations, see the 2024 Annual Report.

Table 12: RDOF Projects in West Virginia

	Total Subsidy	Locations	Tier	Final FCC Authorization	Three Year Service Milestone (40%)	Four Year Service Milestone (60%)	Five Year Service Milestone (80%)	Six Year Service Milestone (100%)
Citynet	\$53,486,649.80	13,448	Gigabit	11/12/2021	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027
Micrologic	\$10,036,047.70	2,076	Gigabit	2/14/2022	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028
Digital Connections	\$8,583,001.40	4,771	Gigabit	3/15/2022	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028
Frontier	\$247,538,077.60	79,334	Gigabit	5/12/2022	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028
GigaBeam	\$27,972,938.90	8,956	Gigabit	12/15/2022	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028

Deployment data is filed annually on March 1 for the previous calendar year. All five auction winners must fulfill deployment obligations to serve 40% of the total locations won in the state by the end of year three and an additional 20% of subsidized locations per year until 100% completion by the end of year six.

According to USAC verified and published data through March 7, 2025, service providers reported progress in RDOF deployment since 2024.

Milestones Met:

- Citynet met its 3-year service milestone, reporting 5,646 served locations (42% of subsidized locations).
- Prologix met its 3-year service milestone nine months ahead of schedule, reporting an additional 701 locations in 2024.

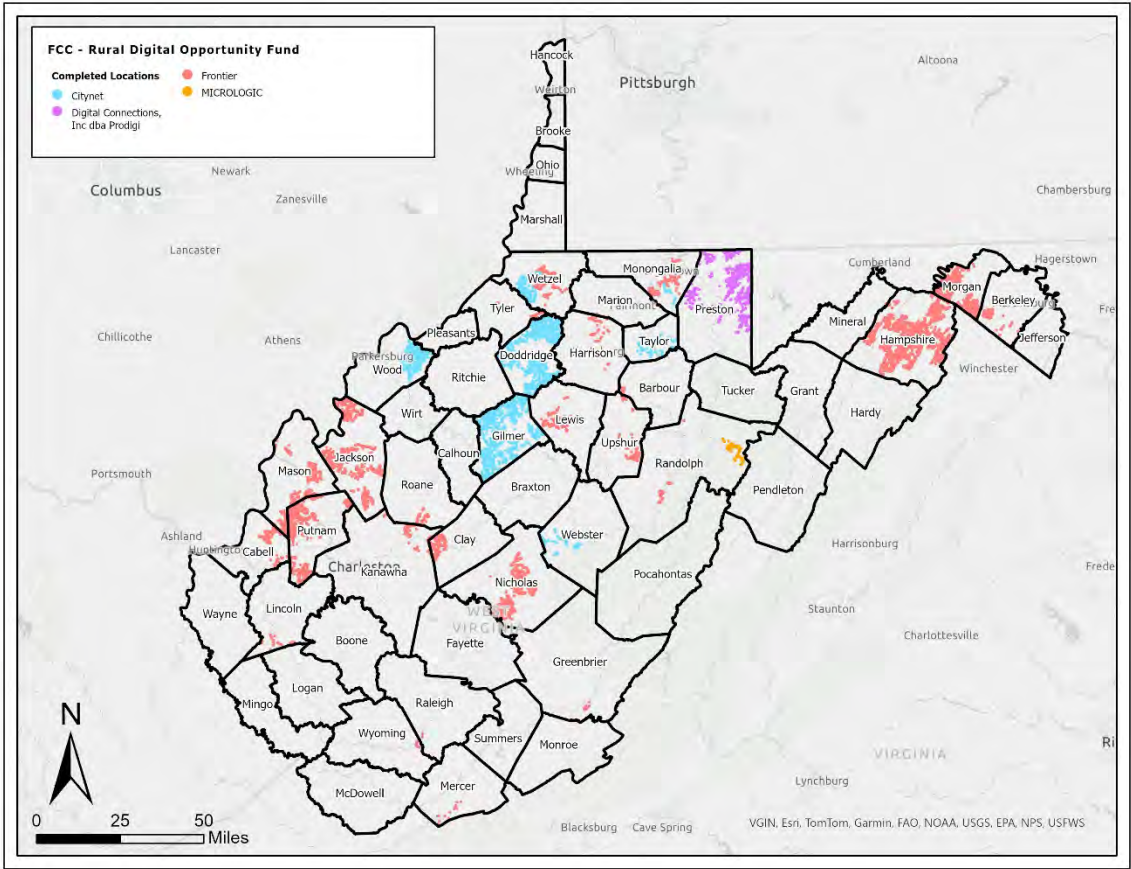
In Progress:

- Frontier reported serving an additional 10,299 locations in 2024.
- Micrologic reported its first 264 locations in 2024.
- GigaBeam was last to secure RDOF certification in late 2022. Its three-year service milestone data is due in March 2026.

Table 13: RDOF Reported Served Locations

Winning Bidder	Certification Date	Awarded Locations	Served as of 3/7/2025	3 Year Service Milestone (40%)	
				Date	Cumulative Served
Frontier	5/12/2022	62,935	16,399	12/31/2025	21%
Citynet	11/12/2021	7,802	5,646	12/31/2024	42%
Prodigi	3/15/2022	2,840	1,931	12/31/2025	40%
GigaBeam	12/15/2022	8,956	-	12/31/2025	0%
Micrologic	2/14/2022	1,812	264	12/31/2025	13%

Figure 11: RDOF Reported Served Locations by County (FCC Reporting December 2024)

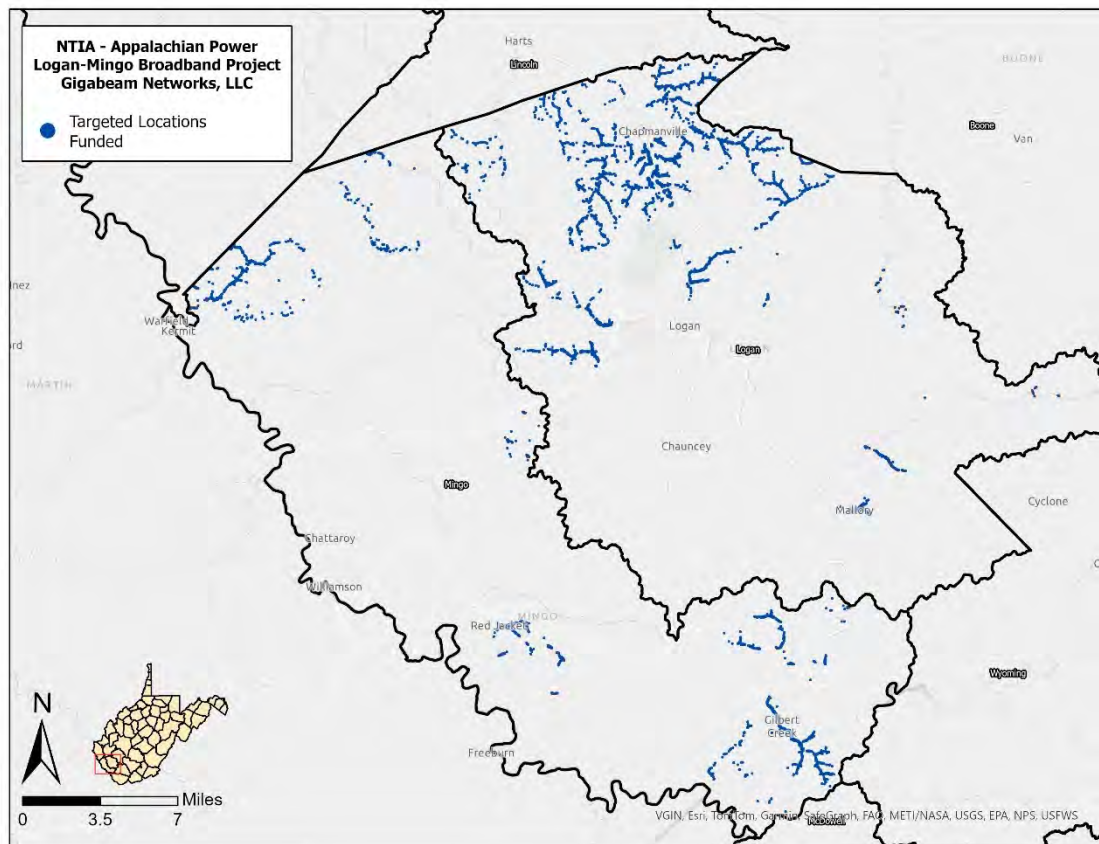


5. AEP Logan-Mingo Broadband Project

In 2022, NTIA announced an award of \$19.6 million to complete a fiber to the premise project to bring qualified broadband to more than 12,000 unserved households. This application was submitted by the Logan County Commission in partnership with the Mingo County Commission, AEP, and GigaBeam Networks, LLC. The project team held an official construction kickoff event in July 2022. For more background information on its feasibility study, see the 2024 Annual Report.

Since kickoff, AEP and GigaBeam have made significant construction progress, despite Hurricane Helene storm damage in 2024 and flooding events in 2025. Through October 2025, GigaBeam has constructed 160 miles of fiber plant, and AEP has constructed 280 miles of aerial fiber plant to be utilized as middle and last mile deployment. In addition to fiber plant construction, crews are active fiber splicing in both counties. Fiber plant deployment and splicing work will continue into 2026 as the project is completed.

Figure 12: AEP Logan-Mingo Project (BDC Fabric Locations as of December 2024)



Connection to GigaBeam’s Network Operations Center (NOC) is expected for these areas by the end of 2025, with the first service areas in Logan County expected to be turned up for service by 2026. The remaining service areas in Logan and Mingo Counties will continue to be turned up for services as construction continues in 2026.

6. USDA Broadband Programs

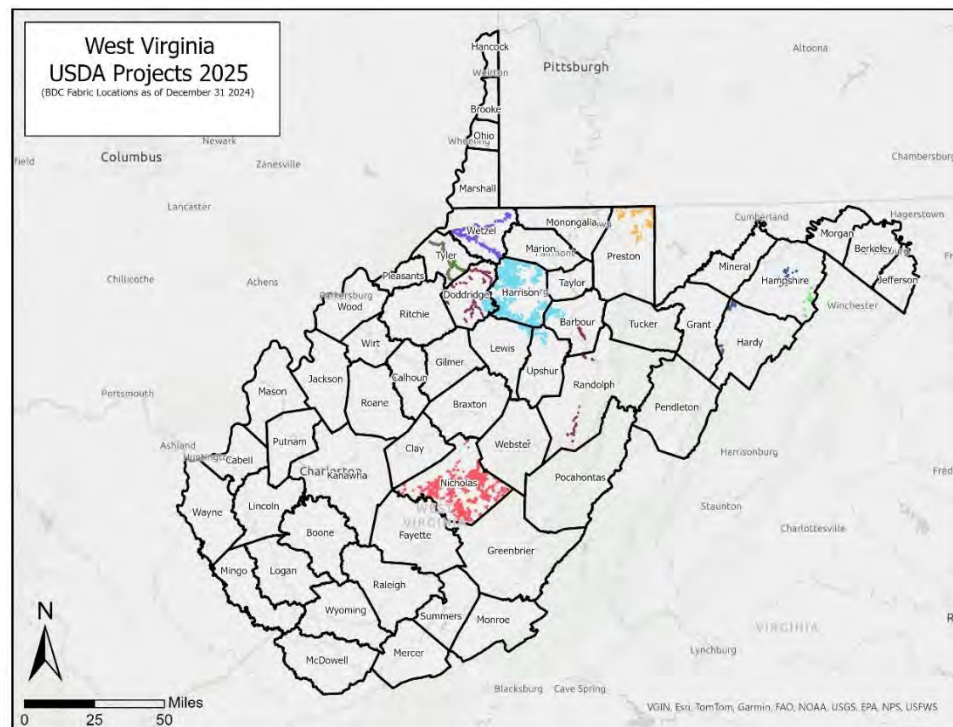
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) awarded funds to projects in West Virginia through the USDA Reconnect and USDA Community Connect programs. Infrastructure projects awarded under ReConnect and Community Connect are in active construction.

Table 14: USDA Projects in West Virginia

County	Program	Provider	Locations to be Served
Nicholas	Reconnect	Citynet	2,075
Hardy	Reconnect	Hardy	204
Hampshire	Reconnect	Hardy	177
Hampshire	Community Connect	Hardy	108

Deployment efforts have continued in 2025 and will be updated in the FCC BDC data in December 2025. The following map details USDA projects across West Virginia.

Figure 13: USDA Projects in West Virginia



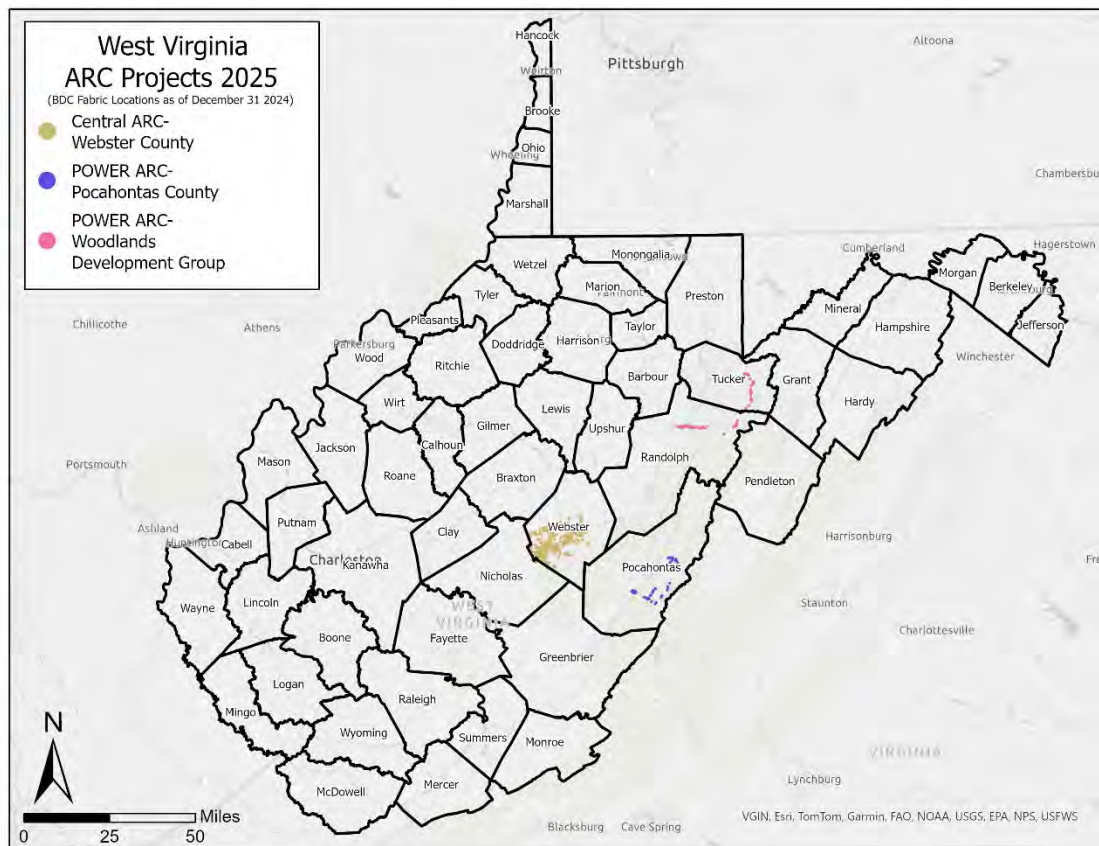
7. Appalachian Regional Commission

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a partnership between states and the Federal Government. Covering 423 counties across 13 states, ARC works with local Appalachian communities to improve overall quality of life, including funds for broadband projects.

ARC funds broadband through three programs in West Virginia: Partnerships for Workforce and Economic Revitalization (POWER), Central Appalachian Broadband, and North Central Appalachian Broadband. In partnership with ARC, WVDED supports the ongoing success of projects granted ARC funds.

Eight ARC grants are commitments to provide broadband service meeting or exceeding the requirements for full service as defined under the BEAD program.

Figure 14: ARC Projects in West Virginia



7.1 ARC POWER

The ARC launched the (Partnerships for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization) [POWER Initiative](#) to help communities and regions that have been affected by job losses in coal mining,

coal power plant operations, and coal-related supply chain industries due to the changing economics of America's energy production. The West Virginia Department of Economic Development, Office of Broadband, administers ARC POWER broadband projects in West Virginia.

Ongoing ARC POWER projects include:

- **Pocahontas County Commission:** received \$2,500,000 to build FTTH to over 1,000 households in Pocahontas County.
- **Woodlands Development Group:** a non-profit entity received \$2,500,000 to construct a 33-mile middle-mile fiber route along Route 33, from Elkins to Davis.
- **Boone County Community and Economic Development Corporation:** received \$1,692,507 to build an 8.2-mile fiber network with one wireless tower. This initiative will support the redevelopment of surface coal mines with businesses that rely on connectivity including a 3,000-acre solar field and other diversified industries.
- **Thundercloud, Inc:** a 25-mile fiber loop developed in downtown Huntington to connect with Barboursville for high-speed broadband to 500 businesses and many anchor institutions.

7.2 Central Appalachian Broadband

In addition to ARC POWER funding, the Office of Broadband administers the ARC Central Appalachian Broadband program through designation as a Responsible State Basic Agency (RSBA).

The goal of this ARC funding initiative is to provide funding for the deployment of broadband that will increase economic and business development or provide service to unserved customers. Funding is limited to ARC-designated distressed counties in West Virginia that have been most negatively impacted by the downturn in the coal industry. Eligible counties are Boone, Clay, Logan, Lincoln, McDowell, Mingo, Webster, and Wyoming.

West Virginia currently has one project funded through the Central Appalachian Broadband grant program:

- **Webster County EDA** received \$4,620,864 for its Broadband Initiative Phase II to build an all-fiber network in rural and mountainous areas of the country. 830 households and 80 businesses in 5 local communities will be served.

7.3 Community Development Block Grant

Congress established the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) through the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.¹ The West Virginia CDBG provides grants to local governments that do not receive CDBG direct funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

¹ Congress.gov. "S.3066 - 93rd Congress (1973-1974): Housing and Community Development Act of 1974." August 22, 1974. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/93rd-congress/senate-bill/3066>.

(HUD). HUD also granted West Virginia approximately \$20 million for a supplementary program, CDBG-CV, which enabled broadband projects.

From Program Years 2017 through 2021, WVDED dedicated approximately \$8.8 million in funding to broadband planning and infrastructure projects. Twenty CDBG projects, covering 41 counties, involved broadband planning and community outreach. Twelve projects specifically focus on broadband infrastructure deployment, of which eight were commitments to provide broadband service matching or exceeding the requirements to be fully served under the BEAD program. Five of the awarded implementation projects completed construction in 2025, and the remaining three will be completed in 2026.

Table 15: Completed CDBG Projects in 2025

County	Project	Amount	Completed Infrastructure
Jackson	Sandyville Area	\$137,500	Tower and high-speed wireless equipment
Hampshire	Hampshire County	\$434,137	Middle mile infrastructure to connect service throughout Hampshire County
McDowell	Bull Creek Isaban Area	\$686,506	Aerial fiber installation and household high-speed broadband
Mercer	Cumberland Industrial Park	\$155,000	Fiber installation to households and businesses
Monroe	Keenan to Doss Shaver Road	\$50,059	Wireless technology to residences and businesses

Table 16: CDBG Projects with Anticipated 2026 Completion

County	Project	Amount	Infrastructure
Nicholas	Hinkle Mountain	\$800,000	Aerial and buried fiber installation along right of ways
Raleigh	Memorial Airport Industrial Park	\$643,999	Aerial and buried fiber to the park
Taylor	Taylor County Commission	\$1,250,000	Fiber installation to households

7.4 ARC Match to BEAD Investments

To support successful broadband deployment to unserved and underserved locations in ARC counties, ARC has approved funding for BEAD provider match. This match assistance will enable BEAD deployment projects to previously unserved and underserved locations. Final match assistance amounts will be confirmed in the approved BEAD awards by NTIA. Pending approval, ARC assistance will support BEAD deployment efforts in 2026.

7.5 Technical Assistance Funding

WVDED has partnered with the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) and the West Virginia Grant Assistance Center to expand broadband workforce development activities across the state.

Contingent on the availability of BEAD non-deployment funding, WVDED may seek applicants to provide additional certificate programs, apprenticeships, micro-credentials, post-secondary programs, wrap-around support services, and soft skills trainings to build a long-term talent pipeline meeting the demands of the broadband industry.

Through June 2026, ARC has approved \$1,509,517 in funding to complement WVDED's BEAD allocation to support interested applicants through the West Virginia Grant Assistance Center. This Technical Assistance Grant funding will coordinate overall efforts statewide and support smaller non-profit applicants, especially those in ARC's eligible counties.

The ARC Workforce Technical Assistance Grant also supports the Speakers Bureau program, promoting interest in technical careers and the broadband industry. Since September 2024, the West Virginia K-12 Speakers Bureau has hosted approximately 45 individual school visits and several large-scale events, including the Marion County Broadband Summit and several Middle/High School Career Fairs. In November 2025, K-12 Speakers Bureau speakers partnered with organizations such as the West Virginia Future Business Leaders of America to lead workshops at their annual conference. In December, the WV Public Education Collaborative hosted the Marion County Aviation Summit, which brought together all eighth-grade students in the county for a hands-on exploration of aviation and technology careers.

The West Virginia Public Education Collaborative hosted the Marion County Broadband Summit in May 2025 as part of the West Virginia K-12 Speaker's Bureau program. The event brought together more than 1,000 ninth and tenth grade students from East Fairmont High School, Fairmont Senior High School, and North Marion High School for an immersive look into the world of broadband.



Pictured (left to right): Bill Bissett, Luke Peters, Bill Walker, Melissa O'Brien, Annie Stroud, Devon McDaniel, Eric Lemley with STEAM TAC, Cliff Sullivan with STEAM TAC, Donna Peduto, and Ashley Martucci with WVPEEC.

Students kicked off the day by sharing their understanding of broadband and testing their knowledge through interactive polls and a hands-on cybersecurity exercise led by the WVU STEAM Technical Assistance Center. They then participated in a fireside chat with an esteemed panel of industry experts, including Bill Bissett, chairman of the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and president of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association; William Walker, executive director of the National Cyber Defense Center; Melissa O'Brien, external affairs manager for Citynet; Luke Peters, broadband program manager for the West Virginia Department of Economic Development; Devon McDaniel, technical/grant writer for Broadband Workforce Development; and Annie Stroud, broadband program director for Generation West Virginia. Through these engaging sessions, students gained real-world insight into broadband technology, cybersecurity, and the wide range of career pathways available in West Virginia.



ARC funding continues to enable numerous speaking events, conferences, and valuable free resources for classroom teachers in West Virginia to promote technical careers, including those in the broadband industry.

8. Broadband Mapping

Broadband mapping is central to West Virginia's mission to expand digital connectivity statewide. Comprehensive and precise mapping forms the foundation of strategic infrastructure planning, allowing the state to accurately assess broadband availability and gaps. By tracking both historical and ongoing broadband investments, WVDED monitors progress and continually refines approaches to broadband investments.

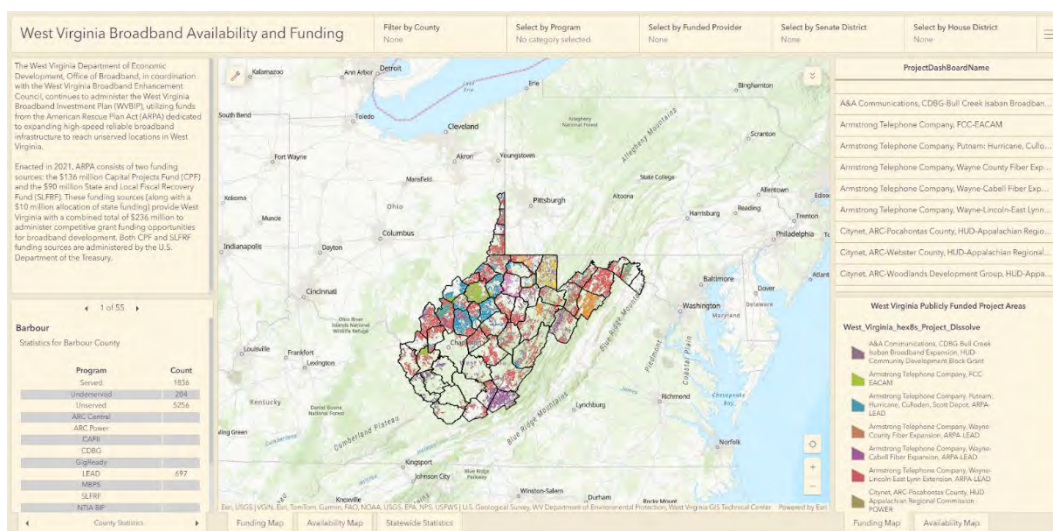
The maps included in this Annual Report represent the most current state of broadband data collection as of October 2025 and demonstrate this year's efforts to reach previously unserved and underserved areas throughout the state.

8.1 West Virginia Broadband Dashboard and StoryMap

The West Virginia Broadband Dashboard tracks broadband availability and investment across West Virginia. The Office of Broadband created this interactive application to display information about broadband projects throughout the State. This dashboard is available at broadband.wv.gov. Using the National Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric, FCC data, and other project data, the dashboard allows users to:

- Search addresses to determine locations within a project area,
- Search addresses to determine providers by area,
- View statistics and filter by county, senate district, and house district, programs and projects,
- View funding data by funding programs, specific project data, and other metrics, such as address counts by project and provider.

Figure 15: West Virginia Broadband Dashboard



WVDED also hosts a [Broadband Story Map](#) detailing five ARPA projects awarded in August 2025 and BEAD awards included in the September Final Proposal submission to NTIA. The Story Map includes initial locations, location types, Target Regions and Areas, BEAD locations, provisional awards by provider, and county award information.

Complete program resources are available at: <https://broadband.wv.gov>.

8.2 Broadband Growth

As broadband deployment projects are awarded, begin construction, and deploy service to residents, WVDED tracks FCC BDC Fabric reporting to identify broadband availability and track broadband growth over time.

693,139 locations in West Virginia were reported to have access to cable or fiber infrastructure at the beginning of 2025. Compared to 200,776 locations in 2019, broadband availability has grown by 245% in the last six years.

Figure 16: Locations with Fiber 2019

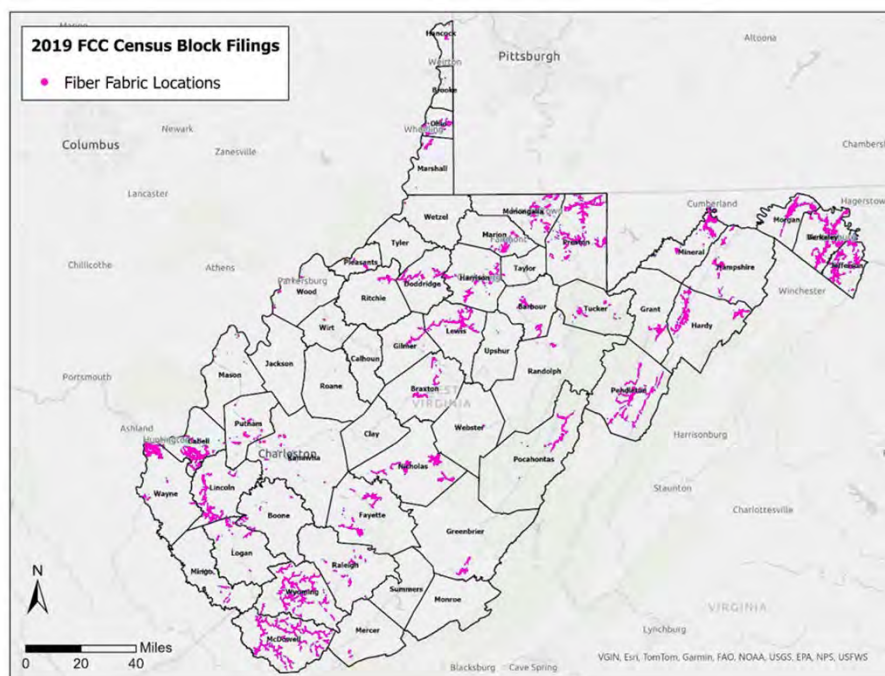
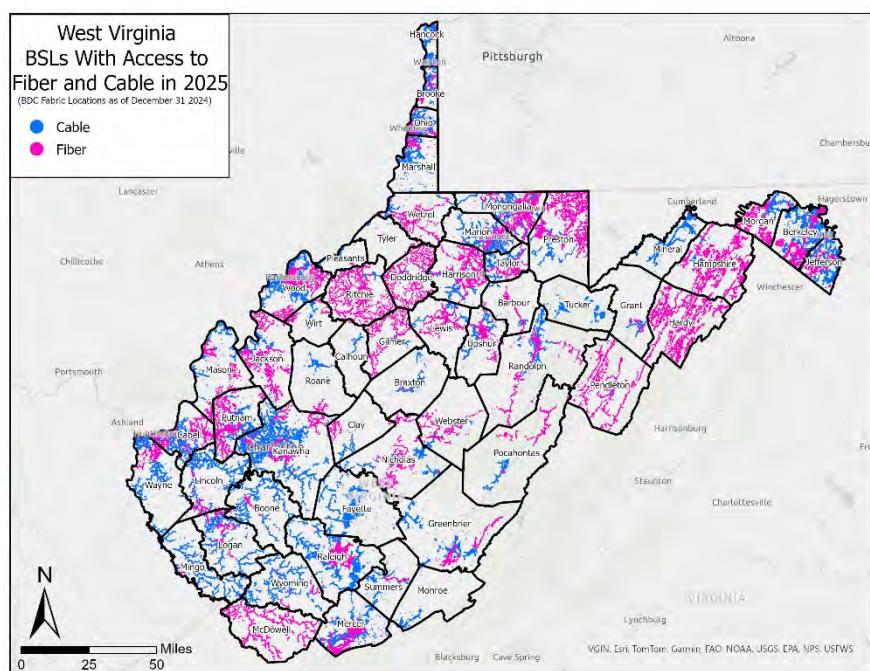


Figure 17: BSLs with Access to Fiber and Cable 2025



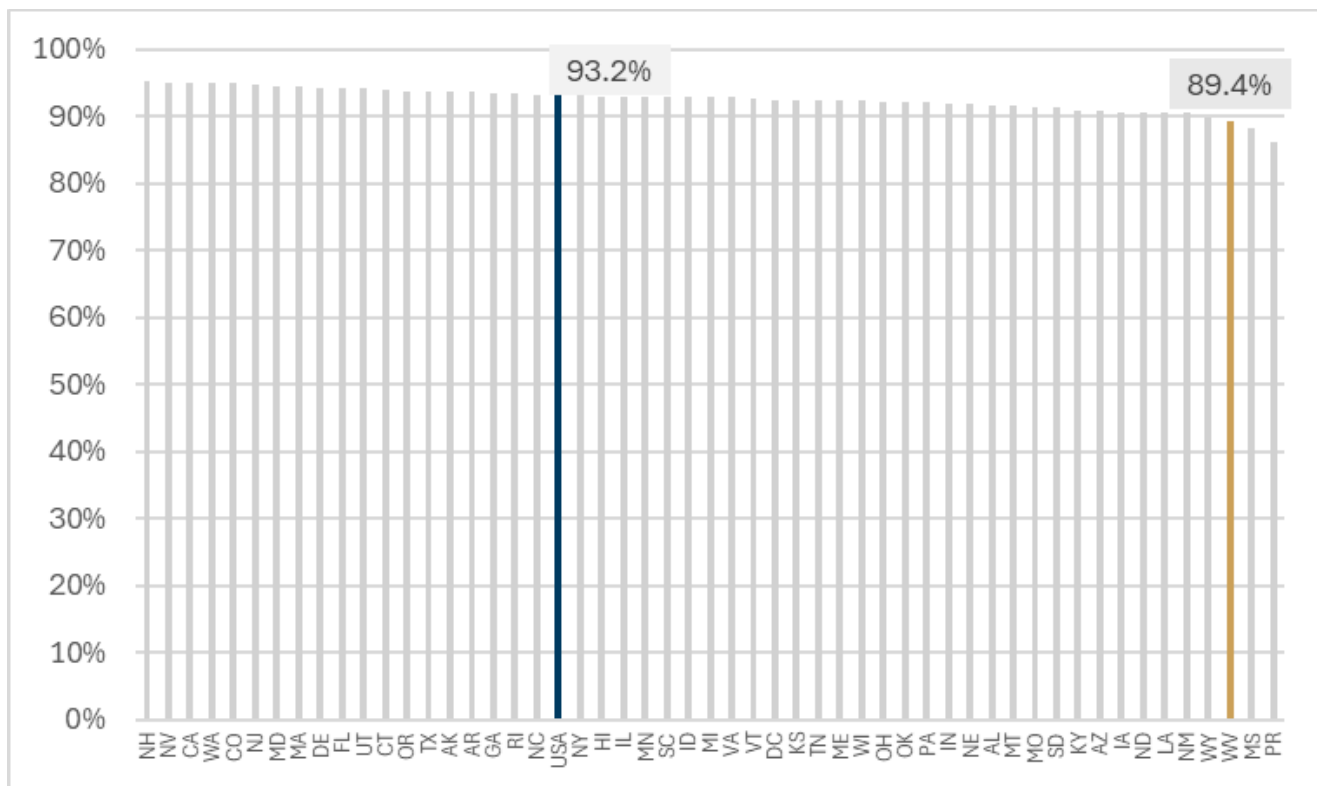
8.3 National Comparisons

The American Community Survey (ACS), utilizing a random sample of addresses by the U.S. Census Bureau, surveys broadband adoption and connectivity, a tool for measuring how West Virginia's broadband expansion efforts compare to the national average and other states. The ACS classifies a broadband internet subscription as any subscription other than a dial-up subscription alone.²

According to the latest September 2025 data release, West Virginia is the third least connected, compared to all states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. 89.4% of households in West Virginia have an internet subscription of any type, compared to the national average of 93.2%.

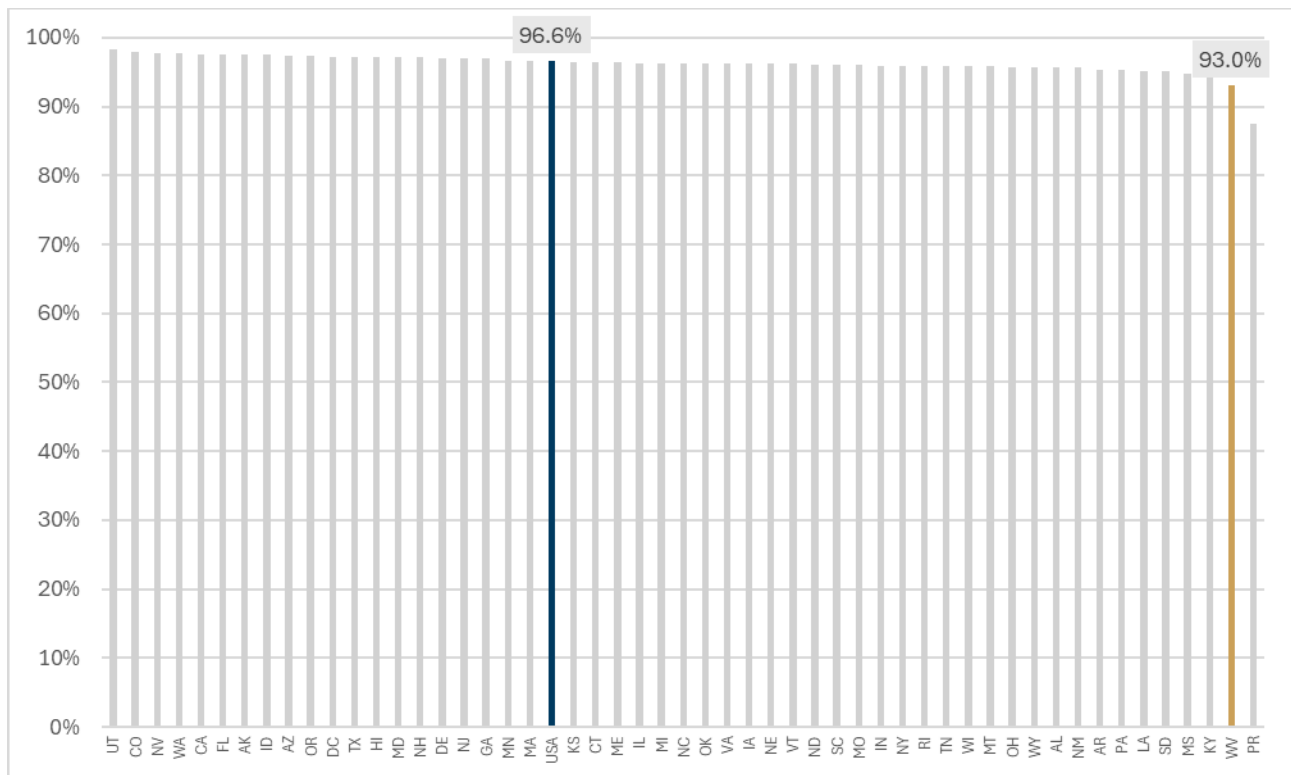
Figure 18: Percentage of Households with Broadband of Any Type (2024 U.S. Census ACS Data)

² In the ACS, respondents were considered to have a broadband Internet subscription if they responded "Yes" to one of more of the following types of subscriptions: broadband (high speed) such as cable, fiber optic or DSL; cellular data plan for a smartphone or other mobile device; satellite; or fixed wireless. See "[Computer and Internet Use in the United States](#)," Census. gov, fn. 2.



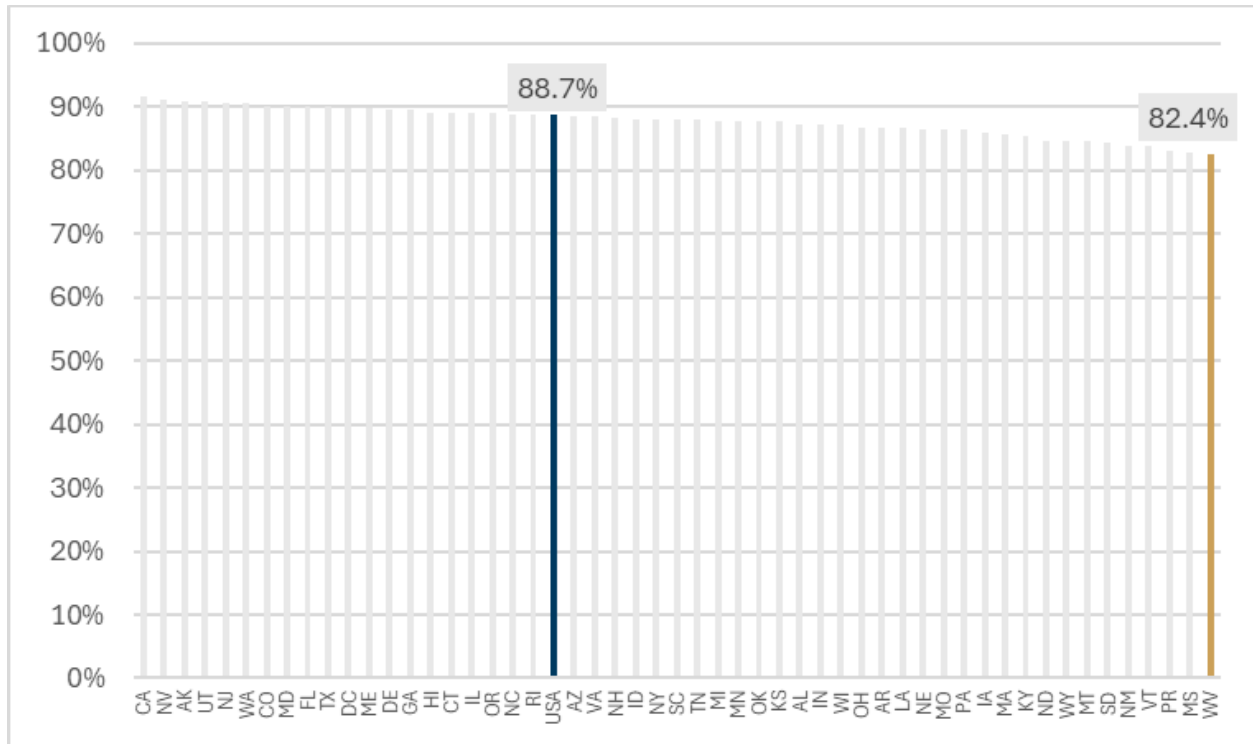
In device use, West Virginia is ranked last among states, ahead of Puerto Rico, with 93% of households having one or more computing devices, compared to the national average of 96.6%.

Figure 19: Percentage of Households with One or More Computing Devices (2024 U.S. Census ACS Data)



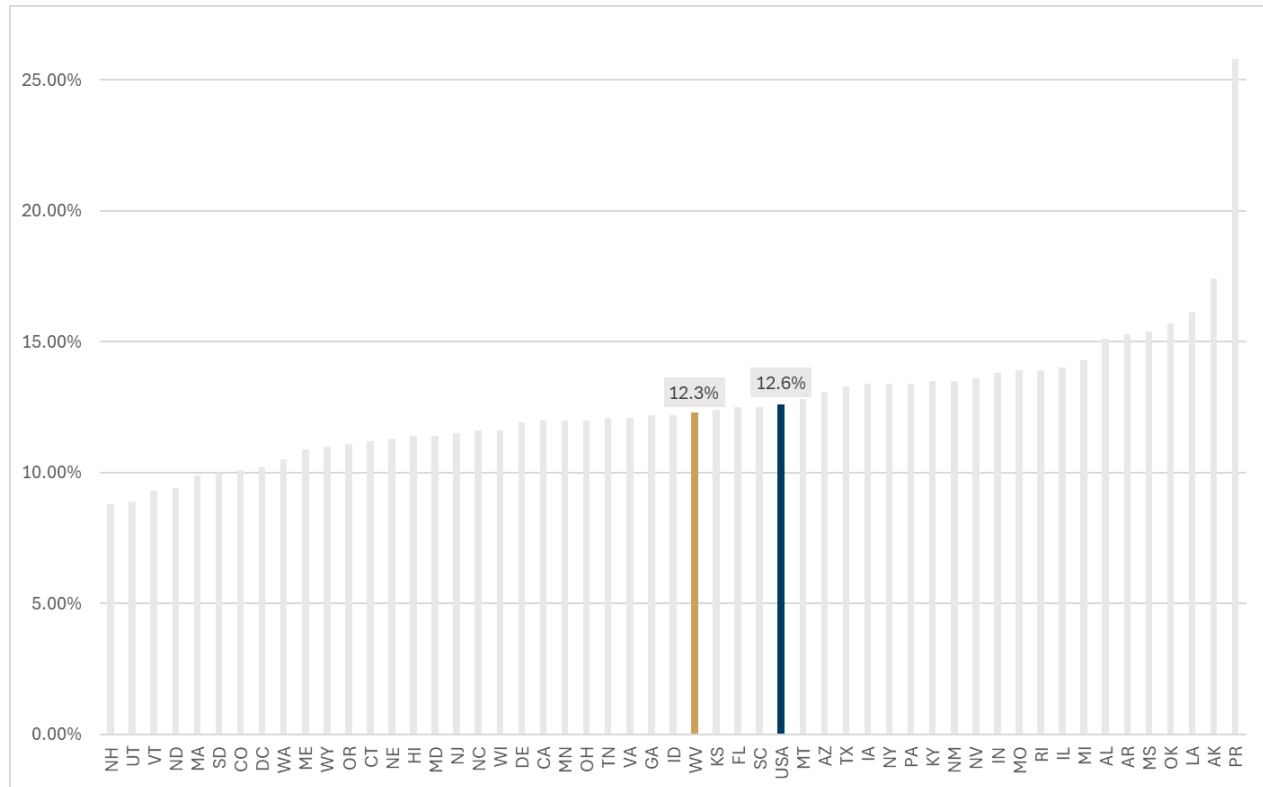
West Virginia is also the lowest ranked state for percentage of households with a cellular plan, at 82.4% compared to the national average of 88.7%.

Figure 20: Percentage of Households with a Cellular Plan (2024 U.S. Census ACS Data)



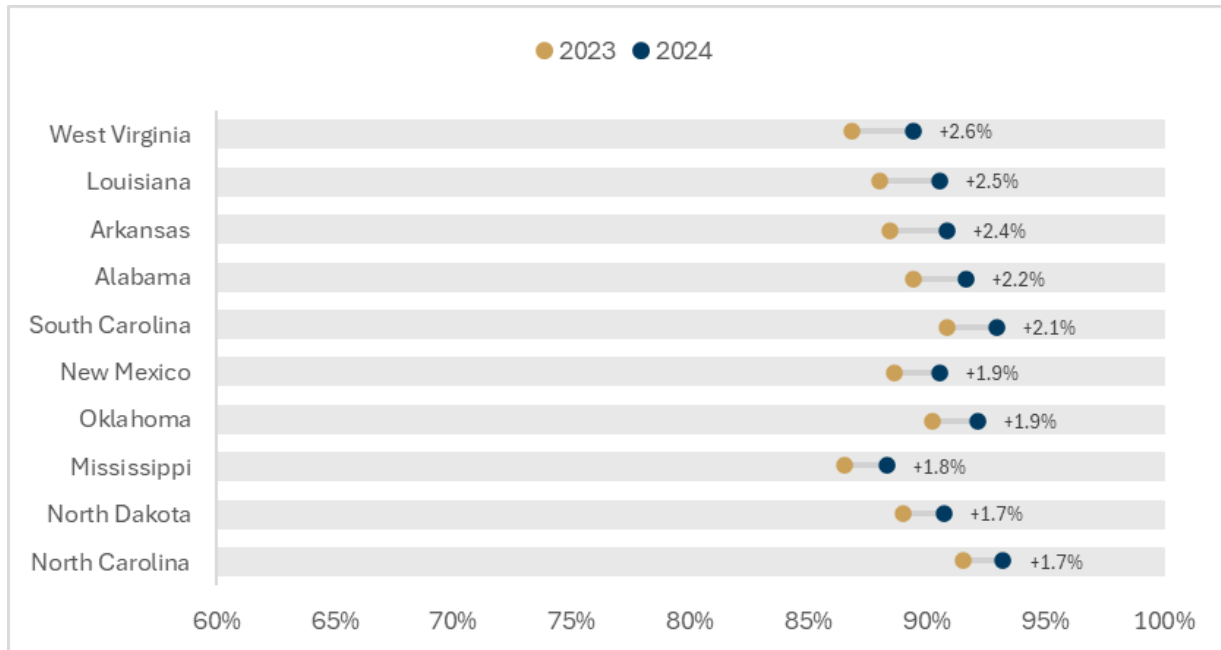
The share of users who only use a smartphone, without home broadband, has been growing, though West Virginia is just behind the U.S. overall in this trend, at 12.3% compared to the national average of 12.6%.

Figure 21: Percentage of Households with a Cellular Data Plan With No Other Type of Internet Subscription (2024 U.S. Census ACS Data)



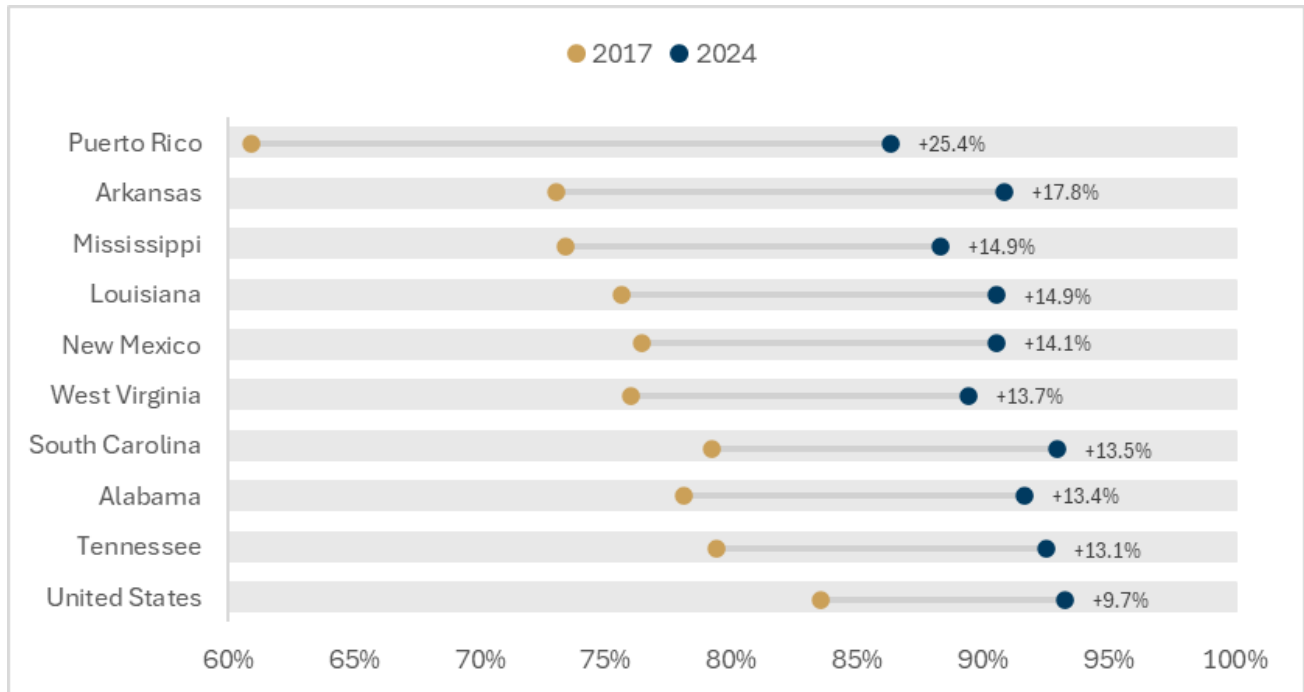
Though connectivity is still needed in many areas of the state, West Virginia leads the United States in internet growth since 2023. According to the September 2025 data release of 1-year estimates, West Virginia increased connected households by nearly 2.6% in 2024, the highest improvement in the nation.

Figure 22: Percent of Households with Broadband Subscriptions, 2023 and 2024



Since 2017, West Virginians with internet subscriptions have increased by over 13%, with over 89% of West Virginians surveyed having access to broadband in 2024 compared to just 76% in 2017. This makes West Virginia one of the top six most improved states and territories in the last seven years, ahead of the national improvement average of 9.7%.

Figure 23: Percent of Households with Broadband Subscriptions, 2017 and 2024



8.4 County Broadband and Device Trends

The U.S. Census Bureau releases 5-year estimates of the American Community Survey (ACS), with survey results by county averaged across five years. The following maps demonstrate the most current release of 2019 to 2023 5-year estimates, by county, for broadband subscriptions of any type and households with one or more computing devices.

Figure 24: Households with a Broadband Subscription of Any Type, by County (2019-2023, ACS 5-Year Estimate)

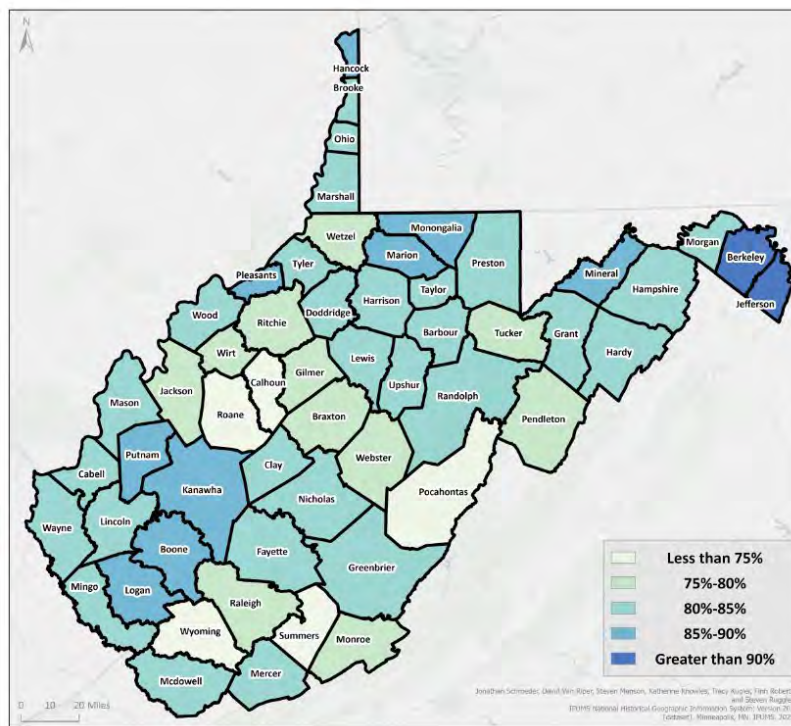
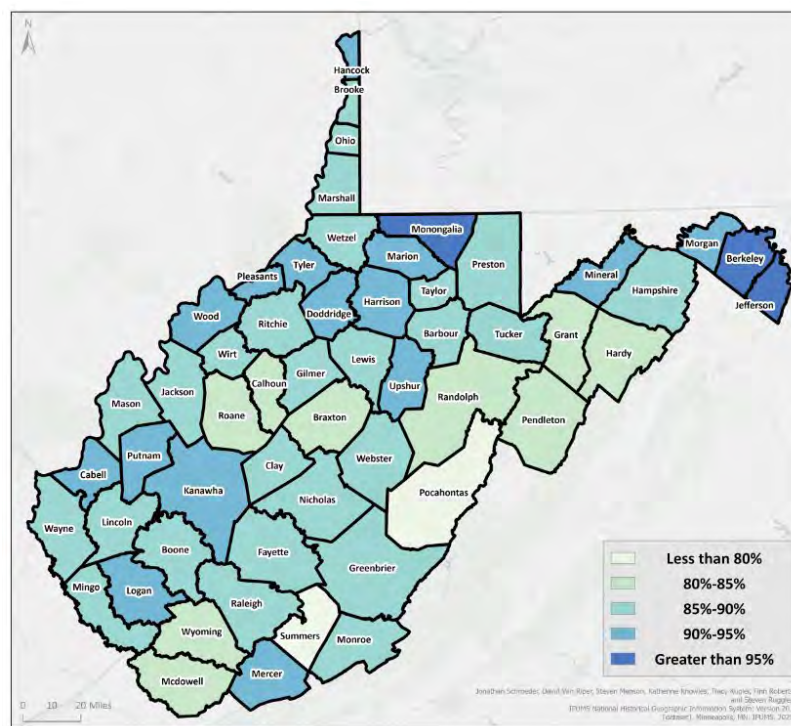


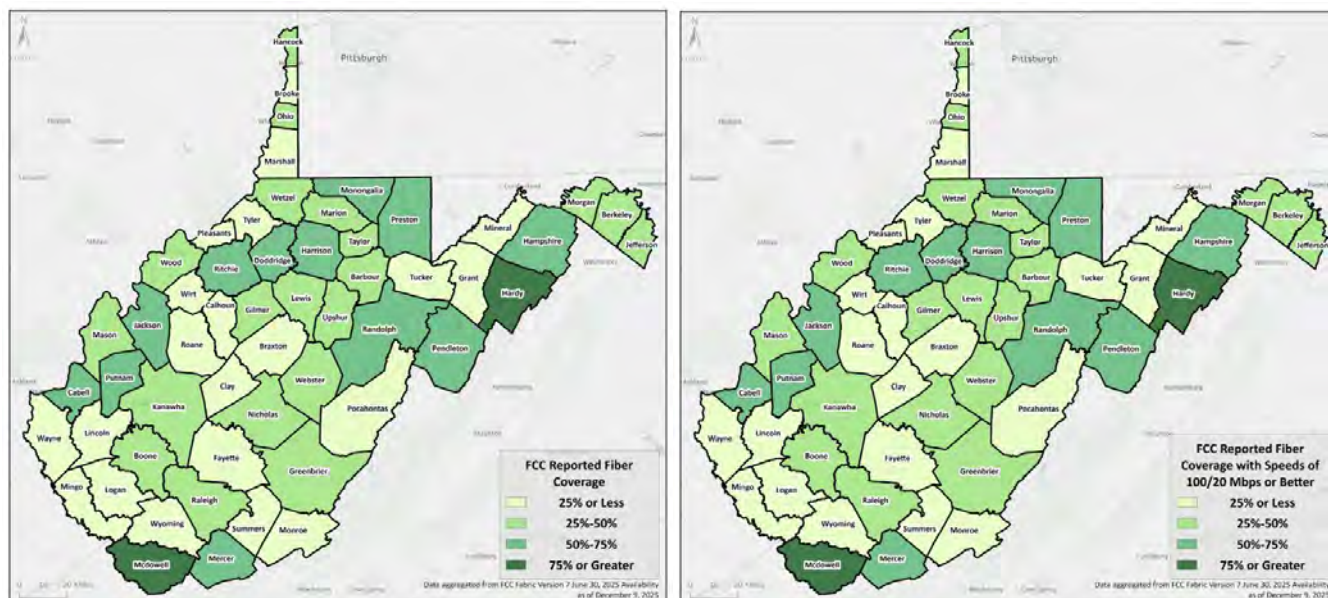
Figure 25: Households with One or More Computing Devices, by County (2019-2023, ACS 5-Year Estimate)



8.5 FCC Fabric Coverage

In data aggregated from the FCC's Fabric Version 7, as of June 30, 2025, WVDED has evaluated broadband coverage by technology across the state. These maps demonstrate the percentage of fabric locations in the county with reported service by the respective technology, as well as coverage with speeds of 100/20 Mbps or better.³ The maps are followed by a chart listing FCC-reported service by technology and provider, according to the same data set. Speeds and coverage shown are based on data reported by service providers to the FCC.

Figure 26: Fiber Coverage of FCC Reported Locations (Fabric Version 7), At Right: Speeds of 100/20 Mbps or Better



³ Satellite service has been reported to the FCC for 100% of the state, under the Broadband Data Collection (BDC) framework.

Figure 27: Cable Coverage of FCC Reported Locations (Fabric Version 7), At Right: Speeds of 100/20 Mbps or Better

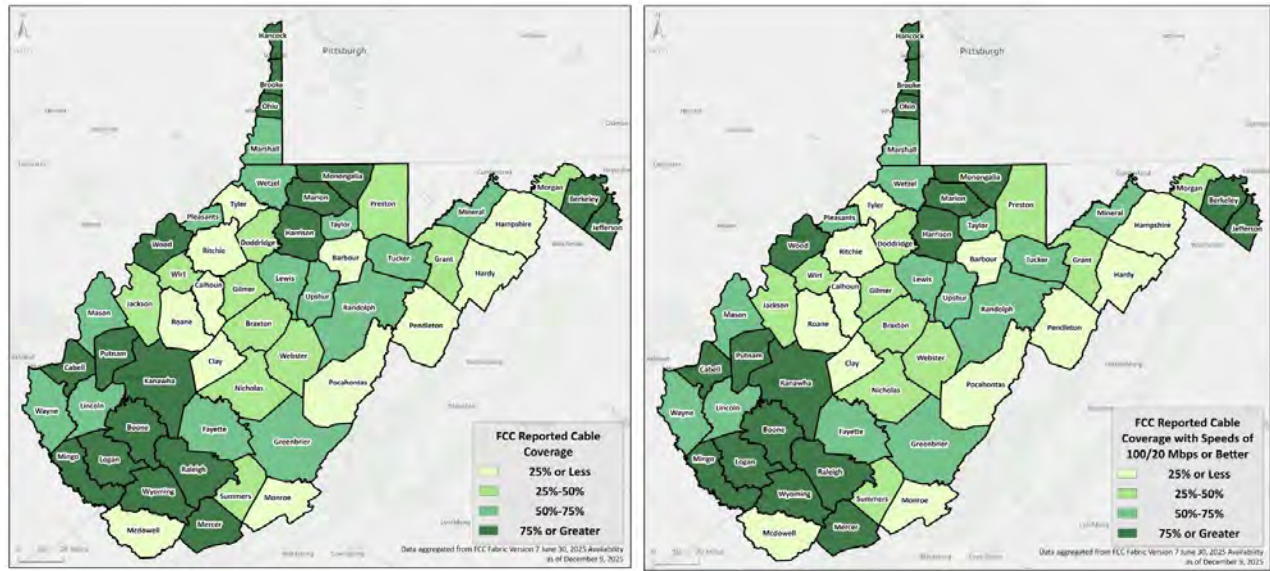


Figure 28: DSL Coverage of FCC Reported Locations (Fabric Version 7), At Right: Speeds of 100/20 Mbps or Better

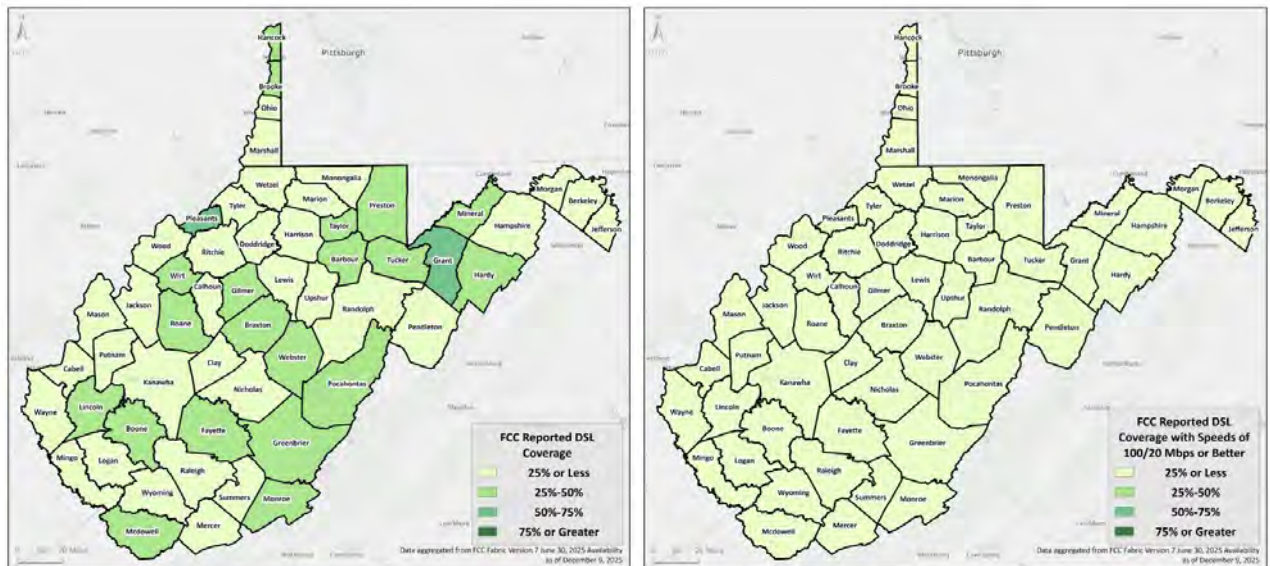


Figure 29: LBR Fixed Wireless Coverage of FCC Locations (Fabric V. 7), At Right: Speeds of 100/20 Mbps or Better

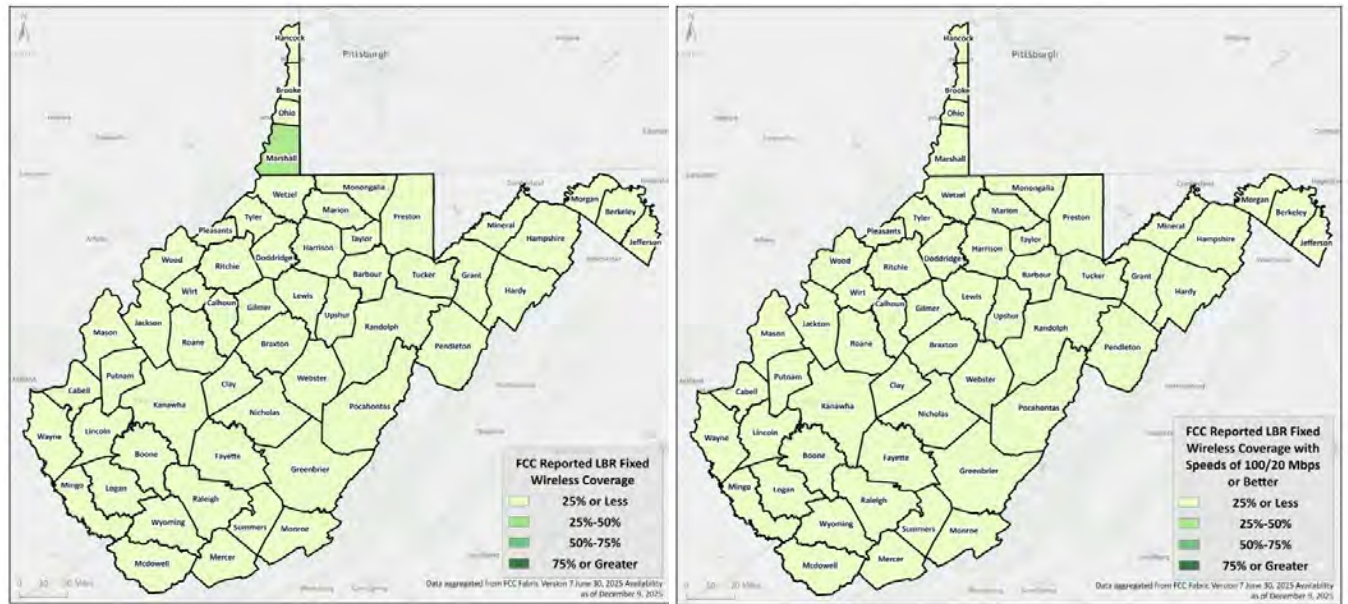


Figure 30: Licensed Fixed Wireless Coverage of FCC Locations (Fabric V. 7), At Right: Speeds of 100/20 Mbps or Better

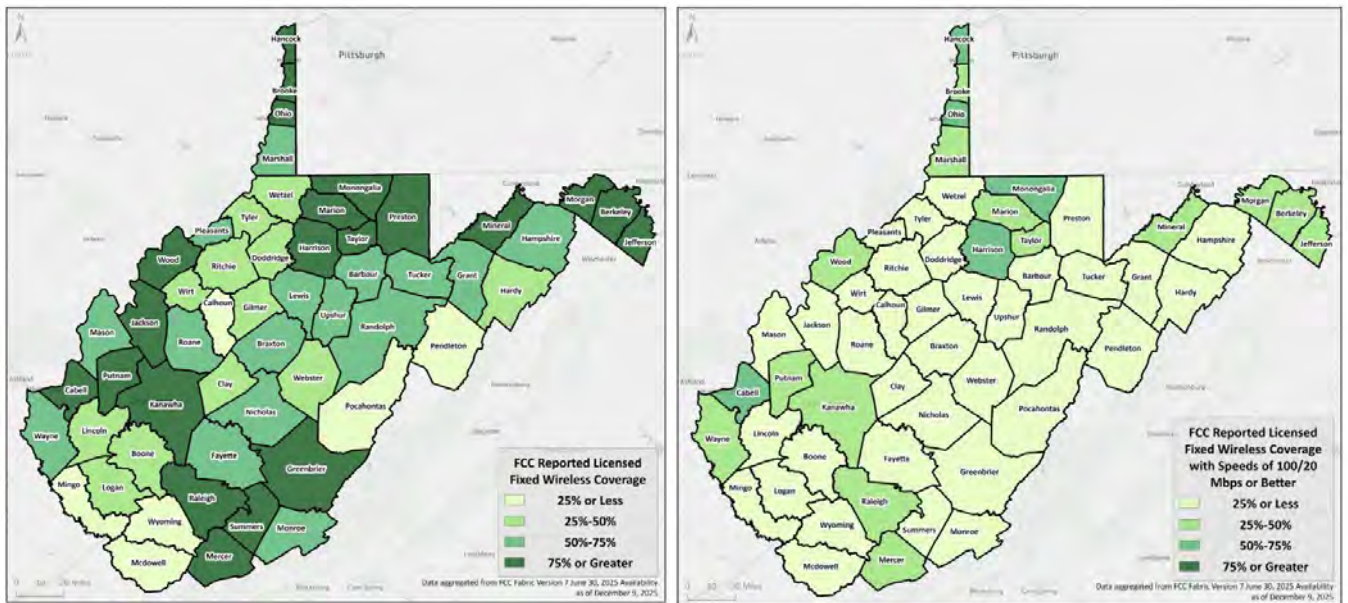
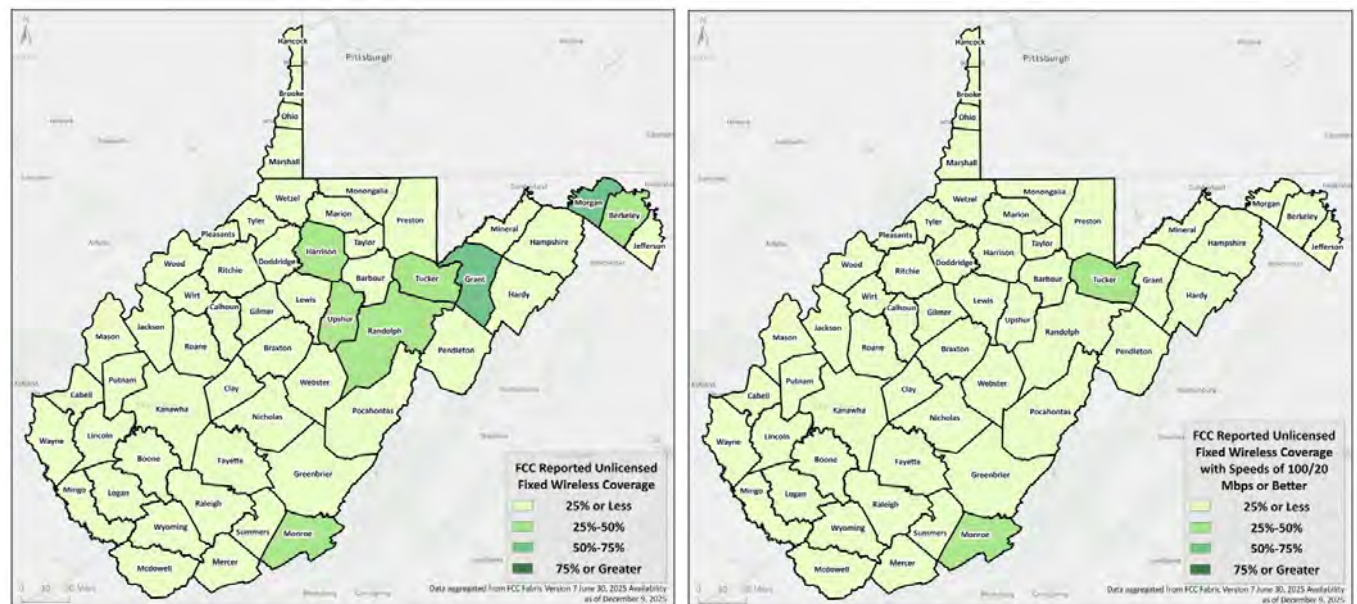


Figure 31: Unlicensed Fixed Wireless Coverage of FCC Locations (Fabric V. 7), At Right: Speeds of 100/20 Mbps or Better



The data shown are submitted by providers through the FCC’s Broadband Data Collection (BDC) in Fabric Version 7, service as of June 30, 2025.

As part of the BDC, all providers must report location data with the FCC twice a year on where they offer mass-market Internet access service using their own broadband network facilities. All providers must report data as of June 30 (due September 1) and December 31 (due March 1) each year. Providers offering internet to fixed locations must report where they offer service on a location-by-location basis. Mobile providers generate coverage areas using propagation modeling with common settings for consistency.

Availability data, including speeds, may be submitted by providers on a rolling basis, with FCC updates to the Broadband Map on a biweekly schedule. For more information, visit the [FCC National Broadband Map](#).

Table 17: FCC Reported Coverage by Technology and Provider (Fabric V. 7)

Technology	Provider	Total BSLs
Cable	Armstrong Telephone	15,302
Cable	Blue Devil Cable	2,240
Cable	Breezeline	21,586
Cable	Community Antenna Service	26,492
Cable	Inter-Mountain Cable	82
Cable	MCTV	2,334
Cable	Mikrotec CATV	1,487
Cable	Optimum	284,516
Cable	Shentel	48,234
Cable	Spectrum	31,756
Cable	Xfinity	226,276
Cable	Zito Media	1,107

Copper	Armstrong	2,993
Copper	Frontier	159,865
Copper	Hardy Communications	1,008
Copper	Hardy Telecommunications	996
Copper	RiverStreet	3
Copper	TDS Telecommunications	5
Copper	TPx Communications	1,769
Copper	West Side Telecommunications	2,008
Copper	Windstream Pennsylvania	9
Copper	War Telephone	1,768
Fiber	A&A Communications	841
Fiber	Alpha Technologies	32
Fiber	Armstrong Telephone	6,462
Fiber	Breezeline	14,811
Fiber	Citynet	41,909
Fiber	Communications Plus	276
Fiber	Crystal Broadband Network	849
Fiber	DQE Communications	20
Fiber	Foothills Communications	980
Fiber	Frontier	246,454
Fiber	Glo Fiber	11,101
Fiber	Hardy Telecommunications	10,508
Fiber	Lingo Networks	170
Fiber	MCTV	393
Fiber	Micrologic	3,468
Fiber	NetFortris	3
Fiber	Point Broadband Fiber	3,854
Fiber	Prodigi	11,001
Fiber	QCOL	581
Fiber	SEGRA	15
Fiber	Shentel	10,491
Fiber	Spectrum	215
Fiber	Spruce Knob Seneca Rock	4,318
Fiber	UPN	282
Fiber	West Side Telecommunications	504
Fiber	Windstream Pennsylvania	1
Fiber	Xfinity	11,778
Fiber	Zayo Group	4
LBR Fixed Wireless	GigaBeam Networks	1,691
LBR Fixed Wireless	Live Stream	31
LBR Fixed Wireless	Neubeam	55
LBR Fixed Wireless	New Era Broadband	651
LBR Fixed Wireless	Ohio Transparent Telephone	7,499
LBR Fixed Wireless	Smart Way Communication	2,429
Licensed Fixed Wireless	AT&T	324,146
Licensed Fixed Wireless	King Street Wireless	8
Licensed Fixed Wireless	SkyPacket	4,103
Licensed Fixed Wireless	T-Mobile	466,542
Licensed Fixed Wireless	U.S. Cellular	297,097
Licensed Fixed Wireless	Verizon	247,214
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Agile	3
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	All Point Broadband	1,291

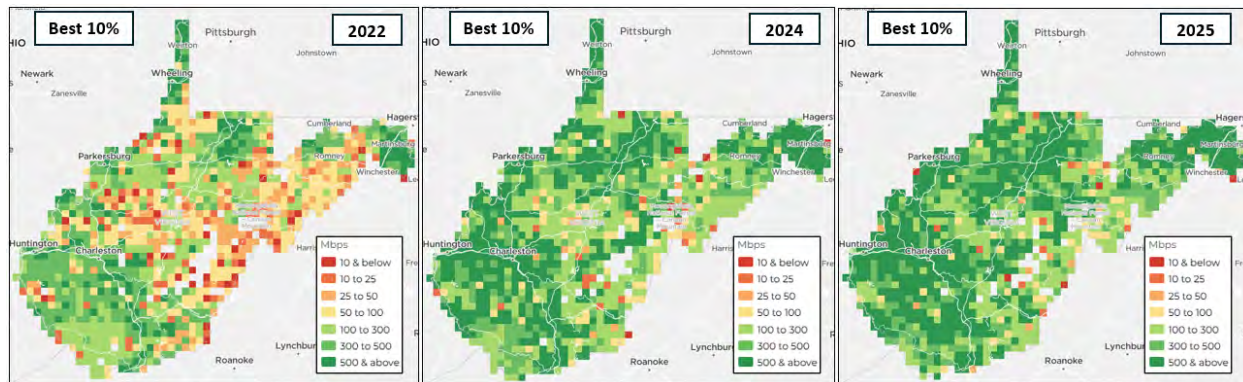
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Countrymen Communications	599
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Crowsnest Broadband	218
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Earthlink Business	167
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Foster Communication	148
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	GigaBeam Networks	5,679
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Hardy Communication	5026
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	JB-Nets	3,249
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Local2u	213
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Micrologic	26,173
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	MN FWA Buyer	175
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Morgan Wireless	31,363
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Neubeam	3,352
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	New Era Broadband	343
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	OHSBroadband	53
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Sky Packet	80
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	Smart Way Communications	376
Unlicensed Fixed Wireless	UltraWisp	146

8.6 Ookla Speed Tests

Utilizing licensed Speedtest® by Ookla® data for West Virginia, key metrics for internet connectivity can be measured across different regions of the state and 249 unique providers in recorded speed tests.

Comparing broadband services in 2022 to 2024 and 2025, users have access to increasingly faster speeds in the last three years.

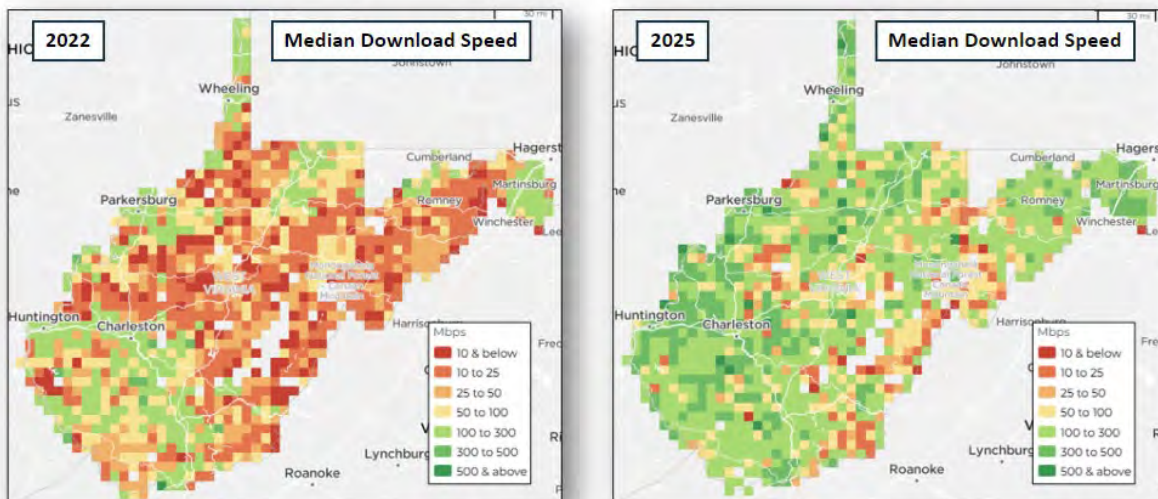
Figure 32: Speedtest Performance Results, 2022 to 2025 (Ookla Speedtest Data)



These maps demonstrate a wider coverage of results with speeds of at least 100 Mbps. Here, the best 10% visualized are results typically captured in very good conditions such as the highest subscriber tier and close proximity to the gateway. As pictured, many of the areas previously experiencing 50 Mbps or less under the best conditions have now been recorded with 300 Mbps and above.

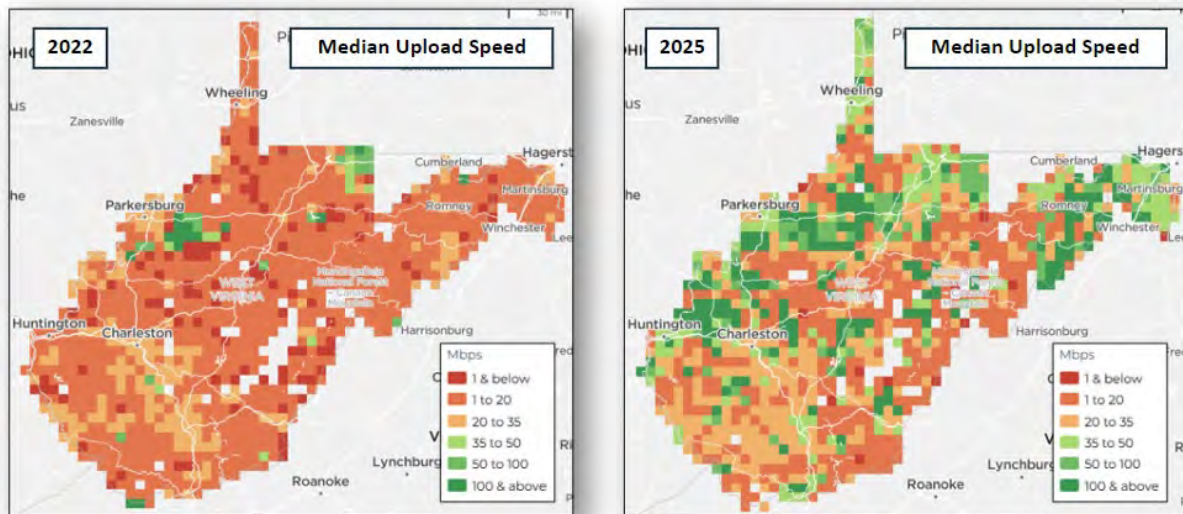
In 2022, most median download speeds were 50 Mbps or below across the state. In 2025, many areas experience median download speeds over 100 Mbps, up to 500 Mbps and above.

Figure 33: Median Download Speeds, 2022 to 2025 (Ookla Speedtest Data)



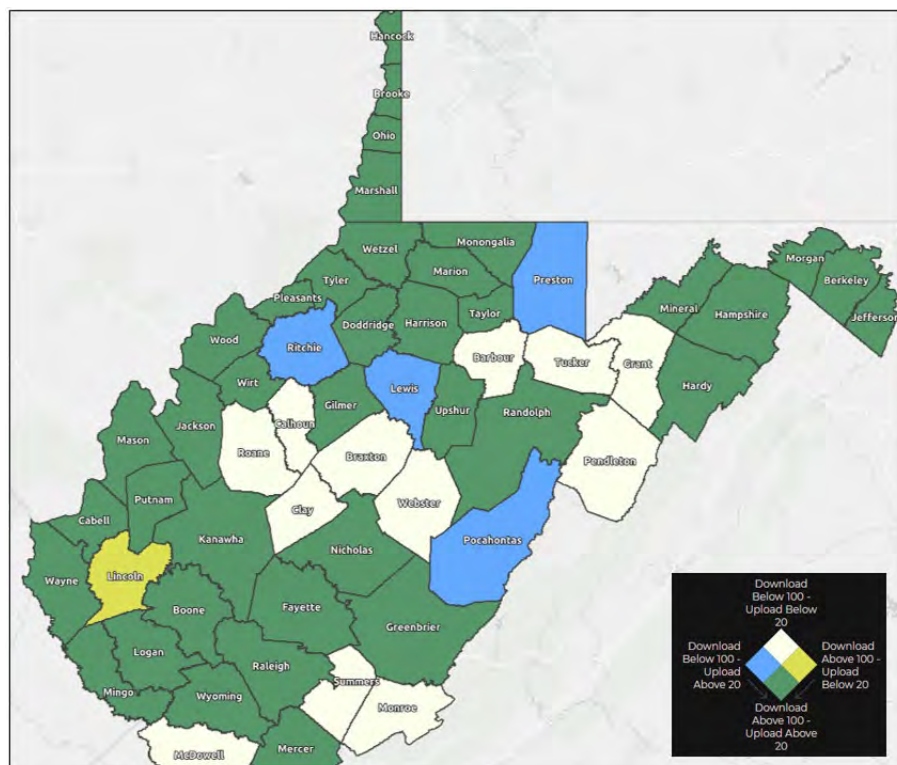
Upload speeds have also increased in the last three years. In 2022, most median upload speeds were less than 20 Mbps. In 2025, more areas have median upload speeds exceeding 50 Mbps.

Figure 34: Median Upload Speeds, 2022 to 2025 (Ookla Speedtest Data)



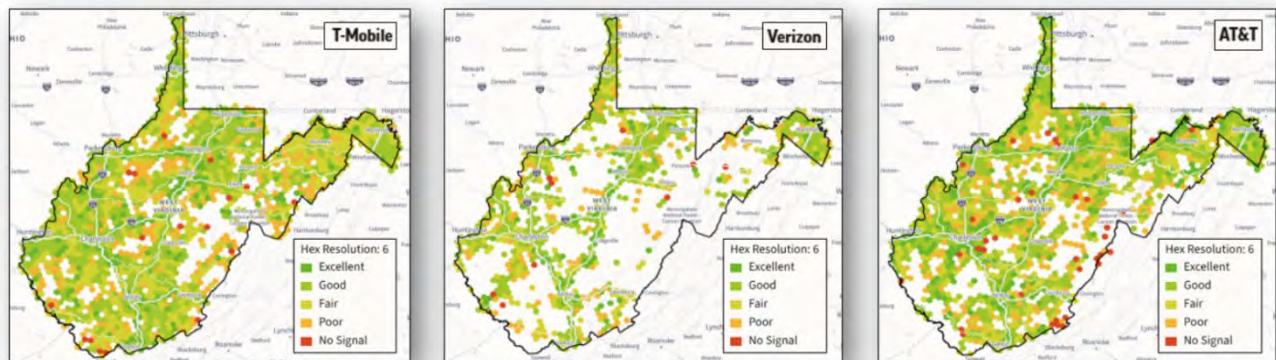
In the last twelve months, median speed tests in most counties demonstrate service meeting the FCC's standards of 100/20 Mbps. Only 16 counties have recorded download or upload speeds below the service standard in median speed tests.

Figure 35: Median Speedtests Compared to FCC 100/20 Mbps Service Standard (Ookla Speedtest Data)



Although WVDED's primary focus is expanding broadband services, mobile technology plays a critical role in providing essential communication services, particularly in remote or underserved areas. The figure below demonstrates aggregated coverage readings from the last twelve months, 2024 to 2025, for three mobile providers: T-Mobile, Verizon, and AT&T. Each show significant areas of the state with good or excellent signal strength.

Figure 36: Mobile Performance Signal Strength, 2024 to 2025



9. Broadband Workforce

West Virginia's broadband industry is on a steep upward trend. As broadband investments help ensure that West Virginia secures its place among the most connected states in the nation, the broadband workforce will grow, impacting the breadth of technical careers available in the state and West Virginia's economy.

WVDED has partnered with the Marshall University Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER) to conduct a broadband industry impact analysis, utilizing data reported to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and information collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The broadband industry in West Virginia represents significant job opportunities for residents. Industry statistics include the following:

- Broadband industry jobs make up 5% of total employment in West Virginia (31,000 jobs).
- Broadband jobs account for roughly 6% of total payroll (\$1.7 billion).
- Average broadband industry wage is 22% higher than the state average (\$56,679 vs. \$46,489).
- Growth of at least 7% is projected over the next decade.

9.1 Employment and Wages

Companies serving the greatest number of locations in West Virginia, as reported to the FCC, include Frontier, Comcast, and Optimum. Of the Workforce West Virginia's Top 100 Employers in West Virginia, Frontier represents the Telecommunications industry at number 24.

Core activities for broadband include two direct NAICS codes recognized by the U.S. Department of Labor: NAICS 517 "Telecommunications" and NAICS 518 "Computing infrastructure providers, data processing." As recorded in 2021 County Business Patterns data, much of broadband industry employment is through many small firms. As shown below, roughly 56.8% of Telecommunications establishments have fewer than five employees. Roughly half of computing providers have similarly small firms.

Table 18: Employment Size by Sector (2021 U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns; Marshall University CBER)

Size	NAICS 517 Telecommunications	NAICS 518 Computing Infrastructure Providers
All Establishments	407	36
Less than 5 Employees	231	18
5 to 9 Employees	80	6
10 to 19 Employees	55	6
20 to 49 Employees	34	-
50 to 99 Employees	4	-
Unknown	3	6

Employment in telecommunications and computing infrastructure has been steadily growing in the state.

Table 19: Employment by Sector (2019-2023 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; Marshall University CBER)

Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	June 2023 (prelim)
Private NAICS 517 Telecommunications	2,687	2,679	2,721	2,956	3,031
Private NAICS 518 Computing Infrastructure Providers	1,052	1,056	1,151	1,265	1,372
Combined	3,739	3,735	3,872	4,221	4,403

Wages have continued to climb since 2019.

Table 20: Wages by Sector (2019-2022 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; Marshall University CBER)

Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022
Private NAICS 517 Telecommunications	\$192,117,000	\$204,335,000	\$218,299,000	\$250,882,000
Private NAICS 518 Computing Infrastructure Providers	\$64,447,000	\$68,459,000	\$80,038,000	\$95,170,000
Combined	\$256,564,000	\$272,794,000	\$298,337,000	\$346,052,000

Average annual pay has also grown since 2019.

Table 21: Average Annual Pay (2019-2022 U.S. Census Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; Marshall University CBER)

Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022
Private NAICS 517 Telecommunications	\$71,743	\$76,273	\$80,237	\$84,870
Private NAICS 518 Computing Infrastructure Providers	\$61,290	\$64,803	\$69,523	\$75,208
Combined	\$68,618	\$73,037	\$78,883	\$81,983

9.2 Revenue and Jobs Forecast

Technical jobs supporting infrastructure builds are not only important for successful broadband deployment but also have an impact on employment opportunities in West Virginia for related industries. This will continue to contribute to a high rate of return for West Virginia's economy.

The Marshall University Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER) utilized the IMPLAN economic modeling software package to estimate tax revenues to the State of West Virginia for 2022, as seen below.

Table 22: Estimated 2022 Tax Revenues by Sector (IMPLAN Economic Modeling; Marshall University CBER)

Sector	2022 Estimated Tax Revenue from Wages
Private NAICS 517 Telecommunications	\$12.54 million
Private NAICS 518 Computing Infrastructure Providers	\$2.86 million
Combined	\$15.4 million

The CBER team also employed the IMPLAN modeling to gauge the direct earnings effect of industry wages.

Table 23: 2022 Direct-Wage Effects by Sector (IMPLAN Economic Modeling; Marshall University CBER)

Sector	2022 Direct-Wage Effects
Private NAICS 517 Telecommunications	\$325.87 million
Private NAICS 518 Computing Infrastructure Providers	\$130.72 million
Combined	\$456.59 million

With upcoming broadband deployment through BEAD federal funding, the CBER team anticipates strong economic growth and more jobs in the state.

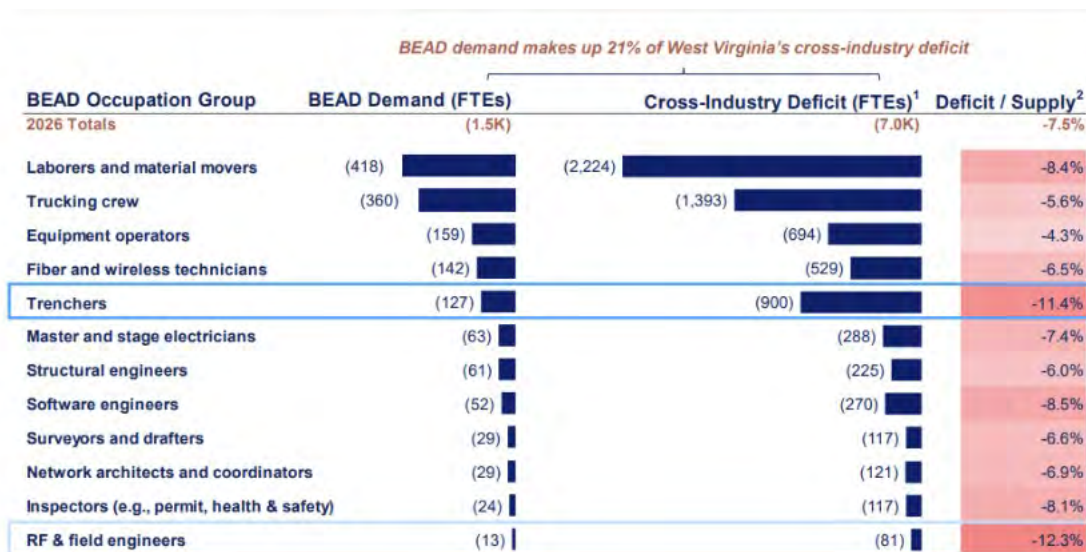
Data collection and analysis by the CBER team and the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications Information Administration (NTIA) have projected that forthcoming broadband expansion will:

- Create an additional 1,500 jobs related to broadband expansion
- Add 7,000 jobs across all industries in West Virginia
- Demand a range of occupations, including Radio Frequency and Field Engineers, Trenchers, Software Engineers, Inspectors, Laborers, Fiber Technicians, Trucking Crews, and Electricians.

According to NTIA's 2026 forecasts, there are opportunities for growth in every occupation required for broadband buildouts, notably trenchers and field engineers. However, the estimated available supply for these occupations will not meet anticipated demand at the current rate, falling short by roughly 7.5%.

New broadband infrastructure activities are estimated to contribute approximately one-fifth of the total cross-industry deficit in the state. The CBER team anticipates education and training needs for both short-term and long-term programs to prepare West Virginians to harness these workforce opportunities enabled by broadband deployment.

Figure 37: West Virginia Industry Occupation Opportunities (NTIA State Workforce Findings, Anticipated 2026)



10. State and Federal Policy Updates

The West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and the West Virginia Office of Broadband continue to advocate for policies and regulations that support efforts to expand broadband throughout West Virginia.

This Annual Report describes the state and federal policy updates of 2025. Additional background on the topics discussed here and relevant laws can be read in [WVDED's 2024 Annual Report](#), found at broadband.wv.gov.

10.1 BEAD Restructuring Policy Notice

On June 6, 2025, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) of the United States Department of Commerce (Commerce) issued a Broadband Equity, Access and Deployment (BEAD) Program Restructuring Policy Notice (Policy Notice)⁴ to modify and replace certain requirements outlined in the BEAD Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO).⁵

The Policy Notice directed Eligible Entity recipients of BEAD funds to eliminate certain non-statutory requirements from BEAD application scoring, subgrantee agreements, and subgrantee reporting requirements. Under the Policy Notice, Eligible Entities are prohibited from imposing any obligations removed by the Policy Notice on BEAD subgrantees, and where state law conflicts with the Policy Notice, Eligible Entities may seek a waiver of that requirement from NTIA.

For more information, see Section 2 of this report on West Virginia's BEAD Benefit of the Bargain Round, updated Program Procedures, and the June Policy Notice.

10.2 West Virginia Economic Development Authority Broadband Loan Insurance Fund

Since 2018, West Virginia has provided incentives for investors to support the deployment of broadband infrastructure, through a non-lapsing fund administered by the West Virginia Economic Development Authority ("WVEDA").

As outlined in W. Va. Code § 31-15-8, et seq, the **Broadband Loan Insurance Program** (BLINS) ensures the repayment of debt on capital costs related to broadband service which is provided either:

- a) to unserved or underserved areas of the State; or
- b) by linking a segment of a network operator's core network to a local network plant that serves an unserved area or an area with no more than two wireline providers.

⁴ NTIA, BEAD Restructuring Policy Notice (June 6, 2025), <https://www.ntia.gov/sites/default/files/2025-06/bead-restructuring-policy-notice.pdf>.

⁵ NTIA, Notice of Funding Opportunity, Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (May 12, 2022), (<https://broadbandusa.ntia.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>).

The BLINS program is essential to broadband expansion in West Virginia. One of the requirements of the RDOF process was for winning bidders to post a letter of credit with the FCC for up to 30% of the award amount to secure performance. To support this requirement, Executive Order (EO) 66-20, issued on September 3, 2020, suspended the per-recipient and per-program dollar limits in the BLINS program and directed the WVEDA to make modifications to the BLINS program consistent with the EO.

The Legislature amended the BLINS program statutes in October 2024 during the 2024 Second Extraordinary Session. Among other things, the amendments:

- Expanded the definition of “Federally funded broadband expansion program” to include the “Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration” (“BEAD”), confirming that BEAD-funded projects are eligible for BLINS program support;
- Authorized the WVEDA’s Insurance Fund (formerly the sole funding source for the BLINS program) to receive moneys from the WVEDA’s separate Economic Development Project Fund “in an amount not to exceed \$125 million annually,” more than doubling the amount of funds available for BLINS program support; and
- Increased the amount of loan insurance that the WVEDA may award to any one broadband provider in any single calendar year, from \$20 million to \$50 million.

To be eligible for BLINS program assistance, a project must be certified by the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council as having met the requirements for providing broadband service to an unserved or underserved area of the state. Moreover, the project must have written certification from the participating financial institution that, but for the BLINS program, the financial institution would not otherwise make the loan based solely on the creditworthiness of the broadband provider.

In April 2025, the Legislature passed [Senate Bill 907](#), which amended §31-15-23a of the Code of West Virginia. Under it, the EDA in §31-15-23a(d)(4) may use moneys in the Economic Development Project Fund to provide incentives for eligible broadband providers to participate in federally funded broadband expansion programs as long as the moneys available for such incentives do not exceed \$25 million annually, on a rolling basis. SB 907 provides that this money is available unless otherwise appropriated by the Legislature or increased by interest payments or investment earnings on said moneys. For purposes of the updated section under SB 907, “Eligible Broadband Provider” means a business or enterprise certified in writing by the Broadband Enhancement Council to the authority to be a broadband provider, and that is not disqualified from participating in the BLINS program. “Federally funded broadband expansion program” means the FCC’s RDOF program, the USDA’s ReConnect Program, the NTIA’s BEAD program, or any other federally funded broadband expansion or enhancement program that Congress may establish.

Further, as part of SB 907, §31-15-23a(d)(5) (Broadband loan insurance) states that the authority may transfer money from the Economic Development Project Fund to the Insurance Fund, created in §31-15-

8 of the code (BLINS), in amounts necessary to issue loan insurance to eligible broadband providers. The conditions of such transfers are that the money available for transfer not exceed \$125 million annually, on a rolling basis, unless otherwise appropriated by the Legislature or increased by interest payments or investment earnings on that funding. Finally, SB 907 stated that with regard to any loan insurance issued using the moneys transferred pursuant to this subdivision, the authority shall follow the requirements of the BLINS program statutes.

BLINS Assisted Projects

BLINS assistance has allowed for increased applicant participation and capacity in federal funding opportunities with respect to both the number and diversity of applicants, as well as the capacity of applicants to secure larger federal grant awards to invest in broadband infrastructure in West Virginia.

The BLINS program has supported projects funded through various federal agencies, including the U.S. Treasury, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, ReConnect and Community Connect programs, and the FCC Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF) program. The Office of Broadband will also work closely with the WVEDA to administer BLINS assistance for projects funded under National Telecommunications Information Administration's Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) program.

As the National Broadband Map continues to improve, data for projects assisted by the BLINS program will transition from initial census block estimates to location-based reporting to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) under its Broadband Data Collection (BDC) framework. Federal agencies have noted that the transition from census block data to location data through the National Broadband Map will result in some discrepancies that will be corrected over time.

Upon completion of the BLINS assisted projects and through its work related to the National Broadband Map, the Office of Broadband can provide more precise location data for BLINS assisted projects. BLINS assisted projects are shown on the following map and table.

Figure 38: BLINS Assisted Projects

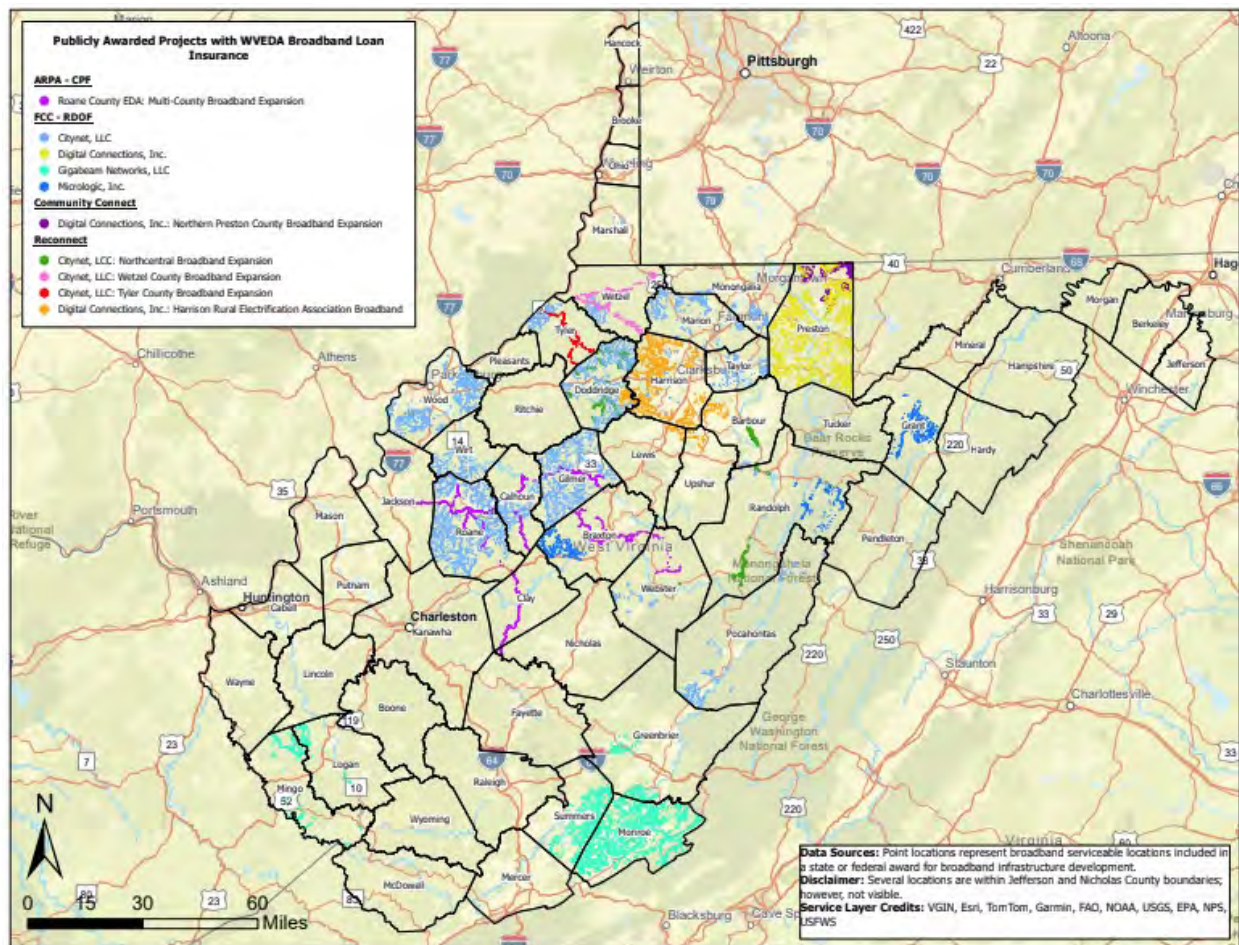


Table 24: Projects Assisted by BLINS by Funding Source

Funding Source	Provider/County	Locations
ARPA-CPF	Roane EDA Multi-County	5,362
FCC-RDOF	Citynet	13,410
FCC-RDOF	Digital Connections DBA Prodigy	5,123
FCC-RDOF	Micrologic	2,208
FCC-RDOF	GigaBeam	8,621
USDA-Community Connect	Digital Connections DBA Prodigy – Northern Preston County	431
USDA-Reconnect	Citynet – Northcentral	652
USDA-Reconnect	Citynet – Wetzel County	1,715
USDA-Reconnect	Citynet – Tyler County	1,206
USDA-Reconnect	Digital Connections DBA Prodigy – Harrison Rural Electrification Association Broadband	3,096
Total Locations in Projects Assisted by BLINS*		41,554

*Locations to be reconciled with FCC BDC Data.

10.3 One-Touch Make-Ready

Integral to broadband network expansion, pole attachment regulations can provide a defined process to attach to poles owned by electric or telecommunications utilities. As noted by NTIA, pole attachment regulations “...are a potential barrier to entry if they make a proposed project economically nonviable, particularly in unserved rural areas.”

Over the years, attachers have sought to improve this process. At the federal level, the FCC issued the One Touch Make Ready (“OTMR”) order in 2018, which provides rules to streamline the make-ready and attachment processes. However, FCC regulations only apply to so-called “FCC states.” States are permitted to reverse-preempt federal regulations and adopt comparable regulations. West Virginia’s Public Service Commission (the “WVPSC”) has promulgated rules addressing the pole attachment application process, including detailed deadlines for distinct steps, and a complaint process modeled on the FCC’s pole attachment complaint process. Under the WVPSC’s pole attachment complaint process, an attacher can have the WVPSC adjudicate the reasonableness of a pole owner’s decision to approve, reject, or approve subject to conditions a pole attachment application, as well as the reasonableness of the charge proposed by the pole owner. Two years ago, the WVPSC promulgated revised Rules for the Government of Pole Attachments (“Pole Attachment Rules”), which became effective on January 13, 2023.

The WVPSC opened a “show cause” proceeding on its own initiative in 2022 to eliminate the practice of the State’s largest electric utility and its largest incumbent local exchange carrier (“ILEC”) from requiring pole attachers to make applications to both entities separately for poles that were jointly operated by the ILEC and the electric utility. In June 2023, the WVPSC approved a Joint Stipulation by the electric utility, the ILEC, and several intervening broadband providers eliminating the dual application process, replacing it with a single application to be made to the electric utility, and establishing distinct deadlines for steps to be taken by the electric utility in responding to an application to attach.

The West Virginia Code also addresses pole access. Section 31G-6-2 of the Code preempts local government pole attachment ordinances in favor of broadband service for pole attachments. Furthermore, § 31G-6-2(b) provides that the pole attachment policies of Investor-Owned Utilities, Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers, and Competitive Exchange Carriers will be “strictly construed in favor of encouraging and assisting broadband installation and deployment.”

The Pole Attachment Rules are comparable to those at the FCC and have similar OTMR timeframes. Regarding make-ready charges, pole owners must provide detailed estimates on a pole-by-pole basis and:

“...may not charge a new attacher to bring poles, attachments, or third-party equipment into compliance with current published safety, reliability, and pole owner construction standards

guidelines if such poles, attachments, or third-party equipment were out of compliance because of work performed by a party other than the new attacher prior to the new attachment.”

While pole attachment laws and regulations set a framework for attaching, attachers must negotiate pole attachment agreements directly with pole owners. These agreements must comply with state regulations, and if a pole owner refuses to negotiate in good faith or follow the regulations, an attacher may file a complaint with the WVPSC, even before it has an agreement with the pole owner.

Although West Virginia’s current statutes and rules addressing pole attachments are conducive to the deployment of broadband infrastructure, in practice roadblocks still occur. One issue that remains problematic is make-ready cost recovery: West Virginia’s Pole Attachment Rules are explicit that new attachers should not be responsible for the costs to replace a pole that has been identified and “red tagged” for replacement. There is a mechanism to address disputes like these via the WVPSC’s new FCC-modeled dispute resolution process under the Pole Attachment Rules. Further, the Pole Attachment Rules require that pole owners provide a “detailed, itemized estimate” of make ready charges to attachers.

10.4 Trench Sharing/Pole Attachment Rules

In 2022, the WVPSC adopted Commission Orders implementing trench sharing rules and proposed revisions to the Pole Attachment Rules, which appear at 150 W. Va. C.S.R. § 38. On August 23, 2024, the WVPSC established a new Task Force to make recommendations for the modification of the Pole Attachment Rules. For more information on the Commission Orders and Task Force, see the 2024 Annual Report.

The West Virginia Office of Broadband and the WV Broadband Enhancement Council continue to work with the WVPSC to help improve the pole attachments permitting process in West Virginia. Both the Council and the Office are parties to two key matters before the WVPSC, in which it has issued recent orders favoring broadband expansion.

The WVPSC examined several pole attachment-related issues and cases in 2025. Noteworthy cases include the following:

Pole Attachment Task Force, CASE NO. 24-0703-T-E-CTV-GI

In Case No. 24-0703-T-E-CTV-GI, the WVPSC issued a June 27, 2025 Order, which created a Pole Attachment Working Group; established an annual reporting requirement for pole owners; established requirements for the creation and management of a pole inspection database; authorized the use of dielectric cable for the deployment of broadband consistent with National Electric Safety Code (“NESC”) requirements; and made other rulings to promote safe and efficient broadband deployment.

Additionally, as part of the Order, the WVPSC charged the Office of Broadband with the development of a Pole Attachment Permitting Tracking System. The Office and its consultants have prepared a conceptual development plan and budget for the pole inspection database and tracking system. It will

be part of the Broadband Equity, Access and Deployment (“BEAD”) Permit and Licensing Coordination and Capacity Initiative (“PLCCI”), under the BEAD Deployment program. The PLCCI will assist in the management of permitting requests related to broadband deployment funded by the BEAD Program.

On August 26, 2025, the WVPSC issued an Order clarifying its Pole Attachment Rules regarding cost-sharing for pole attachments. In the Order, the WVPSC clarified its interpretation of “necessitated solely” for purposes of cost allocation for pole replacements. In particular, the WVPSC agreed with the 2018 FCC Wireline Infrastructure Order, stating that the costs of pole replacements should be allocated among all parties benefiting from the new pole—including existing attachers and the pole owner and not just the new entrant/attacher (2018 Pole Attachment Order, 33 FCC Rcd 7705). The WVPSC further agreed with the FCC clarification that companies with poles already slated for replacement, regardless of the reason, should not automatically saddle new attachers with the entire cost but rather that all who benefit from using the new pole should bear “appropriate cost responsibility.” The WVPSC further agreed with the FCC’s clarification in its December 15, 2023 *Fourth Report and Order and Declaratory Ruling* (38 FCC Rcd 12379, 12380), which stated that a utility may not evade application of cost causation and cost replacement policies by failing to “red tag” a pole that has safety violations or is otherwise out of compliance.

In the Order, the WVPSC further articulated its support of the FCC clarification regarding situations where a pole replacement is not deemed “necessitated solely” by a new attachment, concluding that if a pole is due for replacement for any reason than such replacement is not “necessitated solely” by the new attachment request, and therefore, the new attacher should only pay an appropriate portion of the cost of the replacement of the pole along with all other attachers, including the utility. Based on this reasoning, the WVPSC clarified in the Order that pole owners should institute procedures to fairly share the cost of new poles among all attachers, leaving it to the utility to determine the mechanism(s) for doing so. The WVPSC concluded that pursuant to W. Va. Code § 31G-4-4(a), W. Va. Code § 24-2-7(a), and Rule 5.2 of the Pole Attachment Rules, cost sharing is required among all attachers and the owner of the pole when a pole is replaced in circumstances described in the Order.

On October 15, 2025, the WVPSC entered a separate Commission Order clarifying the August 26, 2025 Order. The October 15 Order explained that the August 26 Order did not implement new rules. Rather, its intent was to highlight that the WVPSC’s Pole Attachment Rules require a pragmatic, balanced, and reasonable approach to the allocation of pole replacement costs and a cost recovery rate mechanism for pole attachment applications.

The October 15 Order highlights that West Virginia law requires cost-sharing among all attachers and the owner of the pole when the pole is replaced. Accordingly, “net pole investment costs incurred by owners should be included in pole attachment rental rates” in accordance with the WVPSC’s cost allocation rules and pole attachment agreements. However, poles that are red-tagged, require replacement due to age, deterioration, safety violations, accident, or any other cause must be replaced at the cost of the owners. In those instances, the pole replacement would not have been “necessitated solely” by a 3rd party attacher.

On October 27, 2025, certain utilities filed a “Petition for Clarification and Reconsideration of the October 15 Order,” arguing that it creates ambiguity with respect to proper make-ready pole replacement cost allocation. These utilities requested the WVPSC to, among other things, confirm that where a new attacher is not the “cost-causer,” pole owners nevertheless may assess ordinary up-front make-ready costs on the attacher.

Thereafter, on November 24, 2025, the WVPSC entered a further Order rejecting the utilities’ Petition. First, the WVPSC’s November 24 Order reasserts that poles that are red-tagged, require replacement due to age, deterioration, safety violations, accident, or other similar cause must be replaced at the cost of the pole owners. Second, the November 24 Order addresses the allocation of pole replacement costs for the narrow universe of poles with preexisting violations that would lack capacity for a new attachment even if the preexisting violation is removed from the pole. The Order confirms that the new attacher would bear the incremental cost difference between the new pole of the same height or circumference of the existing pole and a new taller or larger circumference pole required to accommodate its attachment, along with other make-ready costs necessary for the attachment to the pole. The remaining costs of the pole would be paid by the owner and ultimately shared by all beneficiaries, pursuant to the WVPSC’s Pole Attachment Rules.

The Pole Attachment Task Force case will be ongoing and the Broadband Enhancement Council and Office of Broadband will continue to participate in all Task Force proceedings.

Comcast v. Appalachian Power CASE NO. 25-0463-CTV-E-POLE

In Comcast v. Appalachian Power (Case No. 25-0463-CTV-E-POLE), the WVPSC issued an Order on August 21, 2025, precluding Appalachian Power (APCo) from enforcing a policy that shifted the costs of remedying pre-existing pole violations from the pole owner to the new attacher. The WVPSC’s rationale was that APCo’s policy denied new attachers access to poles, delayed the completion of make-ready work, and violated the prohibition against charging new attachers for remedying preexisting violations in contravention of the Pole Attachment Rules. As part of the Order, Comcast was directed to complete all self-help make-ready work in both the communications space and the supply space, other than pole replacements by a certain date; APCo was ordered to complete the pole replacements for which Comcast has previously paid by a date certain; APCo also was ordered to complete all pole replacements for the poles for which payment has not yet been made due to the invoice including one or more preexisting violations by a date certain; and Comcast was ordered to perform self-help make-ready work in both the communications and supply space for poles that do not require replacement. The Order authorizes Comcast to use temporary attachments where appropriate, provided they meet all required safety standards.

CityNet v. Monongahela Power Company and FirstEnergy Corporation, 25-0640-T-E-POLE

Broadband provider CityNet commenced this case in the WVPSC in July of 2025. It challenges Monongahela Power Company’s and FirstEnergy’s make-ready invoices to CityNet under the Pole Attachment Rules. CityNet specifically stated that it was being charged for make-ready construction to remedy preexisting violations on utility poles. CityNet also stated that Monongahela Power and

FirstEnergy allow certain competitors to use unsafe attachments, resulting in a competitive advantage over CityNet.

An evidentiary hearing was scheduled to occur on October 16, 2025; however, the parties jointly moved the WVPSC to continue the hearing to a later date so that they could attempt to reduce the number of issues in dispute. The WVPSC granted the joint motion and moved the evidentiary hearing to December 8, 2025.

At the December 8, 2025 hearing, CityNet, Monongahela Power, and FirstEnergy advised the WVPSC that they had made progress in negotiating a settlement-in-principle and were in the process of drafting a confidential settlement agreement.

The parties requested more time from the WVPSC to finalize the settlement and the WVPSC granted that request. In these circumstances, this case likely will be finalized in early 2026.

Verizon to Acquire Frontier, CASE NO. 24-0853-T-PC

The Broadband Enhancement Council and the Office of Broadband participated in the WVPSC case examining Verizon's proposed acquisition of Frontier (Case No. 24-0853-T-PC). Verizon and Frontier jointly filed a petition with the WVPSC to approve Frontier's acquisition by Verizon on October 31, 2024. An evidentiary hearing began on June 5, 2025, and transitioned into a settlement meeting and hearing that continued throughout that week. On June 13, 2025, the parties submitted a Joint Stipulation and Agreement for Settlement. The Council and the Office of Broadband participated in the settlement negotiations and worked cooperatively with the parties to clarify key aspects of the Settlement Agreement that was proposed to the WVPSC. The proposed Settlement Agreement contained five (5) key elements relating to broadband expansion, as follows:

1. Verizon is required to honor all commitments Frontier has made related to federal or state subsidized broadband grants or deployment programs in West Virginia, and any future grants awarded to Frontier, including BEAD awards.
2. Verizon is required to extend fiber to at least 35,000 additional addresses in West Virginia within two years of closing or invest \$30 million of its own funds within two years of closing to make high speed broadband service available to additional addresses.
3. Verizon is required to report to the PSC annually for at least five years following closing on its fiber-to-the-premises deployment activities in West Virginia, highlighting the number of miles added, number of subscribers, and number of locations where its fiber is available.
4. Verizon committed to being the Carrier of Last Resort, *i.e.*, responsible for maintaining facilities "necessary to provide service to all customers who make a reasonable request for such service within Frontier's designated service area and service offerings.
5. Verizon also agreed to participate in good faith in the Pole Attachment Working Group going forward, to the extent its work is continued by the WVPSC.

The WVPSC approved the acquisition of Frontier by Verizon on October 25, 2025. Its Order noted that the Settlement Agreement focused on and emphasized broadband expansion but did not address the immediate need for maintaining copper networks until broadband is universally available. The Order

approved the Settlement Agreement and acquisition, but also made findings that Frontier's copper network has not provided fair or adequate service to consumers, which creates health and safety issues. The WVPSC therefore ordered Verizon to also focus on improving the quality and maintenance of plain old telephone service in West Virginia through copper or alternative methods.

Significantly, the WVPSC's Order approving the acquisition requires Verizon to allocate a minimum of \$60 million to fund an escrow account, to be used to improve copper service for customers subscribed to traditional wireline telephone service. The \$60 million fund shall be dedicated exclusively to upgrades, replacements, and maintenance of copper infrastructure, which may include additional alternative technologies to copper upgrades where Verizon determines it is economical to make such upgrades.

The Order gives Verizon the discretion to migrate customers to alternative technologies, like fiber, VOIP, and wireless cellular, so long as the customer's regulated status is not altered and their rate treatment for voice service is not altered. Migrated customers may be charged only the tariff rate for basic landline service. Non-tariffed surcharges, conversion fees, or equipment rental charges are not permitted for migrated customers that must switch to alternative technologies because of Verizon's abandonment of copper service.

The Order further requires, among other things, Verizon to file quarterly reports detailing proposed escrow disbursements, project status, completed work, and the remaining balance of escrow funds.

10.5 Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act

Senate Bill 3 created a new chapter of the West Virginia Code, designated as § 31H-1-1 *et seq.* and known as the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act. The Legislature found that small wireless facilities, also known as small cells and distributed antenna systems, are often deployed most effectively in public rights-of-way. Therefore, this chapter allows wireless providers to collocate small wireless facilities and install, modify, or replace utility poles for such facilities in public rights-of-way.

This chapter also sets rates for the occupancy and use of the rights-of-way and provides some zoning and permitting guidelines.

In 2025, a legislative rule, W. Va. Code R. § 157-13-1 *et. seq.*, established the permit process and provided specific mechanisms for the permit application and review process on WV Division of Highways Rights of Way.

10.6 Wireless Infrastructure and Facilities

Enacted April 30, 2025, House Bill 3144 amended The Code of West Virginia, 1931, by adding a new chapter, 31J designated §31J-1-1, §31J-1-2, §31J-1-3, §31J-1-4, §31J-1-5, and §31J-1-6. The new chapter relates to wireless tower facilities and infrastructure, as it:

- Provides for conditions of permitting and applications for siting and collocation of wireless tower facilities and equipment,
- Provides definitions,
- Clarifies the timing and conditions to act on siting applications,
- Clarifies the timing and conditions to act on wireless facilities and equipment modifications,
- Establishes process and procedures for review of applications for siting and modifications,
- Creates civil penalties, and
- Relates to construction code.

As noted in the enacted law, nothing in HB3144 changes or otherwise impacts the application of West Virginia's existing Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act (§31H-1-1 *et seq.*); the Vertical Real Estate Management and Availability Act, being §31G-5-1 *et seq.* of the W. Va. Code; or the state's existing Pre-emption of Conflicting Local Ordinances and Private Restrictions statute, being §31G-6-1 *et seq.* of the Code.

10.7 West Virginia Attorney General Consumer Complaint

As directed by House Bill 2002, and in compliance with W.Va. Code §31G-1A-2(b)(9), the West Virginia Office of Broadband coordinated with the West Virginia Attorney General Consumer Complaint Division to establish procedures for consumer complaints related to broadband service.

Consumers who believe that they have been the victim of unlawful practices in the purchases of goods and services are first encouraged to fill out the appropriate form and return it to the West Virginia Attorney General's (WVAGO's) Consumer Protection Division. The office provides three options for submitting complaints:

- Option 1: Download and print the forms, complete and mail (with any copies of documents related to the complaint) to: Office of the Attorney General, Consumer Protection Division, P.O. Box 1789, Charleston, WV 25326-1789.
- Option 2: Download and fill out the appropriate PDF form and email the form and any additional documents related to the complaint in PDF format to complaint@wvago.gov. (25MB limit on attachments)
- Option 3: Complete an online version of the General Consumer Complaint form.

Individuals who need assistance may call the WVAGO Consumer Protection Hotline at 1-800-368-8808.

- [Instructions for Filing a Consumer Complaint Form](#)
- [Broadband Complaint Form](#)

10.8 Dig Once Policy

In 2018, the West Virginia Legislature enacted a Dig Once Policy, passing legislation aimed at creating incentives over the long term to create spare conduit or opportunities to lay fiber in a joint trench. HB 4447 created a new article of code, §17-2E-1 *et seq.*, that established the “Dig Once” policy. It directed the West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH) to install vacant broadband conduit during highway construction projects. As part of the policy, interested ISPs apply to the Council for approval to use the conduit. Conduit is leased at cost-based rates.

The Council was also charged with creating a strategy to facilitate the timely and efficient deployment of broadband infrastructure on state-owned lands and buildings, and to assist local governments with development of similar Dig Once and deployment policies.

In 2019, Senate Bill 270 amended the Dig Once Policy, W. Va. Code §17-2E-1 *et seq.*, in addition to W. Va. Code §17-2A-17a, which governs utility accommodation leases. Section 17-2A-17a provides that the Commissioner (Commissioner) of the WVDOH may lease real property held by the Division to accommodate any utility providing telecommunications or broadband services if the Commissioner finds that entering said lease is in the public interest. The code section as it was amended further provides that while the utility is required to pay fair market value for the real property interest under the lease, Senate Bill 270 amended this section to provide that the fair market value of such property interest was established to be \$0 in monetary compensation. However, the current version of the law does not prohibit in-kind compensation if the lease concerns multiple districts within the Division.

10.9 DOH Right of Way

The West Virginia Legislature determined that it is in the public interest to accommodate telecommunications facilities in Division of Highways (“DOH”) rights-of-way where the use does not adversely affect the traveling public’s safety, impair the highway, or conflict with existing law and policy. In this connection, the *Dig Once Policy Act* in the West Virginia Code authorizes the DOH to receive applications and issue permits for the in-ground construction or installation of telecommunications facilities in DOH owned or controlled rights-of-way.

DOH’s review of applications considers whether the planned construction or installation adversely affects the safety, design, construction, operation or maintenance of the state road system; interferes with or impairs the present or planned future use of the highway or bridge; conflicts with DOH policy on performing work in rights-of-way; or violates applicable state or federal law. If deficiencies are identified by DOH in the application, the *Dig Once Policy Act* gives the applicant an opportunity to correct them and resubmit the application. A specific district level construction authorization permit is issued by DOH where an application is approved.

Importantly, the *Dig Once Policy Act* does not apply to the relocation or modification of existing telecommunications facilities in DOH rights-of-way or to aerial telecommunications facilities or equipment in DOH rights-of-way. Successful in-ground applicants are responsible for complying with applicable environmental laws.

Senate Bill 270 and House Bill 2002 in 2021 amended § 17-2E-5 of the Dig Once Policy by eliminating the newspaper notice requirements, and by reducing the notice period from thirty (30) days to fifteen (15) days. HB 2002 in particular amended § 17-2E-3 of the policy to address installations serving a public purpose in rights of way owned or controlled by the Division, and the process for review and processing of such applications, timing, and compliance with applicable environmental laws for new installations. SB 270 and HB 2002 also provided new exemptions from the Dig Once Policy's requirements with regard to the telecommunications carrier initiated construction and joint use process, including exempting the following types of projects from the requirements of § 17-2E-5:

- Projects where the total continuous length of the trench is less than 1,000 feet;
- Projects that use the direct bury of cable or wire;
- Projects that are solely for the service of entities involved in national security matters; and
- Projects where the carrier installs an amount of spare conduit or innerduct equal to what is being installed for its own use and which is made available for lease to competing carriers on a nondiscriminatory basis at rates established by the FCC.

The current § 17-2E-7 amended in 2021 allows the WVDOH to enter into agreements and issue permits consistent with 17-2E-3 to allow any carrier to use excess telecommunications facilities owned or controlled by the Division unless such excess facilities are also subject also to the Vertical Real Estate Management and Availability Act (§31G-5-1). Under the current § 17-2E-8, WVDOH, with the Governor's written approval, may transfer or assign ownership, control, or any rights related to any excess telecommunications facilities owned or controlled by the Division to any other state agency.

The West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH) has updated [guidance](#) as part of the implementation of the State's Dig Once Policy Act. [The Dig Once Application Submission Checklist](#) is now available online.

The *Dig Once Policy Act* requires applicants to notify the Office of Broadband and telecommunications carriers on record with the Office of applications that are submitted to DOH. This gives those carriers the opportunity—specifically afforded by the *Act*—to share access to the applicant's trench. Where notice of interest to share in a trench occurs, the telecommunications carriers are required to negotiate an agreement outlining their responsibilities and financial obligations. The DOH may join in this agreement to the extent it also wishes to use the trench. The *Act* empowers the PSC to adjudicate trench sharing disputes, and it vests the Office of Broadband with the responsibility for ensuring applicant compliance with the *Act's* trench sharing requirements.

10.10 Policy Concerning Bridge Attachments

Bridge Attachments are governed by the WVDOH Utility Manual, available [here](#).

10.11 Vertical Real Estate Management and Availability Act

In 2020, HB 4015 created a new article of the W. Va. Code, §§ 31G-5-1 through 31G-5-4, known as the Vertical Real Estate Management and Availability Act, which requires the West Virginia Department of Administration to request proposals to manage state-owned Vertical Real Estate. “Vertical Real Estate” is defined as towers or other structures mounted on rooftops or other prominent places, and any facilities associated with that structure, including ground facilities.

All funds in excess of management fees will be deposited by the West Virginia Office of Technology (WVOT) as follows: 50% to the Technology Infrastructure Reinvestment Fund for reinvestment in Vertical Real Estate or other infrastructure supporting broadband on state-owned property, and 50% to the Broadband Expansion Fund established in § 31G-1-5 and under the control of the Council.

WVOT is currently researching opportunities and potential relationship links of the vertical real estate initiative with other state technology initiatives, such as modernization of the State Interoperable Radio Network (SIRN) and the State's Wide Area Network. WVOT hired a professional services firm to address the full range of requirements to be completed as part of this project.

10.12 Establishment of Broadband Cooperatives

The State of West Virginia provides a statutory mechanism for residents, businesses, and political subdivisions to create a cooperative association to address their community's connectivity problems. These co-ops are authorized to establish a service provider focused on their communities, bond or finance the building of infrastructure, and engage in other related activities (W. Va. Code § 31G-2-1 *et seq.*).

To assist communities considering this option, the West Virginia University Entrepreneurship & Innovation Law Clinic has developed a [Broadband Toolkit](#). The Toolkit contains a diagram detailing options for broadband network development in West Virginia. Communities pursuing this option are encouraged to contact the Broadband Enhancement Council for additional information.

11. Office and Engagement

11.1 West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council

The West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council, created in 2017 by the West Virginia Legislature, represents diverse internet users, including residential and business users located throughout the State. The Council continues to provide the West Virginia Office of Broadband advisory, administrative, and technical support services and ensures coordination of broadband expansion efforts in West Virginia.

The Council has 13 voting members; as well as two Senate Appointees and two House of Delegates Appointees, one from each party, to serve as ex officio, nonvoting advisory members. The Council conducts a regular meeting on the second Thursday of each month, at 10:00 a.m. virtually.

The Council builds upon input from numerous state agencies and recognizes the value of representation from urban and rural communities throughout West Virginia. The Council's composition, which includes a cross-section of state agency directors, legislative advisory members, business community leaders and both urban and residential users, ensures that multiple voices are heard, that West Virginia's needs are represented, and that viable solutions are thoughtfully pursued.

The Council is committed to the development of policies, plans, and procedures to expand and enhance broadband access throughout West Virginia. The Council places a primary emphasis on the development of broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved areas of the State as outlined in West Virginia Code § 31G-1-1, et seq: <http://www.wvlegislature.gov/WVCODE/31G>.

The Council's annual budget includes the purchase of the licensing necessary to continue speed testing and mapping projects, associated data subscriptions, software, marketing and communications, and other limited expenses to support broadband expansion. Additionally, the Council has approved the expenditure of funding for specific legal services and technical consulting services.

In 2021, House Bill 2002 amended West Virginia Code §31G to outline specific duties and authorities to be shared among West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and the Office of Broadband.

For more information, visit the Council website at: broadband.wv.gov.

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11.2 West Virginia Office of Broadband

Created in 2021 by H.B. 2002, the West Virginia Office of Broadband is organized under West Virginia Department of Commerce, Division of Economic Development (WVDED) as outlined in West Virginia Code § 31G-1A-1, et seq. The Office of Broadband is managed by a director, who reports to the Executive Director of Economic Development.

The Office of Broadband works cooperatively with the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council. Both the Office of Broadband and Council are formed under WVDED. The agencies work collaboratively with a shared mission: to expand and improve broadband connectivity in West Virginia.

Duties of the Office of Broadband include making recommendations to the legislature, gathering and reporting broadband adoption rate data, and expanding public awareness of issues concerning broadband service. The authority of the Office includes the ability to make recommendations to the Legislature regarding broadband expansion and easement programs, solicit, receive and dispense funds from funding sources other than the Legislature, and overseeing the use of conduit. The Office of Broadband is the lead agency for most efforts described throughout this document and continues to spearhead broadband expansion and adoption programs for the State.

The Office of Broadband and its partners provide regular updates regarding West Virginia's broadband initiatives at monthly meetings of the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council. These meetings are conducted online and are open to the public.

For consistency, WVDED is used in reference to the Office of Broadband. The following page details personnel and roles in the Office of Broadband.



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11.3 Key Partnerships and Engagement

Communication with local stakeholders and cooperation among West Virginia's internet service providers is essential to the expansion of broadband in West Virginia. Coordination with stakeholders allowed WVDED to build application and reporting and monitoring processes that are responsive to the current broadband landscape in West Virginia and industry needs.

Engagement highlights since 2023 include:

- Over 140 outreach and training sessions
- Over 50 organizations attending events
- Successful West Virginia Broadband Summits on the broadband industry and economic development strategies
- Webinars, in-person workshops, and application support videos
- 18 county local connectivity plans
- 20 workforce development meetings

WVDED continues to facilitate regular convenings of stakeholders and partners, including government entities, internet service providers, economic development organizations, community and technical colleges, community anchor institutions, nonprofit organizations, and private sector partners.

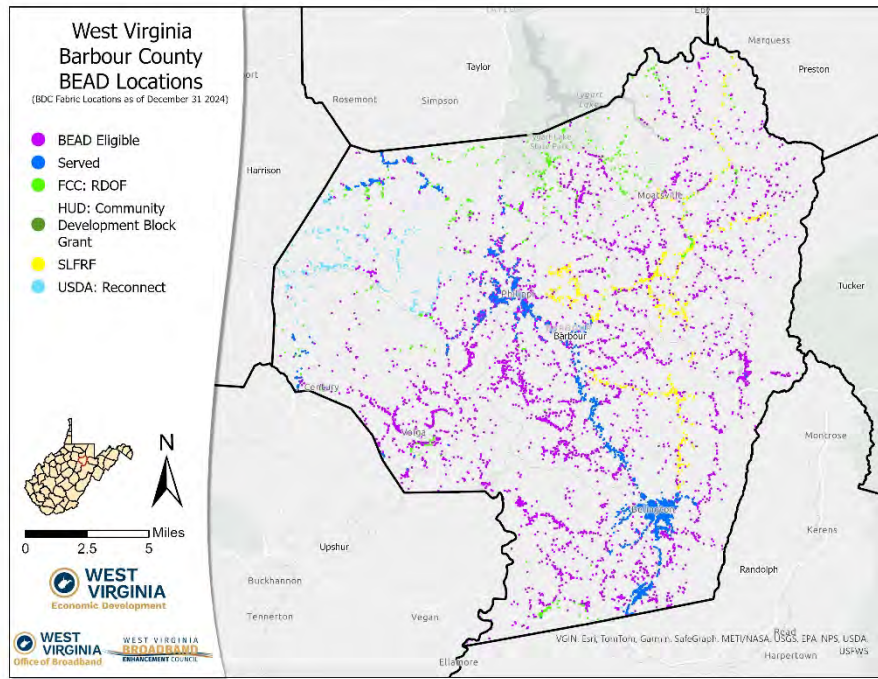
WVDED regularly reports to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance and other committees within the State Legislature.

The West Virginia Office of Broadband and West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council extend appreciation to the following organizations for significant contributions and commitment to supporting broadband development in the State of West Virginia:

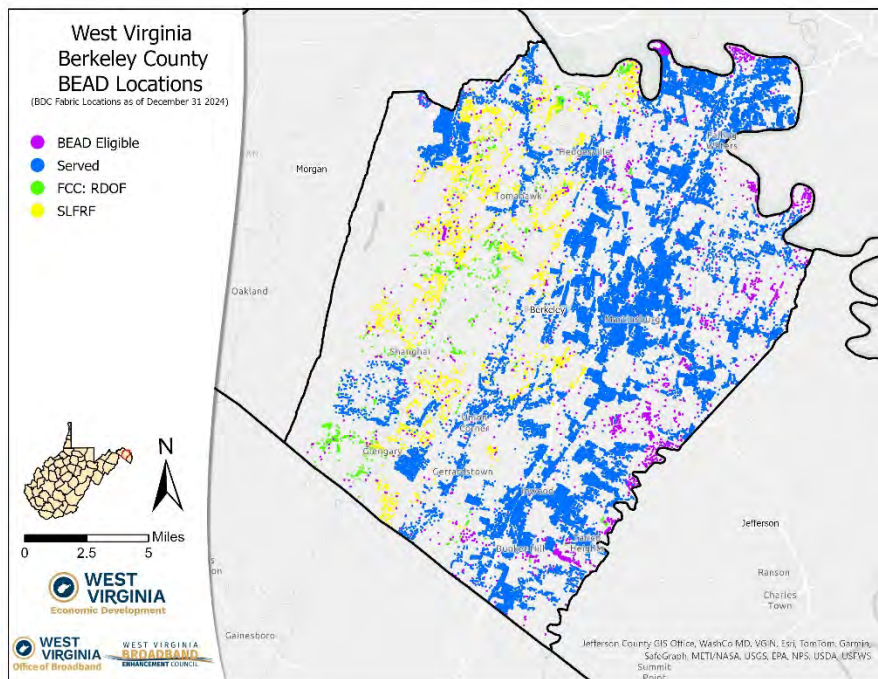
- ITG Communications, LLC
- The Thrasher Group
- Bowles Rice LLP
- Aligned Broadband Partners
- Ookla®
- Marshall University
- West Virginia University
- WV Economic Development Council
- WV Association of Regional Councils
- AECOM

Appendix 1: County Broadband Maps

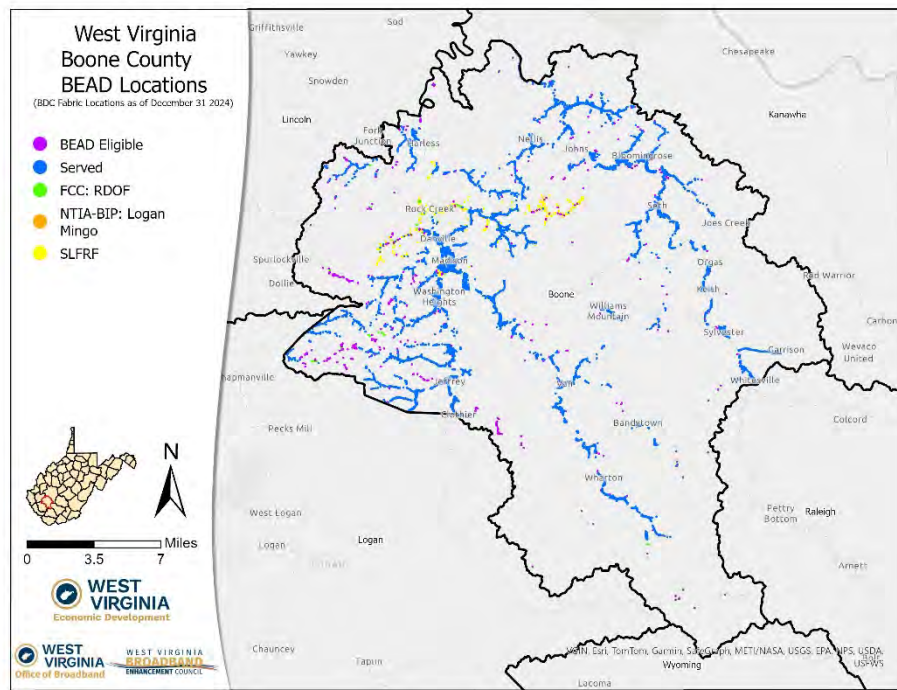
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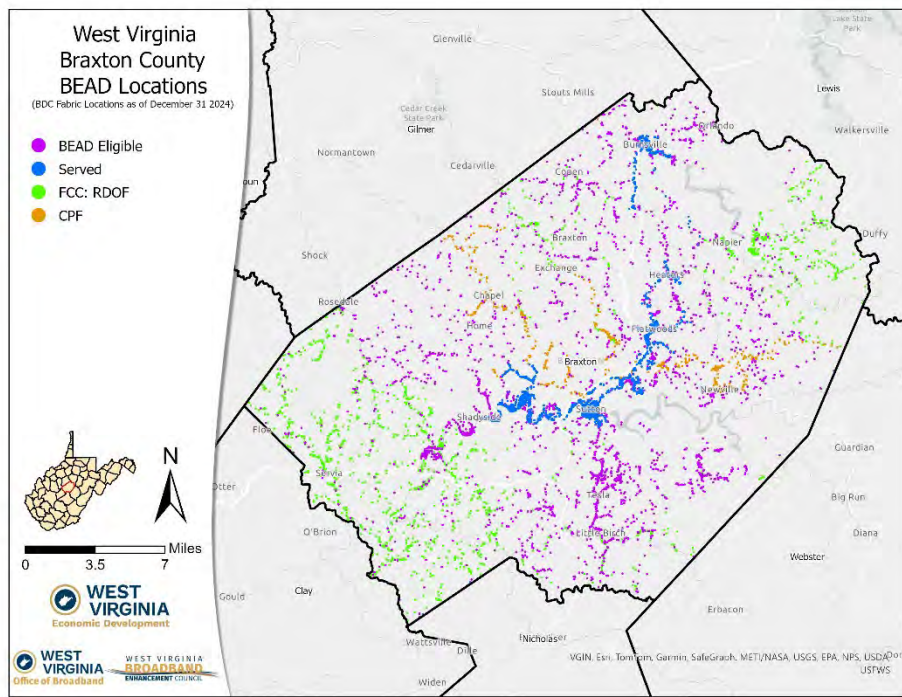
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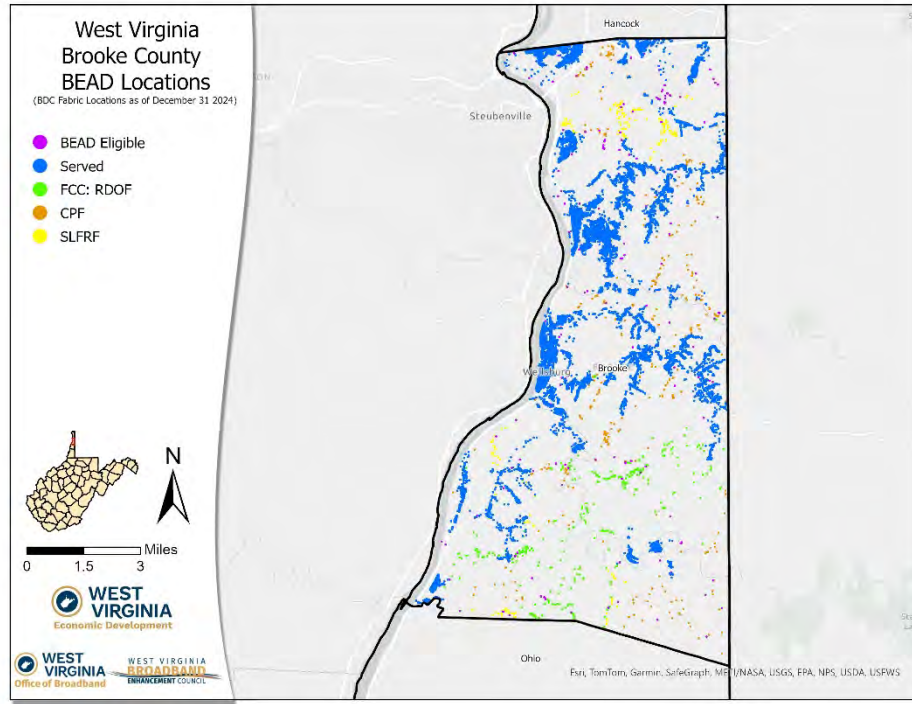
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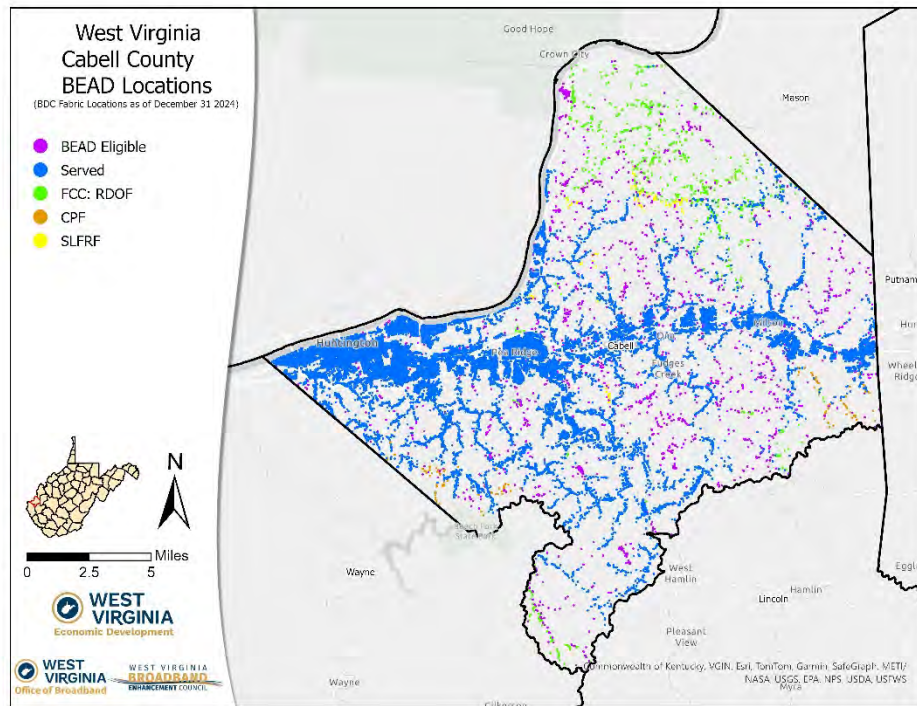
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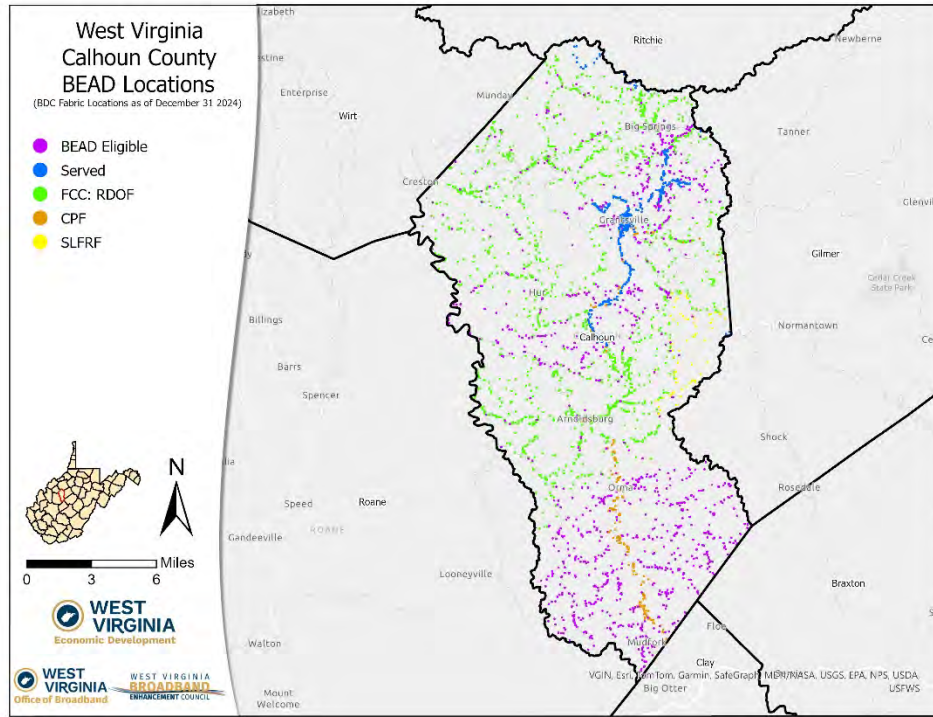
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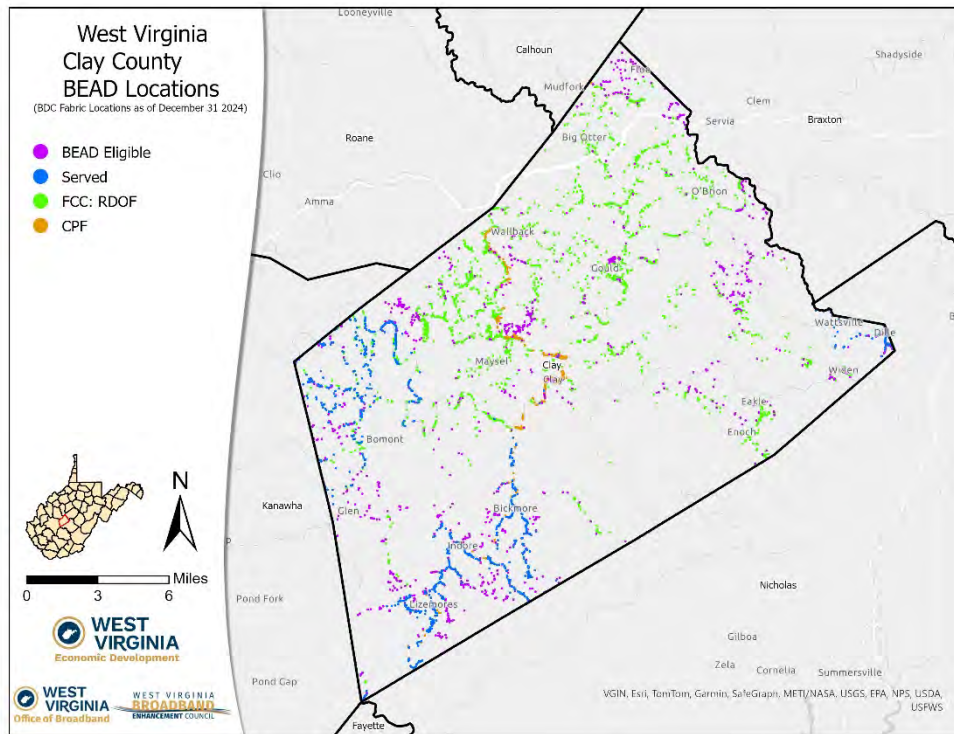
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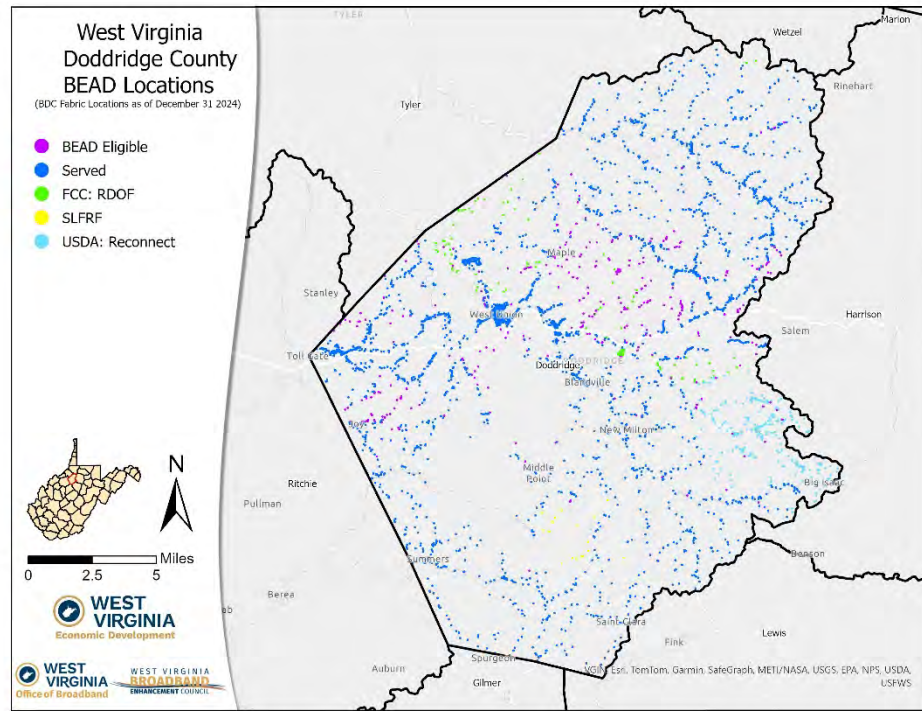
Calhoun County



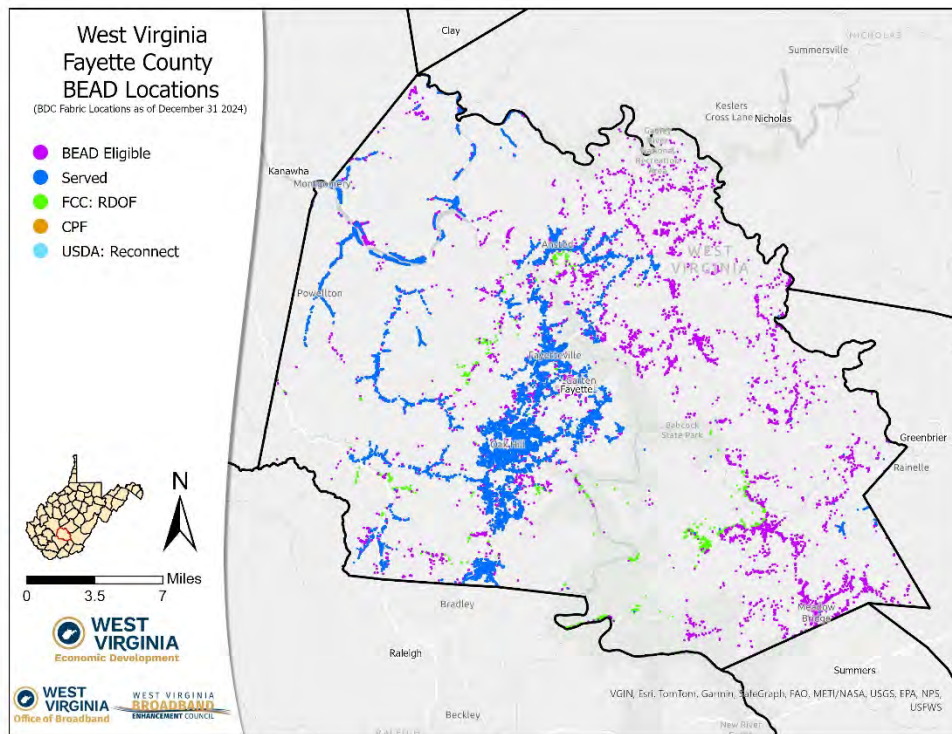
Clay County



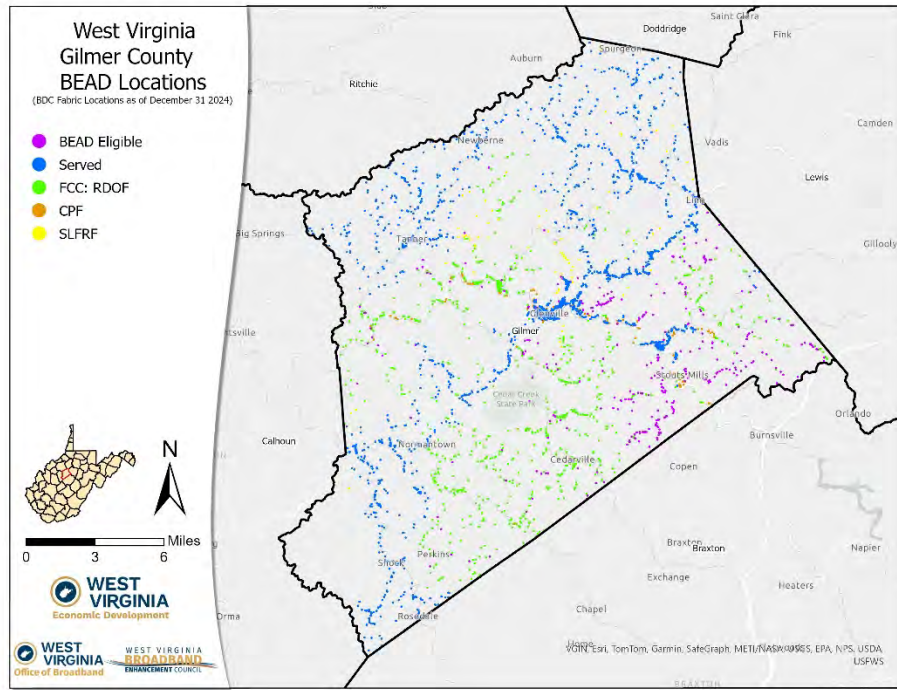
Doddridge County



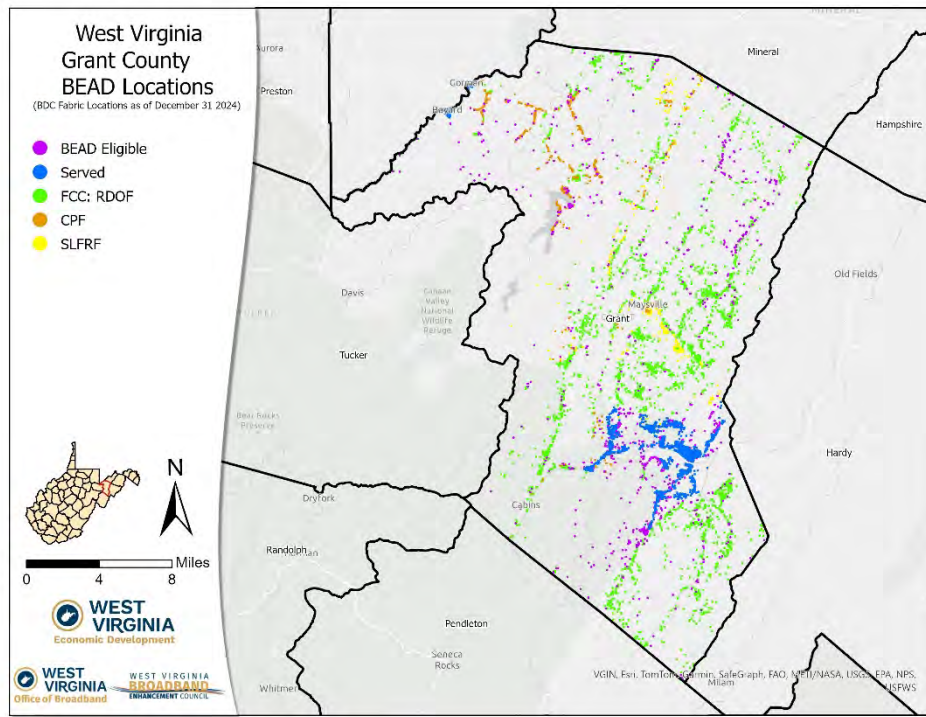
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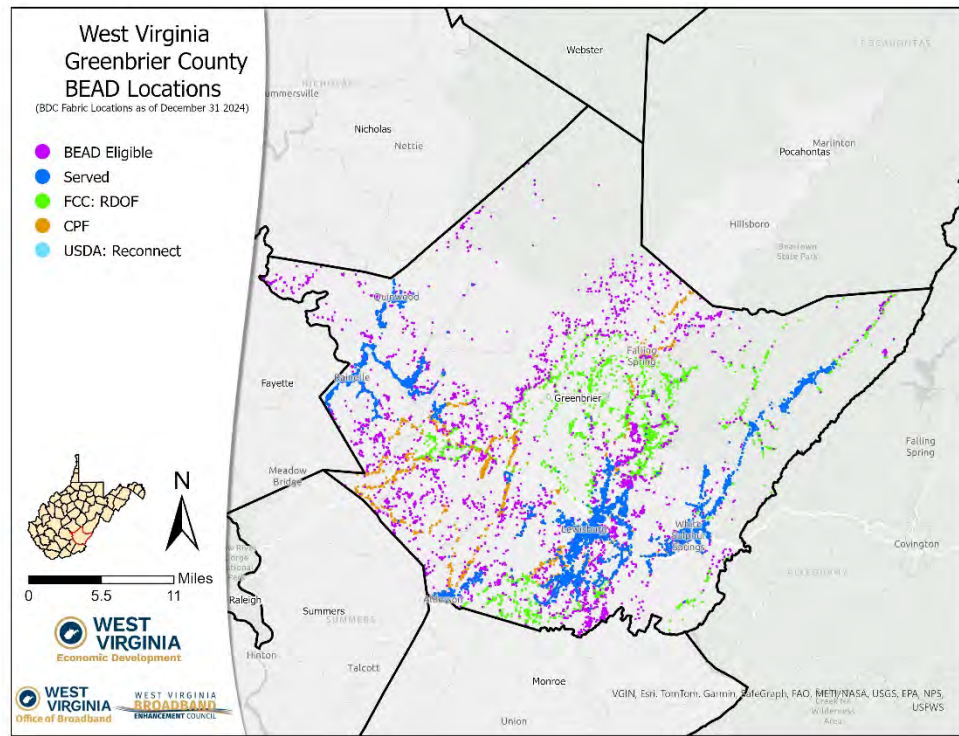
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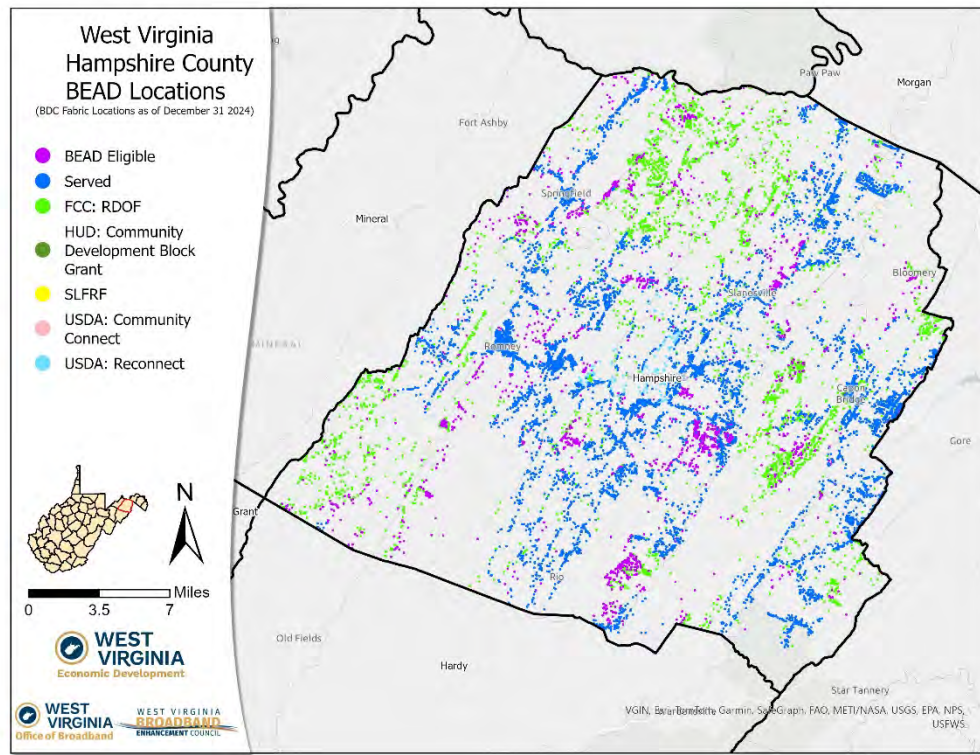
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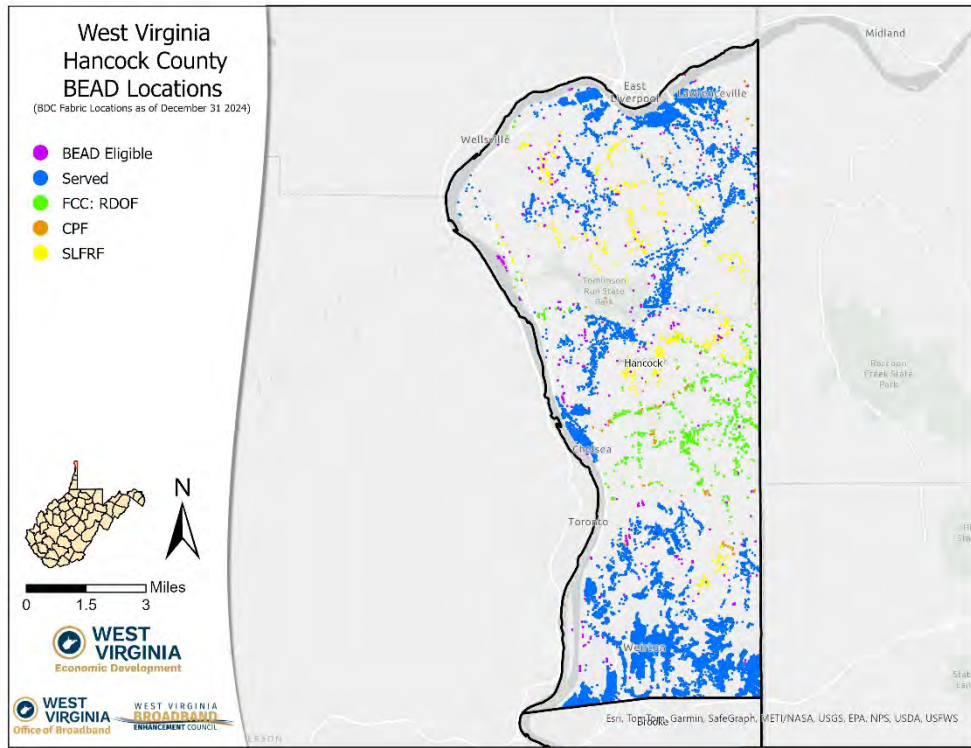
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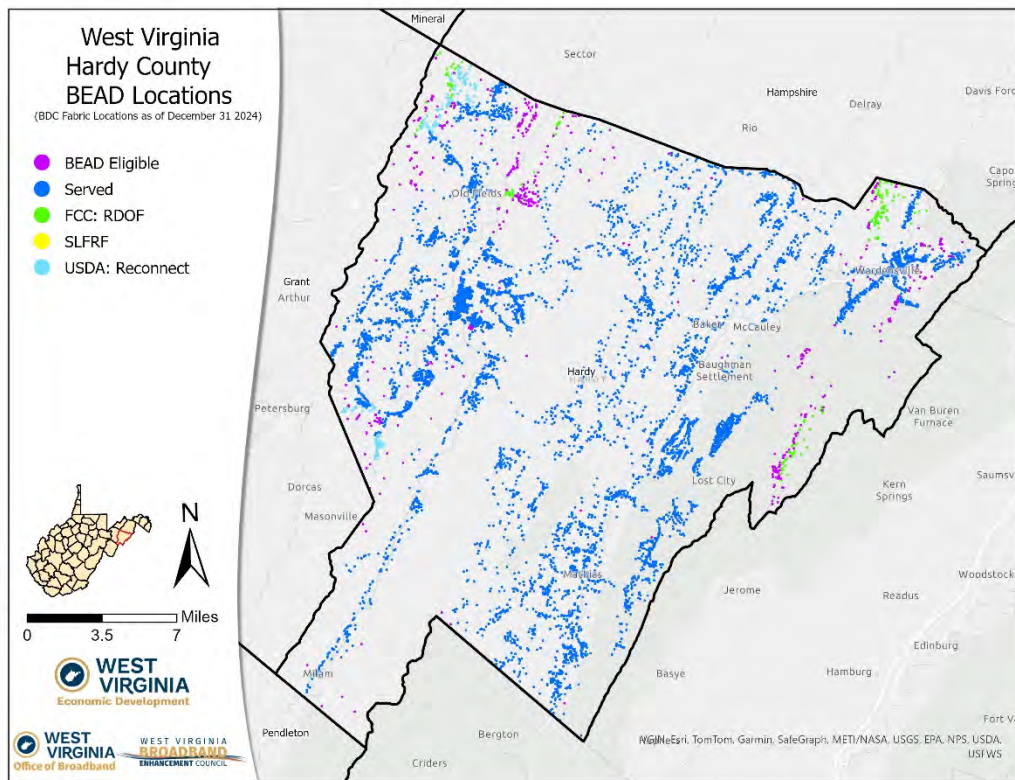
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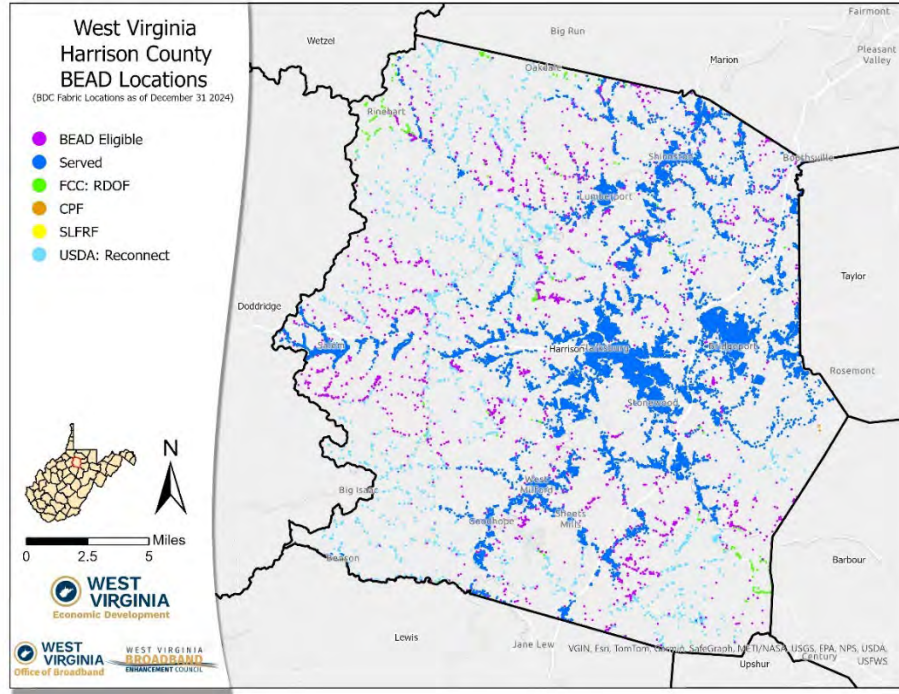
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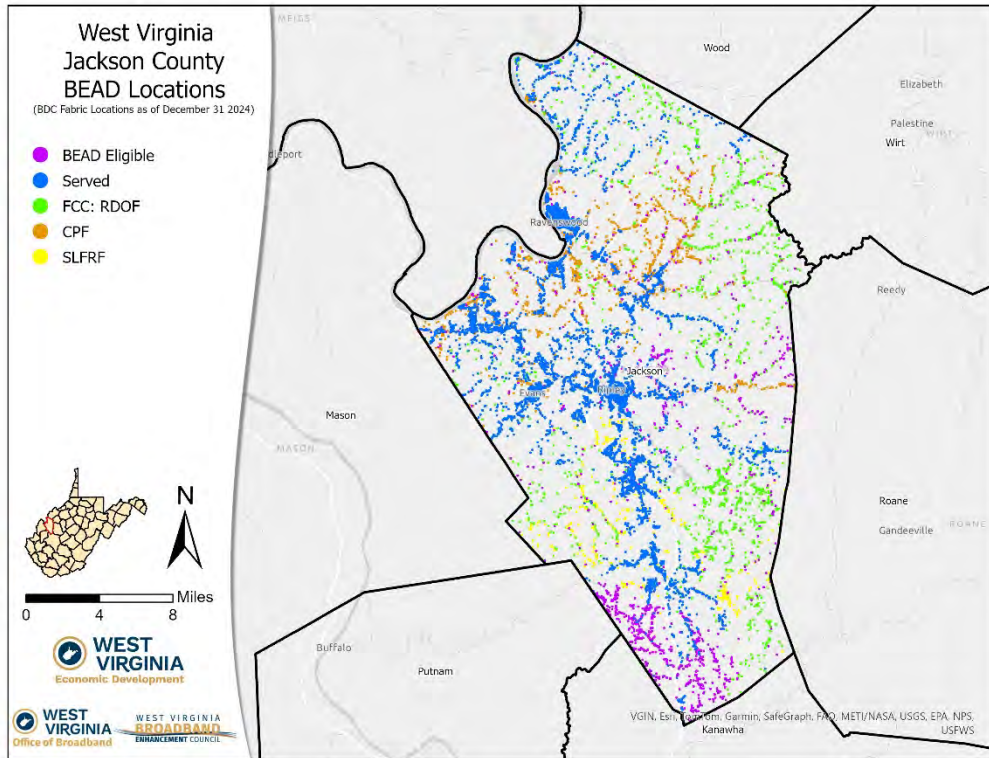
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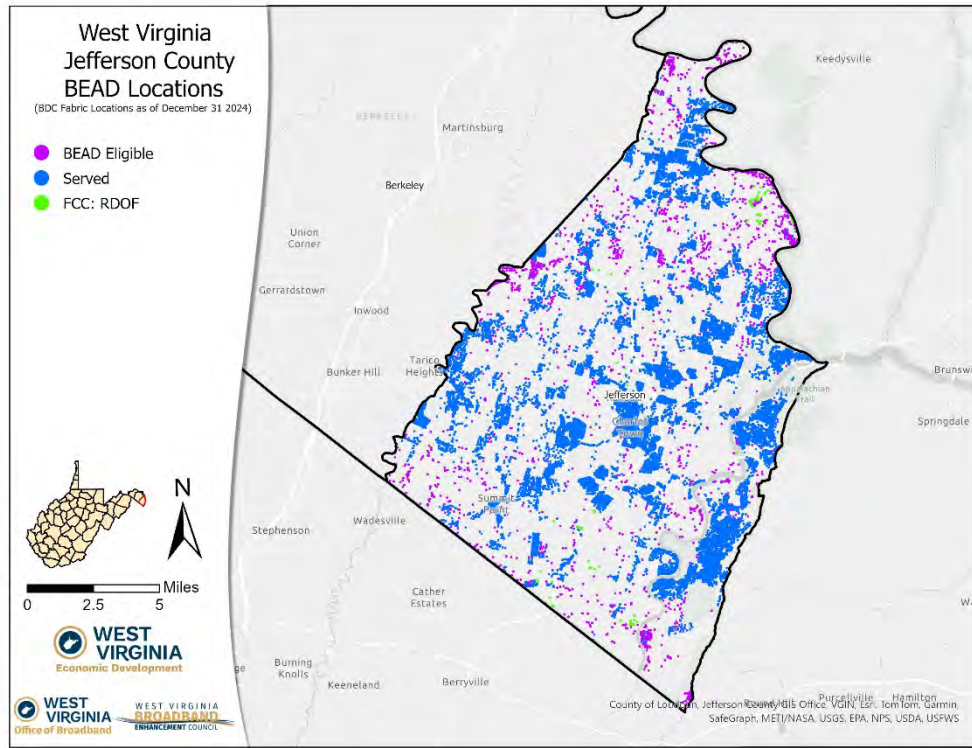
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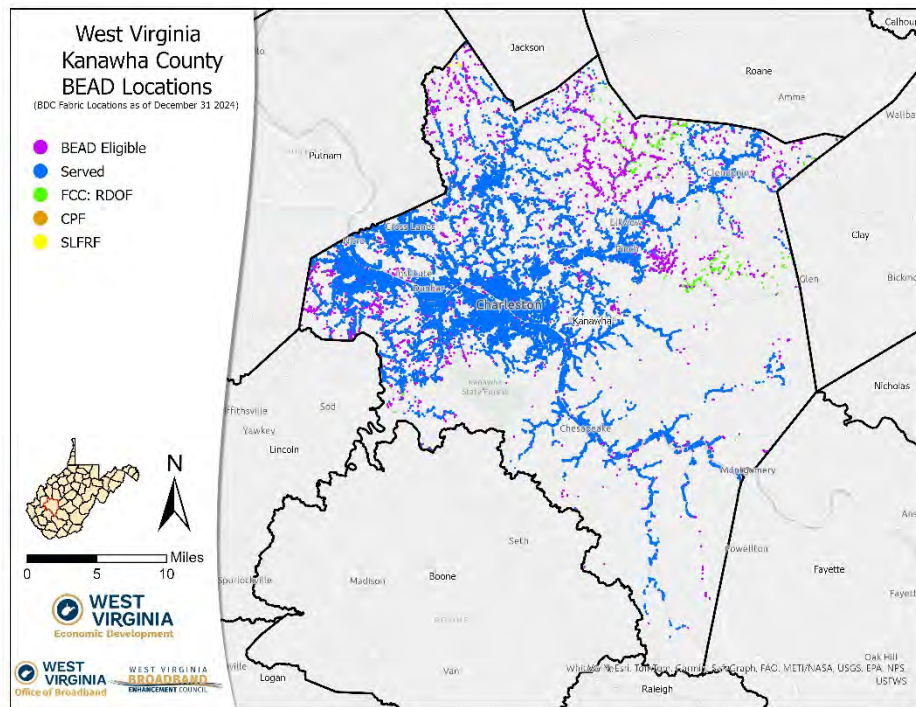
Jackson County



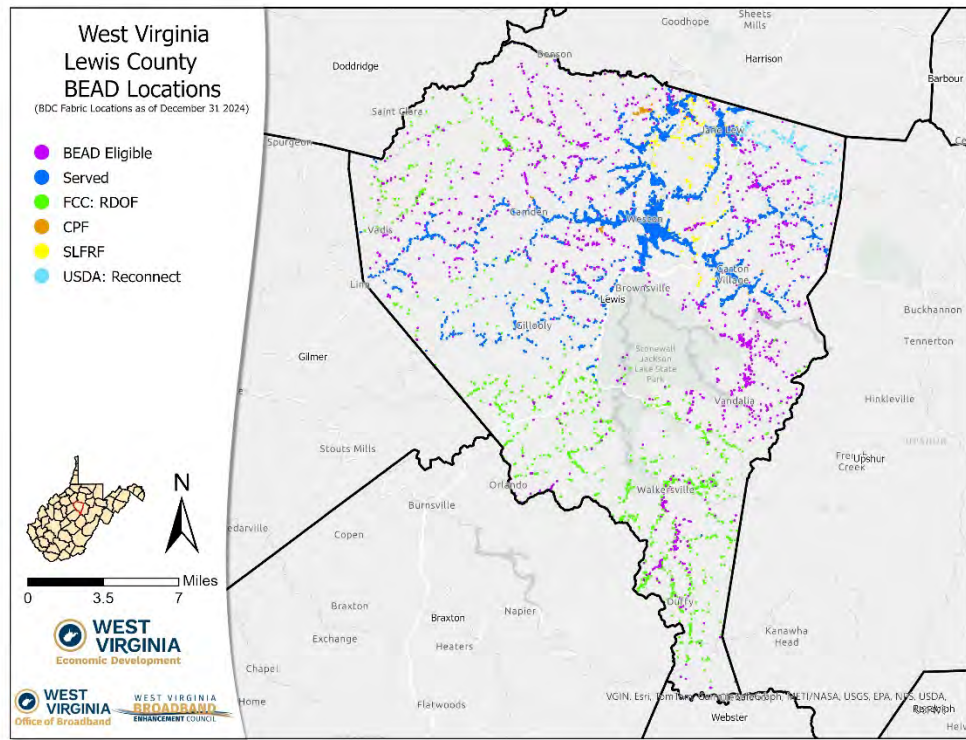
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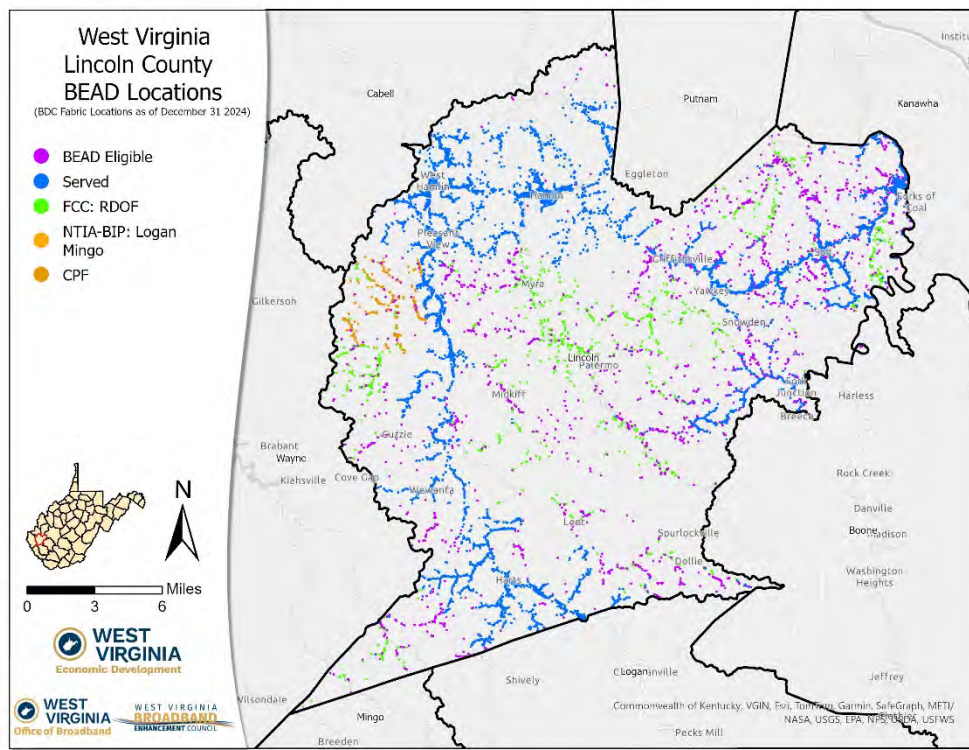
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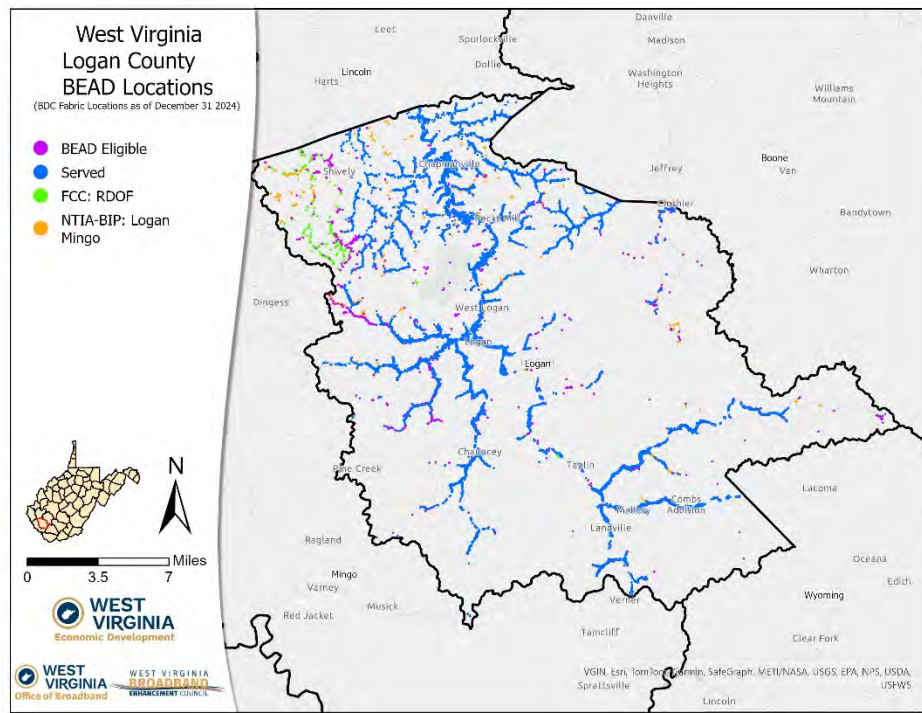
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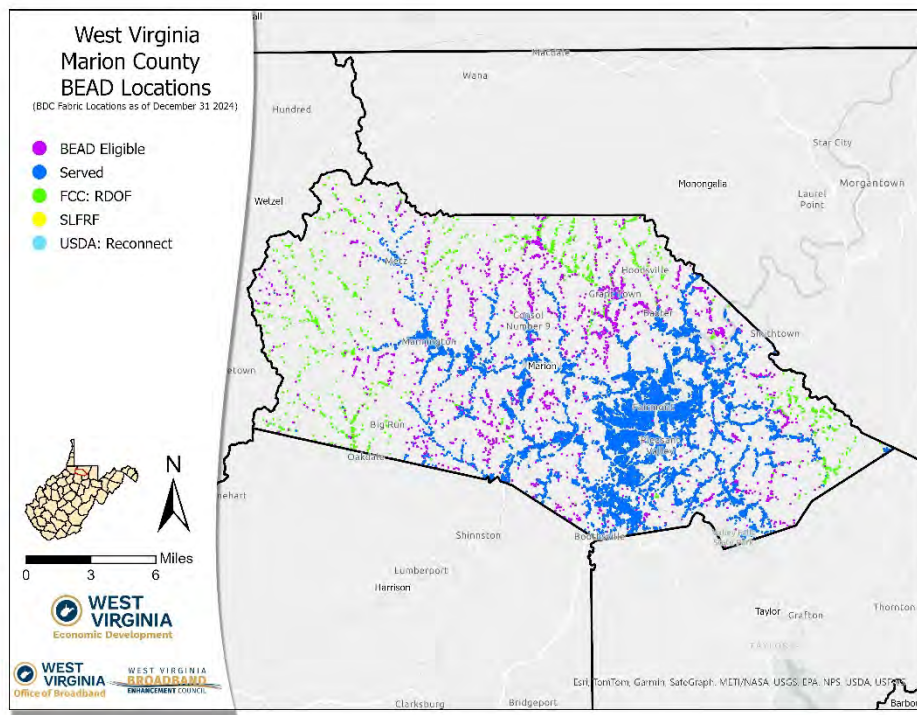
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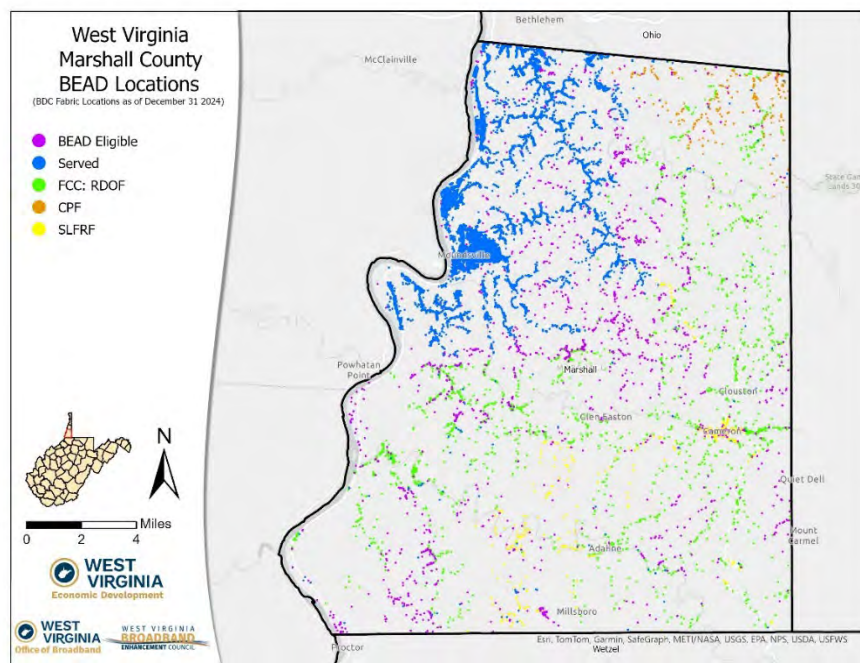
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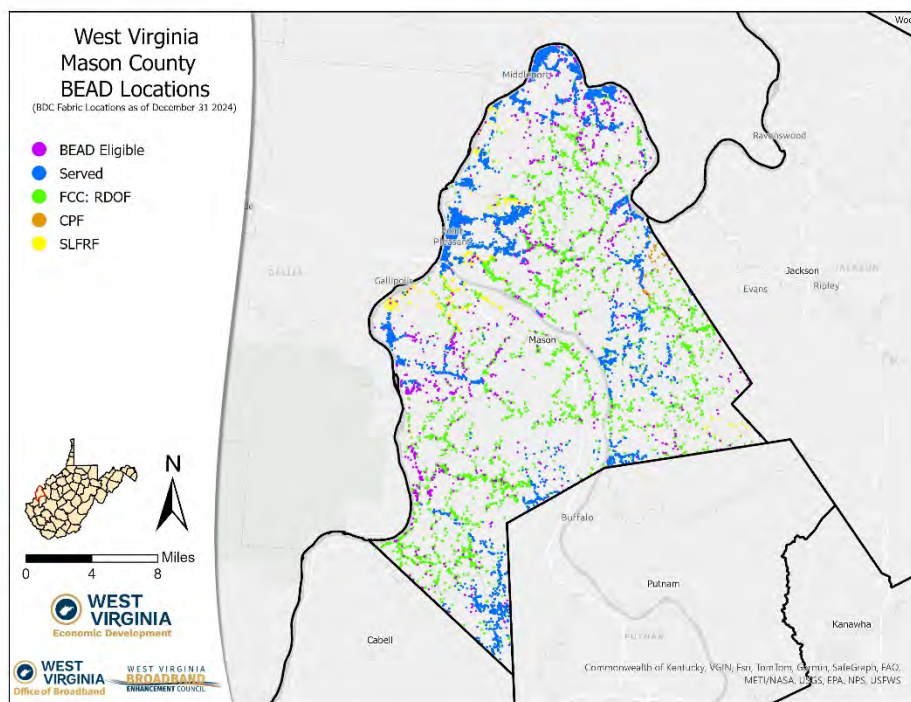
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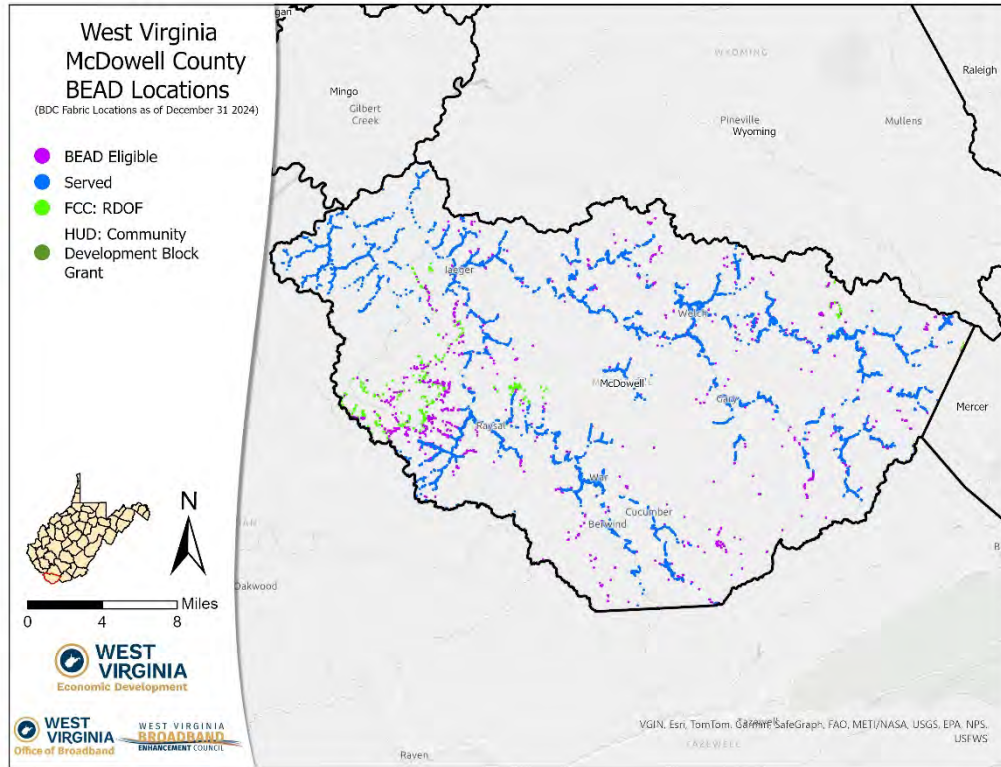
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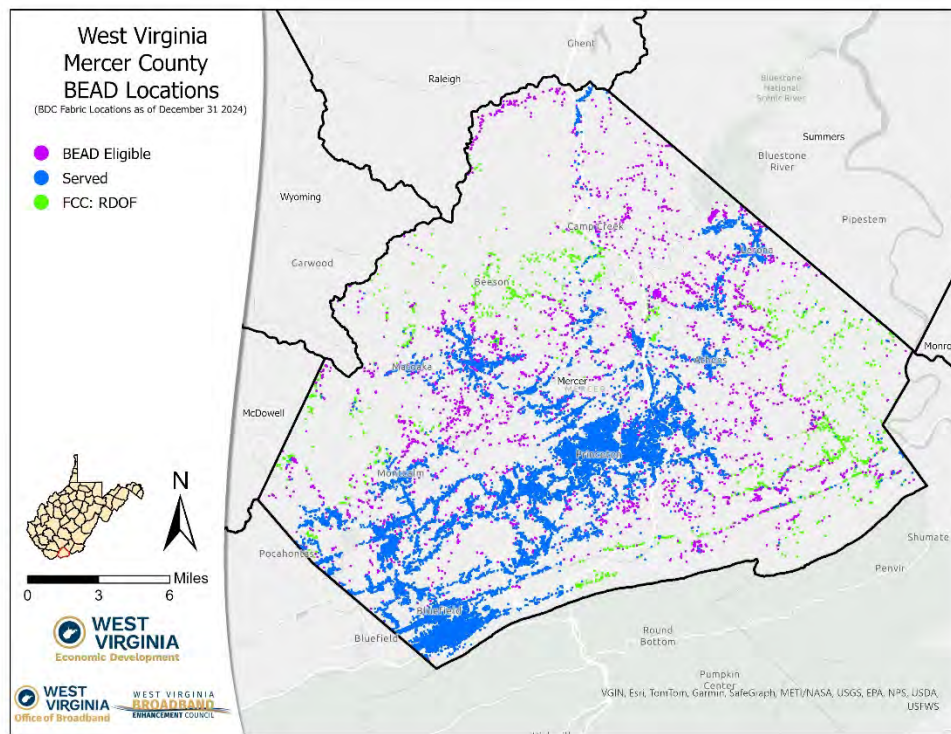
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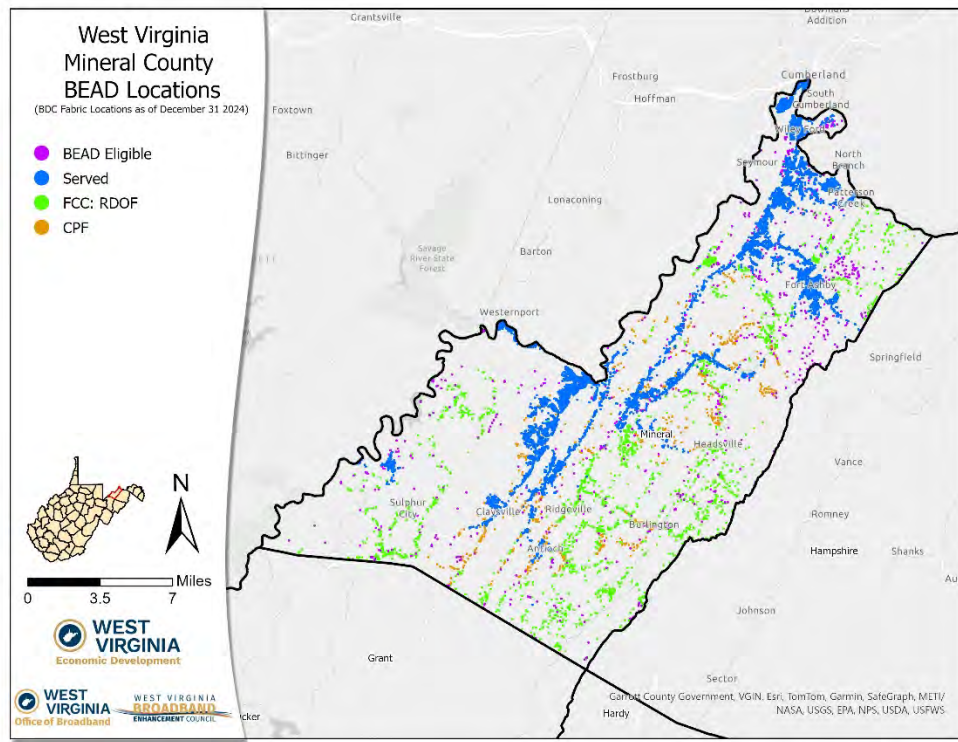
McDowell County



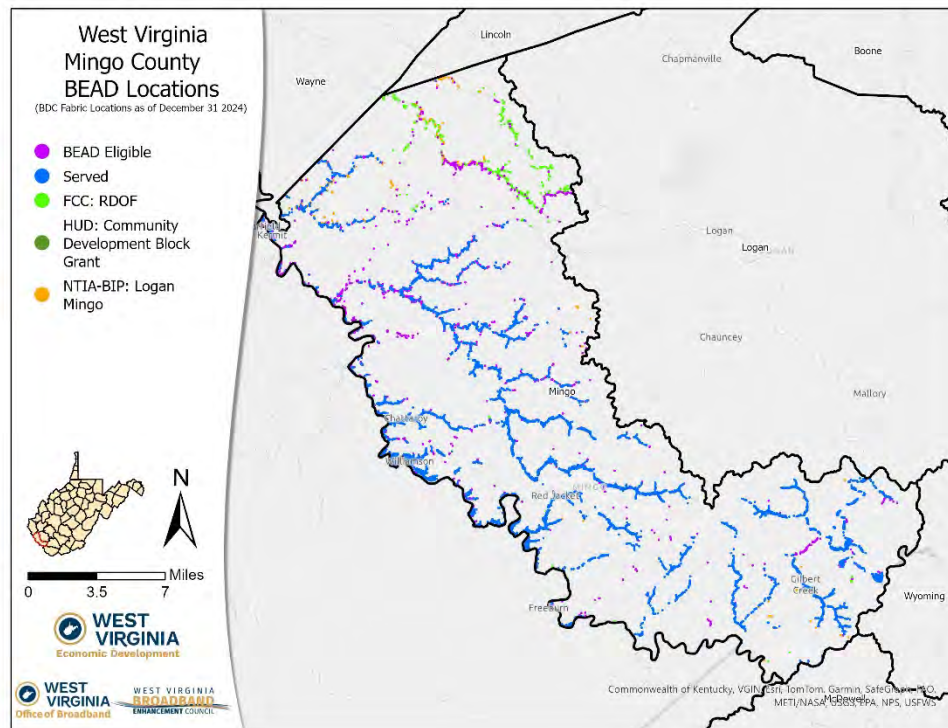
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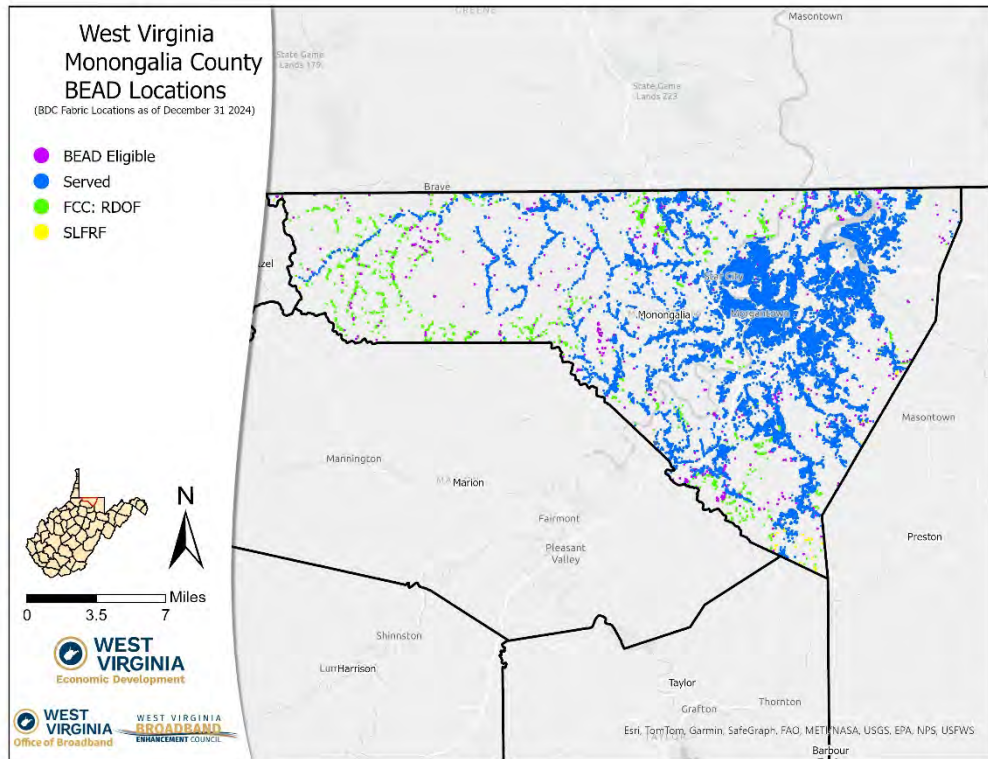
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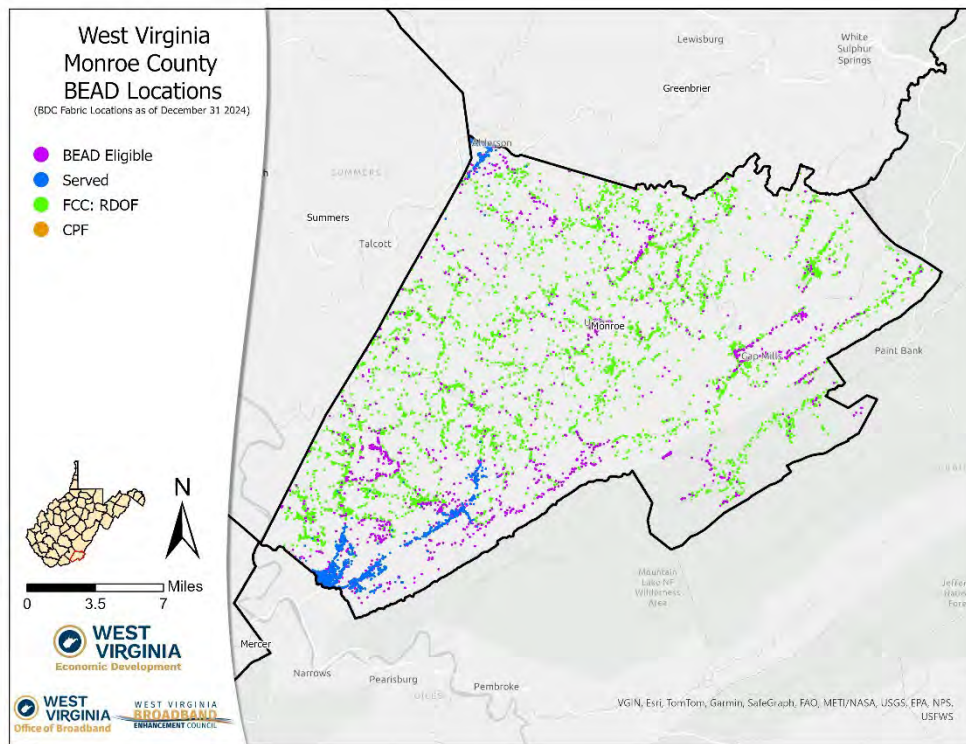
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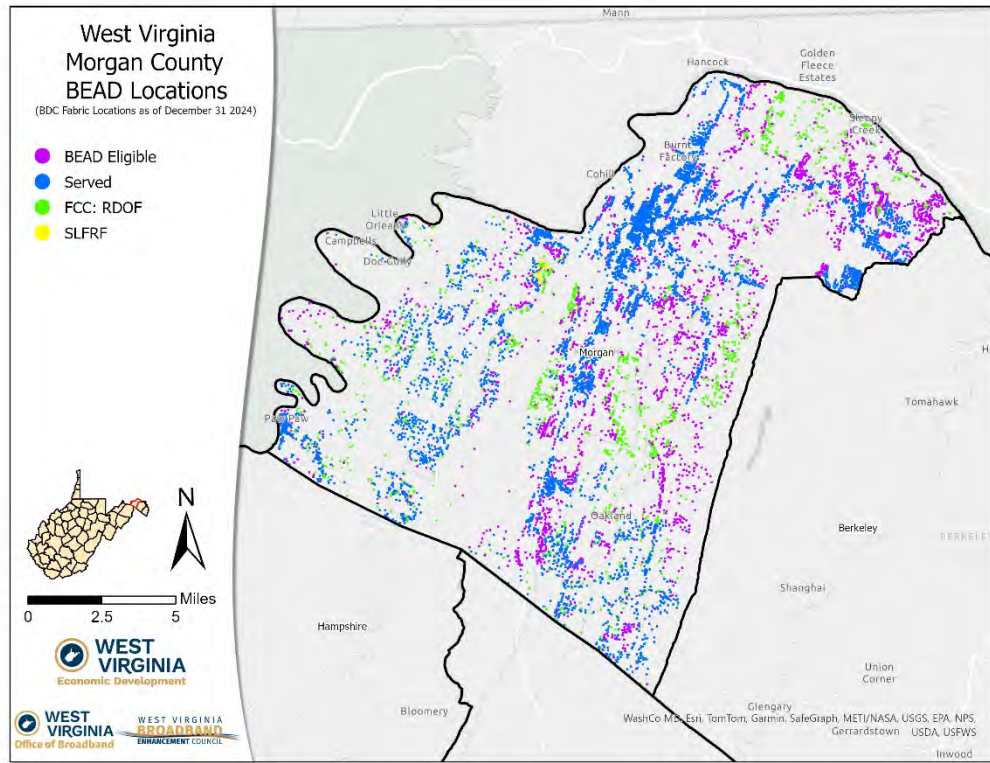
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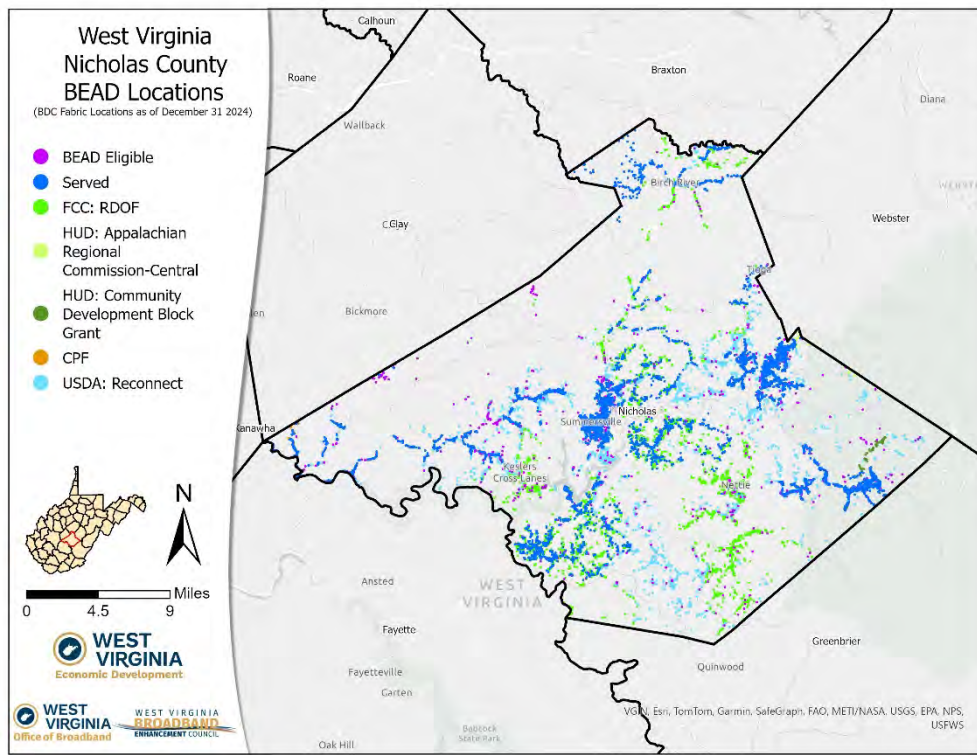
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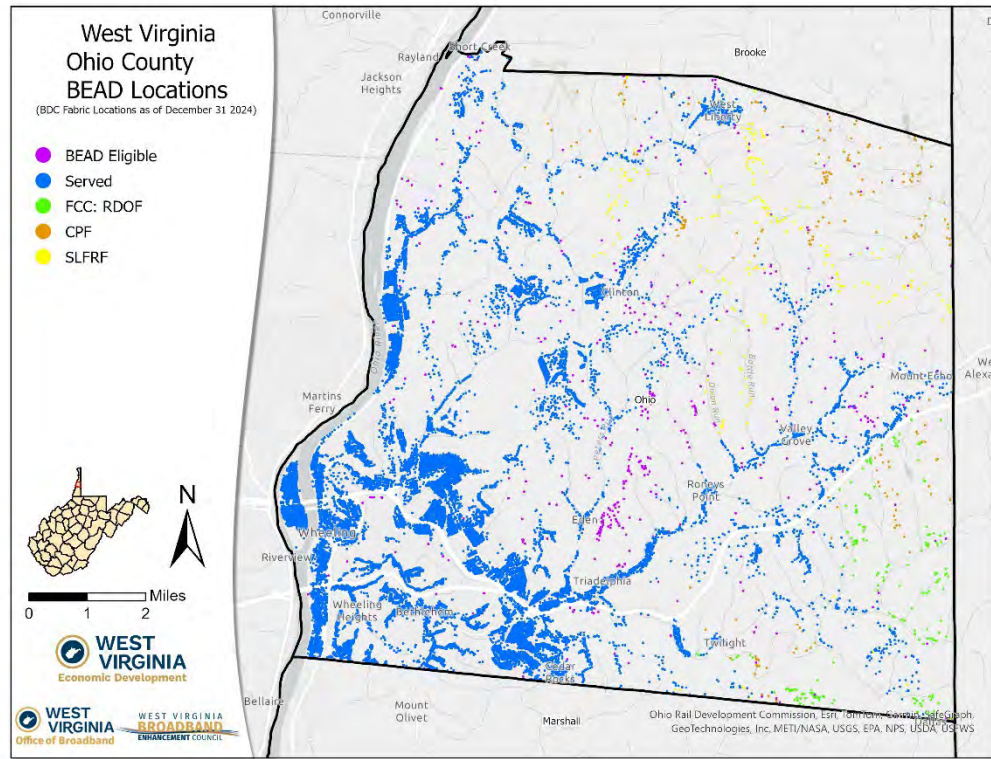
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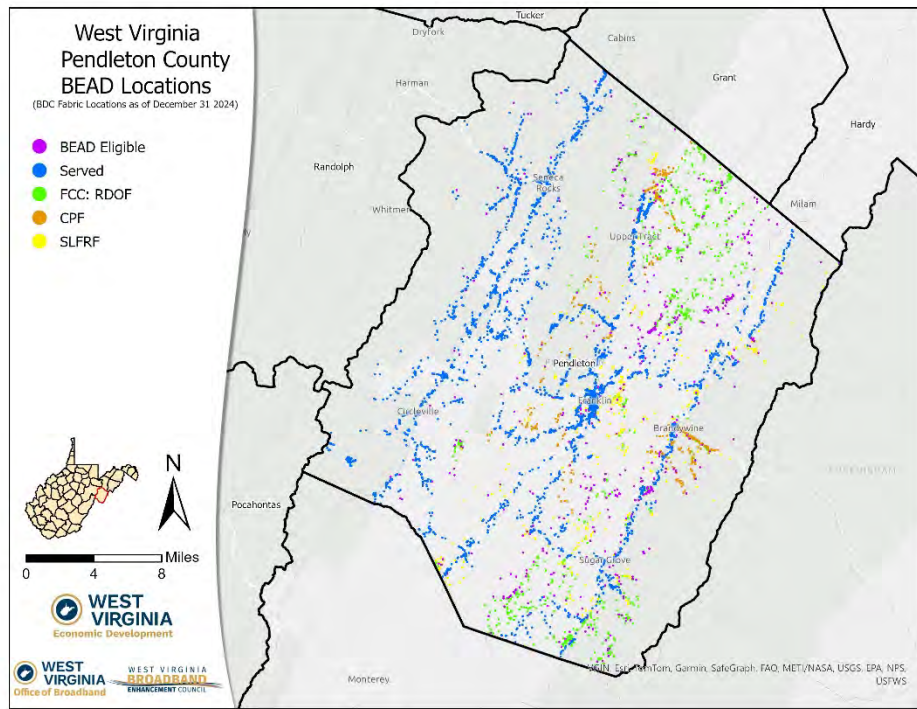
Nicholas County



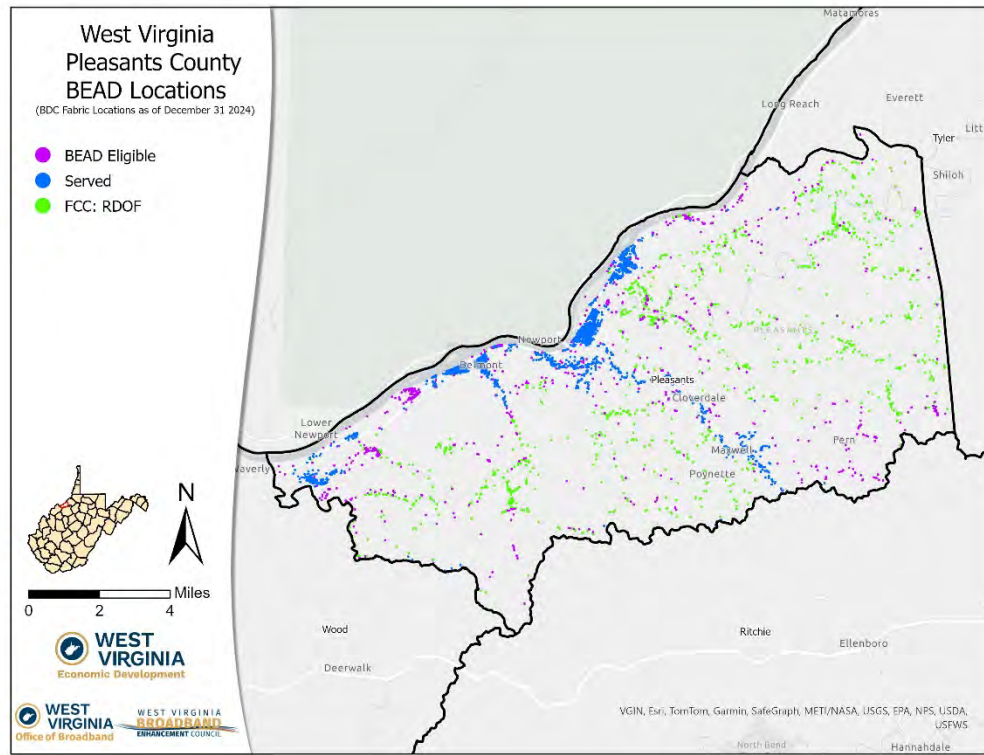
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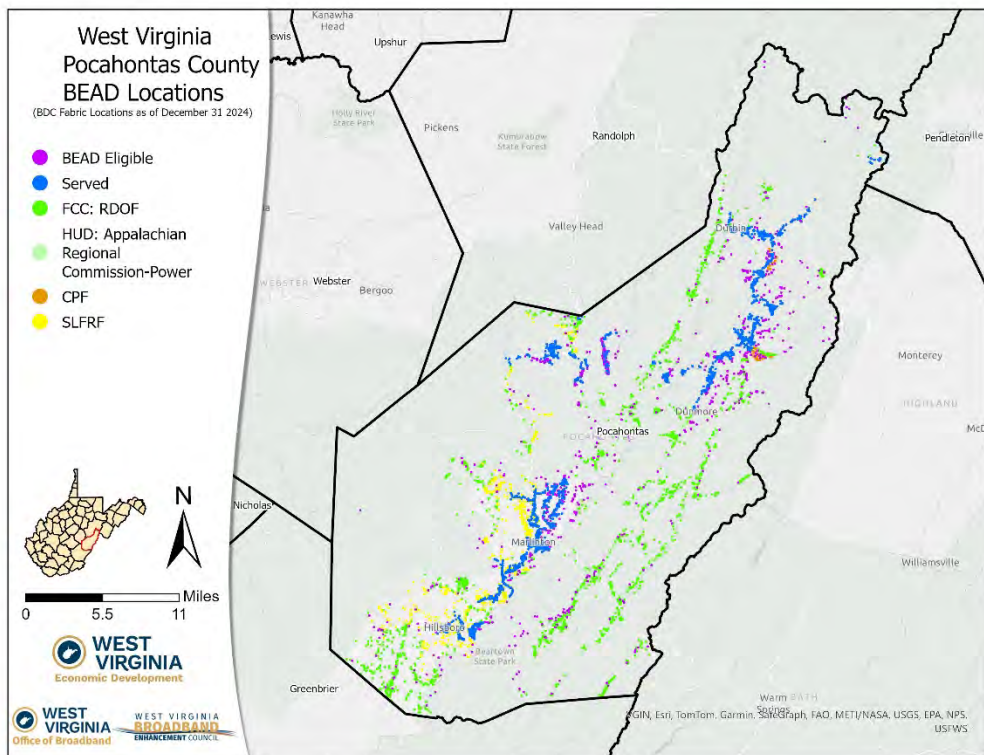
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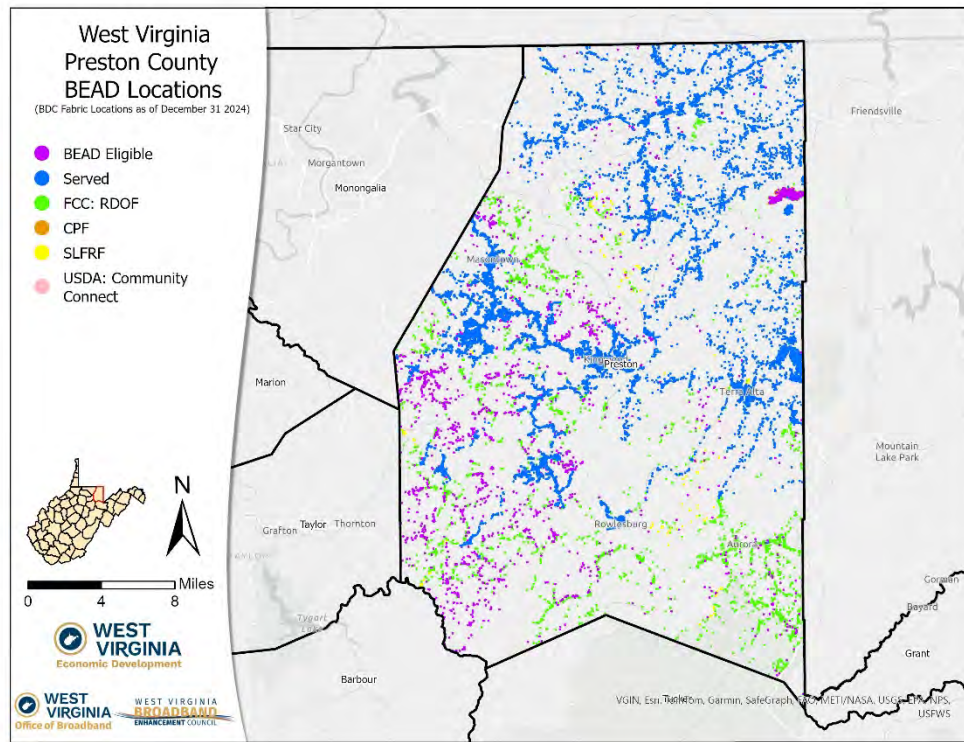
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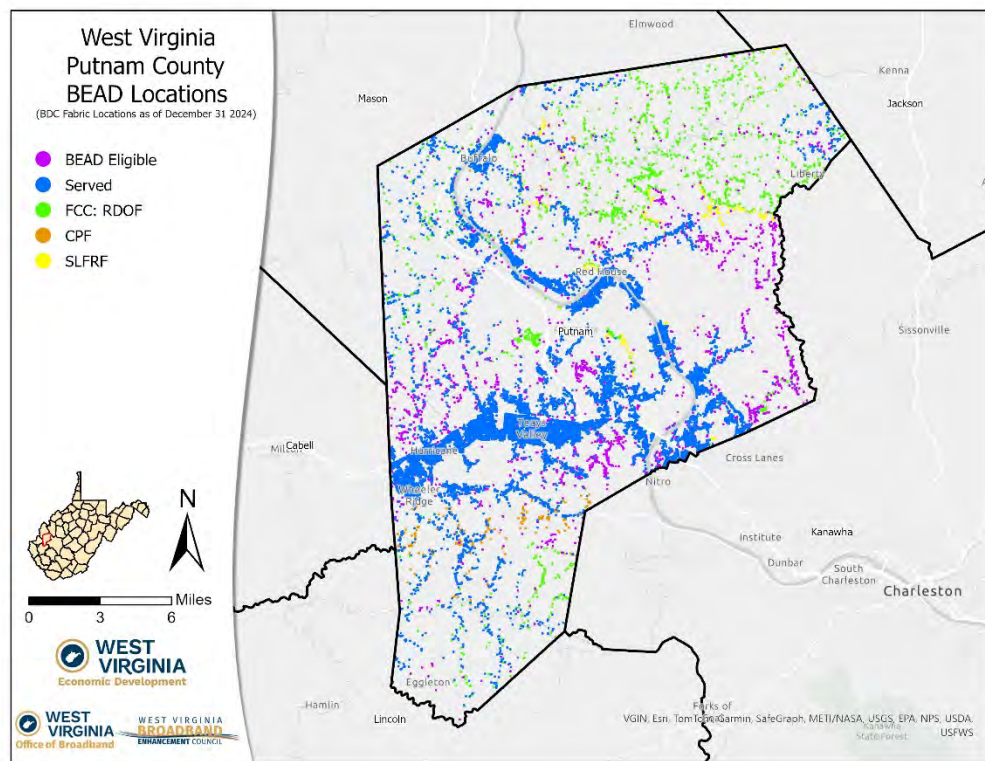
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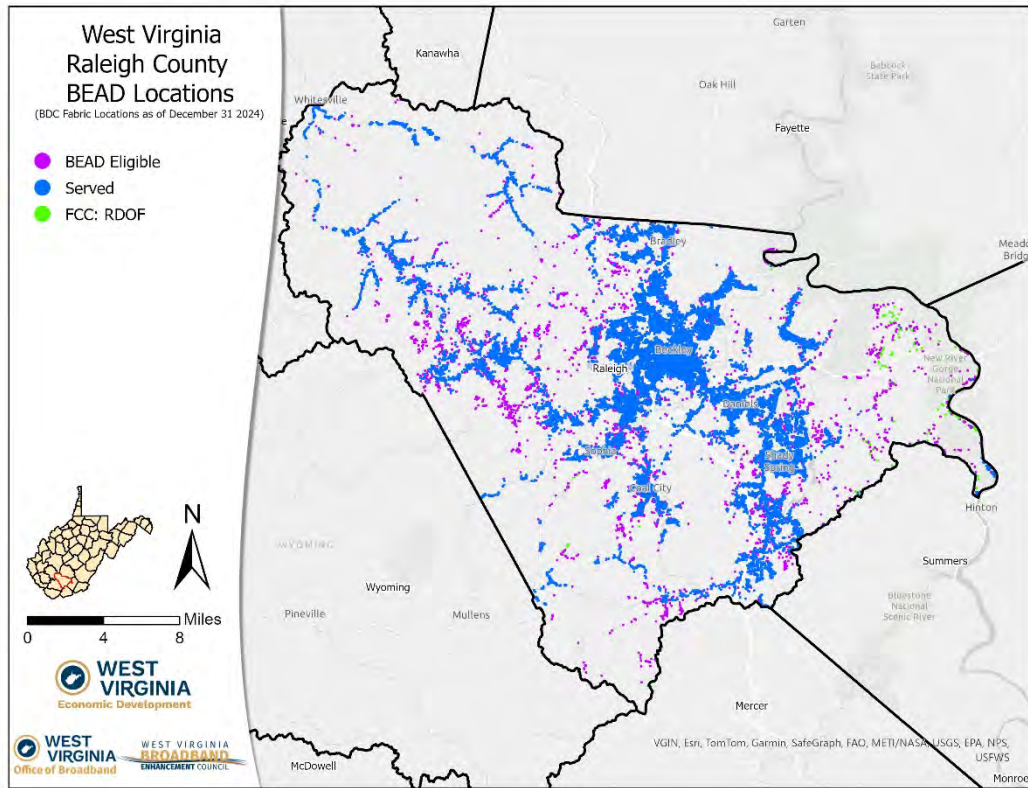
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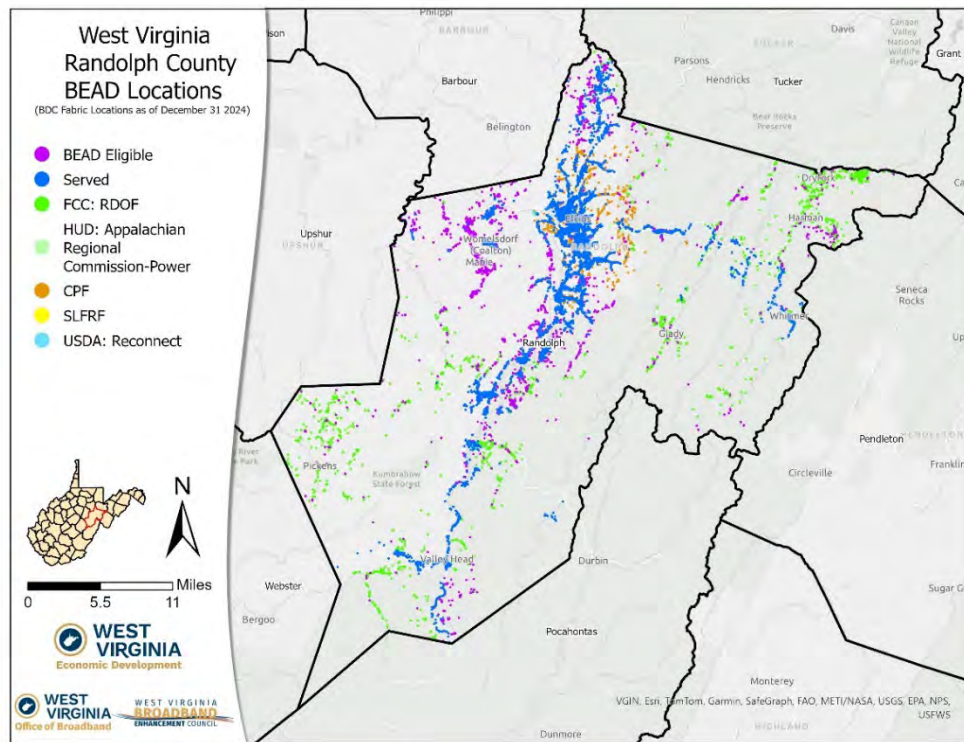
Putnam County



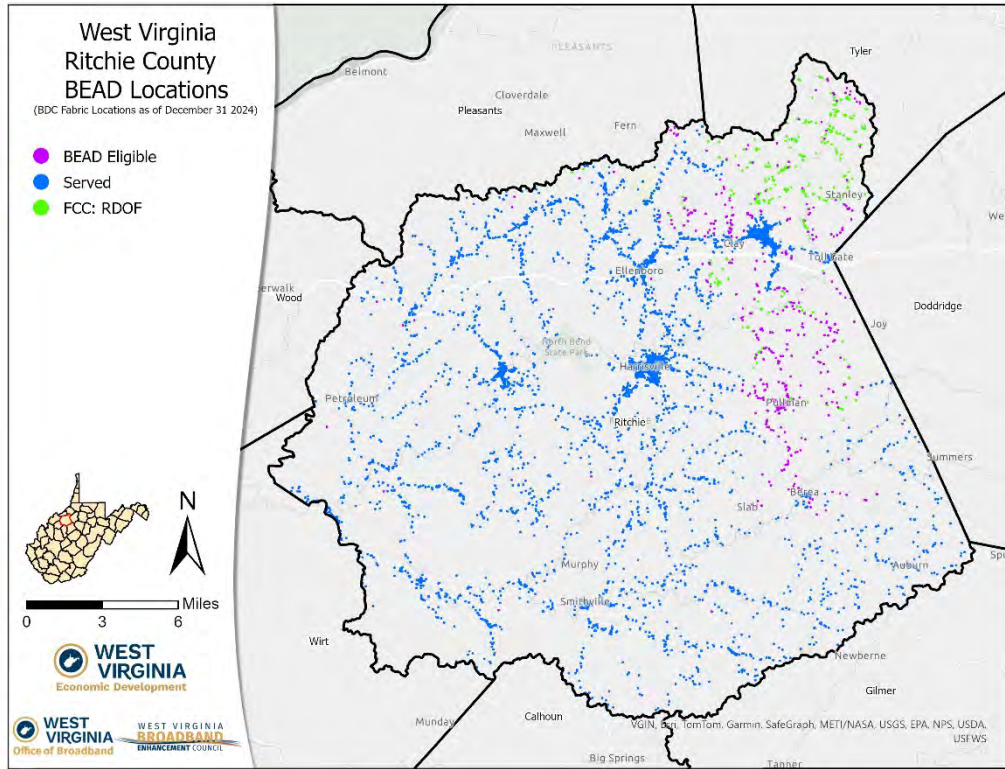
Raleigh County



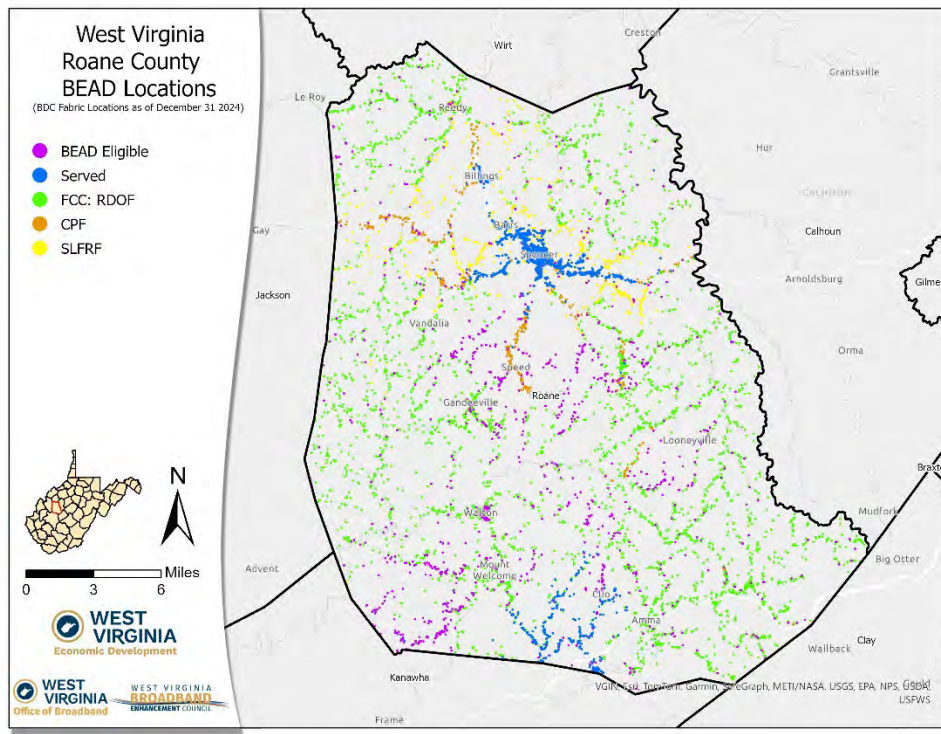
Randolph County



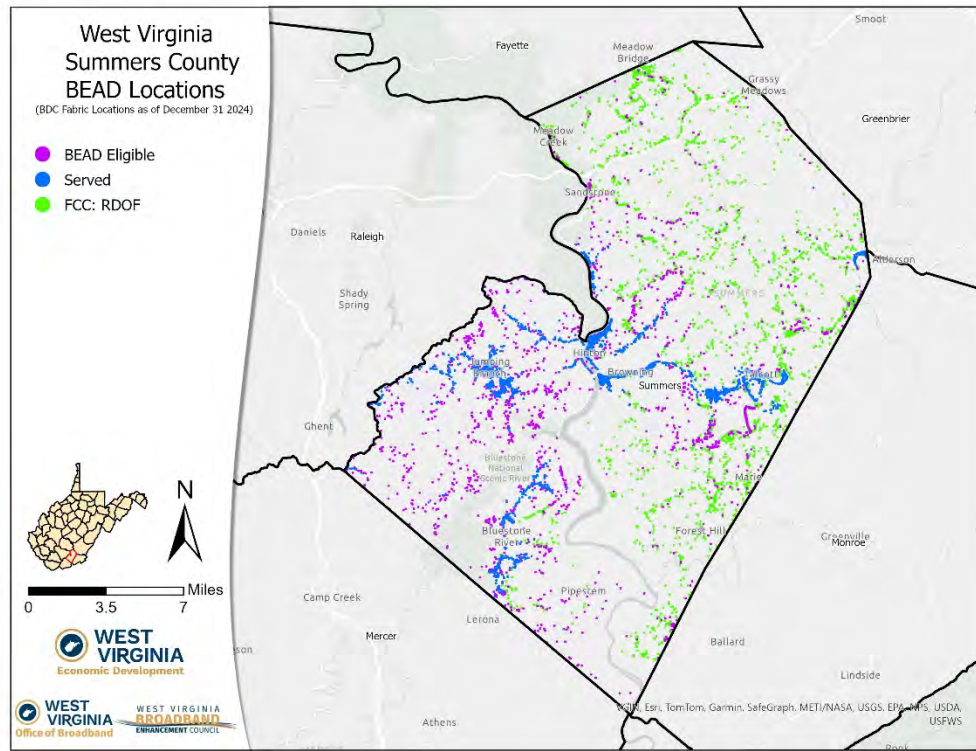
Ritchie County



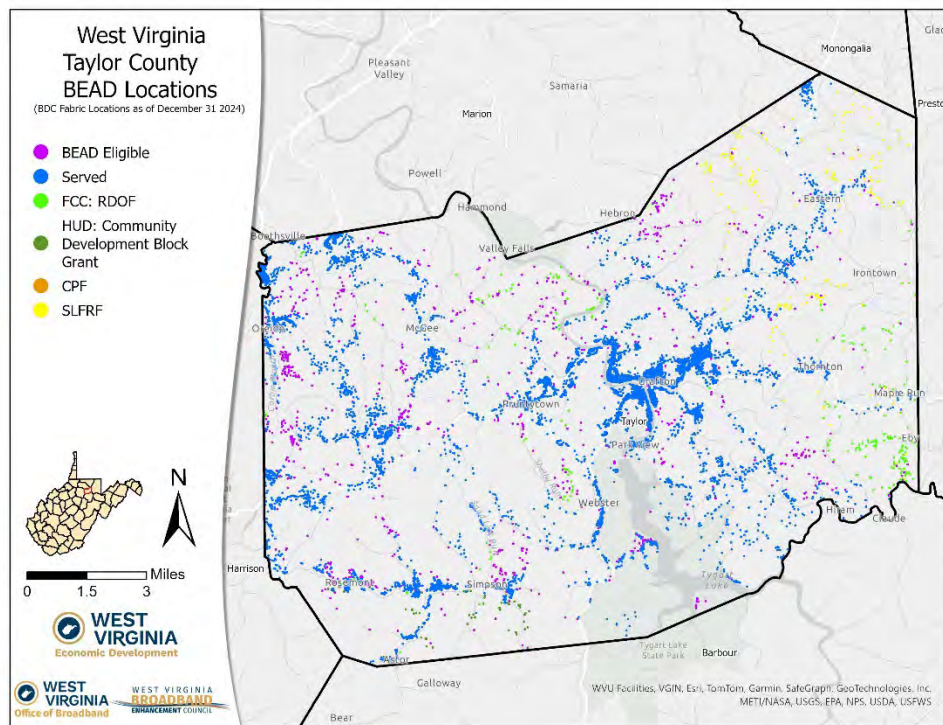
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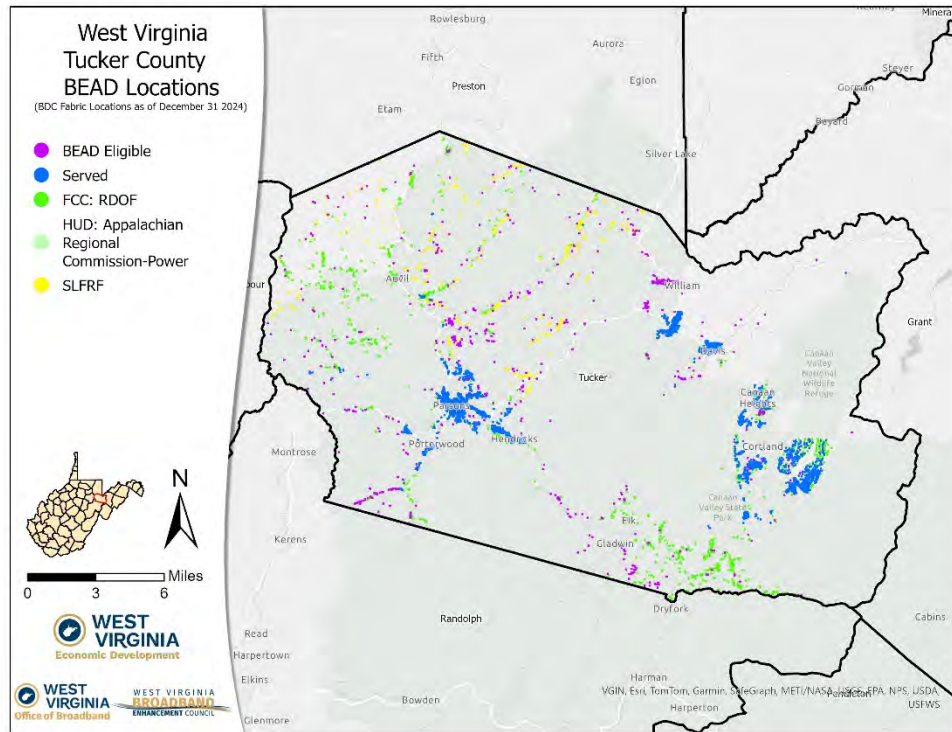
Summers County



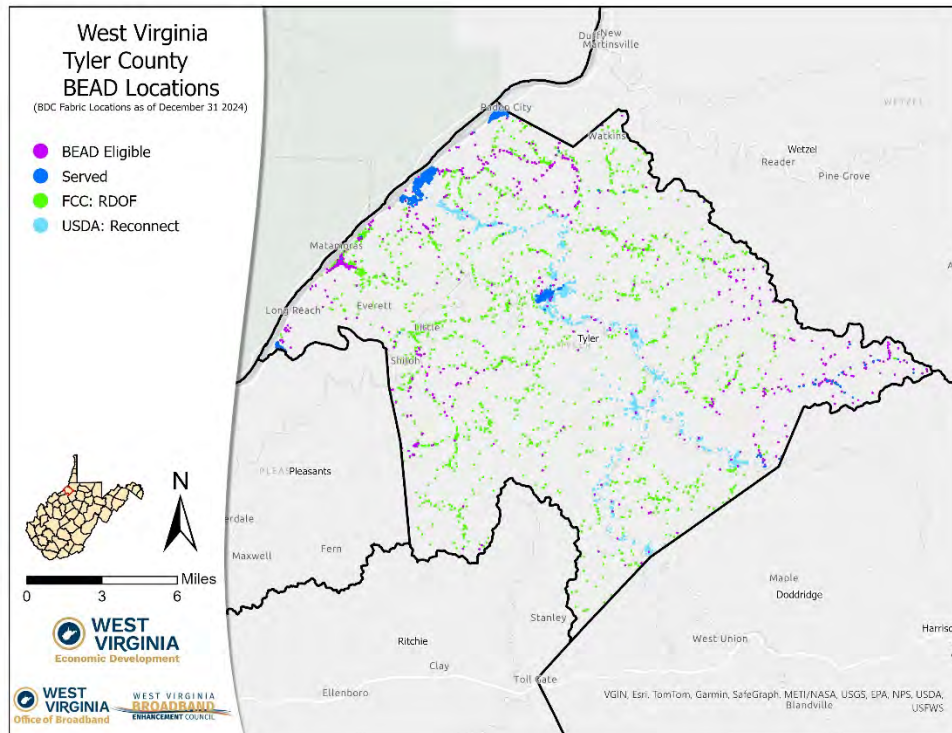
Taylor County



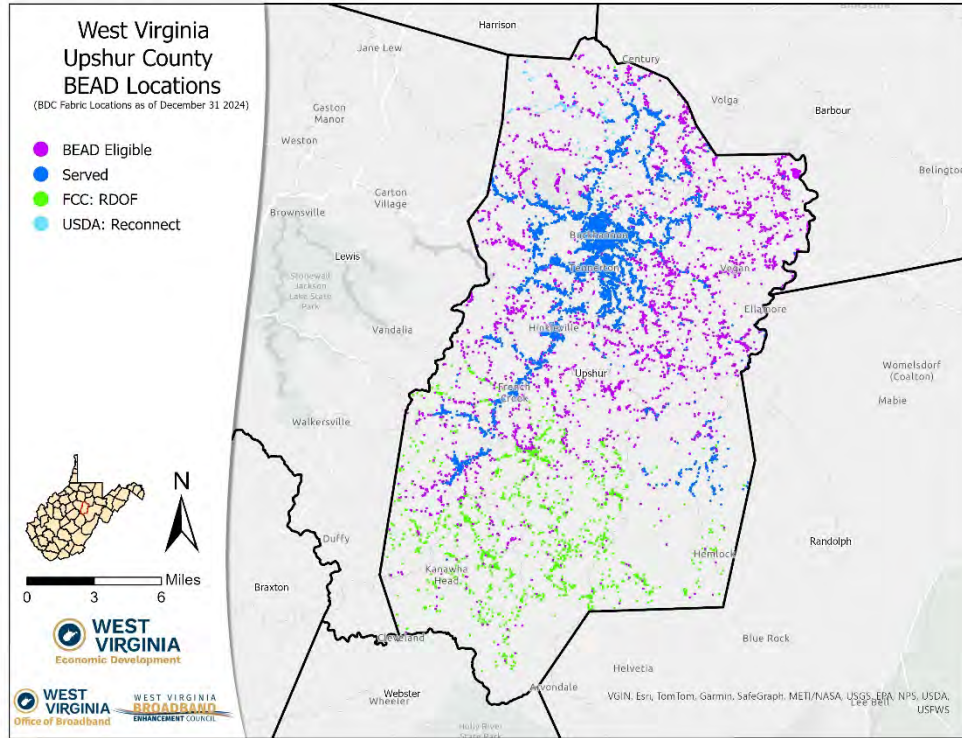
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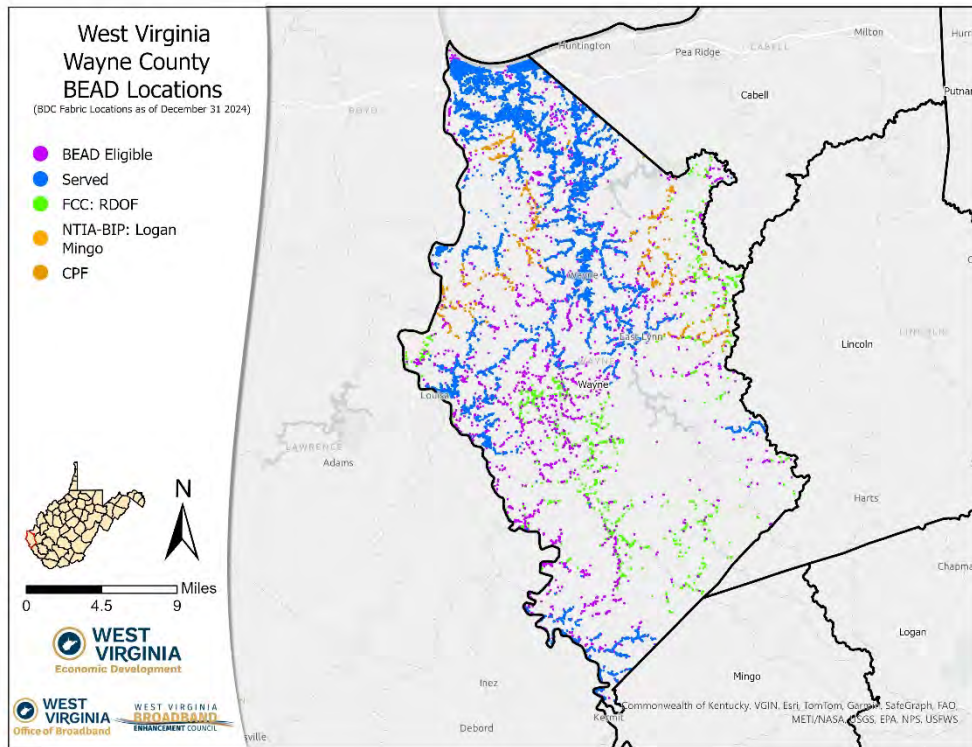
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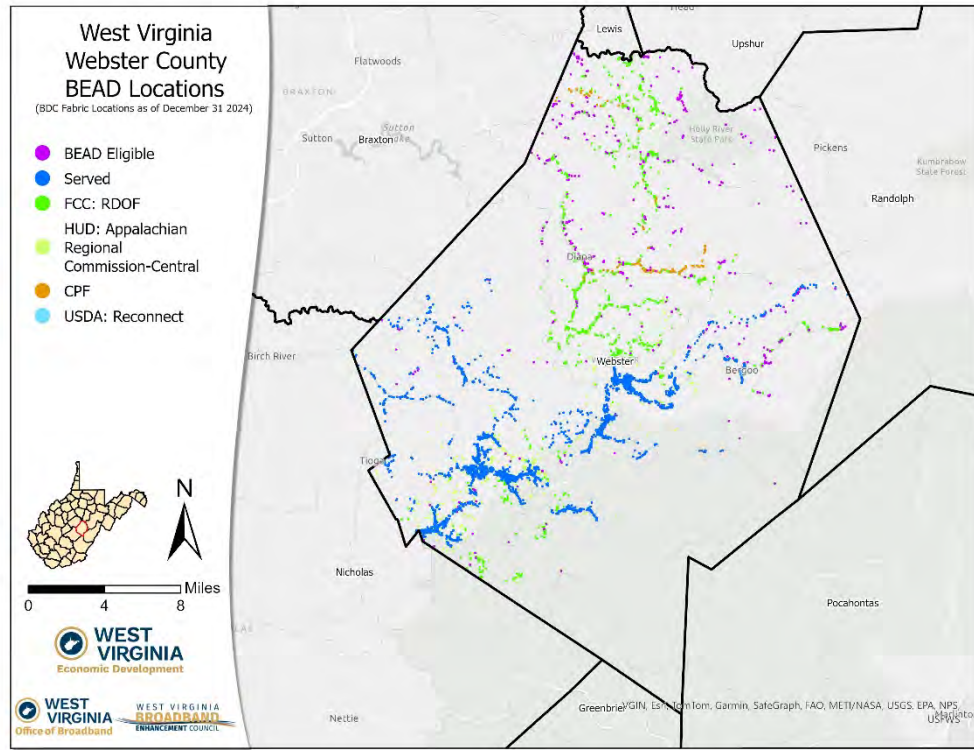
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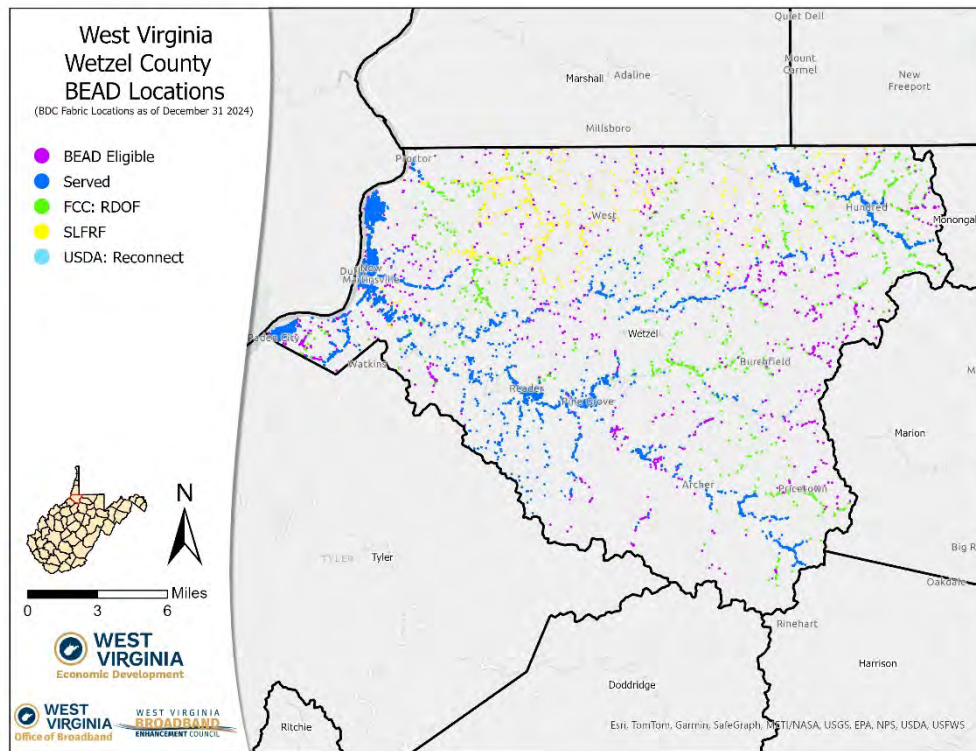
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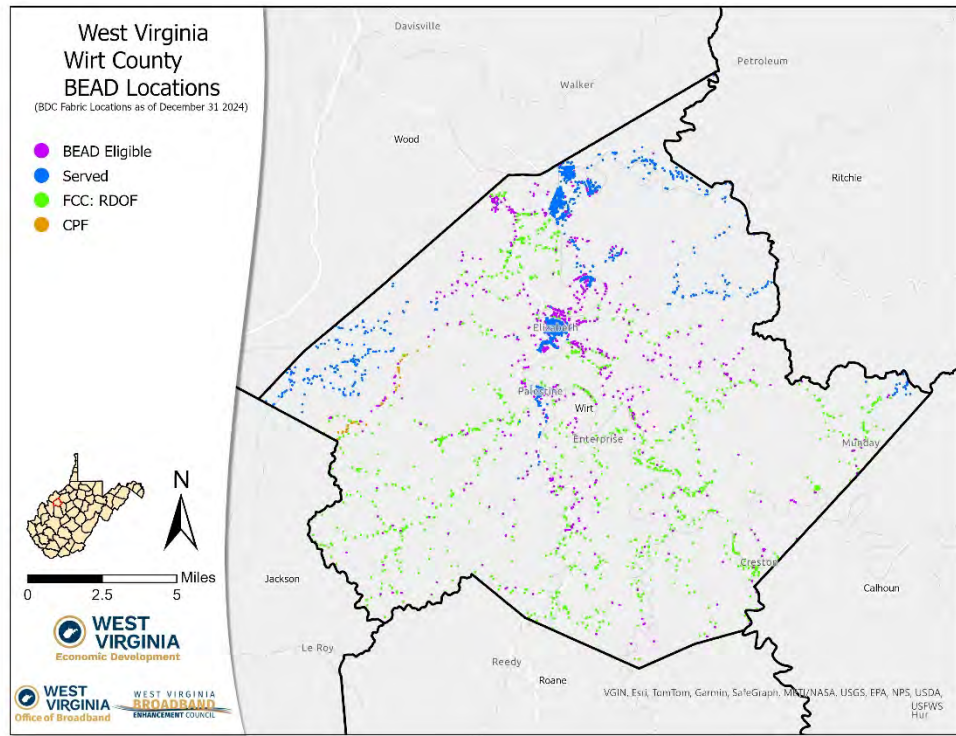
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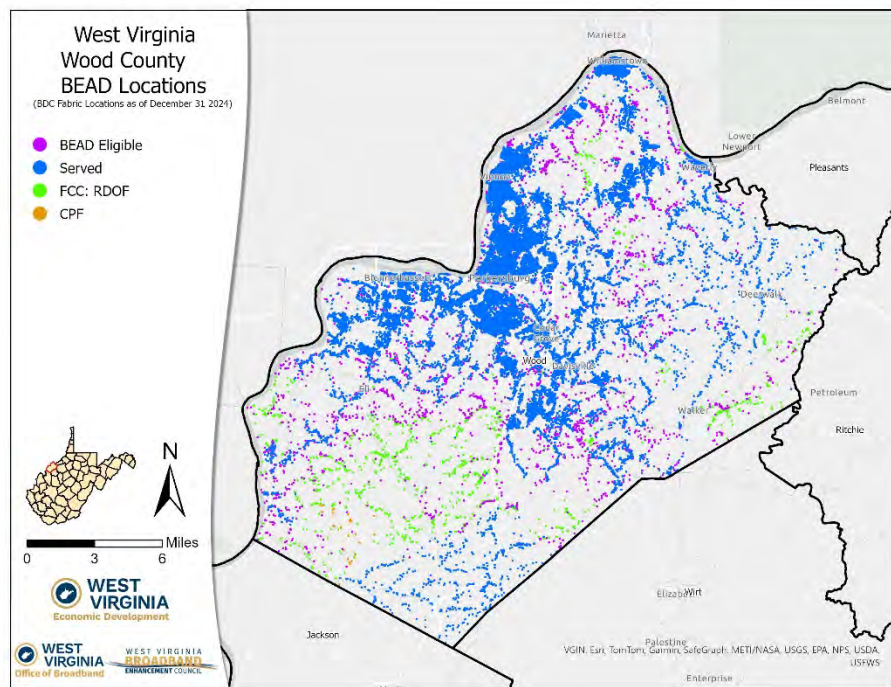
Wetzel County



Wirt County



Wood County



Wyoming County

