Network Infrastructure

A brief overview

Roads, water systems, and sewer systems were usually privately maintained before communities began management of them for the common good.

Goals

- Create a competitive marketplace
- Encourage private investment
- Reduce data and telecom costs for all
- Reduce overbuilding and redundant facilities
- Create local markets for new services

Collocation facilities

Collocation facilities provide a place for service providers to place equipment. Shared facilities can dramatically reduce costs for public and private access and attracts entrepreneurial startups.

Rights of way/Easements

Careful management of scarce resources like rights of way and easements ensures a level playing field to attract private sector investment throughout the community

Duct and antenna sites

Community investment in duct and antenna sites allows small and regional entrepreneurial telecom companies to compete with "old" monopoly service providers. It also reduces costly overbuilding.

Dark fiber/Antenna towers

Dark fiber may be provided by either the community or the service provider. All present and future voice, video, and data services can be delivered to homes on a single fiber pair. Community antennas reduce visual clutter and improve access.

Data exchange points (MSAPs)

MSAPs, or Multimedia Service Access points, keep local voice, video, and Internet data traffic within the community, which reduces costs for all in the community.

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