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**HIGH
SPEED NV**

Request for Information (RFI) No. 2003-001

For

Governor's Office of Science, Innovation and Technology

Release Date: March 28, 2023
Deadline for Submission: May 3, 2023

For additional information, please contact:
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Description

This is a Request for Information (RFI) issued by the Nevada Governor's Office of Science, Innovation and Technology (OSIT). The intent of this RFI is to obtain public input regarding the development of its Five-Year Broadband Action Plan, the solicitation process and structure of future OSIT funding opportunities (RFPs), and the structure of broadband infrastructure programs after funding has been awarded. Specifically, OSIT seeks input on its administration of the [Broadband Equity Access and Deployment](#) (BEAD) program within the [Infrastructure & Investment Jobs Act](#) (IIJA - also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law). The BEAD program is administered by the US Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). OSIT is expected to utilize any funding allocated from the BEAD program to broadband planning, deployment, mapping, equity, and adoption activities.

This RFI is not a solicitation for quotations, bids, or proposals. No contract award will result from this RFI. The RFI process will be used to collect information that will inform and ultimately support OSIT as it develops its Five-Year Broadband Action Plan and develops and designs programs that provide Nevadans with high-speed internet connections that are affordable, reliable, and scalable, including its Initial Proposal to NTIA. Specifically, this RFI seeks input on:

- The content of and proposed programmatic requirements contained in the BEAD Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO):
- A gap analysis and needs assessment to determine:
- Where unserved and underserved Broadband Serviceable Locations (BSLs) exist in Nevada
- Where unserved and underserved Community Anchor Institutions (CAIs) exist in Nevada
- Gaps in affordability, device access, digital literacy, and other digital equity-related needs
- Needs for workforce development

The information collected from this RFI will be used by OSIT for planning purposes. The information collected will not be published but is subject to Nevada Revised Statutes chapter 239 ([NRS 239](#)), Nevada's Public Records Law.

This RFI, having been determined to be the appropriate method for gathering the best information, is designed to provide interested stakeholders with sufficient information to submit replies meeting the intent of this request. It is not intended to limit any stakeholder's content or exclude any relevant or essential data. OSIT does not intend to respond to individual submissions or publish a compendium of responses. Respondents are encouraged to provide input only on questions of relevance or interest to them and may provide additional information not requested, but relevant to the topic generally. For any questions answered, please include the question number prior to each response.

Background

The Nevada Governor's Office of Science, Innovation and Technology (OSIT) oversees the planning, mapping and procurement of broadband service in Nevada and functions as Nevada's State Broadband Office ([NRS 223](#)). The recent COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated how important universal access to high-speed, reliable broadband and a connected device is for work, education, healthcare, and civic participation. Access to high-quality broadband should no longer be considered a luxury. Essential government services, educational and economic opportunities, business services, telemedicine, public safety, and staying connected with family and friends are all increasingly reliant on broadband networks. While many Nevadans are unable to access the Internet due to lack of connectivity infrastructure, others are unable to access the Internet because they cannot afford it or do not have a computer or laptop. The State cannot afford to leave any community, rural or urban, behind as it works to close the digital divide.

The Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) Program provides \$42.45 billion across all states to expand high-speed Internet access by funding planning, infrastructure deployment and adoption programs. According to the BEAD NOFO, "the Program's principal focus will be on deploying broadband service to unserved locations (those without any broadband service at all or with broadband service offering speeds below 25 megabits per second (Mbps) downstream/3 Mbps upstream) and underserved locations (those without broadband service offering speeds of 100 Mbps downstream/20 Mbps upstream).¹"

Nevada has received \$5 million from the US Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which administers the BEAD program, to fund planning activities, including:

- Research and data collection, including initial identification of unserved locations and underserved locations;
- Publications, outreach, and communications support;
- Technical assistance to potential subgrantees, including through workshops and events;
- Developing an informed, cohesive Five-Year Action Plan.

The BEAD planning process is an essential part of the High Speed Nevada Initiative and the State's goal that every Nevadan has access to affordable, reliable and scalable Internet service. OSIT will use planning dollars to create a Five-Year Action Plan and will also create an Initial Proposal to NTIA. Once approved by the NTIA, the State will unlock additional funding to implement its proposal. As a part of the planning process, OSIT will work with communities across the state to assess needs for infrastructure and adoption.

NTIA is in the process of designing and implementing program requirements and guidance for the BEAD fund. Many BEAD requirements are common across all states. Other aspects of BEAD program administration are left for states to determine.

OSIT acknowledges the importance of partnerships with all stakeholders and the need for efficient use of funds. Strong partnerships will assist OSIT to efficiently use available funds. While available funding is significant, needs for improved connectivity are also significant. Thus, the need for an accurate understanding of where unserved and underserved Broadband Serviceable Locations (BSLs) are located and

¹ BEAD NOFO, page 7: <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

community needs for digital equity are paramount. Likewise, having a well-trained workforce in the state is essential to both infrastructure and digital equity efforts.

Disclaimers

This is a Request for Information (RFI) only. OSIT will not pay for information provided under this RFI and no project will be supported because of this RFI. Under this RFI, OSIT is not accepting applications for financial assistance or financial incentives. OSIT will consider responses to this RFI as it develops its Five-Year Broadband Action Plan, Initial Proposal, program guidance, and other initiatives.

This RFI is not an opportunity for funding or a Request for Proposals (RFP). OSIT is not currently accepting applications. Responding to this RFI does not provide any advantage or disadvantage to applicants to future funding opportunities regarding the subject matter.

Any information obtained as a result of this RFI is intended to be used by the State on a non-attribution basis for planning and strategy development; this RFI does not constitute a formal solicitation for proposals or abstracts. Your response to this notice will be treated as information only. OSIT will review and consider all responses in its formulation of program strategies for the identified materials of interest that are the subject of this request. OSIT will not provide reimbursement for costs incurred in responding to this RFI. Respondents are advised that OSIT is under no obligation to acknowledge receipt of the information received or provide feedback to respondents with respect to any information submitted under this RFI. Responses to this RFI do not bind OSIT to any further actions related to this topic.

Right to Cancel

The State of Nevada Governor's Office of Science, Innovation and Technology (OSIT) reserves the right to cancel this RFI at any time.

Acceptance of Responses

All responses properly submitted will be accepted.

All materials submitted in response to this RFI become the property of the State. By submitting a response, the respondent acknowledges and accepts that contents of the response and associated documents may become available to the public, except items that have been identified as proprietary or confidential by the respondent. The respondent shall label all information deemed proprietary or confidential in their response. Materials may be evaluated by anyone designated by the State as part of the response evaluation committee.

Response to the RFI is not Mandatory

Failure to respond to this RFI in whole or in part will not disqualify any vendor from participation in any subsequent solicitation regarding this matter.

Review of Responses

OSIT will establish an impartial review committee to review the responses to the RFI and reserves the right to consult with other State experts and stakeholders.

Subsequent Solicitations

Information obtained through this RFI may be used to shape future plans of OSIT, including the potential for issuing a funding opportunity and/or Request for Proposals for the types of services identified in this process.

Projected Timeline

OSIT anticipates following the tentative schedule shown below.

| Event | Date & Time |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Release RFI | March 28, 2023 |
| RFI Responses Due | May 3, 2023 |

The State reserves the right to modify this schedule at the State's discretion. Notification of changes in the response due date would be posted on the OSIT website or as otherwise stated herein.

Responses to this RFI must be submitted electronically to HighSpeedNV@gov.nv.gov no later than 5:00pm (PT) on May 3, 2023.

Responses must be provided as attachments to an email that includes "NV BEAD RFI Response" in the subject line. It is recommended that attachments with file sizes exceeding 15MB be compressed (i.e., zipped) to ensure message delivery.

Responses must be provided as a Microsoft Word (.docx), text document, or PDF attachment to the email, and no more than 20 pages in length, 12-point font, 1-inch margins. Only electronic responses will be accepted.

For ease of replying and to aid categorization of your responses, please copy and paste the RFI questions, including the question numbering, and use them as a template for your response. Respondents may answer as many or as few questions as they wish.

Respondents are requested to provide the following information at the start of their response to this RFI:

- Organization name;
- Organization contact name;
- Contact's address, phone number, and e-mail address;
- Organization URL
- Represented industry of organization

Questions

The State of Nevada will receive funding from the US Department of Commerce National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) fund and will be required to develop a BEAD program. OSIT welcomes input and comments on any or all of the questions below. Commenters are not required to answer every question.

- 1) How should the State define success for the BEAD program? What outcomes are most important to measure?

Category A- Last Mile

Subcategory A1- Criteria for Reliable Broadband Service²- In its guidance, the NTIA requires that the Internet Service Provider (provider) deliver reliable broadband service at a minimum speed of 100Mbps upload and download service. According to the NOFO, the term "Reliable Broadband Service" means "broadband service that the Broadband DATA Maps show is accessible to a location via: (i) fiber-optic technology; (ii) Cable Modem/ Hybrid fiber-coaxial technology; (iii) digital subscriber line (DSL) technology; or (iv) terrestrial fixed wireless technology utilizing entirely licensed spectrum or using a hybrid of licensed and unlicensed spectrum."³ The BEAD program prioritizes fiber to the home last mile technology in its guidance. The NTIA will require the State to weigh the speeds, latency, and other technical capabilities of the technologies proposed by prospective subgrantees seeking to deploy projects that are not end-to-end fiber.

- 2) Should the State of Nevada consider other last-mile technologies beyond fiber like licensed spectrum fixed wireless?
- 3) If so, under what circumstances should the State consider alternative reliable last-mile technologies? What factors should the State consider when determining which last-mile technology is appropriate to serve a given location or group of locations?
- 4) What standards of performance and service should the State apply to reliable alternative last-mile technologies?

Subcategory A2- Use of Non-Reliable Last Mile Technology⁴- The BEAD NOFO allows the State to fund a proposal utilizing a non-reliable last-mile technology "if no reliable broadband service technology meeting the BEAD Program's technical requirements would be deployable for a subsidy of less than the Extremely High Cost Per Location Threshold at a given location."

- 5) What unreliable last-mile technologies should the State consider for circumstances when no reliable technology is available to serve a given unserved or underserved location?
- 6) What standards of performance and service should the State apply to alternative unreliable last-mile technologies?

Subcategory A3- Scalability⁵- The BEAD NOFO states: "Applications proposing to use technologies that exhibit greater ease of scalability with lower future investment (as defined by the Eligible Entity) and whose capital assets have longer useable lives should be afforded additional weight over those proposing technologies with higher costs to upgrade and shorter capital asset cycles."

² See BEAD NOFO page 28 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

³ See BEAD NOFO page 15 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

⁴ See BEAD NOFO pages 36-38 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

⁵ See BEAD NOFO page 45 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

- 7) How should the State define “greater ease of scalability” and “lower future investment?”

Subcategory A4- Extremely High Cost Per Location Threshold⁶- The State is not likely to receive enough BEAD fundings to bring last-mile fiber connectivity to every unserved and underserved broadband serviceable location in Nevada. The State is required to establish an Extremely High Cost Per Location Threshold that will serve to maximize use of the best available technology while ensuring that the program can meet the prioritization and scoring requirements set forth in the BEAD NOFO.

- 8) Under what circumstances should the State provide funding for fiber to the home and under what circumstances should the State consider other last mile technologies such as licensed spectrum fixed wireless?
- 9) What approach should the State take in setting its Extremely High Cost Per Location Threshold? What data should the State consider?

Subcategory A5- Conduit Access Points⁷- The NOFO requires any Funded Network deployment project that involves laying fiber-optic cables or conduit underground or along a roadway must deploy "a reasonable amount of excess conduit capacity and propose a conduit access point intervals."

- 10) What minimum conduit specifications should qualify as “excess conduit capacity”?
- 11) How should the State define a conduit access point interval in a grant application process?

Subcategory A6- Cybersecurity and Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM)⁸- The IJA requires prudent cybersecurity and supply-chain risk management practices for subgrantees deploying or upgrading broadband networks using BEAD funds, and imposes baseline requirements for eligible entities to attest that the prospective subgrantee has a SCRM plan in place that is either:

- Operational (if the prospective subgrantee is already providing service at the time of the grant) or ready to be operationalize (if the prospective subgrantee is not yet providing service) and
- The plan is based on key practices in the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) publication NISTIR 8276, Key Practices in Cyber Supply Chain Risk Management: Observations from Industry and related SCRM guidance from NIST, including NIST 800-161, Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management Practices for Systems and Organizations and specifies the supply chain risk management controls being implemented,
- The plan will be reevaluated and updated on a periodic basis as events warrant; and,
- The plan will be submitted to the Eligible Entity prior to the allocation of funds. If substantive changes are made to the plan, a new version will be submitted to the Eligible Entity within 30 days, who must then provide a subgrantee’s plan to NTIA upon NTIA’s request.

In addition, the State/Eligible Entity also must ensure that, to the extent a BEAD subgrantee relies in whole or in part on network facilities owned or operated by a third party (e.g., purchases wholesale carriage on such facilities), obtain the above attestations from its network provider with respect to both cybersecurity and supply chain risk management practices.

- 12) What documentation should the State require from applicants for BEAD funds?

⁶ See BEAD NOFO pages 13-14 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

⁷ See BEAD NOFO pages 66 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

⁸ See BEAD NOFO pages 70-71 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

13) Are there any other SCRM practices that should be included in a SCRM plan submitted to OSIT?

Category B- Consumers

Subcategory B1- Affordability and Low-Cost Broadband Service Option (Option)⁹- The IJA “requires that each subgrantee receiving BEAD funding to deploy network infrastructure offer at least one low- cost broadband service option.” The parameters of the Option must be designed to best serve the needs of residents in Nevada. The Option must be offered by subgrantees and subsequent owners of the infrastructure for the life of the network assets. As the State crafts its definition of a low-cost broadband service option, how should the State approach the following:

- 14) What dollar threshold should the State set for standard recurring monthly charges for the home internet service to the subscriber?
- 15) What dollar threshold should the State set for other charges, including recurring and non-recurring costs, such as fees for equipment rental or service initiation costs?
- 16) What minimum service characteristics should the State set for the Option, including download and upload speeds, latency, limits on usage or availability, and network management practices?
- 17) How does the NTIA’s requirement that the State require provider participation in the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) and application of the Program’s benefit to the cost of the Option in BEAD-funded networks affect your ability and willingness to participate in the BEAD program?
- 18) What requirements, if any, should providers have to upgrade an Option subscriber to new low-cost service plans offering more advantageous technical specifications and what costs may be imposed?
- 19) Should the minimum requirements for a low-cost broadband service option apply to all providers or should the State set different Option requirements for different providers?
- 20) Should the minimum requirements for a low-cost broadband service option apply uniformly to all locations throughout the state or should certain locations have different minimum requirements?

Subcategory B2- Middle-Class Affordability- The NOFO states: “the Infrastructure Act’s BEAD provisions are premised on Congress’s determination that “[a]ccess to affordable, reliable, high-speed broadband is essential to full participation in modern life in the United States,” and that “[t]he persistent ‘digital divide’ in the United States is a barrier to” the nation’s “economic competitiveness [and the] equitable distribution of essential public services, including health care and education.” Accordingly, each Eligible Entity must include in its Initial and Final Proposals a middle-class affordability plan to ensure that all consumers have access to affordable high-speed internet.¹⁰”

- 21) How should the State define “middle-class”?
- 22) What dollar threshold for standard recurring monthly charges for the home internet service to the subscriber should the State use for its definition of middle-class affordability? Should this definition be applied statewide or vary by region? If so, how?
- 23) What dollar threshold for other charges, including recurring and non-recurring costs, such as fees for equipment rental or service initiation costs, for the home internet service to the subscriber should the State use for its definition of middle-class affordability? Should this definition be applied statewide or vary by region? If so, how?

⁹ See BEAD NOFO pages 66-67 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

¹⁰ See BEAD NOFO page 66 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

The NOFO requires states to adopt strategies to ensure the objective of affordable high-speed internet and makes a number of suggestions for strategies, including requiring providers receiving BEAD funds from offering low-cost, high-speed plans to all middle-class households, offering subsidies for non-ACP households, using regulatory authority to promote structural competition, assigning a high priority to affordability in the scoring criteria for BEAD applications.

- 24) Which, if any, of the strategies suggested in the NOFO should the State consider using to promote the objective of affordable high-speed internet to middle-class households?
- 25) Which, if any, of the strategies suggested in the NOFO should the State not consider using to promote the objective of affordable high-speed internet to middle-class households?
- 26) What other strategies to promote the objective of affordable high-speed internet to middle-class households not listed above should the State consider employing?

Subcategory B3- Consumer Protections¹¹- The State is required to ensure that no provider may impose unjust or unreasonable network management practices, such as data usage caps.

- 27) How should the State define unjust or unreasonable network management practices?
- 28) How should the State monitor network management practices on an ongoing basis to ensure consumers are protected?

Subcategory B4- Public Awareness¹²- The State is required to require providers to conduct public awareness campaigns to “highlight the value and benefits of broadband service in order to increase the adoption of broadband service by consumers.” Information about low-cost broadband service options and the Affordable Connectivity Program must be included in the campaigns.

- 29) What information should the State require providers include in the public awareness campaigns?
- 30) How should the State ensure that awareness campaigns are conducted in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner?
- 31) Once a Funded Network has been deployed in an unserved or underserved area, what are the most effective means (using which medias) to notify relevant populations, including covered populations, of the new or newly upgraded offerings available in each area?

Category C- Workforce

Technical and broadband infrastructure construction jobs will be needed because of the awarding of BEAD funds in Nevada. As more Nevadans gain access to the internet, there will be a need for qualified technicians to install and service networks. New customers will require customer service. OSIT is required by the NOFO to have a workforce plan¹³.

Subcategory C1- Workforce Need- What need does Nevada have for qualified, trained, and skilled workers in telecommunications construction? Installation and service? Customer service?

- 32) What specific job titles do employers have the hardest time finding qualified candidates?
- 33) What skills are required for these job titles?
- 34) What certifications, education, or other entry qualifications are required?

¹¹ See BEAD NOFO page 68 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

¹² See BEAD NOFO pages 68-69 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

¹³ See BEAD NOFO pages 39, 44, 48, 56 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

- 35) What are the hourly wages or annual salaries (or ranges) typically associated with these job titles?
- 36) Are needs for these job titles statewide or confined to a certain region?
- 37) Are there promotional opportunities within these job titles?
- 38) What barriers exist to entry?

Subcategory C2- Workforce Development- How should the State of Nevada ensure that there is a qualified, trained and skilled workforce to fill these positions?

- 39) What education and workforce development strategies are most effective for new workers entering the field? Online, classroom and/or lab instruction, on-the-job training, hybrid models?
- 40) What education and workforce development strategies are most effective for incumbent workers moving up or within the industry? Online, classroom and/or lab instruction, on-the-job training, hybrid models?
- 41) What credentials or certifications should be included in a workforce development strategy?
- 42) What supportive services do workers need to overcome barriers to employment?
- 43) Is there a need for the State to fund workforce development programs, job placement, and/or supportive services to meet the workforce needs of industry? What should these programs look like? If so, which entities should the State consider for partnerships?
- 44) Are there examples of effective existing workforce development programs in Nevada or other states OSIT should scale or start?
- 45) How can OSIT ensure that workers have pathways for career growth to well-paying careers in broadband?
- 46) How can OSIT ensure that workers from disadvantaged and underserved communities have access to well-paying careers in broadband? Are there organizations or networks that support these communities in advancing their careers?

Category D- Allocation of Funds

Subcategory D1- Challenge Process¹⁴- NTIA requires the State to “develop and describe in the Initial Proposal, a transparent, evidence-based, fair, and expeditious challenge process under which a unit of local government, nonprofit organization, or broadband service provider can challenge a determination made by the [State] in the Initial Proposal as to whether a particular location or community anchor institution within the jurisdiction of the Eligible Entity is eligible for grant funds.”

- 47) What requirements for the submission of evidence should the State require for challengers that are disputing a location declared as unserved or underserved by the State?
- 48) What requirements for the submission of evidence should the State require for challengers that are disputing a location declared as served by the State?
- 49) How should the State define the time frame for challenges?

Subcategory D2- Letter of Credit¹⁵- The NTIA requires the State require applicants for BEAD funds to provide evidence in support of their financial capabilities. Prospective subgrantees must certify they are financially qualified to meet the obligations associated with a Project, that they will have available funds for all project costs that exceed the amount of the Grant and that it will continue to have sufficient financial resources to cover its eligible costs for the project until it receives additional disbursements. It further requires a prospective subgrantees to submit a letter an irrevocable standby letter of credit (LOC).

¹⁴ See BEAD NOFO pages 34-35 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

¹⁵ See BEAD NOFO page 72 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

- 50) How, if at all, will these financial requirements (LOC, financial statements) impact your ability to participate in any BEAD projects for the broadband deployment, maintenance, and operations?
- 51) Do you anticipate being charged interest for funds guaranteed by the LOC?
- 52) Do you anticipate that a LOC, or the requirement to submit to the State financial statements audited by an independent certified public accountant, will add other additional costs to a prospective grantee's project?
- 53) What would/should be included in a Letter of Credit?
- 54) Do you have any other concerns with the requirement to provide audited financial statements or an irrevocable standby letter of credit?

Subcategory D3- Failure to Secure Response to Request to Serve Locations¹⁶- The NTIA provides that if, after soliciting proposals, the State has received no proposals to serve an underserved or unserved location, the State may engage with existing providers willing to expand their service areas, and that the State may consider "inducements" to encourage participation.

- 55) What types of inducements would a provider or prospective subgrantee consider a reasonable or effective incentive to encourage participation in the proposal process?

Subcategory D4- Prioritization and Scoring Criteria of Last-Mile Broadband Deployment Projects- The BEAD NOFO will allow OSIT to choose its own means of competitively selecting subgrantees for last-mile broadband deployment projects, subject to approval by the Assistant Secretary.¹⁷ The NOFO lays out primary criteria (minimal BEAD program outlay, affordability, and fair labor practices) that must be given the highest weight, secondary criterion (speed to deployment) that must be given some weight, and the option to select additional prioritization factors (examples include equitable workforce development and job quality, open access, and local and Tribal coordination).

- 56) What factors are most important in selecting sub-recipients for last-mile BEAD funds?
- 57) Other than the required criteria in the NOFO, what other criteria should OSIT consider when awarding funding?
- 58) What weights should OSIT give to the primary, secondary, and other criteria?
- 59) With regard to local and Tribal coordination, what role should local communities have in selecting the winning sub-recipient of funding?
- 60) OSIT values long-term, post-award accountability to local communities for both construction and provision of service. How should OSIT approach long-term accountability in the scoring criteria for applications? What are reasonable accountability relationships between local communities and service providers?
- 61) What other ways OSIT can ensure that all Nevadans have access long-term to high-quality, affordable, reliable, high-speed internet access?

¹⁶ See BEAD NOFO page 38 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>

¹⁷ See BEAD NOFO page 40 <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/BEAD%20NOFO.pdf>