

Broadband, Equity, Access, and Deployment Program (BEAD)
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) for Subgrantees
Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA)
July 2026

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Helpful Links & Information

These links are referenced throughout the document:

- [The Arizona Permit Finder](#)
- [NTIA APPEIT User Guide](#)
- [NTIA Permitting and Environmental Information Application](#)

FAQs are updated regularly. Any new questions added since the last update appear in **red at the end of each relevant section**.

Permitting and EHP Tools and Support

1. Why is ACA prioritizing permitting and Environmental & Historic Preservation (EHP)?

Permitting and EHP processes are critical to ensure broadband deployment is safe and environmentally responsible. Given BEAD's scale and timelines, permitting and EHP compliance in Arizona's diverse landscape can become extensive and complex. ACA's prioritization of coordinating permitting and EHP supports subgrantees and permitting authorities meet requirements, navigate processes, and reduce delays.

2. What is the AZ Permit Finder?

A first-of-its-kind interactive tool that consolidates permitting requirements into a single, easy-to-use platform with the goal to simplify the permitting process and accelerate broadband deployment across Arizona.

Geospatial mapping helps visualize regulatory boundaries and permit requirements across public lands, tribal nations, and other relevant areas. The [AZ Permit Finder](#) integrates mapping layers with permit details - such as type, applicability and timelines - so subgrantees can plan routes, identify jurisdictional overlaps, and streamline applications. This reduces delays and improves coordination among agencies and stakeholders.

3. Where can I find more information related to the permitting process in Arizona?

ACA will provide information regarding the permitting process in the [BEAD Subgrantee Resource Hub](#), including guidance, resources, and leading practices to interact with permitting agencies and obtaining permits.

4. With the NTIA ArcGIS Pro Permitting and Environmental Information Tool (APPEIT), is there a way to get locational detail on each line item or is it limited to the PDF list results?

The NTIA published a user guide for the APPEIT tool. In the APPEIT Tool User Guide Appendix, there are links to the data sources. These links can be leveraged to view the original source data. Access the [APPEIT User Guide here](#).

5. How useful are the APPEIT and Permit Finder tools in the NEPA Process?

The APPEIT and Permit Finder tools are key resources for completing the NEPA process effectively. APPEIT provides access to multiple maps from publicly available sources, including federal review, permitting, and resource agencies. It is intended to assist with the preliminary identification of areas that may require permits, mitigation measures, or planning to avoid potential impacts to environmental and historic / cultural resources.

The Permit Finder outlines the types of permits required and identifies the relevant agencies, simplifying the process of meeting regulatory requirements. Together, these tools aid project planners in maintaining compliance with environmental laws and implementing strategies to preserve historical sites.

6. Is it the responsibility of the subgrantee to identify all agencies involved in the Permitting and EHP review process?

Yes, subgrantees are responsible for identifying all agencies that need to be consulted during the review process. While knowing the land jurisdiction is important, other factors such as environmental regulations and historical preservation requirements also play a role in determining which agencies to engage with. APPEIT and the Permit Finder tools assist subgrantees in identifying additional agencies that may be relevant for consultation based on the project's location and impact. These tools provide information on potentially required permits and potential environmental and historic preservation impacts to be further assessed.

7. If NEPA project areas need to change, what is the process?

If NEPA project areas need to change before a NEPA decision memo is issued, please notify the ACA (email beadpermitting@azcommerce.com). The ACA may ask subgrantees for updated NEPA project areas and project information. Notifications made after a NEPA decision memo is issued may result in lengthier timelines. If there is a change after NEPA memo is issued, email beadpermitting@azcommerce.com to coordinate next steps.

8. What buffer distance should be used when submitting project routes in APPEIT for early screening?

Buffer distances should be based on the anticipated area of impact and sized to reasonably capture potential permitting, environmental, and historic resource considerations during early screening. In most cases, buffer distances should not exceed 500 feet. APPEIT limits buffers to a maximum of two miles.

Subgrantees should include the full anticipated construction area, not just the route centerline. This may include staging areas, laydown areas, access points, or other areas of potential disturbance. Buffer distances should be established in coordination with project design teams and environmental technical experts.

APPEIT supports early-stage screening only. Additional resources specific analyses will be required for detailed NEPA review of the finalized project footprint.

9. When should material/equipment laydown and staging areas be identified?

Laydown and staging areas should be identified as early as possible and included in initial NEPA documentation where feasible. Early identification supports accurate screening and reduces the risk of delays. If staging areas are introduced later, updates to project documentation may be required and could result in additional NEPA review. Subgrantees should identify anticipated locations and may include multiple options to support project flexibility.

Laydown and staging areas include places where equipment and materials are stored when not in use for construction, including overnight. If a contractor has an existing (prior to the BEAD project funding) staging or laydown area that would be used and that would not be expanded or modified for the BEAD project, it would not need to be discussed in the NEPA documentation. However, a new staging or laydown area to be acquired and/or developed for the BEAD project should be discussed in the NEPA document. If the area is located some distance from the project's construction area, it should still be included in the NEPA documentation. An additional map, or a map inset, may be needed to show the distant staging or laydown area in relation to the project construction area.

Permitting Requirements and Processes

10. For subgrantees with existing electric Right-Of-Way (ROW) agreements on Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) and federal land, is there going to be a blanket process in place with the agencies to modify those existing ROWs?

ACA is not involved in any process to modify existing ROW agreements at the federal level, but this is why it is integral for subgrantees to begin the process of agency outreach now, to begin exploring what is required for the BEAD Program with regards to existing ROWs.

With regards to state-level permitting agencies such as ASLD, ACA is happy to be involved with this process to help maintain subgrantee relationships with other state agencies. Please forward any relevant questions to the ACA Permitting Team at BEADpermitting@azcommerce.com.

11. Are subgrantees required to have ArcGIS Pro to run the APPEIT tool?

Yes, if subgrantees do not have access to ArcGIS Pro, ACA may be able to assist. . There is another tool called National Broadband Availability Map (NBAM), which is similar to APPEIT, and this gives users the ability to access the data in map form. NBAM Map can be found here: [NTIA Permitting and Environmental Information Application](#)

12. Can we submit an archaeological assessment to SHPO before applying for an ADOT permit?

Yes, you should complete your environmental and Section 106 process before submitting for an ADOT encroachment permit. This ensures compliance with the State Historic Preservation Act and speeds up the permitting process.

13. What steps should subgrantees take to prepare for efficient project deployment in Arizona?

Subgrantees should ensure that their consulting team has experience with cultural resource management specific to Arizona. Hiring consultants with Arizona State Museum Antiquities Act permits is highly recommended. Early coordination with relevant agencies, understanding land jurisdictions, and preparing documentation in advance will help streamline processes and reduce delays.

14. Do Professional Engineers (PE) need to be licensed in AZ, or can they be licensed in other states?

Subgrantees submitting permits to AZ agencies must use professionals who are properly licensed and certified in Arizona, per the subgrant agreement and Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.), Title 32, Chapter 1.

15. Can you please clarify if the Permitting Plan in Milestone #1.3 is the plan on how we intend to acquire all the permits required for the build and to comply with NEPA, SHPA, etc. or does this require successful completion of those permits?

For Milestone 1.3, subgrantees are required to provide a plan outlining when and how they plan to obtain all necessary permits.

16. Do subgrantees need a professional archaeologist to access AZSITE?

Yes. Access to the [AZSITE](#) database of known cultural resources requires professional archaeologist credentials. Subgrantees should ensure that qualified and appropriately credentialed cultural resource professionals are engaged to support archaeological review and compliance activities. The institutions, organizations, and corporations listed in the [Arizona Antiquities Act-Qualified Consultants](#) have secured a AAA Blanket Permit to conduct archaeological or paleontological non-collection survey on state land.

17. What are the penalties in Arizona if utilities located in the trench do not complete locates in a timely manner?

Subgrantees should not proceed with any excavation activities without valid utility locates and confirmation that there are no conflicts. Arizona law requires that all markings be verified prior to the start of digging. If a response is not received or there are delays in utility locating, subgrantees should initiate a follow-up request through Arizona 811, including submitting a secondary transaction if necessary. Coordination with the contracted locator should also be confirmed with Arizona 811 to ensure the request is properly documented. If issues persist, subgrantees may contact the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) for review. Arizona 811 can also assist by providing direct utility contact information to facilitate resolution.

18. What should subgrantees do if a jurisdiction requires an Arizona 811 locate number as part of the permitting process?

Requiring an Arizona 811 locate number as a condition for permit issuance is not a statutory requirement. However, if a jurisdiction enforces this requirement, subgrantees should coordinate directly with Arizona 811. Arizona 811 will assist in communicating with the jurisdiction to address the requirement and provide clarification on applicable processes.

19. Are there available statistics on delayed or incomplete utility locates for internet service providers (ISPs) in Arizona?

At this time, consolidated statistics regarding delayed or incomplete utility locates for ISPs in Arizona are not available.

NEPA Project Areas

20. Can ACA clarify the environmental pre-screening process and the creation of NEPA Project Areas?

Subgrantees will begin by screening their initial BEAD Project Areas to flag any potential permitting issues or environmentally sensitive areas. Following this review by subgrantees, they will propose specific NEPA Project Areas to conduct the NEPA review.

These proposed NEPA Project Areas can be the same as the original BEAD Project Areas or, if necessary, subdivisions of them. The strategy for making these divisions is left to the subgrantees because they have the best understanding of their projects. If no permitting roadblocks are anticipated, the original BEAD Project Areas can be submitted as they are. However, if challenges are identified, the project areas can be divided into smaller areas for submission.

Finally, after the proposed NEPA Project Areas are submitted, the ACA will conduct a review and address any screening issues that were not flagged in the initial proposal.

21. Is the initial submission to ACA in January 2026 the full environmental screening, or just the pre-screening and the submission of NEPA Project Areas?

The initial submission to ACA by January 22, 2026, was just the pre-screening template form and the NEPA Project Areas, not the full screening.

22. Should changes to project designs that affect NEPA Project Area submissions be communicated to ACA immediately?

Yes, any changes affecting the NEPA Project Areas should be communicated to ACA immediately to ensure accurate submission documentation. Note that NEPA Project Areas should be larger areas that allow for flexibility as the project design develops. The project footprints to be evaluated for the categorical exclusion (CatEx) or environmental assessment (EA) will be more narrowly focused on the planned project design (although still with a buffer area providing some flexibility for future design changes).

23. What is the NEPA Project Area submission deadline, and what is due by that date?

The January 22, 2026, deadline was specifically for determining NEPA Project Areas, not for the full NEPA assessment. More information will be provided to subgrantees regarding completing the full NEPA assessment.

24. How should adjustments between aerial and underground project determinations be handled for the January 22nd form submission?

Subgrantees were advised to submit the best available information by the due date and inform ACA of any modifications as soon as possible.

25. What areas must be included when submitting project routes or improvements for BEAD funding?

All work proposed for funding under the BEAD Program must be included in project submissions. This includes all routes and areas where BEAD-funded construction, installation, or related activities are planned.

NEPA and EHP Review Processes

26. If subgrantees have questions throughout the NEPA process – will the ACA be available for individuals calls with the subgrantees to go over details with their environmental consultants?

Yes, please reach out to beadpermitting@azcommerce.com.

27. Our project involves fiber routes in pre-existing disturbed rights-of-way. Will a CatEx apply, and what is the state's stance? While CatEx is a NEPA determination, Section 106 compliance is required separately. You will need to comply with Section 106 and state historic preservation requirements regardless of CatEx status.

28. Can we proceed with the environmental review prior to the grant agreement being signed or should we wait until the grant agreement is signed in order to be reimbursable.

ACA will reimburse costs incurred back to September 4, 2025, as per the Grant Agreement as long as the costs align with the applicable pre-award NEPA expenses listed within the standard terms and conditions. ACA cannot reimburse until the Grant Agreements are signed, but Subgrantees should keep their invoices for any costs incurred after September 4, 2025.

29. If a project is granted a general Categorical Exclusion, should the subgrantee expect that approval to proceed may take up to six months?

Once a CatEx is granted, the subgrantee may proceed to the permitting and construction/deployment phases. In general, projects involving greater levels of ground disturbance that require a CatEx should expect a CatEx approval timeline of approximately six

months. However, projects involving no ground disturbance could be granted a CatEx in a shorter period of time.

30. Is there a deadline for submitting NEPA and EHP documentation?

Subgrantees are encouraged to submit required NEPA and EHP documentation as soon as possible, recognizing that project complexity may vary. While there is no single universal deadline, all applicable NEPA processes must be completed and approved before project construction begins.

31. How should subgrantees respond to NEPA/ESAPTT questions if design is not yet complete?

For the early CatEx screening, subgrantees should provide responses based on the most current design information available and include estimated timelines for key design and project milestones. The ESAPTT Environmental Questionnaires are expected to reflect 75% design completion; however, subgrantees may begin preparing their questionnaires with preliminary inputs to get a “head start” and then refine those inputs once the design advances to the 75% level. Subgrantees should not submit the ESAPTT Environmental Questionnaire for ACA review until it reflects the project’s 75% design.

Section 106

32. Will ACA provide form letters for consultations, particularly tribal consultations?

ACA will provide information regarding Section 106 guidance for cultural monitoring and discovery reports. When finalized, this will be available in the BEAD Subgrantee Portal, on the landing page after logging in.

33. Our project is within a Tribal Project area, can we work directly with the tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)? Yes, projects within tribal lands with a THPO can work directly with the THPO for Section 106 compliance and send determinations to ACA. If the tribe does not have a certified THPO, SHPO will consult.

34. Are there situations where SHPO might help identify other consulting parties?

Yes, SHPO can help identify additional consulting parties if land managing agencies have not been fully captured in the initial assessment submitted by the subgrantee. This helps ensure all necessary consultations are conducted.

35. Are training resources available for Section 106 compliance and Tribal coordination?

Yes. ACA has posted a recorded webinar from the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (AZ SHPO) on its website that addresses Section 106 requirements. The NEPA kickoff webinar, also posted on the ACA website, has a section that discusses cultural resources and Section 106 consultation. Subgrantees with additional questions may contact ACA at beadpermitting@azcommerce.com. Subgrantees may also request 1:1 technical assistance

sessions with ACA if there are specific questions or clarification (not found in existing resources) needed by subgrantees to advance their projects.

Webinar recordings and links to book 1:1s with ACA can be found on the [BEAD Subgrantee Resource Hub](#) website.

Reporting and Compliance

36. What steps should be taken if Cybersecurity Risk Management/Supply Chain Risk Management plans are not available due to pending third-party provider selection?

Submit these plans to ACA as soon as they are finalized, even if third-party providers have yet to be selected.

37. Are audited financial statements required for the past fiscal year or for the prior three fiscal years?

Audited financial statements for the prior three fiscal years, including FY2022, FY2023, and FY2024, are required.

38. If we start ordering materials now, will they be reimbursable under BEAD?

Allowable expenses may be reimbursed retroactive to September 4, 2025. However, any expenses incurred prior to the execution of the subgrant agreement are at the provider's own risk.

39. Is there a way to export the location BSL list from the portal?

The portal will have a location export button to directly allow subgrantees to access and validate their locations without having to reference any external data files.

40. For the budget breakdown, how detailed of a description should the "Enter Cost Item Description" be?

Each cost should be accompanied by a description of how it fits within the relevant cost category and justifies its use for specific project purposes. The level of detail the subgrantees included in their Project Financial Workbook, "Capital Cost Summary" tab, will suffice.

BEAD Permitting Roundtables Q&A

Roundtable with State Agencies, 6/2/2026

The presentation deck from this roundtable is available on the [AZ BEAD Subgrantee Resource Hub](#) in the webinar section. Contact information for each agency is included in the deck.

Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)

41. When there are inconsistencies between mileposts and stations related to points of demarcation what do ADOT and ADOT's district offices prefer to be used?

ADOT Districts prefer using stations instead of mileposts.

42. If a provider has a categorical exclusion (CatEx) from other federal departments, should they also submit these CatEx documents for review by ADOT?

Yes, ADOT recommends submitting these for review by the environmental team. There is no guarantee that ADOT will approve pre-existing CatExes, but they should be submitted for review.

43. Does ADOT have any interest in extending fiber east towards New Mexico, either along I-40 or I-10?

Yes, that is the next goal for ADOT. ADOT is interested in expanding along I-40 east to the New Mexico border and is actively searching for funding to do so. ADOT is also interested in expansion along I-10 and is open to this expansion if funding becomes available.

44. Any agencies with longer lead times? Should we start conducting outreach now?

Yes, outreach should start now with other governmental agencies. ADOT has seen lead times of 6 to 9 months.

45. What is ADOT's process for permit application revision requests?

Each ADOT District will itemize all requirements related to revisions and share these back with the permit applicant. If any BEAD subgrantee identifies an issue that could impact an ADOT-related permit during construction, ADOT suggests working with the District or permit supervisor as the best path forward.

Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

46. What is defined as a 'federal undertaking' related to NTIA's satellite NEPA exemption?

Under NTIA's NEPA exemption, most satellite projects - such as LEO capacity subgrants and private end-user dish installations - lack sufficient federal control to be considered federal "undertakings," meaning NEPA and NHPA Section 106 do not apply. However, any project involving NTIA-funded construction of ground infrastructure (e.g., ground stations or teleports) remains a federal action and is treated as an undertaking. Additionally, every project – including satellite only – will still have a NEPA project record for review.

Arizona State Land Department (ASLD)

47. Is there a blanket process for amendments to existing Right-of-Ways (ROWs)?

The best manner to make amendments to existing ROWs would be to submit amendments for each individual existing ROW. Despite this task being a bit repetitive, it is typically easier for ASLD and the permit applicants than any alternative methods. ASLD also recommends scheduling a pre-application meeting to discuss the process and any alternative options for making amendments to existing ROWs.

50. Why were historical documents taken down from the user portal?

These historical documents are still available for interested permit applicants, just not available online. If you come into the ASLD office and use a kiosk, they can be accessed that way.

51. Is there a way to get a receipt for the additional service charge for using credit cards to pay for the application fee? Applicants get a receipt for the \$500 application fee, but not the service charge for using a credit card.

ASLD to investigate this.

General Q&A

52. What happens when permit applications cannot be processed and accepted within 90 days?

ACA will be facilitating coordination between state agencies and subgrantees to ensure timely permit application acceptance. SHPO noted that complete information is the most important part of the permit application process – if there are ANY questions or concerns, they encouraged permit applicants to reach out to ensure that all permit applications are submitted correctly and can be processed in a timely manner.

53. Is it helpful to have one point of contact for each permit application?

Yes, this is essential to close the chain of communication.

54. What is the best order of operations when submitting applications for multiple permitting agencies (e.g., ADOT, BLM, SHPO)?

It is recommended to submit multi-agency permit applications all at once with as complete an application as possible. A pre-application meeting is also recommended to help answer questions about the process for application submissions before any

submissions happen. Please use the BEAD application project name IDs for universal AZ cross department permit tracking. The list of BEAD locations and the universal tracking IDs can be found on our website labeled [Exhibit 02 FP Deployment Projects CSV \(12022025\)](#).

55. Are there any additional recommendations on behalf of the state permitting agencies to ensure efficient permit approvals?

It is recommended to tag these applications as ‘BEAD’ projects in the title of your permit applications with the BEAD Project ID also included in the description. These projects will not necessarily get prioritization, but more eyes will be drawn to BEAD project permit applications, due to the importance of the BEAD program in the state of Arizona. Additionally, complete information upon permit application submission is essential. Pre-application meetings will help answer any questions and hopefully mitigate the submission of incorrect information.

56. Some ISPs are anticipating projects larger than 200 miles of fiber per permit application. Is this considered a large project for state permitting agencies? How will these be processed compared to smaller projects?

Permit applications vary greatly in size and are processed in order of submission, and not by the size of the projects. Certain permitting agencies also have statutory requirements to turn around applications within a certain timeframe (e.g., 30 days for SHPO).

Additional Information Related to NEPA from Roundtable Session

57. Regarding early coordination with permitting agencies:

Subgrantees are encouraged to coordinate early with permitting agencies, particularly if there is the potential for an agency to request a change in the project location/alignment. Such changes or adjustments could affect the project footprint that would be cleared through the NEPA process. Thus, early coordination prior to submittal of the NEPA document is advisable to avoid changes that would require revisions of the NEPA document.

58. Regarding due diligence reports:

Subgrantees with projects located on State Trust Land should be aware that the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD), through the ROW permit process, may request due diligence reports related to cultural resources and native plants. Subgrantees should have qualified cultural resource specialists and biologists on board early to complete the fieldwork necessary for the due diligence reports, keeping in mind that the subgrantee and ASLD should reach agreement on the project location/alignment prior to beginning fieldwork. There may be overlap between the ASLD due diligence effort and the NEPA

analyses related to cultural and biological resources, so subgrantees are encouraged to consider both efforts and emphasize efficiency by avoiding multiple field visits, to the extent possible (for example, if a biologist will make a field visit to the project area for a biological evaluation meant to support the NEPA effort, a native plant inventory may be completed during the same field visit to support the ASLD due diligence requirement).

Roundtable with Federal Agencies, 7/15/2026

The presentation deck from this roundtable is available on the [AZ BEAD Subgrantee Resource Hub](#) in the webinar section. Contact information for each agency is included in the deck.

General Q&A

59. Does anyone have contacts at the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) to support getting railroad permits?

Not at this time. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is conducting outreach to support with this.

60. Does the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) use the same definition of ‘disturbed’ and ‘undisturbed’ land, with regard to cultural resources, as NTIA?

Yes and no. Under the Program Comment, "previously disturbed" refers to "the extent and depth where the probability of finding intact historic properties is low." In Arizona, the ground surface disturbance may be shallow with intact buried deposits located beneath the disturbance. For example, a roadway prism may have been excavated with sub-base, base, and asphalt installed. Intact deposits and features may still be located below this disturbance even if it is several feet deep.

SHPO does not require survey of heavily disturbed areas where the ground surface is obscured to the point that it is unlikely to identify archaeological sites. These include areas that are mass graded, graveled, paved, or landscaped. Note that if there are previously recorded historic properties, unevaluated archaeological sites, or high potential for intact buried deposits, SHPO may require archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)

61. Given the complexity of the Section 106 process with multiple federal or state land jurisdictions involved, can you expand on how NTIA envisions the Section 106 process?

NTIA has Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and Forest Service to help coordinate the Section 106 process or any additional tribal consultation processes related to obtaining permits. As soon as NTIA is informed that a project overlaps with multiple federal jurisdictions and requires permits with those jurisdictions, NTIA can support joint-lead agency efforts. Subgrantees should contact the Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) to coordinate with NTIA as soon as they find out that multiple federal agencies may need to be involved in the Section 106 process.

62. Would this mean that NTIA will be the lead agency for Section 106 process?

NTIA is the lead federal agency for Section 106 for the BEAD Program, with ACA and the Arizona subgrantees holding delegated authority to consult on their projects. However, when a subgrantee applies for a permit from another federal agency, that agency will consider the Section 106 requirements for issuing its permit and consider the most appropriate approach for the lead agency role. The subgrantee would prepare the documentation for the Section 106 process, but NTIA can support with coordination efforts with other federal agencies involved to ensure that each individual agency's requirements are met, with the goal of avoiding duplicative reviews. The subgrantee will need to meet Section 106 requirements for all relevant federal agencies per project and the federal agencies involved will depend on the land jurisdictions crossed by the subgrantee's project.

63. Can subgrantees get copies of the MOUs that NTIA has with other federal agencies?

As of July 23, 2026, NTIA is seeking approval to share MOUs publicly with BEAD Subgrantees. This document will be updated once details are available. Meantime, please reach out to the NTIA to inquire. See [Subgrantee Resource Hub](#) for the 7/15/2026 BEAD Permitting Roundtable with Federal Agencies presentation deck, which contains contact information.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service

64. Where would you advise a subgrantee to begin related to identifying where projects overlap with Forest Service lands?

The Forest Service suggests starting with NTIA's APPEIT tool to understand which projects may overlap with Forest Service lands. A pre-application meeting could also be beneficial to discuss any questions.

65. Is the Broadband Action Team only for BEAD Program projects? Or for all Broadband projects?

This team handles all fiber-related broadband projects. The Broadband Action Team has authorized over 200 fiber-related broadband projects.

66. Should subgrantees reach out to the Broadband Action Team or local contacts at Forest Service to set up a pre-application meeting?

Forest Service recommends reaching out to the Broadband Action Team, who will support coordinating a meeting with local contacts for a pre-application meeting.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

67. How many agencies exist under the BIA, and who are the superintendents for each agency?

BIA will provide a list of all agencies in Arizona and the superintendents for each agency. Also, the following website lists the Arizona agencies: <https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/western/agencies>

Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation)

68. A subgrantee's project crosses CAP lands multiple times – what is the best process related to permitting for addressing these CAP crossings?

If there is a crossing on CAP lands, the subgrantee should try to co-locate with an existing crossing. If this is not possible, then combining all new crossings into one permitting effort would be the best path forward. Avoiding green-up areas along the CAP Canal in southern Arizona, if possible, is recommended. Reclamation also recommends setting up a pre-application meeting to discuss any new crossings more in-depth.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

69. Would BLM want to see individual amendments or blanket submission for changes to existing ROWs?

This depends on the changes required, so early coordination via a pre-application meeting is the best practice to make a determination on the best path forward.