New Application

* Denotes subcategories where recipients must identify the amount of total funds that are allocated to Evidence-Based Interventions. ^ Denotes subcategories where recipients must report on whether projects are primarily serving disadvantaged communities. See Project Demographic For details on acceptable types of capital expenditure see <u>Types of Capital Expenditure</u> Project Name * Project Description (Max 1,500 characters) * Are you a subrecipient? (If the State of Wyoming will own the deliverable at the end of the performance period select "No") No ○ Yes Will the Davis Bacon Act apply to this project (for Infrastructure or Capital Improvement project amounts over \$10,000,000)? Will the Buy America Act apply to this project (for Infrastructure or Capital Improvement project amounts over \$10,000,000)? No ○ Yes Infrastructure - Broadband Subcategory: * Requested ARPA Share (Do not include \$ signs): * Location (Geospatial location) IB * Technology to be deployed: * Expected Speeds/Pricing Tiers to be offered: * Miles of fiber: * Cost per mile (Do not include \$ signs): * Other Revenue Sources Amount (Do not include \$ signs): * Cost per passing (Do not include \$ signs): * Total Project Cost (Do not include \$ signs) * Description of type of Other Revenue Sources: * Focuses on the unserved or underserved households and businesses: * Estimated Project Start Date: * Estimated Project Completion/Operations Date: * Does the project prioritize local hires? No ○ Yes

M/D/YYYY

Meets or exceeds symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100	Date of Town Meeting or City Council Approval:	
Mbps: * ® No ○ Yes	M/D/YYYY	
Does the project have a Community Benefit Agreement?	If project is not designed to reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds, explain why not here:	
f the project has a Community Benefit Agreement, provide a description o	f it here:	
roject is designed to, upon completion, meet or exceed 100 Mbps ownload speed and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload peed, and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed. * No O Yes	Number of households on non-tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps uplo	
number of households on tribal lands projected to have increased ccess to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas nat previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:	Number of households on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	
umber of households on tribal lands with access to minimum speed andard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	Number of households on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	
lumber of households on tribal lands with access to minimum speed tandard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	Number of businesses on non-tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps uplo	
Number of businesses on tribal lands projected to have increased ccess to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas hat previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload: Number of businesses on tribal lands with access to minimum speed tandard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	Number of businesses on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download: Number of businesses on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	
number of businesses on tribal lands with access to minimum speed randard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	Number of small businesses on non-tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards	
Number of small businesses on tribal lands projected to have ncreased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards n areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:	in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload: Number of small businesses on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	
lumber of small businesses on tribal lands with access to minimum peed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and lownload:	Number of small businesses on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	
lumber of small businesses on tribal lands with access to minimum peed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	Number of elementary schools on non-tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:	

Number of elementary schools on tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:	Number of elementary schools on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:
Number of elementary schools on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	Number of elementary schools on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:
Number of elementary schools on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	Number of secondary schools on non-tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:
Number of secondary schools on tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:	Number of secondary schools on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:
Number of secondary schools on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	Number of secondary schools on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:
Number of secondary schools on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	Number of higher education institutions on non-tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:
Number of higher education institutions on tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:	Number of higher education institutions on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:
Number of higher education institutions on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	Number of higher education institutions on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:
Number of higher education institutions on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	Number of libraries on non-tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:
Number of libraries on tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:	Number of libraries on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:
Number of libraries on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	Number of libraries on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:

Number of libraries on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	Number of healthcare facilities on non-tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:
Number of healthcare facilities on tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:	Number of healthcare facilities on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:
Number of healthcare facilities on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	Number of healthcare facilities on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:
Number of healthcare facilities on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:	Number of public safety organizations on non-tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:
Number of public safety organizations on tribal lands projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload:	Number of public safety organizations on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:
Number of public safety organizations on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download:	Number of public safety organizations on non-tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload:
Number of public safety organizations on tribal lands with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mb upload:	
at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Sec States Code (commonly known as the "Davis-Bacon Act", see link be mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contra	ntractors and subcontractors in the performance of such project are paid wages cretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United slow for certification requirements), for the corresponding classes of laborers and ct work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which uant to a corollary State prevailing-wage-in-construction law (commonly known
For projects over \$10 million, certify the project includes a project la National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)). If this certification is How the recipient will ensure the project has ready access to a suffic throughout the project; How the recipient will minimize risks of labor	abor agreement (PLA), meaning a pre-hire CBA consistent with section 8(f) of the rot made, please provide/attach a project workforce continuity plan, detailing: cient supply of skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction or disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and

fatalities; Whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the

local or regional labor market; and whether the project has completed a PLA.

Davis-Bacon Act

No ○ Yes