

**EXHIBIT 5
FEDERAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS**

Appendix II to Part 200—Contract Provisions

Appendix II to Part 200—Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards

In addition to other provisions required by the Federal agency or non-Federal entity, all contracts made by the non-Federal entity under the Federal award must contain provisions covering the following, as applicable.

(A) Contracts for more than the simplified acquisition threshold currently set at \$150,000, which is the inflation adjusted amount determined by the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) as authorized by 41 U.S.C. 1908, must address administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as appropriate.

(B) All contracts in excess of \$10,000 must address termination for cause and for convenience by the non-Federal entity including the manner by which it will be effected and the basis for settlement.

(C) Equal Employment Opportunity. Except as otherwise provided under 41 CFR Part 60, all contracts that meet the definition of “federally assisted construction contract” in 41 CFR Part 60-1.3 must include the equal opportunity clause provided under 41 CFR 60-1.4(b), in accordance with Executive Order 11246, “Equal Employment Opportunity” (30 FR 12319, 12935, 3 CFR Part, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 339), as amended by Executive Order 11375, “Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,” and implementing regulations at 41 CFR part 60, “Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.”

(D) Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141-3148). When required by Federal program legislation, all prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 awarded by non-Federal entities must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141-3144, and 3146-3148) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5, “Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction”). In accordance with the statute, contractors must be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the prevailing wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors must be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The non-Federal entity must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency. The contracts must also include a provision for compliance with the Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act (40 U.S.C. 3145), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3, “Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States”). The Act provides that each contractor or sub-recipient must be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he or she is otherwise entitled. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

(E) Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701-3708). Where applicable, all contracts awarded by the non-Federal entity in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by

Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). Under 40 U.S.C. 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.

(F) Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement. If the Federal award meets the definition of “funding agreement” under 37 CFR §401.2 (a) and the recipient or sub-recipient wishes to enter into a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the substitution of parties, assignment or performance of experimental, developmental, or research work under that “funding agreement,” the recipient or sub-recipient must comply with the requirements of 37 CFR Part 401, “Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements,” and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency.

(G) Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387), as amended—Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$150,000 must contain a provision that requires the non-Federal award to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(H) Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689)—A contract award (see 2 CFR 180.220) must not be made to parties listed on the government wide exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 CFR 180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR part 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR part 1989 Comp., p. 235), “Debarment and Suspension.” SAM Exclusions contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

(I) Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)—Contractors that apply or bid for an award exceeding \$100,000 must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier must also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-Federal award.

(J) See §200.322 Procurement of recovered materials.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75888, Dec. 19, 2014]

WAGE DETERMINATION

Labor Standards Clauses

The Davis-Bacon Act – sets a minimum wage, based on the Department of Labor’s Prevailing Wage Rate, which must be paid to laborers and mechanics. The Act applies to all contracts over \$2,000 for construction, alteration, or repair.

The Copland Anti-Kickback Act – makes it a criminal offense for anyone to induce any person employed in a covered project to give up any part of the compensation to which he/she is entitled under his/her contract for employment.

The Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act – provides that all overtime hours (defined as hours worked in excess of 40 during any workweek) must be compensated at a rate not less than one-and one-half times the regular basic rate of pay.

State: Florida

Construction Type: Highway

County: Bay County in Florida.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Note: Contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act are generally required to pay at least the applicable minimum wage rate required under Executive Order 14026 or Executive Order 13658. Please note that these Executive Orders apply to covered contracts entered into by the federal government that are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act itself, but do not apply to contracts subject only to the Davis-Bacon Related Acts, including those set forth at 29 CFR 5.1(a)(1).

<p>If the contract is entered into on or after January 30, 2022, or the contract is renewed or extended (e.g., an option is exercised) on or after January 30, 2022:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Executive Order 14026 generally applies to the contract. ◆ The contractor must pay all covered workers at least \$17.20 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours spent performing on the contract in 2024.
<p>If the contract was awarded on or between January 1, 2015 and January 29, 2022, and the contract is not renewed or extended on or after January 30, 2022:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Executive Order 13658 generally applies to the contract. ◆ The contractor must pay all covered workers at least \$12.90 per hour (or the applicable wage rate listed on this wage determination, if it is higher) for all hours performing on that contract in 2024.

The applicable Executive Order minimum wage rate will be adjusted annually. If this contract is covered by one of the Executive Orders and a classification considered necessary for performance of work on the contract does not appear on this wage determination, the contractor must still submit a conformance request.

Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the Executive Orders is available at <http://www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts>.

Modification Number Publication Date
 0 09/13/2024

SUFL2022-008 06/27/2024

Rates Fringes

CARPENTER.....	\$ 19.66	0.00
CEMENT MASON/CONCRETE FINISHER...	\$ 17.13 **	0.00
ELECTRICIAN.....	\$ 28.25	7.38
IRONWORKER.....	\$ 24.16	0.00
LABORER: Asphalt, Includes Raker, Shoveler, Spreader and Distributor.....	\$ 13.62 **	0.00
LABORER: Common or General.....	\$ 13.32 **	0.00
LABORER: Mason Tender - Cement/Concrete.....	\$ 20.24	2.01
LABORER: Pipelayer.....	\$ 16.72 **	0.00
LABORER: Grade Checker.....	\$ 17.21	0.00
OPERATOR: Backhoe/Excavator/Trackhoe.....	\$ 20.34	0.00
OPERATOR: Bobcat/Skid Steer/Skid Loader.....	\$ 19.99	0.00
OPERATOR: Boom.....	\$ 33.61	11.50
OPERATOR: Broom/Sweeper.....	\$ 16.46 **	0.00
OPERATOR: Bulldozer.....	\$ 18.99	0.00
OPERATOR: Crane.....	\$ 28.42	0.00
OPERATOR: Grader/Blade.....	\$ 19.25	0.00
OPERATOR: Loader.....	\$ 16.82 **	0.92
OPERATOR: Mechanic.....	\$ 29.69	0.00
OPERATOR: Milling Machine.....	\$ 19.68	0.00
OPERATOR: Paver (Asphalt, Aggregate, and Concrete).....	\$ 20.29	0.00
OPERATOR: Piledriver.....	\$ 22.98	0.00
OPERATOR: Roller.....	\$ 16.56 **	0.00
OPERATOR: Scraper.....	\$ 15.54 **	0.00
OPERATOR: Screed.....	\$ 19.24	0.00
OPERATOR: Tractor.....	\$ 16.91 **	0.66
PAINTER.....	\$ 21.02	0.00
TRAFFIC CONTROL PERSON.....	\$ 15.38 **	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER: Dump Truck.....	\$ 19.81	0.93
TRUCK DRIVER: Flatbed Truck.....	\$ 19.46	0.00

TRUCK DRIVER: Lowboy Truck.....	\$ 21.54	0.98
TRUCK DRIVER: Off the Road Truck.....	\$ 16.55 **	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER: Water Truck.....	\$ 18.27	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER: Distributor Truck.....	\$ 20.88	0.00

WELDERS - Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental.

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** Workers in this classification may be entitled to a higher minimum wage under Executive Order 14026 (\$17.20) or 13658 (\$12.90). Please see the Note at the top of the wage determination for more information. Please also note that the minimum wage requirements of Executive Order 14026 are not currently being enforced as to any contract or subcontract to which the states of Texas, Louisiana, or Mississippi, including their agencies, are a party.

Note: Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors applies to all contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act for which the contract is awarded (and any solicitation was issued) on or after January 1, 2017. If this contract is covered by the EO, the contractor must provide employees with 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours they work, up to 56 hours of paid sick leave each year. Employees must be permitted to use paid sick leave for their own illness, injury or other health-related needs, including preventive care; to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is ill, injured, or has other health-related needs, including preventive care; or for reasons resulting from, or to assist a family member (or person who is like family to the employee) who is a victim of, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Additional information on contractor requirements and worker protections under the EO is available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts>.

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses (29CFR 5.5 (a) (1) (iii)).

The body of each wage determination lists the classification and wage rates that have been found to be prevailing for the cited type(s) of construction in the area covered by the wage determination. The classifications are listed in alphabetical order of ""identifiers"" that indicate whether the particular rate is a union rate (current union negotiated rate for local), a survey rate (weighted average rate) or a union average rate (weighted union average rate).

Union Rate Identifiers

A four letter classification abbreviation identifier enclosed

in dotted lines beginning with characters other than ""SU"" or ""UAVG"" denotes that the union classification and rate were prevailing for that classification in the survey. Example: PLUM0198-005 07/01/2014. PLUM is an abbreviation identifier of the union which prevailed in the survey for this classification, which in this example would be Plumbers. 0198 indicates the local union number or district council number where applicable, i.e., Plumbers Local 0198. The next number, 005 in the example, is an internal number used in processing the wage determination. 07/01/2014 is the effective date of the most current negotiated rate, which in this example is July 1, 2014.

Union prevailing wage rates are updated to reflect all rate changes in the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) governing this classification and rate.

Survey Rate Identifiers

Classifications listed under the ""SU"" identifier indicate that no one rate prevailed for this classification in the survey and the published rate is derived by computing a weighted average rate based on all the rates reported in the survey for that classification. As this weighted average rate includes all rates reported in the survey, it may include both union and non-union rates. Example: SULA2012-007 5/13/2014. SU indicates the rates are survey rates based on a weighted average calculation of rates and are not majority rates. LA indicates the State of Louisiana. 2012 is the year of survey on which these classifications and rates are based. The next number, 007 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 5/13/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

Survey wage rates are not updated and remain in effect until a new survey is conducted.

Union Average Rate Identifiers

Classification(s) listed under the UAVG identifier indicate that no single majority rate prevailed for those classifications; however, 100% of the data reported for the classifications was union data. EXAMPLE: UAVG-OH-0010 08/29/2014. UAVG indicates that the rate is a weighted union average rate. OH indicates the state. The next number, 0010 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 08/29/2014 indicates the survey completion date for the classifications and rates under that identifier.

A UAVG rate will be updated once a year, usually in January of each year, to reflect a weighted average of the current negotiated/CBA rate of the union locals from which the rate is based.

State Adopted Rate Identifiers

Classifications listed under the ""SA"" identifier indicate that the prevailing wage rate set by a state (or local) government was adopted under 29 C.F.R. 1.3(g)-(h). Example: SAME2023-007 01/03/2024. SA reflects that the rates are state adopted. ME refers to the State of Maine. 2023 is the year during which the state completed the survey on which the listed classifications and rates are based. The next number, 007 in the example, is an internal number used in producing the wage determination. 01/03/2024 reflects the date on which the classifications and

rates under the ?SA? identifier took effect under state law in the state from which the rates were adopted.

WAGE DETERMINATION APPEALS PROCESS

1.) Has there been an initial decision in the matter? This can be:

- * an existing published wage determination
- * a survey underlying a wage determination
- * a Wage and Hour Division letter setting forth a position on a wage determination matter
- * a conformance (additional classification and rate) ruling

On survey related matters, initial contact, including requests for summaries of surveys, should be with the Wage and Hour National Office because National Office has responsibility for the Davis-Bacon survey program. If the response from this initial contact is not satisfactory, then the process described in 2.) and 3.) should be followed.

With regard to any other matter not yet ripe for the formal process described here, initial contact should be with the Branch of Construction Wage Determinations. Write to:

Branch of Construction Wage Determinations
Wage and Hour Division
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

2.) If the answer to the question in 1.) is yes, then an interested party (those affected by the action) can request review and reconsideration from the Wage and Hour Administrator (See 29 CFR Part 1.8 and 29 CFR Part 7). Write to:

Wage and Hour Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

The request should be accompanied by a full statement of the interested party's position and by any information (wage payment data, project description, area practice material, etc.) that the requestor considers relevant to the issue.

3.) If the decision of the Administrator is not favorable, an interested party may appeal directly to the Administrative Review Board (formerly the Wage Appeals Board). Write to:

Administrative Review Board
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

4.) All decisions by the Administrative Review Board are final.

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END OF GENERAL DECISION"

Federal Labor Standard Provisions

Federal Labor Standards Provisions

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Labor Relations

Applicability

The Project or Program to which the construction work covered by this contract pertains is being assisted by the United States of America and the following Federal Labor Standards Provisions are included in this Contract pursuant to the provisions applicable to such Federal assistance.

A. 1. (i) Minimum Wages. All laborers and mechanics employed or working upon the site of the work, will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week, and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account (except such payroll deductions as are permitted by regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Copeland Act (29 CFR Part 3), the full amount of wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalents thereof) due at time of payment computed at rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Labor which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the contractor and such laborers and mechanics. Contributions made or costs reasonably anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits under Section 1(b)(2) of the Davis-Bacon Act on behalf of laborers or mechanics are considered wages paid to such laborers or mechanics, subject to the provisions of 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(iv); also, regular contributions made or costs incurred for more than a weekly period (but not less often than quarterly) under plans, funds, or programs, which cover the particular weekly period, are deemed to be constructively made or incurred during such weekly period.

Such laborers and mechanics shall be paid the appropriate wage rate and fringe benefits on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed, without regard to skill, except as provided in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(4). Laborers or mechanics performing work in more than one classification may be compensated at the rate specified for each classification for the time actually worked therein: Provided, That the employer's payroll records accurately set forth the time spent in each classification in which work is performed. The wage determination (including any additional classification and wage rates conformed under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(ii) and the Davis-Bacon poster (WH-1321) shall be posted at all times by the contractor and its subcontractors at the site of the work in a prominent and accessible, place where it can be easily seen by the workers.

(ii) (a) Any class of laborers or mechanics which is not listed in the wage determination and which is to be employed under the contract shall be classified in conformance with the wage determination. HUD shall approve an additional classification and wage rate and fringe benefits therefor only when the following criteria have been met:

(1) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination; and

(2) The classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry; and

(3) The proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.

(b) If the contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and HUD or its designee agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken shall be sent by HUD or its designee to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise HUD or its designee or will notify HUD or its designee within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 1215-0140.)

(c) In the event the contractor, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the classification or their representatives, and HUD or its designee do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits, where appropriate), HUD or its designee shall refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of HUD or its designee, to the Administrator for determination. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise HUD or its designee or will notify HUD or its designee within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB Control Number 1215-0140.)

(d) The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to subparagraphs (1)(ii)(b) or (c) of this paragraph, shall be paid to all workers performing work in the classification under this contract from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.

(iii) Whenever the minimum wage rate prescribed in the contract for a class of laborers or mechanics includes a fringe benefit which is not expressed as an hourly rate, the contractor shall either pay the benefit as stated in the wage determination or shall pay another bona fide fringe benefit or an hourly cash equivalent thereof.

(iv) If the contractor does not make payments to a trustee or other third person, the contractor may consider as part

of the wages of any laborer or mechanic the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits under a plan or program, Provided, That the Secretary of Labor has found, upon the written request of the contractor, that the applicable standards of the Davis-Bacon Act have been met. The Secretary of Labor may require the contractor to set aside in a separate account assets for the meeting of obligations under the plan or program. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB Control Number 1215-0140.)

2. Withholding. HUD or its designee shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld from the contractor under this contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other Federally-assisted contract subject to Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements, which is held by the same prime contractor so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay laborers and mechanics, including apprentices, trainees and helpers, employed by the contractor or any subcontractor the full amount of wages required by the contract. In the event of failure to pay any laborer or mechanic, including any apprentice, trainee or helper, employed or working on the site of the work, all or part of the wages required by the contract, HUD or its designee may, after written notice to the contractor, sponsor, applicant, or owner, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds until such violations have ceased. HUD or its designee may, after written notice to the contractor, disburse such amounts withheld for and on account of the contractor or subcontractor to the respective employees to whom they are due. The Comptroller General shall make such disbursements in the case of direct Davis-Bacon Act contracts.

3. (i) Payrolls and basic records. Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the contractor during the course of the work preserved for a period of three years thereafter for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work. Such records shall contain the name, address, and social security number of each such worker, his or her correct classification, hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types described in Section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-bacon Act), daily and weekly number of hours worked, deductions made and actual wages paid. Whenever the Secretary of Labor has found under 29 CFR 5.5 (a)(1)(iv) that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in Section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act, the contractor shall maintain records which show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, and that the plan or program has been

communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and records which show the costs anticipated or the actual cost incurred in providing such benefits. Contractors employing apprentices or trainees under approved programs shall maintain written evidence of the registration of apprenticeship programs and certification of trainee programs, the registration of the apprentices and trainees, and the ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB Control Numbers 1215-0140 and 1215-0017.)

(ii) (a) The contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to HUD or its designee if the agency is a party to the contract, but if the agency is not such a party, the contractor will submit the payrolls to the applicant sponsor, or owner, as the case may be, for transmission to HUD or its designee. The payrolls submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(i) except that full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead the payrolls shall only need to include an individually identifying number for each employee (e.g., the last four digits of the employee's social security number). The required weekly payroll information may be submitted in any form desired. Optional Form WH-347 is available for this purpose from the Wage and Hour Division Web site at <http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/forms/wh347instr.htm> or its successor site. The prime contractor is responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls by all subcontractors. Contractors and subcontractors shall maintain the full social security number and current address of each covered worker, and shall provide them upon request to HUD or its designee if the agency is a party to the contract, but if the agency is not such a party, the contractor will submit the payrolls to the applicant sponsor, or owner, as the case may be, for transmission to HUD or its designee, the contractor, or the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for purposes of an investigation or audit of compliance with prevailing wage requirements. It is not a violation of this subparagraph for a prime contractor to require a subcontractor to provide addresses and social security numbers to the prime contractor for its own records, without weekly submission to HUD or its designee. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB Control Number 1215-0149.)

(b) Each payroll submitted shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the contractor or subcontractor or his or her agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons employed under the contract and shall certify the following:

(1) That the payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be provided under 29 CFR 5.5 (a)(3)(ii), the appropriate information is being maintained under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(i), and that such information is correct and complete;

(2) That each laborer or mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in 29 CFR Part 3;

(3) That each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe benefits or cash equivalents for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.

(c) The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH-347 shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by subparagraph A.3.(ii)(b).

(d) The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under Section 1001 of Title 18 and Section 231 of Title 31 of the United States Code.

(iii) The contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under subparagraph A.3.(i) available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of HUD or its designee or the Department of Labor, and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, HUD or its designee may, after written notice to the contractor, sponsor, applicant or owner, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR 5.12.

4. Apprentices and Trainees.

(i) **Apprentices.** Apprentices will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they performed when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, or if a person is employed in his or her first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services or a State Apprenticeship Agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice. The allowable ratio of apprentices to journeymen on the job site in any craft classification shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program. Any worker listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who

is not registered or otherwise employed as stated above, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any apprentice performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. Where a contractor is performing construction on a project in a locality other than that in which its program is registered, the ratios and wage rates (expressed in percentages of the journeyman's hourly rate) specified in the contractor's or subcontractor's registered program shall be observed. Every apprentice must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered program for the apprentice's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeymen hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification. If the Administrator determines that a different practice prevails for the applicable apprentice classification, fringes shall be paid in accordance with that determination. In the event the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

(ii) **Trainees.** Except as provided in 29 CFR 5.16, trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. The ratio of trainees to journeymen on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration. Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determines that there is an apprenticeship program associated with the corresponding journeyman wage rate on the wage determination which provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate who is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by

the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

(iii) **Equal employment opportunity.** The utilization of apprentices, trainees and journeymen under 29 CFR Part 5 shall be in conformity with the equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended, and 29 CFR Part 30.

5. Compliance with Copeland Act requirements. The contractor shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR Part 3 which are incorporated by reference in this contract

6. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor will insert in any subcontracts the clauses contained in subparagraphs 1 through 11 in this paragraph A and such other clauses as HUD or its designee may by appropriate instructions require, and a copy of the applicable prevailing wage decision, and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all the contract clauses in this paragraph.

7. Contract termination; debarment. A breach of the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5 may be grounds for termination of the contract and for debarment as a contractor and a subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 5.12.

8. Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act Requirements. All rulings and interpretations of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts contained in 29 CFR Parts 1, 3, and 5 are herein incorporated by reference in this contract

9. Disputes concerning labor standards. Disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR Parts 5, 6, and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and HUD or its designee, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

10. (i) Certification of Eligibility. By entering into this contract the contractor certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of Section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1) or to be

awarded HUD contracts or participate in HUD programs pursuant to 24 CFR Part 24.

(ii) No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm ineligible for award of a Government contract by virtue of Section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1) or to be awarded HUD contracts or participate in HUD programs pursuant to 24 CFR Part 24.

(iii) The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 1001. Additionally, U.S. Criminal Code, Section 1 01 0, Title 18, U.S.C., "Federal Housing Administration transactions", provides in part: "Whoever, for the purpose of . . . influencing in any way the action of such Administration . . . makes, utters or publishes any statement knowing the same to be false . . . shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

11. Complaints, Proceedings, or Testimony by Employees. No laborer or mechanic to whom the wage, salary, or other labor standards provisions of this Contract are applicable shall be discharged or in any other manner discriminated against by the Contractor or any subcontractor because such employee has filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding or has testified or is about to testify in any proceeding under or relating to the labor standards applicable under this Contract to his employer.

B. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. The provisions of this paragraph B are applicable where the amount of the prime contract exceeds \$100,000. As used in this paragraph, the terms "laborers" and "mechanics" include watchmen and guards.

(1) **Overtime requirements.** No contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which the individual is employed on such work to work in excess of 40 hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in such workweek.

(2) **Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages.** In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of 40 hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in sub paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages. HUD or its designee shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contract, or any other Federally-assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act which is held by the same prime contractor such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(4) Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in subparagraph (1) through (4) of this paragraph and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in subparagraphs (1) through (4) of this paragraph.

C. Health and Safety. The provisions of this paragraph C are applicable where the amount of the prime contract exceeds \$100,000.

(1) No laborer or mechanic shall be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to his health and safety as determined under construction safety and health standards promulgated by the Secretary of Labor by regulation.

(2) The Contractor shall comply with all regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to Title 29 Part 1926 and failure to comply may result in imposition of sanctions pursuant to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, (Public Law 91-54, 83 Stat 96). 40 USC 3701 et seq.

(3) The contractor shall include the provisions of this paragraph in every subcontract so that such provisions will be binding on each subcontractor. The contractor shall take such action with respect to any subcontractor as the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development or the Secretary of Labor shall direct as a means of enforcing such provisions.

State and Federal Statutes

State and Federal Statutes, Regulations, and Policies

The CDBG-DR and Mitigation funds available to Subrecipient through this agreement constitute a subaward of the Grantee's Federal award under the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 CFR part 200. This agreement includes terms and conditions of the Grantee's Federal award that are imposed on Subrecipient and Subrecipient agrees to carry out its obligations in compliance with all of the obligations described in this agreement.

Subrecipient agrees to, and, by signing this Agreement, certifies that, it will comply with all applicable provisions of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and the regulations at 24 CFR part 570, as modified by the Federal Register notices that govern the use of CDBG-DR and Mitigation funds available under this agreement. These Federal Register notices include, but are not limited to, Federal Register Guidance Vol. 83, No. 28/Friday, February 9, 2018/Notices and Vol. 83, No. 157/Tuesday, August 14, 2018/Notices. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (1) Subrecipient does not assume any of Grantee's responsibilities for environmental review, decision-making and action, described in 24 CFR part 58 and (2) Subrecipient does not assume any of the Grantee's responsibilities for initiating the review process under the provisions of 24 CFR Part 52. Subrecipient shall also comply with all other applicable Federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies that govern the use of the CDBG-DR and Mitigation funds in complying with its obligations under this agreement, regardless of whether CDBG-DR and Mitigation funds are made available to Subrecipient on an advance or reimbursement basis.

Subrecipient also agrees to use funds available under this Agreement to supplement rather than supplant funds otherwise available. Subrecipient further agrees to comply with all other applicable Federal, State and local laws, regulations and policies governing the funds provided under this Agreement, including, but not limited to the following:

I. State of Florida Requirements

State of Florida Requirements are stated throughout this Agreement and Attachments thereto.

II. Audits, Inspections, and Monitoring

1. Single Audit

Subrecipient must be audited as required by 2 CFR part 200, subpart F when it is expected that Subrecipient's Federal awards expended during the respective fiscal year equaled or exceeded the threshold set forth in §200.501 Audit requirements.

2. Inspections and Monitoring

Subrecipient shall permit the Grantee and auditors to have access to Subrecipient's records and financial statements as necessary for the Grantee to meet the requirements of 2 CFR part 200.

Subrecipient must submit to monitoring of its activities by the Grantee as necessary to ensure that the subaward is used for authorized purposes, in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of this agreement.

This review must include:

- (1) reviewing financial and performance reports required by the Grantee;

(2) following-up and ensuring that Subrecipient takes timely and appropriate action on all deficiencies pertaining to the Federal award provided to Subrecipient from the Grantee detected through audits, on-site reviews, and other means; and

(3) issuing a management decision for audit findings pertaining to this Federal award provided to Subrecipient from the Grantee as required by 2 CFR §200.521.

3. **Corrective Actions**

Subrecipient shall be subject to reviews and audits by the Grantee, including onsite reviews of Subrecipient as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 5304(e)(2). The Grantee may issue management decisions and may consider taking enforcement actions if noncompliance is detected during audits. The Grantee may require Subrecipient to take timely and appropriate action on all deficiencies pertaining to the Federal award provided to the subrecipient from the pass-through entity detected through audits, on-site reviews and other means. In response to audit deficiencies or other findings of noncompliance with this agreement, Grantee may impose additional conditions on the use of the CDBG-DR and Mitigation funds to ensure future compliance or provide training and technical assistance as needed to correct noncompliance.

III. Drug-Free Workplace

Drug-free workplace. Subrecipients must comply with drug-free workplace requirements in Subpart B of part 2429, which adopts the government-wide implementation (2 CFR part 182) of sections 5152-5158 of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690, Title V, Subtitle D; 41 U.S.C. 701-707).

IV. Procurement and Contractor Oversight

Subrecipient shall comply with the procurement standards in 2 CFR §200.318-326 when procuring property and services under this agreement. Subrecipient shall impose the Subrecipient's obligations under this agreement on its contractors, specifically or by reference, so that such obligations will be binding upon each of its contractors.

Subrecipient must comply with CDBG regulations regarding debarred or suspended entities, specifically including, 24 CFR 570.609 and 24 CFR 570.489, as applicable. CDBG funds may not be provided to excluded or disqualified persons.

Subrecipient shall maintain oversight of all activities under this agreement and shall ensure that for any procured contract or agreement, its contractors perform according to the terms and conditions of the procured contracts or agreements, and the terms and conditions of this agreement. To check for debarred or suspended entities, please visit <https://www.sam.gov/SAM/>

V. Property Standards

Real property acquired by Subrecipient under this agreement shall be subject to 24 CFR 570.489(j) and 24 CFR 570.200(j). Subrecipient shall also comply with the Property Standards at 2 CFR 200.310, 2 CFR 200.312, 2 CFR 200.314-316. Subrecipient shall also comply with 2 CFR 200.313 Equipment, except that when the equipment is sold, the proceeds shall be program income and equipment not needed by Subrecipient for activities under this agreement shall be transferred to the Grantee for its CDBG-DR and/or Mitigation program or shall be retained after compensating the Grantee.

Subrecipient shall also comply with the Property Standards in 2 CFR 200.310-316, except to the extent they are inconsistent with 24 CFR 570.200(j) and 24 CFR 570.489(j), in which case Subrecipient shall comply with 24

CFR 570.200(j) and 24 CFR 570.489(j), except to the extent that proceeds from the sale of equipment are program income and subject to the program income requirements under this agreement, pursuant to 24 CFR 570.489(e)(1)(ii).

VI. Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)

Subrecipient shall comply with the requirements of 2 CFR part 25 Universal Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM). Subrecipient must have an active registration in SAM, <https://www.sam.gov/SAM/> in accordance with 2 CFR part 25, appendix A, and must have a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number <https://fedgov.dnb.com/webform/>. Subrecipient must also comply with provisions of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, which includes requirements on executive compensation, 2 CFR part 170 Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information.

VII. Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

Subrecipient shall comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (URA), 42 USC 4601 – 4655, 49 CFR part 24, 24 CFR part 42, and 24 CFR 570.606.

In addition to other URA requirements, these regulations (49 CFR § 24.403(d)) implement Section 414 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 USC § 5181, which provides that "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person otherwise eligible for any kind of replacement housing payment under the URA shall be denied such eligibility as a result of his being unable, because of a major disaster as determined by the President, to meet the occupancy requirements set by such Act."

VIII. Nondiscrimination

1. 24 CFR part 6

Subrecipient will comply with 24 CFR part 6, which implements the provisions of section 109 of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Title I) (42 U.S.C. 5309). Section 109 provides that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, national origin, religion or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded in whole or in part with Federal financial assistance. Subrecipient will adhere to the prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101-6107) (Age Discrimination Act) and the prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of disability under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) (Section 504). Section 109 of the HCDA makes these requirements applicable to programs or activities funded in whole or in part with CDBG-DR funds. Thus, Subrecipient shall comply with regulations of 24 CFR part 8, which implement Section 504 for HUD programs, and the regulations of 24 CFR part 146, which implement the Age Discrimination Act for HUD programs.

2. Architectural Barriers Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act

Subrecipient shall ensure that its activities are consistent with requirements of Architectural Barriers Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151-4157) requires certain Federal and Federally funded buildings and other facilities to be designed, constructed or altered in accordance with standards that ensure accessibility to, and use by, physically handicapped people. A building or facility designed, constructed or altered with funds allocated or reallocated under this part after December 11, 1995 and meets the definition of "residential structure" as defined in 24 CFR 40.2 or the definition of "building" as defined in 41 CFR 101-19.602(a) is subject to the requirements of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151-4157) and shall comply with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (appendix A to 24 CFR part 40 for residential structures, and appendix A to 41 CFR part 101-19, subpart 101-19.6, for general type buildings).

The Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12131; 47 U.S.C. 155, 201, 218 and 225) (ADA) provides comprehensive civil rights to individuals with disabilities in the areas of employment, public accommodations, State and local government services and telecommunications. It further provides that discrimination includes a failure to design and construct facilities for first occupancy no later than January 26, 1993, that are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. Further, the ADA requires the removal of architectural barriers and communication barriers that are structural in nature in existing facilities, where such removal is readily achievable—that is, easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense.

3. State and Local Nondiscrimination Provisions

Subrecipient must comply with the Florida Small and Minority Business Assistance Act (§288.703-288.706, F.S.); Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (24 CFR part 1).

1. General Compliance:

Subrecipient shall comply with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352), as amended. No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded by this agreement. The specific nondiscrimination provisions at 24 CFR 1.4 apply to the use of these funds. Subrecipient shall not intimidate, threaten, coerce or discriminate against any person for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or 24 CFR part 1, or because individual has made a complaint, testified, assisted or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding or hearing under 24 CFR part 1. The identity of complainants shall be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of 24 CFR part 1, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing or judicial proceeding arising thereunder.

2. Assurances and Real Property Covenants:

As a condition to the approval of this Agreement and the extension of any Federal financial assistance, Subrecipient assures that the program or activities described in this Agreement will be conducted and the housing, accommodations, facilities, services, financial aid or other benefits to be provided will be operated and administered in compliance with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to this part 1.

If the Federal financial assistance under this agreement is to provide or is in the form of personal property or real property or interest therein or structures thereon, Subrecipient's assurance herein shall obligate Subrecipient or, in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the property is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits, or for as long as the recipient retains ownership or possession of the property, whichever is longer. In all other cases, the assurance shall obligate Subrecipient for the period during which Federal financial assistance is extended pursuant to the contract or application. This assurance gives the Grantee and the United States a right to seek judicial enforcement of the assurance and the requirements on real property.

In the case of real property, structures or improvements thereon, or interests therein, acquired with Federal financial assistance under this Agreement or acquired with CDBG-DR and/or CDBG Mitigation funds and provided to Subrecipient under this agreement, the instrument effecting any disposition by Subrecipient of such real property, structures or improvements thereon, or interests therein, shall contain a covenant running with the land assuring nondiscrimination for the period during which the real property is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If Subrecipient receives real property interests or funds or for the acquisition of real property interests under this Agreement, to the extent that rights to space on, over, or under any such property are included as part of the program receiving such assistance, the

nondiscrimination requirements of this part 1 shall extend to any facility located wholly or in part in such space.

4. Affirmative Action

1. Approved Plan

Subrecipient agrees that it shall carry out pursuant to the Grantee's specifications an Affirmative Action Program in compliance with the President's Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations at 42 CFR 60. The Grantee shall provide Affirmative Action guidelines to Subrecipient to assist in the formulation of such program. Subrecipient shall submit a plan for an Affirmative Action Program for approval prior to the release of funds under this agreement.

2. Women- and Minority-Owned Businesses (W/MBE)

Subrecipient shall take the affirmative steps listed in 2 CFR 200.321(b)(1) through (5) to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible when Subrecipient procures property or services under this agreement.

3. Notifications

Subrecipient will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice, to be provided by the agency contracting officer, advising the labor union or worker's representative of Subrecipient's commitments hereunder, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.

4. Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action (EEO/AA) Statement

Subrecipient shall, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of Subrecipient, state that it is an Equal Opportunity or Affirmative Action employer.

IX. Labor and Employment

1. Labor Standards

Subrecipient shall comply with the in labor standards in Section 110 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended and ensure that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of construction work financed in whole or in part with assistance received under this agreement shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141, *et seq.*) and 29 CFR part 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7, provided, that this requirement shall apply to the rehabilitation of residential property only if such property contains not less than 8 units.

Subrecipient agrees to comply with the Copeland Anti-Kick Back Act (18 U.S.C. 874) and its implementing regulations of the U.S. Department of Labor at 29 CFR part 3 and part 5. Subrecipient shall maintain documentation that demonstrates compliance with applicable hour and wage requirements. Such documentation shall be made available to the Grantee for review upon request.

X. Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968

1. Low-Income Person Definition

A low-income person, as this term is defined in Section 3 (b)(2) of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(2)). Section 3(b)(2) of the 1937 Act defines this term to mean families (including single persons) whose incomes do not exceed 80 per centum of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that the Secretary may establish income ceilings higher and or lower than 80 per centum of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of

construction costs or unusually high or low—income families; or A very low-income person, as this term is defined in Section 3(b)(2) of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437 a(b)(2)). Section 3(b)(2) of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(2)) defines this term to mean families (including single persons) whose incomes do not exceed 50 per centum of the median family income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that the Secretary may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50 per centum of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary’s findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low family incomes.

2. **Compliance**

Subrecipient shall comply with the provisions of Section 3 of the Housing Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, 12 USC 1701u, and implementing its implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 75. Subrecipient shall include the following “Section 3 clause” at 24 CFR 75.3 in every “Section 3 covered contract” (as defined in 24 CFR 75.3).

A. The work to be performed under this contract is subject to the requirements of section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1701u (Section 3). The purpose of Section 3 is to ensure that employment and other economic opportunities generated by HUD assistance or HUD-assisted projects covered by Section 3, shall, to the greatest extent feasible, be directed to low- and very low-income persons, particularly persons who are recipients of HUD assistance for housing.

B. The parties to this contract agree to comply with HUD’s regulations in 24 CFR 75, which implement Section 3. As evidenced by their execution of this contract, the parties to this contract certify that they are under no contractual or other impediment that would prevent them from complying with the part 75 regulations.

C. The contractor agrees to send to each labor organization or representative or workers with which the contractor has a collective bargaining agreement or other understanding, if any, a notice advising the labor organization or workers’ representative of the contractor’s commitments under this Section 3 clause, and will post copies of the notice in conspicuous places at the work site where both employees and applicants for training and employment positions can see the notice. The notice shall describe the Section 3 preference, shall set forth minimum number and job titles subject to hire, availability of apprenticeship and training positions, the qualifications for each; and the name and location of the person(s) taking applications for each of the positions; and the anticipated date the work shall begin.

D. The contractor agrees to include this Section 3 clause in every subcontract subject to compliance with regulations in 24 CFR 75, and agrees to take appropriate action, as provided in an applicable provision of the subcontract or in this Section 3 clause, upon a finding that the subcontractor is in violation of the regulations in 24 CFR 75. The contractor will not subcontract with any subcontractor where the contractor has notice or knowledge that the subcontractor has been found in violation of the regulations in 24 CFR 75.

E. The contractor will certify that any vacant employment positions, including training positions, that are filled (1) after the contractor is selected but before the contract is executed, and (2) with persons other than those to whom the regulations of 24 CFR 75 require employment opportunities to be directed, were not filled to circumvent the contractor’s obligations under 24 CFR 75.

F. Noncompliance with HUD’s regulations in 24 CFR 75 may result in sanctions, termination of this contract for default, and debarment or suspension from future HUD assisted contracts.

G. With respect to work performed in connection with Section 3 covered Indian housing assistance, section 7(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450e) also applies to the work to be performed under this contract. Section 7(b) requires that to the greatest extent feasible (i) preference and opportunities for training and employment shall be given to Indians, and (ii) preference in the award of contracts and subcontracts shall be given to Indian organizations and Indian-owned Economic Enterprises. Parties to this contract that are subject to the provisions of Section 3 to the maximum extent feasible, but not in derogation of compliance

3. Thresholds

A. Recipients of HUD federal financial assistance shall meet the following hiring and contract numerical goals to achieve compliance with Section 3 as found at 24 CFR 75 (Numerical goals for meeting the greatest extent feasible requirement.)

B. Recipients of Section 3 covered community development assistance, and their contractors and subcontractors (unless the contract or subcontract awards do not meet the threshold specified in Section 75 may demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this part by committing to employ Section 3 residents as:

1. 10 percent of the aggregate number of new hires for the one-year period beginning in FY 1995;
2. 20 percent of the aggregate number of new hires for the one-year period beginning in 1996; and
3. 30 percent of the aggregate number of new hires for the one-year period beginning in FY 1997 and continuing thereafter.

C. Numerical goals set forth in paragraph (c) of this section apply to contracts awarded in connection with all Section 3 covered projects and Section 3 covered activities. Each recipient and contractor and subcontractor (unless the contract or subcontract awards do not meet threshold specified in Section 75 may demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this part by committing to award to Section 3 business concerns:

1. At least 10 percent of the total dollar amount of all Section 3 covered contracts for building trades work for maintenance, repair, modernization or development of public or Indian housing, or for building trades work arising in connection with housing rehabilitation, housing construction and other public construction; and
2. At least three percent of the total dollar amount of all other Section 3 covered contracts.

XI. Conduct

1. Hatch Act

Subrecipient shall comply with the Hatch Act, 5 USC 1501 – 1508, and shall ensure that no funds provided, nor personnel employed under this agreement, shall be in any way or to any extent engaged in the conduct of political activities in violation of Chapter 15 of Title V of the U.S.C.

2. Conflict of Interest

In the procurement of supplies, equipment, construction and services pursuant to this agreement, Subrecipient shall comply with the conflict of interest provisions in the Grantee's procurement policies and procedures. In all cases not governed by the conflict of interest provisions in the Grantee's procurement policies and procedures, Subrecipient shall comply with the conflict of interest provisions in 24 CFR 570.489(h).

3. Lobbying Certification

Subrecipient hereby certifies that:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this

Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions;

3. The language of paragraph (i) through (iv) of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants and contracts under grants, loans and cooperative agreements) and that all Subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly; and

4. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is required by Section 1352, Title 31, U.S.C. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

XII. Religious Activities

Subrecipient agrees that funds provided under this agreement shall not be utilized for inherently religious activities prohibited by 24 CFR 570.200(j), such as worship, religious instruction or proselytization.

Equal Treatment for Faith-Based Organizations. Prohibits any State or local government receiving funds under any Department program, or any intermediate organization with the same duties as a governmental entity, from discriminating for or against an organization on the basis of the organization's religious character or affiliation. Prohibits religious organizations from engaging in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization, as part of the programs or services funded with direct financial assistance. Prohibits an organization that participates in programs funded by direct financial assistance from the Department, in providing services, from discriminating against a program beneficiary or prospective program beneficiary on the basis of religion or religious belief. Any restrictions on the use of grant funds shall apply equally to religious and non-religious organizations.

XIII. Environmental Conditions

1. Prohibition on Choice Limiting Activities Prior to Environmental Review

Subrecipient must comply with the limitations in 24 CFR 58.22 even though Subrecipient is not delegated the requirement under Section 104(g) of the HCD Act for environmental review, decision-making and action (see 24 CFR part 58) and is not delegated the Grantee's responsibilities for initiating the review process under the provisions of 24 CFR Part 52. 24 CFR 58.22 imposes limitations on activities pending clearance and specifically limits commitments of HUD funds or non-HUD funds by any participant in the development process before completion of the environmental review. A violation of this requirement may result in a prohibition on the use of Federal funds for the activity. If DEO has not issued an Authority to Use Grant Funds within 15 days of Subrecipient's submission of the required documentation, DEO shall provide Subrecipient a written update regarding the status of the review process.

2. Air and Water

Subrecipient shall comply with the following requirements insofar as they apply to the performance of this agreement:

- (1) Air quality. (1) The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et. seq.) as amended; particularly section 176(c) and (d) (42 U.S.C. 7506(c) and (d)); and (2) Determining Conformity of Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans (Environmental Protection Agency—40 CFR parts 6, 51, and 93); and
- (2) Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, *et seq.*, as amended, including the requirements specified in Section 114 and Section 308 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and all regulations and guidelines issued thereunder.

- (3) The Clean Air and Water Act: If this Contract is in excess of \$100,000, Contractor shall comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued under the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, Section 508 of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1368, et seq., Executive Order 11738 and Environmental Protection Agency regulations. Contractor shall report any violation of the above to DEO.
- (4) Energy Efficiency: Contractor shall comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the State of Florida's energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, Pub. L. 94-163.

3. Flood Disaster Protection

Subrecipient shall comply with the mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 USC 4012a. Additionally, Subrecipient shall comply with Section 582 of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 5154a), which includes a prohibition on the provision of flood disaster assistance, including loan assistance, to a person for repair, replacement or restoration for damage to any personal, residential, or commercial property if that person at any time has received Federal flood disaster assistance that was conditioned on the person first having obtained flood insurance under applicable Federal law and the person has subsequently failed to obtain and maintain flood insurance as required under applicable Federal law on such property. Section 582 also includes a responsibility to notify property owners of their responsibility to notify transferees about mandatory flood purchase requirements. More information about these requirements is available in the Federal Register notices governing the CDBG-DR award and listed at the beginning of this Attachment.

4. Lead-Based Paint

The Subrecipient shall follow the Grantee's procedures with respect to CDBG assistance that fulfill the objectives and requirements of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations at part 35, subparts A, B, J, K, and R of this title.

5. Historic Preservation

Subrecipient shall comply with the Historic Preservation requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, codified in title 54 of the United States Code, and the procedures set forth in 36 CFR part 800 insofar as they apply to the performance of this agreement.

In general, this requires concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer for all rehabilitation and demolition of historic properties that are fifty years old or older or that are included on a Federal, state or local historic property list.

1. Additional Regulations

- (1) The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program ("TANF"), 45 CFR Parts 260-265, the Social Services Block Grant ("SSBG"), 42 U.S.C. 1397d, and other applicable federal regulations and policies promulgated thereunder.
- (2) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1681, *et seq.*, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs.
- (3) Section 654 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9849, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, handicap, political affiliation or beliefs.

- (4) The Pro-Children Act: Contractor agrees to comply with the Pro-Children Act of 1994, 20 U.S.C. 6083. Failure to comply with the provisions of the law may result in the imposition of civil monetary penalty up to \$1,000 for each violation and/or the imposition of an administrative compliance order on the responsible entity. This clause is applicable to all approved sub-contracts. In compliance with Public Law (Pub. L.) 103-277, the Contract shall not permit smoking in any portion of any indoor facility used for the provision of federally funded services including health, day care, early childhood development, education or library services on a routine or regular basis, to children up to age 18.
- (5) **Public Announcements and Advertising:** When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with federal money, Contractor shall clearly state (1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with federal money, (2) the dollar amount of federal funds for the project or program, and (3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by nongovernmental sources.
- (6) Purchase of American-Made Equipment and Products: Contractor assures that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available under this Agreement will be American-made.
- (7) The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010, Division E, Section 511 (Pub. L. 111-117), which prohibits distribution of federal funds made available under the Act to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, Sections 101 and 103 (Pub. L. 111-242), provides that appropriations made under Pub. L. 111-117 are available under the conditions provided by Pub. L. 111-117.
- (8) Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §327–333) — If this Contract involves federal funding in excess of \$2,000 for construction contracts or in excess of \$2,500 for other contracts that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers, compliance with sections 102 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327–333), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5) is required. Under section 102 of the Act, each contractor shall be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than 1 ½ times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. Section 107 of the Act is applicable to construction work and provides that no laborer or mechanic shall be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.
- (9) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Under RCRA (Pub. L. 94–580 codified at 42 U.S.C. 6962), state and local institutions of higher education, hospitals, and non-profit organizations that receive direct Federal awards or other Federal funds shall give preference in their procurement programs funded with Federal funds to the purchase of recycled products pursuant to the EPA guidelines.
- (10) Immigration Reform and Control Act. Contractor shall comply with the requirements of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, which requires employment verification and retention of verification forms for any individuals hired who will perform any services under the contract.

XIV. Non-Compliance

When it is determined that the Subrecipient is in non-compliance with federal or state program requirements, the State may impose any of the additional conditions and/or requirements outlined in 2 CFR § 200.207.

SECTION 3
Regulations per 24 CFR 75.3

SECTION 3 APPLICABILITY (24 CFR 75.3)

Section 3 applies to all projects assisted under HUD programs that provide housing and community development financial assistance when the total amount of assistance to the project exceeds a threshold of \$200,000. Therefore, all CDBG projects are submitted the applicability provisions of Section 3 public housing financial assistance and Section 3 projects, as follows:

(1) Public housing financial assistance means:

- (i) Development assistance provided pursuant to section 5 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (the 1937 Act);
- (ii) Operations and management assistance provided pursuant to section 9(e) of the 1937 Act;
- (iii) Development, modernization, and management assistance provided pursuant to section 9(d) of the 1937 Act; and
- (iv) The entirety of a mixed-finance development project as described in 24 CFR 905.604, regardless of whether the project is fully or partially assisted with public housing financial assistance as defined in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(2) Section 3 projects is a housing rehabilitation, housing construction, and other public construction projects assisted under HUD programs that provide housing and community development financial assistance when the total amount of assistance to the project exceeds a threshold of \$200,000.

- (i) The Secretary must update the thresholds provided in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section not less than once every 5 years based on a national construction cost inflation factor through Federal Register notice not subject to public comment. When the Secretary finds it is warranted to ensure compliance with Section 3, the Secretary may adjust, regardless of the national construction cost factor, such thresholds through Federal Register notice, subject to public comment.
 - (ii) The requirements in this part apply to an entire Section 3 project, regardless of whether the project is fully or partially assisted under HUD programs that provide housing and community development financial assistance.
- (b) Contracts for materials.

Section 3 requirements do not apply to material supply contracts.

- (c) Indian and Tribal preferences. Contracts, subcontracts, grants, or subgrants subject to Section 7(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5307(b)) or subject to tribal preference requirements as authorized under 101(k) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (25 U.S.C. 4111(k)) must provide preferences in employment, training, and business opportunities to Indians and Indian organizations, and are therefore not subject to the requirements of this part.
- (d) Other HUD assistance and other Federal assistance. Recipients that are not subject to Section 3 are encouraged to consider ways to support the purpose of Section 3.

SECTION 3 REQUIREMENTS OF (24 CFR 75.19) EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Consistent with existing Federal, state, and local laws and regulations, PHAs or other recipients receiving public housing financial assistance, and their contractors and subcontractors, must make their best efforts to provide employment and training opportunities generated by the public housing financial assistance to Section 3 workers.

PHAs or other recipients, and their contractors and subcontractors, must make their best efforts described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section in the following order of priority:

- To residents of the public housing projects for which the public housing financial assistance is expended;
- To residents of other public housing projects managed by the PHA that is providing the assistance or for residents of Section 8-assisted housing managed by the PHA;
- To participants in YouthBuild programs; and
- To low- and very low-income persons residing within the metropolitan area (or nonmetropolitan county) in which the assistance is expended.

CONTRACTING

Consistent with existing Federal, state, and local laws and regulations, PHAs and other recipients of public housing financial assistance, and their contractors and subcontractors, must make their best efforts to award contracts and subcontracts to business concerns that provide economic opportunities to Section 3 workers.

PHAs and other recipients, and their contractors and subcontractors, must make their best efforts described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section in the following order of priority:

- To Section 3 business concerns that provide economic opportunities for residents of the public housing projects for which the assistance is provided;
- To Section 3 business concerns that provide economic opportunities for residents of other public housing projects or Section-8 assisted housing managed by the PHA that is providing the assistance;
- To YouthBuild programs; and
-
- To Section 3 business concerns that provide economic opportunities to Section 3 workers residing within the metropolitan area (or nonmetropolitan county) in which the assistance is provided.

CONTRACT PROVISIONS 24 CFR 75.27

(a) Recipients must include language applying Section 3 requirements in any subrecipient agreement or contract for a Section 3 project.

(b) Recipients of Section 3 funding must require subrecipients, contractors, and subcontractors to meet the requirements of §75.19, regardless of whether Section 3 language is included in recipient or subrecipient agreements, program regulatory agreements, or contracts.

SECTION 3 WORKER AND CERTIFICATION

The Section 3 Final Rule defined a Section 3 worker as any worker who currently or when hired within the past five years fit at least one of the following categories, as documented:

- The worker's income for the previous or annualized calendar year is below the income limit established by HUD.
- The worker is employed by a Section 3 business concern.
- The worker is a Youth Build participant.

The Sub-recipient will utilize the Section 3 Certification Form to document the status of a Section 3 worker. The status of a Section 3 worker shall not be negatively affected by a prior arrest or conviction. Nothing in this part shall be construed to require the employment of someone who meets this definition of a Section 3 worker. Section 3 workers are not exempt from meeting the qualifications of the position to be filled

TARGETED SECTION 3 WORKER AND CERTIFICATION

The Section 3 Final Rule establishes the use of Targeted Section 3 workers. A Targeted Section 3 worker for housing and community development financial assistance means a Section 3 worker who is:

- Employed by a Section 3 business concern
- Low- or very low-income workers residing within a one-mile radius of the Section 3 project. If fewer than 5,000 people live within that one-mile radius, the circle may be expanded outward until that population is reached the service area or the neighborhood of the project, as defined in or
- A Youth Build participant.

The Sub-recipient will utilize the Targeted Section 3 Certification Form to document the status of a Targeted Section 3 worker. The status of a Targeted Section 3 worker shall not be negatively affected by a prior arrest or conviction. Nothing in this part shall be construed to require the employment of someone who meets this definition of a Section 3 worker. Section 3 workers are not exempt from meeting the qualifications of the position to be filled.

SECTION 3 BUSINESS CONCERNS

The Section 3 Final Rule redefines a business concern. A Business Concern must meet the following criteria, documented within the last six-month period:

- It is at least 51 percent owned and controlled by low- or very low-income persons;
- Over 75 percent of the labor hours performed for the business over the prior three-month period are performed by Section 3 workers; or
- It is a business at least 51 percent owned and controlled by current public housing residents or residents who currently live in Section 8-assisted housing.

The status of a Section 3 business concern shall not be negatively affected by a prior arrest or conviction of its owner(s) or employees. Nothing in this part shall be construed to require the contracting or subcontracting of a Section 3 business concern. Section 3 business concerns are not exempt from meeting the specifications of the contract.

In accordance with the regulation, residents and businesses concerns seeking Section 3 preference shall certify, or submit evidence to the recipient, contractor, subcontractor or sub-recipient (if requested) verifying that they meet the definitions provided above.

Sub-recipients can use their discretion for determining the type of verification that is required by prospective Section 3 workers and business concerns. Some examples include proof of residency in a public housing authority; proof of federal subsidies for housing, food stamps, or unemployment benefits; and payroll data or other relevant business information.

As provided in 2 CFR 200.318, contract awards shall only be made to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform under the terms and conditions of the proposed contract **Qualifying as a Section 3 businesses does not mean that the business will be selected if it meets the technical requirements of the bid, regardless of bid price.**

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

In this final rule, HUD is amending the professional services definition to clarify that only non-construction services that require an advanced degree or professional licensing, rather than all non-construction services, are excluded from Section 3.

HUD wants to ensure this final rule's emphasis the statutory requirement to prioritize low- and very low-income workers, and provides this category of exempted workers from reporting given the challenge to hire low- and very low-income workers in jobs that require such degrees and licensing.

CONTRACTOR'S REQUIREMENTS

- The Prime Contractor must submit a Section 3 plan to the Sub-Recipient outlining Section 3 hiring and employment opportunities.
- The Prime Contractor must notify all sub-contractors of their responsibilities under Section 3
- The Prime Contractor must provide a permeant workforce breakdown of all current employees and identify those Section 3 workers that were hired within the last five years.
- The Prime Contractor must provide an estimated breakdown of potential hires for the awarded project and timeline of anticipated hiring
- The Prime Contractor must refrain from contracting with sub-contractors as to whom they have received notice or have knowledge that the sub-contractors have been found in violation of the regulations in 24 CFR 75.

Maintain records that document a **good faith effort** to utilize Section 3 workers and Target Section 3 workers as trainees and employees. (Required of both contractor and subcontractor.) and any other qualitative efforts to comply with Section 3.

Recordkeeping requirements for recipients are found at 24 CFR § 75.31. The contractor is required to maintain documentation to demonstrate compliance with the regulations and is responsible for requiring their subcontractors to maintain or provide any documentation that will assist recipients in demonstrating compliance, including documentation that shows hours worked by Section 3 workers and Targeted Section 3 workers.

SECTION 3 REPORTING 24 CFR 75.25

REPORTING OF LABOR HOURS.

(a) Reporting of labor hours. (1) For public housing financial assistance, PHAs and other recipients must report in a manner prescribed by HUD: For Section 3 projects, Sub-recipients must report:

- The total number of labor hours worked;
- The total number of labor hours worked by Section 3 workers; and
- The total number of labor hours worked by Targeted Section 3 workers.

(2) Section 3 workers' and Targeted Section 3 workers' labor hours may be counted for five years from when their status as a Section 3 worker or Targeted Section 3 worker is established pursuant to § 75.31.

(3) The labor hours reported under paragraph (a)(1) of this section must include the total number of labor hours worked on a Section 3 project, including labor hours worked by any subrecipients, contractors and subcontractors that the recipient is required, or elects pursuant to paragraph (a)(4) of this section, to report.

(4) Recipients reporting under this section, as well as subrecipients, contractors and subcontractors who report to recipients, may report labor hours by Section 3 workers, under paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, and labor hours by Targeted Section 3 workers, under paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section, from professional services without including labor hours from professional services in the total number of labor hours worked under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section. If a contract covers both professional services and other work and the recipient or contractor or subcontractor chooses not to report labor hours from professional services, the labor hours under the contract that are not from professional services must still be reported.

(5) Recipients may report their own labor hours or that of a subrecipient, contractor, or subcontractor based on the employer's good faith assessment of the labor hours of a full-time or part-time employee informed by the employer's existing salary or time and attendance based payroll systems, unless the project or activity is otherwise subject to requirements specifying time and attendance reporting.

Professional Services: The reporting structure in the final rule allows a Sub-recipient to count as Section 3 labor hours and as Targeted Section 3 labor hours any work performed by a Section 3 worker or a Targeted Section 3 worker (i.e., in the numerator of the calculation), even when the professional services as a whole are not counted in the baseline reporting (i.e., in the denominator of the calculation). The effect of this reporting structure is to give a recipient a bonus if they are able to report Section 3 hires in the professional services context.

BENCHMARK REPORTING GOALS - (24 CFR 75.23)

All Sub-recipients are required to report all labor hours

The benchmark goal for Section 3 workers is set at **25 percent** or more of the total number of labor hours worked by all workers on a Section 3 project.

$$\frac{\text{Section 3 Worker Labor Hours}}{\text{Total Labor Hours}} = 25\%$$

The benchmark goal for Targeted Section 3 workers is set at **5 percent** or more of the total number of labor hours worked by all workers on a Section 3 project. This means that the 5 percent is included as part of the **25 percent** threshold.

$$\frac{\text{Targeted Section 3 Labor Hours}}{\text{Total Labor Hours}} = 5\%$$

Below is an example of the order of preference:

1. All Section 3 Targeted Workers
2. All Section 3 Workers
3. All Workers

SECTION 3 SAFE HARBOR COMPLIANCE

CID considers all Sub-recipients of covered funding in compliance with Section 3 Safe Harbor by meeting the established benchmark goals of **25 percent** and **5 percent**. If reporting indicates that the Sub-recipient has not met the Section 3 benchmarks, the Sub-recipient must report in a method on the qualitative nature of its activities and those its contractors and subcontractors pursued per 24 CFR § 75.15(b) and § 75.25(b). Such qualitative efforts may, for example, include but are not limited to the following:

- Engaged in outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Targeted Section 3 workers.
- Provided training or apprenticeship opportunities.
- Provided technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).
- Provided or connected Section 3 workers with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, and finding job opportunities connecting residents to job placement services.
- Held one or more job fairs.
- Provided or referred Section 3 workers to services supporting work readiness and retention (e.g., work readiness activities, interview clothing, test fees, transportation, childcare).

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- Provided assistance to apply for/or attend community college, a four-year educational institution, or vocational/technical training. Assisted Section 3 workers to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.
- Engaged in outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.
- Provided technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.
- Divided contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.
- Provided bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.
- Promoted use of business registries designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.
- Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system as defined in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

Please note that it is important to document efforts made to comply with Section 3. Files should illustrate attempts to meet Section 3 benchmarks. The mere existence of a Section 3 Action Plan is not sufficient. Affirmative attempts to reach Section 3 goals must be made.

Failure to comply with the requirements of Section 3 may result in a monitoring finding or sanctions that may include: debarment, suspension of funds, or limited denial of participation in CSD programs pursuant to 24 CFR Part 24

SECTION 3 WORKER TRACKING AND REPORTING

All Sub-recipients are required to comply with the reporting requirements set for at 24 CFR 75.25.

Where Targeted Section 3 and Section 3 Workers are currently employed or new hires, the Subrecipients must track those labor hours performed by those workers. In conjunction with the Davis-Bacon payroll requirement, Sub-recipients will utilize the Section 3 tracking form for this purpose and submitted with each payroll submission.

POSTERS

Job Safety and Health

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OSHA[®]
Occupational Safety
and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYEES:

- You have the right to notify your employer or OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in that inspection.
- You can file a complaint with OSHA within 30 days of retaliation or discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the *OSH Act*.
- You have the right to see OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records and records of your exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.
- You must comply with all occupational safety and health standards issued under the *OSH Act* that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

EMPLOYERS:

- You must furnish your employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- You must comply with the occupational safety and health standards issued under the *OSH Act*.

This free poster available from OSHA –
The Best Resource for Safety and Health



Free assistance in identifying and correcting hazards or complying with standards is available to employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in each state.

1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
www.osha.gov

OSHA 3106-02 2012R



Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo

¡Es la Ley!



Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional

Departamento de Trabajo de los EE. UU.

EMPLEADOS:

- Usted tiene el derecho de notificar a su empleador o a la OSHA sobre peligros en el lugar de trabajo. Usted también puede pedir que la OSHA no revele su nombre.
- Usted tiene el derecho de pedir a la OSHA que realice una inspección si usted piensa que en su trabajo existen condiciones peligrosas o poco saludables. Usted o su representante pueden participar en esa inspección.
- Usted tiene 30 días para presentar una queja ante la OSHA si su empleador llega a tomar represalias o discriminar en su contra por haber denunciado la condición de seguridad o salud o por ejercer los derechos consagrados bajo la Ley OSH.
- Usted tiene el derecho de ver las citaciones enviadas por la OSHA a su empleador. Su empleador debe colocar las citaciones en el lugar donde se encontraron las supuestas infracciones o cerca del mismo.
- Su empleador debe corregir los peligros en el lugar de trabajo para la fecha indicada en la citación y debe certificar que dichos peligros se hayan reducido o desaparecido.
- Usted tiene derecho de recibir copias de su historial o registro médico y el registro de su exposición a sustancias o condiciones tóxicas o dañinas.
- Su empleador debe colocar este aviso en su lugar de trabajo.
- Usted debe cumplir con todas las normas de seguridad y salud ocupacionales expedidas conforme a la Ley OSH que sean aplicables a sus propias acciones y conducta en el trabajo.

EMPLEADORES:

- Usted debe proporcionar a sus empleados un lugar de empleo libre de peligros conocidos.
- Usted debe cumplir con las normas de seguridad y salud ocupacionales expedidas conforme a la Ley OSH.



Los empleadores pueden obtener ayuda gratis para identificar y corregir las fuentes de peligro y para cumplir con las normas, sin citación ni multa, por medio de programas de consulta respaldados por la OSHA en cada estado del país.

1-800-321-OSHA (6742)

www.osha.gov

OSHA 3187-01-07/R



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES PAID AT SPECIAL MINIMUM WAGES

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

This establishment has a certificate authorizing the payment of special minimum wages to workers who are disabled for the work they are performing. Authority to pay special minimum wages to workers with disabilities applies to work covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA), and/or Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (PCA). Such special minimum wages are referred to as "commensurate wage rates" and are less than the basic hourly rates stated in an SCA wage determination and less than the FLSA minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour beginning July 24, 2009. A "commensurate wage rate" is based on the worker's individual productivity, no matter how limited, in proportion to the wage and productivity of experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impact their productivity when performing essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work in the geographic area from which the labor force of the community is drawn.

WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

For purposes of payment of commensurate wage rates under a certificate, a worker with a disability is defined as:

- An individual whose earnings or productive capacity is impaired by a physical or mental disability, including those related to age or injury, for the work to be performed.
- Disabilities which may affect productive capacity include blindness, mental illness, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, alcoholism, and drug addiction. The following do not ordinarily affect productive capacity for purposes of paying commensurate wage rates: educational disabilities; chronic unemployment; receipt of welfare benefits; nonattendance at school; juvenile delinquency; and correctional parole or probation.

KEY ELEMENTS OF COMMENSURATE WAGE RATES

- **Nondisabled worker standard**—The objective gauge (usually a time study of the production of workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the job) against which the productivity of a worker with a disability is measured.
- **Prevailing wage rate**—The wage paid to experienced workers who do not have disabilities that impair their productivity for the same or similar work and who are performing such work in the area. Most SCA contracts include a wage determination specifying the prevailing wage rates to be paid for SCA-covered work.
- **Evaluation of the productivity of the worker with a disability**—Documented measurement of the production of the worker with a disability (in terms of quantity and quality).

The wages of all workers paid commensurate wages must be reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at periodic intervals. At a minimum, the productivity of hourly-paid workers must be reevaluated at least every six months and a new prevailing wage survey must be conducted at least once every twelve months. In addition, prevailing wages must be reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, whenever the applicable state or federal minimum wage is increased.

OVERTIME

Generally, if you are performing work subject to the FLSA, SCA, and/or PCA, you must be paid at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR

Minors younger than **18 years of age** must be employed in accordance with the child labor provisions of FLSA. No persons under 16 may be employed in manufacturing or on a PCA contract.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Neither the FLSA nor the PCA have provisions requiring vacation, holiday, or sick pay nor other fringe benefits such as health insurance or pension plans. SCA wage determinations may require such fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). **Workers paid under a certificate authorizing commensurate wage rates must receive the full fringe benefits listed on the wage determination.**

WORKER NOTIFICATION

Each worker with a disability and, where appropriate, the parent or guardian of such worker, shall be informed orally and in writing by the employer of the terms of the certificate under which such worker is employed.

PETITION PROCESS

Workers with disabilities paid at special minimum wages may petition the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for a review of their wage rates by an Administrative Law Judge. No particular form of petition is required, except that it must be signed by the worker with a disability or his or her parent or guardian and should contain the name and address of the employer. Petitions should be mailed to: Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Employers shall display this poster where employees and the parents and guardians of workers with disabilities can readily see it.



For additional information:

1-866-4-USWAGE 

(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627

WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

U.S. Department of Labor | Wage and Hour Division

WH 1284
Revised July 2009

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE DAVIS-BACON ACT

FOR LABORERS AND MECHANICS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL OR FEDERALLY ASSISTED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

PREVAILING WAGES

You must be paid not less than the wage rate listed in the Davis-Bacon Wage Decision posted with this Notice for the work you perform.

OVERTIME

You must be paid not less than one and one-half times your basic rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a work week. There are few exceptions.

ENFORCEMENT

Contract payments can be withheld to ensure workers receive wages and overtime pay due, and liquidated damages may apply if overtime pay requirements are not met. Davis-Bacon contract clauses allow contract termination and debarment of contractors from future federal contracts for up to three years. A contractor who falsifies certified payroll records or induces wage kickbacks may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution, fines and/or imprisonment.

APPRENTICES

Apprentice rates apply only to apprentices properly registered under approved Federal or State apprenticeship programs.

PROPER PAY

If you do not receive proper pay, or require further information on the applicable wages, contact the Contracting Officer listed below:

CDR Maguire
Michele Moore
700 W. 23rd Street
Panama City, FL 32404
Phone: 228-860-1580

or contact the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division.



For additional information:

1-866-4-USWAGE
(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627



WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

U.S. Department of Labor | Employment Standards Administration | Wage and Hour Division

WH 1321 (Revised April 2009)

DERECHOS DEL EMPLEADO

BAJO LA LEY DAVIS-BACON

PARA OBREROS Y MECÁNICOS EMPLEADOS EN PROYECTOS DE CONSTRUCCIÓN FEDERAL O CON ASISTENCIA FEDERAL

LA SECCIÓN DE HORAS Y SUELDOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE TRABAJO DE EEUU

SALARIOS PREVALECIENTES No se le puede pagar menos de la tasa de pago indicada en la Decisión de Salarios Davis-Bacon fijada con este Aviso para el trabajo que Ud. desempeña.

SOBRETIEMPO Se le ha de pagar no menos de tiempo y medio de su tasa básica de pago por todas las horas trabajadas en exceso de 40 en una semana laboral. Existen pocas excepciones.

CUMPLIMIENTO Se pueden retener pagos por contratos para asegurarse que los obreros reciban los salarios y el pago de sobretiempo debidos, y se podría aplicar daños y perjuicios si no se cumple con las exigencias del pago de sobretiempo. Las cláusulas contractuales de Davis-Bacon permiten la terminación y exclusión de contratistas para efectuar futuros contratos federales hasta tres años. El contratista que falsifique los registros certificados de las nóminas de pago o induzca devoluciones de salarios puede ser sujeto a procesamiento civil o criminal, multas y/o encarcelamiento.

APRENDICES Las tasas de aprendices sólo se aplican a aprendices correctamente inscritos bajo programas federales o estatales aprobados.

PAGO APROPIADO Si Ud. no recibe el pago apropiado, o precisa de información adicional sobre los salarios aplicables, póngase en contacto con el Contratista Oficial que aparece abajo:

CDR Maguire
Michele Moore
700 W. 23rd Street
Panama City, FL 32404
Phone: 228-860-1580

o póngase en contacto con la Sección de Horas y Sueldos del Departamento de Trabajo de EEUU.



Para obtener información adicional:

1-866-4-USWAGE
(1-866-487-9243) TTY: 1-877-889-5627



WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV

U.S. Department of Labor | Employment Standards Administration | Wage and Hour Division

WH 1321 SPA (Revised April 2009)

Equal Employment Opportunity is **THE LAW**

Private Employers, State and Local Governments, Educational Institutions, Employment Agencies and Labor Organizations

Applicants to and employees of most private employers, state and local governments, educational institutions, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), or national origin. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious practices where the accommodation does not impose undue hardship.

DISABILITY

Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, protect qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship.

AGE

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, protects applicants and employees 40 years of age or older from discrimination based on age in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment.

SEX (WAGES)

In addition to sex discrimination prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, as amended, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended, prohibits sex discrimination in the payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work, in jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, in the same establishment.

GENETICS

Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 protects applicants and employees from discrimination based on genetic information in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. GINA also restricts employers' acquisition of genetic information and strictly limits disclosure of genetic information. Genetic information includes information about genetic tests of applicants, employees, or their family members; the manifestation of diseases or disorders in family members (family medical history); and requests for or receipt of genetic services by applicants, employees, or their family members.

RETALIATION

All of these Federal laws prohibit covered entities from retaliating against a person who files a charge of discrimination, participates in a discrimination proceeding, or otherwise opposes an unlawful employment practice.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE DISCRIMINATION HAS OCCURRED

There are strict time limits for filing charges of employment discrimination. To preserve the ability of EEOC to act on your behalf and to protect your right to file a private lawsuit, should you ultimately need to, you should contact EEOC promptly when discrimination is suspected:

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), 1-800-669-4000 (toll-free) or 1-800-669-6820 (toll-free TTY number for individuals with hearing impairments). EEOC field office information is available at www.eeoc.gov or in most telephone directories in the U.S. Government or Federal Government section. Additional information about EEOC, including information about charge filing, is available at www.eeoc.gov.

Employers Holding Federal Contracts or Subcontracts

Applicants to and employees of companies with a Federal government contract or subcontract are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits job discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

DISABLED, RECENTLY SEPARATED, OTHER PROTECTED, AND ARMED FORCES SERVICE MEDAL VETERANS

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits job discrimination and requires affirmative action to employ and advance in employment disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (within

three years of discharge or release from active duty), other protected veterans (veterans who served during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized), and Armed Forces service medal veterans (veterans who, while on active duty, participated in a U.S. military operation for which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded).

RETALIATION

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination under these Federal laws.

Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under the authorities above should contact immediately:

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, 1-800-397-6251 (toll-free) or (202) 693-1337 (TTY). OFCCP may also be contacted by e-mail at OFCCP-Public@dol.gov, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.

Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX

In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.

EEOC 9/02 and OFCCP 8/08 Versions Useable With 11/09 Supplement

EEOC-P/E-1 (Revised 11/09)

This Organization Participates in E-Verify



This employer will provide the Social Security Administration (SSA) and, if necessary, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), with information from each new employee's Form I-9 to confirm work authorization.

IMPORTANT: If the Government cannot confirm that you are authorized to work, this employer is required to give you written instructions and an opportunity to contact DHS and/or the SSA before taking adverse action against you, including terminating your employment.

Employers may not use E-Verify to pre-screen job applicants and may not limit or influence the choice of documents you present for use on the Form I-9.

To determine whether Form I-9 documentation is valid, this employer uses E-Verify's photo matching tool to match the photograph appearing on some permanent resident cards, employment authorization cards, and U.S. passports with the official U.S. government photograph. E-Verify also checks data from driver's licenses and identification cards issued by some states.

If you believe that your employer has violated its responsibilities under this program or has discriminated against you during the employment eligibility verification process based upon your national origin or citizenship status, please call the Office of Special Counsel at 800-255-7688, 800-237-2515 (TDD) or at www.justice.gov/crt/osc.

E-Verify Works for Everyone

For more information on E-Verify, please contact DHS:

888-897-7781

www.dhs.gov/E-Verify

NOTICE:
Federal law requires all employers to verify the identity and employment eligibility of all persons hired to work in the United States.



E-VERIFY IS A SERVICE OF DHS AND SSA

The E-Verify logo and mark are registered trademarks of Department of Homeland Security. Commercial sale of this poster is strictly prohibited.

Esta organización participa en E-Verify

E-Verify



MUESTRA SOLAMENTE!

Este empleador proporcionará a la Administración del Seguro Social (SSA, por sus siglas en inglés) y, de ser necesario, al Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS, por sus siglas en inglés) la información incluida en el Formulario I-9 de todo empleado nuevo con el propósito de confirmar su autorización de trabajo.

IMPORTANTE: Si el gobierno no puede confirmar que usted tiene autorización para trabajar, el empleador debe suministrarle las instrucciones por escrito y darle la oportunidad de ponerse en contacto con DHS o SSA antes de sancionarlo de cualquier forma o finalizar la relación laboral.

Los empleadores no pueden utilizar E-Verify para realizar preselecciones de solicitantes y no pueden limitar ni influenciar la selección de los documentos que usted presente para su inclusión en el Formulario I-9.

Para determinar si los documentos incluidos en el Formulario I-9 son válidos, este empleador utiliza la técnica de comparación fotográfica para comparar la fotografía que aparece en las Tarjetas de Residente Permanente, Tarjetas de Autorización de Empleo y pasaportes de los EE. UU. con la fotografía oficial del gobierno de los EE. UU. Asimismo, E-Verify verifica los datos incluidos en licencias de conducir y tarjetas de identificación emitidas por algunos estados.

Si considera que su empleador ha infringido sus responsabilidades en virtud de este programa o lo ha discriminado durante el proceso de verificación de la elegibilidad de empleo por su origen nacional o estatus de ciudadanía, comuníquese con la Oficina del Consejero Especial llamando al 800-255-7688, 800-237-2515 (para personas con impedimentos auditivos) o visitando www.justice.gov/crt/osc.

E-Verify funciona para todos

Para obtener más información sobre E-Verify, comuníquese con DHS al:

888-897-7781

www.dhs.gov/E-Verify

AVISO:

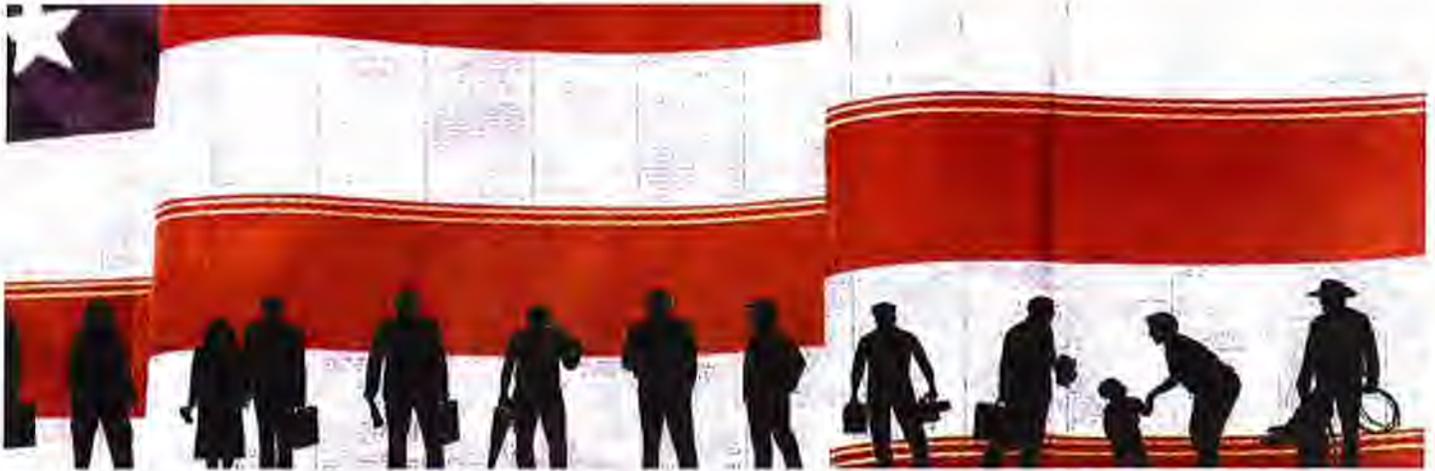
La ley federal exige a todos los empleadores que verifiquen la identidad y la elegibilidad de empleo de todas las personas contratadas en los Estados Unidos.



E-VERIFY IS A SERVICE OF DHS AND SSA

El logotipo y la marca de E-Verify son marcas registradas del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional. Queda estrictamente prohibida la venta comercial de este afiche.

IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK, Don't let anyone take it away.



If you have the legal right to work in the United States, there are laws to protect you against discrimination in the workplace.

You should know that –

- In most cases, employers cannot deny you a job or fire you because of your national origin or citizenship status or refuse to accept your legally acceptable documents.
- Employers cannot reject documents because they have a future expiration date

- Employers cannot terminate you because of E-Verify without giving you an opportunity to resolve the problem.
- In most cases, employers cannot require you to be a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident.

If any of these things have happened to you, contact the Office of Special Counsel (OSC).

For assistance in your own language:
Phone: 1-800-255-7688 or (202) 616-5594
For the hearing impaired:
TTY 1-800-237-2515 or (202) 616-5525

E-mail: oscrt@usdoj.gov

Or write to:
U.S. Department of Justice – CRT
Office of Special Counsel – NYA
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530

**U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division**

**Office of Special Counsel for
Immigration-Related Unfair
Employment Practices**



www.justice.gov/crt/about/osc

SI USTED TIENE DERECHO A TRABAJAR, no deje que nadie se lo quite.



Si usted tiene el derecho a trabajar legalmente en los Estados Unidos, existen leyes que lo protegen contra la discriminación en el trabajo.

Usted debe saber que:

- En la mayoría de los casos, los empleadores no pueden negarle un empleo o despedirlo debido a su país de origen o estatus migratorio, o negarse a aceptar sus documentos válidos y legales.
- Los empleadores no pueden rechazar documentos por que tienen una fecha de vencimiento futura.

- Los empleadores no pueden despedirlo debido a E-Verify, sin darle una oportunidad de resolver el problema.
- En la mayoría de los casos, los empleadores no pueden exigir que usted sea ciudadano estadounidense o residente legal permanente.

Si usted se ha encontrado en alguna de estas situaciones, contacte a la Oficina del Consejero Especial (OSC).

Para ayuda en su propio idioma:
Teléfono: 1-800-255-7688 o
202-616-5594

Para las personas con discapacidad auditiva:
TTY 1-800-237-2515 o
202-616-5525

E-mail: oscert@usdoj.gov

O escriba a:
U.S. Department of Justice - CRT
Office of Special Counsel- NYA
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530

Departamento de Justicia de EE.UU.
División de Derechos Civiles

Oficina del Consejero Especial Para
Prácticas Injustas en el Empleo
Relacionadas a Inmigración



www.justice.gov/crt/about/osc



**EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY**

**We Do Business in Accordance With the Federal Fair
Housing Law**

(The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)

**It is illegal to Discriminate Against Any Person
Because of Race, Color, Religion, Sex,
Handicap, Familial Status, or National Origin**

- In the sale or rental of housing or residential lots
- In advertising the sale or rental of housing
- In the financing of housing
- In the provision of real estate brokerage services
- In the appraisal of housing
- Blockbusting is also illegal

Anyone who feels he or she has been discriminated against may file a complaint of housing discrimination:

**1-800-669-9777 (Toll Free)
1-800-927-9275 (TTY)**

**U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and
Equal Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20410**



IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDAD EN LA VIVIENDA

Conducimos nuestros negocios de acuerdo a la Ley Federal de Vivienda Justa

(Acta de enmiendas de 1988 de la Ley Federal de Vivienda Justa)

Es ilegal discriminar contra cualquier persona por razón de su raza, color, religion, sexo, incapacidad física o mental, la presencia de niños menores de 18 años o de mujer embarazada en su familia o su origen nacional

- En la venta o renta de vivienda y terrenos residenciales
- En los servicios de corretaje que prestan vendedores de vivienda
- En los anuncios de venta o renta de vivienda
- En la valoración de vivienda
- En la financiación de vivienda
- También es ilegal forzarle a vender o rentar su vivienda diciendole que gente de otra raza, religion o grupo étnico se están mudando en su vecindario
- Amenazar o interferir con la persona para que no registre su queja

Cualquier persona que sienta que fue discriminada debe de enviar su queja de discriminación:

1-800-669-9777 (llamada gratis)
1-800-927-9275 (TDD llamada gratis)

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and
Equal Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20410

WHAT ELSE IS COVERED UNDER THE FAIR HOUSING ACT?

LENDERS, APPRAISERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES MAY NOT DISCRIMINATE

Home mortgages and personal loans for housing-related purposes are covered. No one may do any of following because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability or familial status of the applicant:

- Refuse to provide information regarding loans.
- Provide inaccurate or incomplete information.
- Refuse to make a loan to a qualified applicant.
- Impose different terms or conditions on a loan, such as different interest rates, points, or fees unrelated to credit history.
- Discriminate in appraising property.
- Refuse to issue a homeowner's or renter's insurance policy.

It is also a violation to fail to design and construct public and private multi-family housing with four or more units in an accessible manner. This applies to buildings designed and constructed for first occupancy after March 13, 1991.



For more information or to file a housing discrimination complaint, contact your local fair housing agency or contact HUD at:

1-800-669-9777

1-800-927-9275 (TTY)

www.HUD.gov/fairhousing



Find your local fair housing agency at

www.nationalfairhousing.org

NFHA
National Fair Housing Alliance

The work that provided the basis for this publication was supported in part by funding under a grant with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. NFHA is solely responsible for the accuracy of the statements and interpretations contained in this publication.



NFHA
National Fair Housing Alliance

YOUR FAIR HOUSING RIGHTS



HOUSING DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

The federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in housing related transactions because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability or familial status. Many state and local laws also prohibit housing discrimination based on several additional protected classes.

The Fair Housing Act applies to a wide variety of housing transactions, including rentals, sales, home mortgages, appraisals and homeowners insurance. Landlords, real estate agents, lenders, insurance companies and condominium, cooperative and homeowner associations must not discriminate because of one's membership in a protected class.

Housing discrimination is against the law. One way to stop discrimination is to report it.

SOME SIGNS OF POSSIBLE DISCRIMINATION

- The availability changed between a phone contact and an in-person visit.
- The housing provider refused to sell, rent, or show available housing or charged a higher security deposit.
- Advertisements expressed a preference for singles or couples but the community does not qualify as housing for older persons.
- Families with children or persons with disabilities were limited or steered to certain buildings or to the first floor.
- The housing provider:
 - Failed or delayed to make repairs or maintain the property.
 - Limited the use of services or facilities or privileges.
 - Refused to make a reasonable accommodation or allow a reason modification for a person with a disability.

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Must all landlords comply with the Fair Housing Act?

The Fair Housing Act covers most housing. In some circumstances, the Fair Housing Act exempts owner-occupied buildings with no more than four units. Communities that qualify for the "Housing for Older Persons" exemption under the Fair Housing Act are permitted to exclude families with children under the age of 18.

What is the definition of a disability?

A disability is a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working. It also includes a record of having such an impairment or being regarded as having such an impairment. The law also covers someone who is associated with a person with a disability.

What is a reasonable accommodation?

A "reasonable accommodation" is a change, exception or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice or service that may be necessary for a person with a disability to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including its public and common use space. For example, reasonable accommodations include allowing an assistance animal even if there is a "no pets" policy or creating a reserved accessible parking space for a specific resident.

What is a reasonable modification?

A "reasonable modification" is a structural change made to existing premises occupied or to be occupied by a person with a disability so that he or she can fully use and enjoy the premises. Reasonable modifications can include structural changes to interiors and exteriors of dwellings, and to the common and public use areas.

Examples of reasonable modifications include installing grab bars or ramps, lowering counter spaces, and allowing a person with a hearing impairment to install strobes. The resident is responsible for paying the cost of the modification. Tenants are obligated to restore the interior of the unit to its previous state



only where it is reasonable to do so and the housing provider has requested the restoration. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 may require landlords that receive federal funds to pay for reasonable modifications.

What does "familial status" mean?

"Familial status" means the presence of children under 18 in the household. This includes pregnant women and persons in the process of adopting or securing custody of a child/children. Children include foster children and grandchildren so long as the person has legal custody or written permission.

What actions does the law prohibit?

The law prohibits actions such as denying housing, limiting access to housing, discouraging home seekers, or creating different rules, fees, or standards because of one's membership in a protected class. The Fair Housing Act also prohibits harassing, coercing, intimidating, or interfering with anyone exercising or assisting someone else with his/her fair housing rights.

Does this mean that a landlord must rent to or cannot evict anyone who is a member of a protected class?

No. A housing provider has the right to refuse rental applications or evict tenants based on objective criteria, such as credit history or bad tenant history. A housing provider should set criteria and apply them equally to each applicant and resident.

REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION/MODIFICATION

Housing providers are required to make a reasonable accommodation in their rules, policies, practices and procedures, and to allow reasonable modifications (changes to the physical structure) for individuals with disabilities. A request need not be in writing, but it is recommended that a request be made in writing so that there is a record of both the request and the date it was sent.

When considering a reasonable accommodation/modification request, a housing provider may take only the following into consideration:

- Is the individual for whom the request is made a person with a disability?
- Is the requested accommodation or modification necessary to allow the person with a disability an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, including common areas? This is not determined by the housing provider but by the individual; however, confirmation from a qualified third party may be requested.
- Would the requested accommodation impose an undue financial and administrative burden on the housing provider? For a modification, this may only be considered if the housing provider receives federal financial assistance.
- Would the requested accommodation require a fundamental alteration in the nature of the program?

Under no circumstances may a housing provider ask about the nature or severity of the disability. Housing providers may request information about the relationship between the person's disability and the need for the requested accommodation or modification.

Providers may ask questions that clarify what it is about the rule, policy, practice or procedure that serves as a barrier or whether there are alternatives that would work for the person with a disability. This may enable providers to offer an alternative solution if the requested accommodation is an administrative and financial hardship or would fundamentally alter the nature of a provider's operations.

For more information or to file a housing discrimination complaint, contact your local fair housing agency or contact HUD at:

1-800-669-9777

1-800-927-9275 (TTY)

www.HUD.gov/fairhousing



Find your local fair housing agency at

www.nationalfairhousing.org



The work that provided the basis for this publication was supported in part by funding under a grant with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. NFHA is solely responsible for the accuracy of the statements and interpretations contained in this publication.



FAIR HOUSING RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



SOLICITUD DE UNA ADAPTACIÓN O MODIFICACIÓN RAZONABLE

Los proveedores de viviendas deben hacer una adaptación razonable en sus reglas, políticas, prácticas y procedimientos, y deben permitir modificaciones razonables (cambios en la estructura física) para individuos con discapacidades. Una solicitud no necesita hacerse por escrito, pero se recomienda que se haga por escrito para que haya un registro tanto de la solicitud como de la fecha en que fue enviada.

Al considerar una adaptación o modificación razonable, un proveedor de vivienda debe considerar solo lo siguiente:

- ¿La persona para la que se hizo la solicitud tiene una discapacidad?
- ¿Es la adaptación o modificación solicitada necesaria para permitir que la persona con discapacidad tenga igualdad de oportunidades para usar y disfrutar la vivienda, incluidas las áreas comunes? Esto no está determinado por el proveedor de la vivienda, sino por el individuo; sin embargo, es posible que se solicite la confirmación de un intermediario calificado.
- ¿La adaptación solicitada impone una carga financiera y administrativa excesiva sobre el proveedor de la vivienda? En el caso de una modificación, esto solo puede considerarse si el proveedor de la vivienda recibe asistencia financiera federal.
- ¿La adaptación solicitada exige una alteración fundamental en la naturaleza del programa?

Bajo ninguna circunstancia es posible que un proveedor de vivienda pregunte sobre la naturaleza o gravedad de la discapacidad. Es posible que los proveedores de viviendas soliciten información sobre la relación entre la discapacidad de la persona y la necesidad de contar con la adaptación o modificación solicitada.

Los proveedores pueden hacer preguntas para clarificar lo relacionado con la regla, política, práctica o procedimiento que pueda ser una barrera o si hay alternativas que podrían funcionar para la persona con discapacidad. Esto puede permitir que los proveedores ofrezcan una solución alternativa si la acomodación solicitada es una dificultad administrativa y financiera o si altera de manera fundamental la naturaleza de las operaciones del proveedor.

Para obtener más información o presentar un reclamo sobre discriminación en viviendas, comuníquese con su agencia local de vivienda justa o con HUD:

1-800-669-9777

1-800-927-9275 (TTY)

www.HUD.gov/fairhousing



Encuentre su agencia local de vivienda justa en

www.nationalfairhousing.org

NFHA
National Fair Housing Alliance

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NFHA
National Fair Housing Alliance

DERECHOS DE VIVIENDA JUSTA DE PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDADES





LA DISCRIMINACIÓN DE VIVIENDA ES ILEGAL

La Ley Federal de Vivienda Justa prohíbe discriminación en transacciones relacionadas con la vivienda por motivos de raza, color, origen nacional, sexo, discapacidad o situación familiar. Muchas leyes estatales y locales también prohíben la discriminación en cuanto a la vivienda en base a numerosas clases adicionales protegidas.

La Ley de Vivienda Justa aplica a una variedad amplia de transacciones sobre viviendas, lo que incluye alquileres, ventas, hipotecas de casas, valoraciones y seguros por parte de propietarios de viviendas. Los propietarios, agentes inmobiliarios, prestamistas, compañías de seguros y condominios, cooperativas y asociaciones de propietarios de viviendas no deben discriminar debido a que una persona pertenezca a una clase protegida.

La discriminación de vivienda es contraria a la ley. La única manera de detener la discriminación es reportándola.



24-50 Redwood Avenue Drainage Improvement CDBG-DR Project M0015

PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS FRECUENTES

¿Cuál es la definición de discapacidad?

Una discapacidad es un impedimento físico o mental que limita sustancialmente una o más de las actividades de mayor importancia en la vida, tales como cuidarse a sí mismo, realizar tareas manuales, caminar, ver, oír, hablar, respirar, aprender y trabajar. También se incluye tener un registro de dicho impedimento o referirse a alguien como si tuviera ese impedimento cuando no es así.

¿Los proveedores de vivienda pueden negarse a alquilar la vivienda porque creen que no estaré seguro o que no puedo cuidarme a mí mismo?

No. La única excepción, que aplica a todos los solicitantes, es en el caso de que la tenencia de un individuo implique una amenaza directa a la salud o seguridad de otros o pudiera ocasionar algún daño físico sustancial a la propiedad de otros y no haya ningún tipo de adaptación razonable que pueda reducir de manera significativa o eliminar la amenaza.

¿Qué es una adaptación razonable?

Los proveedores de viviendas deben permitir las adaptaciones razonables que los residentes soliciten. Una "adaptación razonable" es un cambio, excepción o ajuste a una regla, política, práctica o servicio que puede ser necesaria para que una persona con una discapacidad tenga igualdad de oportunidades para usar y disfrutar de una vivienda. Por ejemplo, adaptaciones razonables el permitir animales asistente, aunque existan políticas de "prohibición de mascotas", o crear un espacio de estacionamiento accesible reservado para un residente específico.

Una solicitud de adaptación razonable puede denegarse en el caso de que el proveer la adaptación imponga una carga financiera y administrativa excesiva sobre el proveedor de la vivienda o altere la naturaleza de las operaciones del proveedor,

que se determinan con base en cada caso particular. Cuando un proveedor de vivienda rechaza una adaptación solicitada porque no es razonable, el proveedor debe discutir con el solicitante si hay una adaptación alternativa que podría abordar de manera efectiva las necesidades relacionadas con la discapacidad del solicitante.

¿Qué es una modificación razonable?

Los proveedores de viviendas deben permitir las modificaciones razonables que los residentes soliciten. Una "modificación razonable" es un cambio estructural que se realiza a instalaciones existentes que estén ocupadas o que vayan a ser ocupadas por una persona con discapacidad, para que pueda usar y disfrutar enteramente de las instalaciones. Las modificaciones razonables pueden incluir cambios estructurales a los interiores o exteriores de viviendas y a las áreas comunes y de uso público. El residente paga el costo de la modificación. Algunos ejemplos de modificaciones razonables incluyen el instalar barras de agarre o rampas, bajar espacios de mostradores y permitir a inquilinos que sufran de sordera o dificultades auditivas instalar luces estroboscópicas. Es posible que la Sección 504 de la Ley de Rehabilitación de 1973 exija que los propietarios que reciben fondos federales paguen las modificaciones razonables.

¿Es posible que el proveedor de la vivienda pida detalles o prueba de que tengo una discapacidad?

Es posible que el proveedor de la vivienda pida una verificación de la discapacidad de una persona, si no es obvia o conocida de alguna otra manera por el proveedor de la vivienda, y que verifique que la solicitud esté relacionada con esa discapacidad. Si se solicita, el individuo puede proporcionar un comunicado escrito de un médico con licencia o un profesional de servicio social o de otro intermediario que manifieste que el solicitante o residente califica como individuo con una discapacidad. **El proveedor de la vivienda no puede preguntar a la persona con discapacidad, o al profesional que certifique, sobre la naturaleza o gravedad de la discapacidad del individuo.**

LOS PRESTAMISTAS TAMPOCO PUEDEN DISCRIMINAR

A continuación encontrará ejemplo de cosas que un prestamista no puede hacer porque usted sea una persona con una discapacidad:

- Negarse a reunirse con usted porque usted solicita un intérprete de lenguaje de señas o necesita alguna otra adaptación razonable, tal como reunirse en un lugar que sea accesible en silla de ruedas.
- Exigirle documentación médica o exigir que demuestre que su ingreso por discapacidad continuará durante un período de tiempo especificado, como por ejemplo durante tres años.

- Cobrarle una tasa de interés o tarifas más altas.
- No contar todas sus fuentes de ingreso, incluido cualquier ingreso por discapacidad.
- Ubicarlo en un estándar de calificación más alto o exigirle un puntaje de crédito mayor.
- Exigirle que realice un pago inicial mayor o que pague más en costos de cierre.
- Evaluar la propiedad de manera diferente porque tiene características como luces estroboscópicas o rampas.





HOUSING DISCRIMINATION IS ILLEGAL

The federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in housing-related transactions because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability or familial status. Many state and local laws also prohibit housing discrimination based on several additional protected classes.

The Fair Housing Act applies to a wide variety of housing transactions, including rentals, sales, home mortgages, appraisals and homeowners insurance. Landlords, real estate agents, lenders, insurance companies, and condominium, cooperative and homeowners' associations must not discriminate because of one's membership in a protected class.

Housing discrimination is against the law. The only way to stop discrimination is to report it.



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COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What is the definition of a disability?

A disability is a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities, such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working. It also includes having a record of such an impairment or regarding someone as having such an impairment when they do not.

May housing providers refuse to rent to me because they believe I will not be safe or cannot take care of myself?

No. The only exception, which applies to all applicants, is if an individual's tenancy poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others or would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others *and* a reasonable accommodation cannot significantly reduce or eliminate the threat.

What is a reasonable accommodation?

Housing providers must permit reasonable accommodations requested by residents. A "reasonable accommodation" is a change, exception or adjustment to a rule, policy, practice or service that may be necessary for a person with a disability to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. For example, reasonable accommodations include allowing an assistance animal even if there is a "no pets" policy or creating a reserved accessible parking space for a specific resident.

A request for a reasonable accommodation may be denied if providing the accommodation would impose an undue financial and administrative burden on the housing provider or would

fundamentally alter the nature of the provider's operations, determined on a case-by-case basis. When a housing provider refuses a requested accommodation because it is not reasonable, the provider should discuss with the requester whether there is an alternative accommodation that would effectively address the requester's disability-related needs.

What is a reasonable modification?

Housing providers must permit reasonable modifications requested by residents. A "reasonable modification" is a structural change made to existing premises occupied or to be occupied by a person with a disability, so that he or she can fully use and enjoy the premises. Reasonable modifications can include structural changes to interiors and exteriors of dwellings, and to the common and public use areas. The resident pays the cost of the modification. Examples of reasonable modifications include installing grab bars or ramps, lowering counter spaces, and allowing a deaf or hard of hearing tenant to install strobes. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 may require landlords that receive federal funds to pay for reasonable modifications.

May the housing provider ask for details or proof that I am disabled?

The housing provider may ask for verification of a person's disability, if it is not obvious or otherwise known to the housing provider, and may verify that a request is related to that disability. If requested, the individual may provide a written statement from a licensed medical or social service professional or other third party stating that the applicant/resident qualifies as an individual with a disability. **The housing provider may not ask the person with a disability or the certifying professional about the nature or severity of the individual's disability.**

LENDERS ALSO MAY NOT DISCRIMINATE

These are examples of things a lender may not do because you are a person with a disability:

- Refuse to meet with you because you request a sign language interpreter or need some other reasonable accommodation, such as meeting in a wheelchair-accessible location.
- Require medical documentation from you or require that you prove that your disability income will continue for a specified period of time, such as three years.

- Charge you a higher interest rate or fees.
- Fail to count all your sources of income, including any disability income.
- Hold you to a higher qualification standard or require a higher credit score.
- Require that you make a larger down payment or pay more in closing costs.
- Appraise the property differently because it has features such as strobes or ramps.

Mandatory Contract Provisions

Provisions:

Any contract or subcontract funded by this Agreement must contain the applicable provisions outlined in Appendix II to 2 C.F.R. Part 200. It is the responsibility of the sub-recipient to include the required provisions. The following is a list of sample provisions from Appendix II to 2 C.F.R. Part 200 that may be required:¹

Appendix II to Part 200—Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards

In addition to other provisions required by the Federal agency or non-Federal entity, all contracts made by the non-Federal entity under the Federal award must contain provisions covering the following, as applicable.

(A) Contracts for more than the simplified acquisition threshold, which is the inflation adjusted amount determined by the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) as authorized by 41 U.S.C. 1908, must address administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as appropriate.

(B) All contracts in excess of \$10,000 must address termination for cause and for convenience by the non-Federal entity including the manner by which it will be affected and the basis for settlement.

(C) Equal Employment Opportunity. Except as otherwise provided under 41 CFR Part 60, all contracts that meet the definition of "federally assisted construction contract" in 41 CFR Part 60-1.3 must include the equal opportunity clause provided under 41 CFR 60-1.4(b), in accordance with Executive Order 11246, "Equal Employment Opportunity" (30 FR 12319, 12935, 3 CFR Part, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 339), as amended by Executive Order 11375, "Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity," and implementing regulations at 41 CFR part 60, "Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor."

(D) Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141-3148). When required by Federal program legislation, all prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 awarded by non-Federal entities must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141-3144, and 3146-3148) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5, "Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction"). In accordance with the statute, contractors must be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the prevailing wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors must be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The non-Federal entity must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency. The contracts must also include a provision for compliance with the Copeland Anti-Kickback" Act (40 U.S.C. 3145), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3, "Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States"). The Act provides that each contractor or Sub-recipient must be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of

¹ For example, the Davis-Bacon Act is not applicable to other FEMA grant and cooperative agreement programs, including the Public Assistance Program or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; however, sub-recipient may include the provision in its subcontracts.

public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he or she is otherwise entitled. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

(E) Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701-3708). Where applicable, all contracts awarded by the non-Federal entity in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). Under 40 U.S.C. 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.

(F) Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement. If the Federal award meets the definition of "funding agreement" under 37 CFR § 401.2 (a) and the recipient or Sub-recipient wishes to enter into a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the substitution of parties, assignment or performance of experimental, developmental, or research work under that "funding agreement," the recipient or Sub-recipient must comply with the requirements of 37 CFR Part 401, "Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements," and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency.

(G) Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387), as amended—Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$150,000 must contain a provision that requires the non-Federal award to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(H) Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689)—A contract award (see 2 CFR 180.220) must not be made to parties listed on the governmentwide Excluded Parties List System in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 CFR 180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR Part 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR Part 1989 Comp., p. 235), "Debarment and Suspension." The Excluded Parties List System in SAM contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

(I) Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)—Contractors that apply or bid for an award of \$100,000 or more must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier must also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-Federal award.

(J) See § 200.323 Procurement of recovered materials.

(K) See § 200.216 Prohibition on certain telecommunication and video surveillance services or equipment.

(L) See § 200.322 Domestic preferences for procurements

(Appendix II to Part 200, Revised Eff. 11/12/2020).