

Application

For an
Idaho Community Development Block Grant

Emergency Services Facility Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2

By the
City of Kellogg



November 16, 2018



Phone: 208.786.9131
Fax: 208.784.1100

1007 McKinley Avenue
Kellogg, Idaho 83837

November 14, 2018

Director Bobbi Jo Meuleman
Idaho Department of Commerce
PO Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0093

RE: Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2

Dear Director Meuleman:

The City of Kellogg respectfully submits this application for an Idaho Community Development Block Grant on behalf of the Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2 for an Emergency Services Facility. Constructed in the early 1900's, there are numerous building and fire code violations in the existing fire station in Kellogg, that jeopardize the health and safety of the firefighters.

This \$500,000 grant has the potential to decrease emergency response times, reduce property insurance premiums, and provide a safe, accessible public meeting space for approximately 5,074 households, of which, 56.08% are low- and moderate-income. Matching funds for this project include a \$2,523,923 bond that USDA-RD will purchase and also provide a \$25,000 grant.

We appreciate your concern and attention to our CDBG request.

Sincerely,

Mac Pooler,
Mayor

Cc: Mark Aamodt, Chief, Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2
Steve Meyer, Region I EAC Member
Sandy Patano, EAC At-Large Member

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Part A

ICDBG Grant Application Form

Applicant: City of Kellogg Chief Elected Official: Mac Pooler, Mayor
 Address: 1007 McKinley Avenue, Kellogg, ID 83837 Phone: 208-786-9131
 Email: nila.jurkovich@kellogg.id.gov
 DUNS#: 028574465 CAGE Code: 3NLR0

Subrecipient: Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2 Chief Elected Official: Mike Pierce, Chmn.
 Address: 14 W Market Street, Kellogg, ID 83837 Phone: 208-784-1188

Application Prepared by: Nancy Mabile, ED Specialist Phone: 208-772-0584 x3014
 Address: Panhandle Area Council, 11100 N Airport Drive, Hayden, ID 83835

Architect/Engineer: Cory Trapp, AIA Phone: 208-772-0503
 Address: Longwell+Trapp Architects, 8382 N Wayne Drive, Suite 204, Hayden, ID 83835

National Objective

Project Type

- LMI Area
 LMI Clientele
 Imminent Threat
 Public Facility
 Senior Center
 LMI Jobs
 Slum & Blight
 LMI Housing
 Infrastructure for Jobs
 Imminent Threat
 Downtown Revitalization
 Public Park

Project Population to Benefit (Persons): (Census/Survey/Client/Jobs)

Total # to Benefit: E. 8,436 Total # LMI to Benefit: 677
 % LMI to Benefit: 56.08 %

Project Description: Construction of a 12,800 SF Emergency Services Facility that will include an 8-bay Apparatus Room, a training/public meeting room, public restroom, staff restrooms, day room and kitchen, Chiefs office, staff offices, decontamination room, bunker gear storage, fitness room and storage, and sleeping quarters.

SOURCE	AMOUNT	FUNDS COMMITTED/ CONTRACT AWARD DATE	DOCUMENTS IN APPENDIX **
ICDBG	500,000		
Local Cash			
Local Loan*	2,523,923	With CDBG Award	F
Local In-Kind**			
UDSA-RD Grant	25,000	With CDBG Award	F
State Grant			
Foundation Grant			
Private Investment			
Other (identify)			
TOTAL PROJECT FINANCING	\$3,048,923		

* Identify Loan Source(s): USDA-RD Date Bond or Necessary & Ordinary Passed: 05/15/2018

** Identify which appendix corresponding documentation is in. Documentation should be a letter from the appropriate source.

Economic Advisory Council

You wake up at 2:00 AM to find your home is filled with choking smoke. You awaken your family and escape to your designated spot safely away from the home that now looks as though it is enveloped in flames. You call 911 from your cell phone, and the dispatcher assures you that the fire department is on the way. What is 5 minutes to you? 1 minute? 30 seconds? It might feel like an eternity.

Now picture Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2's 100 plus-year-old station in uptown Kellogg that was originally designed for the horse and wagon days of firefighting and was built the year before the U.S. entered World War I. Fast forward to a new millennium, and the Kellogg fire station is long past its prime. Apparatus is now about 12' longer, 3' higher and 5' wider than in the early 1900's.

The Kellogg station today has a laundry list of insufficiencies, documented in the architecture report. Safety and space issues ultimately impact response times and the efficiency with which emergency responders can work. Trucks barely fit into their bays, and emergency responders can't fully open vehicle doors. There is no working aerial truck; the old one (54 years old) is too expensive to repair, and a new one won't fit in the cramped station. There is extremely poor vehicle exhaust ventilation. In addition, the stairways are steep and hazardous. To top it all off, there are no public restrooms, male and female personnel share one shower and restroom, and the electrical panels are outdated, overloaded, and do not meet code. Furthermore, with no sprinkler system, a simple Google request on "Firehouse Fires" provides an astounding amount of evidence of fire stations burning to the ground as a result. And these are just part of the list. All in all, there are 10 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) code violations, and one International Fire Code violation.



To add to the physical structure dilemma, what used to be a badge of honor and toughness to continually use dirty gear has turned into a cancer epidemic among firefighters. At the end of a fire, toxic chemicals, pathogens and/or other hazardous substances find their way onto everything a firefighter uses, from the gear he/she is wearing to the fire hose. Without a washer/extractor to properly clean Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), the District must send all turnout gear out for cleaning after every fire.

For the public, there is a safety issue as people walk in front or behind the emergency vehicles to and from uptown businesses or the public library in the same building to the west of the fire station. The apparatus must be pulled out of the bays to perform all routine maintenance—whether it be for equipment on the apparatus, or the apparatus itself—thus blocking the sidewalk and/or the street from pedestrian or vehicular access.

The budget for this project is \$3,048,923. The District is using \$2,523,923 of the bond the voters passed in May 2018 for this project, and the remainder in the future for renovations to their Pinehurst Fire Station. USDA Rural Development will purchase the bond, plus provide another \$25,000 in grant funds for this project. By moving the station from uptown to a site just off the interstate and out of harm's way for the public, the Idaho Community Development Block Grant assistance will allow the Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2 to continue to operate in a safer and more efficient manner.

Fires can destroy our homes, our families, our businesses and our communities. Historically rich in mining, the area is boasting tourism and an increase in business activity. A 12,800 SF Emergency Services Facility will have many permanent impacts, including improved response times for all emergency responders with the new location, and in turn, having a positive impact on fire insurance premiums. The new station will provide a safer environment for staff and the visiting public. This project will help protect families and children and protect the area's most precious economic resources of the past, present and future.

Threshold Factors

Eligible Applicant

The applicant is a city The applicant is a county

The City of Kellogg is an eligible applicant as a unit of government in the State of Idaho and is sponsoring this application on behalf of the Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2, a political subdivision of the State of Idaho, existing under Title 31, Chapter 14 of Idaho Code, and located within and beyond the City limits. The new Emergency Services Facility will be located within the city limits of Kellogg. The Subrecipient Agreement (Appendix A) between the City and the District outlines the responsibilities of the City as Grantee and the District as subrecipient. The Agreement identifies that the City shall maintain fiscal responsibility of the Grant, and the District shall comply with all rules and regulations under the Idaho Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

Eligible Activities

This project to construct a new Fire and Emergency Services Facility in Kellogg is eligible under the Public Facility Grant criteria in Chapter 2 of the ICDBG Application Handbook. Also eligible are fees associated with design professional and grant administration services.

National Objective

Low and Moderate-Income Area Benefit

Total number of households* in project benefit area E. 5074

LMI Percentage Determined by: (Check one and complete requested information)

- Census Data – provide supporting documentation in Appendix
 Income Survey – Survey Report is in Appendix B.
 Census and Survey – provide supporting documentation/report in appendix

Citizen Participation

ICDBG Citizen Participation Plan adopted? Yes No

Did you hold a public hearing prior to application? Yes No

Date of Notice 11/03/18 Date of Hearing 11/14/18

A copy of the ICDBG Citizen Participation Plan, public hearing documents, and letters of support are in Appendix C.

Statewide Goal and Strategy

To be completed by the Idaho Department of Commerce.

Administrative Capacity

1. Applicant Capacity. Identify:

a. The experience of the clerk and fire chief

Nila Jurkovich, Municipal Clerk/Treasurer has been employed with the City of Kellogg since October 2011. Prior to her employment with the City, she was the Municipal Clerk/Treasurer for the City of Osburn for 11 years (2000-2011), and the Deputy Clerk for Shoshone County from 1995-2000. She is a State of Idaho Certified Clerk/Treasurer and has certifications in the following: Idaho PRIMA Risk Manager, International Municipal Clerk and Association of Public Treasurers.

Mark Aamodt, Fire Chief since 2013 and fire fighter since 1983, has extensive experience as an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), and in fire investigation, general fire service, and hazardous materials safety. He is a Level II Fire Service Instructor and served as the Deputy State Fire Marshal for Investigations from 2004 to 2013. Chief Aamodt is a Certified Fire Investigator and State of Idaho Fire Inspector and is a member of the International Association of Arson Investigators, Idaho Chapter International Association of Arson Investigators, Shoshone County Fire Chiefs Association, Idaho Fire Chiefs Association and North Idaho Fire Chiefs Association. A current instructor of an Emergency Medical Technician Course, he has also taught courses in Idaho Basic EMT, Origin and Cause Fire Investigation, Flashover Survival, Evaluator-Fire Fighter I & II Testing, and IAAI-Expert Witness Courtroom Testimony. Chief Aamodt has testified as an expert witness in Idaho District and Federal Courts and authored two articles: *It Is Not What It Appears to Be*, Idaho Fire Connection May 2005, and *CFI Trainer Net – Training for Everyone*, Idaho Fire Connection, May 2007.

b. The most recent audited financial statements and if there were any material weaknesses, deficiencies, or findings

The City's 2018 audited financial reports do not identify any material weaknesses, deficiencies or findings. The full audit was emailed to the Idaho Department of Commerce on October 17, 2018.

c. The most recent ICDBG grant the applicant managed

The most recent Idaho Community Development Block Grant the City has managed is the existing 2015 Wastewater Collection System Improvements, 2017 Phase 3 Wastewater Collection System Improvements Projects, and the 2017 ADA Accessibility City Pool Restroom Project.

d. For sub-recipients, identify the governing structure and if and when last audited. Also explain the status of the sub-recipient agreement

The Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2 was originally formed in early 1930, prior to the creation of Title 31, Chapter 14 Idaho Code. Currently existing under this Code, the District has three Commissioners in accordance with Idaho Code §31-4108 through §31-4110. Note that this District is very large and contains three sub-districts within 185 square miles. There is one commissioner from each of the sub-districts that has a position on the Board of Commissioners.

The most current Financial Statements, prepared September 30, 2017 by the accounting firm of Magnuson, McHugh & Company was sent to the Idaho Department of Commerce on October 17, 2018.

The Subrecipient Agreement was executed by the City of Kellogg at their City Council meeting on October 10, 2018, and by the District Board of Commissioners at their meeting held on October 17, 2018.

2. Grant Administration

The City has followed the appropriate procurement procedures and selected Panhandle Area Council for CDBG-certified grant administration for the project. The procurement documentation is in Appendix D.

Fair Housing

The Fair Housing Resolution for the City was updated in 2014 and published in 2017. The Resolution is in Appendix E.

Anti-Displacement Policy

The City of Kellogg has certified to the Idaho Department of Commerce's Anti-Displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan; Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970, as amended (49 CFR Part 24) by signature on the Certifications page.

Program Income

This project will not generate any program income.

Project Description and Property

Project Description

1. Existing Situation

Built in the early 1900's with additions in the 1950's and 1970's, the fire station in Kellogg is deficient in every element that comprises an efficient fire station. The ineffectiveness of the station not only hampers the daily equipment and maintenance duties, it also affects utility expenses and repair bills. Furthermore, the current station lacks many of the current standard safety features to protect the employees while they do their jobs. Overall observations in the Architectural Report prepared by Longwell+Trapp Architects include lack of ADA access, not meeting current building code, and health and safety



concerns for the firefighters and the public. The Architectural Report that identifies deficiencies in the existing station is in Appendix F.

2. Necessary Project

Construction of a new facility is necessary to allow the Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2 to continue to operate in a safer and more efficient manner.

3. Scope of Work

This project will construct a 12,800 SF Emergency Services Facility that will include an 8-bay Apparatus Room, a training/public meeting room, public restroom, staff restrooms, day room and kitchen, Chiefs office, staff offices, decontamination room, bunker gear storage, fitness room, storage, and sleeping quarters.

4. Expected Outcomes

The new facility will eliminate all the existing health and safety concerns including the current lack of any ADA standards. It will allow the District to operate in a more environmentally friendly manner that will serve all patrons well into the future.

5. Funding Components

The ICDBG will help fund construction costs of the new facility, and architectural and certified grant administration fees. The bond, to be purchased by USDA Rural Development (RD) will fund construction costs, architectural, interim financing, legal and other expenses associated with the emergency services facility in Kellogg. The USDA-RD grant will provide assistance with construction costs.

6. Site Plan

Photos, site maps and the certified cost estimate are in Appendix F.

Property and Permits

- 1. **Does the applicant have current ownership or title to property applicable to the project?** A copy of the deed is in Appendix G. Yes No
- 2. **Will any additional property be needed for this project?** Yes No
- 3. **Will any easements or rights-of-way be needed for this project?** Yes No
- 4. **Will any lease be needed for this project?** Yes No
- 5. **Is anyone living on the land or in the structures at the proposed site?** Yes No
- 6. **Is any business being conducted on the land or in the structures at the proposed site?** Yes No
- 7. **Are there any businesses, individuals, or farms being displaced as a result of this project?** Yes No

8. Are there permits that will be needed for the project, i.e.,

- Well permit Yes No
- Water rights Yes No
- Land application Yes No
- Demolition permits Yes No
- Zoning permit Yes No
- Air quality permit Yes No
- Building permit Yes No
- Other Plumbing, Electrical, HVAC, ICP Yes No

Status of the permits:

Permits required include building, plumbing, electrical and HVAC to be obtained by the District. In addition, compliance with the Institutional Controls Program (ICP) will be required for the following reason:

The project is within the Bunker Hill Superfund Site (BHSS) and is subject to compliance with the Institutional Controls Program (ICP). An ICP permit is required. The ICP is a locally enforced set of rules and regulations designed to ensure the integrity of clean soil and other protective barriers placed over contaminants left throughout the Bunker Hill Site. ICP permits are typically secured by the contractor after the contract is awarded. The ICP permit requirements are clear and simple; all excavations, grading, construction, building demolition and certain building renovation projects within the BHSS must have an approved permit from Panhandle Health District (PHD). A valid ICP permit must be issued before any work permit is issued. The plan for securing the ICP permit is to include the following requirement in the General Conditions of the Bid/Construction Documents:

“The project is located in the Bunker Hill Superfund Site. The contractor is required to be licensed by the Panhandle Health District and obtain an ICP permit prior to starting work at the site. Contractor shall contact the Panhandle Health District at 35 Wildcat Way, Kellogg, Idaho (208) 783-0707. Information may be obtained from <http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/institutional/documents/ContractorLicensing.pdf>.”

- 9. Describe the ownership or lease arrangements for the property involved in the project:**
The Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2 owns the property involved in the project. See Appendix G.

Budget Narrative

The following describes the funding sources by category, in order as stated on the following budget form, and the commitment status of each source. Match documentation is located in Appendix F.

CDBG - \$500,000 – Pending: The CDBG funds will be used for construction, design professional and grant administration activities.

USDA-RD Loan - \$2,523,923 – Committed: USDA-Rural Development will purchase the general obligation bond for the District that was passed by the voters on May 15, 2018. These funds will be used for all categories as stated on the budget form except for certified grant administration.

USDA-RD Grant - \$25,000 – Committed: USDA-Rural Development grant funds will be used only for construction activities.

If applicable, will the District allow Commerce staff to access RD apply?

Yes No N/A

Idaho Community Development Block Grant Budget Form

Applicant or Grantee: City of Kellogg

Project Name: SCFPD#2 Emergency Services Facility

Line Items	ICDBG	USDA-RD Loan	USDA-RD Grant	Total
Planning				\$0
Facilities Plan				\$0
Administration	\$50,000			\$50,000
Design Professional	\$50,000	\$242,352		\$292,352
Acquisition				\$0
Soft Cost		\$60,000		\$60,000
Construction	\$400,000	\$2,196,391	\$25,000	\$2,621,391
Materials/Equipment				\$0
Financing Expenses		\$15,000		\$15,000
Legal		\$10,000		\$10,000
Property Value				\$0
TOTAL COSTS	\$500,000	\$2,523,743	\$25,000	\$3,048,743

Detailed Cost Analysis

1. Have plans and specs been submitted to regulatory agencies for review? Yes No
 If yes, list date submitted: _____
 If no, list expected date to be submitted: February 2019

2. Will project include bid alternatives to meet project budget if necessary? Yes No

3. Are Davis-Bacon wage rates applicable to the project? Yes No
 If yes, are they included in the project costs? Yes No

4. Design Professional Cost Estimate may be found in Appendix F.

Project Schedule

Project Activity	Date (to be) Completed	Documentation in Appendix
Design Professional Contract Executed	August 2018	
Grant Administration Contract Executed	November 2018	
Environmental Release	April 2019	
Bid Document Approval	April 2019	
Bid Opening	May 2019	
Construction Contract Executed	May 2019	
Start Construction	June 2019	
Construction 50% complete	October 2019	
Second Public Hearing	October 2019	
Certificate of Substantial Completion	February 2020	
Update Fair Housing Plan	August 2019	Resolution: E
Update 504 Review and Transition Plan	August 2019	
Update LEP Four Factor Analysis	August 2019	
Construction 100% Complete	February 2020	
Final Closeout	March 2020	

Grantee and Subrecipient Financial Profiles

Is the Grantee a (circle one) City County

If a sub-recipient, what type of organization (circle one)

Water District

Sewer District

Water Association

~~For-Profit Company~~

Non-Profit Company

Recreation District

Fire District

Hospital District

Other (explain): _____

Section III. All Applicants

Grantee or Subrecipient Taxing Authority:

A. Does the organization have taxing authority? Yes No

1. Do you tax? Yes No

a. If yes:

(1) What is the tax rate? 0.002146301

(2) What is the annual tax amount generated? \$1,091,000

2. If your organization does not tax, how are operational costs sustained? Examples: bonds, donations, assessments, etc.: N/A

Section IV. All Applicants (City or County)

As part of the CDBG program, cities and counties are required to further fair housing within your community. In 2016, Commerce and Idaho Housing and Finance Association conducted an assessment to fair housing. The assessment examined policies and practices among Idaho's cities, counties, and housing industry to determine fair housing issues and contributing factors.

For some of these contributing factors there are steps cities and counties can take to achieve the goal of reducing or mitigating the factors, thereby furthering fair housing.

Contributing Factor #1 - There is the lack of cities and counties providing for the allowance of group homes in designated residential zones or their narrow definitions of the types of group homes allowed (e.g., nursing and rest homes) Why is this a contributing factor? The regulation may treat residents who are disabled, differently. Therefore;

Has the City / County reviewed its zoning codes specific to group homes to ensure that they are in compliance with the Fair Housing Act? (group homes are allowed in residential zones and that the City /County definition of a group home is not too restrictive)

Yes No

If No, what steps are you taking to address the issue? N/A

Contributing Factor #2 - Idaho's fair housing law does not provide protection based on familial status. Familial status is the presence of one or more children under the age of 18, pregnant woman, or someone in the process of acquiring legal custody of a child. Why is this a contributing factor? Residents who are unfamiliar with fair housing law may believe that they are not protected from housing discrimination based on familial status because Idaho's law does not cover familial status.

Does the City / County have an ordinance, resolution, or proclamation that prohibits discrimination against individuals based on their familial status? Note: this is not the same as the Fair Housing Resolution.

Yes No

If No, has the council or commission discussed the issue and/or are willing to pass such an ordinance, resolution, or proclamation? Explain. N/A

Contributing Factor #3 – Lack of public transportation in rural areas. Also, insufficient transportation services to support independent and integrated community living for seniors and persons with disabilities.

In accordance with Idaho's Local Land Use Planning Act, has the City or County completed their Comprehensive Plan? Yes No

If Yes, when was the Plan last updated? November 9, 2016

Under the transportation component of the Plan has the City / County evaluated:

- Existing (or feasibility of) public transportation options such as – bus or van? Yes No
- Bicycle paths? Yes No

Contributing Factor #4 – Low wages in economically disadvantaged rural areas due to limited economic growth and growth in low wage industries (e.g. service jobs)

Does the City or County belong to an economic development organization whose objective is to advance job growth or training opportunities in the area? If yes, identify the organization(s)

Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation and Panhandle Area Council (PAC)

Contributing Factor #5 – Housing in rural areas developed without visit-able / accessible features due to limited development in some rural areas and when housing was developed.

What is the most current edition of the International Building Code the City / County has adopted?
2015

What is the most current edition of the International Residential Code the City / County has adopted?
2012

In addition to the International Residential Code, has the City / County adopted a building standard or ordinance that requires or encourages visit-ability in single family housing? (basic requirement: one zero-step entrance, doors with 32 inches of clear passage space, and one bathroom on the main floor you can get into in a wheelchair)

Yes No

If Yes, identify when the ordinance or resolution was adopted. N/A

Project Site – Field Notes Review

The purpose of this review is to identify potential environmental related issues that could delay, hamper or derail the proposed project. The information will assist in understanding what studies, documentation, and mitigation measures could be applicable in order to commence project construction.

1. Limitations on Activities

Is the Grantee planning or in the process of acquiring property for this proposed project?

Yes No

If yes, is the Applicant aware that land acquired or site work after submission of the ICDBG application is subject to 24 CFR 58.22 Limitation on Activities Requiring Clearance? Meaning once an application for ICDBG funds is submitted, neither Applicant or sub recipient, may commit Non-HUD funds to a project for land acquisition or site work (except for minor testing) before the environmental review is complete, unless the land acquisition or contract is conditioned on completion of the ICDBG environmental review.

2. Historic Preservation

Has the SHPO or THPO been notified of the project? Yes No

Have tribes with possible cultural and religious sites been notified of the project? Yes No

3. Floodplain

Is the project located within a floodway or floodplain designated on a current FEMA map? Check Web site www.store.msc.fema.gov Yes No Not Sure

If yes what is the floodplain map number? _____

If the project is located in a floodway or floodplain, is the community where the project is taking place a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program. Check Web site www.idwr.idaho.gov/water/flood
 Yes No N/A

4. Wetlands

Are there ponds, marshes, bogs, swamps, drainage ways, streams, rivers, or other wetlands on or near the site? Yes No

If yes, has the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) been notified? Yes No

Has the Corps indicated what permit level will be required? Yes No N/A

5. Asbestos and/or Lead Based Paint

For building renovations, remodeling or demolition, has an asbestos analysis been planned for or conducted? Yes No N/A

For housing rehabilitation, has a lead-based paint assessment been planned for or conducted?
 Yes No N/A

6. Noise Sensitive Use

Is the project new construction or rehabilitation of noise sensitive use (i.e., housing, mobile home parks, nursing homes, hospitals, and other uses where quiet is integral to the project functions)?

Yes No

If yes, is the project located within 5 miles of an airport, 1000 feet of a major highway or busy road, or 3,000 feet of a railroad? Yes No N/A

7. Explosive and Flammable Operations

Is the physical structure (not necessarily infrastructure) intended for residential, institutional, recreational, commercial or industrial use? Yes No Unknown at this time

If yes, are there any above ground explosives, flammable fuels or chemical containers within one mile of the physical structure? Yes No N/A

If yes, have you been able to identify what the container is holding and the container's size? Yes No N/A

8. Site or Soil Contamination

Are there any known hazardous materials, contamination, chemicals, gases, and radioactive substance on or near the site? Yes No Unknown at this time

If yes, explain The project is located within the Bunker Hill Superfund Site.

During the visual inspection of the site, are there signs of distressed vegetation, vents or fill pipes, storage/oil tanks, stained soil, dumped material, questionable containers, foul or noxious odors, etc. Yes No

At this time, are the site's previous uses known to have been gasoline stations, train depots, dry cleaners, agricultural operations, repair shops, landfill, etc.? Yes No

Are other funding agencies requiring the Grantee to perform an American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) environmental assessment? ASTM assessment involves analysis of site uses and ownership, inspection of site, and possible testing. Yes No

9. Other Agency Environmental Reviews

Have facilities studies or other environmentally related site reviews been conducted or in the process of being conducted? Yes No

If yes, identify who is conducting the review. USDA-Rural Development

10. Information Letters

The advanced mailing of environmental information letters is sought in an effort to minimize the project's timeline in waiting for necessary documentation or information. It will assist in earlier responses to required mitigation measures should the proposed project receive grant funding.

Check the agencies that have been mailed an environmental information letter.

Note: If other funding agencies have sought comment, in writing, from the agencies listed below for the same project, you may not need to send an information letter. Contact your Specialist if other environmental information or scoping letters have been sent.

- Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Office
- Idaho Department of Water Resources – Local Regional Office
- Army Corps of Engineers (if wetlands are applicable)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- NOAA Fisheries (if salmon and/or steelhead are applicable)
- Idaho Fish and Game
- USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (if farmlands are applicable)
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
- Local Governments – Shoshone & Kootenai Counties and Cities of Kellogg & Pinehurst
- Others Panhandle Area Council

Part B

Public Facilities Review and Ranking Narrative

Program Impact - to be calculated by Commerce staff based on the budget form.

1. Percentage of ICDBG in total project: _____
2. Percentage of Local Matching Funds compared to ICDBG funds: _____
3. Grant dollars per person: _____
4. Local matching funds per person: _____
5. Eligible Activity Priority Ranking: _____

Eligible Activity	Points Possible	Check if ICDBG will be spent on this activity	Percentage of ICDBG Budget Spent on Activity
Acquisition of Real Property	75		
Acquisition of Real Property for Housing Projects	50		
Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement	100	✓	80%
Engineering-Architectural	100	✓	10%
Code Enforcement	50		
Clearance and Demolition	50		
Removal of Architectural Barriers	100		
Rental Income Payments	0		
Disposition of Property	10		
Public Services	0		
Completion of Urban Renewal Projects	0		
Relocation Payments	25		
Planning Activities	0		
Administration Activities	100	✓	10%
Grants to Nonprofit Community Organizations	0		
Grants to Nonprofit Community Organizations for Housing Projects	75		
Energy Planning	0		
Housing Rehabilitation	75		

LMI Need and Impact

Low and Moderate-Income Percentage Points

The District is 56.08% low and moderate-income by survey completed in October 2018.

Need

It is no surprise that the Kellogg Fire Station built in the 1900's meant for horse and wagon does not meet the height and width requirements of today's trucks. Equipment and apparatus are getting bigger, heavier and longer, evidenced by the comparison in the photos to the right and below of the first motorized fire apparatus in Kellogg with current fire apparatus used by the District. There has been damage to apparatus and to the bay door jams as all the doors are undersized. Two of the doors are 10'x10' and one is 10'x12', while the standard is 12'x14'. Cabs and hoods cannot be raised inside to perform



1916 Apparatus: 18' L x 6'8" H x 5'10" W



2011 Apparatus: 30' L x 9'10" H x 9'8" W

maintenance on the apparatus. The narrow bays limit the ability to fully open doors and hinder firefighter's ability to get into the apparatus. The apparatus must be pulled out of the bays to perform all routine maintenance—whether it be for equipment on the apparatus, or the apparatus itself—thus blocking the sidewalk and/or the street from pedestrian or vehicular access. This creates a safety issue as people walk in front or behind the emergency vehicles to and from uptown businesses or the public library in the same building to the west of the fire station.

Problematic are floor drains that empty contents, typically water, from an unknown location. During severe wet weather the contents of the drains back up into the apparatus bay. The content of the floor drain is muddy, murky and oily with a lot of sediment, and according to the Fire Chief, smells **horrible**. This not only creates a mess, but it creates a health and safety hazard with the unknown contents. Turnout gear has soaked in the unknown "goop" and it couldn't be cleaned out, thus forcing the District to discard expensive equipment.

In addition, the apparatus bay is heated by a single ceiling mounted furnace at the rear of the bay. This is very inefficient and does not properly heat all areas of the main floor. The exhaust ventilation system is extremely inadequate creating a health hazard for the fire fighters and the public who visit the station.

Another serious health hazard is the dreaded 6-letter word:

CANCER

*Within the fire service, not using SCBA (self-contained breathing apparatus) and wearing soiled PPE (personal protective equipment) were long considered badges of fire fighter toughness and bravery.*¹ At the end of a fire, toxic chemicals, pathogens and/or other hazardous substances find their way onto everything a firefighter uses, from the gear he/she is wearing to the fire hose. The existing facility has one sink in which to scrub hand tools, masks, etc. and no extrication laundering equipment to adequately clean turnout gear.

There are numerous additional inadequacies from no fire suppression system, no fire rated wall assembly separation between the apparatus bay and the adjacent occupancies, no HVAC in the administrative offices, inadequate storage areas for PPE and turnout gear, to lack of ADA access and no public restroom on the main floor. The accessible entrance for the public is through the apparatus bays, and the public meeting room is located on the second floor, with the only access by a narrow stairwell. When a person with a disability wants or needs to attend a meeting, the meeting location must be moved to a different facility. Training space is highly inadequate. Often the District must find an appropriate space off-site for formal classes such as EMT, US Fire Academy and State Fire Service Training as there are constant interruptions from telephones or radio traffic. As if this isn't enough, the District is continually repairing ceilings, walls and floors from water damage due to a leaking roof.

Impact

1. What benefits will low and moderate-income persons receive from this project (i.e., reasonable rates, improved property insurance rates, quicker response times, easier accessibility to facilities, reliable infrastructure, etc.)?

All people, particularly the low and moderate-income (LMI) need a sense of security through employment and basic living needs. Poverty and low- and moderate-income individuals are less likely to comply with fire safety messages, as their income significantly limits the extent to which a home is equipped with fire protective measures such as smoke alarms, safe heating systems or appliances. The average age of the home in the project area was constructed around 1960. Electrical wiring and other mechanical systems may be unsafe or fall short of code standards. Residents may try to compensate for older and inadequate electrical systems by running extension cords and placing excessive demands on limited electrical outlets. Further, fire risk increases for households that try to compensate for inadequate heating systems by using alternative sources for heat such as space heaters² or open flame, placing the LMI, especially those over the age of 65, at the highest fire risk.

Based on street talk, many people on fixed incomes within the project area earn about \$1,600 per person per month on social security. The most current average fire insurance rate in Idaho is about \$510 per year. Conservatively, add in general household insurance, rent/mortgage and other monthly expenses such as sewer, water and electrical fees averaged at about \$1,250 a month, and the result reveals that each household is spending approximately \$15,000 a year for the privilege of flushing a toilet, drinking a glass of water and staying safe and warm. This leaves approximately \$350 a month for basic needs such as food, clothing and medical care/medications for fixed income residents.

¹ *FACT SHEET: Cancer Risk in Firefighting*, NFPA, 2017

² *Socioeconomic Factors and the Incidence of Fire*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, United States Fire Administration National Fire Data Center, June 1997

This project could potentially lower the fire rating which in turn could alleviate some of the financial burden on the LMI household.

2. What will be the project's permanent impacts?



Fires can destroy our homes, our families, our businesses and our communities. Historically rich in mining, the area is boasting tourism and an increase in business activity. A new facility will have many permanent impacts, including improved response times with the new location, and in turn, have a positive impact on fire insurance premiums. There will be a designated onsite training area, which can also be used for town hall meetings and an Emergency Operations Center.

The two most critical permanent impacts are to public safety and firefighter health. Plans for the new station include a washer/extractor to properly clean PPE. There is also an area designated as decontamination for cleaning both fire and medical equipment without causing cross contamination to the staff or public. The new station will provide a safer environment for staff and the visiting public. This project will help protect families and children and protect the area's most precious economic resources of the past, present and future.

Fire Station Projects

Need:

1. Fire Code or NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) Standards:

The fire station in Kellogg is not compliant with the following International Fire Code (IFC) and NFPA standards:

IFC - Not proper clearance around electrical panels

The primary electrical panel in the current station is located inside a closet that does not meet the minimum clearance requirements.

NFPA 13 - Standard for the installation of Sprinkler Systems

The current facility does not have an automatic sprinkler system.

➔ 1500-9.1.4 - New buildings housing emergency fire, rescue, or ambulance services shall be protected throughout by approved automatic sprinkler systems. [1:13:3.2.3]

NFPA 70 - National Electrical Code


Due to the age of the existing facility, there are several generations of electrical equipment and workmanship throughout this building. The breaker panels are in several areas making it difficult when an issue arises within the electrical system. One breaker panel is in a closet with insufficient clearances inside the fire department, two panels are in the North Idaho College portion of the building (completely separated from the fire station), and two panels are in the basement of the fire department. The current building has outlets

that are ungrounded, overloaded and have undersized wiring, and were not built for current electric demands.

 NFPA 72 - National Fire Alarm & Signaling Code

There is no hard-wired alarm system in the station, and the battery-operated smoke detectors are insufficient and provide minimal notification. There are minimal carbon monoxide (CO) monitors, and no CO detectors are on the main floor due to the continual amount of exhaust that is present.

- ➔ 1500-10.1.3.4 - All existing and new fire department facilities shall have carbon monoxide detectors installed in locations in sleeping and living areas, such that any source of carbon monoxide would be detected before endangering the members.
- ➔ 1500-10.1.5 - The fire department shall prevent exposure to fire fighters and contamination of living and sleeping areas to exhaust emissions.


 NFPA 1500 - Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety, Health and Wellness Program

Fire departments need to provide adequate laundry facilities to properly clean and disinfect duty uniforms, patient care equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE). Currently equipment is cleaned in a single laundry sink in the apparatus bay. The sink area is not isolated from the public or staff. It is located immediately outside both staff offices on the main floor. There is no area for the equipment to be dried. A washer and dryer are present in the station for laundering station wear. However, the dryer is unvented and in the stair case. When used it creates a very humid environment for the staff. Fire Fighter PPE cannot be laundered at the existing facility. With the increasing knowledge of fire fighter cancer rates and there being a relationship to the care of PPE, it is important that the gear be cleaned after every fire. Not having those facilities becomes quite expensive, it costs the department \$10.00 for each set after each fire. With 10-12 firefighters on each fire, this can add up.

 NFPA 1581 - Standard on Fire Department Infection Control

There are no disinfection facilities.

- ➔ 1500-10.1.2 - Fire departments shall provide facilities for disinfecting, cleaning, and storage in accordance with NFPA 1581

 NFPA 1989 - Standard on Breathing Air Quality for Emergency Services Respiratory Protection

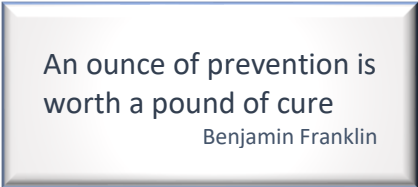
Due to the high amount of exhaust fumes inside the current station, the air supply for the District's breathing air compressor comes from the exterior of the building. This situation does not meet the standard of Breathing Air Quality because it is not known what contaminants may be getting into the air supply. As an example, there may be a truck idling near the intake of the air supply.

2. Maintenance and personnel training:

a. *Maintenance*

There are various levels of daily and weekly equipment and apparatus checks. During the weekly equipment check, each piece of equipment on an apparatus is checked, accounted for, inspected for damage, missing parts and any other defects, and auxiliary motors and engines are run. The fire pump is run, all valves are exercised, all caps, connections and valves are checked for leaks. Other general maintenance that needs to be performed on the apparatus include items such as oil changes, air filter changes and greasing the apparatus.

Performing these duties is difficult due to the existing building not having enough clearance around the apparatus to open compartment doors and remove equipment. As a result, the apparatus is parked on the street, blocking one entire traffic lane. In addition to blocking traffic, the firefighter is exposed to the possibility of being struck by a vehicle trying to get around the fire apparatus. Because of the limited ceiling heights inside the station, simple tasks such as checking the engine oil, transmission and its fluid, radiator and its fluid, must be performed outside even during poor weather because the cabs cannot be lifted inside the building.



An ounce of prevention is
worth a pound of cure
Benjamin Franklin

b. *Personnel Training*

The District has a staff of 12 career firefighters and 30+ dedicated volunteer members district wide that are trained for both structural and wildland firefighting. All aspects of the Fire and Emergency Medical Services must be trained at the district facilities. This includes, classroom training, hose evolutions, apparatus pumping, search & rescue drills, and ladder drills. Currently all these functions take place within the living quarters or on the street outside the building. There is not any space either inside or outside the building dedicated to training.

The volunteer firefighters have two scheduled meetings per month, and training when they are available, such as Fire Investigation, Flashover training, Live Fire trainings and Extrication classes. There is training that occurs during the day for the duty crews, with scheduled medical training twice per month. The first one is with the Medical Control Doctor, and the second covers a variety of topics.

At a minimum the full-time personnel must be trained to the IFSAC (International Fire Service Accreditation Council) Fire Fighter I level and must be an EMT. They must complete an Advanced EMT class as soon as the department makes the training available. They must also have ICS 100 & 700 classes completed.

Checklist sheets for the Daily Apparatus Check, Weekly Apparatus Check and Weekly Equipment Check, along with the Firefighter Training Requirements are in Appendix H.

3. Fire Incident Reporting System:

The District uses the Idaho Fire Incident Reporting System (IFIRS) for every incident to which they respond. This information is sent directly to the State of Idaho, who in turn, sends it to the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). The data is used on a regular basis locally for locations of wildfires in a large region, vehicle accidents, rescue, humanitarian calls, types of fires, etc. This reporting system is valuable for communication with other First Responders (i.e., police, sheriff, ambulance, etc.) and for public education. Confirmation from the State Fire Marshal is located in Appendix H.

Impact

1. How will the proposed project affect emergency response times, recruitment of volunteers and the district's/community's fire insurance rating?

a. Response Times

Generally, the response times in all areas of the District, except the south side of Kellogg and Wardner, will improve. For areas outside Kellogg, response times will occur because of the improved access to Interstate 90. They will no longer need to travel through the business district of Kellogg to get to the Interstate. The north side of Kellogg will also see an improved response time as the location of the new station will be on the major thoroughfares of Bunker and Cameron Avenues.

b. Recruitment of Volunteers

Construction of a new station may help with recruitment of new volunteers for a couple of reasons. The new station will be much more visible, and the public will be much more aware of the location. Also having a new facility and good equipment will give potential and existing volunteers a greater sense of pride in the department that they represent.

c. Community Fire Insurance Rating

The community Fire Insurance Rating is calculated using several factors both within and outside the fire departments control. Based on the last visit by the Idaho Surveying and Rating Bureau in June 2018, it is very possible that the District could increase their points for training with the construction of a new station. There will be several features of the new building that will contribute to an increase in training points. The availability of having an outside area to conduct apparatus training drills will also lead to an increase in Company training drills that will increase training points. It is very possible that the protection class can be improved from the existing class 4 rating the District has within Kellogg, Smelterville, Pinehurst, Kingston and Cataldo.

Project Categories

Planning, Previous Actions, and Schedule

Design Professional

Using the ICDBG procurement requirements for design professional, the District selected Longwell+Trapp Architects in May 2018. The procurement documentation is in Appendix D.

Grant Administration

The City advertised for certified grant administration services for a period of 3 years in April and May 2018 and selected the Panhandle Area Council to perform the services in October 2018. The procurement documentation is in Appendix D.

Plan/Studies:

1. Plans and Studies

The Architectural Report is in Appendix F.

2. Identify if the plan or study has been approved by the applicable regulatory agency and applicable funding agency.

USDA Rural Development was provided the Architectural Report in October 2018. They will begin their review at the end of November 2018.

3. If applicable, what is the status of the Environmental Information Document or Review?

The environmental was initiated by the District on October 11, 2018, and USDA-Rural Development solicited comments from the State Historic Preservation Office and Coeur d'Alene Tribe Historic Preservation office on October 25, 2018.

Project Site – Field Notes Review

The Field Notes Checklist has been completed, which begins on page 14 of this application.

Agency Viability

1. Financial Profile Worksheet

To be calculated based on the Financial Profile on page 12 of this application.

2. Governing Structure

The governing structure of the Shoshone County Fire Protection District #2 falls under Title 31, Chapter 14, Idaho Code and is discussed under Applicant Capacity, item d. on page 4 of this application. Documentation is in Appendix H.

3. Stable funding sources and positive cash flow

As discussed under Applicant Capacity item d. on page 5 of this application, the District undergoes an annual audit, which was sent to the Idaho Department of Commerce on October 17, 2018.

Property Acquisition

To be calculated by Idaho Department of Commerce staff based on information provided under the General Project Description, Project Land and Permits (page 6).

Funding Commitments

To be calculated by Idaho Department of Commerce staff based on funding commitment letters in Appendix F.

Schedule

To be calculated by Idaho Department of Commerce staff based on the Project Schedule on page 11.

Administrative Capacity

1. Capacity to Manage

To be calculated Idaho Department of Commerce staff based on information provided under the Threshold Criteria, Administrative Capacity (page 4).

2. Section 504 of ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan

Has the applicant completed a Section 504 Americans with Disabilities Act Self Evaluation and Transition Plan? Yes No

3. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

To be calculated Idaho Department of Commerce staff based on information provided under the Section IV of the Financial Profile (page 12).

Cost Analysis

To be calculated by Idaho Department of Commerce staff based on the Detailed Cost Analysis on page 10 and the Design Professional Estimate of Probable Cost in Appendix F.

Certifications

I certify the data in this application is true and correct, that this document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the City of Kellogg and we will comply with the following laws and regulations if this application is approved and selected for funding.

Specific CDBG Provisions:

Section 110 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, by the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, 24 CFR 570.603, and State regulations regarding the administration and enforcement of labor standards;

It will comply with all parts of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, which have not been cited previously as well as with other applicable laws;

Conduct and administer its program in conformance with Title VI and Title VIII, and affirmatively further fair housing;

Provide opportunities for citizen participation comparable to the state's requirements (those described in Section 104(a) of the Act, as amended);

Not use assessments or fees to recover the capital costs of CDBG funded public improvements from low and moderate-income owner occupants;

Adopt and implement an Excessive Force Policy;

Minimize displacement as a result of activities assisted with CDBG funds by following the Idaho Department of Commerce's anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan; Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970, as amended (49 CFR Part 24);

Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity Provisions:

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto (24 CFR Part 1), which provides that no person in the United State shall on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subject to discrimination under any program or activity for which the applicant received Federal financial assistance and will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this assurance. If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the applicant, this assurance shall obligate the applicant, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which Federal financial assistance is extended, or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits;

The Fair Housing Act (previously known as Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968) (Public Law 90-284), as amended, administering all programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing in the sale or rental of housing, the financing of housing, and the provision of brokerage services;

Section 109 of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, as amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto (24 CFR 570.602), which provides that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 or with respect to otherwise qualified handicapped individuals as provided in Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 shall also apply to any such program activity;

Executive Order 11063, as amended by Executive Order 12259 on equal opportunity in housing and non-discrimination in the sale or rental of housing built with Federal assistance, and requiring that programs and activities relating to housing and urban development be administered in a manner affirmatively to further the goals of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968;

Executive Order 11246 as amended by Executive Order 11375 and 12086, and the regulations issued pursuant hereto (24 CFR Chapter 60), which provides that no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin in all phases of employment during the performance of Federal or federally assisted construction contracts. Contractors and subcontracts on Federal and federally assisted construction contracts shall take affirmative action to insure fair treatment in employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation and selection for training and apprenticeship;

It will comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, requiring that to the greatest extent feasible opportunities for training and employment be given to lower income residents of the project area and contracts for work in connection with the project be awarded to eligible business concerns which are located in, or owned in substantial part by, persons residing within the unit of local government;

Property Acquisition Provision:

It will comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and Federal implementing regulation at 49 CFR Part 24, and the requirements of section 570.496a and it is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan under section 104(d) of Title I of the Housing & Community Development Act of 1974, as amended;

Environmental Standards and Provisions:

Its chief executive officer or other officer of applicant approved by the Idaho Department of Commerce:

- 1) Consents to assume the status of a responsible Federal official under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. S 4321 et seq.) and other provisions of Federal law, as specified at 24 CFR 58.1 (a) (3) and (a) (4), which further the purposes of NEPA insofar as the provisions of such Federal law apply to the Idaho Community Development Block Grant Program; and
- 2) Is authorized and consents on behalf of the applicant and himself/herself to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal courts for the purpose of enforcement of his/her responsibilities as such an official.

It will comply with:

- 1) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. S 4321 et seq.) and 24 CFR Part 58, and in connection with its performance of environmental assessments under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470), Executive Order 11593, and the Preservation of Archaeological and Historical Data Act of 1966 (U.S.C. 469a-1, et seq.) by:
 - a) Consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer to identify properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that are subject to adverse effects (see 36 CFR Part 800.8) by the proposed activity; and
 - b) Complying with all requirements established by the State and to avoid or mitigate adverse effects upon such properties.
- 2) Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management;
- 3) Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands;
- 4) Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, (16 U.S.C. Section 1531 et seq.);
- 5) The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended, (16 U.S.C. Section 661 et seq.);
- 6) The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended, (16 U.S.C. Section 1271);
- 7) The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, (42 U.S.C. Section 300f et seq.);

- 8) Section 401(f) of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, as amended, (42 U.S.C. Section 4831 (b));
- 9) The Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. Section 7401 et seq.);
- 10) The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended, (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.);
- 11) The Clean Water Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-217); and
- 12) The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et. seq.);
- 13) Section 202(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4106) as it relates to the mandatory purchase of flood insurance for special flood hazard areas.

Labor Standards and Provisions:

The provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (46 U.S.C. S 276a-5) with respect to prevailing wage rates (except for projects for rehabilitation of residential properties of fewer than eight units);

Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act of 1962, 40 U.S.C. 327-332, requiring that mechanics and laborers (including watchmen and guards) employed on federally assisted contracts be paid wages of not less than one and one-half times their basic wage rates for all hours worked in excess of forty in a work-week;

Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. S 102 et seq., requiring that covered employees be paid at least the minimum prescribed wage, and also that they be paid one and one-half times their basic wage rate for all hours worked in excess of the prescribed work-week;

Anti-kickback (Copeland) Act of 1934, 18 U.S.C. S 874 and 40 U.S.C. S 276c, which outlaws and prescribes penalties for “kickbacks” of wages in federally financed or assisted construction activities;

Anti-Lobbying Certification:

No federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any federal agency, a member of, employee of a member of, officer of or employee of Congress in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant or loan, the entering into any cooperative agreement and the extension, renewal, modification or amendment of any federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement.

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 federal agency, a member of, employee of a member of, officer of or employee of Congress in connection with this federal grant, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, “Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying,” in accordance with its instructions.

The applicant shall require that the language 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. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was place when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by Section 1352, Title 31, US Code. 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.

Administrative and Financial Provisions:

2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards

Miscellaneous:

It will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using positions for a purpose that is or gives the appearance of being motivated by a desire for private gain for themselves or others, particularly those with whom they have family, business or other ties;

It will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act, which limits the political activity of employees;

It will give State, HUD and the Comptroller General through any authorized representatives, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the grant; and

The local government hereby certifies that it will comply with the above stated assurances.

Mac Pooler

Mac Pooler, Mayor

November 14, 2018

Date