

## **APPENDIX A.2: Cross Cutting Requirements**

### **1.0 Crosscutting Requirements**

#### **1.1 Fair Housing**

The Fair Housing Act requires all grantees, subrecipients, and/or developers funded in whole or in part with HUD financial assistance to certify that no person was excluded from participation in, denied the benefit of, or subjected to discrimination in any housing program or activity because of their age, race, color, creed, religion, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation, military status, sex, disability or marital status. The Program complies with and enforces the Civil Rights requirements of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act (HCDA) and the Fair Housing Law.

Projects must also assess how planning decisions may affect members of protected classes, racially and ethnically concentrated areas, as well as concentrated areas of poverty; will promote the availability of affordable housing in low-poverty, non-minority areas where appropriate; and will respond to natural hazard-related impacts. Program staff will use demographic, geographic, and social vulnerability analyses to determine any positive or negative impacts to protected classes. Should a project present negative impacts, project scope or design will be re-assessed to mitigate such impacts.

#### **1.2 Environmental Review**

Early environmental coordination must be completed to ensure effective implementation of all CDBG-DR Programs. CDBG-DR funding is contingent upon compliance with both Territorial and federal environmental regulations. This includes compliance with NEPA and related environmental and historic preservation legislation and executive orders. In general, VIHFA serves as the lead agency for purposes of NEPA.

HUD's Environmental Review process allows grantees to serve as the "Responsible Entity" to assume environmental review responsibilities under NEPA. As the grantee, VIHFA serves as the Responsible Entity as it relates to environmental review responsibilities under NEPA. Within VIHFA, Environmental Review Staff will be responsible for performing environmental reviews and compiling the Environmental Review Records (ERR). Reviews are conducted either directly or using qualified environmental service contractors. VIHFA's Executive Director, as the Certifying Officer, is ultimately responsible with certifying that VIHFA's environmental reviews are in compliance with NEPA and HUD environmental regulations.

Federal Register Notice FR-6109-N-01 authorizes recipients of CDBG-DR funds under the Appropriations Act to adopt any environmental review, approval, or permit performed by a Federal agency for the same project to satisfy responsibilities with respect to environmental review, approval, or permit. VIHFA will notify HUD in writing of its decision to adopt another agency's environmental review. VIHFA will also retain a copy of the review in its environmental records. Further information concerning the environmental review process is set forth in the Environmental Policies and Procedures.

### **1.3 Labor Standards**

The Davis-Bacon and Related Acts (DBRA) applies to all federally-funded or assisted construction contracts in excess of \$2,000. This may apply to projects that are fully or partially funded with CDBG-DR, including FEMA or FHWA match programs. In matched projects, only the scope of the CDBG-DR portion of the project are subject to crosscutting requirements DBRA requires all workers employed by contractors or subcontractors on CDBG-DR programs, 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 DBRA, as amended. DBRA also requires that workers on federally-assisted projects are paid not less than weekly.

Wage information for labor under CDBG-DR programs will be tracked in detail by both VIHFA and relevant Implementing Partners and subrecipients throughout the life of the Program. Compliance for this requirement may be tracked in the following ways:

1. Additional VIHFA Program staff hired to track wages and verify contractor and agency compliance
2. External contractor hired by VIHFA to track DBRA compliance
3. Enhanced TA provided to Implementing Partners to track DBRA compliance

Procedures for this process are currently under development and will be incorporated in a future update to this document.

For prime contracts in excess of \$100,000, contractors and subcontractors must also, under the provisions of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, as amended, pay laborers and mechanics, including guards and watchmen, at least one and one-half times their regular pay for all hours worked over 40 in a work week. Additionally, VIHFA must follow the reporting requirements per HUD and U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) regulations. This requirement also extends to VIHFA subrecipients, Implementing Partners, and contractors.

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (FLSA), as amended, establishes the basic minimum wage levels for all work and requires the payment of overtime at the rate of at least one and one-half times the basic hourly rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 40 per week. These labor standards are applicable to the entire construction contract whether or not CDBG-DR funds finance only a portion of the project.

### **1.4 Limited English Proficiency**

Federal Executive Order 131661 requires VIHFA and all satellite offices, programs, subrecipients, contractors, subcontractors, and/or developers funded whole or in part with CDBG-DR financial assistance to ensure fair and meaningful access to programs and services for families and individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and/or deaf/hard of hearing.

Compliance with this requirement is detailed in VIHFA's Language Action Plan (LAP) and will be coordinated and tracked by the Monitoring and Compliance division at VIHFA. Depending on the program, VIHFA, Implementing Partners, sub-recipients, and subcontractors will share the following expectations to comply with this Executive Order:

1. Document Translation: All documents defined as “vital documents” will be translated into Spanish by VIHFA, Implementing Partners, and sub-recipients. Vital documents will be made available in French/French Creole or other languages upon request. A “vital document” is defined as a document that includes information regarding eligibility requirements, applications and instructions, program eligibility determinations, and appeals procedures. VIHFA may provide assistance to ensure this requirement is met.
2. Where required, seek feedback from the community the project serves (advocacy groups serve vital role).

Language maps provided in the Language Action Plan will be used to determine the project’s location and subsequent language context and if proactive LEP outreach will be required. These maps will be included as part of the Project Assessment Form used by HFA to review the eligibility, priority level, and impacts of a potential project.

### **1.5 Minority and/or Women-Owned Business Enterprises**

The Federal Executive Order 12432 guidelines require selected federal agencies to promote and increase the utilization of Minority-Owned and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBEs). Following procurement guidelines under 2 CFR 200.321, VIHFA must make efforts to ensure that all subrecipients, contractors, subcontractors, and/or developers funded in whole or in part with HUD CDBG-DR financial assistance encourage participation in contracts and other economic opportunities by small and minority firms, women-owned business enterprises (WBEs), and labor surplus area firms whenever possible. VIHFA will accept a MWBE certification from another state, local or regional, DPW, SBA HUB Zone, SBA 8-A certification (economically disadvantaged and 51% locally-owned), and other eligible certification processes. Documentation and goals regarding M/WBE percentages and reporting will be determined in the contracting agreements.

### **1.6 Section 3 Economic Opportunities**

Section 3 is triggered when the award of CDBG-DR funds for new construction and rehabilitation projects creates the need for new employment, contracting, or training opportunities.

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 is to “ensure that employment and other economic opportunities generated by certain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) financial assistance for housing and community development programs shall, to the greatest extent feasible, be directed to low and very low income individuals, especially recipients of government assistance for housing and to businesses which provide economic opportunities to low and very low income individuals.”

The Section 3 program requires that recipients of HUD CDBG-DR funds, to the greatest extent feasible, provide (a) employment and training, and (b) contracting opportunities for low- or very-low income residents in connection with construction projects in their neighborhoods.

It also specifically encourages economic opportunities for households who are recipients of government assistance for housing. VIHFA and all administering entities will follow and require relevant contractors to follow Section 3 requirements in contracting.

Section 3 applies to the U.S. Virgin Islands, as recipient of HUD funding, as well as to

subrecipients or Implementing Partners/Sub-recipients receiving HUD funding exceeding \$200,000. Whenever any portion of HUD funding is invested into projects involving housing construction, demolition or rehabilitation, commercial/private improvements for economic development, or other public construction (e.g., roads, sewers, community centers, and public facilities), the requirements of Section 3 apply.

In conjunction with construction activity, Section 3 applies to projects that are fully or partially funded with CDBG-DR assistance, including projects that are financed in conjunction with territory, local, or private matching or leveraged funds, provided that the Section 3 monetary threshold requirements are met. In particular:

- In conjunction with construction activities, Section 3 applies to contractors or subcontractors that receive contracts more than \$100,000 for Section 3-covered projects/activities. Once it is determined that Section 3 applies to a project, the requirements apply to all contracts for construction work arising in connection with that project exceeding \$100,000, including those not funded with CDBG-DR assistance. Contractors or subcontractors are required to comply with the Section 3 regulations in the same manner as the Territory; and
- “Section 3-covered contract” includes professional service contracts, provided that the work to be performed is generated by the expenditure of funds in furtherance of Section 3 covered work (e.g., housing construction, housing rehabilitation, and other public construction), arising relating to construction projects. Professional service contracts that may constitute Section 3-covered contracts include construction contract oversight, engineering, architectural, environmental and property evaluation, construction progress and draw inspections, and prevailing wage labor compliance.

The regulations pertain to new hires required to complete Section 3-covered projects and activities. If the expenditure of funding for an otherwise covered project and activity does not result in new employment, contracting, or training opportunities, Section 3 reporting will still be required.

When VIHFA awards CDBG-DR funds to other governmental departments, nonprofit organizations, subrecipients or other funded entities, VIHFA will require they document how reasonable attempts were made to reach numerical goals set forth at 24 CFR Part 135.30. VIHFA will inform its Implementing Partners and other funded entities of the requirements of Section 3, including the language required to be inserted into all construction-related contracts, assist them and their contractors with achieving compliance, and monitor their performance with respect to the Section 3 objectives and requirements.

Implementing Partners/Sub-recipients will receive training on this requirement and methods of compliance, technical assistance from Program staff, and continual monitoring from VIHFA. Currently, a Section 3 Plan is under development, the details of which will be included in an update to this manual.

## **1.7 System for Award Management (SAMs)**

SAM is the federal System for Award Management and is a requirement for doing business with the U.S. government. All vendors are required to register in SAM in order to be awarded

contracts under the CDBG-DR program. Vendors are required to complete a one-time registration to provide basic information relevant to procurement and financial transactions. Vendors must update or renew their registration annually to maintain an active status.

### **1.8 Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Act (49 CFR 24)**

The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act (URA), is a federal law that establishes minimum standards for federally funded programs and projects that require the acquisition of real property (real estate) or displace persons from their homes, businesses, or farms. The URA's protections and assistance apply to the acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition of real property for federal or federally funded projects. The phrase "program or project" is defined in 49 CFR Part 24 as, "any activity or series of activities undertaken by a federal agency or with federal financial assistance received or anticipated in any phase of an undertaking in accordance with the federal funding agency guidelines."

The objectives of the URA are:

- To provide uniform, fair and equitable treatment of persons whose real property is acquired or who are displaced in connection with federally funded projects;
- To ensure relocation assistance is provided to displaced persons to lessen the emotional and financial impact of displacement;
- To ensure that no individual or family is displaced unless decent, safe, and sanitary (DSS) housing is available within the displaced person's financial means;
- To help improve the housing conditions of displaced persons living in substandard housing; and,
- To encourage and expedite acquisition by agreement and without coercion.

49 CFR 24.101(c)(1) provides that the subpart B requirements also apply to the acquisition of permanent and/or temporary easements necessary for the project. However, 49 CFR 24.101(c)(2) provides an exception for the acquisition of temporary easements which exclusively benefit the property owner.