

AIRPORT FUNDING WORKSESSION
Consisting of Assembly & Airport Board Members
Friday, May 1, 2020, 2:00 p.m.
Virtual Meeting Only

This virtual meeting will be by video and telephonic participation only. This meeting will not be broadcast live on the CBJ Facebook page but the public can still access the Zoom Webinar by one of the following ways: To join the webinar, click on or paste this URL into your browser: <https://juneau.zoom.us/j/94786319756>

To participate telephonically, call 1-346-248-7799 and enter Webinar ID: 947 8631 9756#.

I. ROLL CALL

II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

III. AGENDA TOPICS

A. FAA CARES Act Funding Discussion

Additional information available on the FAA website

https://www.faa.gov/airports/cares_act/

IV. NEXT MEETING DATE

Tuesday, May 5, 2020, 6:00p.m. Virtual Meeting Only

To join the webinar, click on or paste this URL into your browser:

<https://juneau.zoom.us/j/97344096923>

To participate telephonically, call 1-346-248-7799 and enter Webinar ID: 973 4409 6923#.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

ADA accommodations are available upon request. Please contact the Clerk's office as soon as possible, prior to any meeting so arrangements can be made for closed captioning or sign language interpreter services depending on the meeting format. The Clerk's office telephone number is 586-5278, TDD 586-5351, or email City.Clerk@juneau.org.



Federal Aviation Administration

CARES Act Airport Grants – Frequently Asked Questions

This document answers frequently asked questions (FAQs) stakeholders may have related to the approximately \$10 billion in grants for airports under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

The FAA has additional information unrelated to CARES Act grants for airport sponsors considering COVID-19 restrictions or accommodations. That information is available at www.faa.gov/airports.

The guidance here is not legally binding in its own right and will not be relied upon by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as a separate basis for affirmative enforcement action or other administrative penalty. Conformity with this guidance, as distinct from existing statutes, regulations, and grant assurances, is voluntary only, and nonconformity will not affect existing rights and obligations.

These FAQs will be updated periodically.

General Questions

- Q1: How does the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act benefit airports?**
A: Title XII of Division B of the CARES Act provides approximately \$10 billion to support U.S. airports experiencing severe economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 public health emergency. This funding will be distributed to airports to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Q2: Who is eligible to receive funding?**
A: These funds are available only to sponsors as defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code (U.S.C.); that is, airport sponsors meeting statutory and policy requirements under this section and identified in the FAA's current National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).
- Q3: Where is this funding coming from?**
A: The funds are coming directly from the U.S. Treasury's General Fund to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 public health

emergency. The FAA's Office of Airports will administer these grant funds to airport sponsors.

Q4: What is the period of availability to obligate or spend CARES Act funding?

A: Funds are available until expended. There is no deadline for the FAA to obligate funds available under the CARES Act. Nevertheless, the FAA intends to award grants and obligate these funds on an expedited basis. The FAA encourages airport sponsors to spend funds expeditiously to reduce the adverse impacts of the current public health emergency.

Q5: Is there a deadline by which funds for operating expenses must be used?

A: Yes, the period of performance for the CARES Act grants is four years. Pursuant to 2 C.F.R. section 200.309, a sponsor may charge to the grant only allowable costs incurred during the period of performance. Funds not expended within the four-year period of performance are subject to recovery by the FAA. In addition, grants for operating expenses may not include activities prior to January 20, 2020.

Q6: How will this funding be allocated to airport sponsors?

A: The \$10 billion in funding is divided into four groups. The CARES Act establishes formulas for each group to allocate the funds to specific airports. Because the CARES Act allocates all funds by formula or to increase the Federal share for grants funded under fiscal year (FY) 2020 appropriations, none of these funds are discretionary. These four groups are:

- (1) 100% Federal share for 2020 Airport Improvement Program (AIP) Grants. At least \$500 million is available to increase the Federal share to 100% for grants awarded under the fiscal year (FY) 2020 appropriations cycle for FY 2020 AIP and FY 2020 Supplemental Discretionary grants. The Federal share for FY 2018 and 2019 Supplemental Discretionary grants will not increase.
- (2) Commercial Service Airports. At least \$7.4 billion is available to Commercial Service Airports for any purpose for which airport revenues may lawfully be used. The total allocation to an airport is determined by the following formula:
 - a. 50% of the total allocation is based on the number of enplanements the airport had during calendar year 2018 as a percentage of total 2018 enplanements for all commercial service airports.
 - b. 25% of the total allocation is based on the sponsor's fiscal year 2018 debt service as a percentage of the combined debt service for all commercial service airports; and
 - c. 25% of the total allocation is based on the sponsor's fiscal year 2018 ratio of unrestricted reserves to its respective debt service.

- (3) Primary Airports. Up to \$2 billion is available to large, medium, and small hub airports and non-hub primary airports for any purpose for which airport revenues may be lawfully used. These funds are allocated based upon statutory AIP primary entitlement formulas. However, the \$26 million limit under 49 U.S.C. 47114(c)(1)(C)(iii) and reduction for imposing passenger facility charges under 49 U.S.C. 47114(f) do not apply to these allocations.
- (4) General Aviation Airports. At least \$100 million is available to general aviation airports for any purpose for which airport revenues may be lawfully used. These funds are allocated based on the categories published in the most current NPIAS, reflecting the percentage of the aggregate published eligible development costs for each such category, and then dividing the allocated funds evenly among the eligible airports in each category, rounded up to the nearest thousand dollars.

Consistent with the four-year period of performance, all airport sponsors will be subject to a capped initial grant amount equal to four times their annual operating expenses, unless the remaining amount available to grant to the airport would be less than \$1 million. This limitation advances Congress's intent to address the cost needs of airports and promotes the effective management of CARES Act funds. The FAA has determined an airport's annual operating expenses based on the data reported to the FAA for fiscal year 2018. For most airport sponsors, this cap results in no practical effect on the initial grant amount available to them.

Q7: How is the 100% Federal share determined?

A: When a grant is awarded, the Federal share is determined by the category of airport and the airport development goal. This Federal share is specific to each grant. To implement the CARES Act requirement and award AIP and Supplemental Discretionary grants appropriated for FY 2020 at a 100% Federal share, the FAA will calculate the increased Federal share for each AIP grant. The FAA will amend FY 2020 grants that already have been executed to adjust to the 100% Federal share. The FAA will award and execute the remaining FY 2020 grants with a 100% Federal share.

Q8: Do CARES grants have a local match?

A: No. Funds under the CARES Act are available at a 100% Federal share.

Q9: How can an airport sponsor use CARES grant funds?

A: An airport owner/sponsor may use these funds for any purpose for which airport revenues may be lawfully used. CARES grant recipients should follow the FAA's [Policy and Procedures Concerning the Use of Airport Revenues \("Revenue Use Policy"\)](#), 64 Federal Register 7696 (64 FR 7696), as amended by 78 Federal Register 55330 (78 FR 55330). The Revenue Use Policy document defines permitted and prohibited uses of airport revenue. In addition to the detailed guidance in the Revenue Use Policy, the CARES Act makes clear that the funds may not be used for any purpose not related to the airport.

- Q10: Can I use CARES grant funds for new airport development on the airport?**
A: Yes. However, additional requirements apply. To make these critical CARES funds available as quickly as possible, the FAA is issuing non-construction grants that permit expenditure for airport operating expenses (such as payroll) and to pay airport debt service. A recipient of a CARES grant that wishes to use the funds for new airport development or construction (i.e., to award a contract after March 27, 2020, for airport development) should contact its local Airports District Office or Airports Regional Office to make arrangements to do so. That office will ensure that such development is consistent with all of the recipient's prior Federal obligations, meets safety and security standards, meets National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), prevailing wage, Buy American, Veterans' Preference, and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program requirements, and meets other specific requirements for new airport development under the CARES Act.
- Q11: Are there any other specific requirements for accepting CARES grant funds?**
A: Yes. The airport sponsor must continue to employ, through December 31, 2020, at least 90% of the number of individuals employed (after making adjustments for retirements or voluntary employee separations) as of March 27, 2020. The Secretary of Transportation may waive this workforce retention requirement if the Secretary determines that the sponsor is experiencing economic hardship as a direct result of the requirement, or that the requirement reduces aviation safety or security. The workforce retention requirement does not apply to non-hub or non-primary airports.
- Q12: How do small, medium and large hub airport sponsors report their respective compliance with the employee retention requirement?**
A: Airport sponsors must certify compliance with the CARES Act employment requirements (outlined in Q11) at the time of grant execution and report employment totals quarterly on June 30, September 30, and December 31, 2020. That report and certification should include the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees working at the airport as of March 27, 2020, as the baseline comparison. Airport sponsors may make adjustments for employees who perform duties at both the airport and other facilities operated by the airport sponsor. Airport sponsors also may make adjustments for retirements or voluntary employee separations when calculating the workforce retention percentage. If an airport sponsor intends to request a waiver from the employment requirements, it should do so no less than 30 days prior to a quarterly report date and provide documentation supporting its request.
- Q13: Are multi-year grants eligible for a 100% Federal share under the CARES Act?**
A: The FAA will provide a 100% Federal share for multi-year grants issued in FY 2020 under FY 2020 appropriations (Pub. L. 116-94). Future year funding for FY 2020 multi-year grants will continue to provide a 100% Federal share as long as CARES matching funds remain. Once matching funds are exhausted, FY 2020

multi-year grants will revert to the normal sponsor share. Multi-year grants issued in FY 2019 or earlier are not eligible for a 100% Federal share because they were issued under different appropriations laws. These grants will continue to be funded under the terms of the Grant Agreement.

Q14: If an airport sponsor owns or operates multiple airports, may CARES Act Airport Grant funds be pooled?

A: Yes. An airport sponsor may use funds at any airport under its control.

Q15: Are airport sponsors in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, and Wake Island eligible for CARES Act Airport Grants?

A: No. The CARES Act states sponsors of airports defined in 49 U.S.C. 47102 are eligible. Eligible airports are included in the NPIAS. Airports in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, and Wake Island are not included in the NPIAS. While these airport sponsors may be eligible for some AIP discretionary funding, they are not eligible under the CARES Act.

Q16: Are airports in U.S. territories eligible for CARES Act Airport Grants?

A: Yes. The CARES Act states sponsors of airports defined in 49 U.S.C. 47102 are eligible. Eligible airports are included in the NPIAS. Airports in U.S. territories (American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam) are included in the NPIAS.

Q17: Can an airport sponsor use CARES Act Airport Grants and funding from other Federal programs to pay for expenses related to the COVID-19 public health emergency?

A: A sponsor may use CARES Act Airport Grants for airport operating expenses that arise due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The FAA recognizes that several sources of COVID-19 relief funds may be available to airport sponsors. Airport sponsors may use other sources of funding consistent with the terms of those programs. However, an airport sponsor may not invoice under its CARES Act Airport Grant for expenses that have been reimbursed under another program.

Questions on Allocation Formulas

Q-F1: What financial information is the FAA using to determine distribution of the 50% of the \$7.4 billion available under the CARES Act for commercial service airports that pertains to an airport's debt ratio?

A: This information is taken from each commercial service airport sponsor's annual financial report. By law, since 1994, each commercial service airport must submit an annual financial report to the FAA. [FAA Advisory Circular \(AC\) 150/5100-19D, "Guide for Airport Financial Reports Filed by Airport Sponsors,"](#) provides detailed instructions on the use of the Certification Activity Tracking System

(CATS), including how the system relates to government accounting requirements. Each airport must submit and certify its annual financial report within 120 days of the end of its fiscal year.

The FAA used the FY 2018 CATS data for all airports, reported as of March 14, 2020, to calculate allocations under the CARES Act formulas. The FAA is not accepting sponsor-requested amendments to certified CATS data for purposes of calculating CARES Act Airport Grants allocations. Where the FAA's preliminary review identified airports whose submissions raised technical issues, the FAA worked closely with those airports to address and correct those issues.

Q-F2: What is the CARES Act phrase “each sponsor’s ratio of unrestricted reserves to their respective debt service” intended to accomplish?

A: In general, the higher an airport's reserves are, or the lower its debt service is, the more it may be allocated under this ratio.

Questions on Grant Application, Agreement, and Invoicing

Q-GA1: Is a grant application required to receive CARES Act Airport Grants?

A: Yes, with one exception. After the Secretary of Transportation announces awards under the CARES Act, each airport sponsor must submit a grant application. However, airport sponsors do not need to apply for the increased Federal share of FY 2020 AIP or FY 2020 Supplemental Discretionary grants. An airport sponsor may contact its Airport District Office or Region if it seeks specific guidance on its grant application.

Q-GA2: Will the FAA use a standard grant application form or one specifically designed for this program?

A: The FAA will use the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) SF-424, *Application for Federal Assistance*.

Q-GA3: When will CARES Act Airport Grant applications be available and how long after filing a complete application should an airport sponsor expect to receive a grant?

A: The FAA will provide this application to airport sponsors through the local Airports District Office or Airports Regional Office shortly after the Secretary announces CARES Act Airport Grants awards. The FAA anticipates providing a grant agreement for execution within days of receiving a complete application.

Q-GA4: Will the FAA use a standard AIP grant agreement or one specifically designed for this program?

A: The FAA will provide a simplified Grant Agreement shortly after it receives an application. This simplified agreement includes the requirements under the CARES Act and makes funds immediately available for expenses, other than

airport development, including payroll, debt service, utility expenses, service contracts, and supplies.

Q-GA5: Does a CARES Act Airport Grant require an airport sponsor to obligate itself to the standard set of FAA Airport Sponsor Grant Assurances?

A: Generally, no. If an airport sponsor uses its CARES Act Airport Grant for operational expenses, the standard FAA Airport Sponsor Grant Assurances do not apply. The CARES Act Airport Grants for operational expenses remain subject to audit, reporting, records retention, and other requirements under 2 CFR part 200 like other Federal grant funding. Some laws outside of 49 U.S.C. chapter 471 also apply, such as 49 U.S.C. 40103(e), which prohibits the grant of an exclusive right to conduct any type of aeronautical activity at an airport, and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin. If an airport sponsor uses its CARES Act Airport Grant for new airport development, additional requirements apply (see Q10). Additionally, CARES Act Airport Grant funds may be used only for the capital and operating expense of the airport. Examples of expenditures that FAA has found to be allowable are provided in the [FAA Revenue Use Policy](#). The CARES Act does not, however, void assurances made in prior grant agreements; therefore, a sponsor's pre-existing grant assurances and Federal obligations continue to apply.

Q-GA6: How will an airport sponsor submit payment requests for CARES Act Airport Grants?

A: The FAA will use the existing U.S. Department of Transportation Delphi eInvoicing system for payment requests. Airport sponsors will continue the current practice of submitting underlying payment request documentation. Examples of documentation include payroll receipts, janitorial contract invoices, and debt service payments. The FAA will review invoices manually to ensure adequate oversight, but it will process payments quickly.

Questions on Use of Funds

Q-U1: Can CARES Act Airport Grants funds be used to purchase an aviation or aviation easement?

A: Yes, provided the purchase is consistent with 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and (k)(2) (i.e., the expenditure is an airport operating cost that reflects the value received). Examples of expenditures that FAA has found allowable are provided in [the FAA Revenue Use Policy](#). The airport sponsor should consult with its local Airports District Office or Airports Regional Office because this purchase could be considered "airport development" and subject to additional requirements. See Q10.

Q-U2: Can CARES Act Airport Grants funds be used to accelerate structured settlement agreements or pay the penalty for early defeasement of debt?

A: Yes, provided the use of funds is consistent with 49 U.S.C. 47107(b) and (k)(2) (i.e., the expenditure is an airport operating cost that reflects the value received). Examples of expenditures that FAA has found allowable are provided in [the FAA Revenue Use Policy](#). If any part of the debt had been approved for Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) collections, the airport sponsor may have to amend its PFC approval to reflect the change.

Q-U3: Can CARES Act Airport Grants funds be used for a surface access project (roads or rail/transit)?

A: Yes. This use is airport development and, therefore, additional requirements apply. See Q10.

Q-U4: Can CARES Act Airport Grants funds be used to prepay long-term contracts (for example, shuttle-bus operators, janitorial services, security services, fire and police services)?

A: Yes, provided the prepayment is a *bona fide* transaction where the sponsor receives the benefit of the prepaid services and receives some value in exchange for committing in advance.

Q-U5: Can CARES Act Airport Grants funds be deposited in the airport sponsor's reserve account (or invest them for future use)?

A: No. The FAA would not be able to ensure a potential future use is a use consistent with the CARES Act requirements. Airports should submit invoices and underlying documentation for airport expenditures. See Q-GA6.

Q-U6: Can CARES Act Airport Grants funds be used to help bolster the local government's pension fund?

A: Generally, no. However, if the fund has historically been supported by the airport and the support is proportional to the share paid to airport retirees, then the airport should consult with its local Airports District Office or Airports Regional Office, to determine if such a use is appropriate.

Questions on Environmental Review

Q-E1: Are there any environmental requirements associated with increases to 100% Federal share for FY 2020 AIP grants?

A: All projects funded for AIP and Supplemental Discretionary grants under FY 2020 appropriations continue to be subject to environmental requirements. However, no additional environmental analysis is required for the Federal share increase.

Q-E2: Are there any environmental review requirements associated with non-construction grants for airport operating expenses and debt service?

A: No. These types of grants have no potential to impact the environment, and therefore are not major federal actions subject to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review.

Questions on Administration under the State Block Grant Program

Q-SB1: What is the State Block Grant Program (SBGP)?

A: In 1987, Congress authorized the FAA to use State block grants to provide AIP funds to airport sponsors. Through the State Block Grant Program (SBGP), the FAA provides funds directly to States that participate in the program. In turn, SBGP participants fund and oversee AIP projects to non-primary commercial service, reliever, and general aviation airports. The program currently includes the following 10 States: Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Q-SB2: How will the FAA Administer CARES Act funding for States participating in the SBGP?

A: The FAA Airport Improvement Program Branch (APP-520) will utilize its existing relationships with the States participating in the SBGP for administration of CARES Act Airport Grants. These participants have relationships with airport sponsors within their States and currently provide grant management and internal controls. Leveraging this infrastructure will facilitate efficient and expedient distribution of funds.

Q-SB3: Will FAA Regional and Airport District Offices remain the points-of-contact for CARES Act Airport Grants?

A: Yes. States participating in the SBGP should continue to work with their local Airports District Office or Airports Regional Office throughout CARES Act Airport Grants implementation and administration.

Q-SB4: Do CARES Act Airport Grants funding allocations work differently for the SBGP?

A: No. The FAA will calculate each airport sponsor's allocation based on formulas in the CARES Act. The Secretary of Transportation will announce these award amounts along with all awards under the CARES Act Airport Grants program.

Q-SB5: How much CARES Act funding may States participating in the SBGP distribute?

A: The CARES Act provides for specific allocations to each airport sponsor. The FAA will aggregate the amounts announced for each airport sponsor into one State award.

Q-SB6: How may States participating in the SBGP allocate CARES Act Airport Grants?

A: States participating the SBGP must make sub-awards to each airport sponsor based on that sponsor's allocation under the CARES Act. The FAA expects States to make these sub-awards on an expedited basis, for airport sponsors to spend funds quickly, to reduce the adverse impacts of the current public health emergency. States must follow 2 CFR part 200 requirements for CARES Act Airport Grants and sub-awards. Funds not expended within the four-year period of performance are subject to recovery by the FAA.

Q-SB7: What application and grant agreement will be used for sub-grants?

A: States participating in the SBGP will use a streamlined application and grant agreement process similar to what the FAA is using for all CARES Act Airports Grants. The FAA will provide States with template documents after these grants are announced.

Q-SB8: Can States participating in the SBGP mix FY 2020 AIP funds and additional funds to increase the Federal share under the CARES Act?

A: No. The (1) FY 2020 AIP and Supplemental Discretionary funds are separate from the (2) CARES Act funds to increase the Federal share. States must separately account for the two different funding sources as they are drawn down to ensure each appropriation is spent as intended.

Q-SB9: What if my State legislature needs to approve the acceptance of CARES Act funding?

A: The FAA recommends that States participating in the SBGP use their usual State processes to approve, accept, and administer Federal funds.

Q-SB10: Can CARES Act Airport Grants be sub-awarded to airport sponsors that had previously opted out of the SBGP?

A: No. States participating in the SBGP do not have to make sub-awards to airport sponsors that opted-out in FY 2020 or do not participate in the SBGP. The FAA will administer grants for those airport sponsors.

Q-SB11: What are the reporting requirements for CARES Act Airport Grants?

A: States participating in the SBGP will continue the current practice of providing sub-award reporting information on CARES Act Airport Grants to the FAA upon request.

Q-SB12: Will CARES Act Airport Grants require end-of-fiscal-year reporting like other AIP funding?

A: Yes. CARES Act Airport Grants funds will be included in the Annual Report of Federal Funding at the end of FY 2020.

Q-SB13: How will payment requests be submitted for CARES Act Airport Grants?

A: The FAA will use the existing U.S. Department of Transportation Delphi eInvoicing system for payment requests. States participating in the SBGP will continue the current practice of retaining all underlying payment request documentation and complete records.

Q-SB14: Will the FAA audit CARES Act Airport Grants administered by States participating in the SBGP?

A: Yes. The FAA will include audits of CARES Act Airport Grants in its annual audit process.



ASSURANCES AIRPORT SPONSORS

A. General.

- a. These assurances shall be complied with in the performance of grant agreements for airport development, airport planning, and noise compatibility program grants for airport sponsors.
- b. These assurances are required to be submitted as part of the project application by sponsors requesting funds under the provisions of Title 49, U.S.C., subtitle VII, as amended. As used herein, the term "public agency sponsor" means a public agency with control of a public-use airport; the term "private sponsor" means a private owner of a public-use airport; and the term "sponsor" includes both public agency sponsors and private sponsors.
- c. Upon acceptance of this grant offer by the sponsor, these assurances are incorporated in and become part of this grant agreement.

B. Duration and Applicability.

1. Airport development or Noise Compatibility Program Projects Undertaken by a Public Agency Sponsor.

The terms, conditions and assurances of this grant agreement shall remain in full force and effect throughout the useful life of the facilities developed or equipment acquired for an airport development or noise compatibility program project, or throughout the useful life of the project items installed within a facility under a noise compatibility program project, but in any event not to exceed twenty (20) years from the date of acceptance of a grant offer of Federal funds for the project. However, there shall be no limit on the duration of the assurances regarding Exclusive Rights and Airport Revenue so long as the airport is used as an airport. There shall be no limit on the duration of the terms, conditions, and assurances with respect to real property acquired with federal funds. Furthermore, the duration of the Civil Rights assurance shall be specified in the assurances.

2. Airport Development or Noise Compatibility Projects Undertaken by a Private Sponsor.

The preceding paragraph 1 also applies to a private sponsor except that the useful life of project items installed within a facility or the useful life of the facilities developed or equipment acquired under an airport development or noise compatibility program project shall be no less than ten (10) years from the date of acceptance of Federal aid for the project.

3. Airport Planning Undertaken by a Sponsor.

Unless otherwise specified in this grant agreement, only Assurances 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 18, 25, 30, 32, 33, and 34 in Section C apply to planning projects. The terms, conditions, and assurances of this grant agreement shall remain in full force and effect during the life of the project; there shall be no limit on the duration of the assurances regarding Exclusive Rights and Airport Revenue so long as the airport is used as an airport.

C. Sponsor Certification.

The sponsor hereby assures and certifies, with respect to this grant that:

1. General Federal Requirements.

It will comply with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, executive orders, policies, guidelines, and requirements as they relate to the application, acceptance and use of Federal funds for this project including but not limited to the following:

- a. Title 49, U.S.C., subtitle VII, as amended.
- b. Davis-Bacon Act - 40 U.S.C. 276(a), et seq.¹
- c. Federal Fair Labor Standards Act - 29 U.S.C. 201, et seq.
- d. Hatch Act – 5 U.S.C. 1501, et seq.²
- e. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 Title 42 U.S.C. 4601, et seq.^{1,2}
- f. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 - Section 106 - 16 U.S.C. 470(f).¹
- g. Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 - 16 U.S.C. 469 through 469c.¹
- h. Native Americans Grave Repatriation Act - 25 U.S.C. Section 3001, et seq.
- i. Clean Air Act, P.L. 90-148, as amended.
- j. Coastal Zone Management Act, P.L. 93-205, as amended.
- k. Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 - Section 102(a) - 42 U.S.C. 4012a.¹
- l. Title 49, U.S.C., Section 303, (formerly known as Section 4(f))
- m. Rehabilitation Act of 1973 - 29 U.S.C. 794.
- n. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq., 78 stat. 252) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin);
- o. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, (42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.), prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability).
- p. Age Discrimination Act of 1975 - 42 U.S.C. 6101, et seq.
- q. American Indian Religious Freedom Act, P.L. 95-341, as amended.
- r. Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 -42 U.S.C. 4151, et seq.¹
- s. Power plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 - Section 403- 2 U.S.C. 8373.¹
- t. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act - 40 U.S.C. 327, et seq.¹
- u. Copeland Anti-kickback Act - 18 U.S.C. 874.1
- v. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 - 42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq.¹
- w. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 90-542, as amended.
- x. Single Audit Act of 1984 - 31 U.S.C. 7501, et seq.²
- y. Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 - 41 U.S.C. 702 through 706.
- z. The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, as amended (Pub. L. 109-282, as amended by section 6202 of Pub. L. 110-252).

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

- a. Executive Order 11246 - Equal Employment Opportunity¹
- b. Executive Order 11990 - Protection of Wetlands
- c. Executive Order 11998 –Flood Plain Management
- d. Executive Order 12372 - Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs
- e. Executive Order 12699 - Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted New Building Construction¹
- f. Executive Order 12898 - Environmental Justice
- g. Executive Order 13788 - Buy American and Hire American
- h. Executive Order 13858 – Strengthening Buy-American Preferences for Infrastructure Projects

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

- a. 2 CFR Part180 – OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Non-procurement).
- b. 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. [OMB Circular A-87 Cost Principles Applicable to Grants and Contracts with State and Local Governments, and OMB Circular A-133 - Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations].^{4,5,6}
- c. 2 CFR Part 1200 – Non-procurement Suspension and Debarment
- d. 14 CFR Part 13 - Investigative and Enforcement Procedures14 CFR Part 16 - Rules of Practice For Federally Assisted Airport Enforcement Proceedings.
- e. 14 CFR Part 150 - Airport noise compatibility planning.
- f. 28 CFR Part 35- Discrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services.
- g. 28 CFR § 50.3 - U.S. Department of Justice Guidelines for Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- h. 29 CFR Part 1 - Procedures for predetermination of wage rates.¹
- i. 29 CFR Part 3 - Contractors and subcontractors on public building or public work financed in whole or part by loans or grants from the United States.¹
- j. 29 CFR Part 5 - Labor standards provisions applicable to contracts covering federally financed and assisted construction (also labor standards provisions applicable to non-construction contracts subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act).¹
- k. 41 CFR Part 60 - Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor (Federal and federally assisted contracting requirements).¹
- l. 49 CFR Part 18 - Uniform administrative requirements for grants and cooperative agreements to state and local governments.³
- m. 49 CFR Part 20 - New restrictions on lobbying.

- n. 49 CFR Part 21 – Nondiscrimination in federally-assisted programs of the Department of Transportation - effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- o. 49 CFR Part 23 - Participation by Disadvantage Business Enterprise in Airport Concessions.
- p. 49 CFR Part 24 – Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition for Federal and Federally Assisted Programs.^{1,2}
- q. 49 CFR Part 26 – Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Programs.
- r. 49 CFR Part 27 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Receiving or Benefiting from Federal Financial Assistance.¹
- s. 49 CFR Part 28 –Enforcement of Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs or Activities conducted by the Department of Transportation.
- t. 49 CFR Part 30 - Denial of public works contracts to suppliers of goods and services of countries that deny procurement market access to U.S. contractors.
- u. 49 CFR Part 32 –Government-wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Financial Assistance)
- v. 49 CFR Part 37 –Transportation Services for Individuals with Disabilities (ADA).
- w. 49 CFR Part 41 - Seismic safety of Federal and federally assisted or regulated new building construction.

SPECIFIC ASSURANCES

Specific assurances required to be included in grant agreements by any of the above laws, regulations or circulars are incorporated by reference in this grant agreement.

FOOTNOTES TO ASSURANCE C.1.

- ¹ These laws do not apply to airport planning sponsors.
- ² These laws do not apply to private sponsors.
- ³ 49 CFR Part 18 and 2 CFR Part 200 contain requirements for State and Local Governments receiving Federal assistance. Any requirement levied upon State and Local Governments by this regulation and circular shall also be applicable to private sponsors receiving Federal assistance under Title 49, United States Code.
- ⁴ On December 26, 2013 at 78 FR 78590, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards in 2 CFR Part 200. 2 CFR Part 200 replaces and combines the former Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants (OMB Circular A-102 and Circular A-110 or 2 CFR Part 215 or Circular) as well as the Cost Principles (Circulars A-21 or 2 CFR part 220; Circular A-87 or 2 CFR part 225; and A-122, 2 CFR part 230). Additionally it replaces Circular A-133 guidance on the Single Annual Audit. In accordance with 2 CFR section 200.110, the standards set forth in Part 200 which affect administration of Federal awards issued by Federal agencies become effective once implemented by Federal agencies or when any future amendment to this Part becomes final. Federal agencies, including the Department of Transportation, must implement the policies and procedures applicable to Federal awards by promulgating a regulation to be effective by December 26, 2014 unless different provisions are required by statute or approved by OMB.

- ⁵ Cost principles established in 2 CFR part 200 subpart E must be used as guidelines for determining the eligibility of specific types of expenses.
- ⁶ Audit requirements established in 2 CFR part 200 subpart F are the guidelines for audits.

2. Responsibility and Authority of the Sponsor.

a. Public Agency Sponsor:

It has legal authority to apply for this grant, and to finance and carry out the proposed project; that a resolution, motion or similar action has been duly adopted or passed as an official act of the applicant's governing body authorizing the filing of the application, including all understandings and assurances contained therein, and directing and authorizing the person identified as the official representative of the applicant to act in connection with the application and to provide such additional information as may be required.

b. Private Sponsor:

It has legal authority to apply for this grant and to finance and carry out the proposed project and comply with all terms, conditions, and assurances of this grant agreement. It shall designate an official representative and shall in writing direct and authorize that person to file this application, including all understandings and assurances contained therein; to act in connection with this application; and to provide such additional information as may be required.

3. Sponsor Fund Availability.

It has sufficient funds available for that portion of the project costs which are not to be paid by the United States. It has sufficient funds available to assure operation and maintenance of items funded under this grant agreement which it will own or control.

4. Good Title.

- a. It, a public agency or the Federal government, holds good title, satisfactory to the Secretary, to the landing area of the airport or site thereof, or will give assurance satisfactory to the Secretary that good title will be acquired.
- b. For noise compatibility program projects to be carried out on the property of the sponsor, it holds good title satisfactory to the Secretary to that portion of the property upon which Federal funds will be expended or will give assurance to the Secretary that good title will be obtained.

5. Preserving Rights and Powers.

- a. It will not take or permit any action which would operate to deprive it of any of the rights and powers necessary to perform any or all of the terms, conditions, and assurances in this grant agreement without the written approval of the Secretary, and will act promptly to acquire, extinguish or modify any outstanding rights or claims of right of others which would interfere with such performance by the sponsor. This shall be done in a manner acceptable to the Secretary.
- b. Subject to the FAA Act of 2018, Public Law 115-254, Section 163, it will not sell, lease, encumber, or otherwise transfer or dispose of any part of its title or other interests in the property shown on Exhibit A to this application or, for a noise compatibility program project, that portion of the property upon which Federal funds have been expended, for the duration of the terms, conditions, and assurances in this grant agreement without approval by the

- Secretary. If the transferee is found by the Secretary to be eligible under Title 49, United States Code, to assume the obligations of this grant agreement and to have the power, authority, and financial resources to carry out all such obligations, the sponsor shall insert in the contract or document transferring or disposing of the sponsor's interest, and make binding upon the transferee all of the terms, conditions, and assurances contained in this grant agreement.
- c. For all noise compatibility program projects which are to be carried out by another unit of local government or are on property owned by a unit of local government other than the sponsor, it will enter into an agreement with that government. Except as otherwise specified by the Secretary, that agreement shall obligate that government to the same terms, conditions, and assurances that would be applicable to it if it applied directly to the FAA for a grant to undertake the noise compatibility program project. That agreement and changes thereto must be satisfactory to the Secretary. It will take steps to enforce this agreement against the local government if there is substantial non-compliance with the terms of the agreement.
 - d. For noise compatibility program projects to be carried out on privately owned property, it will enter into an agreement with the owner of that property which includes provisions specified by the Secretary. It will take steps to enforce this agreement against the property owner whenever there is substantial non-compliance with the terms of the agreement.
 - e. If the sponsor is a private sponsor, it will take steps satisfactory to the Secretary to ensure that the airport will continue to function as a public-use airport in accordance with these assurances for the duration of these assurances.
 - f. If an arrangement is made for management and operation of the airport by any agency or person other than the sponsor or an employee of the sponsor, the sponsor will reserve sufficient rights and authority to insure that the airport will be operated and maintained in accordance Title 49, United States Code, the regulations and the terms, conditions and assurances in this grant agreement and shall insure that such arrangement also requires compliance therewith.
 - g. Sponsors of commercial service airports will not permit or enter into any arrangement that results in permission for the owner or tenant of a property used as a residence, or zoned for residential use, to taxi an aircraft between that property and any location on airport. Sponsors of general aviation airports entering into any arrangement that results in permission for the owner of residential real property adjacent to or near the airport must comply with the requirements of Sec. 136 of Public Law 112-95 and the sponsor assurances.

6. Consistency with Local Plans.

The project is reasonably consistent with plans (existing at the time of submission of this application) of public agencies that are authorized by the State in which the project is located to plan for the development of the area surrounding the airport.

7. Consideration of Local Interest.

It has given fair consideration to the interest of communities in or near where the project may be located.

8. Consultation with Users.

In making a decision to undertake any airport development project under Title 49, United States Code, it has undertaken reasonable consultations with affected parties using the airport at which project is proposed.

9. Public Hearings.

In projects involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a major runway extension, it has afforded the opportunity for public hearings for the purpose of considering the economic, social, and environmental effects of the airport or runway location and its consistency with goals and objectives of such planning as has been carried out by the community and it shall, when requested by the Secretary, submit a copy of the transcript of such hearings to the Secretary. Further, for such projects, it has on its management board either voting representation from the communities where the project is located or has advised the communities that they have the right to petition the Secretary concerning a proposed project.

10. Metropolitan Planning Organization.

In projects involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a major runway extension at a medium or large hub airport, the sponsor has made available to and has provided upon request to the metropolitan planning organization in the area in which the airport is located, if any, a copy of the proposed amendment to the airport layout plan to depict the project and a copy of any airport master plan in which the project is described or depicted.

11. Pavement Preventive Maintenance.

With respect to a project approved after January 1, 1995, for the replacement or reconstruction of pavement at the airport, it assures or certifies that it has implemented an effective airport pavement maintenance-management program and it assures that it will use such program for the useful life of any pavement constructed, reconstructed or repaired with Federal financial assistance at the airport. It will provide such reports on pavement condition and pavement management programs as the Secretary determines may be useful.

12. Terminal Development Prerequisites.

For projects which include terminal development at a public use airport, as defined in Title 49, it has, on the date of submittal of the project grant application, all the safety equipment required for certification of such airport under section 44706 of Title 49, United States Code, and all the security equipment required by rule or regulation, and has provided for access to the passenger enplaning and deplaning area of such airport to passengers enplaning and deplaning from aircraft other than air carrier aircraft.

13. Accounting System, Audit, and Record Keeping Requirements.

- a. It shall keep all project accounts and records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by the recipient of the proceeds of this grant, the total cost of the project in connection with which this grant is given or used, and the amount or nature of that portion of the cost of the project supplied by other sources, and such other financial records pertinent to the project. The accounts and records shall be kept in accordance with an accounting system that will facilitate an effective audit in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984.
- b. It shall make available to the Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, for the purpose of audit and examination, any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to this grant. The Secretary may require that an appropriate audit be conducted by a recipient. In any case in which an independent audit is made of the accounts of a sponsor relating to the disposition of the proceeds of a grant or relating to the project in connection with which this grant was given or used, it shall file a certified copy of such audit with the Comptroller General of the United States not later than six (6) months following the close of the fiscal year for which the audit was made.

14. Minimum Wage Rates.

It shall include, in all contracts in excess of \$2,000 for work on any projects funded under this grant agreement which involve labor, provisions establishing minimum rates of wages, to be predetermined by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5), which contractors shall pay to skilled and unskilled labor, and such minimum rates shall be stated in the invitation for bids and shall be included in proposals or bids for the work.

15. Veteran's Preference.

It shall include in all contracts for work on any project funded under this grant agreement which involve labor, such provisions as are necessary to insure that, in the employment of labor (except in executive, administrative, and supervisory positions), preference shall be given to Vietnam era veterans, Persian Gulf veterans, Afghanistan-Iraq war veterans, disabled veterans, and small business concerns owned and controlled by disabled veterans as defined in Section 47112 of Title 49, United States Code. However, this preference shall apply only where the individuals are available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates.

16. Conformity to Plans and Specifications.

It will execute the project subject to plans, specifications, and schedules approved by the Secretary. Such plans, specifications, and schedules shall be submitted to the Secretary prior to commencement of site preparation, construction, or other performance under this grant agreement, and, upon approval of the Secretary, shall be incorporated into this grant agreement. Any modification to the approved plans, specifications, and schedules shall also be subject to approval of the Secretary, and incorporated into this grant agreement.

17. Construction Inspection and Approval.

It will provide and maintain competent technical supervision at the construction site throughout the project to assure that the work conforms to the plans, specifications, and schedules approved by the Secretary for the project. It shall subject the construction work on any project contained in an approved project application to inspection and approval by the Secretary and such work shall be in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Secretary. Such regulations and procedures shall require such cost and progress reporting by the sponsor or sponsors of such project as the Secretary shall deem necessary.

18. Planning Projects.

In carrying out planning projects:

- a. It will execute the project in accordance with the approved program narrative contained in the project application or with the modifications similarly approved.
- b. It will furnish the Secretary with such periodic reports as required pertaining to the planning project and planning work activities.
- c. It will include in all published material prepared in connection with the planning project a notice that the material was prepared under a grant provided by the United States.
- d. It will make such material available for examination by the public, and agrees that no material prepared with funds under this project shall be subject to copyright in the United States or any other country.
- e. It will give the Secretary unrestricted authority to publish, disclose, distribute, and otherwise use any of the material prepared in connection with this grant.

- f. It will grant the Secretary the right to disapprove the sponsor's employment of specific consultants and their subcontractors to do all or any part of this project as well as the right to disapprove the proposed scope and cost of professional services.
- g. It will grant the Secretary the right to disapprove the use of the sponsor's employees to do all or any part of the project.
- h. It understands and agrees that the Secretary's approval of this project grant or the Secretary's approval of any planning material developed as part of this grant does not constitute or imply any assurance or commitment on the part of the Secretary to approve any pending or future application for a Federal airport grant.

19. Operation and Maintenance.

- a. The airport and all facilities which are necessary to serve the aeronautical users of the airport, other than facilities owned or controlled by the United States, shall be operated at all times in a safe and serviceable condition and in accordance with the minimum standards as may be required or prescribed by applicable Federal, state and local agencies for maintenance and operation. It will not cause or permit any activity or action thereon which would interfere with its use for airport purposes. It will suitably operate and maintain the airport and all facilities thereon or connected therewith, with due regard to climatic and flood conditions. Any proposal to temporarily close the airport for non-aeronautical purposes must first be approved by the Secretary. In furtherance of this assurance, the sponsor will have in effect arrangements for-
 - 1) Operating the airport's aeronautical facilities whenever required;
 - 2) Promptly marking and lighting hazards resulting from airport conditions, including temporary conditions; and
 - 3) Promptly notifying airmen of any condition affecting aeronautical use of the airport. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to require that the airport be operated for aeronautical use during temporary periods when snow, flood or other climatic conditions interfere with such operation and maintenance. Further, nothing herein shall be construed as requiring the maintenance, repair, restoration, or replacement of any structure or facility which is substantially damaged or destroyed due to an act of God or other condition or circumstance beyond the control of the sponsor.
- b. It will suitably operate and maintain noise compatibility program items that it owns or controls upon which Federal funds have been expended.

20. Hazard Removal and Mitigation.

It will take appropriate action to assure that such terminal airspace as is required to protect instrument and visual operations to the airport (including established minimum flight altitudes) will be adequately cleared and protected by removing, lowering, relocating, marking, or lighting or otherwise mitigating existing airport hazards and by preventing the establishment or creation of future airport hazards.

21. Compatible Land Use.

It will take appropriate action, to the extent reasonable, including the adoption of zoning laws, to restrict the use of land adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of the airport to activities and purposes compatible with normal airport operations, including landing and takeoff of aircraft. In addition, if the project is for noise compatibility program implementation, it will not cause or permit any change in land use, within its jurisdiction, that will reduce its compatibility, with

respect to the airport, of the noise compatibility program measures upon which Federal funds have been expended.

22. Economic Nondiscrimination.

- a. It will make the airport available as an airport for public use on reasonable terms and without unjust discrimination to all types, kinds and classes of aeronautical activities, including commercial aeronautical activities offering services to the public at the airport.
- b. In any agreement, contract, lease, or other arrangement under which a right or privilege at the airport is granted to any person, firm, or corporation to conduct or to engage in any aeronautical activity for furnishing services to the public at the airport, the sponsor will insert and enforce provisions requiring the contractor to-
 - 1) furnish said services on a reasonable, and not unjustly discriminatory, basis to all users thereof, and
 - 2) charge reasonable, and not unjustly discriminatory, prices for each unit or service, provided that the contractor may be allowed to make reasonable and nondiscriminatory discounts, rebates, or other similar types of price reductions to volume purchasers.
 - a. Each fixed-based operator at the airport shall be subject to the same rates, fees, rentals, and other charges as are uniformly applicable to all other fixed-based operators making the same or similar uses of such airport and utilizing the same or similar facilities.
 - b. Each air carrier using such airport shall have the right to service itself or to use any fixed-based operator that is authorized or permitted by the airport to serve any air carrier at such airport.
 - c. Each air carrier using such airport (whether as a tenant, non-tenant, or subtenant of another air carrier tenant) shall be subject to such nondiscriminatory and substantially comparable rules, regulations, conditions, rates, fees, rentals, and other charges with respect to facilities directly and substantially related to providing air transportation as are applicable to all such air carriers which make similar use of such airport and utilize similar facilities, subject to reasonable classifications such as tenants or non-tenants and signatory carriers and non-signatory carriers. Classification or status as tenant or signatory shall not be unreasonably withheld by any airport provided an air carrier assumes obligations substantially similar to those already imposed on air carriers in such classification or status.
 - d. It will not exercise or grant any right or privilege which operates to prevent any person, firm, or corporation operating aircraft on the airport from performing any services on its own aircraft with its own employees [including, but not limited to maintenance, repair, and fueling] that it may choose to perform.
 - e. In the event the sponsor itself exercises any of the rights and privileges referred to in this assurance, the services involved will be provided on the same conditions as would apply to the furnishing of such services by commercial aeronautical service providers authorized by the sponsor under these provisions.
 - f. The sponsor may establish such reasonable, and not unjustly discriminatory, conditions to be met by all users of the airport as may be necessary for the safe and efficient operation of the airport.

- g. The sponsor may prohibit or limit any given type, kind or class of aeronautical use of the airport if such action is necessary for the safe operation of the airport or necessary to serve the civil aviation needs of the public.

23. Exclusive Rights.

It will permit no exclusive right for the use of the airport by any person providing, or intending to provide, aeronautical services to the public. For purposes of this paragraph, the providing of the services at an airport by a single fixed-based operator shall not be construed as an exclusive right if both of the following apply:

- a. It would be unreasonably costly, burdensome, or impractical for more than one fixed-based operator to provide such services, and
- b. If allowing more than one fixed-based operator to provide such services would require the reduction of space leased pursuant to an existing agreement between such single fixed-based operator and such airport. It further agrees that it will not, either directly or indirectly, grant or permit any person, firm, or corporation, the exclusive right at the airport to conduct any aeronautical activities, including, but not limited to charter flights, pilot training, aircraft rental and sightseeing, aerial photography, crop dusting, aerial advertising and surveying, air carrier operations, aircraft sales and services, sale of aviation petroleum products whether or not conducted in conjunction with other aeronautical activity, repair and maintenance of aircraft, sale of aircraft parts, and any other activities which because of their direct relationship to the operation of aircraft can be regarded as an aeronautical activity, and that it will terminate any exclusive right to conduct an aeronautical activity now existing at such an airport before the grant of any assistance under Title 49, United States Code.

24. Fee and Rental Structure.

It will maintain a fee and rental structure for the facilities and services at the airport which will make the airport as self-sustaining as possible under the circumstances existing at the particular airport, taking into account such factors as the volume of traffic and economy of collection. No part of the Federal share of an airport development, airport planning or noise compatibility project for which a grant is made under Title 49, United States Code, the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, the Federal Airport Act or the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 shall be included in the rate basis in establishing fees, rates, and charges for users of that airport.

25. Airport Revenues.

- a. All revenues generated by the airport and any local taxes on aviation fuel established after December 30, 1987, will be expended by it for the capital or operating costs of the airport; the local airport system; or other local facilities which are owned or operated by the owner or operator of the airport and which are directly and substantially related to the actual air transportation of passengers or property; or for noise mitigation purposes on or off the airport. The following exceptions apply to this paragraph:
 - 1) If covenants or assurances in debt obligations issued before September 3, 1982, by the owner or operator of the airport, or provisions enacted before September 3, 1982, in governing statutes controlling the owner or operator's financing, provide for the use of the revenues from any of the airport owner or operator's facilities, including the airport, to support not only the airport but also the airport owner or operator's general debt obligations or other facilities, then this limitation on the use of all revenues generated

by the airport (and, in the case of a public airport, local taxes on aviation fuel) shall not apply.

- 2) If the Secretary approves the sale of a privately owned airport to a public sponsor and provides funding for any portion of the public sponsor's acquisition of land, this limitation on the use of all revenues generated by the sale shall not apply to certain proceeds from the sale. This is conditioned on repayment to the Secretary by the private owner of an amount equal to the remaining unamortized portion (amortized over a 20-year period) of any airport improvement grant made to the private owner for any purpose other than land acquisition on or after October 1, 1996, plus an amount equal to the federal share of the current fair market value of any land acquired with an airport improvement grant made to that airport on or after October 1, 1996.
- 3) Certain revenue derived from or generated by mineral extraction, production, lease, or other means at a general aviation airport (as defined at Section 47102 of title 49 United States Code), if the FAA determines the airport sponsor meets the requirements set forth in Sec. 813 of Public Law 112-95.
 - a. As part of the annual audit required under the Single Audit Act of 1984, the sponsor will direct that the audit will review, and the resulting audit report will provide an opinion concerning, the use of airport revenue and taxes in paragraph (a), and indicating whether funds paid or transferred to the owner or operator are paid or transferred in a manner consistent with Title 49, United States Code and any other applicable provision of law, including any regulation promulgated by the Secretary or Administrator.
 - b. Any civil penalties or other sanctions will be imposed for violation of this assurance in accordance with the provisions of Section 47107 of Title 49, United States Code.

26. Reports and Inspections.

It will:

- a. submit to the Secretary such annual or special financial and operations reports as the Secretary may reasonably request and make such reports available to the public; make available to the public at reasonable times and places a report of the airport budget in a format prescribed by the Secretary;
- b. for airport development projects, make the airport and all airport records and documents affecting the airport, including deeds, leases, operation and use agreements, regulations and other instruments, available for inspection by any duly authorized agent of the Secretary upon reasonable request;
- c. for noise compatibility program projects, make records and documents relating to the project and continued compliance with the terms, conditions, and assurances of this grant agreement including deeds, leases, agreements, regulations, and other instruments, available for inspection by any duly authorized agent of the Secretary upon reasonable request; and
- d. in a format and time prescribed by the Secretary, provide to the Secretary and make available to the public following each of its fiscal years, an annual report listing in detail:
 - 1) all amounts paid by the airport to any other unit of government and the purposes for which each such payment was made; and
 - 2) all services and property provided by the airport to other units of government and the amount of compensation received for provision of each such service and property.

27. Use by Government Aircraft.

It will make available all of the facilities of the airport developed with Federal financial assistance and all those usable for landing and takeoff of aircraft to the United States for use by Government aircraft in common with other aircraft at all times without charge, except, if the use by Government aircraft is substantial, charge may be made for a reasonable share, proportional to such use, for the cost of operating and maintaining the facilities used. Unless otherwise determined by the Secretary, or otherwise agreed to by the sponsor and the using agency, substantial use of an airport by Government aircraft will be considered to exist when operations of such aircraft are in excess of those which, in the opinion of the Secretary, would unduly interfere with use of the landing areas by other authorized aircraft, or during any calendar month that –

- a. by gross weights of such aircraft) is in excess of five million pounds Five (5) or more Government aircraft are regularly based at the airport or on land adjacent thereto; or
- b. The total number of movements (counting each landing as a movement) of Government aircraft is 300 or more, or the gross accumulative weight of Government aircraft using the airport (the total movement of Government aircraft multiplied).

28. Land for Federal Facilities.

It will furnish without cost to the Federal Government for use in connection with any air traffic control or air navigation activities, or weather-reporting and communication activities related to air traffic control, any areas of land or water, or estate therein, or rights in buildings of the sponsor as the Secretary considers necessary or desirable for construction, operation, and maintenance at Federal expense of space or facilities for such purposes. Such areas or any portion thereof will be made available as provided herein within four months after receipt of a written request from the Secretary.

29. Airport Layout Plan.

- a. Subject to the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115-254, Section 163, it will keep up to date at all times an airport layout plan of the airport showing:
 - 1) boundaries of the airport and all proposed additions thereto, together with the boundaries of all offsite areas owned or controlled by the sponsor for airport purposes and proposed additions thereto;
 - 2) the location and nature of all existing and proposed airport facilities and structures (such as runways, taxiways, aprons, terminal buildings, hangars and roads), including all proposed extensions and reductions of existing airport facilities;
 - 3) the location of all existing and proposed non-aviation areas and of all existing improvements thereon; and
 - 4) all proposed and existing access points used to taxi aircraft across the airport's property boundary. Such airport layout plans and each amendment, revision, or modification thereof, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary which approval shall be evidenced by the signature of a duly authorized representative of the Secretary on the face of the airport layout plan. The sponsor will not make or permit any changes or alterations in the airport or any of its facilities which are not in conformity

with the airport layout plan as approved by the Secretary and which might, in the opinion of the Secretary, adversely affect the safety, utility or efficiency of the airport.

- b. Subject to the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115-254, Section 163, if a change or alteration in the airport or the facilities is made which the Secretary determines adversely affects the safety, utility, or efficiency of any federally owned, leased, or funded property on or off the airport and which is not in conformity with the airport layout plan as approved by the Secretary, the owner or operator will, if requested, by the Secretary (1) eliminate such adverse effect in a manner approved by the Secretary; or (2) bear all costs of relocating such property (or replacement thereof) to a site acceptable to the Secretary and all costs of restoring such property (or replacement thereof) to the level of safety, utility, efficiency, and cost of operation existing before the unapproved change in the airport or its facilities except in the case of a relocation or replacement of an existing airport facility due to a change in the Secretary's design standards beyond the control of the airport sponsor.

30. **Civil Rights.**

It will promptly take any measures necessary to ensure that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in any activity conducted with, or benefiting from, funds received from this grant.

- a. Using the definitions of activity, facility and program as found and defined in §§ 21.23 (b) and 21.23 (e) of 49 CFR § 21, the sponsor will facilitate all programs, operate all facilities, or conduct all programs in compliance with all non-discrimination requirements imposed by, or pursuant to these assurances.
- b. **Applicability**
 - 1) **Programs and Activities.** If the sponsor has received a grant (or other federal assistance) for any of the sponsor's program or activities, these requirements extend to all of the sponsor's programs and activities.
 - 2) **Facilities.** Where it receives a grant or other federal financial assistance to construct, expand, renovate, remodel, alter or acquire a facility, or part of a facility, the assurance extends to the entire facility and facilities operated in connection therewith.
 - 3) **Real Property.** Where the sponsor receives a grant or other Federal financial assistance in the form of, or for the acquisition of real property or an interest in real property, the assurance will extend to rights to space on, over, or under such property.

- c. **Duration.**

The sponsor agrees that it is obligated to this assurance for the period during which Federal financial assistance is extended to the program, except where the Federal financial assistance is to provide, or is in the form of, personal property, or real property, or interest therein, or structures or improvements thereon, in which case the assurance obligates the sponsor, or any transferee for the longer of the following periods:

- 1) So long as the airport is used as an airport, or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits; or
- 2) So long as the sponsor retains ownership or possession of the property.

- d. Required Solicitation Language. It will include the following notification in all solicitations for bids, Requests For Proposals for work, or material under this grant agreement and in all proposals for agreements, including airport concessions, regardless of funding source:

“The **(Name of Sponsor)**, in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d to 2000d-4) and the Regulations, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively ensure that any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises and airport concession disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full and fair opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award.”

- e. Required Contract Provisions.

- 1) It will insert the non-discrimination contract clauses requiring compliance with the acts and regulations relative to non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the DOT, and incorporating the acts and regulations into the contracts by reference in every contract or agreement subject to the non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the DOT acts and regulations.
- 2) It will include a list of the pertinent non-discrimination authorities in every contract that is subject to the non-discrimination acts and regulations.
- 3) It will insert non-discrimination contract clauses as a covenant running with the land, in any deed from the United States effecting or recording a transfer of real property, structures, use, or improvements thereon or interest therein to a sponsor.
- 4) It will insert non-discrimination contract clauses prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, creed, sex, age, or handicap as a covenant running with the land, in any future deeds, leases, license, permits, or similar instruments entered into by the sponsor with other parties:
 - a. For the subsequent transfer of real property acquired or improved under the applicable activity, project, or program; and
 - b. For the construction or use of, or access to, space on, over, or under real property acquired or improved under the applicable activity, project, or program.
- f. It will provide for such methods of administration for the program as are found by the Secretary to give reasonable guarantee that it, other recipients, sub-recipients, sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, consultants, transferees, successors in interest, and other participants of Federal financial assistance under such program will comply with all requirements imposed or pursuant to the acts, the regulations, and this assurance.
- g. It agrees that the United States has a right to seek judicial enforcement with regard to any matter arising under the acts, the regulations, and this assurance.

31. Disposal of Land.

- a. For land purchased under a grant for airport noise compatibility purposes, including land serving as a noise buffer, it will dispose of the land, when the land is no longer needed for such purposes, at fair market value, at the earliest practicable time. That portion of the proceeds of such disposition which is proportionate to the United States' share of acquisition of such land will be, at the discretion of the Secretary, (1) reinvested in another project at the airport, or (2) transferred to another eligible airport as prescribed by the Secretary. The Secretary shall give preference to the following, in descending order, (1)

- reinvestment in an approved noise compatibility project, (2) reinvestment in an approved project that is eligible for grant funding under Section 47117(e) of title 49 United States Code, (3) reinvestment in an approved airport development project that is eligible for grant funding under Sections 47114, 47115, or 47117 of title 49 United States Code, (4) transferred to an eligible sponsor of another public airport to be reinvested in an approved noise compatibility project at that airport, and (5) paid to the Secretary for deposit in the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. If land acquired under a grant for noise compatibility purposes is leased at fair market value and consistent with noise buffering purposes, the lease will not be considered a disposal of the land. Revenues derived from such a lease may be used for an approved airport development project that would otherwise be eligible for grant funding or any permitted use of airport revenue.
- b. For land purchased under a grant for airport development purposes (other than noise compatibility), it will, when the land is no longer needed for airport purposes, dispose of such land at fair market value or make available to the Secretary an amount equal to the United States' proportionate share of the fair market value of the land. That portion of the proceeds of such disposition which is proportionate to the United States' share of the cost of acquisition of such land will, (1) upon application to the Secretary, be reinvested or transferred to another eligible airport as prescribed by the Secretary. The Secretary shall give preference to the following, in descending order: (1) reinvestment in an approved noise compatibility project, (2) reinvestment in an approved project that is eligible for grant funding under Section 47117(e) of title 49 United States Code, (3) reinvestment in an approved airport development project that is eligible for grant funding under Sections 47114, 47115, or 47117 of title 49 United States Code, (4) transferred to an eligible sponsor of another public airport to be reinvested in an approved noise compatibility project at that airport, and (5) paid to the Secretary for deposit in the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.
 - c. Land shall be considered to be needed for airport purposes under this assurance if (1) it may be needed for aeronautical purposes (including runway protection zones) or serve as noise buffer land, and (2) the revenue from interim uses of such land contributes to the financial self-sufficiency of the airport. Further, land purchased with a grant received by an airport operator or owner before December 31, 1987, will be considered to be needed for airport purposes if the Secretary or Federal agency making such grant before December 31, 1987, was notified by the operator or owner of the uses of such land, did not object to such use, and the land continues to be used for that purpose, such use having commenced no later than December 15, 1989.
 - d. Disposition of such land under (a) (b) or (c) will be subject to the retention or reservation of any interest or right therein necessary to ensure that such land will only be used for purposes which are compatible with noise levels associated with operation of the airport.

32. Engineering and Design Services.

Engineering and Design Services. If any phase of such project has received Federal funds under Chapter 471 subchapter 1 of Title 49 U.S.C., it will award each contract, or sub-contract for program management, construction management, planning studies, feasibility studies, architectural services, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping or related services in the same manner as a contract for architectural and engineering services is negotiated under Chapter 11 of Title 40 U. S. C., or an equivalent qualifications-based requirement prescribed for or by the sponsor of the airport.

33. Foreign Market Restrictions.

It will not allow funds provided under this grant to be used to fund any project which uses any product or service of a foreign country during the period in which such foreign country is listed by the United States Trade Representative as denying fair and equitable market opportunities for products and suppliers of the United States in procurement and construction.

34. Policies, Standards, and Specifications.

It will carry out the project in accordance with policies, standards, and specifications approved by the Secretary including, but not limited to, the advisory circulars listed in the Current FAA Advisory Circulars for AIP projects, dated April 18, 2019, and included in this grant, and in accordance with applicable state policies, standards, and specifications approved by the Secretary.

35. Relocation and Real Property Acquisition.

- a. It will be guided in acquiring real property, to the greatest extent practicable under State law, by the land acquisition policies in Subpart B of 49 CFR Part 24 and will pay or reimburse property owners for necessary expenses as specified in Subpart B.
- b. It will provide a relocation assistance program offering the services described in Subpart C and fair and reasonable relocation payments and assistance to displaced persons as required in Subpart D and E of 49 CFR Part 24.
- c. It will make available within a reasonable period of time prior to displacement, comparable replacement dwellings to displaced persons in accordance with Subpart E of 49 CFR Part 24.

36. Access By Intercity Buses.

The airport owner or operator will permit, to the maximum extent practicable, intercity buses or other modes of transportation to have access to the airport; however, it has no obligation to fund special facilities for intercity buses or for other modes of transportation.

37. Disadvantaged Business Enterprises.

The sponsor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin or sex in the award and performance of any DOT-assisted contract covered by 49 CFR Part 26, or in the award and performance of any concession activity contract covered by 49 CFR Part 23. In addition, the sponsor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin or sex in the administration of its Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) and Airport Concessions Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (ACDBE) programs or the requirements of 49 CFR Parts 23 and 26. The sponsor shall take all necessary and reasonable steps under 49 CFR Parts 23 and 26 to ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts, and/or concession contracts. The sponsor's DBE and ACDBE programs, as required by 49 CFR Parts 26 and 23, and as approved by DOT, are incorporated by reference in this agreement. Implementation of these programs is a legal obligation and failure to carry out its terms shall be treated as a violation of this agreement. Upon notification to the sponsor of its failure to carry out its approved program, the Department may impose sanctions as provided for under Parts 26 and 23 and may, in appropriate cases, refer the matter for enforcement under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and/or the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1936 (31 U.S.C. 3801).

38. Hangar Construction.

If the airport owner or operator and a person who owns an aircraft agree that a hangar is to be constructed at the airport for the aircraft at the aircraft owner's expense, the airport owner or

operator will grant to the aircraft owner for the hangar a long term lease that is subject to such terms and conditions on the hangar as the airport owner or operator may impose.

39. Competitive Access.

- a. If the airport owner or operator of a medium or large hub airport (as defined in section 47102 of title 49, U.S.C.) has been unable to accommodate one or more requests by an air carrier for access to gates or other facilities at that airport in order to allow the air carrier to provide service to the airport or to expand service at the airport, the airport owner or operator shall transmit a report to the Secretary that-
 - 1) Describes the requests;
 - 2) Provides an explanation as to why the requests could not be accommodated; and
 - 3) Provides a time frame within which, if any, the airport will be able to accommodate the requests.
- b. Such report shall be due on either February 1 or August 1 of each year if the airport has been unable to accommodate the request(s) in the six month period prior to the applicable due date.

