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## Addendum # 1 Bookmobile

Date of Addendum: 7/31/2020

<b>NOTICE TO ALL BIDDERS AND PLANHOLDERS</b>	
<p>The Bid Documents for the above-referenced Project are modified as set forth in this Addendum. The original Bid Documents and any previously issued addenda remain in full force and effect, except as modified by this Addendum, which is hereby made part of the Bid Documents. Vendors will take this Addendum into consideration when preparing and submitting a bid, and shall acknowledge receipt of this Addendum in the space provided in the Bid Documents.</p>	

<b>BID SUBMITTAL DEADLINE</b>	
<p>The bid submittal time has not been changed.</p>	

<b>1.0 – CLARIFICATIONS</b>	
<p>The following clarifications are provided as a matter of information to clarify issues raised about the Bid Documents.</p>	
Item	Description
1.1	<p>The interior height is requested to be 78” not 84’ so that when they pick up materials from Downtown Library it will fit under the loading dock.</p>

<b>2.0 – QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</b>	
<p>The following questions and answers are provided as a matter of information to clarify issues raised about the Bid Documents.</p>	
Item	Questions and Answers
2.1	<p>Q. Can you confirm if you are looking for a Bus-style Bookmobile (ie. Coach 4000)?  <b>A. Yes, a Bus-style Bookmobile but a series 5000 (that is a rear engine style)</b></p>
2.2	<p>Q. Do you have a budget in mind?  <b>A. The County does not release budgetary information during the bidding phase.</b></p>
2.3	<p>Q. Will responses to the questions be posted before question cutoff deadline?  <b>A. Yes</b></p>
2.4	<p>Q. Do you require a 25,000 to 26,000 LB GVW (Non CDL?) chassis or a heavier 28-29,000 LB GVW that requires a CDL Driver? I used 25,500 LB on the last 35FT Bookmobile that I sold to Baltimore City.  <b>A. Weight is not really an issue, just as long as it’s a rear engine model.</b></p>
2.5	<p>Q. Air Brakes are standard with the Freightliner Custom Chassis Corporation (FCCC) MT55 Chassis. Hydraulic Brakes are available but are much more expensive to maintain. Which do you prefer?  <b>A. We prefer air brakes. All current staff have CDL’s with the air brake endorsement.</b></p>
2.6	<p>Q. Do you want the standard 3 Year/Unlimited Warranty on the Cummins B6.7L Engine and the standard 4 Year/Unlimited Mile Allison Transmission Warranty? There are extended warranties available for both. With the Diesel Emissions Systems on these trucks today, it’s worth at least considering the Cummins Extended Warranty. The 5 Year/100,000 Mile Cummins Engine Extended Warranty is \$1,075, including the Exhaust After-Treatment System.  <b>A. Please include standard warranty and any additional extended warranties as possible add alternates.</b></p>

2.7	<p>Q. Are there any exceptions to the (ABA) requirement? If not, what specifically are you looking for, a wheelchair lift or strictly dimensional requirements?</p> <p>A. After speaking with both the USDA and ADA, the answer is to the extent that it is practical and would not interfere with the vehicle's purpose as outlined in the bid that the design should allow for accessibility. The following attachment (Understanding Section 504 Compliance Responsibilities) provides further guidance on those standards.</p>
2.8	<p>Q. With the exterior height not to exceed 10' 9" the bus style platforms will not meet the 84" interior height; the interior height will be 78". Please allow this exception.</p> <p>A. See Item 1.1 above.</p>

**END OF ADDENDUM**

## USDA Rural Development Section 504 Compliance

- Rural Development is responsible for ensuring Section 504 compliance of recipients/borrowers receiving federal financial assistance from the agency. USDA uses the [Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards \(ABA\)](#) to determine compliance in all Federal Government owned and leased buildings and facilities, and buildings and facilities constructed, altered or leased with certain Federal grants and loans.
- On June 11, 1982 USDA implemented 7 CFR part 15b which requires all borrowers to conduct self-evaluations.
  - HB-2-3560 Appendix 5 Pages 4-8 provides an overview of the requirements for [Rural Development Self Evaluations and Transition Plans](#). No specific format for a self-evaluation and/or transition plan is required, but each must include all information requested by Rural Development.
  - **Self-Evaluations** *identify physical/structural barriers and policies/practices/procedures that limit access to persons with disabilities.*
    - A self-evaluation must (with the assistance of interested persons, including persons with disabilities or organizations representing disabled persons knowledgeable about disability/accessibility issues):
      - Evaluate policies, practices, and procedures to determine if any of their effects could discriminate against the disabled.
      - Identify physical/structural barriers that exist or are not in compliance with any applicable accessibility laws which limit program accessibility
      - Modify policies, practices and procedures that potentially discriminate against persons with disabilities.
      - Take remedial steps to eliminate the effects of any discrimination that resulted from adherence to these policies, procedures and practices.
    - ADA Self- Evaluation Checklist for Existing Facilities - [www.adachecklist.org](http://www.adachecklist.org) - to help identify physical/structural accessibility barriers that exist.
      - Applicants can utilize this checklist in completing their self-evaluation and developing a transition plan.
      - Provides good pictures and possible solutions.
      - Broken up into sections so only applicable sections can be utilized (i.e. Approach & Entrance, Access to Goods & Services, Toilet Rooms, etc.).
      - The 2010 ADA Checklist includes ABAAS technical requirements for areas of public accommodation.
  - **Transition Plans** *are developed when it is necessary to remove physical/structural barriers.*
    - If the facility existed before June 10, 1982, recipients are not required to make structural changes if other methods can provide program accessibility.
    - If the facility was constructed after June 11, 1982, it must be designed/constructed to be accessible. Each facility or part of a facility altered must be accessible to and usable to disabled persons to the maximum extent feasible.
    - Transition plans must:
      - Identify the physical obstacles in the recipient's facilities that limit the accessibility of its program or activity to persons with disabilities
      - Describe in detail the methods that will be used to make the facilities accessible (cost estimates encouraged)
      - Specify the schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve full accessibility, and if the time period of the transition plan is longer than one year, identify steps that will be taken during each year of the transition period
      - Identify the person responsible for implementation of the plan.

## More for Non-Profits and Small Businesses

- American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Titles II, III, and IV also apply to Rural Development Programs.
  - Title II extends the prohibition on discrimination established by section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794, to all activities of State and local governments regardless of whether these entities receive Federal financial assistance. State and local governments' ADA obligations for program accessibility are in ADA title II regulations 28 CFR Part 35.150.
  - Title III prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the activities of places of public accommodations (businesses that are generally open to the public and that fall into one of 12 categories listed in the ADA, such as restaurants, movie theaters, schools, day care facilities, recreation facilities, and doctors' offices) and requires newly constructed or altered places of public accommodation—as well as commercial facilities (privately owned, nonresidential facilities such as factories, warehouses, or office buildings)—to comply with the ADA Accessibility Standards.
  - Title IV addresses telephone and television access for people with hearing and speech disabilities. It requires common carriers (telephone companies) to establish interstate and intrastate telecommunications relay services (TRS) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TRS enables callers with hearing and speech disabilities who use TTYs (also known as TDDs), and callers who use voice telephones to communicate with each other through a third-party communications assistant. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has set minimum standards for TRS services. Title IV also requires closed captioning of Federally funded public service announcements.
- The [2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design](#) are used to ensure ADA compliance.
  - View the Department of Justice's ADA requirements for businesses and non-profit service providers: [ADA Regulations for Businesses \(Title III\)](#)
  - Read the enforceable ADA standards issued by the Department of Justice for new construction, alterations, renovations, and additions to businesses: [ADA Standards for Accessible Design](#)
- The [ADA Update: A Primer for Small Business](#) is a resource for understanding the requirements of ADA Titles II & III which apply to businesses that provide goods or services to the public (called "public accommodations" in the ADA).
  - The ADA establishes requirements for 12 categories of public accommodations, which include stores, restaurants, bars, service establishments, theaters, hotels, recreational facilities, private museums and schools, doctors' and dentists' offices, shopping malls, and other businesses. Nearly all types of businesses that serve the public are included in the 12 categories, regardless of the size of the business or the age of their buildings. Businesses covered by the ADA are required to modify their business policies and procedures when necessary to serve customers with disabilities and take steps to communicate effectively with customers with disabilities. The ADA also requires businesses to remove architectural barriers in existing buildings and make sure that newly built or altered facilities are constructed to be accessible to individuals with disabilities. "Grandfather provisions" often found in local building codes do not exempt businesses from their obligations under the ADA. Commercial facilities, such as office buildings, factories, warehouses, or other facilities that do not provide goods or services directly to the public are only subject to the ADA's requirements for new construction and alterations.

## **Resources for Non-Profits and Small Businesses Section 504 Compliance**

- [ADA Updated: A Primer for Small Business](#)
  - An illustrated guide to help small businesses understand the requirements of the 2010 ADA regulations. (2011)
- [Title III Technical Assistance Manual](#)
  - An 83-page manual that explains in lay terms what businesses and non-profit agencies must do to ensure access to their goods, services, and facilities. Many examples are provided for practical guidance. (1993, 1994)
- [Commonly Asked Questions about Child Care Centers and the ADA](#)
  - This publication explains how the requirements of the ADA apply to child care centers. (1997)
- [Fact Sheet: Adoption of the 2010 Standards for Accessible Design](#)
  - This one-page document summarizes some of the changes of the revised Title II and Title III regulations. (2010)
- [Reaching Out to Customers with Disabilities](#)
  - This online course explains how the ADA applies to businesses in 10 short lessons. Putting these lessons into practice will help you to better comply with the ADA and welcome a whole new group of customers to purchase your goods, products, and services. (2005)