

EXHIBIT C

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION 3RD PARTY CONTRACT CLAUSES AND 2 CFR 200 PROCUREMENT STANDARDS

**FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION 3RD PARTY CONTRACT CLAUSES
FOR CITY OF YAKIMA**

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A.1 ACCESS TO RECORDS AND REPORTS

49 U.S.C. § 5325(g)

2 C.F.R. § 200.333

49 C.F.R. part 633

Applicability to Contracts

The record keeping and access requirements apply to all contracts funded in whole or in part with FTA funds. Under 49 U.S.C. § 5325(g), FTA has the right to examine and inspect all records, documents, and papers, including contracts, related to any FTA project financed with Federal assistance authorized by 49 U.S.C. Chapter 53.

Flow Down

The record keeping and access requirements extend to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier and subrecipients and their subcontracts at every tier.

Model Clause/Language

There is no required language for record keeping and access requirements. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Access to Records and Reports

- a. Record Retention. The Contractor will retain, and will require its subcontractors of all tiers to retain, complete and readily accessible records related in whole or in part to the contract, including, but not limited to, data, documents, reports, statistics, sub-agreements, leases, subcontracts, arrangements, other third party agreements of any type, and supporting materials related to those records.
- b. Retention Period. The Contractor agrees to comply with the record retention requirements in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.333. The Contractor shall maintain all books, records, accounts and reports required under this Contract for a period of at not less than three (3) years after the date of termination or expiration of this Contract, except in the event of litigation or settlement of claims arising from the performance of this Contract, in which case records shall be maintained until the disposition of all such litigation, appeals, claims or exceptions related thereto.
- c. Access to Records. The Contractor agrees to provide sufficient access to FTA and its contractors to inspect and audit records and information related to performance of this contract as reasonably may be required.
- d. Access to the Sites of Performance. The Contractor agrees to permit FTA and its contractors access to the sites of performance under this contract as reasonably may be required.

A.4 BUY AMERICA REQUIREMENTS

49 U.S.C. 5323(j)

49 C.F.R. part 661

BUY AMERICA CERTIFICATION

Contractor agrees to comply with 49 USC § 5323(j) and 49 CFR Part 661, which provide that federal funds may not be obligated unless steel, iron and manufactured products used in FTA-funded projects are produced in the United States, unless a waiver has been granted by FTA or the product is subject to a general waiver. General waivers are listed in 49 CFR § 661.7. A general public interest waiver from the Buy America requirements applies to microprocessors, computers, microcomputers, software or other such devices, which are used solely for the purpose of processing or storing data. This general waiver does not extend to a product or device that merely contains a microprocessor or microcomputer and is not used solely for the purpose of processing or storing data.

Separate requirements for rolling stock are set out at 49 USC § 5323(j)(2)(C) and 49 CFR § 661.11. Rolling stock must be assembled in the United States and have a 60 percent domestic content.

The Proposer must submit to Yakima Transit the appropriate [Buy America Certification](#) with all offers on FTA-funded contracts, except those subject to a general waiver. Proposals that are not accompanied by a properly completed Buy America certification are subject to the provisions of 49 CFR § 661.13 and may be rejected as nonresponsive.

Applicability to Contracts

FTA’s Buy America law and regulations apply to projects that involve the purchase of more than \$150,000 of iron, steel, **manufactured goods**, or rolling stock to be delivered to the recipient to be used in an FTA assisted project. FTA cautions that its Buy America regulations are complex. Recipients can obtain detailed information on FTA’s Buy America regulation at: The Federal Transit Administration’s Buy America website: <https://www.transit.dot.gov/buyamerica>

Flow Down

The Buy America requirements flow down from FTA recipients and subrecipients to first tier contractors, who are responsible for ensuring that lower tier contractors and subcontractors are in compliance.

Model Clause/Language

The Buy America regulation at 49 C.F.R. § 661.13 requires notification of the Buy America requirements in a recipients’ bid or request for proposal for FTA funded contracts. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements. Note that recipients are responsible for including the correct Buy America certification based on what they are acquiring. Recipients should not include both the rolling stock and steel, iron, or manufactured products certificates in the documents unless acquiring both in the same procurement.

Buy America

The contractor agrees to comply with 49 U.S.C. 5323(j) and 49 C.F.R. part 661, which provide that Federal funds may not be obligated unless all steel, iron, and manufactured products used in FTA funded projects are produced in the United States, unless a waiver has been granted by FTA or the product is subject to a general waiver. General waivers are listed in 49 C.F.R. § 661.7. Separate requirements for rolling stock are set out at 49 U.S.C. 5323(j)(2)(C) and 49 C.F.R. § 661.11.

The [bidder or offeror] must submit to City of Yakima the appropriate Buy America certification below with its [bid or offer]. Bids or offers that are not accompanied by a completed Buy America certification will be rejected as nonresponsive.

In accordance with 49 C.F.R. § 661.6, for the procurement of steel, iron or manufactured products, use the certifications below.

Certificate of Compliance with Buy America Requirements

The bidder or offeror hereby certifies that it will comply with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 5323(j)(1), and the applicable regulations in 49 C.F.R. part 661.

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Company: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Certificate of Non-Compliance with Buy America Requirements

The bidder or offeror hereby certifies that it cannot comply with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 5323(j), but it may qualify for an exception to the requirement pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 5323(j)(2), as amended, and the applicable regulations in 49 C.F.R. § 661.7.

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Company: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

A.5 CARGO PREFERENCE REQUIREMENTS

46 U.S.C. § 55305

46 C.F.R. part 381

Applicability to Contracts

The Cargo Preference Act of 1954 requirements applies to all contracts involving equipment, materials, or commodities that may be transported by ocean vessels.

Flow Down

The Cargo Preference requirements apply to all contracts involved with the transport of equipment, material, or commodities by ocean vessel.

Model Clause/Language

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) regulations at 46 C.F.R. § 381.7 contain suggested contract clauses. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Cargo Preference - Use of United States-Flag Vessels

The contractor agrees:

- a. to use privately owned United States-Flag commercial vessels to ship at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) involved, whenever shipping any equipment, material, or commodities pursuant to the underlying contract to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for United States-Flag commercial vessels;
- b. to furnish within 20 working days following the date of loading for shipments originating within the United States or within 30 working days following the date of loading for shipments originating outside the United States, a legible copy of a rated, "on-board" commercial ocean bill-of-lading in English for each shipment of cargo described in the preceding paragraph to the Division of National Cargo, Office of Market Development, Maritime Administration, Washington, DC 20590 and to the FTA recipient (through the contractor in the case of a subcontractor's bill-of-lading.); and
- c. to include these requirements in all subcontracts issued pursuant to this contract when the subcontract may involve the transport of equipment, material, or commodities by ocean vessel.

A.7 CLEAN AIR ACT AND FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 – 7671q

33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387

2 C.F.R. part 200, Appendix II (G)

Applicability to Contracts

The Clean Air and Clean Water Act requirements apply to each contract and subcontract exceeding \$150,000. Each contract and subcontract must contain a provision that requires the recipient to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251–1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Flow Down

The Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act requirements extend to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier and subrecipients and their subcontracts at every tier.

Model Clause/Language

Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

The Contractor agrees:

- 1) It will not use any violating facilities;
- 2) It will report the use of facilities placed on or likely to be placed on the U.S. EPA "List of Violating Facilities;"
- 3) It will report violations of use of prohibited facilities to FTA; and

4) It will comply with the inspection and other requirements of the Clean Air Act, as amended, (42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 – 7671q); and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387).

A.8 CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Applicability to Contracts

The following Federal Civil Rights laws and regulations apply to all contracts.

1. Federal Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Requirements. These include, but are not limited to:

- a. Nondiscrimination in Federal Public Transportation Programs. 49 U.S.C. § 5332, covering projects, programs, and activities financed under 49 U.S.C. Chapter 53, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), disability, or age, and prohibits discrimination in employment or business opportunity.
- b. Prohibition against Employment Discrimination. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, and Executive Order No. 11246, "Equal Employment Opportunity," September 24, 1965, as amended, prohibit discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

2. Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.* and implementing Federal regulations, "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance," 49 C.F.R. part 25 prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex.

3. Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Age. The "Age Discrimination Act of 1975," as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 6101 *et seq.*, and Department of Health and Human Services implementing regulations, "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Age in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance," 45 C.F.R. part 90, prohibit discrimination by participants in federally assisted programs against individuals on the basis of age. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), 29 U.S.C. § 621 *et seq.*, and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) implementing regulations, "Age Discrimination in Employment Act," 29 C.F.R. part 1625, also prohibit employment discrimination against individuals age 40 and over on the basis of age.

4. Federal Protections for Individuals with Disabilities. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (ADA), 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities in programs, activities, and services, and imposes specific requirements on public and private entities. Third party contractors must comply with their responsibilities under Titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the ADA in employment, public services, public accommodations, telecommunications, and other provisions, many of which are subject to regulations issued by other Federal agencies.

Flow Down

The Civil Rights requirements flow down to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier.

Model Clause/Language

Every federally funded contract must include an Equal Opportunity clause. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity

The AGENCY is an Equal Opportunity Employer. As such, the AGENCY agrees to comply with all applicable Federal civil rights laws and implementing regulations. Apart from inconsistent requirements imposed by Federal laws or regulations, the AGENCY agrees to comply with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. § 5323(h) (3) by not using any Federal assistance awarded by FTA to support procurements using exclusionary or discriminatory specifications.

Under this Agreement, the Contractor shall at all times comply with the following requirements and shall include these requirements in each subcontract entered into as part thereof.

1. **Nondiscrimination.** In accordance with Federal transit law at 49 U.S.C. § 5332, the Contractor agrees that it will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or age. In addition, the Contractor agrees to comply with applicable Federal implementing regulations and other implementing requirements FTA may issue.

2. Race, Color, Religion, National Origin, Sex. In accordance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e *et seq.*, and Federal transit laws at 49 U.S.C. § 5332, the Contractor agrees to comply with all applicable equal employment opportunity requirements of U.S. Department of Labor (U.S. DOL) regulations, "Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor," 41 C.F.R. chapter 60, and Executive Order No. 11246, "Equal Employment Opportunity in Federal Employment," September 24, 1965, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e note, as amended by any later Executive Order that amends or supersedes it, referenced in 42 U.S.C. § 2000e note. The Contractor agrees to take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, religion, national origin, or sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity). Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, promotion, demotion or transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising, layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. In addition, the Contractor agrees to comply with any implementing requirements FTA may issue.

3. Age. In accordance with the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 621-634, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (U.S. EEOC) regulations, "Age Discrimination in Employment Act," 29 C.F.R. part 1625, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 6101 *et seq.*, U.S. Health and Human Services regulations, "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Age in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance," 45 C.F.R. part 90, and Federal transit law at 49 U.S.C. § 5332, the Contractor agrees to refrain from discrimination against present and prospective employees for reason of age. In addition, the Contractor agrees to comply with any implementing requirements FTA may issue.

4. Disabilities. In accordance with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 794, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 4151 *et seq.*, and Federal transit law at 49 U.S.C. § 5332, the Contractor agrees that it will not discriminate against individuals on the basis of disability. In addition, the Contractor agrees to comply with any implementing requirements FTA may issue.

A.9 DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE)

49 C.F.R. part 26

Background and Applicability

The Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program applies to FTA recipients receiving planning, capital and/or operating assistance that will award prime contracts (excluding transit vehicle purchases) exceeding \$250,000 in FTA funds in a Federal fiscal year. All FTA recipients above this threshold must submit a DBE program and overall triennial goal for DBE participation. The overall goal reflects the anticipated amount of DBE participation on DOT-assisted contracts. As part of its DBE program, FTA recipients must require that each transit vehicle manufacturer (TVM), as a condition of being authorized to bid or propose on FTA assisted transit vehicle procurements, certify that it has complied with the requirements of 49 C.F.R. § 26.49. Only those transit vehicle manufacturers listed on FTA's certified list of Transit Vehicle Manufacturers, or that have submitted a goal methodology to FTA that has been approved or has not been disapproved at the time of solicitation, are eligible to bid.

FTA recipients must meet the maximum feasible portion of their overall goal using race-neutral methods. Where appropriate, however, recipients are responsible for establishing DBE contract goals on individual DOT-assisted contracts. FTA recipients may use contract goals only on those DOT-assisted contracts that have subcontracting responsibilities. See 49 C.F.R. § 26.51(e). Furthermore, while FTA recipients are not required to set a contract goal on every DOT-assisted contract, they are responsible for achieving their overall program goals by administering their DBE program in good faith.

FTA recipients and third party contractors can obtain information about the DBE program at the following website locations:

Federal Transit Administration website Disadvantaged Business Enterprise page click here:

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/dbe>

Department of Transportation website Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program click here:

<https://www.transportation.gov/civil-rights/disadvantaged-business-enterprise>

Flow Down

The DBE contracting requirements flow down to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier. It is the recipient's and prime contractor's responsibility to ensure the DBE requirements are applied across the board to all subrecipients/contractors/subcontractors. Should a subcontractor fail to comply with the DBE regulations, FTA would look to the recipient to make sure it intervenes to monitor compliance. The onus for compliance is on the recipient.

Clause Language

For all DOT-assisted contracts, each FTA recipient must include assurances that third party contractors will comply with the DBE program requirements of 49 C.F.R. part 26, when applicable. The following contract clause is required in all DOT-assisted prime and subcontracts:

The contractor, subrecipient or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 C.F.R. part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to:

1. Withholding monthly progress payments;
2. Assessing sanctions;
3. Liquidated damages; and/or
4. Disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible. 49 C.F.R. § 26.13(b).

Further, recipients must establish a contract clause to require prime contractors to pay subcontractors for satisfactory performance of their contracts no later than 30 days from receipt of each payment the recipient makes to the prime contractor. 49 C.F.R. § 26.29(a). Finally, for contracts with defined DBE contract goals, each FTA recipient must include in each prime contract a provision stating that the contractor shall utilize the specific DBEs listed unless the contractor obtains the recipient's written consent; and that, unless the recipient's consent is provided, the contractor shall not be entitled to any payment for work or material unless it is performed or supplied by the listed DBE. 49 C.F.R. § 26.53(f) (1).

As an additional resource, recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Overview

It is the policy of the AGENCY and the United States Department of Transportation ("DOT") that Disadvantaged Business Enterprises ("DBE's"), as defined herein and in the Federal regulations published at 49 C.F.R. part 26, shall have an equal opportunity to participate in DOT-assisted contracts. It is also the policy of the AGENCY to:

1. Ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts;
2. Create a level playing field on which DBE's can compete fairly for DOT-assisted contracts;
3. Ensure that the DBE program is narrowly tailored in accordance with applicable law;
4. Ensure that only firms that fully meet 49 C.F.R. part 26 eligibility standards are permitted to participate as DBE's;
5. Help remove barriers to the participation of DBEs in DOT assisted contracts;
6. To promote the use of DBEs in all types of federally assisted contracts and procurement activities; and
7. Assist in the development of firms that can compete successfully in the marketplace outside the DBE program.

This Contract is subject to 49 C.F.R. part 26. Therefore, the Contractor must satisfy the requirements for DBE participation as set forth herein. These requirements are in addition to all other equal opportunity employment requirements of this Contract. The AGENCY shall make all determinations with regard to whether or not a Bidder/Offeror is in compliance with the requirements stated herein. In assessing compliance, the AGENCY may consider during its review of the Bidder/Offeror's submission package, the Bidder/Offeror's documented history of non-compliance with DBE requirements on previous contracts with the AGENCY.

Contract Assurance

The Contractor, subrecipient or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this Contract. The Contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 C.F.R. part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the Contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this Contract, which may result in the termination of this Contract or such other remedy as the AGENCY deems appropriate.

DBE Participation

For the purpose of this Contract, the AGENCY will accept only DBE's who are:

1. Certified, at the time of bid opening or proposal evaluation, by the [certifying agency or the Unified Certification Program (UCP)]; or

2. An out-of-state firm who has been certified by either a local government, state government or Federal government entity authorized to certify DBE status or an agency whose DBE certification process has received FTA approval; or
3. Certified by another agency approved by the AGENCY.

DBE Participation Goal

The DBE participation goal for this Contract is set at 0%. This goal represents those elements of work under this Contract performed by qualified Disadvantaged Business Enterprises for amounts totaling **not less than 0%** of the total Contract price. Failure to meet the stated goal at the time of proposal submission **may** render the Bidder/Offeror non-responsive.

Proposed Submission

Each Bidder/Offeror, as part of its submission, shall supply the following information:

1. A completed DBE Utilization Form (see below) that indicates the percentage and dollar value of the total bid/contract amount to be supplied by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises under this Contract.
2. A list of those qualified DBE's with whom the Bidder/Offeror intends to contract for the performance of portions of the work under the Contract, the agreed price to be paid to each DBE for work, the Contract items or parts to be performed by each DBE, a proposed timetable for the performance or delivery of the Contract item, and other information as required by the DBE Participation Schedule (see below). No work shall be included in the Schedule that the Bidder/Offeror has reason to believe the listed DBE will subcontract, at any tier, to other than another DBE. If awarded the Contract, the Bidder/Offeror may not deviate from the DBE Participation Schedule submitted in response to the bid. Any subsequent changes and/or substitutions of DBE firms will require review and written approval by the AGENCY.
3. An original DBE Letter of Intent (see below) from each DBE listed in the DBE Participation Schedule.
4. An original DBE Affidavit (see below) from each DBE stating that there has not been any change in its status since the date of its last certification.

Good Faith Efforts

If the Bidder/Offeror is unable to meet the goal set forth above (DBE Participation Goal), the AGENCY will consider the Bidder/Offeror's documented good faith efforts to meet the goal in determining responsiveness. The types of actions that the AGENCY will consider as part of the Bidder/Offeror's good faith efforts include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Documented communication with the AGENCY's DBE Coordinator (questions of IFB or RFP requirements, subcontracting opportunities, appropriate certification, will be addressed in a timely fashion);
2. Pre-bid meeting attendance. At the pre-bid meeting, the AGENCY generally informs potential Bidder/Offeror's of DBE subcontracting opportunities;
3. The Bidder/Offeror's own solicitations to obtain DBE involvement in general circulation media, trade association publication, minority-focus media and other reasonable and available means within sufficient time to allow DBEs to respond to the solicitation;
4. Written notification to DBE's encouraging participation in the proposed Contract; and
5. Efforts made to identify specific portions of the work that might be performed by DBE's.

The Bidder/Offeror shall provide the following details, at a minimum, of the specific efforts it made to negotiate in good faith with DBE's for elements of the Contract:

1. The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of DBE's that were contacted;
2. A description of the information provided to targeted DBE's regarding the specifications and bid proposals for portions of the work;
3. Efforts made to assist DBE's contacted in obtaining bonding or insurance required by the Bidder or the Authority.

Further, the documentation of good faith efforts must include copies of each DBE and non-DBE subcontractor quote submitted when a non-DBE subcontractor was selected over a DBE for work on the contract. 49 C.F.R. § 26.53(b) (2) (VI). In determining whether a Bidder has made good faith efforts, the Authority may take into account the performance of other Bidders in meeting the Contract goals. For example, if the apparent successful Bidder failed to meet the goal, but meets or exceeds the average DBE participation obtained by other Bidders, the Authority may view this as evidence of the Bidder having made good faith efforts.

Administrative Reconsideration

Within five (5) business days of being informed by the AGENCY that it is not responsive or responsible because it has not documented sufficient good faith efforts, the Bidder/Offeror may request administrative reconsideration. The Bidder should make this request in writing to the AGENCY's [Contact Name]. The [Contact Name] will forward the Bidder/Offeror's request to a reconsideration official who will not have played any role in the original determination that the Bidder/Offeror did not document sufficient good faith efforts.

As part of this reconsideration, the Bidder/Offeror will have the opportunity to provide written documentation or argument concerning the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate good faith efforts to do so. The Bidder/Offeror will have the opportunity to meet in person with the assigned reconsideration official to discuss the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate good faith efforts to do so. The AGENCY will send the Bidder/Offeror a written decision on its reconsideration, explaining the basis for finding that the Bidder/Offeror did or did not meet the goal or make adequate good faith efforts to do so. The result of the reconsideration process is not administratively appealable to the Department of Transportation.

Termination of DBE Subcontractor

The Contractor shall not terminate the DBE subcontractor(s) listed in the **DBE Participation Schedule** (see below) without the AGENCY's prior written consent. The AGENCY may provide such written consent only if the Contractor has good cause to terminate the DBE firm. Before transmitting a request to terminate, the Contractor shall give notice in writing to the DBE subcontractor of its intent to terminate and the reason for the request. The Contractor shall give the DBE five days to respond to the notice and advise of the reasons why it objects to the proposed termination. When a DBE subcontractor is terminated or fails to complete its work on the Contract for any reason, the Contractor shall make good faith efforts to find another DBE subcontractor to substitute for the original DBE and immediately notify the AGENCY in writing of its efforts to replace the original DBE. These good faith efforts shall be directed at finding another DBE to perform at least the same amount of work under the Contract as the DBE that was terminated, to the extent needed to meet the Contract goal established for this procurement. Failure to comply with these requirements will be in accordance with Section 8 below (Sanctions for Violations).

Continued Compliance

The AGENCY shall monitor the Contractor's DBE compliance during the life of the Contract. In the event this procurement exceeds ninety (90) days, **it will be the responsibility of the Contractor to submit quarterly written reports to the AGENCY that summarize the total DBE value for this Contract.** These reports shall provide the following details:

- DBE utilization established for the Contract;
- Total value of expenditures with DBE firms for the quarter;
- The value of expenditures with each DBE firm for the quarter by race and gender;
- Total value of expenditures with DBE firms from inception of the Contract; and
- The value of expenditures with each DBE firm from the inception of the Contract by race and gender.

Reports and other correspondence must be submitted to the DBE Coordinator with copies provided to the Buyer in charge of this Contract and the Transit Assistant Manager. Reports shall continue to be submitted quarterly until final payment is issued or until DBE participation is completed.

The successful Bidder/Offeror shall permit:

- The AGENCY to have access to necessary records to examine information as the AGENCY deems appropriate for the purpose of investigating and determining compliance with this provision, including, but not limited to, records of expenditures, invoices, and contract between the successful Bidder/Offeror and other DBE parties entered into during the life of the Contract.
- The authorized representative(s) of the AGENCY, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Comptroller General of the United States, to inspect and audit all data and record of the Contractor relating to its performance under the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Participation provision of this Contract.
- All data/record(s) pertaining to DBE shall be maintained as stated in Contract Section 7. Inspection, Production and Retention of Records, Section 32. Inspection: Examination of Records, and in Section 33. Recordkeeping and Record Retention.

Sanctions for Violations

If at any time the AGENCY has reason to believe that the Contractor is in violation of its obligations under this Agreement or has otherwise failed to comply with terms of this Section, the AGENCY may, in addition to pursuing any other available legal remedy, commence proceedings, which may include but are not limited to, the following:

- Suspension of any payment or part due the Contractor until such time as the issues concerning the Contractor’s compliance are resolved; and
- Termination or cancellation of the Contract, in whole or in part, unless the successful Contractor is able to demonstrate within a reasonable time that it is in compliance with the DBE terms stated herein.

DBE UTILIZATION FORM

The undersigned Bidder/Offeree has satisfied the requirements of the solicitation in the following manner (please check the appropriate space):

_____ The Bidder/Offeree is committed to a minimum of 0% DBE utilization on this contract.

_____ The Bidder/Offeree (if unable to meet the DBE goal of %) is committed to a minimum of 0% DBE utilization on this contract and submits documentation demonstrating good faith efforts.

DBE PARTICIPATION SCHEDULE

The Bidder/Offeree shall complete the following information for all DBE’s participating in the contract that comprises the DBE Utilization percent stated in the DBE Utilization Form. The Bidder/Offeree shall also furnish the name and telephone number of the appropriate contact person should the Authority have any questions in relation to the information furnished herein.

DBE IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION FORM

Name and Address	Contact Name and Telephone Number	Participation Percent (Of Total Contract Value)	Description Of Work To Be Performed	Race and Gender of Firm

A.10 EMPLOYEE PROTECTIONS

- 49 U.S.C. § 5333(a)
- 40 U.S.C. §§ 3141 – 3148
- 29 C.F.R. part 5
- 18 U.S.C. § 874
- 29 C.F.R. part 3
- 40 U.S.C. §§3701-3708
- 29 C.F.R. part 1926

Applicability to Contracts

Certain employee protections apply to **all FTA funded contracts** with particular emphasis on construction related projects. The recipient will ensure that each third party contractor complies with all federal laws, regulations, and requirements, including:

1. Prevailing Wage Requirements (~~Deleted - Prevailing Wage does not apply to this contract~~)
2. “Anti-Kickback” Prohibitions
 - a. Section 1 of the Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act, as amended, 18 U.S.C. § 874;
 - b. Section 2 of the Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act, as amended, 40 U.S.C. § 3145; and
 - c. U.S. DOL regulations, “Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in part by Loans or Grants from the United States,” 29 C.F.R. part 3.

3. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards

a. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, as amended, 40 U.S.C. §§ 3701-3708; and supplemented by Department of Labor (DOL) regulations, 29 C.F.R. part 5; and

4. U.S. DOL regulations, "Safety and Health Regulations for Construction," 29 C.F.R. part 1926.

Flow Down

These requirements extend to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier and subrecipients and their subcontracts at every tier. The Davis-Bacon Act and the Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act apply to all prime construction, alteration or repair contracts in excess of \$2,000. The Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act apply to all FTA funded contracts in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers.

Model Clause/Language

The recipient must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. In addition, recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Prevailing Wage and Anti-Kickback (Deleted - Prevailing Wage does not apply to this contract)

Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards

For all contracts in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers, the Contractor shall comply with the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§ 3701-3708), as supplemented by the DOL regulations at 29 C.F.R. part 5. Under 40 U.S.C. § 3702 of the Act, the Contractor shall compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer, including watchmen and guards, on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. § 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchase of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or to contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.

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

The FTA shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the Contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime Contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same prime Contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such Contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in this section.

The Contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in this section and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime Contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in this agreement.

Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards for Awards Not Involving Construction

The Contractor shall comply with all federal laws, regulations, and requirements providing wage and hour protections for non-construction employees, in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 3702, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, and other relevant parts of that Act, 40 U.S.C. § 3701 *et seq.*, and U.S. DOL regulations, "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)," 29 C.F.R. part 5.

The Contractor shall maintain payrolls and basic payroll records during the course of the work and shall preserve them for a period of three (3) years from the completion of the contract for all laborers and mechanics, including guards and watchmen, working on the contract. Such records shall contain the name and address of each such employee, social security number, correct classifications, hourly rates of wages paid, daily and weekly number of hours worked, deductions made, and actual wages paid.

Such records maintained under this paragraph shall be made available by the Contractor for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the FTA and the Department of Labor, and the Contractor will permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job.

The contractor shall require the inclusion of the language of this clause within subcontracts of all tiers.

A.11 ENERGY CONSERVATION

42 U.S.C. 6321 *et seq.*

49 C.F.R. part 622, subpart C

Applicability to Contracts

The Energy Policy and Conservation requirements are applicable to all contracts. The Recipient agrees to, and assures that its subrecipients, if any, will comply with the mandatory energy standards and policies of its state energy conservation plans under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 6201 *et seq.*, and perform an energy assessment for any building constructed, reconstructed, or modified with federal assistance as required under FTA regulations, "Requirements for Energy Assessments," 49 C.F.R. part 622, subpart C.

Flow Down

These requirements extend to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier and subrecipients and their subcontracts at every tier.

Model Clause/Language

No specific clause is recommended in the regulations because the Energy Conservation requirements are so dependent on the state energy conservation plan. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Energy Conservation

The contractor agrees to comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency, which are contained in the state energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

A.12 FLY AMERICA

49 U.S.C. § 40118

41 C.F.R. part 301-10

48 C.F.R. part 47.4

Applicability to Contracts

The Fly America requirements apply to the transportation of persons or property, by air, between a place in the U.S. and a place outside the U.S., or between places outside the U.S., when the FTA will participate in the costs of such air transportation.

Transportation on a foreign air carrier is permissible when provided by a foreign air carrier under a code share agreement when the ticket identifies the U.S. air carrier's designator code and flight number. Transportation by a foreign air carrier is also permissible if there is a bilateral or multilateral air transportation agreement to which the U.S. Government and a foreign government are parties and which the U.S. DOT has determined meets the requirements of the Fly America Act.

Flow Down Requirements

The Fly America requirements flow down from FTA recipients and subrecipients to first tier contractors who are responsible for ensuring that lower tier contractors and subcontractors are in compliance.

Model Clause/Language

The relevant statutes and regulations do not require any specific clause or language that recipients use in their third party contracts. A sample clause is provided for Federal contracts at 48 C.F.R. 52.247-63. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

FTA proposes the following language, modified from the Federal clause.

Fly America Requirements

a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause--

“International air transportation” means transportation by air between a place in the United States and a place outside the United States or between two places both of which are outside the United States.

“United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

“U.S.-flag air carrier” means an air carrier holding a certificate under 49 U.S.C. Chapter 411.

b) When Federal funds are used to fund travel, Section 5 of the International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act of 1974 (49 U.S.C. 40118) (Fly America Act) requires contractors, recipients, and others use U.S.-flag air carriers for U.S. Government-financed international air transportation of personnel (and their personal effects) or property, to the extent that service by those carriers is available. It requires the Comptroller General of the United States, in the absence of satisfactory proof of the necessity for foreign-flag air transportation, to disallow expenditures from funds, appropriated or otherwise established for the account of the United States, for international air transportation secured aboard a foreign-flag air carrier if a U.S.-flag air carrier is available to provide such services.

c) If available, the Contractor, in performing work under this contract, shall use U.S.-flag carriers for international air transportation of personnel (and their personal effects) or property.

d) In the event that the Contractor selects a carrier other than a U.S.-flag air carrier for international air transportation, the Contractor shall include a statement on vouchers involving such transportation essentially as follows:

Statement of Unavailability of U.S.-Flag Air Carriers

International air transportation of persons (and their personal effects) or property by U.S.-flag air carrier was not available or it was necessary to use foreign-flag air carrier service for the following reasons. See FAR § 47.403. *[State reasons]:*

(End of statement)

e) The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e), in each subcontract or purchase under this contract that may involve international air transportation.

(End of Clause)

A.13 GOVERNMENT-WIDE DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION

2 C.F.R. part 180

2 C.F.R part 1200

2 C.F.R. § 200.213

2 C.F.R. part 200 Appendix II (I)

Executive Order 12549

Executive Order 12689

Background and Applicability

A contract award (of any tier) in an amount expected to equal or exceed \$25,000 or a contract award at any tier for a federally required audit (irrespective of the contract amount) must not be made to parties listed on the government-wide exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 C.F.R. part 180. The Excluded Parties List System in SAM contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

Recipients, contractors, and subcontractors (at any level) that enter into covered transactions are required to verify that the entity (as well as its principals and affiliates) with which they propose to contract or subcontract is not excluded or disqualified. This is done by: (a) checking the SAM exclusions; (b) collecting a certification from that person; or (c) adding a clause or condition to the contract or subcontract.

Flow Down

Recipients, contractors, and subcontractors who enter into covered transactions with a participant at the next lower level, must require that participant to: (a) comply with subpart C of 2 C.F.R. part 180, as supplemented by 2 C.F.R. part 1200; and (b) pass the

requirement to comply with subpart C of 2 C.F.R. part 180 to each person with whom the participant enters into a covered transaction at the next lower tier.

Model Clause/Language

There is no required language for the Debarment and Suspension clause. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion

The Contractor shall comply and facilitate compliance with U.S. DOT regulations, "Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment," 2 C.F.R. part 1200, which adopts and supplements the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (U.S. OMB) "Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement)," 2 C.F.R. part 180. These provisions apply to each contract at any tier of \$25,000 or more, and to each contract at any tier for a federally required audit (irrespective of the contract amount), and to each contract at any tier that must be approved by an FTA official irrespective of the contract amount. As such, the Contractor shall verify that its principals, affiliates, and subcontractors are eligible to participate in this federally funded contract and are not presently declared by any Federal department or agency to be:

- a) Debarred from participation in any federally assisted Award;
- b) Suspended from participation in any federally assisted Award;
- c) Proposed for debarment from participation in any federally assisted Award;
- d) Declared ineligible to participate in any federally assisted Award;
- e) Voluntarily excluded from participation in any federally assisted Award; or
- f) Disqualified from participation in any federally assisted Award.

By signing and submitting its bid or proposal, the bidder or proposer certifies as follows:

The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact relied upon by the AGENCY. If it is later determined by the AGENCY that the bidder or proposer knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to remedies available to the AGENCY, the Federal Government may pursue available remedies, including but not limited to suspension and/or debarment. The bidder or proposer agrees to comply with the requirements of 2 C.F.R. part 180, subpart C, as supplemented by 2 C.F.R. part 1200, while this offer is valid and throughout the period of any contract that may arise from this offer. The bidder or proposer further agrees to include a provision requiring such compliance in its lower tier covered transactions.

A.14 LOBBYING RESTRICTIONS

31 U.S.C. § 1352
2 C.F.R. § 200.450
2 C.F.R. part 200 appendix II (J)
49 C.F.R. part 20

Applicability to Contracts

The lobbying requirements apply to all contracts and subcontracts of \$100,000 or more at any tier under a Federal grant. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this agreement, the payor must complete and submit the Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

Flow Down

The lobbying requirements mandate the maximum flow down pursuant to Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment, 31 U.S.C. § 1352(b)(5).

Model Clause/Language

49 C.F.R. part 20, Appendices A and B provide specific language for inclusion in FTA funded third party contracts as follows:

Lobbying Restrictions

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

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

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

3. The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, sub-grants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

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

_____ Signature of Contractor's Authorized Official

_____ Name and Title of Contractor's Authorized Official

_____ Date

A.15 NO GOVERNMENT OBLIGATION TO THIRD PARTIES

Applicability to Contracts

The No Obligation clause applies to all third party contracts that are federally funded.

Flow Down

The No Obligation clause extends to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier and subrecipients and their subcontracts at every tier.

Model Clause/Language

There is no required language for the No Obligations clause. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

No Federal Government Obligation to Third Parties.

The Recipient and Contractor acknowledge and agree that, notwithstanding any concurrence by the Federal Government in or approval of the solicitation or award of the underlying Contract, absent the express written consent by the Federal Government, the Federal Government is not a party to this Contract and shall not be subject to any obligations or liabilities to the Recipient, Contractor or any other party (whether or not a party to that contract) pertaining to any matter resulting from the underlying Contract. The Contractor agrees to include the above clause in each subcontract financed in whole or in part with Federal assistance provided by the FTA. It is further agreed that the clause shall not be modified, except to identify the subcontractor who will be subject to its provisions.

A.18 PROGRAM FRAUD AND FALSE OR FRAUDULENT STATEMENTS AND RELATED ACTS

49 U.S.C. § 5323(l) (1)

31 U.S.C. §§ 3801-3812

18 U.S.C. § 1001

49 C.F.R. part 31

Applicability to Contracts

The Program Fraud clause applies to all third party contracts that are federally funded.

Flow Down

The Program Fraud clause extends to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier and subrecipients and their subcontracts at every tier. These requirements flow down to contractors and subcontractors who make, present, or submit covered claims and statements.

Model Clause/Language

There is no required language for the Program Fraud clause. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Program Fraud and False or Fraudulent Statements or Related Acts

The Contractor acknowledges that the provisions of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986, as amended, 31 U.S.C. § 3801 *et seq.* and U.S. DOT regulations, "Program Fraud Civil Remedies," 49 C.F.R. part 31, apply to its actions pertaining to this Project. Upon execution of the underlying contract, the Contractor certifies or affirms the truthfulness and accuracy of any statement it has made, it makes, it may make, or causes to be made, pertaining to the underlying contract or the FTA assisted project for which this contract work is being performed. In addition to other penalties that may be applicable, the Contractor further acknowledges that if it makes, or causes to be made, a false, fictitious, or fraudulent claim, statement, submission, or certification, the Federal Government reserves the right to impose the penalties of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 on the Contractor to the extent the Federal Government deems appropriate.

The Contractor also acknowledges that if it makes, or causes to be made, a false, fictitious, or fraudulent claim, statement, submission, or certification to the Federal Government under a contract connected with a project that is financed in whole or in part with Federal assistance originally awarded by FTA under the authority of 49 U.S.C. chapter 53, the Government reserves the right to impose the penalties of 18 U.S.C. § 1001 and 49 U.S.C. § 5323(l) on the Contractor, to the extent the Federal Government deems appropriate.

The Contractor agrees to include the above two clauses in each subcontract financed in whole or in part with Federal assistance provided by FTA. It is further agreed that the clauses shall not be modified, except to identify the subcontractor who will be subject to the provisions.

A.20 RECYCLED PRODUCTS

42 U.S.C. § 6962
40 C.F.R. part 247
2 C.F.R. part § 200.322

Applicability to Contracts

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, (42 U.S.C. § 6962 *et seq.*), requires States and local governmental authorities to provide a competitive preference to products and services that conserve natural resources, protect the environment, and are energy efficient. Recipients are required to procure only items designated in guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 C.F.R. part 247 that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable, consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition, where the purchase price of the item exceeds \$10,000 or the value of the quantity acquired during the preceding fiscal year exceeded \$10,000.

Flow Down

These requirements extend to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier and subrecipients and their subcontracts at every tier where the value of an EPA designated item exceeds \$10,000.

Model Clause/Language

There is no required language for preference for recycled products. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Recovered Materials

The Contractor agrees to provide a preference for those products and services that conserve natural resources, protect the environment, and are energy efficient by complying with and facilitating compliance with Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 6962, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), "Comprehensive Procurement Guideline for Products Containing Recovered Materials," 40 C.F.R. part 247.

A.21 SAFE OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

23 U.S.C. part 402
Executive Order No. 13043
Executive Order No. 13513
U.S. DOT Order No. 3902.10

Applicability to Contracts

The Safe Operation of Motor Vehicles requirements apply to all federally funded third party contracts. In compliance with Federal Executive Order No. 13043, "Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States," April 16, 1997, 23 U.S.C. Section 402 note, FTA encourages each third party contractor to adopt and promote on-the-job seat belt use policies and programs for its employees and other personnel that operate company owned, rented, or personally operated vehicles, and to include this provision in each third party subcontract involving the project. Additionally, recipients are required by FTA to include a Distracted Driving clause that addresses distracted driving, including text messaging in each of its third party agreements supported with Federal assistance.

Flow Down Requirements

The Safe Operation of Motor Vehicles requirements flow down to all third party contractors at every tier.

Model Clause/Language

There is no required language for the Safe Operation of Motor Vehicles clause. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Safe Operation of Motor Vehicles

Seat Belt Use

The Contractor is encouraged to adopt and promote on-the-job seat belt use policies and programs for its employees and other personnel that operate company-owned vehicles, company-rented vehicles, or personally operated vehicles. The terms "company-owned" and "company-leased" refer to vehicles owned or leased either by the Contractor or AGENCY.

Distracted Driving

The Contractor agrees to adopt and enforce workplace safety policies to decrease crashes caused by distracted drivers, including policies to ban text messaging while using an electronic device supplied by an employer, and driving a vehicle the driver owns or rents, a vehicle Contractor owns, leases, or rents, or a privately-owned vehicle when on official business in connection with the work performed under this agreement.

A.25 TERMINATION

2 C.F.R. § 200.339
2 C.F.R. part 200, Appendix II (B)

Applicability to Contracts

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

Flow Down

For all contracts in excess of \$10,000, the Termination clause extends to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier and subrecipients and their subcontracts at every tier.

Model Clause/Language

There is no required language for the Terminations clause. Recipients can draw on the following language for inclusion in their federally funded procurements. **The following contract language shall apply:**

Termination for Convenience (General Provision)

The AGENCY may terminate this contract, in whole or in part, at any time by written notice to the Contractor when it is in the AGENCY's best interest. The Contractor shall be paid its costs, including contract close-out costs, and profit on work performed up to the time of termination. The Contractor shall promptly submit its termination claim to AGENCY to be paid the Contractor. If the

Contractor has any property in its possession belonging to AGENCY, the Contractor will account for the same, and dispose of it in the manner AGENCY directs.

Termination for Default [Breach or Cause] (General Provision)

If the Contractor does not deliver supplies in accordance with the contract delivery schedule, or if the contract is for services, the Contractor fails to perform in the manner called for in the contract, or if the Contractor fails to comply with any other provisions of the contract, the AGENCY may terminate this contract for default. Termination shall be effected by serving a Notice of Termination on the Contractor setting forth the manner in which the Contractor is in default. The Contractor will be paid only the contract price for supplies delivered and accepted, or services performed in accordance with the manner of performance set forth in the contract.

If it is later determined by the AGENCY that the Contractor had an excusable reason for not performing, such as a strike, fire, or flood, events which are not the fault of or are beyond the control of the Contractor, the AGENCY, after setting up a new delivery of performance schedule, may allow the Contractor to continue work, or treat the termination as a Termination for Convenience.

Opportunity to Cure (General Provision)

The AGENCY, in its sole discretion may, in the case of a termination for breach or default, allow the Contractor thirty (30) days in which to cure the defect. In such case, the Notice of Termination will state the time period in which cure is permitted and other appropriate conditions

If Contractor fails to remedy to AGENCY's satisfaction the breach or default of any of the terms, covenants, or conditions of this Contract within [10 days] after receipt by Contractor of written notice from AGENCY setting forth the nature of said breach or default, AGENCY shall have the right to terminate the contract without any further obligation to Contractor. Any such termination for default shall not in any way operate to preclude AGENCY from also pursuing all available remedies against Contractor and its sureties for said breach or default.

Waiver of Remedies for any Breach

In the event that AGENCY elects to waive its remedies for any breach by Contractor of any covenant, term or condition of this contract, such waiver by AGENCY shall not limit AGENCY's remedies for any succeeding breach of that or of any other covenant, term, or condition of this contract.

Termination for Default (Supplies and Service)

If the Contractor fails to deliver supplies or to perform the services within the time specified in this contract or any extension, or if the Contractor fails to comply with any other provisions of this contract, the AGENCY may terminate this contract for default. The AGENCY shall terminate by delivering to the Contractor a Notice of Termination specifying the nature of the default. The Contractor will only be paid the contract price for supplies delivered and accepted, or services performed in accordance with the manner or performance set forth in this contract.

If, after termination for failure to fulfill contract obligations, it is determined that the Contractor was not in default, the rights and obligations of the parties shall be the same as if the termination had been issued for the convenience of the AGENCY.

A.26 VIOLATION AND BREACH OF CONTRACT

2 C.F.R. § 200.326

2 C.F.R. part 200, Appendix II (A)

Applicability to Contracts

All contracts in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (currently set at \$150,000) shall contain administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as appropriate.

Flow Down

The Violations and Breach of Contracts clause flow down to all third party contractors and their contracts at every tier.

Model Clauses/Language

FTA does not prescribe the form or content of such provisions. The provisions developed will depend on the circumstances and the type of contract. Recipients should consult legal counsel in developing appropriate clauses. The following clauses are examples of

provisions from various FTA third party contracts. Recipients can draw on these examples for inclusion in their federally funded procurements.

Rights and Remedies of the AGENCY

The AGENCY shall have the following rights in the event that the AGENCY deems the Contractor guilty of a breach of any term under the Contract.

1. The right to take over and complete the work or any part thereof as agency for and at the expense of the Contractor, either directly or through other contractors;
2. The right to cancel this Contract as to any or all of the work yet to be performed;
3. The right to specific performance, an injunction or any other appropriate equitable remedy; and
4. The right to money damages.

Rights and Remedies of Contractor

Inasmuch as the Contractor can be adequately compensated by money damages for any breach of this Contract, which may be committed by the AGENCY, the Contractor expressly agrees that no default, act or omission of the AGENCY shall constitute a material breach of this Contract, entitling Contractor to cancel or rescind the Contract (unless the AGENCY directs Contractor to do so) or to suspend or abandon performance.

Remedies

Substantial failure of the Contractor to complete the Project in accordance with the terms of this Agreement will be a default of this Agreement. In the event of a default, the AGENCY will have all remedies in law and equity, including the right to specific performance, without further assistance, and the rights to termination or suspension as provided herein. The Contractor recognizes that in the event of a breach of this Agreement by the Contractor before the AGENCY takes action contemplated herein, the AGENCY will provide the Contractor with sixty (60) days written notice that the AGENCY considers that such a breach has occurred and will provide the Contractor a reasonable period of time to respond and to take necessary corrective action.

Disputes

• Agreement: The wording in the Agreement, item #33, page 8, has been changed to the following "The Contractor will retain all documents applicable to the contract for a period of not less than six (6) years after final payment is made." The AGENCY and the Contractor intend to resolve all disputes under this Agreement to the best of their abilities in an informal manner. To accomplish this end, the parties will use an Alternative Dispute Resolution process to resolve disputes in a manner designed to avoid litigation. In general, the parties contemplate that the Alternative Dispute Resolution process will include, at a minimum, an attempt to resolve disputes through communications between their staffs, and, if resolution is not reached at that level, a procedure for review and action on such disputes by appropriate management level officials within the AGENCY and the Contractor's organization.

In the event that a resolution of the dispute is not mutually agreed upon, the parties can agree to mediate the dispute or proceed with litigation. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, or any other provision of this Contract, it is expressly agreed and understood that any court proceeding arising out of a dispute under the Contract shall be heard by a Court de novo and the court shall not be limited in such proceeding to the issue of whether the Authority acted in an arbitrary, capricious or grossly erroneous manner.

Pending final settlement of any dispute, the parties shall proceed diligently with the performance of the Contract, and in accordance with the AGENCY's direction or decisions made thereof.

Performance during Dispute

Unless otherwise directed by AGENCY, Contractor shall continue performance under this Contract while matters in dispute are being resolved.

Claims for Damages

Should either party to the Contract suffer injury or damage to person or property because of any act or omission of the party or of any of its employees, agents or others for whose acts it is legally liable, a claim for damages therefor shall be made in writing to such other party within a reasonable time after the first observance of such injury or damage.

Remedies

Unless this Contract provides otherwise, all claims, counterclaims, disputes and other matters in question between the AGENCY and the Contractor arising out of or relating to this agreement or its breach will be decided by arbitration if the parties mutually agree, or in a court of competent jurisdiction within the State in which the AGENCY is located.

Rights and Remedies

The duties and obligations imposed by the Contract documents and the rights and remedies available thereunder shall be in addition to and not a limitation of any duties, obligations, rights and remedies otherwise imposed or available by law. No action or failure to act by the AGENCY or Contractor shall constitute a waiver of any right or duty afforded any of them under the Contract, nor shall any such action or failure to act constitute an approval of or acquiescence in any breach thereunder, except as may be specifically agreed in writing.

2 CFR 200 PROCUREMENT STANDARDS

(Adapted for City of Yakima use when utilizing Federal Funds to comply with 200.318 through 200.326)

When spending Federal Funding, the City complies with and has a separate policy for “Uniform Administrative Requirement, Cost Principals, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards”, published in Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, (2 CFR 200), specifically 2 CFR 200.318 through 200.326

[200.318](#) General procurement standards.

[200.319](#) Competition.

[200.320](#) Methods of procurement to be followed.

[200.321](#) Contracting with small and minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms.

[200.322](#) Procurement of recovered materials.

[200.323](#) Contract cost and price.

[200.324](#) Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity review.

[200.325](#) Bonding requirements.

[200.326](#) Contract provisions.

1. **General procurement standards.** (Adapted from §200.318)

- A. **Conform to Federal Law:** The City uses its own documented procurement procedures which reflect applicable State, local, laws and regulations, providing for procurements that conform to applicable Federal law and the standards identified in these Procurement Standards.
- B. **Oversight:** City Attorney shall maintain oversight when procuring Equipment, Materials, Services and Limited Public Works, to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders.
- C. **Conflict of Interest:** City maintains written standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award and administration of contracts in the City. In addition, no employee, officer, or agent may participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a Federal award if he or she has a real or apparent conflict of interest. Such a conflict of interest would arise when the employee, officer, or agent, any member of his or her immediate family, his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract.
The officers, employees, and agents of the City may neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts.
- D. **Organizational Conflicts of Interest:** If the City has a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local government, or Indian tribe, the City maintains written standards of conduct covering organizational conflicts of interest. Organizational conflicts of interest means that because of relationships with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization, the City entity is unable or appears to be unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving a related organization.
- E. **Most Economical Approach:** The City must avoid acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items. Consideration should be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase. Where appropriate, an analysis will be made of lease versus purchase alternatives, and any other appropriate analysis to determine the most economical approach.
- F. **Intergovernmental Procurements:** To foster greater economy and efficiency, and in accordance with efforts to promote cost-effective use of shared services across the Federal Government, the City is encouraged to enter into

state and local intergovernmental agreements or inter-entity agreements where appropriate for procurement or use of common or shared goods and services.

- G. Federal Surplus: The City is encouraged to use Federal excess and surplus property in lieu of purchasing new equipment and property whenever such use is feasible and reduces project costs.
- H. Value Engineering: The City is encouraged to use value engineering clauses in contracts for construction projects of sufficient size to offer reasonable opportunities for cost reductions. Value engineering is a systematic and creative analysis of each contract item or task to ensure that its essential function is provided at the overall lower cost.
- I. Responsible Contractor: The City must award contracts only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration will be given to such matters as contractor integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources. See also § 200.213 Suspension and debarment.
- J. Records: The City must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price.
- K. Time and Materials Contracts: The City entity may use a time and materials type contract only after a determination that no other contract is suitable and if the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. Time and materials type contract means a contract whose cost to a City is the sum of:
 - i. The actual cost of materials; and
 - ii. Direct labor hours charged at fixed hourly rates that reflect wages, general and administrative expenses, and profit.
- L. Ceiling Price: Since this formula generates an open-ended contract price, a time-and-materials contract provides no positive profit incentive to the contractor for cost control or labor efficiency. Therefore, each contract must set a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. Further, the City awarding such a contract must assert a high degree of oversight in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the contractor is using efficient methods and effective cost controls.
- M. Issues: The City alone must be responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements. These issues include, but are not limited to, source evaluation, protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the City of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts. The Federal awarding agency will not substitute its judgment for that of the City unless the matter is primarily a Federal concern. Violations of law will be referred to the local, state, or Federal authority having proper jurisdiction.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75885, Dec. 19, 2014; 80 FR 43309, July 22, 2015]

2. **Competition.** (Adapted from § 200.319)

- A. Full and Open Competition: All procurement transactions must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition consistent with the standards of this section. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitations for bids or requests for proposals must be excluded from competing for such procurements. Some of the situations considered to be restrictive of competition include but are not limited to:
- B. Unreasonable Requirements: Placing unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business;
- C. Unnecessary Experience and Bonding: Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding;
- D. Noncompetitive Pricing: Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies;
- E. Noncompetitive Contracts: Noncompetitive contracts to consultants that are on retainer contracts;

- F. Organizational conflicts of interest:
- G. Brand Name: Specifying only a “brand name” product instead of allowing “an equal” product to be offered and describing the performance or other relevant requirements of the procurement; and
- H. Arbitrary Actions: Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.
- I. Geographical Preferences: The City will conduct procurements in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed state, local, or tribal geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable Federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage geographic preference. Nothing in this section preempts state licensing laws. When contracting for architectural and engineering (A/E) services, geographic location may be a selection criterion provided its application leaves an appropriate number of qualified firms, given the nature and size of the project, to compete for the contract.
- J. The City ensures that all solicitations:
 - i. Incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. Such description must not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product or service to be procured and, when necessary, must set forth those minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications should be avoided if at all possible. When it is impractical or uneconomical to make a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements, a “brand name or equivalent” description may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offers must be clearly stated; and
 - ii. Identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.
 - iii. The City ensures that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in acquiring goods and services are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open and free competition. Also, the City must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75885, Dec. 19, 2014]

3. **Methods of procurement to be followed.** (Adapted from § 200.320)

The City must use one of the following methods of procurement.

- A. Procurement by micro-purchases. Procurement by micro-purchase is the acquisition of supplies or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold (§ 200.67 Micro-purchase). To the extent practicable, the City must distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers. Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the City considers the price to be reasonable.
- B. Procurement by small purchase procedures. Small purchase procedures are those relatively simple and informal procurement methods for securing services, supplies, or other property that do not cost more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold. If small purchase procedures are used, price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources.
- C. Procurement by sealed bids (formal advertising). Bids are publicly solicited and a firm fixed price contract (lump sum or unit price) is awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming with all the material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids, is the lowest in price. The sealed bid method is the preferred method for procuring construction, if the conditions in paragraph (C)(i) of this section apply.
 - i. In order for sealed bidding to be feasible, the following conditions should be present:
 - 1) A complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description is available;
 - 2) Two or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively for the business; and

- 3) The procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the basis of price.
- 4) If sealed bids are used, the following requirements apply:
 - a) Bids must be solicited from an adequate number of known suppliers, providing them sufficient response time prior to the date set for opening the bids (11 days for the City in 2 issues and 13 days for the County in 2 issues). The invitation for bids must be publicly advertised;
 - b) The invitation for bids, which will include any specifications and pertinent attachments, must define the items or services in order for the bidder to properly respond;
 - c) All bids will be opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids, and opened publicly;
 - d) A firm fixed price contract award will be made in writing to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Where specified in bidding documents, factors such as discounts, transportation cost, and life cycle costs must be considered in determining which bid is lowest. Payment discounts will only be used to determine the low bid when prior experience indicates that such discounts are usually taken advantage of; and
 - e) Any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason.

D. Procurement by competitive proposals. The technique of competitive proposals is normally conducted with more than one source submitting an offer, and either a fixed price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded. It is generally used when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

- i. Requests for proposals must be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests for proposals must be considered to the maximum extent practical;
- ii. Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;
- iii. The City must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients;
- iv. Contracts must be awarded to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered; and
- v. The City may use competitive proposal procedures for qualifications-based procurement of architectural/engineering (A/E) professional services whereby competitors' qualifications are evaluated and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation. The method, where price is not used as a selection factor, can only be used in procurement of A/E professional services. It cannot be used to purchase other types of services though A/E firms are a potential source to perform the proposed effort.
- vi. Procurement by noncompetitive proposals. Procurement by noncompetitive proposals is procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source and may be used only when one or more of the following circumstances apply:
 - 1) The item is available only from a single source;
 - 2) The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;
 - 3) The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the City; or
 - 4) After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

4. Contracting with small and minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms. (Adapted from § 200.321)

- A. The City must take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible.
- B. Affirmative steps must include:
 - i. Placing qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitation lists (forward requests to Purchasing);
 - ii. Assuring that small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources.
 - iii. Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises;
 - iv. Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises;
 - v. Using the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce, and Montana Department of Transportation <https://www.mdt.mt.gov/business/contracting/civil/dbe.shtml>.; and
 - vi. Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take the affirmative steps listed in paragraphs (i) through (ii) of this section.

5. Procurement of recovered materials. (Adapted from § 200.322)

The City must comply with section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The requirements of Section 6002 include procuring only items designated in guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR part 247 that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable, consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition, where the purchase price of the item exceeds \$10,000 or the value of the quantity acquired during the preceding fiscal year exceeded \$10,000; procuring solid waste management services in a manner that maximizes energy and resource recovery; and establishing an affirmative procurement program for procurement of recovered materials identified in the EPA guidelines.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75885, Dec. 19, 2014]

6. Contract cost and price. (Adapted from § 200.323)

- A. The City must perform a cost or price analysis in connection with every procurement action in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold including contract modifications. The method and degree of analysis is dependent on the facts surrounding the particular procurement situation, but as a starting point, the City must make independent estimates before receiving bids or proposals.
- B. The City must negotiate profit as a separate element of the price for each contract in which there is no price competition and in all cases where cost analysis is performed. To establish a fair and reasonable profit, consideration must be given to the complexity of the work to be performed, the risk borne by the contractor, the contractor's investment, the amount of subcontracting, the quality of its record of past performance, and industry profit rates in the surrounding geographical area for similar work.
- C. Costs or prices based on estimated costs for contracts under the Federal award are allowable only to the extent that costs incurred or cost estimates included in negotiated prices would be allowable for the City. The City may reference its own cost principles that comply with the Federal cost principles.
- D. The cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting must not be used.

7. Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity review. (Adapted from § 200.324)

- A. The City must make available, upon request of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, technical specifications on proposed procurements where the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity believes such review is needed to ensure that the item or service specified is the one being proposed for acquisition. This review generally will take place prior to the time the specification is incorporated into a solicitation document. However, if the City desires to have the review accomplished after a solicitation has been developed, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may still review the specifications, with such review usually limited to the technical aspects of the proposed purchase.
- B. The City must make available upon request, for the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity pre-procurement review, procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, or independent cost estimates, when:
 - i. The City's procurement procedures or operation fails to comply with the procurement standards in this part;
 - ii. The procurement is expected to exceed the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and is to be awarded without competition or only one bid or offer is received in response to a solicitation;
 - iii. The procurement, which is expected to exceed the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, specifies a "brand name" product;
 - iv. The proposed contract is more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and is to be awarded to other than the apparent low bidder under a sealed bid procurement; or
 - v. A proposed contract modification changes the scope of a contract or increases the contract amount by more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold.
- C. The City is exempt from the pre-procurement review in paragraph (ii) of this section if the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity determines that its procurement systems comply with the standards of this part.
- D. The City may request that its procurement system be reviewed by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity to determine whether its system meets these standards in order for its system to be certified. Generally, these reviews must occur where there is continuous high-dollar funding, and third party contracts are awarded on a regular basis;
- E. The City may self-certify its procurement system. Such self-certification must not limit the Federal awarding agency's right to survey the system. Under a self-certification procedure, the Federal awarding agency may rely on written assurances from the City that it is complying with these standards. The City must cite specific policies, procedures, regulations, or standards as being in compliance with these requirements and have its system available for review.

8. Bonding requirements. (Adapted from § 200.325)

For construction or facility improvement contracts or subcontracts exceeding the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the City provided that the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity has made a determination that the Federal interest is adequately protected. If such a determination has not been made, the minimum requirements must be as follows:

- A. A bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to five percent of the bid price. The "bid guarantee" must consist of a firm commitment such as a bid bond, certified check, or other negotiable instrument accompanying a bid as assurance that the bidder will, upon acceptance of the bid, execute such contractual documents as may be required within the time specified.
- B. A performance bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A "performance bond" is one executed in connection with a contract to secure fulfillment of all the contractor's obligations under such contract.
- C. A payment bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A "payment bond" is one executed in connection with a contract to assure payment as required by law of all persons supplying labor and material in the execution of the work provided for in the contract.

9. Federal Contract provisions. (Adapted from § 200.326)

The City's contracts utilizing Federal Funding must contain the applicable provisions described in Appendix II to Part 200—Contract Provisions for City Contracts Under Federal Awards, which can be viewed and copied at:

<http://federal.elaws.us/cfr/title2.chapterii.part200.appii>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(J) See §200.322 Procurement of recovered materials.

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