

Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards

NCDOT is providing the following list of contract provisions (as noted by the US Code or the Code of Federal Regulations) that should be included in all contracts or subcontracts that include federal funding.

- Title 2 CFR 200 is the *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* and is applicable government-wide to any contract with Federal Funding. Appendix II contains a list of contract provisions that should be included in contracts.
- Title 23 CFR 172 is the *Procurement, Management, and Administration of Engineering and Design Related Services*, subject to the provisions of 23 USC 112(a) – related to construction. Contract provisions that are not already included in 2 CFR 200, are listed below. These should be included in all professional engineering contracts.
- Construction Contracts, funded under Title 23 of the US Code (Federal-aid Highway Program), have specific required contract provisions. Resources to build the contract proposal and include appropriate provisions are listed below.

IMPORTANT: It is the Local Government Agency responsibility to ensure all provisions are included in relevant contracts, in which federal funds are participating. You may need to consult with your legal representative or contracts office to ensure your contracts are in compliance.

ALL CONTRACTS AND SUB-CONTRACTS WITH FEDERAL FUNDS

Pursuant to Title 2 Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, **the following list of contract provisions should be incorporated into every sub-recipient contract, if federal funds will be used on the contract.** Please note applicability requirements.

2 CFR 200, Appendix II

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2014-title2-vol1/xml/CFR-2014-title2-vol1-part200-appII.xml>

(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) 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 (42 U.S.C. 6201).

(I) 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 Excluded Parties List System 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.” 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.

(J) Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)—Contractors that apply or bid for an award of \$100,000 or more 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.

(K) See §200.322 Procurement of recovered materials.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES CONTRACTS

Pursuant to Title 23 CFR 172, *Procurement, Management, and Administration of Engineering and Design Related Services*, the following contract provisions should be included, either by reference or by physical incorporation into the language of each contractor or subcontract, as applicable. Provisions that are **not** already noted in 2 CFR 200 are in **bold**.

- (i) Administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where consultants violate or breach contract terms and conditions, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as may be appropriate;
- (ii) **Notice of contracting agency requirements and regulations pertaining to reporting;**
- (iii) **Contracting agency requirements and regulations pertaining to copyrights and rights in data;**
- (iv) **Access by recipient, the subrecipient, FHWA, the U.S. Department of Transportation's Inspector General, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives to any books, documents, papers, and records of the consultant which are directly pertinent to that specific contract for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcriptions;**
- (v) **Retention of all required records for not less than 3 years after the contracting agency makes final payment and all other pending matters are closed;**
- (vi) Standard DOT Title VI Assurances (DOT Order 1050.2);
- (vii) **Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) assurance, as specified in 49 CFR 26.13(b);**
- (viii) **Prompt pay requirements, as specified in 49 CFR 26.29;**
- (ix) **Determination of allowable costs in accordance with the Federal cost principles;**
- (x) **Contracting agency requirements pertaining to consultant errors and omissions;**
- (xi) **Contracting agency requirements pertaining to conflicts of interest, as specified in 23 CFR 1.33 and the requirements of this part; and**
- (xii) A provision for termination for cause and termination for convenience by the contracting agency including the manner by which it will be effected and the basis for settlement.
- (xiii) All contracts and subcontracts exceeding \$100,000 shall contain, either by reference or by physical incorporation into the language of each contract, a provision for lobbying certification and disclosure, as specified in 49 CFR part 20.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

NCDOT has developed guidance to help Local Government Agencies build a contract proposal for highway construction projects that complies with applicable federal and state requirements. LGAs should reference this website first for assistance and direction on developing contract documents:

<https://connect.ncdot.gov/municipalities/Pages/Bid-Proposals-for-LGA.aspx>

For other non-highway construction or service contracts, please reference FHWA's Contract Provision matrix, noting applicability requirements:

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/construction/contracts/provisions.cfm>