

THE FOLLOWING FORMS ARE ATTACHED AND ARE PART OF THE REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP) 23002 CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

PLEASE NOTE THAT FORT WALTON BEACH HOUSING AUTHORITY HAS NO LEGAL RIGHT OR ABILITY TO (AND WILL NOT) AT ANY TIME NEGOTIATE ANY CLAUSES CONTAINED WITHIN ANY OF THE HUD FORMS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RFP

H	form HUD-5369-B <i>Instructions to Offerors, Non-Construction</i>
I	FWBHA Supplemental Instruction to Proposers & Contractors (SIPC)
J	form HUD-5370-C, <i>General Conditions for Non-Construction Contracts Section I and Section II (with or without Maintenance Work)</i> - KEEP
K	24 CFR Part 135 <i>Economic Opportunities for Low-and Very Low-Income Persons</i> - KEEP

Instructions to Offerors

Non-Construction

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing



- 03291 -

1. Preparation of Offers

(a) Offerors are expected to examine the statement of work, the proposed contract terms and conditions, and all instructions. Failure to do so will be at the offeror's risk.

(b) Each offeror shall furnish the information required by the solicitation. The offeror shall sign the offer and print or type its name on the cover sheet and each continuation sheet on which it makes an entry. Erasures or other changes must be initialed by the person signing the offer. Offers signed by an agent shall be accompanied by evidence of that agent's authority, unless that evidence has been previously furnished to the HA.

(c) Offers for services other than those specified will not be considered.

2. Submission of Offers

(a) Offers and modifications thereof shall be submitted in sealed envelopes or packages (1) addressed to the office specified in the solicitation, and (2) showing the time specified for receipt, the solicitation number, and the name and address of the offeror.

(b) Telegraphic offers will not be considered unless authorized by the solicitation; however, offers may be modified by written or telegraphic notice.

(c) Facsimile offers, modifications or withdrawals will not be considered unless authorized by the solicitation.

3. Amendments to Solicitations

(a) If this solicitation is amended, then all terms and conditions which are not modified remain unchanged.

(b) Offerors shall acknowledge receipt of any amendments to this solicitation by

- (1) signing and returning the amendment;
- (2) identifying the amendment number and date in the space provided for this purpose on the form for submitting an offer,
- (3) letter or telegram, or
- (4) facsimile, if facsimile offers are authorized in the solicitation. The HA/HUD must receive the acknowledgment by the time specified for receipt of offers.

4. Explanation to Prospective Offerors

Any prospective offeror desiring an explanation or interpretation of the solicitation, statement of work, etc., must request it in writing soon enough to allow a reply to reach all prospective offerors before the submission of their offers. Oral explanations or instructions given before the award of the contract will not be binding. Any information given to a prospective offeror concerning a solicitation will be furnished promptly to all other prospective offerors as an amendment of the solicitation, if that information is necessary in submitting offers or if the lack of it would be prejudicial to any other prospective offerors.

5. Responsibility of Prospective Contractor

(a) The HA shall award a contract only to a responsible prospective contractor who is able to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed contract. To be determined responsible, a prospective contractor must -

- (1) Have adequate financial resources to perform the contract, or the ability to obtain them;

- (2) Have a satisfactory performance record;
- (3) Have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics;
- (4) Have a satisfactory record of compliance with public policy (e.g., Equal Employment Opportunity); and
- (5) Not have been suspended, debarred, or otherwise determined to be ineligible for award of contracts by the Department of Housing and Urban Development or any other agency of the U.S. Government. Current lists of ineligible contractors are available for inspection at the HA/HUD.

(b) Before an offer is considered for award, the offeror may be requested by the HA to submit a statement or other documentation regarding any of the foregoing requirements. Failure by the offeror to provide such additional information may render the offeror ineligible for award.

6. Late Submissions, Modifications, and Withdrawal of Offers

(a) Any offer received at the place designated in the solicitation after the exact time specified for receipt will not be considered unless it is received before award is made and it -

- (1) Was sent by registered or certified mail not later than the fifth calendar day before the date specified for receipt of offers (e.g., an offer submitted in response to a solicitation requiring receipt of offers by the 20th of the month must have been mailed by the 15th);
- (2) Was sent by mail, or if authorized by the solicitation, was sent by telegram or via facsimile, and it is determined by the HA/ HUD that the late receipt was due solely to mishandling by the HA/ HUD after receipt at the HA;
- (3) Was sent by U.S. Postal Service Express Mail Next Day Service - Post Office to Addressee, not later than 5:00 p.m. at the place of mailing two working days prior to the date specified for receipt of proposals. The term "working days" excludes weekends and U.S. Federal holidays; or
- (4) Is the only offer received.

(b) Any modification of an offer, except a modification resulting from the HA's request for "best and final" offer (if this solicitation is a request for proposals), is subject to the same conditions as in subparagraphs (a)(1), (2), and (3) of this provision.

(c) A modification resulting from the HA's request for "best and final" offer received after the time and date specified in the request will not be considered unless received before award and the late receipt is due solely to mishandling by the HA after receipt at the HA.

(d) The only acceptable evidence to establish the date of mailing of a late offer, modification, or withdrawal sent either by registered or certified mail is the U.S. or Canadian Postal Service postmark both on the envelope or wrapper and on the original receipt from the U.S. or Canadian Postal Service. Both postmarks must show a legible date or the offer, modification, or withdrawal shall be processed as if mailed late. "Postmark" means a printed, stamped, or otherwise placed impression (exclusive of a postage meter machine impression) that is readily identifiable without further action as having been supplied and affixed by employees of the U.S. or Canadian Postal Service on the date of mailing. Therefore, offerors should request the postal clerk to place a hand cancellation bull's-eye postmark on both the receipt and the envelope or wrapper.

(e) The only acceptable evidence to establish the time of receipt at the HA is the time/date stamp of HA on the offer wrapper or other documentary evidence of receipt maintained by the HA.

(f) The only acceptable evidence to establish the date of mailing of a late offer, modification, or withdrawal sent by Express Mail Next Day Service-Post Office to Addressee is the date entered by the post office receiving clerk on the "Express Mail Next Day Service-Post Office to Addressee" label and the postmark on both the envelope or wrapper and on the original receipt from the U.S. Postal Service. "Postmark" has the same meaning as defined in paragraph (c) of this provision, excluding postmarks of the Canadian Postal Service. Therefore, offerors should request the postal clerk to place a legible hand cancellation bull's eye postmark on both the receipt and the envelope or wrapper.

(g) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this provision, a late modification of an otherwise successful offer that makes its terms more favorable to the HA will be considered at any time it is received and may be accepted.

(h) If this solicitation is a request for proposals, proposals may be withdrawn by written notice, or if authorized by this solicitation, by telegram (including mailgram) or facsimile machine transmission received at any time before award. Proposals may be withdrawn in person by a offeror or its authorized representative if the identity of the person requesting withdrawal is established and the person signs a receipt for the offer before award. If this solicitation is an invitation for bids, bids may be withdrawn at any time prior to bid opening.

7. Contract Award

(a) The HA will award a contract resulting from this solicitation to the responsible offeror whose offer conforming to the solicitation will be most advantageous to the HA, cost or price and other factors, specified elsewhere in this solicitation, considered.

(b) The HA may

- (1) reject any or all offers if such action is in the HA's interest,
- (2) accept other than the lowest offer,
- (3) waive informalities and minor irregularities in offers received, and (4) award more than one contract for all or part of the requirements stated.

(c) If this solicitation is a request for proposals, the HA may award a contract on the basis of initial offers received, without discussions. Therefore, each initial offer should contain the offeror's best terms from a cost or price and technical standpoint.

(d) A written award or acceptance of offer mailed or otherwise furnished to the successful offeror within the time for acceptance specified in the offer shall result in a binding contract without further action by either party. If this solicitation is a request for proposals, before the offer's specified expiration time, the HA may accept an offer, whether or not there are negotiations after its receipt, unless a written notice of withdrawal is received before award. Negotiations conducted after receipt of an offer do not constitute a rejection or counteroffer by the HA.

(e) Neither financial data submitted with an offer, nor representations concerning facilities or financing, will form a part of the resulting contract.

8. Service of Protest

Any protest against the award of a contract pursuant to this solicitation shall be served on the HA by obtaining written and dated acknowledgment of receipt from the HA at the address shown on the cover of this solicitation. The determination of the HA with regard to such protest or to proceed to award notwithstanding such protest shall be final unless appealed by the protestor.

9. Offer Submission

Offers shall be submitted as follows and shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed to the office specified in the solicitation. The proposal shall show **the hour and date specified in the solicitation for receipt, the solicitation number, and the name and address of the offeror, on the face of the envelope.**

It is very important that the offer be properly identified on the face of the envelope as set forth above in order to insure that the date and time of receipt is stamped on the face of the offer envelope. Receiving procedures are: date and time stamp those envelopes identified as proposals and deliver them immediately to the appropriate contracting official, and only date stamp those envelopes which do not contain identification of the contents and deliver them to the appropriate procuring activity only through the routine mail delivery procedure.

[Describe bid or proposal preparation instructions here:]

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP) No. P23002, PROJECT BASED VOUCHERS PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CONSTRUCTION OR REHABILITATION HOUSING UNITS FOR SENIORS

**Supplemental Instructions to Proposers & Contractors (SIPC)
(RFP Attachment F)**

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1.0 GENERAL CONDITIONS.

- 1.1 **Applicability.** If referred to within the text of such, these SIPC shall be applicable to all Request for Proposals (RFP) solicitations that the Fort Walton Beach Housing Authority (hereinafter, "the Agency") conducts and shall be applicable to any contract that the Agency awards to or signs with any firm, agency or individual pursuant to that RFP. A copy of these SIPC shall be made available to any actual or prospective proposer, or Contractor who does business with or intends to do business with the Agency.
- 1.1.1 **HUD Forms.** Unless otherwise specified within the RFP or contract documents, in the event that any provision in any document listed herein conflicts with any provision within these SIPC, the provision in the RFP or contract document shall govern. Further, in the case of any attached HUD forms (more specifically: HUD-5369-C (8/93); HUD-5369-B (8/93); and HUD-5370-C (01/2014), Section I and/or Section II), the information within such HUD form(s) shall govern any other information issued, especially that issued within any Agency-created forms that are issued as a part of this solicitation.
- 1.2 **Definitions** (pertaining to all RFP documents issued by the Agency pertaining to this RFP, including the attachments and the ensuing contract):
- 1.2.1 **"Agency"** is the Fort Walton Beach Housing Authority (NOTE: Please also see the 1st paragraph of the Introduction on page 3 of the RFP 1.0 Document issued). Unless otherwise defined herein or within the ensuing contract, whenever the term "the Agency" is used without clearly designating a responsible Agency staff person, the proposer(s) shall assume that responsibility for that item rests with the CO.
- 1.2.2 **"Contract"** refers to the fully executed written agreement that ensues from the RFP. Whereas all RFP documents are included, by reference, as a part of the ensuing contract, when "contract" is referred to within the RFP Document, such is referring to both the RFP documents and the ensuing contract document.
- 1.2.3 **"Contracting Officer (CO)"** - When named within an RFP document shall refer to either the Executive Director or the person that he/she has delegated such responsibilities to.
- 1.2.4 **"Contractor"** and the term "successful proposer" may be used interchangeably.
- 1.2.5 **"Days"** unless otherwise directed, shall refer to calendar days.

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- 1.2.6 "ED" is the Executive Director.
- 1.2.7 "Herein" shall refer to all documents issued pursuant to the noted RFP, including the RFP documents and the attachments.
- 1.2.8 "HUD" is the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD is the Federal agency that the Agency receives some funding from; however, pertaining to this RFP, correspondences, including proposal submittals, received from each proposer must exhaust all provisions contained herein prior to contacting HUD (i.e. in the case of a protest).
- 1.2.9 "Offer" is the proposal submittal referred to within the following Section 1.2.14 that the proposer delivers to the Agency in response to the RFP.
- 1.2.10 "Offeror" or "Offerors" is the proposer or the proposers.
- 1.2.11 "Parties" - When "the parties," "both parties," or "either party" is stated within the RFP documents or the contract, such refers to the Agency and the successful proposer(s).
- 1.2.12 "Proposal" and/or "Proposal Submittal" is the "hard copy" document that the proposer is required to, as detailed within the RFP document, deliver to the Agency.
- 1.2.13 "Protestant" is a prospective proposer or proposer who feels that he/she has been treated inequitably by the Agency and wishes the Agency to correct the inequitable condition or situation. To be eligible to file a protest with the Agency pertaining to an RFP or contract, the protestant must have been involved in the RFP process in some manner as a prospective proposer (i.e. registered and received the RFP documents).
- 1.2.14 "Prospective Proposer" or "Proposer" - A prospective proposer is a firm or individual who has been notified of the RFP solicitation and/or who has requested and/or received the RFP documents and is considering responding with a proposal; a proposer is a firm or individual who has submitted a proposal in response to the RFP. All terms and conditions shall apply equally to all prospective proposers as well as proposers, though prospective proposers may not, after the deadline set for receiving proposals, receive further notices pertaining to that RFP—meaning, certain notices (such as the Notice of Results of Evaluation) are typically only delivered to proposers and not to all prospective proposers.
- 1.2.15 "Request for Proposals" (RFP) is the competitive proposal process allowed by HUD, especially as defined within Chapter 7 of HUD Procurement Handbook 7460.8 REV 2.

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- 1.2.16 "RFP Document(s)" - Whether stated in the singular or the plural, such refers to the body of documents, including attachments and the information posted on the eProcurement Marketplace that the Agency makes available to all prospective proposers and wherein is detailed the Agency's requirements.
- 1.2.17 "Solicitation" or "Competitive Solicitation" is the RFP process detailed herein.

2.0 CONDITIONS TO PROPOSE.

- 2.1 **Pre-qualification of Proposers.** Prospective proposers will not be required to pre-qualify in order to submit a proposal. However, all proposers will be required to submit adequate information showing that the proposer is qualified to perform the required work (i.e. Profile of Firm Form and required resumes). Failure by the prospective proposer to provide the requested information may, at the Agency's discretion, eliminate that proposer from consideration, provided that all proposers were required to submit the same information (in the case of a successful proposer(s), these requirements shall also apply in the context of the successful proposer or proposers).
- 2.2 **RFP Forms, Documents, Specifications, and Drawings.**
- 2.2.1 It shall be each prospective proposer's responsibility to, prior to submitting a proposal in response to the RFP, examine carefully, and as may be required, properly complete and submit all documents issued pursuant to this RFP.
- 2.2.2 Unless otherwise instructed, specifications and drawings (if provided) do not purport to show all the exact details of the work. They are intended to illustrate the character and extent of the performance desired under the proposed contract and may be supplemented or revised from time to time.
- 2.2.3 The Agency shall reserve the right to, prior to award, revise, change, alter, or amend any of the instructions, terms, conditions, and/or specifications identified within the RFP documents issued, within any attachment or drawing, or within any addenda issued; such notice shall be delivered in writing to each prospective and/or actual proposer. Such changes that are issued before the deadline for receipt of proposals shall be binding upon all prospective proposers. Such changes that are issued after the receipt of proposals, but prior to award shall be binding upon all parties that have submitted proposals; however, such parties shall be allowed to reject such changes by, within 5 days of receipt of such written

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notice, withdrawing his/her proposal. Such withdrawal must be delivered, in writing, to the CO within the 5-day deadline period.

2.3 Proposal Preparation, Submission, and Receipt by the Agency.

2.3.1 Required Forms. All required forms furnished by the Agency as a part of the RFP document issued shall, as instructed, be fully completed, and submitted, by the proposer. Such forms may be completed in a legible hand-written fashion, by use of a typewriter, or may be downloaded and completed on a computer. If, during the download, a form becomes changed in any fashion, the proposer must "edit" the form back to its original form (for example, signature lines must appear on the page the line was originally intended to be on).

2.3.2 Manner of Submission. The proposal submittal shall be submitted in the manner detailed within the RFP document. Failure to submit the proposal in the manner specified may result in a premature opening of, post-opening of, or failure to open and consider that proposal, and may, at the discretion of the CO, eliminate that proposer from consideration for award.

2.3.3 Time for Receiving Proposals. Proposals received prior to the time set as the deadline for the receipt by the Agency of the proposal submittal shall be securely kept, unopened, by the Agency. The CO, whose duty it is to open such proposals, will decide when the specified time has arrived. No proposal received after the designated deadline shall be considered, except as detailed within Section No. 6 of form HUD-5369-B (8/93), *Late Submissions, Modifications and Withdrawal of Offers*.

2.3.3.1 Proposers are cautioned that any proposal submittal that may be time-stamped as being received by the Agency after the exact time set as the deadline for the receiving of proposals shall be returned unopened to the proposer. Any such proposals inadvertently opened shall not be considered but shall be ruled to be invalid. No responsibility will attach to the Agency or any official or employee thereof, for the pre-opening of, or the failure to open a proposal not properly addressed and identified.

2.3.4 No Public Opening of Proposals. Pursuant to the competitive proposals or RFP process, proposals are not publicly opened, but are held secure until the submittal deadline has passed. The proposals are then opened in private by the CO (or his/her designee) and are, pursuant to the evaluation plan, examined for minimal responsiveness (i.e. minimum compliance with the requirements of the RFP). Persons other than Agency staff involved in this process are not allowed to be present during the

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opening, nor may they inspect the proposals until after award has been completed.

2.3.5 Withdrawal of Proposals. Proposals may be withdrawn as detailed within Section 6(h) of form HUD-5369-B (8/93), *Late Submissions, Modifications and Withdrawal of Offers*. Negligence on the part of the proposer in preparing his/her proposal confers no right of withdrawal or modification of his/her proposal after such proposal has been received and opened.

2.3.6 Conflicting Conditions. Any provisions detailed within any of the RFP documents which may be in conflict or inconsistent with any of the paragraphs in any of the other RFP documents, including attachments, shall be void to the extent of any such conflict or inconsistency. Further, as stated within the preceding Section 1.1.1 of this SIPC, unless otherwise specified within the RFP or contract documents, in the event that any provision in any document listed herein conflicts with any provision within this SIPC, the provision in the RFP or contract document shall govern.

2.3.7 Interpretations. No official oral interpretation can be made to any proposer as to the meaning of any instruction, condition, specifications drawing (if any), or any other document issued pertaining to this RFP. Every request for an official interpretation shall be made by the prospective proposer, in writing, pursuant to the schedule set within the RFP document issued and as directed by the Agency. Official interpretations will be issued in the form of addenda, which will be delivered to each proposer; but it shall be the prospective proposer's responsibility to make inquiry as to addenda issued. All such addenda shall become a part of the RFP documents and the proposed contract with the successful proposer, and all proposers shall be bound by such addenda, whether or not received by the prospective or successful proposer(s).

2.4 Exceptions to Specifications.

2.4.1 A proposer may take exception to any of the proposal documents or any part of the information contained therein, by submitting, in writing to the CO, at least 10 days prior to the proposal deadline, a complete and specific explanation as to what he/she is taking exception to. Proposed alternate documents or information must also be included. A response by the Agency will be issued in writing within 5 days of receipt of such exception request. The Agency reserves the right to agree with the prospective proposer and issue a revision to the applicable RFP requirements or may reject the prospective proposer's request.

2.4.2 When taking exception, prospective proposers must propose services that meet the requirements of the RFP documents. Exceptions to the specification and/or approved "equal" requests may be discussed at the

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scheduled pre-proposal conference (if scheduled). All verbal instructions issued by the Agency officers not already listed within the RFP documents shall only become official when issued as addenda or as a written answer issued pursuant to receipt of a written question.

2.5 Lump Sum Cost Breakdown (LSCB).

2.5.1 The Agency reserves the right to, at any time, request and receive from any or all proposers a LSCB of any or all the costs proposed during negotiations. The proposal documents constitute an outline of the work to be completed by the proposer. These documents are intended to include all major items, and the lump sum cost breakdown computed therefrom will be the maximum compensation for all work and materials whatsoever furnished by the proposer in order to comply with the proposal documents in their present form, whether or not indicated in the approximate quantities or pertaining to the items of work as listed.

2.5.1.1 The purpose of this LSCB will serve the Agency in two distinct areas:

2.5.1.1.1 **Prior to award of Proposals.** The Agency may request a LSCB for any or all items reflected within the RFP document as “lump sum” for the purpose of determining an unbalanced cost proposal. The CO, using acceptable methods dictated by the industry, shall conduct the analysis.

2.5.1.1.2 **After Award.** The Agency may request a LSCB for any or all items reflected within the RFP document as “lump sum” for the purpose of making partial payments to the successful proposer.

2.5.1.1.3 **Increase/Decrease.** Under no circumstances, may any cost item reflected as “lump sum” be increased and/or decreased as a result of the LSCB analysis.

3.0 PROPOSAL EVALUATION.

3.1 Proposal Opening Results. It is understood by all proposers/prospective proposers that the proposals received are not publicly opened and the results will typically not be a matter of public record until the Agency has concluded all evaluations, has chosen a final top-rated proposer, has completed the award and is ready to issue such results. When the Agency issues such notice, the Agency will inform all proposers as to each proposer’s placement as a result of the evaluation (i.e. 1st, 2nd,

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3rd, etc.) and the total points each proposer was awarded as a result of the evaluation.

3.1.1 All proposal documents submitted by the proposers are not necessarily a matter of public record and as a matter of normal course, the proposals submitted by each proposer will not, until after award has been completed, be available to be viewed by any interested parties except as approved by the Agency Legal Counsel (i.e. a proposer will not, prior to completion of award, be allowed to challenge an apparent top-rated proposer by inspecting the proposal that the apparent top-rated proposer submitted). The Agency shall, however, upon request, verify that the proposal documents submitted are/were acceptable.

3.2 Award of Proposal(s). The successful proposer shall be determined by the top-rated responsive and responsible proposer as determined by the evaluation process detailed within the RFP document issued, provided his/her proposal is reasonable, he/she is able to deliver the specified items in a timely manner and it is, in the opinion of the Agency, to the best interests of the Agency to accept the proposal. All proposers will be notified in a timely manner of the results of the evaluation after award has been completed.

3.3 Rejection of Proposals.

3.3.1 The Agency reserves the right, at any time during the proposal process, to reject any or all proposals received. In the case of rejection of all proposals, the Agency reserves the right to advertise for new proposals or to proceed to do the work otherwise, if in the judgment of the Agency, the best interest of the Agency will be promoted.

3.3.2 Prospective proposers acknowledge by downloading and receiving the RFP documents and/or by submitting a proposal that the submission of a proposal to the Agency is not a right by which to be awarded that proposal, but merely an offer by the prospective proposer to perform the requirements of the RFP documents in the event the Agency decides to consider an award to that proposer.

3.4 Cancellation of Award. The Agency reserves the right to, without any liability, cancel the award of any proposal(s) at any time before the execution of the contract documents by all parties.

3.5 Mistake in Proposal Submitted.

3.5.1 A request for withdrawal of a proposal due to a purported error need not be considered by the Agency unless the same is filed in writing by the proposer within 48 hours after the proposal deadline (proposers may of their own volition withdraw a proposal prior to the submittal deadline). Any such request shall contain a full explanation of any purported error

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and shall, if requested by the Agency, be supported by the original calculations on which the proposal was computed, together with a certification and notarization thereon that such computation is the original and prepared by the proposer or his/her agent, who must be identified on the notarized form. The foregoing shall not be construed that such withdrawal will be permitted, as the Agency retains the right to accept or reject any proposal withdrawal for a mistake.

3.5.2 Unless otherwise prohibited within the RFP documents, a mistake in the cost unit pricing that does not affect the total cost sum submitted may, at the Agency's discretion, be corrected by submitting a corrected cost form, together with a complete explanation in writing, of how the mistake occurred, to the CO, for his/her review. This mistake must be corrected before the issuance of contract documents.

3.6 Irregular Proposal Submittal. A proposal shall be considered irregular for any one of the following reasons, any one or more of which may, at the Agency's discretion, be cause for rejection:

3.6.1 If the forms furnished by the Agency are not used or are altered or if the proposed costs are not submitted as required and where provided (especially within the eProcurement Marketplace).

3.6.2 If all requested completed attachments do not accompany the proposal submitted.

3.6.3 If there are unauthorized additions, conditional or alternate proposals, or irregularities of any kind which may tend to make the proposal incomplete, indefinite, or ambiguous as to its meaning or give the proposer submitting the same a competitive advantage over other proposers.

3.6.4 If the proposer adds any provisions reserving the right to accept or reject any award or to enter into a contract pursuant to an award.

3.7 Disqualification of Proposers. Any one or more of the following shall be considered as sufficient for the disqualification of a proposer and the rejection of his/her proposal:

3.7.1 Evidence of collusion among prospective proposers. Participants in such collusion will receive no recognition as proposers for any future work of the Agency until such participant shall have been reinstated as a qualified proposer. The names of all participants in such collusion shall be reported to HUD and any other inquiring governmental agency.

3.7.2 More than one proposal for the same work from an individual, firm, or corporation under the same or different name(s), unless such was

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specifically allowed by the Agency within the proposal documents issued, including by addendum.

- 3.7.3 Lack of competency, lack of experience and/or lack of adequate machinery, plant, and/or other resources.
- 3.7.4 Documented unsatisfactory performance record as shown by past work for the Agency or with any other local, State or Federal agency, judged from the standpoint of workmanship and progress.
- 3.7.5 Incomplete work, which in the judgment of the Agency, might hinder or prevent prompt completion of additional work, if awarded.
- 3.7.6 Failure to pay or satisfactorily settle all bills due on former contracts still outstanding at the time of letting.
- 3.7.7 Failure to comply with any qualification requirement of the Agency.
- 3.7.8 Failure to list, if required, all subcontractors (if subcontractors are allowed by the Agency) who will be employed by the successful proposer(s) to complete the work of the proposed contract.
- 3.7.9 As required by the RFP documents, failure of the successful proposer to be properly licensed by the State of Virginia and/or to be insured by a general liability and/or worker's compensation policy.
- 3.7.10 Any legal reason to be determined, in good faith, to be in the best interests of the Agency.

3.8 Burden of Proof. If requested by the Agency, it shall be the responsibility of the proposer(s) to furnish the Agency with sufficient data or physical samples, within a specified time, so that the Agency may determine if the goods or services offered conform to the Specifications.

4.0 Right to Protest.

4.1 Rights. Any prospective or actual proposer, offeror, or Contractor who is allegedly aggrieved in connection with the solicitation of a proposal or award of a contract, shall have the right to protest. An alleged aggrieved protestant claiming this right is hereby informed that these regulations do not provide for administrative appeal as a matter of right for that alleged aggrieved protestant.

4.1.1 An alleged aggrieved "protestant" is a prospective or actual proposer who feels that he/she has been treated inequitably by the Agency and wishes the Agency to correct the alleged inequitable condition or situation. To be eligible to file a protest with the Agency pertaining to an RFP or contract, the alleged aggrieved protestant must have been involved in the RFP process in some manner as a prospective proposer (i.e. registered and

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received the RFP documents) when the alleged situation occurred. The Agency has no obligation to consider a protest filed by any party that does not meet these criteria.

- 4.2 **Administrative Powers.** It is totally within the administrative powers of the CEO to grant or deny any requests for administrative appeal. If, in the opinion of the CEO, the alleged aggrieved protestant merits an administrative review, the CEO shall direct that alleged aggrieved protestant to submit additional data.
- 4.3 **Procedure to Protest.** An alleged aggrieved protestant shall comply with the following protest procedures, and failure to comply in the manner prescribed shall automatically relieve the Agency from accepting or considering that protest:
- 4.3.1 **Protest Document.** The alleged aggrieved protestant must file, in writing, to the CO the exact reason for the protest, attaching any supportive data. The protestant must state within the written protest document specifically (not by inference) what action by the Agency or condition is being protested as inequitable, making, where appropriate specific reference to the RFP documents issued. The protest document must also state the corrective action requested. Failure by the alleged aggrieved protestant to fully submit such information shall relieve the Agency from any responsibility to consider the protest and take any corrective action.
- 4.3.2 **Deadlines.** The written instrument containing the reason for the protest must be received by the CO within 10 days after the occurrence of any of the following:
- 4.3.2.1 The deadline for receiving proposals;
- 4.3.2.2 Receipt of notification of the results of the evaluation or the award; or
- 4.3.2.3 The alleged aggrieved protestant knows or should have known the facts.
- 4.3.3 **Time Limit.** In any case, protests shall be filed no more than 10 days after any of the above (unless the occurrence being protested occurred in its entirety after the proposal deadline). Protests received after these dates shall not be considered.
- 4.3.4 **CO Review/Issue Opinion.** The CO shall review the written protest and supportive data, if any. He/she shall, within 10 days after receipt of the written protest, issue a written opinion and decision. This document shall state the reasons for the action taken as well as inform the alleged aggrieved protestant of the right of further administrative review. A copy of this written opinion and decision shall be forwarded to the CEO.
- 4.3.5 **Administrative Appeal.** If the alleged aggrieved protestant does not agree with the written opinion and decision issued by the CO, the alleged

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aggrieved protestant may, after receipt of the written opinion and decision issued by the CO request an administrative appeal hearing be granted (such request must be delivered in writing to the CO within 5 days of receipt of the written opinion and decision; failure to do so within such 5 days shall relieve the Agency of any responsibility to consider such request). The following procedures must be complied with in the manner prescribed; failure by the alleged aggrieved protestant to comply shall automatically relieve the Agency from accepting or acting on that request for administrative hearing:

- 4.3.5.1 The alleged aggrieved protestant must file, in writing, his/her request for an administrative hearing, to the CEO, within 5 days of receipt of the written opinion and decision and failure to do so within such 5 days shall relieve the Agency of any responsibility to consider such request.
- 4.3.5.2 The request for an administrative appeal hearing must contain the specific reasons for the appeal and all supporting data for those reasons.
- 4.3.5.3 It shall be within the administrative powers of the CEO to, after review of the request submitted, grant, or deny any request for administrative appeal.
- 4.3.5.4 If the CEO, after complete review of the alleged aggrieved protestant's written request and supporting data, decides that the request does not merit further consideration, he/she shall render his/her decision in writing to the alleged aggrieved protestant. A decision rendered under this paragraph shall be made within 10 days after the receipt of the alleged aggrieved protestant's request for an administrative hearing. This decision shall be final without further administrative recourse.
- 4.3.5.5 If the CEO, after review of the alleged aggrieved protestant's written request, decides that the request merits further consideration, he/she shall forward the protestant's written request, along with a cover letter explaining why it merits further consideration and with a recap of all proposals submitted and a copy of the original written protest, to the Agency Legal Counsel for consideration. The Agency Legal Counsel shall issue to the alleged aggrieved protestant a decision, in writing, within 10 days of his/her receipt of such documents.
- 4.3.5.5 Such written decision delivered to the alleged aggrieved protestant shall exhaust the Agency internal protest and

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administrative appeal process available to the alleged aggrieved protestant.

5.0 Disputed Billings (Charges).

5.1 Procedures. In addition to the procedures detailed within Clause No. 7 of Contract Appendix No. 1, form HUD-5370-C (01/2014), *General Conditions for Non-Construction Contracts, Section I—(With or without Maintenance Work)*, in the event that the Agency disputes any portion of its billing(s), the Agency shall pay the undisputed portion of such billing and initiate the dispute-resolving procedures, as follows:

5.1.1 The Agency's representative shall, within 10 days after the Agency's receipt of such billing, formally notify the Contractor's representative of all particulars pertaining to the dispute, and request that he/she investigate and respond to this issue.

5.1.2 If such dispute cannot be resolved by the Contractor's response, within 10 days after such notification is given, the CO and the Contractor's representative shall meet to discuss the matter and attempt to arrive at a resolution.

5.1.3 If the CO and the Contractor's representative are unable to resolve the dispute through such discussion within 10 days, the Agency shall, within 10 days thereafter, either (NOTE: Within the following, "appropriate," at the sole decision and discretion of the Agency):

5.1.3.1 Pay the disputed charges and reserve the right to submit the matter to the appropriate District Court in the State of Virginia;

5.1.3.2 Not pay the disputed charge and submit the matter to the appropriate district court in the State of Virginia;

5.1.3.3 Not pay the disputed charge and allow the Contractor to submit the matter either to the appropriate District Court in the State of Virginia.

6.0 Additional Considerations.

6.1 Right of Joinder or Piggyback.

6.1.1 Any political subdivision within the State of Virginia (or any other State) may be granted the privilege of joining the awarded contract, only at the option of the successful proposer. If the successful proposer so grants such a privilege, the terms and conditions of the RFP documents, including the ensuing contract, may be passed on to the joining political subdivision by the successful proposer.

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- 6.1.2 The successful proposer shall retain the unilateral right to allow or disallow any political subdivision the privilege of joining the awarded contract. In the event the successful proposer allows another political subdivision to join the Agency contract, it is expressly understood that the Agency shall in no way be liable for the joining political subdivision obligations to the successful proposer in any manner whatsoever.
- 6.2 **Non-Escalation.** Unless otherwise specified within the RFP documents, the unit prices reflected on the contract shall remain firm with no provision for price increases during the term of the contract.
- 6.3 **Funding Restrictions and Order Quantities.** The Agency reserves the right to reduce or increase estimated or actual quantities in whatever amount necessary without prejudice or liability to the Agency, if:
- 6.3.1 Funding is not available;
- 6.3.2 Legal restrictions are placed upon the expenditure of monies for this category of service or supplies; or,
- 6.3.3 The Agency's requirements in good faith change after award of the contract.
- 6.4 **Required Permits.** Unless otherwise stated in the RFP documents, all local, State or Federal permits which may be required to provide the services ensuing from award of this RFP, whether or not they are known to either the Agency or the proposers at the time of the proposal submittal deadline or the award, shall be the sole responsibility of the successful proposer and any costs submitted by the proposer shall reflect all costs required by the successful proposer to procure and provide such necessary permits.
- 6.5 **Taxes.** All persons doing business with the Agency are hereby made aware that the Agency is exempt from paying Virginia State Sales and Use Taxes and Federal Excise Taxes. A letter of Tax Exemption will be provided upon request.
- 6.6 **Government Standards.** It is the responsibility of the prospective proposer to ensure that all items and services proposed conform to all local, State and Federal laws concerning safety (OSHA) and environmental control (EPA and any County Pollution Regulations for the jurisdictions that the Agency has housing within) and any other enacted ordinance, code, law, or regulation. The successful proposer shall be responsible for all costs incurred for compliance with any such possible ordinance, code, law, or regulation. No time extensions shall be granted, or financial consideration given to the successful proposer for time or monies lost due to violations of any such ordinance, code, law, or regulations that may occur.

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- 6.7 Freight on Bill and Delivery.** All costs submitted by the successful proposer shall reflect the cost of delivering the proposed items and/or services to the location(s) specified within the RFP documents or within the contract.
- 6.7.1** The successful proposer agrees to deliver to the designated location(s) on or before the date as specified in the finalized contract. Failure to deliver on or before the specified date constitutes an event of default by the successful proposer. Upon default, the successful proposer agrees that the Agency may, at its option, rescind the finalized contract under the default clause herein and seek compensatory damages as provided by law.
- 6.8 Communication.** If during the period of the contract, it is necessary that the Agency place toll or long-distance telephone calls or telegrams in connection therewith (for complaints, adjustments, shortages, failure to deliver, etc.), it is understood that the successful proposer will bear the charge or expense for all such calls and/or telegrams.
- 6.9 Work on Agency Property.** If the successful proposer's work under the contract involves operations by the successful proposer on Agency premises, the successful proposer shall take all necessary precautions to prevent the occurrence of any injury to persons or property during the progress of such work and, except to the extent that any such injury is caused solely and directly by the Agency's negligence, shall indemnify the Agency, and their officers, agents, servants and employees against all loss which may result in any way from any act or omission of the successful proposer, its agents, employees, or subcontractors.
- 6.10 Estimated Quantities.** Unless otherwise stated within the RFP documents, the quantities reflected within the RFP documents, to the best of the Agency's knowledge, reflect projected consumption data. These quantities are not meant to infer or imply actual consumption figures or quantities that will be purchased by the Agency under the finalized contract; but, pursuant to all RFP documents, these quantities will be used as calculation figures to determine the successful proposer.
- 6.11 Warranty.**
- 6.11.1** The services provided under the contract shall conform to all information contained within the RFP documents as well as applicable Industry Published Technical Specifications, and if one of the above-mentioned Specifications contains more stringent requirements than the other, the more stringent requirements shall apply.
- 6.11.1** The liability of the successful proposer to the Agency (except as to title) arising out of the furnishing of the services or of its use under the terms of the contract shall not exceed the correcting of the defect(s) in the services as provided under the contract, and upon expiration of the

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warranty period all such liability shall terminate except under the warranty for merchantability and the warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

- 6.12 Official, Agent and Employees of the Agency not Personally Liable.** It is agreed by and between the parties hereto that in no event shall any official, officer, employee, or agent of the Agency in any way be personally liable or responsible for any covenant or agreement herein contained, whether either expressed or implied, nor for any statement, representation or warranty made herein or in any connection with this agreement.
- 6.13 Subcontractors.** Unless otherwise stated within the RFP documents, the successful proposer may not use any subcontractors to accomplish any portion of the services described within the RFP documents or the contract without the prior written permission of the CO.
- 6.14 Salaries and Expenses Relating to the Contractor's Employees.** Unless otherwise stated within the RFP documents, the successful proposer shall pay all salaries and expenses of, and all Federal, Social Security taxes, Federal and State Unemployment taxes, and any similar taxes relating to its employees used in the performance of the contract. The successful proposer further agrees to comply with all Federal, State, and local wage and hour laws and all licensing laws applicable to its employees or other personnel furnished under this agreement.
- 6.15 Attorney's Fees.** In the event that one party commences litigation hereto against the other in connection with the enforcement of any provision of this agreement, the prevailing party shall be paid by the losing party all court costs and other expenses of such litigation, including attorneys' fees, in a reasonable amount, to be determined by the court. The amount so allowed as attorneys' fees shall be taxed to the losing party as costs of the suit, unless prohibited by law.
- 6.16 Independent Contractor.** Unless otherwise stated within the RFP documents or the contract, the successful proposer is an independent Contractor. Nothing herein shall create any association, agency, partnership, or joint venture between the parties hereto and neither shall have any authority to bind the other in any way.
- 6.17 Severability.** If any provision of this agreement or any portion or provision hereof applicable to any particular situation or circumstance is held valid, the remainder of this agreement or the remainder of such provision (as the case may be), and the application thereof to other situations or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.
- 6.18 Waiver of Breach.** A waiver of either party of any terms or condition of this agreement in any instance shall not be deemed or construed as a waiver of such term or condition for the future, or of any subsequent breach thereof. All remedies,

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rights, undertakings, obligations, and agreements contained in this agreement shall be cumulative and none of them shall be in limitation of any other remedy, right, obligation or agreement of either party.

6.19 Time of the Essence. Time is of the essence under this agreement as to each provision in which time of performance is a factor.

6.20 Limitation of Liability. In no event shall the Agency be liable to the successful proposer for any indirect, incidental, consequential, or exemplary damages.

6.21 Indemnity.

6.21.1 The successful proposer shall protect, indemnify and hold the Agency, its officers, employees, agents, consulting engineers and other retained consultants harmless from and against any and all claims, damages, losses, suits, actions, decrees, judgments, attorney's fees, court costs and other expenses of any kind or character which the Agency, its officers, employees, agents, consulting engineers or other retained consultants may suffer, or which may be sought against, recovered from or obtainable against the Agency, its officers, employees, agents, consulting engineers or other retained consultants such as:

6.21.1.1 As a result of, or by reason of, or arising out of, or on account of, or in consequence of any act or failure to act on the part of the successful proposer, its subcontractors or agents, or anyone directly or indirectly employed by any subcontractor or agent, in the fulfillment or performance of the terms, conditions or covenants that are contained in this contract or agreement, regardless of whether or not the occurrence which gave rise to such claim, damage, loss, suit, action, judgment or expense was caused, in part, by any party indemnified hereunder; or

6.21.1.2 As a result of, or by reason of, or arising out of, or on account of, or in consequence of, any neglect in safeguarding the work; or

6.21.1.3 Through the use of unacceptable materials or products, or both, which may be defective or manufactured, designed, or installed so as to give rise to a claim; or

6.21.1.4 Because of any claim or amount recovered under the Virginia "Industrial Insurance Act", or any other law, ordinance, or decree, which claim, or recovery, arose out of or is

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attributable to any act or failure to act on the part of the successful proposer in the fulfillment or performance of the terms, conditions and covenants that are contained in this contract. Any money due by the successful proposer under and by virtue of this contract which is considered necessary by the Agency for such purpose, may be retained by the Agency for its protection; or in case no money is due, its surety may be held until all such claims, damages, losses, suits, actions, decrees, judgments, attorney's fees and court costs and other expenses of any kind or character as aforesaid shall have been settled and suitable evidence to that effect furnished to the Agency provided, however, that money due the successful proposer will not be withheld when the successful proposer produces satisfactory evidence that it is adequately protected by public liability and property damage insurance, if required.

6.21.2 In this connection, it is expressly agreed that the successful proposer shall, at its own expense, defend the Agency, its officers, employees, agents, consulting engineers and other retained consultants, against any and all claims, suits or actions which may be brought against them, or any of them, as a result of, or by reason of, or arising out of, or on account of, or in consequence of any act or failure to act the consequences of which the successful proposer has indemnified the Agency, its officers, employees, agents, consulting engineers and other retained consultants against, and if the successful proposer shall fail to do so, the Agency shall have the right, but not the obligation, to defend the same and to charge all direct and incidental costs of such defense to the successful proposer including attorney's fees and court costs; provided, however, that if the forum in which such claim suit or action is heard determines that the occurrence that gave rise to the same was caused, in whole or in part, by any party who is indemnified hereunder, the Agency shall reimburse the successful proposer for all, or the indemnified party's proportionate share, as the case may be, of the costs of such defense.

6.21.2 Reimbursement to the successful proposer by the Agency, in whole or in part, for the costs of protecting traffic shall not serve to relieve the successful proposer of its responsibility as set forth in the RFP documents.

6.21.3 The successful proposer guarantees the payment of all just claims for materials, supplies and labor, and all other just claims against it or any subcontractor, in connection with the contract.

6.22 **Lobbying Certification.** By proposing to do business with the Agency or by doing business with the Agency, each proposer certifies the following:

6.22.1 No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the proposer, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an

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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 any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan or cooperative agreement.

6.22.2 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.

6.22.3 The successful proposer shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontractors, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

6.22.4 This clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the award was made or entered into. The signing of a contract or acceptance of award certifies compliance with this certification, which is a prerequisite for making or entering into a contract, which is imposed by Section 1352, Title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certifications shall be subject to civil penalty of not less than \$10,000.00 and not more than \$100,000.00 for each such failure.

6.23 **2 CFR §200.326, Appendix II, *Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards*.** Pursuant to this CFR, as issued by the Office of the U.S. Secretary of HUD, the Agency, and the Contractor each agree to comply with the following provisions and agree that any contract that ensues as a result of this RFP will include the following clauses, whether inserted or by reference:

6.23.1 **Remedies for Contractor Breach.** Pertaining to contract-related issues, it is the responsibility of both the Agency and the Contractor to communicate with each other in as clear and complete a manner as possible. If at any time during the term of this contract the Agency or the Contractor is not satisfied with any issue, it is the responsibility of that party to deliver to the other party communication, in writing, fully detailing the issue and corrective action (please note that the Agency has the right to issue unilateral addendums to this contract, but the Contractor does not have the same right). The other party shall, within 10 days, respond in writing to the other party (however, the Agency shall retain the right to, if conditions warrant, require the Contractor to

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respond in a shorter period of time). Further, the Agency shall, at a minimum, employ the following steps in dealing with the Contractor as to any performance issues:

- 6.23.1.1 If the Contractor is in material breach of the contract, the Agency may promptly invoke the termination clause detailed within Section No. 3 of Contract Appendix No. 1, form HUD-5370-C (01/2014), *General Conditions for Non-Construction Contracts, Section I—(With or without Maintenance Work)*, which form is attached hereto, and terminate the contract for cause. Such termination must be delivered to the Contractor in writing and shall fully detail all pertinent issues pertaining to the cause of and justification for the termination.
 - 6.23.1.2 Prior to termination, the Agency may choose to warn the Contractor, verbally or in writing, of any issue of non-compliant or unsatisfactory performance. Such written warning may include placing the Contractor on probation, thereby giving the Contractor a certain period of time to correct the deficiencies or potentially suffer termination. The Agency shall maintain in the contract file a written record of any such warning detailing all pertinent information. If the Contractor does not agree with such action, the Contractor shall have 10 days to dispute or protest, in writing, such action; if he/she does not do so within the 10-day period, he/she shall have no recourse but to accept and agree with the Agency's position on the issue. The written protest must detail all pertinent information pertaining to the dispute, including justification detailing the Agency's alleged incorrect action(s).
 - 6.23.1.3 After termination, if the Contractor does not agree with the Agency's justification for the termination, the Contractor shall have 10 days to dispute, in writing, such action; if he/she does not do so within the 10-day period, he/she shall have no recourse but to accept and agree with the Agency's position on the issue. The written protest must detail all pertinent information pertaining to the dispute, including justification detailing the Agency's alleged incorrect action(s).
 - 6.23.1.4 The response to any protest received shall be conducted in accordance with Section No. 4.0 of this document.
- 6.23.2 **Termination for Cause and Convenience.** For all contracts in excess of \$10,000, as detailed within Clause No. 3 of Contract Appendix No. 1, form HUD-5370-C (01/2014), *General Conditions for Non-Construction Contracts, Section I—(With or without Maintenance Work)*, attached

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hereto. In addition to the immediate-foregoing, if the Agency terminates the Contractor for convenience, the Agency is obligated to, as detailed within Section 11.6.C.2 of HUD Procurement Handbook 7460.8 REV 2, negotiate with and pay to the Contractor a “reasonable allowance for profit” for the remainder of the contracted period.

- 6.23.3 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.”
- 6.23.4 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 [are] 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 [are] 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.
- 6.23.5 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

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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*.

- 6.23.7 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.
- 6.23.8 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).
- 6.23.9 Energy Efficiency.** 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).
- 6.23.10 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 government wide 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

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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.

6.23.11 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.

6.23.12 §200.322 Procurement of recovered materials. A non-Federal entity that is a state agency or agency of a political subdivision of a state and its contractors 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 by 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.

6.24 Additional Federally Required Orders/Directives. Both parties agree that they will comply with the following laws and directives that the Agency has received from HUD and that these same clauses will be a part of any contract that ensues as a result of this RFP:

6.24.1 Executive Order 11061, as amended, which directs the Secretary of HUD to take all action which is necessary and appropriate to prevent discrimination by agencies that utilize federal funds.

6.24.2 Public Law 88-352, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which provides that no person in the United States shall, on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex, be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination under any program or activity which receives federal financial assistance. The Agency hereby extends this requirement to the Contractor and its private contractors.

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Specific prohibited discriminatory actions and corrective action are described in Chapter 2, Subtitle C, Title V of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 19901 et. seq.).

- 6.24.3 **Public Law 90-284, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.**, popularly known as the Fair Housing Act, which provides for fair housing throughout the United States and prohibits any person from discriminating in the sale or rental of housing, the financing of housing or the provision of brokerage services, including in any way making unavailable or denying a dwelling to any person because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Pursuant to this statute, the Agency requires that the Contractor administer all programs and activities, which are related to housing and community development in such a manner as affirmatively to further fair housing.
- 6.24.4 **The Age Discrimination Act of 1975**, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age.
- 6.24.5 **Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988** (42 U.S.C. 11901 et. seq.).
- 6.24.6 **HUD Information Bulletin 909-23** which is the following:
 - 6.24.6.1 Notice of Assistance Regarding Patent and Copyright Infringement;
 - 6.24.6.2 Clean Air and Water Certification; and
 - 6.24.6.3 Energy Policy and Conversation Act.
- 6.24.7 The mentioned herein of any statute or Executive Order is not intended as an indication that such statute or Executive Order is necessarily applicable not is the failure to mention any statute or Executive Order intended as an indication that such statute or Executive Order is not applicable. In this connection, therefore each provision of law and each clause, which is required by law to be inserted in this agreement, shall be deemed to have been inserted herein, and this agreement shall be read and enforced as though such provision or clause had been physically inserted herein. If, through mistake or otherwise, any such provision is not inserted or is inserted incorrectly, this agreement shall forthwith be physically amended to make such insertion or correction upon the application of either party.

General Conditions for Non-Construction Contracts

Section I – (With or without Maintenance Work)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Public and Indian Housing

Office of Labor Relations

OMB Approval No. 2577-0157 (exp. 11/30/2023)

Public Reporting Burden for this collection of information is estimated to average one hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD may not conduct or sponsor, and an applicant is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Applicability. This form HUD-5370-C has 2 Sections. These Sections must be inserted into non-construction contracts as described below:

- 1) **Non-construction contracts** (*without* maintenance) **greater than \$150,000 - use Section I;**
- 2) **Maintenance contracts** (including nonroutine maintenance as defined at 24 CFR 905.100) **greater than \$2,000 but not more than \$150,000 - use Section II;** and
- 3) **Maintenance contracts** (including nonroutine maintenance), **greater than \$150,000 – use Sections I and II.**

Section I - Clauses for All Non-Construction Contracts greater than \$150,000

1. Definitions

The following definitions are applicable to this contract:

- (a) "Authority or Housing Authority (HA)" means the Housing Authority.
- (b) "Contract" means the contract entered into between the Authority and the Contractor. It includes the contract form, the Certifications and Representations, these contract clauses, and the scope of work. It includes all formal changes to any of those documents by addendum, Change Order, or other modification.
- (c) "Contractor" means the person or other entity entering into the contract with the Authority to perform all of the work required under the contract.
- (d) "Day" means calendar days, unless otherwise stated.
- (e) "HUD" means the Secretary of Housing and Urban development, his delegates, successors, and assigns, and the officers and employees of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development acting for and on behalf of the Secretary.

2. Changes

- (a) The HA may at any time, by written order, and without notice to the sureties, if any, make changes within the general scope of this contract in the services to be performed or supplies to be delivered.
- (b) If any such change causes an increase or decrease in the hourly rate, the not-to-exceed amount of the contract, or the time required for performance of any part of the work under this contract, whether or not changed by the order, or otherwise affects the conditions of this contract, the HA shall make an equitable adjustment in the not-to-exceed amount, the hourly rate, the delivery schedule, or other affected terms, and shall modify the contract accordingly.
- (c) The Contractor must assert its right to an equitable adjustment under this clause within 30 days from the date of receipt of the written order. However, if the HA decides that the facts justify it, the HA may receive and act upon a

- proposal submitted before final payment of the contract.
- (d) Failure to agree to any adjustment shall be a dispute under clause Disputes, herein. However, nothing in this clause shall excuse the Contractor from proceeding with the contract as changed.
 - (e) No services for which an additional cost or fee will be charged by the Contractor shall be furnished without the prior written consent of the HA.

3. Termination for Convenience and Default

- (a) The HA may terminate this contract in whole, or from time to time in part, for the HA's convenience or the failure of the Contractor to fulfill the contract obligations (default). The HA shall terminate by delivering to the Contractor a written Notice of Termination specifying the nature, extent, and effective date of the termination. Upon receipt of the notice, the Contractor shall: (i) immediately discontinue all services affected (unless the notice directs otherwise); and (ii) deliver to the HA all information, reports, papers, and other materials accumulated or generated in performing this contract, whether completed or in process.
- (b) If the termination is for the convenience of the HA, the HA shall be liable only for payment for services rendered before the effective date of the termination.
- (c) If the termination is due to the failure of the Contractor to fulfill its obligations under the contract (default), the HA may (i) require the Contractor to deliver to it, in the manner and to the extent directed by the HA, any work as described in subparagraph (a)(ii) above, and compensation be determined in accordance with the Changes clause, paragraph 2, above; (ii) take over the work and prosecute the same to completion by contract or otherwise, and the Contractor shall be liable for any additional cost incurred by the HA; (iii) withhold any payments to the Contractor, for the purpose of off-set or partial payment, as the case may be, of amounts owed to the HA by the Contractor.
- (d) If, after termination for failure to fulfill contract obligations (default), it is determined that the Contractor had not failed, the termination shall be deemed to have been effected for the convenience of the HA, and the Contractor shall be entitled to payment as described in paragraph (b) above.
- (e) Any disputes with regard to this clause are expressly made subject to the terms of clause titled Disputes herein.

4. Examination and Retention of Contractor's Records

- (a) The HA, HUD, or Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives shall, until 3 years after final payment under this contract, have access to and the right to examine any of the Contractor's directly pertinent books, documents, papers, or other records involving transactions related to this contract for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcriptions.

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- (b) The Contractor agrees to include in first-tier subcontracts under this contract a clause substantially the same as paragraph (a) above. "Subcontract," as used in this clause, excludes purchase orders not exceeding \$10,000.
- (c) The periods of access and examination in paragraphs (a) and (b) above for records relating to:
- (i) appeals under the clause titled Disputes;
 - (ii) litigation or settlement of claims arising from the performance of this contract; or,
 - (iii) costs and expenses of this contract to which the HA, HUD, or Comptroller General or any of their duly authorized representatives has taken exception shall continue until disposition of such appeals, litigation, claims, or exceptions.

5. Rights in Data (Ownership and Proprietary Interest)

The HA shall have exclusive ownership of, all proprietary interest in, and the right to full and exclusive possession of all information, materials and documents discovered or produced by Contractor pursuant to the terms of this Contract, including but not limited to reports, memoranda or letters concerning the research and reporting tasks of this Contract.

6. Energy Efficiency

The contractor shall comply with all mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Pub.L. 94-163) for the State in which the work under this contract is performed.

7. Disputes

- (a) All disputes arising under or relating to this contract, except for disputes arising under clauses contained in Section III, Labor Standards Provisions, including any claims for damages for the alleged breach there of which are not disposed of by agreement, shall be resolved under this clause.
- (b) All claims by the Contractor shall be made in writing and submitted to the HA. A claim by the HA against the Contractor shall be subject to a written decision by the HA.
- (c) The HA shall, with reasonable promptness, but in no event in no more than 60 days, render a decision concerning any claim hereunder. Unless the Contractor, within 30 days after receipt of the HA's decision, shall notify the HA in writing that it takes exception to such decision, the decision shall be final and conclusive.
- (d) Provided the Contractor has (i) given the notice within the time stated in paragraph (c) above, and (ii) excepted its claim relating to such decision from the final release, and (iii) brought suit against the HA not later than one year after receipt of final payment, or if final payment has not been made, not later than one year after the Contractor has had a reasonable time to respond to a written request by the HA that it submit a final voucher and release, whichever is earlier, then the HA's decision shall not be final or conclusive, but the dispute shall be determined on the merits by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (e) The Contractor shall proceed diligently with performance of this contract, pending final resolution of any request for relief, claim, appeal, or action arising under the contract, and comply with any decision of the HA.

8. Contract Termination; Debarment

A breach of these Contract clauses may be grounds for termination of the Contract and for debarment or denial of participation in HUD programs as a Contractor and a subcontractor as provided in 24 CFR Part 24.

9. Assignment of Contract

The Contractor shall not assign or transfer any interest in this contract; except that claims for monies due or to become due from the HA under the contract may be assigned to a bank, trust company, or other financial institution. If the Contractor is a partnership, this contract shall inure to the benefit of the surviving or remaining member(s) of such partnership approved by the HA.

10. Certificate and Release

Prior to final payment under this contract, or prior to settlement upon termination of this contract, and as a condition precedent thereto, the Contractor shall execute and deliver to the HA a certificate and release, in a form acceptable to the HA, of all claims against the HA by the Contractor under and by virtue of this contract, other than such claims, if any, as may be specifically excepted by the Contractor in stated amounts set forth therein.

11. Organizational Conflicts of Interest

- (a) The Contractor warrants that to the best of its knowledge and belief and except as otherwise disclosed, it does not have any organizational conflict of interest which is defined as a situation in which the nature of work under this contract and a contractor's organizational, financial, contractual or other interests are such that:
 - (i) Award of the contract may result in an unfair competitive advantage; or
 - (ii) The Contractor's objectivity in performing the contract work may be impaired.
- (b) The Contractor agrees that if after award it discovers an organizational conflict of interest with respect to this contract or any task/delivery order under the contract, he or she shall make an immediate and full disclosure in writing to the Contracting Officer which shall include a description of the action which the Contractor has taken or intends to take to eliminate or neutralize the conflict. The HA may, however, terminate the contract or task/delivery order for the convenience of the HA if it would be in the best interest of the HA.
- (c) In the event the Contractor was aware of an organizational conflict of interest before the award of this contract and intentionally did not disclose the conflict to the Contracting Officer, the HA may terminate the contract for default.
- (d) The terms of this clause shall be included in all subcontracts and consulting agreements wherein the work to be performed is similar to the service provided by the prime Contractor. The Contractor shall include in such subcontracts and consulting agreements any necessary provisions to eliminate or neutralize conflicts of interest.

12. Inspection and Acceptance

- (a) The HA has the right to review, require correction, if necessary, and accept the work products produced by the Contractor. Such review(s) shall be carried out within 30 days so as to not impede the work of the Contractor. Any

product of work shall be deemed accepted as submitted if the HA does not issue written comments and/or required corrections within 30 days from the date of receipt of such product from the Contractor.

- (b) The Contractor shall make any required corrections promptly at no additional charge and return a revised copy of the product to the HA within 7 days of notification or a later date if extended by the HA.
- (c) Failure by the Contractor to proceed with reasonable promptness to make necessary corrections shall be a default. If the Contractor's submission of corrected work remains unacceptable, the HA may terminate this contract (or the task order involved) or reduce the contract price or cost to reflect the reduced value of services received.

13. Interest of Members of Congress

No member of or delegate to the Congress of the United States of America or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit to arise there from, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this contract if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

14. Interest of Members, Officers, or Employees and Former Members, Officers, or Employees

No member, officer, or employee of the HA, no member of the governing body of the locality in which the project is situated, no member of the governing body in which the HA was activated, and no other public official of such locality or localities who exercises any functions or responsibilities with respect to the project, shall, during his or her tenure, or for one year thereafter, have any interest, direct or indirect, in this contract or the proceeds thereof.

15. Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause:

"Agency", as defined in 5 U.S.C. 552(f), includes Federal executive departments and agencies as well as independent regulatory commissions and Government corporations, as defined in 31 U.S.C. 9101(1).

"Covered Federal Action" means any of the following Federal actions:

- (i) The awarding of any Federal contract;
- (ii) The making of any Federal grant;
- (iii) The making of any Federal loan;
- (iv) The entering into of any cooperative agreement; and,
- (v) The extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

Covered Federal action does not include receiving from an agency a commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan.

"Indian tribe" and "tribal organization" have the meaning provided in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450B). Alaskan Natives are included under the definitions of Indian tribes in that Act.

"Influencing or attempting to influence" means making, with the intent to influence, any communication to or appearance before 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 any covered Federal action.

"Local government" means a unit of government in a State and, if chartered, established, or otherwise recognized by a State for the performance of a governmental duty, including a local public authority, a special district, an intrastate district, a council of governments, a sponsor group representative organization, and any other instrumentality of a local government.

"Officer or employee of an agency" includes the following individuals who are employed by an agency:

- (i) An individual who is appointed to a position in the Government under title 5, U.S.C., including a position under a temporary appointment;
- (ii) A member of the uniformed services as defined in section 202, title 18, U.S.C.;
- (iii) A special Government employee as defined in section 202, title 18, U.S.C.; and,
- (iv) An individual who is a member of a Federal advisory committee, as defined by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, title 5, appendix 2.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, authority, firm, partnership, society, State, and local government, regardless of whether such entity is operated for profit or not for profit. This term excludes an Indian tribe, tribal organization, or other Indian organization with respect to expenditures specifically permitted by other Federal law.

"Recipient" includes all contractors, subcontractors at any tier, and subgrantees at any tier of the recipient of funds received in connection with a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement. The term excludes an Indian tribe, tribal organization, or any other Indian organization with respect to expenditures specifically permitted by other Federal law.

"Regularly employed means, with respect to an officer or employee of a person requesting or receiving a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, an officer or employee who is employed by such person for at least 130 working days within one year immediately preceding the date of the submission that initiates agency consideration of such person for receipt of such contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement. An officer or employee who is employed by such person for less than 130 working days within one year immediately preceding the date of submission that initiates agency consideration of such person shall be considered to be regularly employed as soon as he or she is employed by such person for 130 working days.

"State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a territory or possession of the United States, an agency or instrumentality of a State, and a multi-State, regional, or interstate entity having governmental duties and powers.

(b) Prohibition.

- (i) Section 1352 of title 31, U.S.C. provides in part that no appropriated funds may be expended by the recipient of a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement to pay 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 any of the following covered Federal actions: 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.
- (ii) The prohibition does not apply as follows:

(1) Agency and legislative liaison by Own Employees.

(a) The prohibition on the use of appropriated funds, in paragraph (i) of this section, does not apply in the case of a payment of reasonable compensation made to an officer or employee of a person requesting or receiving a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, if the payment is for agency and legislative activities not directly related to a covered Federal action.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (b)(i)(1)(a) of this clause, providing any information specifically requested by an agency or Congress is permitted at any time.

(c) The following agency and legislative liaison activities are permitted at any time only where they are not related to a specific solicitation for any covered Federal action:

(1) Discussing with an agency (including individual demonstrations) the qualities and characteristics of the person's products or services, conditions or terms of sale, and service capabilities; and,

(2) Technical discussions and other activities regarding the application or adaptation of the person's products or services for an agency's use.

(d) The following agency and legislative liaison activities are permitted where they are prior to formal solicitation of any covered Federal action:

(1) Providing any information not specifically requested but necessary for an agency to make an informed decision about initiation of a covered Federal action;

(2) Technical discussions regarding the preparation of an unsolicited proposal prior to its official submission; and

(3) Capability presentations by persons seeking awards from an agency pursuant to the provisions of the Small Business Act, as amended by Public Law 95-507 and other subsequent amendments.

(e) Only those activities expressly authorized by subdivision (b)(ii)(1)(a) of this clause are permitted under this clause.

(2) Professional and technical services.

(a) The prohibition on the use of appropriated funds, in subparagraph (b)(i) of this clause, does not apply in the case of-

(i) A payment of reasonable compensation made to an officer or employee of a person requesting or receiving a covered Federal action or an extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of a covered Federal action, if payment is for professional or technical services rendered directly in the preparation, submission, or negotiation of any bid, proposal, or application for that Federal action or for meeting requirements imposed by or pursuant to law as a condition for receiving that Federal action.

(ii) Any reasonable payment to a person, other than an officer or employee of a

person requesting or receiving a covered Federal action or an extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of a covered Federal action if the payment is for professional or technical services rendered directly in the preparation, submission, or negotiation of any bid, proposal, or application for that Federal action or for meeting requirements imposed by or pursuant to law as a condition for receiving that Federal action. Persons other than officers or employees of a person requesting or receiving a covered Federal action include consultants and trade associations.

(b) For purposes of subdivision (b)(ii)(2)(a) of clause, "professional and technical services" shall be limited to advice and analysis directly applying any professional or technical discipline.

(c) Requirements imposed by or pursuant to law as a condition for receiving a covered Federal award include those required by law or regulation, or reasonably expected to be required by law or regulation, and any other requirements in the actual award documents.

(d) Only those services expressly authorized by subdivisions (b)(ii)(2)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section are permitted under this clause.

(iii) Selling activities by independent sales representatives.

(c) The prohibition on the use of appropriated funds, in subparagraph (b)(i) of this clause, does not apply to the following selling activities before an agency by independent sales representatives, provided such activities are prior to formal solicitation by an agency and are specifically limited to the merits of the matter:

(i) Discussing with an agency (including individual demonstration) the qualities and characteristics of the person's products or services, conditions or terms of sale, and service capabilities; and

(ii) Technical discussions and other activities regarding the application or adaptation of the person's products or services for an agency's use.

(d) Agreement. In accepting any contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or loan resulting from this solicitation, the person submitting the offer agrees not to make any payment prohibited by this clause.

(e) Penalties. Any person who makes an expenditure prohibited under paragraph (b) of this clause shall be subject to civil penalties as provided for by 31 U.S.C. 1352. An imposition of a civil penalty does not prevent the Government from seeking any other remedy that may be applicable.

(f) Cost Allowability. Nothing in this clause is to be interpreted to make allowable or reasonable any costs which would be unallowable or unreasonable in accordance with Part 31 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), or OMB Circulars dealing with cost allowability for recipients of assistance agreements. Conversely, costs made specifically unallowable by the requirements in this clause will not be made allowable under any of the provisions of FAR Part 31 or the relevant OMB Circulars.

16. Equal Employment Opportunity

During the performance of this contract, the

Contractor/Seller agrees as follows:

(a) The [contractor/seller] will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or national origin. The

[contractor/seller] will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following: Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The [contractor/seller] agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the contracting officer setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.

(b) The [contractor/seller] will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the [contractor/seller], state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or national origin.

(c) The [contractor/seller] will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because such employee or applicant has inquired about, discussed, or disclosed the compensation of the employee or applicant or another employee or applicant. This provision shall not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the compensation information of other employees or applicants as a part of such employee's essential job functions discloses the compensation of such other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a formal complaint or charge, in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the employer, or is consistent with the [contractor/seller]'s legal duty to furnish information.

(d) The [contractor/seller] will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided by the agency contracting officer, advising the labor union or workers' representative of the [contractor/seller]'s commitments under section 202 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.

(e) The [contractor/seller] will comply with all provisions of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.

(f) The [contractor/seller] will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by the rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the contracting agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.

(g) In the event of the [contractor/seller]'s non-compliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this contract or with any of such rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated or suspended in whole or in part and the [contractor/seller] may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.

(g) In the event of the [contractor/seller]'s non-compliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this contract or with any of such rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated or suspended in whole or in part and the [contractor/seller] may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.

(h) The [contractor/seller] will include the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (h) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each sub[contractor/seller] or vendor. The [contractor/seller] will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as may be directed by the Secretary of Labor as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance: Provided, however, that in the event the [contractor/seller] becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction, the [contractor/seller] may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

17. Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities

1. The [contractor/seller] will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of physical or mental disability in regard to any position for which the employee or applicant for employment is qualified. The [contractor/seller] agrees to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment individuals with disabilities, and to treat qualified individuals without discrimination on the basis of their physical or mental disability in all employment practices, including the following:

- i. Recruitment, advertising, and job application procedures;
- ii. Hiring, upgrading, promotion, award of tenure, demotion, transfer, layoff, termination, right of return from layoff and rehiring;
- iii. Rates of pay or any other form of compensation and changes in compensation;
- iv. Job assignments, job classifications, organizational structures, position descriptions, lines of progression, and seniority lists;
- v. Leaves of absence, sick leave, or any other leave;
- vi. Fringe benefits available by virtue of employment, whether or not administered by the [contractor/seller];
- vii. Selection and financial support for training, including apprenticeship, professional meetings, conferences, and other related activities, and selection for leaves of absence to pursue training;
- viii. Activities sponsored by the [contractor/seller] including social or recreational programs; and
- ix. Any other term, condition, or privilege of employment.

2. The [contractor/seller] agrees to comply with the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to the act.

3. In the event of the [contractor/seller] noncompliance with the requirements of this clause, actions for noncompliance may be taken in accordance with the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to the act.

4. The [contractor/seller] agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices in a form to be prescribed by the Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, provided by or through the contracting officer. Such notices shall state the rights of applicants and employees as well as the [contractor/seller]'s obligation under the law to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified employees and applicants with disabilities.

The [contractor/seller] must ensure that applicants or employees with disabilities are provided the notice in a form that is accessible and understandable to the individual applicant or employee (e.g., providing Braille or large print versions of the notice, or posting a copy of the notice at a lower height for easy viewing by a person using a wheelchair). With respect to employees who do not work at a physical location of the [contractor/seller], a [contractor/seller] will satisfy its posting obligations by posting such notices in an electronic format, provided that the [contractor/seller] provides computers, or access to computers, that can access the electronic posting to such employees, or the [contractor/seller] has actual knowledge that such employees otherwise are able to access the electronically posted notices. Electronic notices for employees must be posted in a conspicuous location and format on the company's intranet or sent by electronic mail to employees. An electronic posting must be used by the [contractor/seller] to notify job applicants of their rights if the [contractor/seller] utilizes an electronic application process. Such electronic applicant notice must be conspicuously stored with, or as part of, the electronic application.

5. The [contractor/seller] will notify each labor organization or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract understanding, that the [contractor/seller] is bound by the terms of section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and is committed to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment, and shall not discriminate against, individuals with physical or mental disabilities.

6. The [contractor/seller] will include the provisions of this clause in every subcontract or purchase order in excess of \$ 10,000, unless exempted by the rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary issued pursuant to section 503 of the act, as amended, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs may direct to enforce such provisions, including action for noncompliance.

7. The [contractor/seller] must, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the [contractor/seller], state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment and will not be discriminated against on the basis of disability.

18. Dissemination or Disclosure of Information

No information or material shall be disseminated or disclosed to the general public, the news media, or any person or organization without prior express written approval by the HA.

19. Contractor's Status

It is understood that the Contractor is an independent contractor and is not to be considered an employee of the HA, or assume any right, privilege or duties of an employee, and shall save harmless the HA and its employees from claims suits, actions and costs of every description resulting from the Contractor's activities on behalf of the HA in connection with this Agreement.

20. Other Contractors

HA may undertake or award other contracts for additional work at or near the site(s) of the work under this contract. The contractor shall fully cooperate with the other contractors and with HA and HUD employees and shall carefully adapt scheduling and performing the work under this contract to accommodate the additional work, heeding any direction that may be provided by the Contracting Officer. The contractor shall not commit or permit any act that will interfere with the performance of work by any other contractor or HA employee.

21. Liens

The Contractor is prohibited from placing a lien on HA's property. This prohibition shall apply to all subcontractors.

22. Training and Employment Opportunities for Residents in the Project Area (Section 3, HUD Act of 1968; 24 CFR 135)

- (a) The work to be performed under this contract is subject to the requirements of section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1701u (section 3). The purpose of section 3 is to ensure that employment and other economic opportunities generated by HUD assistance or HUD-assisted projects covered by section 3, shall, to the greatest extent feasible, be directed to low- and very low-income persons, particularly persons who are recipients of HUD assistance for housing.
- (b) The parties to this contract agree to comply with HUD's regulations in 24 CFR Part 135, which implement section 3. As evidenced by their execution of this contract, the parties to this contract certify that they are under no contractual or other impediment that would prevent them from complying with the Part 135 regulations.
- (c) The contractor agrees to send to each labor organization or representative of workers with which the contractor has a collective bargaining agreement or other understanding, if any, a notice advising the labor organization or workers' representative of the contractor's commitments under this section 3 clause, and will post copies of the notice in conspicuous places at the work site where both employees and applicants for training and employment positions can see the notice. The notice shall describe the section 3 preference, shall set forth minimum number and job titles subject to hire, availability of apprenticeship and training positions, the qualifications for each; and the name and location of the person(s) taking applications for each of the positions; and the anticipated date the work shall begin.
- (d) The contractor agrees to include this section 3 clause in every subcontract subject to compliance with regulations in 24 CFR Part 135, and agrees to take appropriate action, as provided in an applicable provision of the subcontract or in this section 3 clause, upon a finding that the subcontractor is in violation of the regulations in 24 CFR Part 135. The contractor will not subcontract with any subcontractor where the contractor has notice or knowledge that the subcontractor has been found in violation of the regulations in 24 CFR Part 135.
- (e) Noncompliance with HUD's regulations in 24 CFR Part 135 may result in sanctions, termination of this contract for default, and debarment or suspension from future HUD assisted contracts
- (f) Noncompliance with HUD's regulations in 24 CFR Part 135 may result in sanctions, termination of this contract for default, and debarment or suspension from future HUD assisted contracts.

22. Procurement of Recovered Materials

- (a) In accordance with Section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Contractor shall procure 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. The Contractor shall procure items designated in the EPA guidelines that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable unless the Contractor determines that such items: (1) are not reasonably available in a reasonable period of time; (2) fail to meet reasonable performance standards, which shall be determined on the basis of the guidelines of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, if applicable to the item; or (3) are only available at an unreasonable price.

- (b) Paragraph (a) of this clause shall apply to items purchased under this contract where: (1) the Contractor purchases in excess of \$10,000 of the item under this contract; or (2) during the preceding Federal fiscal year, the Contractor: (i) purchased any amount of the items for use under a contract that was funded with Federal appropriations and was with a Federal agency or a State agency or agency of a political subdivision of a State; and (ii) purchased a total of in excess of \$10,000 of the item both under and outside that contract

General Conditions for Non-Construction Contracts

Section II – (With Maintenance Work)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Public and Indian Housing

Office of Labor Relations

OMB Approval No. 2577-0157 (exp. 11/30/2023)

Public Reporting Burden for this collection of information is estimated to average one hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. HUD may not conduct or sponsor, and an applicant is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Applicability. This form HUD-5370C has 2 Sections. These Sections must be inserted into non-construction contracts as described below:

- 1) Non-construction contracts (*without* maintenance) greater than \$150,000 - use Section I;
- 2) Maintenance contracts (including nonroutine maintenance as defined at 24 CFR 905.200) greater than \$2,000 but not more than \$150,000 - use Section II; and
- 3) Maintenance contracts (including nonroutine maintenance), greater than \$150,000 – use Sections I and II.

Section II – Labor Standard Provisions for all Maintenance Contracts greater than \$2,000

1. Minimum Wages

- (a) All maintenance laborers and mechanics employed under this Contract in the operation of the project(s) shall be paid unconditionally and not less often than semi-monthly, and without subsequent deduction (except as otherwise provided by law or regulations), the full amount of wages due at time of payment computed at rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development which is attached hereto and made a part hereof. Such laborers and mechanics shall be paid the appropriate wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed, without regard to skill. Laborers or mechanics performing work in more than one classification may be compensated at the rate specified for each classification for the time actually worked therein; provided, that the employer's payroll records accurately set forth the time spent in each classification in which work is performed. The wage determination, including any additional classifications and wage rates approved by HUD under subparagraph 1(b), shall be posted at all times by the Contractor and its subcontractors at the site of the work in a prominent and accessible place where it can be easily seen by the workers.
- (b) (i) Any class of laborers or mechanics which is not listed in the wage determination and which is to be employed under the Contract shall be classified in conformance with the wage determination. HUD shall approve an additional classification and wage rate only when the following criteria have been met:
 - (1) The work to be performed by the classification required is not performed by a classification in the wage determination;
 - (2) The classification is utilized in the area by the industry; and
 - (3) The proposed wage rate bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.
- (ii) The wage rate determined pursuant to this paragraph shall be paid to all workers performing work

in the classification under this Contract from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.

2. Withholding of funds

The Contracting Officer, upon his/her own action or upon request of HUD, shall withhold or cause to be withheld from the Contractor under this Contract or any other contract subject to HUD-determined wage rates, with the same prime Contractor, so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay laborers and mechanics employed by the Contractor or any subcontractor the full amount of wages required by this clause. In the event of failure to pay any laborer or mechanic employed under this Contract all or part of the wages required under this Contract, the Contracting Officer or HUD may, after written notice to the Contractor, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment or advance until such violations have ceased. The Public Housing Agency or HUD may, after written notice to the Contractor, disburse such amounts withheld for and on account of the Contractor or subcontractor to the respective employees to whom they are due.

3. Records

- (a) The Contractor and each subcontractor shall make and maintain for three (3) years from the completion of the work records containing the following for each laborer and mechanic:
 - (i) Name, address and Social Security Number;
 - (ii) Correct work classification or classifications;
 - (iii) Hourly rate or rates of monetary wages paid;
 - (iv) Rate or rates of any fringe benefits provided;
 - (v) Number of daily and weekly hours worked;
 - (vi) Gross wages earned;
 - (vii) Any deductions made; and
 - (viii) Actual wages paid.
- (b) The Contractor and each subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph 3(a) available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of HUD or the HA and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the Contractor or any subcontractor fails to make the required records available, HUD or its designee may, after written notice to the Contractor, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance or guarantee of funds.

4. Apprentices and Trainees

- (a) Apprentices and trainees will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they perform when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in:
 - (i) A bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Office of

Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services (OATELS), or with a state apprenticeship agency recognized by OATELS, or if a person is employed in his/her first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by OATELS or a state apprenticeship agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice; A

- (ii) A trainee program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the U.S. Department of Labor, ETA; or
- (iii) A training/trainee program that has received prior approval by HUD.

- (b) Each apprentice or trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered or approved program for the apprentice's/trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices and trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the registered or approved program. If the program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices/trainees must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification.
- (c) The allowable ratio of apprentices or trainees to journeyman on the job site in any craft classification shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the employer as to the entire work force under the approved program.
- (d) Any worker employed at an apprentice or trainee wage rate who is not registered in an approved program, and any apprentice or trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the approved program, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed.
- (e) In the event OATELS, a state apprenticeship agency recognized by OATELS or ETA, or HUD, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship or trainee program, the employer will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices/trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

5. Disputes concerning labor standards

- (a) Disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions contained in Section II of this form HUD-5370-C, other than those in Paragraph 6, shall be subject to the following procedures. Disputes within the meaning of this paragraph include disputes between the Contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the HA, or HUD, or the employees or their representatives, concerning payment of prevailing wage rates or proper classification. The procedures in this section may be initiated upon HUD's own motion, upon referral of the HA, or upon request of the Contractor or subcontractor(s).
 - (i) A Contractor and/or subcontractor or other interested party desiring reconsideration of findings of violation by the HA or HUD relating to the payment of straight-time prevailing wages or classification of work shall request such reconsideration by letter postmarked within 30 calendar days of the date of notice of findings issued by the HA or HUD. The request shall set

forth those findings that are in dispute and the reasons, including any affirmative defenses, with respect to the violations. The request shall be directed to the appropriate HA or HUD official in accordance with instructions contained in the notice of findings or, if the notice does not specify to whom a request should be made, to the Regional Labor Relations Officer (HUD). The HA or HUD official shall, within 60 days (unless otherwise indicated in the notice of findings) after receipt of a timely request for reconsideration, issue a written decision on the findings of violation. The written decision on reconsideration shall contain instructions that any appeal of the decision shall be addressed to the Regional Labor Relations Officer by letter postmarked within 30 calendar days after the date of the decision. In the event that the Regional Labor Relations Officer was the deciding official on reconsideration, the appeal shall be directed to the Director, Office of Labor Relations (HUD). Any appeal must set forth the aspects of the decision that are in dispute and the reasons, including any affirmative defenses, with respect to the violations. The Regional Labor Relations Officer shall, within 60 days (unless otherwise indicated in the decision on reconsideration) after receipt of a timely appeal, issue a written decision on the findings. A decision of the Regional Labor Relations Officer may be appealed to the Director, Office of Labor Relations, by letter postmarked within 30 days of the Regional Labor Relations Officer's decision. Any appeal to the Director must set forth the aspects of the prior decision(s) that are in dispute and the reasons. The decision of the Director, Office of Labor Relations, shall be final.

- (b) Disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of paragraph 6 shall not be subject to paragraph 5(a) of this form HUD-5370C. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the U.S. Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR Parts 5, 6 and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this paragraph 5(b) include disputes between the Contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the HA, HUD, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

6. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act

The provisions of this paragraph 6 are applicable only where the amount of the prime contract exceeds \$100,000. As used in this paragraph, the terms "laborers" and "mechanics" includes watchmen and guards.

- (a) **Overtime requirements.** No Contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the Contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of 40 hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in such workweek.
- (b) **Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages.** In the event of any violation of the provisions set forth in paragraph 6(a), the Contractor and any

subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such 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 the 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 the provisions set forth in paragraph (a) 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 40 hours without payment of the overtime wages required by provisions set forth in paragraph (a) of this clause.

- (c) **Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages.** HUD or its designee shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the U.S. 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 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 the provisions set forth in paragraph (b) of this clause.

7. Subcontracts

The Contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts all the provisions contained in this Section II and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these provisions in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime Contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all the provisions contained in these clauses.

8. Non-Federal Prevailing Wage Rates

Any prevailing wage rate (including basic hourly rate and any fringe benefits), determined under state law to be prevailing, with respect to any employee in any trade or position employed under the Contract, is inapplicable to the contract and shall not be enforced against the Contractor or any subcontractor, with respect to employees engaged under the contract whenever such non-Federal prevailing wage rate, exclusive of any fringe benefits, exceeds the applicable wage rate determined by the Secretary of HUD to be prevailing in the locality with respect to such trade or position.

Title 24: Housing and Urban Development

PART 84—UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

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Appendix A to Part 84—Contract Provisions

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 3535(d).

Source: 59 FR 47011, Sept. 13, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 84.1 Purpose.

This part establishes uniform administrative requirements for Federal grants and agreements awarded to institutions of higher education, hospitals, and other non-profit organizations. Additional or inconsistent requirements shall not be imposed, except as provided in §§84.4, and 84.14 or unless specifically required by Federal statute or executive order. Non-profit organizations that implement Federal programs for the States are also subject to State requirements.

§ 84.2 Definitions.

Accrued expenditures means the charges incurred by the recipient during a given period requiring the provision of funds for:

- (1) Goods and other tangible property received;
- (2) Services performed by employees, contractors, subrecipients, and other payees; and
- (3) Other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance is required.

Accrued income means the sum of:

- (1) Earnings during a given period from:
 - (i) Services performed by the recipient; and
 - (ii) Goods and other tangible property delivered to purchasers; and
- (2) Amounts becoming owed to the recipient for which no current services or performance is required by the recipient.

Acquisition cost of equipment means the net invoice price of the equipment, including the cost of modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make the property usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Other charges, such as the cost of installation, transportation, taxes, duty or protective in-transit insurance, shall be included or excluded from the unit acquisition cost in accordance with the recipient's regular accounting practices.

Advance means a payment made by Treasury check or other appropriate payment mechanism to a recipient upon its request either before outlays are made by the recipient or through the use of predetermined payment schedules.

Award means financial assistance that provides support or stimulation to accomplish a public purpose. Awards include grants and other agreements in the form of money or property in lieu of money, by HUD to an eligible recipient. The term does not include: technical assistance, which provides services instead of money; other assistance in the form of loans, loan guarantees, capital advances under the Sections 202 and 811 programs, interest subsidies, or insurance; direct payments of any kind to individuals; and, contracts which are required to be entered into and administered under procurement laws and regulations.

Cash contributions means the recipient's cash outlay, including the outlay of money contributed to the recipient by third parties.

Closeout means the process by which HUD determines that all applicable administrative actions and all required work of the award have been completed by the recipient and HUD.

Contract means a procurement contract under an award or sub-award, and a procurement subcontract under a recipient's or sub-recipient's contract.

Cost sharing or matching means that portion of project or program costs not borne by HUD.

Date of completion means the date on which all work under an award is completed or the date on the award document, or any supplement or amendment thereto, on which HUD sponsorship ends.

Disallowed costs means those charges to an award that HUD determines to be unallowable, in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles or other terms and conditions contained in the award.

Equipment means tangible nonexpendable personal property including exempt property charged directly to the award having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$5000 or more per unit. However, consistent with recipient policy, lower limits may be established.

Excess property means property under the control of HUD that, as determined by the Secretary, is no longer required for its needs or the discharge of its responsibilities.

Exempt property means tangible personal property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds, where HUD has statutory authority to vest title in the recipient without further obligation to

the Federal Government. An example of exempt property authority is contained in the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act (31 U.S.C. 6306), for property acquired under an award to conduct basic or applied research by a non-profit institution of higher education or non-profit organization whose principal purpose is conducting scientific research.

Federal awarding agency means the Federal agency that provides an award to the recipient.

Federal funds authorized means the total amount of Federal funds obligated by HUD for use by the recipient. This amount may include any authorized carryover of unobligated funds from prior funding periods when permitted by HUD regulations or implementing instructions.

Federal share of real property, equipment, or supplies means that percentage of the property's acquisition costs and any improvement expenditures paid with Federal funds.

Funding period means the period of time when Federal funding is available for obligation by the recipient.

Intangible property and debt instruments means, but is not limited to, trademarks, copyrights, patents and patent applications and such property as loans, notes and other debt instruments, lease agreements, stock and other instruments of property ownership, whether considered tangible or intangible.

Obligations means the amounts of orders placed, contracts and grants awarded, services received and similar transactions during a given period that require payment by the recipient during the same or a future period.

Outlays or expenditures means charges made to the project or program. They may be reported on a cash or accrual basis. For reports prepared on a cash basis, outlays are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense charged, the value of third party in-kind contributions applied and the amount of cash advances and payments made to subrecipients. For reports prepared on an accrual basis, outlays are the sum of cash disbursements for direct charges for goods and services, the amount of indirect expense incurred, the value of in-kind contributions applied, and the net increase (or decrease) in the amounts owed by the recipient for goods and other property received, for services performed by employees, contractors, subrecipients and other payees and other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance are required.

Personal property means property of any kind except real property. It may be tangible, having physical existence, or intangible, having no physical existence, such as copyrights, patents, or securities.

Prior approval means written approval by an authorized official evidencing prior consent.

Program income means gross income earned by the recipient that is directly generated by a supported activity or earned as a result of the award (see exclusions in §§84.24 (e) and (h)). Program income includes, but is not limited to, income from fees for services performed, the use or rental of real or personal property acquired under federally-funded projects, the sale of commodities or items fabricated under an award, license fees and royalties on patents and copyrights, and interest on loans made with award funds. Interest earned on advances of Federal funds is not program income. Except as otherwise provided in HUD regulations or the terms and conditions of the award, program income does not include the receipt of principal on loans, rebates, credits, discounts, etc., or interest earned on any of them.

Project costs means all allowable costs, as set forth in the applicable Federal cost principles, incurred by a recipient and the value of the contributions made by third parties in accomplishing the objectives of the award during the project period.

Project period means the period established in the award document during which HUD sponsorship begins and ends.

Property means, unless otherwise stated, real property, equipment, intangible property and debt instruments.

Real property means land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, but excludes movable machinery and equipment.

Recipient means an organization receiving financial assistance directly from HUD to carry out a project or program. The term includes public and private institutions of higher education, public and private hospitals, and other quasi-public and private non-profit organizations such as, but not limited to, community action agencies, research institutes, educational associations, and health centers. The term includes commercial organizations, international organizations when operating domestically (such as agencies of the United Nations) which are recipients, subrecipients, or contractors or subcontractors of recipients or subrecipients. The term does not include government-owned contractor-operated facilities or research centers providing continued support for mission-oriented, large-scale programs that are government-owned or controlled, or are designated as federally-funded research and development centers. The term does not include mortgagors that receive mortgages insured or held by HUD or mortgagors or project owners that receive capital advances from HUD under the Section 202 and 811 programs.

Research and development means all research activities, both basic and applied, and all development activities that are supported at universities, colleges, and other non-profit institutions. "Research" is defined as a systematic study directed toward fuller scientific knowledge or understanding of the subject studied. "Development" is the systematic use of knowledge and understanding gained from research directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including design and development of prototypes and processes. The term research also includes activities involving the training of individuals in research techniques where such activities utilize the same facilities as other research and development activities and where such activities are not included in the instruction function.

Small awards means a grant or cooperative agreement not exceeding \$100,000 or the small purchase threshold fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403(11), whichever is greater.

Sub-award means:

(1) An award of financial assistance in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, made under an award by a recipient to an eligible subrecipient or by a subrecipient to a lower tier subrecipient. The term includes financial assistance when provided by any legal agreement, even if the agreement is called a contract, but does not include procurement of goods and services nor does it include any form of assistance which is excluded from the definition of "award".

(2) For Community Development Block Grants, the term "sub-award" does not include the arrangement whereby the prime recipient transfers funds to another entity and that entity is the project. A distinction is made between such a transfer for the furtherance of the prime recipient's goals and the transfer of funds to a subrecipient who carries out activities and is accountable to the prime recipient. For example, in a CDBG award where a prime recipient has as its program goal the revitalization of a downtown area, the funds transferred to a business in the downtown area to remodel its store would not be considered a sub-award subject to this part 84.

Subrecipient means the legal entity to which a sub-award is made and which is accountable to the recipient for the use of the funds provided. The term includes commercial organizations and international organizations operating domestically (such as agencies of the United Nations).

Supplies means all personal property excluding equipment, intangible property, and debt instruments as defined in this section, and inventions of a contractor conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under a funding agreement ("subject inventions"), as defined in 37 CFR part 401, "Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts, and Cooperative Agreements."

Suspension means an action by HUD that temporarily withdraws HUD sponsorship under an award, pending corrective action by the recipient or pending a decision to terminate the award by HUD. Suspension of an award is a separate action from suspension under HUD regulations implementing E.O. 12549 and E.O. 12689, "Debarment and Suspension," at 24 CFR part 24.

Termination means the cancellation of HUD sponsorship, in whole or in part, under an agreement at any time prior to the date of completion.

Third party in-kind contributions means the value of non-cash contributions provided by non-Federal third parties. Third party in-kind contributions may be in the form of real property, equipment, supplies and other expendable property, and the value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the project or program.

Unliquidated obligations, for financial reports prepared on a cash basis, means the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient that have not been paid. For reports prepared on an accrued expenditure basis, they represent the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient for which an outlay has not been recorded.

Unobligated balance means the portion of the funds authorized by HUD that has not been obligated by the recipient and is determined by deducting the cumulative obligations from the cumulative funds authorized.

Un-recovered indirect cost means the difference between the amount awarded and the amount which could have been awarded under the recipient's approved negotiated indirect cost rate.

Working capital advance means a procedure whereby funds are advanced to the recipient to cover its estimated disbursement needs for a given initial period.

§ 84.3 Effect on other issuances.

For awards subject to this part, all administrative requirements of codified program regulations, program manuals, handbooks and other non-regulatory materials which are inconsistent with the requirements of this part shall be superseded, except to the extent they are required by statute, or authorized in accordance with the deviations provision in §84.4.

§ 84.4 Deviations.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) may grant exceptions for classes of grants or recipients subject to the requirements of this rule when exceptions are not prohibited by statute. However, in the interest of maximum uniformity, exceptions from the requirements of this rule shall be permitted only in unusual circumstances. HUD may apply more restrictive requirements to a class of recipients when approved by OMB. HUD may apply less restrictive requirements when awarding small awards and when approved by OMB, except for those requirements which are statutory. Exceptions on a case-by-case basis may also be made by HUD.

§ 84.5 Subawards.

Unless sections of this part specifically exclude subrecipients from coverage, the provisions of this part shall be applied to subrecipients performing work under awards if such subrecipients are institutions of higher education, hospitals, commercial organizations and international organizations operating domestically, or other non-profit organizations. State, local and Federally recognized Indian tribal government subrecipients are subject to the provisions of regulations implementing the grants management common rule, "Administrative Requirements for Grants and

Cooperative Agreements to State, Local and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments,” (24 CFR part 85).

Subpart B—Pre-Award Requirements

§ 84.10 Purpose.

Sections 84.11 through 84.17 prescribe forms and instructions and other pre-award matters to be used in applying for HUD awards.

§ 84.11 Pre-award policies.

(a) *Use of Grants and Cooperative Agreements, and Contracts.* In each instance, HUD shall decide on the appropriate award instrument (i.e., grant, cooperative agreement, or contract). The Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act (31 U.S.C. 6301-08) governs the use of grants, cooperative agreements and contracts. A grant or cooperative agreement shall be used only when the principal purpose of a transaction is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute. The statutory criterion for choosing between grants and cooperative agreements is that for the latter, “substantial involvement is expected between the executive agency and the State, local government, or other recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated in the agreement.” Contracts shall be used when the principal purpose is acquisition of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government.

(b) *Public Notice and Priority Setting.* HUD shall notify the public of its intended funding priorities for discretionary grant programs, unless funding priorities are established by Federal statute.

§ 84.12 Forms for applying for Federal assistance.

(a) HUD shall comply with the applicable report clearance requirements of 5 CFR part 1320, “Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the Public,” with regard to all forms used by HUD in place of or as a supplement to the Standard Form 424 (SF-424) series.

(b) Applicants shall use the SF-424 series or those forms and instructions prescribed by HUD.

(c) For Federal programs covered by E.O. 12372, “Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs,” the applicant shall complete the appropriate sections of the SF-424 (Application for Federal Assistance) indicating whether the application was subject to review by the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC). The name and address of the SPOC for a particular State can be obtained from the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The SPOC shall advise the applicant whether the program for which application is made has been selected by that State for review.

§ 84.13 Debarment and suspension; Drug-Free Workplace.

(a) HUD and its recipients and subrecipients shall comply with the non-procurement debarment and suspension common rule implementing E.O.s 12549 and 12689, “Debarment and Suspension,” at 24 CFR part 24. This common rule restricts sub-awards and contracts with certain parties that are debarred, suspended or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in Federal assistance programs or activities.

(b) HUD and its recipients and subrecipients shall comply with the certification requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 701), as set forth at 24 CFR part 24, subpart F.

§ 84.14 Special award conditions.

If an applicant or recipient:

(a) Has a history of poor performance;

(b) Is not financially stable;

(c) Has a management system that does not meet the standards prescribed in this part;

(d) Has not conformed to the terms and conditions of a previous award; or
(e) Is not otherwise responsible, HUD may impose additional requirements as needed, provided that such applicant or recipient is notified in writing as to: the nature of the additional requirements, the reason why the additional requirements are being imposed, the nature of the corrective action needed, the time allowed for completing the corrective actions, and the method for requesting reconsideration of the additional requirements imposed. Any special conditions shall be promptly removed once the conditions that prompted them have been corrected.

§ 84.15 Metric system of measurement.

The Metric Conversion Act, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act (15 U.S.C. 205) declares that the metric system is the preferred measurement system for U.S. trade and commerce. The Act requires each Federal agency to establish a date or dates in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, when the metric system of measurement will be used in the agency's procurements, grants, and other business-related activities. Metric implementation may take longer where the use of the system is initially impractical or likely to cause significant inefficiencies in the accomplishment of federally-funded activities. HUD shall follow the provisions of E.O. 12770, "Metric Usage in Federal Government Programs."

§ 84.16 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (Pub. L. 94-580, 42 U.S.C. 6962), any State agency or agency of a political subdivision of a State which is using appropriated Federal funds must comply with Section 6002. Section 6002 requires that preference be given in procurement programs to the purchase of specific products containing recycled materials identified in guidelines developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (40 CFR parts 247 through 254). Accordingly, State and local institutions of higher education, hospitals, commercial organizations and international organizations when operating domestically, and non-profit organizations that receive direct Federal awards or other Federal funds shall give preference in their procurement programs funded with Federal funds to the purchase of recycled products pursuant to the EPA guidelines.

§ 84.17 Certifications and representations.

Unless prohibited by statute or codified regulation, HUD is authorized and encouraged to allow recipients to submit certifications and representations required by statute, executive order, or regulation on an annual basis, if the recipients have ongoing and continuing relationships with the agency. Annual certifications and representations shall be signed by responsible officials with the authority to ensure recipients' compliance with the pertinent requirements.

Subpart C—Post-Award Requirements

Financial and Program Management

§ 84.20 Purpose of financial and program management.

Sections 84.21 through 84.28 prescribe standards for financial management systems, methods for making payments and rules for: satisfying cost sharing and matching requirements, accounting for program income, budget revision approvals, making audits, determining allowability of cost, and establishing fund availability.

§ 84.21 Standards for financial management systems.

(a) HUD shall require recipients to relate financial data to performance data and develop unit cost information whenever practical.

(b) Recipients' financial management systems shall provide for the following:

(1) Accurate, current and complete disclosure of the financial results of each federally-sponsored project or program in accordance with the reporting requirements set forth in §84.52. If a recipient maintains its records on other than an accrual basis, the recipient shall not be required to establish an accrual accounting system. These recipients may develop such accrual data for their reports on the basis of an analysis of the documentation on hand.

(2) Records that identify adequately the source and application of funds for federally-sponsored activities. These records shall contain information pertaining to Federal awards, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, outlays, income and interest.

(3) Effective control over and accountability for all funds, property and other assets. Recipients shall adequately safeguard all such assets and assure they are used solely for authorized purposes.

(4) Comparison of outlays with budget amounts for each award. Whenever appropriate, financial information should be related to performance and unit cost data.

(5) Written procedures to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds to the recipient from the U.S. Treasury and the issuance or redemption of checks, warrants or payments by other means for program purposes by the recipient. To the extent that the provisions of the Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA) (Pub. L. 101-453) govern, payment methods of State agencies, instrumentalities, and fiscal agents shall be consistent with CMIA Treasury-State Agreements or the CMIA default procedures codified at 31 CFR part 205, "Withdrawal of Cash from the Treasury for Advances under Federal Grant and Other Programs."

(6) Written procedures for determining the reasonableness, allocability and allowability of costs in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Federal cost principles and the terms and conditions of the award.

(7) Accounting records including cost accounting records that are supported by source documentation.

(c) Where the Federal Government guarantees or insures the repayment of money borrowed by the recipient, HUD, at its discretion, may require adequate bonding and insurance if the bonding and insurance requirements of the recipient are not deemed adequate to protect the interest of the Federal Government.

(d) HUD may require adequate fidelity bond coverage where the recipient lacks sufficient coverage to protect the Federal Government's interest.

(e) Where bonds are required in the situations described above, the bonds shall be obtained from companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable sureties, as prescribed in 31 CFR part 223, "Surety Companies Doing Business with the United States."

§ 84.22 Payment.

(a) Payment methods shall minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the United States Treasury and the issuance or redemption of checks, warrants, or payment by other means by the recipients. Payment methods of State agencies or instrumentalities shall be consistent with Treasury-State CMIA agreements or default procedures codified at 31 CFR part 205.

(b) Recipients are to be paid in advance, provided they maintain or demonstrate the willingness to maintain:

(1) Written procedures that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement by the recipient; and

(2) Financial management systems that meet the standards for fund control and accountability as established in §84.21. Cash advances to a recipient organization shall be limited to the minimum amounts needed and be timed to be in accordance with the actual, immediate cash requirements of the recipient organization in carrying out the purpose of the approved program or project. The timing and amount of cash advances shall be as close as

is administratively feasible to the actual disbursements by the recipient organization for direct program or project costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs.

(c) Whenever possible, advances shall be consolidated to cover anticipated cash needs for all awards made by HUD to the recipient.

(1) Advance payment mechanisms include, but are not limited to, Treasury check and electronic funds transfer.

(2) Advance payment mechanisms are subject to 31 CFR part 205.

(3) Recipients shall be authorized to submit requests for advances and reimbursements at least monthly when electronic fund transfers are not used.

(d) Requests for Treasury check advance payment shall be submitted on SF-270, "Request for Advance or Reimbursement," or other forms as may be authorized by OMB. This form is not to be used when Treasury check advance payments are made to the recipient automatically through the use of a predetermined payment schedule or if precluded by special HUD instructions for electronic funds transfer.

(e) Reimbursement is the preferred method when the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section cannot be met. HUD may also use this method on any construction agreement, or if the major portion of the construction project is accomplished through private market financing or Federal loans, and the Federal assistance constitutes a minor portion of the project.

(1) When the reimbursement method is used, HUD shall make payment within 30 days after receipt of the billing, unless the billing is improper.

(2) Recipients shall be authorized to submit request for reimbursement at least monthly when electronic funds transfers are not used.

(f) If a recipient cannot meet the criteria for advance payments and HUD has determined that reimbursement is not feasible because the recipient lacks sufficient working capital, HUD may provide cash on a working capital advance basis. Under this procedure, HUD shall advance cash to the recipient to cover its estimated disbursement needs for an initial period generally geared to the awardee's disbursing cycle. Thereafter, HUD shall reimburse the recipient for its actual cash disbursements. The working capital advance method of payment shall not be used for recipients unwilling or unable to provide timely advances to their subrecipient to meet the subrecipient's actual cash disbursements.

(g) To the extent available, recipients shall disburse funds available from repayments to and interest earned on a revolving fund, program income, rebates, refunds, contract settlements, audit recoveries and interest earned on such funds before requesting additional cash payments.

(h) Unless otherwise required by statute, HUD shall not withhold payments for proper charges made by recipients at any time during the project period unless paragraphs (h)(1) or (h)(2) of this section apply.

(1) A recipient has failed to comply with the project objectives, the terms and conditions of the award, or Federal reporting requirements.

(2) The recipient or subrecipient is delinquent in a debt to the United States as defined in OMB Circular A-129, "Managing Federal Credit Programs." Under such conditions, HUD may, upon reasonable notice, inform the recipient that payments shall not be made for obligations incurred after a specified date until the conditions are corrected or the indebtedness to the Federal Government is liquidated.

(i) Standards governing the use of banks and other institutions as depositories of funds advanced under awards are as follows.

(1) Except for situations described in paragraph (i)(2) of this section, HUD shall not require separate depository accounts for funds provided to a recipient or establish any eligibility requirements for depositories for funds provided to a recipient. However, recipients must be able to account for the receipt, obligation and expenditure of funds.

(2) Advances of Federal funds shall be deposited and maintained in insured accounts whenever possible.

(j) Consistent with the national goal of expanding the opportunities for women-owned and minority-owned business enterprises, recipients shall be encouraged to use women- owned and minority-owned banks (a bank which is owned at least 50 percent by women or minority group members).

(k) Recipients shall maintain advances of Federal funds in interest bearing accounts, unless paragraphs (k)(1), (k)(2), or (k)(3) of this section apply.

- (1) The recipient receives less than \$120,000 in Federal awards per year.
- (2) The best reasonably available interest bearing account would not be expected to earn interest in excess of \$250 per year on Federal cash balances.
- (3) The depository would require an average or minimum balance so high that it would not be feasible within the expected Federal and non-Federal cash resources.

(l) For those entities where CMIA and its implementing regulations do not apply, interest earned on Federal advances deposited in interest bearing accounts shall be remitted annually to Department of Health and Human Services, Payment Management System, P.O. Box 6021, Rockville, MD 20852. In keeping with Electronic Funds Transfer rules (31 CFR part 206), interest should be remitted to the HHS Payment Management System through an electronic medium such as the FEDWIRE Deposit system. Recipients which do not have this capability should use a check. Interest amounts up to \$250 per year may be retained by the recipient for administrative expense. State universities and hospitals shall comply with CMIA, as it pertains to interest. If an entity subject to CMIA uses its own funds to pay pre-award costs for discretionary awards without prior written approval from the Federal awarding agency, it waives its right to recover the interest under CMIA.

(m) Except as noted elsewhere in this rule, only the following forms shall be authorized for the recipients in requesting advances and reimbursements. Federal agencies shall not require more than an original and two copies of these forms.

(1) *SF-270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement.* HUD has adopted the SF-270 as a standard form for all non-construction programs when electronic funds transfer or predetermined advance methods are not used. HUD has the option of using this form for construction programs in lieu of the SF-271, "Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs."

(2) *SF-271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs.* HUD has adopted the SF-271 as the standard form to be used for requesting reimbursement for construction programs. However, HUD may substitute the SF-270 when HUD determines that it provides adequate information to meet Federal needs.

§ 84.23 Cost sharing or matching.

(a) All contributions, including cash and third party in-kind, shall be accepted as part of the recipient's cost sharing or matching when such contributions meet all of the following criteria.

- (1) Are verifiable from the recipient's records.
- (2) Are not included as contributions for any other federally-assisted project or program.
- (3) Are necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient accomplishment of project or program objectives.
- (4) Are allowable under the applicable cost principles.
- (5) Are not paid by the Federal Government under another award, except where authorized by Federal statute to be used for cost sharing or matching.
- (6) Are provided for in the approved budget when required by HUD.
- (7) Conform to other provisions of this part, as applicable.

(b) Unrecovered indirect costs may be included as part of cost sharing or matching only with the prior approval of HUD.

(c) Values for recipient contributions of services and property shall be established in accordance with the applicable cost principles. If HUD authorizes recipients to donate buildings or land for construction/facilities acquisition projects or long-term use, the value of the donated property for cost sharing or matching shall be the lesser of paragraphs (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this section.

- (1) The certified value of the remaining life of the property recorded in the recipient's accounting records at the time of donation.
- (2) *The current fair market value.* However, when there is sufficient justification, HUD may approve the use of the current fair market value of the donated property, even if it exceeds the certified value at the time of donation to the project.

(d) Volunteer services furnished by professional and technical personnel, consultants, and other skilled and unskilled labor may be counted as cost sharing or matching if the service is an integral and necessary part of an approved project or program. Rates for volunteer services shall be

consistent with those paid for similar work in the recipient's organization. In those instances in which the required skills are not found in the recipient organization, rates shall be consistent with those paid for similar work in the labor market in which the recipient competes for the kind of services involved. In either case, paid fringe benefits that are reasonable, allowable, and allocable may be included in the valuation.

(e) When an employer other than the recipient furnishes the services of an employee, these services shall be valued at the employee's regular rate of pay (plus an amount of fringe benefits that are reasonable, allowable, and allocable, but exclusive of overhead costs), provided these services are in the same skill for which the employee is normally paid.

(f) Donated supplies may include such items as expendable equipment, office supplies, laboratory supplies or workshop and classroom supplies. Value assessed to donated supplies included in the cost sharing or matching share shall be reasonable and shall not exceed the fair market value of the property at the time of the donation.

(g) The method used for determining cost sharing or matching for donated equipment, buildings and land for which title passes to the recipient may differ according to the purpose of the award, if paragraphs (g)(1) or (g)(2) of this section apply.

(1) If the purpose of the award is to assist the recipient in the acquisition of equipment, buildings or land, the total value of the donated property may be claimed as cost sharing or matching.

(2) If the purpose of the award is to support activities that require the use of equipment, buildings or land, normally only depreciation or use charges for equipment and buildings may be made. However, the full value of equipment or other capital assets and fair rental charges for land may be allowed, provided that HUD has approved the charges.

(h) The value of donated property shall be determined in accordance with the usual accounting policies of the recipient, with the following qualifications.

(1) The value of donated land and buildings shall not exceed its fair market value at the time of donation to the recipient as established by an independent appraiser (e.g., certified real property appraiser or General Services Administration representative) and certified by a responsible official of the recipient.

(2) The value of donated equipment shall not exceed the fair market value of equipment of the same age and condition at the time of donation.

(3) The value of donated space shall not exceed the fair rental value of comparable space as established by an independent appraisal of comparable space and facilities in a privately-owned building in the same locality.

(4) The value of loaned equipment shall not exceed its fair rental value.

(5) The following requirements pertain to the recipient's supporting records for in-kind contributions from third parties.

(i) Volunteer services shall be documented and, to the extent feasible, supported by the same methods used by the recipient for its own employees.

(ii) The basis for determining the valuation for personal service, material, equipment, buildings and land shall be documented.

§ 84.24 Program income.

(a) HUD shall apply the standards set forth in this section in requiring recipient organizations to account for program income related to projects financed in whole or in part with Federal funds.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, program income earned during the project period shall be retained by the recipient and, in accordance with HUD regulations or the terms and conditions of the award, shall be used in one or more of the ways listed in the following.

(1) Added to funds committed to the project by HUD and recipient and used to further eligible project or program objectives.

(2) Used to finance the non-Federal share of the project or program.

(3) Deducted from the total project or program allowable cost in determining the net allowable costs on which the Federal share of costs is based.

(c) When HUD authorizes the disposition of program income as described in paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, program income in excess of any limits stipulated shall be used in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(d) In the event that HUD does not specify in its regulations or the terms and conditions of the award how program income is to be used, paragraph (b)(3) of this section shall apply automatically to all projects or programs except research. For awards that support research, paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall apply automatically unless HUD indicates in the terms and conditions another alternative on the award or the recipient is subject to special award conditions, as indicated in §84.14.

(e) Unless HUD regulations or the terms and conditions of the award provide otherwise, recipients shall have no obligation to the Federal Government regarding program income earned after the end of the project period.

(f) If authorized by HUD regulations or the terms and conditions of the award, costs incident to the generation of program income may be deducted from gross income to determine program income, provided these costs have not been charged to the award.

(g) Proceeds from the sale of property shall be handled in accordance with the requirements of the Property Standards (See §§84.30 through 84.37).

(h) Unless HUD regulations or the terms and condition of the award provide otherwise, recipients shall have no obligation to the Federal Government with respect to program income earned from license fees and royalties for copyrighted material, patents, patent applications, trademarks, and inventions produced under an award. However, Patent and Trademark Amendments (35 U.S.C. 18) apply to inventions made under an experimental, developmental, or research award.

§ 84.25 Revision of budget and program plans.

(a) The budget plan is the financial expression of the project or program as approved during the award process. It may include either the Federal and non-Federal share, or only the Federal share, depending upon HUD requirements. It shall be related to performance for program evaluation purposes whenever appropriate.

(b) Recipients are required to report deviations from budget and program plans, and request prior approvals for budget and program plan revisions, in accordance with this section.

(c) For non-construction awards, recipients shall request prior approvals from HUD for one or more of the following program or budget related reasons.

(1) Change in the scope or the objective of the project or program (even if there is no associated budget revision requiring prior written approval).

(2) Change in a key person specified in the application or award document.

(3) The absence for more than three months, or a 25 percent reduction in time devoted to the project, by the approved project director or principal investigator.

(4) The need for additional Federal funding.

(5) The transfer of amounts budgeted for indirect costs to absorb increases in direct costs, or vice versa, if approval is required by HUD.

(6) The inclusion, unless waived by HUD, of costs that require prior approval in accordance with OMB Circular A-21, "Cost Principles for Institutions of Higher Education," OMB Circular A-122, "Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations," or 45 CFR part 74 Appendix E, "Principles for Determining Costs Applicable to Research and Development under Grants and Contracts with Hospitals," or 48 CFR part 31, "Contract Cost Principles and Procedures," as applicable.

(7) The transfer of funds allotted for training allowances (direct payment to trainees) to other categories of expense.

(8) Unless described in the application and funded in the approved awards, the subaward, transfer or contracting out of any work under an award. This provision does not apply to the purchase of supplies, material, equipment or general support services.

(d) No other prior approval requirements for specific items may be imposed unless a deviation has been approved by OMB.

(e) Except for requirements listed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(4) of this section, HUD is authorized, at its option, to waive cost-related and administrative prior written approvals required

by Circular A-110 and OMB Circulars A-21 and A-122. Such waivers may include authorizing recipients to do any one or more of the following.

- (1) Incur pre-award costs 90 calendar days prior to award or more than 90 calendar days with the prior approval of HUD. All pre-award costs are incurred at the recipient's risk (i.e., HUD is under no obligation to reimburse such costs if for any reason the recipient does not receive an award or if the award is less than anticipated and inadequate to cover such costs).
 - (2) Initiate a one-time extension of the expiration date of the award of up to 12 months unless one or more of the following conditions apply. For one-time extensions, the recipient must notify HUD in writing with the supporting reasons and revised expiration date at least 10 days before the expiration date specified in the award. This one-time extension may not be exercised merely for the purpose of using unobligated balances.
 - (i) The terms and conditions of award prohibit the extension.
 - (ii) The extension requires additional Federal funds.
 - (iii) The extension involves any change in the approved objectives or scope of the project.
 - (3) Carry forward unobligated balances to subsequent funding periods.
 - (4) For awards that support research, unless HUD provides otherwise in HUD's regulations, the prior approval requirements described in paragraph (e) of this section are automatically waived (i.e., recipients need not obtain such prior approvals) unless one of the conditions included in paragraph (e)(2) of this section applies.
- (f) HUD may, at its option, restrict the transfer of funds among direct cost categories or programs, functions and activities for awards in which the Federal share of the project exceeds \$100,000 and the cumulative amount of such transfers exceeds or is expected to exceed 10 percent of the total budget as last approved by HUD. HUD shall not permit a transfer that would cause any Federal appropriation or part thereof to be used for purposes other than those consistent with the original intent of the appropriation.
- (g) All other changes to nonconstruction budgets, except for the changes described in paragraph (j) of this section, do not require prior approval.
- (h) For construction awards, recipients shall request prior written approval promptly from HUD for budget revisions whenever paragraphs (h)(1), (h)(2) or (h)(3) of this section apply.
 - (1) The revision results from changes in the scope or the objective of the project or program.
 - (2) The need arises for additional Federal funds to complete the project.
 - (3) A revision is desired which involves specific costs for which prior written approval requirements may be imposed consistent with applicable OMB cost principles listed in §84.27.
- (i) No other prior approval requirements for specific items may be imposed unless a deviation has been approved by OMB.
- (j) When HUD makes an award that provides support for both construction and nonconstruction work, HUD may require the recipient to request prior approval from HUD before making any fund or budget transfers between the two types of work supported.
- (k) For both construction and nonconstruction awards, HUD shall require recipients to notify HUD in writing promptly whenever the amount of Federal authorized funds is expected to exceed the needs of the recipient for the project period by more than \$5000 or five percent of the Federal award, whichever is greater. This notification shall not be required if an application for additional funding is submitted for a continuation award.
- (l) When requesting approval for budget revisions, recipients shall use the budget forms that were used in the application unless HUD indicates a letter of request suffices.
- (m) Within 30 calendar days from the date of receipt of the request for budget revisions, HUD shall review the request and notify the recipient whether the budget revisions have been approved. If the revision is still under consideration at the end of 30 calendar days, HUD shall inform the recipient in writing of the date when the recipient may expect the decision.

§ 84.26 Non-Federal audits.

- (a) Recipients and subrecipients that are institutions of higher education or other non-profit organization (including hospitals) shall be subject to the audit requirements contained in the

Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501–7507) and revised OMB Circular A–133, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.”

(1) Non-profit organizations subject to regulations in the part 200 and part 800 series of this title which receive awards subject to part 84 shall comply with the audit requirements of revised OMB Circular A–133, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.” For HUD programs, a non-profit organization is the mortgagor or owner (as these terms are defined in the regulations in the part 200 and part 800 series) and not a related or affiliated organization or entity.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) State and local governments shall be subject to the audit requirements contained in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501–7507) and revised OMB Circular A–133, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.”

(c) For-profit hospitals not covered by the audit provisions of revised OMB Circular A–133 shall be subject to the audit requirements of the Federal awarding agencies.

(d) Commercial organizations shall be subject to the audit requirements of HUD or the prime recipient as incorporated into the award document.

[59 FR 47011, Sept. 13, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 61617, Nov. 18, 1997]

§ 84.27 Allowable costs.

For each kind of recipient, there is a set of Federal principles for determining allowable costs. Allowability of costs shall be determined in accordance with the cost principles applicable to the entity incurring the costs. Thus, allowability of costs incurred by State, local or federally-recognized Indian tribal governments is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–87, “Cost Principles for State and Local Governments.” The allowability of costs incurred by non-profit organizations is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–122, “Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations.” The allowability of costs incurred by institutions of higher education is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–21, “Cost Principles for Educational Institutions.” The allowability of costs incurred by hospitals is determined in accordance with the provisions of Appendix E of 45 CFR part 74, “Principles for Determining Costs Applicable to Research and Development Under Grants and Contracts with Hospitals.” The allowability of costs incurred by commercial organizations and those non-profit organizations listed in Attachment C to Circular A–122 is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) at 48 CFR part 31.

§ 84.28 Period of availability of funds.

Where a funding period is specified, a recipient may charge to the grant only allowable costs resulting from obligations incurred during the funding period and any pre-award costs authorized by HUD.

Property Standards

§ 84.30 Purpose of property standards.

Sections 84.31 through 84.37 set forth uniform standards governing management and disposition of property furnished by the Federal Government whose cost was charged to a project supported by a Federal award. HUD shall require recipients to observe these standards under awards and shall not impose additional requirements, unless specifically required by Federal statute. The recipient may use its own property management standards and procedures provided it observes the provisions of §§84.31 through 84.37.

§ 84.31 Insurance coverage.

Recipients shall, at a minimum, provide the equivalent insurance coverage for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds as provided to property owned by the recipient. Federally-owned property need not be insured unless required by the terms and conditions of the award.

§ 84.32 Real property.

HUD prescribes the following requirements for recipients concerning the use and disposition of real property acquired in whole or in part under awards:

(a) Title to real property shall vest in the recipient subject to the condition that the recipient shall use the real property for the authorized purpose of the project as long as it is needed and shall not encumber the property without approval of HUD.

(b) The recipient shall obtain written approval by HUD for the use of real property in other federally-sponsored projects when the recipient determines that the property is no longer needed for the purpose of the original project. Use in other projects shall be limited to those under federally-sponsored projects (i.e., awards) or programs that have purposes consistent with those authorized for support by HUD.

(c) When the real property is no longer needed as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the recipient shall request disposition instructions from HUD or its successor Federal awarding agency. HUD shall observe one or more of the following disposition instructions.

(1) The recipient may be permitted to retain title without further obligation to the Federal Government after it compensates the Federal Government for that percentage of the current fair market value of the property attributable to the Federal participation in the project.

(2) The recipient may be directed to sell the property under guidelines provided by HUD and pay the Federal Government for that percentage of the current fair market value of the property attributable to the Federal participation in the project (after deducting actual and reasonable selling and fix-up expenses, if any, from the sales proceeds). When the recipient is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures shall be established that provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return.

(3) The recipient may be directed to transfer title to the property to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party provided that, in such cases, the recipient shall be entitled to compensation for its attributable percentage of the current fair market value of the property.

§ 84.33 Federally-owned and exempt property.

(a) *Federally-owned property.*

(1) Title to federally-owned property remains vested in the Federal Government. Recipients shall submit annually an inventory listing of federally-owned property in their custody to HUD. Upon completion of the award or when the property is no longer needed, the recipient shall report the property to HUD for further HUD utilization.

(2) If HUD has no further need for the property, it shall be declared excess and reported to the General Services Administration, unless HUD has statutory authority to dispose of the property by alternative methods (e.g., the authority provided by the Federal Technology Transfer Act (15 U.S.C. 3710 (I)) to donate research equipment to educational and non-profit organizations in accordance with E.O. 12821, "Improving Mathematics and Science Education in Support of the National Education Goals.") Appropriate instructions shall be issued to the recipient by HUD.

(b) *Exempt property.* When statutory authority exists, HUD has the option to vest title to property acquired with Federal funds in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government and under conditions HUD considers appropriate. Such property is "exempt property." Should HUD not establish conditions, title to exempt property upon acquisition shall vest in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government.

§ 84.34 Equipment.

(a) Title to equipment acquired by a recipient with Federal funds shall vest in the recipient, subject to conditions of this section.

(b) The recipient shall not use equipment acquired with Federal funds to provide services to non-Federal outside organizations for a fee that is less than private companies charge for equivalent services, unless specifically authorized by Federal statute, for as long as the Federal Government retains an interest in the equipment.

(c) The recipient shall use the equipment in the project or program for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by Federal funds and shall not encumber the equipment without approval of HUD. When the equipment is no longer needed for the original project or program, the recipient shall use the equipment in connection with its other federally-sponsored activities, in the following order of priority:

(1) Activities sponsored by HUD which funded the original project; then

(2) Activities sponsored by other Federal awarding agencies.

(d) During the time that equipment is used on the project or program for which it was acquired, the recipient shall make it available for use on other projects or programs if such other use will not interfere with the work on the project or program for which the equipment was originally acquired. First preference for such other use shall be given to other projects or programs sponsored by HUD that financed the equipment; second preference shall be given to projects or programs sponsored by other Federal awarding agencies. If the equipment is owned by the Federal Government, use on other activities not sponsored by the Federal Government shall be permissible if authorized by HUD. User charges shall be treated as program income.

(e) When acquiring replacement equipment, the recipient may use the equipment to be replaced as trade-in or sell the equipment and use the proceeds to offset the costs of the replacement equipment subject to the approval of HUD.

(f) The recipient's property management standards for equipment acquired with Federal funds and federally-owned equipment shall include all of the following.

(1) Equipment records shall be maintained accurately and shall include the following information.

(i) A description of the equipment.

(ii) Manufacturer's serial number, model number, Federal stock number, national stock number, or other identification number.

(iii) Source of the equipment, including the award number.

(iv) Whether title vests in the recipient or the Federal Government.

(v) Acquisition date (or date received, if the equipment was furnished by the Federal Government) and cost.

(vi) Information from which one can calculate the percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the equipment (not applicable to equipment furnished by the Federal Government).

(vii) Location and condition of the equipment and the date the information was reported.

(viii) Unit acquisition cost.

(ix) Ultimate disposition data, including date of disposal and sales price or the method used to determine current fair market value where a recipient compensates HUD for its share.

(2) Equipment owned by the Federal Government shall be identified to indicate Federal ownership.

(3) A physical inventory of equipment shall be taken and the results reconciled with the equipment records at least once every two years. Any differences between quantities determined by the physical inspection and those shown in the accounting records shall be investigated to determine the causes of the difference. The recipient shall, in connection with the inventory, verify the existence, current utilization, and continued need for the equipment.

(4) A control system shall be in effect to insure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the equipment. Any loss, damage, or theft of equipment shall be investigated and fully documented; if the equipment was owned by the Federal Government, the recipient shall promptly notify HUD.

(5) Adequate maintenance procedures shall be implemented to keep the equipment in good condition.

(6) Where the recipient is authorized or required to sell the equipment, proper sales procedures shall be established which provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return.

(g) When the recipient no longer needs the equipment, the equipment may be used for other activities in accordance with the following standards. For equipment with a current per unit fair market value of \$5000 or more, the recipient may retain the equipment for other uses provided that compensation is made to HUD or its successor. The amount of compensation shall be computed by applying the percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the original project or program to the current fair market value of the equipment. If the recipient has no need for the equipment, the recipient shall request disposition instructions from HUD. HUD shall determine whether the equipment can be used to meet HUD's requirements. If no requirement exists within HUD, the availability of the equipment shall be reported to the General Services Administration by HUD to determine whether a requirement for the equipment exists in other Federal agencies. HUD shall issue instructions to the recipient no later than 120 calendar days after the recipient's request and the following procedures shall govern.

(1) If so instructed or if disposition instructions are not issued within 120 calendar days after the recipient's request, the recipient shall sell the equipment and reimburse HUD an amount computed by applying to the sales proceeds the percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the original project or program. However, the recipient shall be permitted to deduct and retain from the Federal share \$500 or ten percent of the proceeds, whichever is less, for the recipient's selling and handling expenses.

(2) If the recipient is instructed to ship the equipment elsewhere, the recipient shall be reimbursed by the Federal Government by an amount which is computed by applying the percentage of the recipient's participation in the cost of the original project or program to the current fair market value of the equipment, plus any reasonable shipping or interim storage costs incurred.

(3) If the recipient is instructed to otherwise dispose of the equipment, the recipient shall be reimbursed by HUD for such costs incurred in its disposition.

(4) HUD may reserve the right to transfer the title to the Federal Government or to a third party named by the Federal Government when such third party is otherwise eligible under existing statutes. Such transfer shall be subject to the following standards.

(i) The equipment shall be appropriately identified in the award or otherwise made known to the recipient in writing.

(ii) HUD shall issue disposition instructions within 120 calendar days after receipt of a final inventory. The final inventory shall list all equipment acquired with grant funds and federally-owned equipment. If HUD fails to issue disposition instructions within the 120 calendar day period, the recipient shall apply the standards of this section, as appropriate.

(iii) When HUD exercises its right to take title, the equipment shall be subject to the provisions for federally-owned equipment.

§ 84.35 Supplies and other expendable property.

(a) Title to supplies and other expendable property shall vest in the recipient upon acquisition. If there is a residual inventory of unused supplies exceeding \$5000 in total aggregate value upon termination or completion of the project or program and the supplies are not needed for any other federally-sponsored project or program, the recipient shall retain the supplies for use on non-Federal sponsored activities or sell them, but shall, in either case, compensate the Federal Government for its share. The amount of compensation shall be computed in the same manner as for equipment.

(b) The recipient shall not use supplies acquired with Federal funds to provide services to non-Federal outside organizations for a fee that is less than private companies charge for equivalent services, unless specifically authorized by Federal statute, as long as the Federal Government retains an interest in the supplies.

§ 84.36 Intangible property.

(a) The recipient may copyright any work that is subject to copyright and was developed, or for which ownership was purchased, under an award. HUD reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use the work for Federal purposes, and to authorize others to do so.

(b) Recipients are subject to applicable regulations governing patents and inventions, including government-wide regulations issued by the Department of Commerce at 37 CFR part 401, "Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements."

(c) HUD has the right to:

- (1) Obtain, reproduce, publish or otherwise use the data first produced under an award; and
- (2) Authorize others to receive, reproduce, publish, or otherwise use such data for HUD purposes.

(d)

(1) In addition, in response to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for research data relating to published research findings produced under an award that were used by HUD in developing an agency action that has the force and effect of law, HUD shall request, and the recipient shall provide, within a reasonable time, the research data so that they can be made available to the public through the procedures established under the FOIA. If HUD obtains the research data solely in response to a FOIA request, HUD may charge the requester a reasonable fee equaling the full incremental cost of obtaining the research data. This fee should reflect costs incurred by HUD, the recipient, and applicable subrecipients. This fee is in addition to any fees HUD may assess under the FOIA (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(A)).

(2) The following definitions apply for purposes of this paragraph (d):

(i) *Research data* is defined as the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings, but not any of the following: preliminary analyses, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer reviews, or communications with colleagues. This "recorded" material excludes physical objects (e.g., laboratory samples). *Research data* also do not include:

(A) Trade secrets, commercial information, materials necessary to be held confidential by a researcher until they are published, or similar information which is protected under law; and

(B) Personnel and medical information and similar information the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, such as information that could be used to identify a particular person in a research study.

(ii) *Published* is defined as either when:

(A) Research findings are published in a peer-reviewed scientific or technical journal; or

(B) HUD publicly and officially cites the research findings in support of an agency action that has the force and effect of law.

(iii) *Used by HUD in developing an agency action that has the force and effect of law* is defined as when HUD publicly and officially cites the research findings in support of an agency action that has the force and effect of law.

(e) Title to intangible property and debt instruments acquired under an award or sub-award vests upon acquisition in the recipient. The recipient shall use that property for the originally-authorized purpose, and the recipient shall not encumber the property without approval of HUD. When no longer needed for the originally authorized purpose, disposition of the intangible property shall occur in accordance with the provisions of §84.34(g).

[59 FR 47011, Sept. 13, 1994, as amended at 65 FR 30499, May 11, 2000]

§ 84.37 Property trust relationship.

Real property, equipment, intangible property and debt instruments that are acquired or improved with Federal funds shall be held in trust by the recipient as trustee for the beneficiaries of the project or program under which the property was acquired or improved. HUD may require recipients to record liens or other appropriate notices of record to indicate that personal or real

property has been acquired or improved with Federal funds and that use and disposition conditions apply to the property.

Procurement Standards

§ 84.40 Purpose of procurement standards.

Sections 84.41 through 84.48 set forth standards for use by recipients in establishing procedures for the procurement of supplies and other expendable property, equipment, real property and other services with Federal funds. These standards are furnished to ensure that such materials and services are obtained in an effective manner and in compliance with the provisions of applicable Federal statutes and executive orders. No additional procurement standards or requirements shall be imposed by HUD upon recipients, unless specifically required by Federal statute or executive order or approved by OMB.

§ 84.41 Recipient responsibilities.

The standards contained in this section do not relieve the recipient of the contractual responsibilities arising under its contract(s). The recipient is the responsible authority, without recourse to HUD, regarding the settlement and satisfaction of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements entered into in support of an award or other agreement. This includes disputes, claims, protests of award, source evaluation or other matters of a contractual nature. Matters concerning violation of statute are to be referred to such Federal, State or local authority as may have proper jurisdiction.

§ 84.42 Codes of conduct.

The recipient shall maintain written standards of conduct governing the performance of its employees engaged in the award and administration of contracts. No employee, officer, or agent shall participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by Federal funds if a real or apparent conflict of interest would be involved. Such a conflict 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 the firm selected for an award. The officers, employees, and agents of the recipient shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors, or parties to sub-agreements. However, recipients may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The standards of conduct shall provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by officers, employees, or agents of the recipient.

§ 84.43 Competition.

All procurement transactions shall be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition. The recipient shall be alert to organizational conflicts of interest as well as noncompetitive practices among contractors that may restrict or eliminate competition or otherwise restrain trade. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, invitations for bids and/or requests for proposals shall be excluded from competing for such procurements. Awards shall be made to the bidder or offeror whose bid or offer is responsive to the solicitation and is most advantageous to the recipient, price, quality and other factors considered. The other factors shall include the bidder's or offeror's compliance with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u), hereafter referred to as "Section 3." Section 3 provides that, to the greatest extent feasible, and consistent with existing Federal, State, and local laws, and regulations, economic opportunities generated by certain HUD financial assistance shall be directed to low- and very

low-income persons. Solicitations shall clearly set forth all requirements that the bidder or offeror shall fulfill in order for the bid or offer to be evaluated by the recipient. Any and all bids or offers may be rejected when it is in the recipient's interest to do so.

§ 84.44 Procurement procedures.

(a) All recipients shall establish written procurement procedures. These procedures shall provide for, at a minimum, that paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section apply.

(1) Recipients avoid purchasing unnecessary items.

(2) Where appropriate, an analysis is made of lease and purchase alternatives to determine which would be the most economical and practical procurement for the Federal Government.

(3) Solicitations for goods and services provide for all of the following.

(i) A clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product or service to be procured. In competitive procurements, such a description shall not contain features which unduly restrict competition.

(ii) Requirements which the bidder/offeror must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

(iii) A description, whenever practicable, of technical requirements in terms of functions to be performed or performance required, including the range of acceptable characteristics or minimum acceptable standards.

(iv) The specific features of "brand name or equal" descriptions that bidders are required to meet when such items are included in the solicitation.

(v) The acceptance, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, of products and services dimensioned in the metric system of measurement.

(vi) Preference, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, for products and services that conserve natural resources and protect the environment and are energy efficient.

(b) Positive efforts shall be made by recipients to utilize small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises, whenever possible. Recipients of Federal awards shall take all of the following steps to further this goal.

(1) Ensure that small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises are used to the fullest extent practicable.

(2) Make information on forthcoming opportunities available and arrange time frames for purchases and contracts to encourage and facilitate participation by small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.

(3) Consider in the contract process whether firms competing for larger contracts intend to subcontract with small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.

(4) Encourage contracting with consortiums of small businesses, minority-owned firms and women's business enterprises when a contract is too large for one of these firms to handle individually.

(5) Use the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency in the solicitation and utilization of small businesses, minority-owned firms and women's business enterprises.

(c) The type of procuring instruments used (e.g., fixed price contracts, cost reimbursable contracts, purchase orders, and incentive contracts) shall be determined by the recipient but shall be appropriate for the particular procurement and for promoting the best interest of the program or project involved. The "cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost" or "percentage of construction cost" methods of contracting shall not be used.

(d) Contracts shall be made only with responsible contractors who possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed procurement. Consideration shall be given to such matters as contractor integrity; compliance with public policy, including, where applicable, Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u); record of past performance; financial and technical resources or accessibility to other necessary resources. In certain circumstances, contracts with certain parties are restricted by implementation of E.O.s 12549 and 12689, "Debarment and Suspension," at 24 CFR part 24.

(e) Recipients shall, on request, make available for the Federal awarding agency, pre-award review and procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, independent cost estimates, etc., when any of the following conditions apply.

- (1) A recipient's procurement procedures or operation fails to comply with the procurement standards in HUD's implementation of Circular A-110.
- (2) The procurement is expected to exceed \$100,000 or the small purchase threshold fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403 (11), whichever is greater, and is to be awarded without competition or only one bid or offer is received in response to a solicitation.
- (3) The procurement, which is expected to exceed the small purchase threshold, specifies a "brand name" product.
- (4) The proposed award over the small purchase threshold is to be awarded to other than the apparent low bidder under a sealed bid procurement.
- (5) A proposed contract modification changes the scope of a contract or increases the contract amount by more than the amount of the small purchase threshold.

§ 84.45 Cost and price analysis.

Some form of cost or price analysis shall be made and documented in the procurement files in connection with every procurement action. Price analysis may be accomplished in various ways, including the comparison of price quotations submitted, market prices and similar indicia, together with discounts. Cost analysis is the review and evaluation of each element of cost to determine reasonableness, allocability and allowability.

§ 84.46 Procurement records.

Procurement records and files for purchases in excess of the small purchase threshold shall include the following at a minimum:

- (a) Basis for contractor selection;
- (b) Justification for lack of competition when competitive bids or offers are not obtained; and
- (c) Basis for award cost or price.

§ 84.47 Contract administration.

A system for contract administration shall be maintained to ensure contractor conformance with the terms, conditions and specifications of the contract and to ensure adequate and timely follow up of all purchases. Recipients shall evaluate contractor performance and document, as appropriate, whether contractors have met the terms, conditions and specifications of the contract.

§ 84.48 Contract provisions.

The recipient shall include, in addition to provisions to define a sound and complete agreement, the following provisions in all contracts. The following provisions shall also be applied to subcontracts.

- (a) Contracts in excess of the small purchase threshold shall contain contractual provisions or conditions that allow for administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances in which a contractor violates or breaches the contract terms, and provide for such remedial actions as may be appropriate.
- (b) All contracts in excess of the small purchase threshold shall contain suitable provisions for termination by the recipient, including the manner by which termination shall be effected and the basis for settlement. In addition, such contracts shall describe conditions under which the contract may be terminated for default as well as conditions where the contract may be terminated because of circumstances beyond the control of the contractor.
- (c) Except as otherwise required by statute, an award that requires the contracting (or subcontracting) for construction or facility improvements shall provide for the recipient to follow its

own requirements relating to bid guarantees, performance bonds, and payment bonds unless the construction contract or subcontract exceeds \$100,000. For those contracts or subcontracts exceeding \$100,000, HUD may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the recipient, provided HUD has made a determination that the Federal Government's interest is adequately protected. If such a determination has not been made, the minimum requirements shall be as follows:

(1) A bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to five percent of the bid price. The "bid guarantee" shall consist of a firm commitment such as a bid bond, certified check, or other negotiable instrument accompanying a bid as assurance that the bidder shall, upon acceptance of his bid, execute such contractual documents as may be required within the time specified.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 statute of all persons supplying labor and material in the execution of the work provided for in the contract.

(4) Where bonds are required in the situations described herein, the bonds shall be obtained from companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable sureties pursuant to 31 CFR part 223, "Surety Companies Doing Business with the United States."

(d) All negotiated contracts (except those for less than the small purchase threshold) awarded by recipients shall include a provision to the effect that the recipient, HUD, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to a specific program for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions.

(e) All contracts, including small purchases, awarded by recipients and their contractors shall contain the procurement provisions of Appendix A to this rule, as applicable.

Reports and Records

§ 84.50 Purpose of reports and records.

Sections 84.51 through 84.53 set forth the procedures for monitoring and reporting on the recipient's financial and program performance and the necessary standard reporting forms. They also set forth record retention requirements.

§ 84.51 Monitoring and reporting program performance.

(a) Recipients are responsible for managing and monitoring each project, program, subaward, function or activity supported by the award. Recipients shall monitor subawards to ensure subrecipients have met the audit requirements as delineated in §84.26.

(b) HUD shall prescribe the frequency with which the performance reports shall be submitted. Except as provided in §84.51(f), performance reports shall not be required more frequently than quarterly or less frequently than annually. Annual reports shall be due 90 calendar days after the grant year; quarterly or semi-annual reports shall be due 30 days after the reporting period. HUD may require annual reports before the anniversary dates of multiple year awards in lieu of these requirements. The final performance reports are due 90 calendar days after the expiration or termination of the award.

(c) If inappropriate, a final technical or performance report shall not be required after completion of the project.

(d) When required, performance reports shall generally contain, for each award, brief information on each of the following:

(1) A comparison of actual accomplishments with the goals and objectives established for the period, the findings of the investigator, or both. Whenever appropriate and the output of

programs or projects can be readily quantified, such quantitative data should be related to cost data for computation of unit costs.

(2) Reasons why established goals were not met, if appropriate.

(3) Other pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

(e) Recipients shall not be required to submit more than the original and two copies of performance reports.

(f) Recipients shall immediately notify HUD of developments that have a significant impact on the award-supported activities. Also, notification shall be given in the case of problems, delays, or adverse conditions which materially impair the ability to meet the objectives of the award. This notification shall include a statement of the action taken or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

(g) HUD may make site visits, as needed.

(h) HUD shall comply with clearance requirements of 5 CFR part 1320 when requesting performance data from recipients.

§ 84.52 Financial reporting.

(a) The following forms or such other forms as may be approved by OMB are authorized for obtaining financial information from recipients.

(1) SF-269 or SF-269A, Financial Status Report.

(i) HUD requires recipients to use the SF-269 or SF-269A to report the status of funds for all nonconstruction projects or programs. HUD has the option of not requiring the SF-269 or SF-269A when the SF-270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement, or SF-272, Report of Federal Cash Transactions, is determined to provide adequate information to meet its needs, except that a final SF-269 or SF-269A shall be required at the completion of the project when the SF-270 is used only for advances.

(ii) HUD shall prescribe whether the report shall be on a cash or accrual basis. If HUD requires accrual information and the recipient's accounting records are not normally kept on the accrual basis, the recipient shall not be required to convert its accounting system, but shall develop such accrual information through best estimates based on an analysis of the documentation on hand.

(iii) HUD shall determine the frequency of the Financial Status Report for each project or program, considering the size and complexity of the particular project or program. However, the report shall not be required more frequently than quarterly or less frequently than annually. A final report shall be required at the completion of the agreement.

(iv) HUD requires recipients to submit the SF-269 or SF-269A (an original and no more than two copies) no later than 30 days after the end of each specified reporting period for quarterly and semi-annual reports, and 90 calendar days for annual and final reports. Extensions of reporting due dates may be approved by HUD upon request of the recipient.

(2) SF-272, Report of Federal Cash Transactions.

(i) When funds are advanced to recipients HUD shall require each recipient to submit the SF-272 and, when necessary, its continuation sheet, SF-272a. HUD shall use this report to monitor cash advanced to recipients and to obtain disbursement information for each agreement with the recipients.

(ii) HUD may require forecasts of Federal cash requirements in the "Remarks" section of the report.

(iii) When practical and deemed necessary, HUD may require recipients to report in the "Remarks" section the amount of cash advances received and retained in excess of three days. Recipients shall provide short narrative explanations of actions taken to reduce the excess balances.

(iv) Recipients shall be required to submit not more than the original and two copies of the SF-272 15 calendar days following the end of each quarter. HUD may require a

monthly report from those recipients receiving advances totaling \$1 million or more per year.

(v) HUD may waive the requirement for submission of the SF-272 for any one of the following reasons:

(A) When monthly advances do not exceed \$25,000 per recipient, provided that such advances are monitored through other forms contained in this section;

(B) If, in HUD's opinion, the recipient's accounting controls are adequate to minimize excessive Federal advances; or

(C) When the electronic payment mechanisms provide adequate data.

(b) When HUD needs additional information or more frequent reports, the following shall be observed.

(1) When additional information is needed to comply with legislative requirements, HUD shall issue instructions to require recipients to submit such information under the "Remarks" section of the reports.

(2) When HUD determines that a recipient's accounting system does not meet the standards in §84.21, additional pertinent information to further monitor awards may be obtained upon written notice to the recipient until such time as the system is brought up to standard. HUD, in obtaining this information, shall comply with report clearance requirements of 5 CFR part 1320.

(3) HUD will shade out any line item on any report if not necessary.

(4) HUD may accept the identical information from the recipients in machine readable format or computer printouts or electronic outputs in lieu of prescribed formats.

(5) HUD may provide computer or electronic outputs to recipients when such expedites or contributes to the accuracy of reporting.

§ 84.53 Retention and access requirements for records.

(a) This section sets forth requirements for record retention and access to records for awards to recipients. HUD shall not impose any other record retention or access requirements upon recipients.

(b) Financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other records pertinent to an award shall be retained for a period of three years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report or, for awards that are renewed quarterly or annually, from the date of the submission of the quarterly or annual financial report, as authorized by HUD. The only exceptions are the following.

(1) If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the 3-year period, the records shall be retained until all litigation, claims or audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action taken.

(2) Records for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds shall be retained for 3 years after final disposition.

(3) When records are transferred to or maintained by HUD, the 3-year retention requirement is not applicable to the recipient.

(4) Indirect cost rate proposals, cost allocation plans, etc. as specified in §84.53(g).

(c) Copies of original records may be substituted for the original records if authorized by HUD.

(d) HUD shall request transfer of certain records to its custody from recipients when it determines that the records possess long term retention value. However, in order to avoid duplicate recordkeeping, HUD may make arrangements for recipients to retain any records that are continuously needed for joint use.

(e) HUD, the Inspector General, Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, have the right of timely and unrestricted access to any books, documents, papers, or other records of recipients that are pertinent to the awards, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, transcripts and copies of such documents. This right also includes timely and reasonable access to a recipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents. The rights of access in this paragraph (e) are not limited to the required retention period, but shall last as long as records are retained.

(f) Unless required by statute, HUD shall not place restrictions on recipients that limit public access to the records of recipients that are pertinent to an award, except when HUD can demonstrate that such records shall be kept confidential and would have been exempted from disclosure pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) if the records had belonged to HUD.

(g) *Indirect cost rate proposals, cost allocation plans, etc.* Paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this section apply to the following types of documents, and their supporting records—indirect cost rate computations or proposals, cost allocation plans, and any similar accounting computations of the rate at which a particular group of costs is chargeable (such as computer usage chargeback rates or composite fringe benefit rates).

(1) *If submitted for negotiation.* If the recipient submits to HUD or the subrecipient submits to the recipient the proposal, plan, or other computation to form the basis for negotiation of the rate, then the 3-year retention period for its supporting records starts on the date of such submission.

(2) *If not submitted for negotiation.* If the recipient is not required to submit to HUD or the subrecipient is not required to submit to the recipient the proposal, plan, or other computation for negotiation purposes, then the 3-year retention period for the proposal, plan, or other computation and its supporting records starts at the end of the fiscal year (or other accounting period) covered by the proposal, plan, or other computation.

Termination and Enforcement

§ 84.60 Purpose of termination and enforcement.

Sections 84.61 and 84.62 set forth uniform suspension, termination and enforcement procedures.

§ 84.61 Termination.

(a) Awards may be terminated in whole or in part only if paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section apply.

(1) By HUD, if a recipient materially fails to comply with the terms and conditions of an award.

(2) By HUD with the consent of the recipient, in which case the two parties shall agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.

(3) By the recipient upon sending to HUD written notification setting forth the reasons for such termination, the effective date, and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. However, if HUD determines in the case of partial termination that the reduced or modified portion of the grant will not accomplish the purposes for which the grant was made, it may terminate the grant in its entirety under either paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section.

(b) If costs are allowed under an award, the responsibilities of the recipient referred to in §84.71(a), including those for property management as applicable, shall be considered in the termination of the award, and provision shall be made for continuing responsibilities of the recipient after termination, as appropriate.

§ 84.62 Enforcement.

(a) *Remedies for noncompliance.* If a recipient materially fails to comply with the terms and conditions of an award, whether stated in a Federal statute, regulation, assurance, application, or notice of award, HUD may, in addition to imposing any of the special conditions outlined in §84.14, take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate in the circumstances.

(1) Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the recipient or more severe enforcement action by HUD.

(2) Disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and any applicable matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance.

(3) Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the current award.

(4) Withhold further awards for the project or program.

(5) Take other remedies that may be legally available.

(b) *Hearings and appeals.* In taking an enforcement action, HUD shall provide the recipient an opportunity for hearing, appeal, or other administrative proceeding to which the recipient is entitled under any statute or regulation applicable to the action involved.

(c) *Effects of suspension and termination.* Costs of a recipient resulting from obligations incurred by the recipient during a suspension or after termination of an award are not allowable unless HUD expressly authorizes them in the notice of suspension or termination or subsequently. Other recipient costs during suspension or after termination which are necessary and not reasonably avoidable are allowable if paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section apply.

(1) The costs result from obligations which were properly incurred by the recipient before the effective date of suspension or termination, are not in anticipation of it, and in the case of a termination, are noncancellable.

(2) The costs would be allowable if the award were not suspended or expired normally at the end of the funding period in which the termination takes effect.

(d) *Relationship to debarment and suspension.* The enforcement remedies identified in this section, including suspension and termination, do not preclude a recipient from being subject to debarment and suspension under E.O.s 12549 and 12689 and HUD's implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 24 (see §84.13).

Subpart D—After-the-Award Requirements

§ 84.70 Purpose.

Sections 84.71 through 84.73 contain closeout procedures and other procedures for subsequent disallowances and adjustments.

§ 84.71 Closeout procedures.

(a) Recipients shall submit, within 90 calendar days after the date of completion of the award, all financial, performance, and other reports as required by the terms and conditions of the award. HUD may approve extensions when requested by the recipient.

(b) Unless HUD authorizes an extension, a recipient shall liquidate all obligations incurred under the award not later than 90 calendar days after the funding period or the date of completion as specified in the terms and conditions of the award or in HUD instructions.

(c) HUD shall make prompt payments to a recipient for allowable reimbursable costs under the award being closed out.

(d) The recipient shall promptly refund any balances of unobligated cash that HUD has advanced or paid and that is not authorized to be retained by the recipient for use in other projects. OMB Circular A-129 governs unreturned amounts that become delinquent debts.

(e) When authorized by the terms and conditions of the award, HUD shall make a settlement for any upward or downward adjustments to the Federal share of costs after closeout reports are received.

(f) The recipient shall account for any real and personal property acquired with Federal funds or received from the Federal Government in accordance with §§84.31 through 84.37.

(g) In the event a final audit has not been performed prior to the closeout of an award, HUD shall retain the right to recover an appropriate amount after fully considering the recommendations on disallowed costs resulting from the final audit.

§ 84.72 Subsequent adjustments and continuing responsibilities.

(a) The closeout of an award does not affect any of the following.

(1) The right of HUD to disallow costs and recover funds on the basis of a later audit or other review.

- (2) The obligation of the recipient to return any funds due as a result of later refunds, corrections, or other transactions.
- (3) Audit requirements in §84.26.
- (4) Property management requirements in §§84.31 through 84.37.
- (5) Records retention as required in §84.53.

(b) After closeout of an award, a relationship created under an award may be modified or ended in whole or in part with the consent of HUD and the recipient, provided the responsibilities of the recipient referred to in §84.73(a), including those for property management as applicable, are considered and provisions made for continuing responsibilities of the recipient, as appropriate.

§ 84.73 Collection of amounts due.

(a) Any funds paid to a recipient in excess of the amount to which the recipient is finally determined to be entitled under the terms and conditions of the award constitute a debt to the Federal Government. If not paid within a reasonable period after the demand for payment, HUD may reduce the debt by paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section.

- (1) Making an administrative offset against other requests for reimbursements.
- (2) Withholding advance payments otherwise due to the recipient.
- (3) Taking other action permitted by statute.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, HUD shall charge interest on an overdue debt in accordance with 4 CFR Chapter II, "Federal Claims Collection Standards."

Subpart E—Use of Lump Sum Grants

§ 84.80 Conditions for use of Lump Sum (fixed price or fixed amount) grants.

(a) Heads of awarding activities (HAAs) shall determine and publish the funding arrangement for award programs having a published program regulation or Notice of Funding Availability. For other awards, discretion may be provided to Grant Officers to determine the funding arrangement on a transaction basis. In such cases, Grant Officers shall document the basis for selection of the funding arrangement in the negotiation record. Appropriate consideration to fixed amount (lump sum) awards shall be made if one or more of the following conditions are present:

- (1) The HUD funding amount is definitely less than the total actual cost of the project.
- (2) The HUD funding amount does not exceed \$100,000 or the small purchase threshold fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403 (11), whichever is greater.
- (3) The project scope is very specific and adequate cost, historical, or unit pricing data is available to establish a fixed amount award with assurance that the recipient will realize no increment above actual cost.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 84.81 Definition.

(a) A lump sum award is an award for a predetermined amount, as set forth in the grant agreement, which amount does not vary with the amount of the recipient's actual incurred costs. Under this type of award, HUD does not pay the recipient for its incurred costs but rather for completing certain defined events in the work or achievement of some other well-defined milestone. Some of the ways in which the grant amount may be paid are, but are not limited to:

- (1) In several partial payments, the amount of each agreed upon in advance, and the "milestone" or event triggering the payment also agreed upon in advance, and set forth in the grant;
- (2) On a unit price basis, for a defined unit or units (such as a housing counseling unit), at a defined price or prices, agreed to in advance of performance of the grant and set forth in the grant; or,
- (3) In one payment at grant completion.

(b) The key distinction between a lump sum and a cost reimbursement grant is the lack of a direct relationship between the costs incurred by the recipient and the amount paid by HUD in the lump sum arrangement.

§ 84.82 Provisions applicable only to lump sum grants.

In addition to the provisions of this subpart E, subparts A and B of this part apply to lump sum grants.

(a) *Financial and program management.* Paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section prescribe standards for financial management systems, methods for making payments, budget revision approvals, and making audits.

(b) *Standards for financial management systems.*

(1) Records that identify adequately the source and application of funds for federally-sponsored activities are required. These records shall contain information pertaining to Federal awards, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, outlays, income and interest.

(2) Effective control over and accountability for all funds, property and other assets are required. Recipients shall adequately safeguard all such assets and assure they are used solely for authorized purposes.

(3) Comparison of outlays with budget amounts for each award is required. Whenever appropriate, financial information should be related to performance and unit cost data.

(4) Where HUD guarantees or insures the repayment of money borrowed by the recipient, HUD, at its discretion, may require adequate bonding and insurance if the bonding and insurance requirements of the recipient are not deemed adequate to protect the interest of the Federal Government.

(5) HUD may require adequate fidelity bond coverage where the recipient lacks sufficient coverage to protect the Federal Government's interest.

(6) Where bonds are required in the situations described above, the bonds shall be obtained from companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable sureties, as prescribed in 31 CFR part 223, "Surety Companies Doing Business with the United States."

(c) *Payment.*

(1) The standard governing the use of banks and other institutions as depositories of funds advanced under awards is, HUD shall not require separate depository accounts for funds provided to a recipient or establish any eligibility requirements for depositories for funds provided to a recipient. However, recipients must be able to account for the receipt, obligation and expenditure of funds.

(2) Consistent with the national goal of expanding the opportunities for women-owned and minority-owned business enterprises, recipients shall be encouraged to use women-owned and minority-owned banks (a bank which is owned at least 50 percent by women or minority group members).

(3) Except as noted elsewhere in this part, only the following forms shall be authorized for the recipients in requesting payments. HUD shall not require more than an original and two copies of these forms.

(i) *SF-270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement.* HUD has adopted the SF-270 as a standard form for all non-construction programs when electronic funds transfer or predetermined advance methods are not used. The SF-270 shall also be used for lump sum payment requests. HUD, however, has the option of using this form for construction programs in lieu of the SF-271, "Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs."

(ii) *SF-271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs.* HUD has adopted the SF-271 as the standard form to be used for requesting reimbursement for construction programs. However, HUD may substitute the SF-270 when HUD determines that it provides adequate information to meet HUD's needs.

(d) *Revision of budget and program plans.*

(1) The budget plan is the financial expression of the project or program as approved during the award process. It may include either the Federal and non-Federal share, or only the

Federal share, depending upon HUD requirements. It shall be related to performance for program evaluation purposes whenever appropriate.

(2) Recipients are required to report deviations from program plans, and request prior approvals for budget and program plan revisions, in accordance with this section.

(3) For non-construction awards, recipients shall request prior approvals from HUD for one or more of the following program or budget related reasons.

(i) Change in the scope or the objective of the project or program (even if there is no associated budget revision requiring prior written approval).

(ii) The need for additional Federal funding.

(iii) Unless described in the application and funded in the approved awards, the subaward, transfer or contracting out of any work under an award. This provision does not apply to the purchase of supplies, material, equipment or general support services.

(4) No other prior approval requirements for specific items may be imposed unless a deviation has been approved by OMB.

(5) Except for requirements listed in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) and (d)(3)(ii) of this section, HUD is authorized, at its option, to waive cost-related and administrative prior written approvals required by Circular A-110 and OMB Circulars A-21 and A-122. Such waivers may include authorizing recipients to do any one or more of the following.

(i) Initiate a one-time extension of the expiration date of the award of up to 12 months unless one or more of the following conditions apply. For one-time extensions, the recipient must notify HUD in writing with the supporting reasons and revised expiration date at least 10 days before the expiration date specified in the award. This action may be taken unless:

(A) The terms and conditions of award prohibit the extension.

(B) The extension requires additional Federal funds.

(C) The extension involves any change in the approved objectives or scope of the project.

(6) For construction awards, recipients shall request prior written approval promptly from HUD for budget revisions whenever paragraphs (d)(6)(i) or (d)(6)(ii) of this section apply.

(i) The revision results from changes in the scope or the objective of the project or program.

(ii) The need arises for additional Federal funds to complete the project.

(7) No other prior approval requirements for specific items may be imposed unless a deviation has been approved by OMB.

(8) When HUD makes an award that provides support for both construction and nonconstruction work, HUD may require the recipient to request prior approval from HUD before making any fund or budget transfers between the two types of work supported.

(e) *Non-Federal audits.*

(1) Recipients and subrecipients that are institutions of higher education or other non-profit organizations (including hospitals) shall be subject to the audit requirements contained in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501-7507) and revised OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

(i) Non-profit organizations subject to regulations in the part 200 and part 800 series of this title which receive awards subject to part 84 shall comply with the audit requirements of revised OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations." For HUD programs, a non-profit organization is the mortgagor or owner (as these terms are defined in the regulations in the part 200 and part 800 series) and not a related or affiliated organization or entity.

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) State and local governments shall be subject to the audit requirements contained in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501-7507) and revised OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

(3) For-profit hospitals not covered by the audit provisions of revised OMB Circular A-133 shall be subject to the audit requirements of the Federal awarding agencies.

(4) Commercial organizations shall be subject to the audit requirements of HUD or the prime recipient as incorporated into the award document.

§ 84.83 Property standards.

(a) *Purpose of property standards.* Paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section set forth uniform standards governing management and disposition of property furnished by the Federal Government whose cost was charged to a project supported by a Federal award. HUD shall require recipients to observe these standards under awards and shall not impose additional requirements, unless specifically required by Federal statute. The recipient may use its own property management standards and procedures provided it observes the provisions of paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section.

(b) *Insurance coverage.* Recipients shall, at a minimum, provide the equivalent insurance coverage for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds as provided to property owned by the recipient. Federally-owned property need not be insured unless required by the terms and conditions of the award.

(c) *Real property.* HUD prescribes the following requirements for recipients concerning the use and disposition of real property acquired in whole or in part under awards:

(1) Title to real property shall vest in the recipient subject to the condition that the recipient shall use the real property for the authorized purpose of the project as long as it is needed and shall not encumber the property without approval of HUD.

(2) The recipient shall obtain written approval by HUD for the use of real property in other federally-sponsored projects when the recipient determines that the property is no longer needed for the purpose of the original project. Use in other projects shall be limited to those under federally-sponsored projects (i.e., awards) or programs that have purposes consistent with those authorized for support by HUD.

(d) *Federally-owned and exempt property—*

(1) *Federally-owned property—*

(i) *Title to federally-owned property remains vested in the Federal Government.*

Recipients shall submit annually an inventory listing of federally-owned property in their custody to HUD. Upon completion of the award or when the property is no longer needed, the recipient shall report the property to HUD for further HUD utilization.

(ii) If HUD has no further need for the property, it shall be declared excess and reported to the General Services Administration, unless HUD has statutory authority to dispose of the property by alternative methods (e.g., the authority provided by the Federal Technology Transfer Act (15 U.S.C. 3710 (I)) to donate research equipment to educational and non-profit organizations in accordance with E.O. 12821, "Improving Mathematics and Science Education in Support of the National Education Goals.") Appropriate instructions shall be issued to the recipient by HUD.

(2) *Exempt property.* When statutory authority exists, HUD has the option to vest title to property acquired with Federal funds in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government and under conditions HUD considers appropriate. Such property is "exempt property." Should HUD not establish conditions, title to exempt property upon acquisition shall vest in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government.

(e) *Equipment.*

(1) Title to equipment acquired by a recipient with Federal funds shall vest in the recipient, subject to conditions of this section.

(2) The recipient shall use the equipment in the project or program for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by Federal funds and shall not encumber the equipment without approval of HUD. When the equipment is no longer needed for the original project or program, the recipient shall use the equipment in connection with its other federally-sponsored activities, in the following order of priority:

(i) Activities sponsored by HUD which funded the original project; then

(ii) Activities sponsored by other Federal awarding agencies.

(3) During the time that equipment is used on the project or program for which it was acquired, the recipient shall make it available for use on other projects or programs if such other use will not interfere with the work on the project or program for which the equipment was originally acquired. First preference for such other use shall be given to other projects or

programs sponsored by HUD that financed the equipment; second preference shall be given to projects or programs sponsored by other Federal awarding agencies. If the equipment is owned by the Federal Government, use on other activities not sponsored by the Federal Government shall be permissible if authorized by HUD.

(4) The recipient's property management standards for equipment acquired with Federal funds and federally-owned equipment shall include all of the following.

(i) Equipment records shall be maintained accurately and shall include the following information.

(A) A description of the equipment.

(B) Manufacturer's serial number, model number, Federal stock number, national stock number, or other identification number.

(C) Source of the equipment, including the award number.

(D) Whether title vests in the recipient or the Federal Government.

(E) Acquisition date (or date received, if the equipment was furnished by the Federal Government) and cost.

(F) Location and condition of the equipment and the date the information was reported.

(ii) Equipment owned by the Federal Government shall be identified to indicate Federal ownership.

(iii) A physical inventory of equipment shall be taken and the results reconciled with the equipment records at least once every two years. Any differences between quantities determined by the physical inspection and those shown in the accounting records shall be investigated to determine the causes of the difference. The recipient shall, in connection with the inventory, verify the existence, current utilization, and continued need for the equipment.

(iv) A control system shall be in effect to insure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the equipment. Any loss, damage, or theft of equipment shall be investigated and fully documented; if the equipment was owned by the Federal Government, the recipient shall promptly notify HUD.

(v) Adequate maintenance procedures shall be implemented to keep the equipment in good condition.

(5) HUD may reserve the right to transfer the title to the Federal Government or to a third party named by the Federal Government when such third party is otherwise eligible under existing statutes. Such transfer shall be subject to the following standards.

(i) The equipment shall be appropriately identified in the award or otherwise made known to the recipient in writing.

(ii) HUD shall issue disposition instructions within 120 calendar days after receipt of a final inventory. The final inventory shall list all equipment acquired with grant funds and federally-owned equipment. If HUD fails to issue disposition instructions within the 120 calendar day period, the recipient shall apply the standards of this section, as appropriate.

(iii) When HUD exercises its right to take title, the equipment shall be subject to the provisions for federally-owned equipment.

(f) *Intangible property.*

(1) The recipient may copyright any work that is subject to copyright and was developed, or for which ownership was purchased, under an award. HUD reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use the work for Federal purposes, and to authorize others to do so.

(2) Recipients are subject to applicable regulations governing patents and inventions, including government-wide regulations issued by the Department of Commerce at 37 CFR part 401, "Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements."

(3) Unless waived by HUD, the Federal Government has the right to paragraphs (f)(3)(i) and (f)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) Obtain, reproduce, publish or otherwise use the data first produced under an award.

(ii) Authorize others to receive, reproduce, publish, or otherwise use such data for Federal purposes.

(4) Title to intangible property and debt instruments acquired under an award or subaward vests upon acquisition in the recipient. The recipient shall use that property for the originally-authorized purpose.

(g) *Property trust relationship.* Real property, equipment, intangible property and debt instruments that are acquired or improved with Federal funds shall be held in trust by the recipient as trustee for the beneficiaries of the project or program under which the property was acquired or improved. HUD may require recipients to record liens or other appropriate notices of record to indicate that personal or real property has been acquired or improved with Federal funds and that use and disposition conditions apply to the property.

§ 84.84 Procurement standards.

(a) *Purpose of procurement standards.* Paragraphs (b) through (i) of this section set forth standards for use by recipients in establishing procedures for the procurement of supplies and other expendable property, equipment, real property and other services with Federal funds. These standards are furnished to ensure that such materials and services are obtained in an effective manner and in compliance with the provisions of applicable Federal statutes and executive orders. No additional procurement standards or requirements shall be imposed by HUD upon recipients, unless specifically required by Federal statute or executive order or approved by OMB.

(b) *Recipient responsibilities.* The standards contained in this section do not relieve the recipient of the contractual responsibilities arising under its contract(s). The recipient is the responsible authority, without recourse to HUD, regarding the settlement and satisfaction of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements entered into in support of an award or other agreement. This includes disputes, claims, protests of award, source evaluation or other matters of a contractual nature. Matters concerning violation of statute are to be referred to such Federal, State or local authority as may have proper jurisdiction.

(c) *Codes of conduct.* The recipient shall maintain written standards of conduct governing the performance of its employees engaged in the award and administration of contracts. No employee, officer, or agent shall participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by Federal funds if a real or apparent conflict of interest would be involved. Such a conflict 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 the firm selected for an award. The officers, employees, and agents of the recipient shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors, or parties to sub-agreements. However, recipients may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The standards of conduct shall provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by officers, employees, or agents of the recipient.

(d) *Competition.* All procurement transactions shall be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition. The recipient shall be alert to organizational conflicts of interest as well as noncompetitive practices among contractors that may restrict or eliminate competition or otherwise restrain trade. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, invitations for bids and/or requests for proposals shall be excluded from competing for such procurements. Awards shall be made to the bidder or offeror whose bid or offer is responsive to the solicitation and is most advantageous to the recipient, price, quality and other factors considered. The other factors shall include the bidder's or offeror's compliance with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u), hereafter referred to as "Section 3." Section 3 provides that, to the greatest extent feasible, and consistent with existing Federal, State, and local laws, and regulations, economic opportunities generated by certain HUD financial assistance shall be directed to low- and very low-income persons. Solicitations shall clearly set forth all requirements that the bidder or offeror shall fulfill in order for the bid or offer to be evaluated by the recipient. Any and all bids or offers may be rejected when it is in the recipient's interest to do so.

(e) *Procurement procedures.*

(1) All recipients shall establish written procurement procedures. These procedures shall provide for, at a minimum, that paragraphs (e)(1)(i), (e)(1)(ii) and (e)(1)(iii) of this section apply.

(i) Recipients avoid purchasing unnecessary items.

(ii) Where appropriate, an analysis is made of lease and purchase alternatives to determine which would be the most economical and practical procurement for the recipient.

(iii) Solicitations for goods and services provide for all of the following.

(A) A clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product or service to be procured. In competitive procurements, such a description shall not contain features which unduly restrict competition.

(B) Requirements which the bidder/offeror must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

(C) A description, whenever practicable, of technical requirements in terms of functions to be performed or performance required, including the range of acceptable characteristics or minimum acceptable standards.

(D) The specific features of "brand name or equal" descriptions that bidders are required to meet when such items are included in the solicitation.

(E) The acceptance, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, of products and services dimensioned in the metric system of measurement.

(F) Preference, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, for products and services that conserve natural resources and protect the environment and are energy efficient.

(2) Positive efforts shall be made by recipients to utilize small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises, whenever possible. Recipients of Federal awards shall take all of the following steps to further this goal.

(i) Ensure that small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises are used to the fullest extent practicable.

(ii) Make information on forthcoming opportunities available and arrange time frames for purchases and contracts to encourage and facilitate participation by small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.

(iii) Consider in the contract process whether firms competing for larger contracts intend to subcontract with small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.

(iv) Encourage contracting with consortiums of small businesses, minority-owned firms and women's business enterprises when a contract is too large for one of these firms to handle individually.

(v) Use the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency in the solicitation and utilization of small businesses, minority-owned firms and women's business enterprises.

(3) The type of procuring instruments used (e.g., fixed price contracts, cost reimbursable contracts, purchase orders, and incentive contracts) shall be determined by the recipient but shall be appropriate for the particular procurement and for promoting the best interest of the program or project involved. The "cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost" or "percentage of construction cost" methods of contracting shall not be used.

(4) Contracts shall be made only with responsible contractors who possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed procurement. Consideration shall be given to such matters as contractor integrity; compliance with public policy, including, where applicable, Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u); record of past performance; financial and technical resources or accessibility to other necessary resources. In certain circumstances, contracts with certain parties are restricted by agencies' implementation of E.O.'s 12549 and 12689, "Debarment and Suspension," as set forth at 24 CFR part 24.

(5) Recipients shall, on request, make available for the Federal awarding agency, pre-award review and procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, independent cost estimates, etc., when any of the following conditions apply.

(i) A recipient's procurement procedures or operation fails to comply with the procurement standards in HUD's implementation of Circular A-110.

(ii) The procurement is expected to exceed \$100,000 or the small purchase threshold fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403 (11), whichever is greater, 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 small purchase threshold, specifies a "brand name" product.

(iv) The proposed award over the small purchase threshold is to be awarded to other than the apparent low bidder under a sealed bid procurement.

(v) A proposed contract modification changes the scope of a contract or increases the contract amount by more than the amount of the small purchase threshold.

(f) *Cost and price analysis.* Some form of cost or price analysis shall be made and documented in the procurement files in connection with every procurement action. Price analysis may be accomplished in various ways, including the comparison of price quotations submitted, market prices and similar indicia, together with discounts. Cost analysis is the review and evaluation of each element of cost to determine reasonableness, allocability and allowability.

(g) *Procurement records.* Procurement records and files for purchases in excess of the small purchase threshold shall include the following at a minimum:

(1) Basis for contractor selection;

(2) Justification for lack of competition when competitive bids or offers are not obtained; and

(3) Basis for award cost or price.

(h) *Contract administration.* A system for contract administration shall be maintained to ensure contractor conformance with the terms, conditions and specifications of the contract and to ensure adequate and timely follow up of all purchases. Recipients shall evaluate contractor performance and document, as appropriate, whether contractors have met the terms, conditions and specifications of the contract.

(i) *Contract provisions.* The recipient shall include, in addition to provisions to define a sound and complete agreement, the following provisions in all contracts. The following provisions shall also be applied to subcontracts.

(1) Contracts in excess of the small purchase threshold shall contain contractual provisions or conditions that allow for administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances in which a contractor violates or breaches the contract terms, and provide for such remedial actions as may be appropriate.

(2) All contracts in excess of the small purchase threshold shall contain suitable provisions for termination by the recipient, including the manner by which termination shall be effected and the basis for settlement. In addition, such contracts shall describe conditions under which the contract may be terminated for default as well as conditions where the contract may be terminated because of circumstances beyond the control of the contractor.

(3) Except as otherwise required by statute, an award that requires the contracting (or subcontracting) for construction or facility improvements shall provide for the recipient to follow its own requirements relating to bid guarantees, performance bonds, and payment bonds unless the construction contract or subcontract exceeds \$100,000. For those contracts or subcontracts exceeding \$100,000, HUD may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the recipient, provided HUD has made a determination that the Federal Government's interest is adequately protected. If such a determination has not been made, the minimum requirements shall be as follows:

(i) A bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to five percent of the bid price. The "bid guarantee" shall consist of a firm commitment such as a bid bond, certified check, or other negotiable instrument accompanying a bid as assurance that the bidder shall, upon acceptance of his bid, execute such contractual documents as may be required within the time specified.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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 statute of all persons supplying labor and material in the execution of the work provided for in the contract.

(iv) Where bonds are required in the situations described herein, the bonds shall be obtained from companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable sureties pursuant to 31 CFR part 223, "Surety Companies Doing Business with the United States."

(4) All negotiated contracts (except those for less than the small purchase threshold) awarded by recipients shall include a provision to the effect that the recipient, HUD, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to a specific program for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions.

(5) All contracts, including small purchases, awarded by recipients and their contractors shall contain the procurement provisions of Appendix A to this rule, as applicable.

§ 84.85 Reports and records.

(a) *Purpose of reports and records.* Paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section set forth the procedures for monitoring and reporting on the recipient's financial and program performance and the necessary standard reporting forms. They also set forth record retention requirements.

(b) *Monitoring and reporting program performance.*

(1) Recipients are responsible for managing and monitoring each project, program, subaward, function or activity supported by the award. Recipients shall monitor subawards to ensure subrecipients have met the audit requirements as delineated in §84.82(e).

(2) The Federal awarding agency shall prescribe the frequency with which the performance reports shall be submitted. Except as provided in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, performance reports shall not be required more frequently than quarterly or less frequently than annually. Annual reports shall be due 90 calendar days after the grant year; quarterly or semi-annual reports shall be due 30 days after the reporting period. The Federal awarding agency may require annual reports before the anniversary dates of multiple year awards in lieu of these requirements. The final performance reports are due 90 calendar days after the expiration or termination of the award.

(3) If inappropriate, a final technical or performance report shall not be required after completion of the project.

(4) When required, performance reports shall generally contain, for each award, brief information on each of the following:

(i) A comparison of actual accomplishments with the goals and objectives established for the period, the findings of the investigator, or both. Whenever appropriate and the output of programs or projects can be readily quantified, such quantitative data should be related to cost data for computation of unit costs.

(ii) Reasons why established goals were not met, if appropriate.

(5) Recipients shall not be required to submit more than the original and two copies of performance reports.

(6) Recipients shall immediately notify HUD of developments that have a significant impact on the award-supported activities. Also, notification shall be given in the case of problems, delays, or adverse conditions which materially impair the ability to meet the objectives of the award. This notification shall include a statement of the action taken or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

(7) HUD may make site visits, as needed.

(8) HUD shall comply with clearance requirements of 5 CFR part 1320 when requesting performance data from recipients.

(c) *Retention and access requirements for records.*

(1) This paragraph (c) sets forth requirements for record retention and access to records for awards to recipients. Federal awarding agencies shall not impose any other record retention or access requirements upon recipients.

(2) Financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other records pertinent to an award shall be retained for a period of three years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report or, for awards that are renewed quarterly or annually, from the date of the submission of the quarterly or annual financial report, as authorized by HUD. The only exceptions are the following.

(i) If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the 3-year period, the records shall be retained until all litigation, claims or audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action taken.

(ii) Records for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds shall be retained for 3 years after final disposition.

(iii) When records are transferred to or maintained by the Federal awarding agency, the 3-year retention requirement is not applicable to the recipient.

(3) Copies of original records may be substituted for the original records if authorized by HUD.

(4) HUD shall request transfer of certain records to its custody from recipients when it determines that the records possess long term retention value. However, in order to avoid duplicate recordkeeping, HUD may make arrangements for recipients to retain any records that are continuously needed for joint use.

(5) HUD, the Inspector General, Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, have the right of timely and unrestricted access to any books, documents, papers, or other records of recipients that are pertinent to the awards, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, transcripts and copies of such documents. This right also includes timely and reasonable access to a recipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents. The rights of access in this paragraph (c)(5) are not limited to the required retention period, but shall last as long as records are retained.

(6) Unless required by statute, HUD shall not place restrictions on recipients that limit public access to the records of recipients that are pertinent to an award, except when HUD can demonstrate that such records shall be kept confidential and would have been exempted from disclosure pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) if the records had belonged to HUD.

§ 84.86 Termination and enforcement.

(a) Termination.

(1) Awards may be terminated in whole or in part only if paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), or (a)(1)(iii) of this section apply.

(i) By HUD, if a recipient materially fails to comply with the terms and conditions of an award.

(ii) By HUD with the consent of the recipient, in which case the two parties shall agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.

(iii) By the recipient upon sending to HUD written notification setting forth the reasons for such termination, the effective date, and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. However, if HUD determines in the case of partial termination that the reduced or modified portion of the grant will not accomplish the purposes for which the grant was made, it may terminate the grant in its entirety under either paragraphs (a)(1)(i) or (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) If costs are allowed under an award, the responsibilities of the recipient referred to in §84.87(a)(1), including those for property management as applicable, shall be considered in the termination of the award, and provision shall be made for continuing responsibilities of the recipient after termination, as appropriate.

(3) If costs are allowed, the cost principles in §84.27 apply, even though the award was made on a lump-sum basis. Alternatively, a termination settlement may be reached by prorating the grant amount against the percentage of completion or by some other method as determined

by the Grant Officer, as long as the method used results in an equitable settlement to both parties.

(b) *Enforcement*—

(1) *Remedies for noncompliance.* If a recipient materially fails to comply with the terms and conditions of an award, whether stated in a Federal statute, regulation, assurance, application, or notice of award, HUD may, in addition to imposing any of the special conditions outlined in §84.14, take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate in the circumstances.

(i) Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the recipient or more severe enforcement action by HUD.

(ii) Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the current award.

(iii) Withhold further awards for the project or program.

(iv) Take other remedies that may be legally available.

(2) *Hearings and appeals.* In taking an enforcement action, HUD shall provide the recipient an opportunity for hearing, appeal, or other administrative proceeding to which the recipient is entitled under any statute or regulation applicable to the action involved.

(3) *Effects of suspension and termination.* Costs of a recipient resulting from obligations incurred by the recipient during a suspension or after termination of an award are not allowable unless HUD expressly authorizes them in the notice of suspension or termination or subsequently. Other recipient costs during suspension or after termination which are necessary and not reasonably avoidable are allowable if paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (b)(3)(ii) of this section apply.

(i) The costs result from obligations which were properly incurred by the recipient before the effective date of suspension or termination, are not in anticipation of it, and in the case of a termination, are noncancellable.

(ii) The costs would be allowable if the award were not suspended or expired normally at the end of the funding period in which the termination takes effect.

(4) *Relationship to debarment and suspension.* The enforcement remedies identified in this section, including suspension and termination, do not preclude a recipient from being subject to debarment and suspension under E.O.s 12549 and 12689 and HUD's implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 24 (see §84.13).

§ 84.87 Closeout procedures, subsequent adjustments and continuing responsibilities.

(a) *Closeout procedures.*

(1) Recipients shall submit, within 90 calendar days after the date of completion of the award, all financial, performance, and other reports as required by the terms and conditions of the award. HUD may approve extensions when requested by the recipient.

(2) The recipient shall account for any real and personal property acquired with Federal funds or received from the Federal Government in accordance with §§84.83(b) through (g).

(b) *Subsequent adjustments and continuing responsibilities.*

(1) The closeout of an award does not affect any of the following:

(i) Audit requirements in §84.26.

(ii) Property management requirements in §§84.83(b) through (g).

(iii) Records retention as required in §84.53.

(2) After closeout of an award, a relationship created under an award may be modified or ended in whole or in part with the consent of HUD and the recipient, provided the responsibilities of the recipient are considered and provisions made for continuing responsibilities of the recipient, as appropriate.

Appendix A to Part 84—Contract Provisions

All contracts, awarded by a recipient including small purchases, shall contain the following provisions as applicable:

1. *Equal Employment Opportunity*—All contracts shall contain a provision requiring compliance with E.O. 11246, “Equal Employment Opportunity,” as amended by E.O. 11375, “Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,” and as supplemented by regulations at 41 CFR part 60, “Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.”

2. *Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act (18 U.S.C. 874 and 40 U.S.C. 276c)*—All contracts and subgrants in excess of \$2000 for construction or repair awarded by recipients and subrecipients shall include a provision for compliance with the Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act (18 U.S.C. 874), 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 shall 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 is otherwise entitled. The recipient shall report all suspected or reported violations to HUD.

3. *Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a to a-7)*—When required by Federal program legislation, all construction contracts awarded by the recipients and subrecipients of more than \$2000 shall include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a to a-7) and as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5, “Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Governing Federally Financed and Assisted Construction”). Under this Act, contractors shall be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the minimum wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors shall be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The recipient shall place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation and the award of a contract shall be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The recipient shall report all suspected or reported violations to HUD.

4. *Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327 through 333)*—Where applicable, all contracts awarded by recipients in excess of \$2000 for construction contracts and in excess of \$2500 for other contracts that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers shall include a provision for compliance with Sections 102 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327–333), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5). Under Section 102 of the Act, each contractor shall be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard workweek of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard workweek is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than 1 1/2 times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the workweek. Section 107 of the Act is applicable to construction work and provides that no laborer or mechanic shall 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.

5. *Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement*—Contracts or agreements for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work shall provide for the rights of the Federal Government and the recipient in any resulting invention in accordance with 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 HUD.

6. *Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)*, as amended—Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$100,000 shall 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 et seq.) and the

Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*). Violations shall be reported to HUD and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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

8. *Debarment and Suspension (E.O.s 12549 and 12689)*—No contract shall be made to parties listed on the General Services Administration's List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement or Nonprocurement Programs in accordance with E.O.s 12549 and 12689, "Debarment and Suspension," as set forth at 24 CFR part 24. This list contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, and contractors declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than E.O. 12549. Contractors with awards that exceed the small purchase threshold shall provide the required certification regarding its exclusion status and that of its principal employees.

9. *Drug-Free Workplace Requirements*—The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 701) requires grantees (including individuals) of federal agencies, as a prior condition of being awarded a grant, to certify that they will provide drug-free workplaces. Each potential recipient must certify that it will comply with drug-free workplace requirements in accordance with the Act and with HUD's rules at 24 CFR part 24, subpart F.