

Provisions Required for Federally Funded Procurements

1. **Federal Funds:** This purchase is being funded in whole or in part with Federal Funds and is subject to the requirements established in 2 CFR § 200. Pursuant to 2 CFR § 200.317 the provisions of 2 CFR §§ 200.322 and 200.326 are expressly included in this solicitation below and incorporated into any contract resulting from this solicitation by reference.
2. **2 CFR §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 during the preceding fiscal year exceeded \$10,000; procuring solid waste management services in a manner that maximizes energy and resource recovery; and establishing an affirmative procurement program for procurement of recovered materials identified in the EPA guidelines.
3. **§200.326 Contract provisions:** Pursuant to the requirements contained in 2 CFR §§ 200.317 and 200.326, the following provisions are included any contract resulting from this solicitation, to the extent that the provisions are applicable.

(A) At a minimum, the administrative, contractual, or legal remedies contained in W. Va. CSR § 148-1-5 and the applicable definitions contained in W. Va. CSR § 148-1-2 apply to any contract resulting from this solicitation in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms for contracts for more than the simplified acquisition threshold currently set at \$150,000 (which is the inflation adjusted amount determined by the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) as authorized by 41 U.S.C. 1908),.

West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-5 states:

§ 148-1-5. Remedies.

5.1. The Director may require that the spending unit attempt to resolve any issues that it may have with the vendor prior to pursuing a remedy contained herein. The spending unit must document any resolution efforts and provide copies of those documents to the Purchasing Division.

5.2. Contract Cancellation.

5.2.a. Cancellation. The Director may cancel a purchase or contract immediately under any one of the following conditions including, but not limited to:

5.2.a.1. The vendor agrees to the cancellation;

5.2.a.2. The vendor has obtained the contract by fraud, collusion, conspiracy, or is in conflict with any statutory or constitutional provision of the State of West Virginia;

5.2.a.3. Failure to honor any contractual term or condition or to honor standard commercial practices;

5.2.a.4. The existence of an organizational conflict of interest is identified;

5.2.a.5. Funds are not appropriated or an appropriation is discontinued by the legislature for the acquisition.

5.2.a.6. Violation of any federal, state, or local law, regulation, or ordinance.

5.2.b. The Director may cancel a purchase or contract for any reason or no reason, upon providing the vendor with 30 days' notice of the cancellation.

5.2.c. Opportunity to Cure. In the event that a vendor fails to honor any contractual term or condition, or violates any provision of federal, state, or local law, regulation, or ordinance, the Director may request that the vendor remedy the contract breach or legal violation within a time frame the Director determines to be appropriate. If the vendor fails to remedy the contract breach or legal violation or the Director determines, at his or her sole discretion, that such a request is unlikely to yield a satisfactory result, then he or she may cancel immediately without providing the vendor an opportunity to perform a remedy.

5.2.d. Re-Award. The Director may award the cancelled contract to the next lowest responsible bidder (or next highest scoring bidder if best value procurement) without a subsequent solicitation if the following conditions are met:

5.2.d.1. The next lowest responsible bidder (or next highest scoring bidder if best value procurement) is able to perform at the price contained in its original bid submission, and

5.2.d.2. The contract is an open-end contract, a one-time purchase contract, or a contract for work which has not yet commenced.

Award to the next lowest responsible bidder (or next highest scoring bidder if best value procurement) will not be an option if the vendor's failure has in any way increased or significantly changed the scope of the original contract. The vendor failing to honor contractual and legal obligations is responsible for any increase in cost the state incurs as a result of the re-award.

5.3. Non-Responsible. If the Director believes that a vendor may be non-responsible, the Director may request that a vendor or spending unit provide evidence that the vendor either does or does not have the capability to fully perform the contract requirements, and the integrity and reliability necessary to assure good faith performance. If the Director determines that the vendor is non-responsible, the Director shall reject that vendor's bid and shall not award the contract to that vendor. A determination of non-responsibility must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and can only be made after the vendor in question has submitted a bid. A determination of non-responsibility will only extend to the contract for which the vendor has submitted a bid and does not operate as a bar against submitting future bids.

5.4. Suspension.

5.4.a. The Director may suspend, for a period not to exceed one (1) year, the right of a vendor to bid on procurements issued by the Purchasing Division or any state spending unit under its authority if:

5.4.a.1. The vendor has exhibited a pattern of submitting bids and then requesting that its bid be withdrawn after bids have been publicly opened. For purposes of this provision, a pattern is two or more instances in any 12 month period.

5.4.a.2. The vendor has exhibited a pattern of poor performance in fulfilling his or her contractual obligations to the State. Poor performance includes, but is not limited to, two or more instances of any of the following: violations of law, regulation, or ordinance; failure to deliver timely; failure to deliver quantities ordered; poor performance reports; and failure to deliver commodities, services, or printing at the quality level required by the contract.

5.4.a.3. The vendor has breached a contract issued by the Purchasing Division or any state spending unit under its authority and refuses to remedy that breach.

5.4.a.4. The vendor's actions have given rise to one or more of the grounds for debarment listed in section 5A-3-33d.

5.4.b. Vendor suspension for the reasons listed in section 5.4 above shall occur as follows:

5.4.b.1. Upon a determination by the Director that a suspension is warranted, the Director will serve a notice of suspension to the vendor.

5.4.b.2. A notice of suspension must inform the vendor:

5.4.b.2.A. Of the grounds for the suspension;

5.4.b.2.B. Of the duration of the suspension;

5.4.b.2.C. Of the right to request a hearing contesting the suspension;

5.4.b.2.D. That a request for a hearing must be served on the Director no later than five (5) working days of the vendor's receipt of the notice of suspension;

5.4.b.2.E. That the vendor's failure to request a hearing no later than five (5) working days of the receipt of the notice of suspension will be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing and result in the automatic enforcement of the suspension without further notice or an opportunity to respond; and

5.4.b.2.F. That a request for a hearing must include an explanation of why the vendor believes the Director's asserted grounds for suspension do not apply and why the vendor should not be suspended.

5.4.b.3. A vendor's failure to serve a request for hearing on the Director no later than five (5) working days of the vendor's receipt of the notice of suspension will be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing and may result in the automatic enforcement of the suspension without further notice or an opportunity to respond. 5.4.b.4. A vendor who files a timely request for hearing but nevertheless fails to provide an explanation of why the asserted grounds for suspension are inapplicable or should not result in a suspension, may result in a denial of the vendor's hearing request.

5.4.b.5. Within five (5) working days of receiving the vendor's request for a hearing, the Director will serve on the vendor a notice of hearing that includes the date, time and place of the hearing.

5.4.b.6. The hearing will be recorded and an official record prepared. Within ten (10) working days of the conclusion of the hearing, the Director will issue and serve on the vendor, a written decision either confirming or reversing the suspension.

5.4.c. A vendor may appeal a decision of the Director to the Secretary of Administration. The appeal must be in writing and served on the Secretary no later than five (5) working days of receipt of the Director's decision.

5.4.d. The Secretary, or his or her designee, will schedule an appeal hearing and serve on the vendor, a notice of hearing that includes the date, time and place of the hearing. The appeal hearing will be recorded and an official record prepared. Within ten (10) working days of the conclusion of the appeal hearing, the Secretary will issue and serve on the vendor a written decision either confirming or reversing the suspension.

5.4.e. Any notice or service related to suspension actions or proceedings must be provided by certified mail, return receipt requested.

5.5. Vendor Debarment. The Director may debar a vendor on the basis of one or more of the grounds for debarment contained in West Virginia Code § 5A-3-33d or if the vendor has been declared ineligible to participate in procurement related activities under federal laws and regulation.

5.5.a. Debarment proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with West Virginia Code § 5A-3-33e and these rules. A vendor that has received notice of the proposed debarment by certified mail, return receipt requested, must respond to the proposed debarment within 30 working days after receipt of notice or the debarment will be instituted without further notice. A vendor is deemed to have received notice, notwithstanding the vendor's failure to accept the certified mail, if the letter is addressed to the vendor at its last known address. After considering the matter and reaching a decision, the Director shall notify the vendor of his or her decision by certified mail, return receipt requested.

5.5.b. Any vendor, other than a vendor prohibited from participating in federal procurement, undergoing debarment proceedings is permitted to continue participating in the state's procurement process until a final debarment decision has been reached. Any contract that a debarred vendor obtains prior to a final debarment decision shall remain in effect for the current term, but may not be extended or renewed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Director may cancel a contract held by a debarred vendor if the Director determines, in his or her sole discretion, that doing so is in the best interest of the State. A vendor prohibited from participating in federal procurement will not be permitted to participate in the state's procurement process during debarment proceedings.

5.5.c. If the Director's final debarment decision is that debarment is warranted and notice of the final debarment decision is mailed, the Purchasing Division shall reject any bid submitted by the debarred vendor,

including any bid submitted prior to the final debarment decision if that bid has not yet been accepted and a contract consummated. 5.5.d. Pursuant to West Virginia Code section 5A-3-33e(e), the length of the debarment period will be specified in the debarment decision and will be for a period of time that the Director finds necessary and proper to protect the public from an irresponsible vendor.

5.5.e. List of Debarred Vendors. The Director shall maintain and publicly post a list of debarred vendors on the Purchasing Division's website.

5.6. Damages.

5.6.a. A vendor who fails to perform as required under a contract shall be liable for actual damages and costs incurred by the state.

5.6.b. If any commodities delivered under a contract have been used or consumed by a spending unit and on testing the commodities are found not to comply with specifications, no payment may be approved by the Spending Unit for the merchandise until the amount of actual damages incurred has been determined.

5.6.c. The Spending Unit shall seek to collect damages by following the procedures established by the Office of the Attorney General for the collection of delinquent obligations.

(B) At a minimum, the termination for cause and for convenience provisions contained in W. Va. CSR § 148-1-5.2 and the applicable definitions contained in W. Va. CSR § 148-1-2 apply to any contract in excess of \$10,000 resulting from this solicitation.

West Virginia Code of State Rules § 148-1-5.2 states:

5.2. Contract Cancellation.

5.2.a. Cancellation. The Director may cancel a purchase or contract immediately under any one of the following conditions including, but not limited to:

5.2.a.1. The vendor agrees to the cancellation;

5.2.a.2. The vendor has obtained the contract by fraud, collusion, conspiracy, or is in conflict with any statutory or constitutional provision of the State of West Virginia;

5.2.a.3. Failure to honor any contractual term or condition or to honor standard commercial practices;

5.2.a.4. The existence of an organizational conflict of interest is identified;

5.2.a.5. Funds are not appropriated or an appropriation is discontinued by the legislature for the acquisition.

5.2.a.6. Violation of any federal, state, or local law, regulation, or ordinance.

5.2.b. The Director may cancel a purchase or contract for any reason or no reason, upon providing the vendor with 30 days' notice of the cancellation.

5.2.c. Opportunity to Cure. In the event that a vendor fails to honor any contractual term or condition, or violates any provision of federal, state, or local law, regulation, or ordinance, the Director may request that the vendor remedy the contract breach or legal violation within a time frame the Director determines to be appropriate. If the vendor fails to remedy the contract breach or legal violation or the Director determines, at his or her sole discretion, that such a request is unlikely to yield a satisfactory result, then he or she may cancel immediately without providing the vendor an opportunity to perform a remedy.

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

41 CFR § 60-1.3 defines “Federally assisted construction contract” as any agreement or modification thereof between any applicant and a person for construction work which is paid for in whole or in part with funds obtained from the Government or borrowed on the credit of the Government pursuant to any Federal program involving a grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, or undertaken pursuant to any Federal program involving such grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, or any application or modification thereof approved by the Government for a grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee under which the applicant itself participates in the construction work.

Accordingly, to the extent that this contract meets the definition of a “federally assisted construction contract” under 41 CFR Part 60-1.3, the following clause is included:

41 CFR 60-1.4 - Equal opportunity clause. (b) *Federally assisted construction contracts.*

In accordance with the requirements of described above, and except as otherwise provided in the applicable regulations, the following language is hereby incorporated into any contract resulting from this solicitation involving federally assisted construction which is not exempt from the requirements of the equal opportunity clause:

The applicant hereby agrees that it will incorporate or cause to be incorporated into any contract for construction work, or modification thereof, as defined in the regulations of the Secretary of Labor at 41 CFR Chapter 60, which is paid for in whole or in part with funds obtained from the Federal Government or borrowed on the credit of the Federal Government pursuant to a grant, contract, loan insurance, or guarantee, or undertaken pursuant to any Federal program involving such grant, contract, loan, insurance, or guarantee, the following equal opportunity clause:

During the performance of this contract, the contractor agrees as follows:

- (1) The contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The contractor 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, 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 agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.
- (2) The contractor will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive considerations for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

- (3) The contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided advising the said labor union or workers' representatives of the contractor's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.
- (4) The contractor 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.
- (5) The contractor will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.
- (6) In the event of the contractor's noncompliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this contract or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part and the contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts or federally assisted construction 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.
- (7) The contractor will include the portion of the sentence immediately preceding paragraph (1) and the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (7) 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 subcontractor or vendor. The contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance: *Provided, however,* That in the event a contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the administering agency the contractor may

request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

The applicant further agrees that it will be bound by the above equal opportunity clause with respect to its own employment practices when it participates in federally assisted construction work: *Provided*, That if the applicant so participating is a State or local government, the above equal opportunity clause is not applicable to any agency, instrumentality or subdivision of such government which does not participate in work on or under the contract.

The applicant agrees that it will assist and cooperate actively with the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor in obtaining the compliance of contractors and subcontractors with the equal opportunity clause and the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor, that it will furnish the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor such information as they may require for the supervision of such compliance, and that it will otherwise assist the administering agency in the discharge of the agency's primary responsibility for securing compliance.

The applicant further agrees that it will refrain from entering into any contract or contract modification subject to Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, with a contractor debarred from, or who has not demonstrated eligibility for, Government contracts and federally assisted construction contracts pursuant to the Executive order and will carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of the equal opportunity clause as may be imposed upon contractors and subcontractors by the administering agency or the Secretary of Labor pursuant to Part II, Subpart D of the Executive order. In addition, the applicant agrees that if it fails or refuses to comply with these undertakings, the administering agency may take any or all of the following actions: Cancel, terminate, or suspend in whole or in part this grant (contract, loan, insurance, guarantee); refrain from extending any further assistance to the applicant under the program with respect to which the failure or refund occurred until satisfactory assurance of future compliance has been received from such applicant; and refer the case to the Department of Justice for appropriate legal proceedings.

(D) Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C.3141–3148). Any construction contract resulting from this solicitation hereby requires 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.

Any construction contract resulting from this solicitation hereby requires 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 are 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.

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

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

(G) Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251–1387), as amended— Any contract resulting from this solicitation in excess of \$150,000 hereby requires compliance 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**).

(H) Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689)— Any contract resulting from this solicitation will not be awarded 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 Suspension.”

(I) Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)— Any contract resulting from this solicitation requires compliance with the 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.