

Required Contract Specifications For Local Authority Let Projects

08-10-66-R05(LPA)	Required Contract Provision – Certification – Noncollusion and History of Debarment
04-26-90-R05(LPA)	Required Contract Provision – Limitations on Use of Federal Funds for Lobbying
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REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISION

CERTIFICATION - NONCOLLUSION AND HISTORY OF DEBARMENT

K.A.R. 36-30-4, 49 C.F.R. 29.335, 23 U.S.C. 112(c), 49 U.S.C. 322

Complete the exceptions below if applicable. The Contractor's signature on the Contractor's proposal supplies the necessary signature for this Certification.

NONCOLLUSION

I certify that the Contractor submitting this bid has not, either directly or indirectly, entered into any agreement, participated in any collusion, or otherwise taken any action, in restraint of free competitive bidding in connection with the submitted bid.

HISTORY OF DEBARMENT

I certify that, except as noted below, the Contractor submitting this bid and any person associated with this Contractor in the capacity of owner, partner, director, officer, principal, investigator, project director, manager, auditor, or any position involving the administration of federal funds:

1. Are not currently suspended, debarred, voluntarily excluded or disqualified from bidding by any federal or state agency;
2. Have not been suspended, debarred, voluntarily excluded or disqualified from bidding by any federal or state agency within the past three years;
3. Do not have a proposed debarment pending;
4. Within the past three years, have not been convicted or had a civil judgment rendered against them by a court of competent jurisdiction in any matter involving fraud, anti-trust violations, theft, official misconduct, or other offenses indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty; and
5. Are not currently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a federal, state, or local government with fraud, anti-trust violations, theft, official misconduct, or other offenses indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty; and
6. Have not had one or more federal, state, or local government contracts terminated for cause or default within the past three years.

The exceptions, if any, are:

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISION

DECLARATION
LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR LOBBYING
PURSUANT TO 31 U.S.C. 1352

The Contractor's signature on the Contractor's proposal supplies the necessary signature for this Declaration and the certifications contained therein.

DEFINITIONS:

1. Designated Entity: 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.
2. Federal Grant: An award of financial assistance by the Federal government. (Federal Aid Highway Program is considered a grant program.)
3. Influencing (or attempt): making, with the intent to influence, any communication to or appearance before any designated entity in connection with the making of a Federal contract or Federal grant.
4. Person: An individual, corporation, company, association, authority, firm, partnership, society, State, or local government.
5. Recipient: All contractors, subcontractors, subgrantees, at any tier, and other persons receiving funds in connection with a Federal grant.

EXPLANATION:

As of December 23, 1989, 31 U.S.C. Section 1352 limits the use of appropriated Federal funds to influence Federal contracting. Under this law, recipients of Federal grants shall not use appropriated funds to pay any person for influencing or attempting to influence a designated entity in connection with the making of a Federal grant or the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of a Federal grant. These restrictions apply to contracts and grants exceeding \$100,000.00. Federal law requires submission of this declaration. If a recipient fails to file the declaration or amend a declaration, the recipient shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000.00 and not more than \$100,000.00 for each failure. If the recipient uses appropriated Federal funds to influence or to attempt to influence a designated entity contrary to this provision, the recipient shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000.00 and not more than \$100,000.00 for each such payment.

CERTIFICATIONS:

I certify that the Contractor recipient (including its owners, partners, directors, officers, or principals) has not paid and will not pay federally appropriated funds to any person for influencing or attempting to influence a designated entity in connection with the making of a Federal grant, or the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment or modification of a Federal grant.

The following person(s) if any, is registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (Registrant) and has made lobbying contacts on the Contractor recipient's behalf with respect to this contract.

I certify that the Contractor recipient will report payments made to a person for influencing or attempting to influence a designated entity, that come from funds other than appropriated Federal funds. The Contractor recipient shall report such payments on Form LLL "DISCLOSURE FORM TO REPORT LOBBYING" according to the instructions and may obtain Form LLL from the KDOT Bureau of Construction and Materials.

I certify that, if information contained in this DECLARATION changes, the Contractor recipient will amend the DECLARATION within 30 days of the change(s).

I certify that the Contractor recipient will provide to and require subcontractors to sign a like DECLARATION, if the subcontract work exceeds \$100,000.

The Contractor recipient understands that this declaration is a material representation of fact and the Local Public Authority will have relied upon this declaration in entering into a contract with the Contractor recipient.

NOTE: This Reporting requirement does not apply to payments made to the recipient's regular employees and contracts, subcontracts, and grants less than \$100,000.

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISION

**NOTICE OF REQUIREMENT FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TO ENSURE
 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EXECUTIVE ORDER 11246)**

1. The Offeror's or Bidder's attention is called to the "SPECIFIC EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENT" (11-15-96, latest revision) set forth in this Contract, and the following "Equal Opportunity Clause":

"It is the policy of this Company to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, age, sex, disability, color, or national origin. Such action shall include: 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, and on-the-job training."

2. The goals and timetables for minority and women participation, expressed in percentage terms for the Contractor's aggregate workforce in each trade on all construction work in the covered areas, are as follows:

COVERED AREAS IN STATE OF KANSAS	TIMETABLE	TRADE	% GOALS MINORITY	% GOALS WOMEN
All Counties	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force		6.9
Johnson and Wyandotte	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force	12.7	
Anderson, Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Franklin, Leavenworth Linn, and Miami	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force	10.0	
Jefferson, Osage and Shawnee	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force	9.0	
Butler and Sedgwick	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force	7.9	
City of Lawrence in Douglas County	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force	7.2	
Clay, Coffey, Geary, Jackson, Lyon, Marshall, Morris, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee and Washington	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force	8.5	
Barber, Barton, Chase, Chautauqua, Clark, Comanche, Cowley, Edwards, Elk, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, McPherson, Marion, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner and Wichita	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force	5.7	
Allen, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, Wilson and Woodson	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force	2.3	
Cheyenne, Cloud, Decatur, Dickinson, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Phillips, Rawlins, Republic, Rooks, Russell, Saline, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace	Until Further Notice	Aggregate Work Force	1.5	

3. These goals are applicable to all the Contractor's construction work (whether or not it is federal or federal assisted) performed in the covered area. If the Contractor performs construction work in a geographical area located outside of the covered area, it shall apply the goals established for such geographical area where the work is actually performed. With regard to this second area, the Contractor also is subject to the goals for both its federally involved and non-federally involved construction.

4. The Contractor's compliance with the Executive Order and the regulations in 41 CFR Part 60-4 shall be based on its implementation of the Equal Opportunity Clause, specific affirmative action obligations required by the specifications set forth in 41 CFR 60-4.3(a), and its efforts to meet the goals. The hours of minority and women employment and training must be substantially uniform throughout the length of the Contract, and in each trade, and the Contractor shall make a good faith effort to employ minorities and women evenly on each of its projects. The hours worked by women and minorities to fulfill "Bid Item Trainee" do not count toward the Contractor's employment goals. The transfer of minority or women employees or trainees from contractor to contractor, or from project to project for the sole purpose of meeting the Contractor's goals shall be a violation of the Contract, the Executive Order, and the regulations in 41 CFR Part 60-4. Compliance with the goals will be measured against the total work hours performed in each craft utilized.

5. The Contractor shall provide written notification to the Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, U.S. Department of Labor, Two Pershing Square Building, 2300 Main St, Suite 1030, Kansas City, Missouri 64108, within ten working days of award of any construction subcontract in excess of \$10,000, at any tier, for construction work under the Contract resulting from this solicitation. In addition to the estimated dollar amount of the subcontract, the estimated starting and completion dates of the subcontract, and the geographical area (city, county, and state), in which the subcontract is to be performed. The notification shall list the name, identification number, address, and telephone number of the subcontractor.

01-26-09 OCR (DW)
Format alterations
Jul-09 Letting

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISION
SPECIFIC EQUAL EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITY CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENT

1. General:

Equal employment opportunity requirements to NOT discriminate and to take affirmative action to assure equal employment opportunity shall apply to all Contractors, subcontractors and suppliers who have a contract, subcontract or purchase order that equals or exceeds \$10,000.

A. Federal Aid Projects

The specific affirmative action requirements for these contracts are imposed pursuant to 41 CFR Part 60-1, 60-250, 60-741, 23 CFR Parts 633 and 230, FHWA Form 1273 and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990.

B. State Funded Projects

The specific affirmative action requirement for these contracts are imposed pursuant to the Kansas Act Against Discrimination, K.S.A. 44-1001 et seq. as amended and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

The Contractor agrees: (a) to comply with the Kansas Act Against Discrimination (K.S.A. 44-1001 et seq.); the Kansas Age Discrimination in Employment Act (K.S.A. 44-1111 et seq.) and the applicable provisions of the Americans With Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.)(ADA) and to not discriminate against any person because of race religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry, or age in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its programs or activities; (b) to include in all solicitations or advertisements for employees, the phrase "equal opportunity employer"; (c) to comply with the reporting requirements set out at K.S.A. 44-1031 and K.S.A. 44-1116; (d) to include those provisions in every subcontract or purchase order so that they are bind upon such subcontractor or vendor; (e) that a failure to comply with the reporting requirements set forth herein or if the Contractor is found guilty of any violation of such acts by the Kansas Human Rights Commission, such violation shall constitute a breach of contract and the contract may be cancelled, terminated or suspended, in whole or in part, by the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) or the Kansas Department of Administration; (f) if it is determined that the Contractor has violated applicable provisions of ADA, such violation shall constitute a breach of contract and the contract may be cancelled, terminated or suspended, in whole or in part, by the KDOT or the Kansas Department of Administration. The provisions of this paragraph, with the exception of those relating to the ADA, are not applicable to a Contractor who employs fewer than four employees during the term of such contract or whose contracts with KDOT cumulatively total \$5,000 or less during the fiscal year.

2. Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Policy:

A. The Contractor will accept as a minimum operating policy the following statement:

"It is the policy of this company to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, age, sex, color, disability, national origin, or veteran status. Such action shall include: employment, upgrade, demotion, transfer, recruitment, recruitment advertising, layoff, termination, wages, benefits, and selection for training including preapprenticeship, apprenticeship and on the job training."

All other EEO requirements will need to be incorporated by each Contractor into their policy.

B. Annually the Contractor will send to the KDOT Office of Civil Rights (OCR) one copy of the company's EEO policy signed and dated by the company's Policy Officer. The EEO Policy must be approved by the KDOT before the award of a contract, subcontract or purchase order over \$10,000. Contractors are encouraged to submit their policies for approval before bidding projects so as not to delay contract or subcontract award. Firms with more than 50 employees must also submit an Affirmative Action (AA) plan.

C. To comply with requirements of TEA 21, all Contractors and subcontractors must annually provide information on the firm's age, gross receipts, and work type. This information will be due on the same date as the EEO policy, and is required before a Contractor can perform work.

3. Contents of EEO Policy/AA Plan:

A. The minimum operating statement listed in 2.A and additions designated by the company to comply with all relevant laws.

B. The designation of the EEO Officer responsible and capable of effectively administering and promoting an active EEO program and the designation of the full authority to do so.

C. The company's recruitment policy with specific actions to be taken for the coming year, relevant to the current work force.

D. Certification that the Contractor does not maintain or permit any segregation of its facilities and that no employee will be denied access to any facility based on sex or disability.

E. The company's training and promotion policy to upgrade the skills of minorities and women.

F. The Company's personnel actions in regard to job site inspection, wages, benefits, transfers, demotions, layoffs, terminations, promotions, new hires and upgrades, and the company's complaint procedure.

4. Dissemination of EEO Policy /AA Plan:

A. All members of the Contractor's staff who are authorized to hire, supervise, promote, and discharge employees, or who recommend such action, or who are substantially involved in such action, will be made fully cognizant of, and will implement, the Contractor's EEO policy and contractual responsibilities to provide equal employment opportunity in each grade and classification of employment. To confirm that the above agreement will be met, the following actions will be taken and documented as a minimum:

- (1) Periodic meetings of supervisory and personnel office employees will be conducted before the start of work and then not less often than once every six months, at which time the Contractor's EEO policy and its implementation will be reviewed and explained. The meetings will be conducted by the EEO Officer or other knowledgeable company official.
- (2) All new supervisory or personnel employees will be given a thorough indoctrination by the EEO Officer or other knowledgeable company official, covering all major aspects of the Contractor's equal employment opportunity obligations within thirty days following reporting for duty with the Contractor.
- (3) All personnel who are engaged in direct recruitment for the project will be instructed by the EEO Officer or appropriate company official in the Contractor's procedures for locating and hiring minority group employees.

B. In order to make the Contractor's EEO policy known to all employees, prospective employees and potential sources of employees, i.e., schools, employment agencies, labor unions (where appropriate), college placement officers, etc., the Contractor will take the following actions:

- (1) Notices and posters setting forth the Contractor's EEO policy will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment and potential employees.
- (2) The Contractor's EEO policy and the procedures to implement such policy will be brought to the attention of employees by meetings, employee handbooks, and other appropriate means. Meetings should be conducted periodically and documented to confirm new employees are included.

5. Unions:

If the Contractor relies in whole or in part upon unions as a source of employees, the Contractor will use best efforts to obtain the cooperation of such unions to increase opportunities for minorities and women within the unions, and to effect referrals by such unions of minority and female employees. Actions by the Contractor either directly or through a Contractor's association acting as agent will include the procedures set forth below:

A. The Contractor will use best efforts to develop, in cooperation with the unions, joint training programs aimed toward qualifying more minority group members and women for membership in the unions and increasing the skills of minority group employees and women so that they may qualify for higher paying employment.

B. The Contractor will use best efforts to incorporate an equal employment opportunity clause into each union agreement to the end that such union will be contractually bound to refer applicants without regard to their race, color, religion, age, sex, disability, national origin, or veteran status.

C. The Contractor is to obtain information as to the referral practices and policies of the labor union except that to the extent such information is within the exclusive possession of the labor union and such labor union refuses to furnish such information to the Contractor, the Contractor shall so certify to the KDOT and shall set forth what efforts have been made to obtain such information.

D. In the event the union is unable to provide the Contractor with a reasonable flow of minority and female referrals within the time limit set forth in the collective bargaining agreement, the Contractor will, through independent recruitment efforts, fill the employment vacancies without regard to race, color, religion, age, sex, disability, national origin, or veteran status; making full efforts to obtain qualified and/or qualifiable minority group members and women. (The U.S. Department of Labor has held that it shall be no excuse that the union with which the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement providing for exclusive referral failed to refer minority employees). In the event the union referral practice prevents the Contractor from meeting the obligations pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, for federal or federal-aid construction projects, and these special provisions, such Contractor shall immediately notify the KDOT.

6. Subcontracting:

The Contractor, when seeking to subcontract a portion of the work on this project, is required to take affirmative action to consider DBEs as potential subcontractors. In the event assistance is needed to locate or obtain a list of potential DBEs, the KDOT's Plans and Proposals Section and the OCR may be contacted.

"Disadvantaged Business Enterprises" are businesses which have been certified as disadvantaged by the OCR and are listed in the current DBE directory which is also available at www.ksdot.org.

The Contractor will certify on DOT Form 260 that all EEO provisions applicable to this contract are included in all subcontracts.

The Contractor will exert concerted efforts to train and develop DBEs by providing direct assistance in such areas as preparing quotations, understanding highway construction plans and standard specifications applicable to the portion(s) of the work to be subcontracted, and familiarizing DBEs with business practices and other actions which will facilitate their development into viable highway construction Contractors.

By making systematic written and verbal contact with DBEs likely to have an interest in highway construction work, the Contractor will make every effort to solicit DBE subcontractor quotes. Additionally, the Contractor will not restrict DBEs in the furnishing of subcontractor quotes to any other bidder/Contractor who may be preparing bid proposals for submission on this Contract.

In order to afford DBEs an opportunity to participate as subcontractors on portions of the work to be subcontracted, it is required that itemized quantities and particular incidentals to such work be furnished to DBEs in order to solicit quotes for prospective subcontractors. Bid solicitation should be directed only to those Contractors whose specialties and skills encompass those bid quantities for which bids are being solicited.

The Contractor will affirmatively solicit the interest, capabilities, and prices of DBEs and document results of such solicitation in detail. The Contractor fully understands that requests for Approval of Subcontractor (DOT Form 259) submitted to the KDOT for approval may be denied if such affirmative action cannot be demonstrated when requested. When requested to establish evidence of affirmative action being taken, the prime Contractor shall provide:

A. Copies of letters and requests for bids sent to potential DBEs and of certified mail receipts.

B. Copies of letters and bid quotes received from DBEs. Copy of the letter and bid quote received from the subcontractor for whom the Request for Approval is submitted, if the subcontractor is not a DBE.

7. Required Notices and Posters:

A. Required on State Funded and Federal-Aid Projects:

1. Unemployment Insurance Notice K-CNS 405
2. Workers Compensation Law K-WC 40
3. Kansas Equal Opportunity
4. Child Labor K-ESLR 100

B. Required on Federal-Aid Projects Only:

1. Contractor's EEO Policy and Contact Number for EEO Officer
2. Wage Rate Information FHWA 1495 and 1495A
3. Wage and Hour Posters WH 1321 and WH 1088
4. Fraud Notice FHWA 1022
5. Equal Opportunity Poster
6. Job Safety and Health Poster OSHA 3165 and 3167
7. Contract Wage Rates
8. Family Medical Leave Act WH 1420
9. Polygraph WH 1462
10. Government Contracts WH 1313

8. Noncompliance with EEO/AA Requirements:

A. KDOT will not award a contract, approve a subcontract or sign a purchase order until the required EEO/AA policy has been submitted to and approved by the KDOT Civil Rights Administrator in the OCR.

B. If discrimination, harassment or a hostile work environment exists on any project, the KDOT will take every action needed to confirm the problem is corrected in a timely manner. KDOT will also monitor the project to determine if retaliation is taken against any employee who files a complaint.

C. Contract Compliance reviews are conducted by OCR on selected federal aid contracts. A Contractor can expect to be reviewed once every three years or more often if any deficiencies had been previously found. During a Compliance Review all areas listed previously in items 2-7 will be verified for compliance. *The compliance review is the Contractor's ONLY opportunity to provide documentation of ALL efforts undertaken to meet or exceed all EEO/AA requirements of the contract. It is IMPORTANT that all relevant documentation be provided at this time. During any subsequent appeal process new documentation not previously submitted to the OCR will NOT be considered in the appeal.* A deficiency occurs when the Contractor fails to comply with a requirement and/or fails to document every good faith effort to comply. A Voluntary Corrective Action Plan (VCAP) is required to correct certain deficiencies that do not directly affect a protected group or result in discrimination. A follow up review is conducted to confirm that the VCAP was enacted and determine if it is effective.

D. When a Contractor's action or inaction adversely affects a protected group member (discrimination) or when a Contractor has failed to provide written documentation of every good faith effort to provide equal opportunity and to take affirmative action, these procedures will follow:

- (1) For the first documented occurrence of such a deficiency the OCR will discuss the deficiency with the Contractor's representative during the compliance meeting or at an exit conference held shortly after the compliance meeting. Within 15 days a written notice of a show cause hearing is sent to the Contractor. The show cause hearing is an informal hearing providing the Contractor's opportunity to submit a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for the immediate correction of the noted deficiency and to eliminate any future reoccurrence. The hearing is chaired by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Maintenance

and attended by a staff of OCR and an FHWA representative. KDOT (the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Maintenance and the Civil Rights Administrator) must approve and the FHWA representative must concur that the CAP will achieve compliance before it is accepted.

(2) For the second documented occurrence of the same deficiency within 3 years the OCR will discuss the deficiency with the Contractor's representative during the compliance meeting or at an exit conference held shortly after the compliance meeting. Within 15 days the KDOT Compliance Review Committee consisting of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Maintenance, the Director of Operations and the District Engineer will review the Contractor's documentations and the findings of the OCR and either concur or disagree with those findings. Upon concurrence by the Compliance Review Committee a notification of monetary assessment will be sent to the Contractor with a copy to KDOT's Prequalification Committee and the field office, and the assessment will begin on the date of the letter. As noted above, *the Contractor's opportunity to document every good faith effort is during the compliance review*. The applicable monetary assessments are listed in Table 1. The assessment will be collected for a minimum of five days or so long as the Contractor remains in non compliance.

(3) For the third documented occurrence of the same deficiency within 3 years of the second deficiency the OCR will discuss the deficiency with the Contractor's representative during the compliance meeting or at an exit conference held shortly after the compliance meeting. Within 15 days the KDOT Compliance Review Committee consisting of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Maintenance, the Director of Operations and the District Engineer will review the Contractor's documentations and the findings of the staff of OCR and either concur or disagree with those findings. Upon concurrence the Compliance Review Committee sets a debarment period of up to six months and notification is sent to the Contractor, KDOT's Prequalification Committee and other interested agencies. During the debarment period the Contractor will not be eligible to request KDOT plans, submit a bid as prime or subcontractor or otherwise acquire new work on KDOT projects. Any work currently in progress can be completed.

(4) For the fourth documented occurrence of the same deficiency within 3 years of the third deficiency the OCR will discuss the deficiency with the Contractor's representative during the compliance meeting or at an exit conference held shortly after the compliance meeting. Within 15 days the KDOT Compliance Review Committee consisting of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Maintenance, the Director of Operations and the District Engineer will review the Contractor's documentations and the findings of the OCR and either concur or disagree with those findings. Upon concurrence the Compliance Review Committee sets a debarment period of one year and notification is sent to the Contractor, KDOT's Prequalification Committee and other interested agencies. During the debarment period the Contractor will not be eligible to request KDOT plans, submit a bid as prime or subcontractor or otherwise acquire new work on KDOT projects. Any work currently in progress can be completed.

(5) The Contractor may request an appeal to the KDOT Compliance Appeal Board (CAB) within five days of the receipt of the notice of assessment or debarment (2, 3 or 4 above). The request is made to the Deputy Secretary for Engineering & State Transportation Engineer (Deputy Secretary) who chairs the CAB. The two other members include one member named by the Deputy Secretary and one member named by the Contractor within 5 days of the appeal request. A date and time will be set by the Deputy Secretary for hearing the appeal and will notify the Contractor, FHWA, KDOT's Civil Rights Administrator and the CAB members. The CAB reviews the documents previously submitted by the Contractor and the previous decision of the Compliance Review Committee. The Contractor presents verbal or written statements to the CAB as to why they disagree with the finding of noncompliance. *The CAB cannot consider any new documentation at this time because its purpose is to concur or disagree with the findings previously made*. The Deputy Secretary will advise the Secretary of Transportation of the decision of the CAB and the final administrative decision will be issued by the Secretary and made known to all concerned parties. During the appeal process the Contractor is not relieved from taking corrective action to eliminate noted deficiencies and the sanction imposed remains in place pending the decision.

TABLE 1		
SCHEDULE OF DAILY MONETARY ASSESSMENTS		
Original Contract Amount Range		Amount of Assessment to be Deducted for Each Day of Non-Compliance
\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$200.00
\$100,000.01	\$500,000.00	\$400.00
\$500,000.01	\$1,000,000.00	\$800.00
\$1,000,000.01	\$2,500,000.00	\$1,000.00
\$2,500,000.01	\$5,000,000.00	\$1,500.00
\$5,000,000.01	\$10,000,000.00	\$2,000.00
\$10,000,000.01	\$25,000,000.00	\$2,500.00
Over \$25,000,000.01		\$3,000.00

05-09
 Jul-09 Letting

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HOTLINE

To report bid rigging activities call:

1-800-424-9071

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) operates the above toll-free "hotline" Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., eastern time. Anyone with knowledge of possible bid rigging, bidder collusion, or other fraudulent activities should use the "hotline" to report such activities.

The "hotline" is part of the DOT's continuing effort to identify and investigate highway construction contract fraud and abuse and is operated under the direction of the DOT Inspector General. All information will be treated confidentially and caller anonymity will be respected.

Rev. 04/95

**REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS
FEDERAL-AID CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS**

- I. General
- II. Nondiscrimination
- III. Nonsegregated Facilities
- IV. Davis-Bacon and Related Act Provisions
- V. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act Provisions
- VI. Subletting or Assigning the Contract
- VII. Safety: Accident Prevention
- VIII. False Statements Concerning Highway Projects
- IX. Implementation of Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- X. Compliance with Governmentwide Suspension and Debarment Requirements
- XI. Certification Regarding Use of Contract Funds for Lobbying

ATTACHMENTS

A. Employment and Materials Preference for Appalachian Development Highway System or Appalachian Local Access Road Contracts (included in Appalachian contracts only)

I. GENERAL

1. Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated in each construction contract funded under Title 23 (excluding emergency contracts solely intended for debris removal). The contractor (or subcontractor) must insert this form in each subcontract and further require its inclusion in all lower tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services).

The applicable requirements of Form FHWA-1273 are incorporated by reference for work done under any purchase order, rental agreement or agreement for other services. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

Form FHWA-1273 must be included in all Federal-aid design-build contracts, in all subcontracts and in lower tier subcontracts (excluding subcontracts for design services, purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services). The design-builder shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

Contracting agencies may reference Form FHWA-1273 in bid proposal or request for proposal documents, however, the Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated (not referenced) in all contracts, subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services related to a construction contract).

2. Subject to the applicability criteria noted in the following sections, these contract provisions shall apply to all work performed on the contract by the contractor's own organization and with the assistance of workers under the contractor's immediate superintendence and to all work performed on the contract by piecework, station work, or by subcontract.

3. A breach of any of the stipulations contained in these Required Contract Provisions may be sufficient grounds for withholding of progress payments, withholding of final payment, termination of the contract, suspension / debarment or any other action determined to be appropriate by the contracting agency and FHWA.

4. Selection of Labor: During the performance of this contract, the contractor shall not use convict labor for any purpose within the limits of a construction project on a Federal-aid highway unless it is labor performed by convicts who are on parole, supervised release, or probation. The term Federal-aid highway does not include roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors.

II. NONDISCRIMINATION

The provisions of this section related to 23 CFR Part 230 are applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of \$10,000 or more. The provisions of 23 CFR Part 230 are not applicable to material supply, engineering, or architectural service contracts.

In addition, the contractor and all subcontractors must comply with the following policies: Executive Order 11246, 41 CFR 60, 29 CFR 1625-1627, Title 23 USC Section 140, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC 794), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26 and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The contractor and all subcontractors must comply with: the requirements of the Equal Opportunity Clause in 41 CFR 60-1.4(b) and, for all construction contracts exceeding \$10,000, the Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications in 41 CFR 60-4.3.

Note: The U.S. Department of Labor has exclusive authority to determine compliance with Executive Order 11246 and the policies of the Secretary of Labor including 41 CFR 60, and 29 CFR 1625-1627. The contracting agency and the FHWA have the authority and the responsibility to ensure compliance with Title 23 USC Section 140, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC 794), and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26 and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The following provision is adopted from 23 CFR 230, Appendix A, with appropriate revisions to conform to the U.S. Department of Labor (US DOL) and FHWA requirements.

1. **Equal Employment Opportunity:** Equal employment opportunity (EEO) requirements not to discriminate and to take affirmative action to assure equal opportunity as set forth under laws, executive orders, rules, regulations (28 CFR 35, 29 CFR 1630, 29 CFR 1625-1627, 41 CFR 60 and 49 CFR 27) and orders of the Secretary of Labor as modified by the provisions prescribed herein, and imposed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 140 shall constitute the EEO and specific affirmative action standards for the contractor's project activities under

this contract. The provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) set forth under 28 CFR 35 and 29 CFR 1630 are incorporated by reference in this contract. In the execution of this contract, the contractor agrees to comply with the following minimum specific requirement activities of EEO:

a. The contractor will work with the contracting agency and the Federal Government to ensure that it has made every good faith effort to provide equal opportunity with respect to all of its terms and conditions of employment and in their review of activities under the contract.

b. The contractor will accept as its operating policy the following statement:

"It is the policy of this Company to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, sex, color, national origin, age or disability. Such action shall include: 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, pre-apprenticeship, and/or on-the-job training."

2. **EEO Officer:** The contractor will designate and make known to the contracting officers an EEO Officer who will have the responsibility for and must be capable of effectively administering and promoting an active EEO program and who must be assigned adequate authority and responsibility to do so.

3. **Dissemination of Policy:** All members of the contractor's staff who are authorized to hire, supervise, promote, and discharge employees, or who recommend such action, or who are substantially involved in such action, will be made fully cognizant of, and will implement, the contractor's EEO policy and contractual responsibilities to provide EEO in each grade and classification of employment. To ensure that the above agreement will be met, the following actions will be taken as a minimum:

a. Periodic meetings of supervisory and personnel office employees will be conducted before the start of work and then not less often than once every six months, at which time the contractor's EEO policy and its implementation will be reviewed and explained. The meetings will be conducted by the EEO Officer.

b. All new supervisory or personnel office employees will be given a thorough indoctrination by the EEO Officer, covering all major aspects of the contractor's EEO obligations within thirty days following their reporting for duty with the contractor.

c. All personnel who are engaged in direct recruitment for the project will be instructed by the EEO Officer in the contractor's procedures for locating and hiring minorities and women.

d. Notices and posters setting forth the contractor's EEO policy will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment and potential employees.

e. The contractor's EEO policy and the procedures to implement such policy will be brought to the attention of employees by means of meetings, employee handbooks, or other appropriate means.

4. **Recruitment:** When advertising for employees, the contractor will include in all advertisements for employees the notation: "An Equal Opportunity Employer." All such advertisements will be placed in publications having a large circulation among minorities and women in the area from which the project work force would normally be derived.

a. The contractor will, unless precluded by a valid bargaining agreement, conduct systematic and direct recruitment through public and private employee referral sources likely to yield qualified minorities and women. To meet this requirement, the contractor will identify sources of potential minority group employees, and establish with such identified sources procedures whereby minority and women applicants may be referred to the contractor for employment consideration.

b. In the event the contractor has a valid bargaining agreement providing for exclusive hiring hall referrals, the contractor is expected to observe the provisions of that agreement to the extent that the system meets the contractor's compliance with EEO contract provisions. Where implementation of such an agreement has the effect of discriminating against minorities or women, or obligates the contractor to do the same, such implementation violates Federal nondiscrimination provisions.

c. The contractor will encourage its present employees to refer minorities and women as applicants for employment. Information and procedures with regard to referring such applicants will be discussed with employees.

5. **Personnel Actions:** Wages, working conditions, and employee benefits shall be established and administered, and personnel actions of every type, including hiring, upgrading, promotion, transfer, demotion, layoff, and termination, shall be taken without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability. The following procedures shall be followed:

a. The contractor will conduct periodic inspections of project sites to insure that working conditions and employee facilities do not indicate discriminatory treatment of project site personnel.

b. The contractor will periodically evaluate the spread of wages paid within each classification to determine any evidence of discriminatory wage practices.

c. The contractor will periodically review selected personnel actions in depth to determine whether there is evidence of discrimination. Where evidence is found, the contractor will promptly take corrective action. If the review indicates that the discrimination may extend beyond the actions reviewed, such corrective action shall include all affected persons.

d. The contractor will promptly investigate all complaints of alleged discrimination made to the contractor in connection with its obligations under this contract, will attempt to resolve such complaints, and will take appropriate corrective action within a reasonable time. If the investigation indicates that the discrimination may affect persons other than the complainant, such corrective action shall include such other persons. Upon completion of each investigation, the contractor will inform every complainant of all of their avenues of appeal.

6. **Training and Promotion:**

a. The contractor will assist in locating, qualifying, and increasing the skills of minorities and women who are

applicants for employment or current employees. Such efforts should be aimed at developing full journey level status employees in the type of trade or job classification involved.

b. Consistent with the contractor's work force requirements and as permissible under Federal and State regulations, the contractor shall make full use of training programs, i.e., apprenticeship, and on-the-job training programs for the geographical area of contract performance. In the event a special provision for training is provided under this contract, this subparagraph will be superseded as indicated in the special provision. The contracting agency may reserve training positions for persons who receive welfare assistance in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 140(a).

c. The contractor will advise employees and applicants for employment of available training programs and entrance requirements for each.

d. The contractor will periodically review the training and promotion potential of employees who are minorities and women and will encourage eligible employees to apply for such training and promotion.

7. Unions: If the contractor relies in whole or in part upon unions as a source of employees, the contractor will use good faith efforts to obtain the cooperation of such unions to increase opportunities for minorities and women. Actions by the contractor, either directly or through a contractor's association acting as agent, will include the procedures set forth below:

a. The contractor will use good faith efforts to develop, in cooperation with the unions, joint training programs aimed toward qualifying more minorities and women for membership in the unions and increasing the skills of minorities and women so that they may qualify for higher paying employment.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to incorporate an EEO clause into each union agreement to the end that such union will be contractually bound to refer applicants without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability.

c. The contractor is to obtain information as to the referral practices and policies of the labor union except that to the extent such information is within the exclusive possession of the labor union and such labor union refuses to furnish such information to the contractor, the contractor shall so certify to the contracting agency and shall set forth what efforts have been made to obtain such information.

d. In the event the union is unable to provide the contractor with a reasonable flow of referrals within the time limit set forth in the collective bargaining agreement, the contractor will, through independent recruitment efforts, fill the employment vacancies without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability; making full efforts to obtain qualified and/or qualifiable minorities and women. The failure of a union to provide sufficient referrals (even though it is obligated to provide exclusive referrals under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement) does not relieve the contractor from the requirements of this paragraph. In the event the union referral practice prevents the contractor from meeting the obligations pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and these special provisions, such contractor shall immediately notify the contracting agency.

8. Reasonable Accommodation for Applicants / Employees with Disabilities: The contractor must be familiar

with the requirements for and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and all rules and regulations established there under. Employers must provide reasonable accommodation in all employment activities unless to do so would cause an undue hardship.

9. Selection of Subcontractors, Procurement of Materials and Leasing of Equipment: The contractor shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment. The contractor shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure nondiscrimination in the administration of this contract.

a. The contractor shall notify all potential subcontractors and suppliers and lessors of their EEO obligations under this contract.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to ensure subcontractor compliance with their EEO obligations.

10. Assurance Required by 49 CFR 26.13(b):

a. The requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 and the State DOT's U.S. DOT-approved DBE program are incorporated by reference.

b. The contractor or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the contracting agency deems appropriate.

11. Records and Reports: The contractor shall keep such records as necessary to document compliance with the EEO requirements. Such records shall be retained for a period of three years following the date of the final payment to the contractor for all contract work and shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by authorized representatives of the contracting agency and the FHWA.

a. The records kept by the contractor shall document the following:

(1) The number and work hours of minority and non-minority group members and women employed in each work classification on the project;

(2) The progress and efforts being made in cooperation with unions, when applicable, to increase employment opportunities for minorities and women; and

(3) The progress and efforts being made in locating, hiring, training, qualifying, and upgrading minorities and women;

b. The contractors and subcontractors will submit an annual report to the contracting agency each July for the duration of the project, indicating the number of minority, women, and non-minority group employees currently engaged in each work classification required by the contract work. This information is to be reported on [Form FHWA-1391](#). The staffing data should represent the project work force on board in all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July. If on-the-job training is being required by special provision, the contractor

will be required to collect and report training data. The employment data should reflect the work force on board during all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July.

III. NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of \$10,000 or more.

The contractor must ensure that facilities provided for employees are provided in such a manner that segregation on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin cannot result. The contractor may neither require such segregated use by written or oral policies nor tolerate such use by employee custom. The contractor's obligation extends further to ensure that its employees are not assigned to perform their services at any location, under the contractor's control, where the facilities are segregated. The term "facilities" includes waiting rooms, work areas, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, restrooms, washrooms, locker rooms, and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing provided for employees. The contractor shall provide separate or single-user restrooms and necessary dressing or sleeping areas to assure privacy between sexes.

IV. DAVIS-BACON AND RELATED ACT PROVISIONS

This section is applicable to all Federal-aid construction projects exceeding \$2,000 and to all related subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (regardless of subcontract size). The requirements apply to all projects located within the right-of-way of a roadway that is functionally classified as Federal-aid highway. This excludes roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors, which are exempt. Contracting agencies may elect to apply these requirements to other projects.

The following provisions are from the U.S. Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR 5.5 "Contract provisions and related matters" with minor revisions to conform to the FHWA-1273 format and FHWA program requirements.

1. Minimum wages

a. All laborers and mechanics employed or working upon the site of the work, will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week, and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account (except such payroll deductions as are permitted by regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Copeland Act (29 CFR part 3)), the full amount of wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalents thereof) due at time of payment computed at rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Labor which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the contractor and such laborers and mechanics.

Contributions made or costs reasonably anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits under section 1(b)(2) of the Davis-Bacon Act on behalf of laborers or mechanics are considered wages paid to such laborers or mechanics, subject to the provisions

of paragraph 1.d. of this section; also, regular contributions made or costs incurred for more than a weekly period (but not less often than quarterly) under plans, funds, or programs which cover the particular weekly period, are deemed to be constructively made or incurred during such weekly period. Such laborers and mechanics shall be paid the appropriate wage rate and fringe benefits on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed, without regard to skill, except as provided in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(4). 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 classification and wage rates conformed under paragraph 1.b. of this section) and the Davis-Bacon poster (WH-1321) 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.(1) The contracting officer shall require that any class of laborers or mechanics, including helpers, 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. The contracting officer shall approve an additional classification and wage rate and fringe benefits therefore only when the following criteria have been met:

(i) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination; and

(ii) The classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry; and

(iii) the proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.

(2) If the contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and the contracting officer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken shall be sent by the contracting officer to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(3) In the event the contractor, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the classification or their representatives, and the contracting officer do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits, where appropriate), the contracting officer shall refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of the contracting officer, to the Wage and Hour Administrator for determination. The Wage and Hour Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or

will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(4) The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to paragraphs 1.b.(2) or 1.b.(3) of this section, 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.

c. Whenever the minimum wage rate prescribed in the contract for a class of laborers or mechanics includes a fringe benefit which is not expressed as an hourly rate, the contractor shall either pay the benefit as stated in the wage determination or shall pay another bona fide fringe benefit or an hourly cash equivalent thereof.

d. If the contractor does not make payments to a trustee or other third person, the contractor may consider as part of the wages of any laborer or mechanic the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits under a plan or program. Provided, That the Secretary of Labor has found, upon the written request of the contractor, that the applicable standards of the Davis-Bacon Act have been met. The Secretary of Labor may require the contractor to set aside in a separate account assets for the meeting of obligations under the plan or program.

2. Withholding

The contracting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, withhold or cause to be withheld from the contractor under this contract, or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements, which is held by the same prime contractor, so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay laborers and mechanics, including apprentices, trainees, and helpers, employed by the contractor or any subcontractor the full amount of wages required by the contract. In the event of failure to pay any laborer or mechanic, including any apprentice, trainee, or helper, employed or working on the site of the work, all or part of the wages required by the contract, the contracting agency 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 until such violations have ceased.

3. Payrolls and basic records

a. Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the contractor during the course of the work and preserved for a period of three years thereafter for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work. Such records shall contain the name, address, and social security number of each such worker, his or her correct classification, hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act), daily and weekly number of hours worked, deductions made and actual wages paid. Whenever the Secretary of Labor has found under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(iv) that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-

Bacon Act, the contractor shall maintain records which show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, and that the plan or program has been communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and records which show the costs anticipated or the actual cost incurred in providing such benefits. Contractors employing apprentices or trainees under approved programs shall maintain written evidence of the registration of apprenticeship programs and certification of trainee programs, the registration of the apprentices and trainees, and the ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs.

b.(1) The contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to the contracting agency. The payrolls submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(i), except that full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead the payrolls shall only need to include an individually identifying number for each employee (e.g. , the last four digits of the employee's social security number). The required weekly payroll information may be submitted in any form desired. Optional Form WH-347 is available for this purpose from the Wage and Hour Division Web site at <http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/forms/wh347instr.htm> or its successor site. The prime contractor is responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls by all subcontractors. Contractors and subcontractors shall maintain the full social security number and current address of each covered worker, and shall provide them upon request to the contracting agency for transmission to the State DOT, the FHWA or the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for purposes of an investigation or audit of compliance with prevailing wage requirements. It is not a violation of this section for a prime contractor to require a subcontractor to provide addresses and social security numbers to the prime contractor for its own records, without weekly submission to the contracting agency..

(2) Each payroll submitted shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the contractor or subcontractor or his or her agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons employed under the contract and shall certify the following:

(i) That the payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be provided under §5.5 (a)(3)(ii) of Regulations, 29 CFR part 5, the appropriate information is being maintained under §5.5 (a)(3)(i) of Regulations, 29 CFR part 5, and that such information is correct and complete;

(ii) That each laborer or mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in Regulations, 29 CFR part 3;

(iii) That each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe benefits or cash equivalents for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.

(3)) The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH-347 shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph 3.b.(2) of this section.

(4)) The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under section 1001 of title 18 and section 231 of title 31 of the United States Code.

c. The contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph 3.a. of this section available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the contracting agency, the State DOT, the FHWA, or the Department of Labor, and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, the FHWA may, after written notice to the contractor, the contracting agency or the State DOT, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR 5.12.

4. Apprentices and trainees

a. Apprentices (programs of the USDOL).

Apprentices will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they performed when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, or if a person is employed in his or 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 the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services or a State Apprenticeship Agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice.

The allowable ratio of apprentices to journeymen on the job site in any craft classification shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program. Any worker listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who is not registered or otherwise employed as stated above, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any apprentice performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. Where a contractor is performing construction on a project in a locality other than that in which its program is registered, the ratios and wage rates (expressed in percentages of the journeyman's hourly rate) specified in the contractor's or subcontractor's registered program shall be observed.

Every apprentice must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered program for the apprentice's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeymen hourly

rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification. If the Administrator determines that a different practice prevails for the applicable apprentice classification, fringes shall be paid in accordance with that determination.

In the event the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

b. Trainees (programs of the USDOL).

Except as provided in 29 CFR 5.16, trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

The ratio of trainees to journeymen on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration.

Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determines that there is an apprenticeship program associated with the corresponding journeyman wage rate on the wage determination which provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate who is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed.

In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

c. Equal employment opportunity. The utilization of apprentices, trainees and journeymen under this part shall be in conformity with the equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended, and 29 CFR part 30.

d. Apprentices and Trainees (programs of the U.S. DOT).

Apprentices and trainees working under apprenticeship and skill training programs which have been certified by the Secretary of Transportation as promoting EEO in connection with Federal-aid highway construction programs are not subject to the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Section IV. The straight time hourly wage rates for apprentices and trainees under such programs will be established by the particular programs. The ratio of apprentices and trainees to journeymen shall not be greater than permitted by the terms of the particular program.

5. Compliance with Copeland Act requirements. The contractor shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR part 3, which are incorporated by reference in this contract.

6. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert Form FHWA-1273 in any subcontracts and also require the subcontractors to include Form FHWA-1273 in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5.

7. Contract termination: debarment. A breach of the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5 may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and a subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 5.12.

8. Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act requirements. All rulings and interpretations of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts contained in 29 CFR parts 1, 3, and 5 are herein incorporated by reference in this contract.

9. Disputes concerning labor standards. Disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR parts 5, 6, and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

10. Certification of eligibility.

a. By entering into this contract, the contractor certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

b. No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm ineligible for award of a Government contract by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

c. The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 1001.

V. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT

The following clauses apply to any Federal-aid construction contract in an amount in excess of \$100,000 and subject to the overtime provisions of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. These clauses shall be inserted in addition to the clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5(a) or 29 CFR 4.6. As used in this paragraph, the terms laborers and mechanics include watchmen and guards.

1. 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 forty 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 forty hours in such workweek.

2. Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages. In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section, 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 such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section, in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section.

3. Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages. The FHWA or the contracting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same prime contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph (2.) of this section.

4. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraph (1.) through (4.) of this section and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs (1.) through (4.) of this section.

VI. SUBLETTING OR ASSIGNING THE CONTRACT

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts on the National Highway System.

1. The contractor shall perform with its own organization contract work amounting to not less than 30 percent (or a greater percentage if specified elsewhere in the contract) of the total original contract price, excluding any specialty items designated by the contracting agency. Specialty items may be performed by subcontract and the amount of any such specialty items performed may be deducted from the total original contract price before computing the amount of work required to be performed by the contractor's own organization (23 CFR 635.116).

a. The term "perform work with its own organization" refers to workers employed or leased by the prime contractor, and equipment owned or rented by the prime contractor, with or without operators. Such term does not include employees or equipment of a subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor, agents of the prime contractor, or any other assignees. The term may include payments for the costs of hiring leased employees from an employee leasing firm meeting all relevant Federal and State regulatory requirements. Leased employees may only be included in this term if the prime contractor meets all of the following conditions:

(1)) the prime contractor maintains control over the supervision of the day-to-day activities of the leased employees;

(2)) the prime contractor remains responsible for the quality of the work of the leased employees;

(3)) the prime contractor retains all power to accept or exclude individual employees from work on the project; and

(4)) the prime contractor remains ultimately responsible for the payment of predetermined minimum wages, the submission of payrolls, statements of compliance and all other Federal regulatory requirements.

b. "Specialty Items" shall be construed to be limited to work that requires highly specialized knowledge, abilities, or equipment not ordinarily available in the type of contracting organizations qualified and expected to bid or propose on the contract as a whole and in general are to be limited to minor components of the overall contract.

2. The contract amount upon which the requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of Section VI is computed includes the cost of material and manufactured products which are to be purchased or produced by the contractor under the contract provisions.

3. The contractor shall furnish (a) a competent superintendent or supervisor who is employed by the firm, has full authority to direct performance of the work in accordance with the contract requirements, and is in charge of all construction operations (regardless of who performs the work) and (b) such other of its own organizational resources (supervision, management, and engineering services) as the contracting officer determines is necessary to assure the performance of the contract.

4. No portion of the contract shall be sublet, assigned or otherwise disposed of except with the written consent of the contracting officer, or authorized representative, and such consent when given shall not be construed to relieve the contractor of any responsibility for the fulfillment of the contract. Written consent will be given only after the contracting agency has assured that each subcontract is

evidenced in writing and that it contains all pertinent provisions and requirements of the prime contract.

5. The 30% self-performance requirement of paragraph (1) is not applicable to design-build contracts; however, contracting agencies may establish their own self-performance requirements.

VII. SAFETY: ACCIDENT PREVENTION

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

1. In the performance of this contract the contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws governing safety, health, and sanitation (23 CFR 635). The contractor shall provide all safeguards, safety devices and protective equipment and take any other needed actions as it determines, or as the contracting officer may determine, to be reasonably necessary to protect the life and health of employees on the job and the safety of the public and to protect property in connection with the performance of the work covered by the contract.

2. It is a condition of this contract, and shall be made a condition of each subcontract, which the contractor enters into pursuant to this contract, that the contractor and any subcontractor shall not permit any employee, in performance of the contract, to work in surroundings or under conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to his/her health or safety, as determined under construction safety and health standards (29 CFR 1926) promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3704).

3. Pursuant to 29 CFR 1926.3, it is a condition of this contract that the Secretary of Labor or authorized representative thereof, shall have right of entry to any site of contract performance to inspect or investigate the matter of compliance with the construction safety and health standards and to carry out the duties of the Secretary under Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C.3704).

VIII. FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIGHWAY PROJECTS

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

In order to assure high quality and durable construction in conformity with approved plans and specifications and a high degree of reliability on statements and representations made by engineers, contractors, suppliers, and workers on Federal-aid highway projects, it is essential that all persons concerned with the project perform their functions as carefully, thoroughly, and honestly as possible. Willful falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation with respect to any facts related to the project is a violation of Federal law. To prevent any misunderstanding regarding the seriousness of these and similar acts, Form FHWA-1022 shall be posted on each Federal-aid highway project (23 CFR 635) in one or more places where it is readily available to all persons concerned with the project:

18 U.S.C. 1020 reads as follows:

"Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or whoever, whether a person, association, firm, or corporation, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the cost thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction on any highway or related project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, false report or false claim with respect to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of any work performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished, in connection with the construction of any highway or related project approved by the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or false representation as to material fact in any statement, certificate, or report submitted pursuant to provisions of the Federal-aid Roads Act approved July 1, 1916, (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented;

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

IX. IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEAN AIR ACT AND FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

By submission of this bid/proposal or the execution of this contract, or subcontract, as appropriate, the bidder, proposer, Federal-aid construction contractor, or subcontractor, as appropriate, will be deemed to have stipulated as follows:

1. That any person who is or will be utilized in the performance of this contract is not prohibited from receiving an award due to a violation of Section 508 of the Clean Water Act or Section 306 of the Clean Air Act.

2. That the contractor agrees to include or cause to be included the requirements of paragraph (1) of this Section X in every subcontract, and further agrees to take such action as the contracting agency may direct as a means of enforcing such requirements.

X. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts, design-build contracts, subcontracts, lower-tier subcontracts, purchase orders, lease agreements, consultant contracts or any other covered transaction requiring FHWA approval or that is estimated to cost \$25,000 or more – as defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200.

1. Instructions for Certification – First Tier Participants:

a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective first tier participant is providing the certification set out below.

b. The inability of a person to provide the certification set out below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this

covered transaction. The prospective first tier participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective first tier participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such a person from participation in this transaction.

c. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the contracting agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the contracting agency may terminate this transaction for cause of default.

d. The prospective first tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the contracting agency to whom this proposal is submitted if any time the prospective first tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

e. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).

f. The prospective first tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.

g. The prospective first tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transactions," provided by the department or contracting agency, entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold.

h. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the Excluded Parties List System website (<https://www.epls.gov/>), which is compiled by the General Services Administration.

i. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require the establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of the prospective participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

j. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph (f) of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

* * * * *

2. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – First Tier Participants:

a. The prospective first tier participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

(1)) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(2) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(3)) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of this certification; and

(4) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.

b. Where the prospective participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

2. Instructions for Certification - Lower Tier Participants:

(Applicable to all subcontracts, purchase orders and other lower tier transactions requiring prior FHWA approval or estimated to cost \$25,000 or more - 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200)

a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier is providing the certification set out below.

b. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department, or agency with which

this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

c. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

d. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).

e. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.

f. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold.

g. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the Excluded Parties List System website (<https://www.epls.gov/>), which is compiled by the General Services Administration.

h. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

i. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph e of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the

department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

* * * * *

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Participants:

1. The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency.

2. Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

* * * * *

XI. CERTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF CONTRACT FUNDS FOR LOBBYING

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts which exceed \$100,000 (49 CFR 20).

1. The prospective participant certifies, by signing and submitting this bid or proposal, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

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

b. 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 Federal 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.

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

3. The prospective participant also agrees by submitting its bid or proposal that the participant shall require that the language of this certification be included in all lower tier subcontracts, which exceed \$100,000 and that all such recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

**ATTACHMENT A - EMPLOYMENT AND MATERIALS
PREFERENCE FOR APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT
HIGHWAY SYSTEM OR APPALACHIAN LOCAL ACCESS
ROAD CONTRACTS**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid projects funded under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

1. During the performance of this contract, the contractor undertaking to do work which is, or reasonably may be, done as on-site work, shall give preference to qualified persons who regularly reside in the labor area as designated by the DOL wherein the contract work is situated, or the subregion, or the Appalachian counties of the State wherein the contract work is situated, except:

a. To the extent that qualified persons regularly residing in the area are not available.

b. For the reasonable needs of the contractor to employ supervisory or specially experienced personnel necessary to assure an efficient execution of the contract work.

c. For the obligation of the contractor to offer employment to present or former employees as the result of a lawful collective bargaining contract, provided that the number of nonresident persons employed under this subparagraph (1c) shall not exceed 20 percent of the total number of employees employed by the contractor on the contract work, except as provided in subparagraph (4) below.

2. The contractor shall place a job order with the State Employment Service indicating (a) the classifications of the laborers, mechanics and other employees required to perform the contract work, (b) the number of employees required in each classification, (c) the date on which the participant estimates such employees will be required, and (d) any other pertinent information required by the State Employment Service to complete the job order form. The job order may be placed with the State Employment Service in writing or by telephone. If during the course of the contract work, the information submitted by the contractor in the original job order is substantially modified, the participant shall promptly notify the State Employment Service.

3. The contractor shall give full consideration to all qualified job applicants referred to him by the State Employment Service. The contractor is not required to grant employment to any job applicants who, in his opinion, are not qualified to perform the classification of work required.

4. If, within one week following the placing of a job order by the contractor with the State Employment Service, the State Employment Service is unable to refer any qualified job applicants to the contractor, or less than the number requested, the State Employment Service will forward a certificate to the contractor indicating the unavailability of applicants. Such certificate shall be made a part of the contractor's permanent project records. Upon receipt of this certificate, the contractor may employ persons who do not normally reside in the labor area to fill positions covered by the certificate, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (1c) above.

5. The provisions of 23 CFR 633.207(e) allow the contracting agency to provide a contractual preference for the use of mineral resource materials native to the Appalachian region.

6. The contractor shall include the provisions of Sections 1 through 4 of this Attachment A in every subcontract for work which is, or reasonably may be, done as on-site work.

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION TO THE
STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, EDITION 2015**

CARGO PREFERENCE ACT

The Cargo Preference Act (CPA) establishes certain requirements for the use of privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels in transporting equipment, materials, and commodities by ocean vessel. Comply with the CPA requirements and 46 CFR 381. Include this Special Provision in all subcontracts to ensure that subcontractors are aware of and bound by the obligation to comply with the CPA and 46 CFR 381. The implementing regulations for required contract and subcontract provisions are located in 46 CFR 381.7(a)-(b), and included in this Special Provision below:

Title 46 - Shipping

Volume: 8

Date: 2014-10-01

Original Date: 2014-10-01

Title: Section 381 .7- Federal Grant, Guaranty, Loan and Advance of Funds Agreements.

Context: Title 46- Shipping. CHAPTER II- MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION. SUBCHAPTER J- MISCELLANEOUS. PART 381- CARGO PREFERENCE- U.S.FLAG VESSELS.

§ 381.7 Federal Grant, Guaranty, Loan and Advance of Funds Agreements.

In order to insure a fair and reasonable participation by privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels in transporting cargoes which are subject to the Cargo Preference Act of 1954 and which are generated by U.S. Government Grant, Guaranty, Loan and/or Advance of Funds Programs, the head of each affected department or agency shall require appropriate clauses to be inserted in those Grant, Guaranty, Loan and/or Advance of Funds Agreements and all third party contracts executed between the borrower/grantee and other parties, where the possibility exists for ocean transportation of items procured, contracted for or otherwise obtained by or on behalf of the grantee, borrower, or any of their contractors or subcontractors. The clauses required by this part shall provide that at least 50 percent of the freight revenue and tonnage of cargo generated by the U.S. Government Grant, Guaranty, Loan or Advance of Funds be transported on privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels. These clauses shall also require that all parties provide to the Maritime Administration the necessary shipment information as set forth in § 381.3. A copy of the appropriate clauses required by this part shall be submitted by each affected agency or department to the Secretary, Maritime Administration, for approval no later than 30 days after the effective date of this part. The following are suggested acceptable clauses with respect to the use of United States-flag vessels to be incorporated in the Grant, Guaranty, Loan and/or Advance of Funds Agreements as well as contracts and subcontracts resulting therefrom:

(a) Agreement Clauses. "Use of United States-flag vessels:

"(1) Pursuant to Pub. L. 664 (43 U.S.C. 1241(b)) at least 50 percent of any equipment, materials or commodities procured, contracted for or otherwise obtained with funds granted, guaranteed, loaned, or advanced by the U.S. Government under this agreement, and which may be transported by ocean vessel, shall be transported on privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels, if available.

"(2) Within 20 days following the date of loading for shipments originating within the United States or within 30 working days following the date of loading for shipments originating outside the United States, a legible copy of a rated, 'on-board' commercial ocean bill-of-lading in English for each shipment of cargo described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be furnished to both the Contracting Officer (through the prime contractor in the case of subcontractor bills-of-lading) and to the Division of National Cargo, Office of Market Development, Maritime Administration, Washington, DC 20590."

(b) Contractor and Subcontractor Clauses. "Use of United States-flag vessels: The contractor agrees-

"(1) To utilize privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels to ship at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) involved, whenever shipping any equipment, material, or commodities pursuant to this contract, to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for United States-flag commercial vessels.

"(2) To furnish within 20 days following the date of loading for shipments originating within the United States or within 30 working days following the date of loading for shipments originating outside the United States, a legible copy of a rated, 'on-board' commercial ocean bill-of-lading in English for each shipment of cargo described in paragraph (b) (1) of this section to both the Contracting Officer (through the prime contractor in the case of subcontractor bills-of-lading) and to the Division of National Cargo, Office of Market Development, Maritime Administration, Washington, DC 20590.

"(3) To insert the substance of the provisions of this clause in all subcontracts issued pursuant to this contract."

(Reorganization Plans No. 21 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1273) and No. 7 of 1961 (75 Stat. 840) as amended by Pub. L. 91-469 (84 Stat. 1036) and Department of Commerce Organization Order 10-8 (38 FR 19707, July 23, 1973)) [42 FR 57126, Nov. 1, 1977]

12-18-15 C&M
Feb-16 Letting

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISION

FEDERAL AID CONTRACTS UTILIZATION OF DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES SUPPLIERS/REGULAR DEALERS

This Special Provision modifies the provisions contained in Section III.C. of Required Contract Provision 07-18-80(latest revision).

I. Aggregate Suppliers. KDOT has been made aware that the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Inspector General has concerns regarding KDOT's policy as to when DBE aggregate suppliers may be counted toward goal. Until these concerns have been addressed, KDOT will not allow the use of DBE aggregate suppliers to be counted toward the DBE goal.

II. Regular Dealers. KDOT has also received informal guidance from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Inspector General regarding when the use of a DBE regular dealer may be properly counted toward the DBE goal. Unless a DBE regular dealer ships materials from its own inventory, the contractor cannot count 60% of the costs toward the DBE goal.

These changes are interim only, and will be incorporated into 07-18-80(latest revision) after KDOT receives formal guidance from the Federal Highway Administration.

09-01-09

Oct-09 Letting

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISION
FEDERAL AID CONTRACTS
UTILIZATION OF DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES

I. INTRODUCTION.

The specific requirements for the utilization of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as DBEs, are set forth in this Required Contract Provision and are imposed pursuant to 49 CFR Part 26, hereinafter referred to as the regulations. This provision meets or exceeds the regulatory requirements. The regulations always take precedence over normal industry practice.

A. ASSURANCE. The Contractor, subrecipient, or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, age, disability, income status, veteran status or gender in the performance of the Contract. The Contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of USDOT assisted Contracts. Failure by the Contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this Contract, which may result in the termination of this Contract, or such other remedy as the Kansas Department of Transportation deems appropriate.

B. DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this Required Contract Provision, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings as stated herein:

(1) Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) means a small business concern which is independently owned and controlled by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals and which KDOT has certified as a DBE in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26.

(2) Small business concern means a small business as defined by Section 3 of the Small Business Act and relevant regulations except that a small business concern shall not include any firms or affiliated firms owned and controlled by the same socially and economically disadvantaged individual or individuals whose value has average, annual gross receipts in excess of \$ 22,410,000 over the previous three fiscal years.

(3) Owned and controlled means a business:

- (a) Which is at least 51 percent unconditionally owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and
- (b) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more such individuals.

(4) Socially disadvantaged individual means a person who is a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States, has suffered social disadvantage in education, employment, or business, and who is a(an):

- (a) Black American (a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa);
- (b) Hispanic American (includes a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or any Spanish or Portuguese culture or origin, regardless of race);
- (c) Native American (includes a person who is American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut or Native Hawaiian);
- (d) Asian-Pacific American (includes a person whose origin is from the original people of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent or the Pacific Islands);
- (e) Subcontinent Asian American (includes a person whose origin is India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, or the Maldives Islands);
- (f) Member of a group, or any other individual of any race or sex, found to be both economically and socially disadvantaged; or
- (g) Women.

(5) Economically disadvantaged means an individual who has a personal net worth of less than \$1,320,000 excluding the value of the individual's ownership share of the DBE firm and primary personal residence. The individual has had diminished access to capital and credit compared to non-disadvantaged persons.

(6) Commercially useful function means the qualifying DBE owner performs, manages and supervises its work and manages and supervises the work of subcontractors, suppliers, manufacturers, truckers, brokers and other persons with whom the DBE contracts.

(7) Race and gender neutral measure means one that is used to assist any small business.

II. DBE CONTRACT GOALS.

A. KDOT strongly encourages all contractors to utilize DBE firms as subcontractors, suppliers, manufacturers, truckers, and brokers whenever possible and feasible. Greater voluntary participation will result in lower and fewer DBE contract goals. KDOT will set DBE contract goals only to meet the portion of its annual goal that is not met by race and gender neutral means and voluntary participation.

B. Only Eligible DBEs satisfy DBE contract goals. An Eligible DBE is one which KDOT has certified meets the legal requirements for social and economic disadvantage, ownership, and control with respect to the specific types of work which the DBE will be performing (Eligible DBE or KDOT Certified DBE). KDOT Certified DBEs, by name and the NAISC code(s) applicable to the work for which the DBE is certified, are listed in the KDOT DBE directory that is located on the internet at: <http://www.ksdot.org/divadmin/civilrights/>. KDOT also prints a paper directory quarterly, and Contractors may ask the KDOT Office of Civil Rights for a copy of the printed directory. However, as it is only published quarterly, Contractors should be aware that the printed directory may list DBE's who were decertified after the directory was printed, and these DBE's would not be considered eligible DBE's in a letting that followed decertification or when examining good faith efforts. Also, the printed directory will not list DBE's who have been certified after the directory was printed, but KDOT will consider these DBE's in a letting and when examining good faith efforts. Thus, the electronic directory controls as it is the most current information KDOT has available. Any bid proposal listing a firm that is not a KDOT certified DBE with respect to ownership/control at the time of bidding will be considered non-responsive unless the bidder has still met the DBE goal after KDOT has removed the ineligible DBE firm(s) from the bidder's DBE Goal Sheet. Any bid proposal listing a firm that is not a KDOT certified DBE with respect to the work type(s) (NAISC Code(s)) the firm will be performing on the project will be considered non-responsive unless the bidder has still met the DBE goal after KDOT has removed the ineligible work from the bidder's DBE Goal Sheet.

C. Contractors shall, as a minimum, seek DBE firms working in the same geographic area in which they seek subcontractors for a given solicitation.

D. Contractors are required to make good faith efforts to replace a DBE firm that is unable to perform successfully with another DBE firm. Any substitution of DBE firms from the time the Contractor has submitted a bid to KDOT through Project completion shall be approved by KDOT Office of Civil Rights. Substitutions will only be allowed for good cause. (See Section III.G).

E. When projects are State or Contractor tied, the assigned DBE Contract Goals shall be met for each project that contains a DBE contract goal. To compute DBE participation on tied projects the following method will be used:

(1) If the dollar amount actually subcontracted to DBEs on each contract is equal to or greater than the minimum dollar amounts assigned to each contract, the DBE goals shall have been met.

(2) If a State of Kansas funded project is tied to a federal aid funded project, the DBE contract goal can only be met by the amounts subcontracted to DBE firms on the Federal Aid Project.

III. MEETING DBE CONTRACT GOAL CRITERIA.

The award of the Contract will be conditioned upon satisfaction of the requirements herein established. The apparent low bidder must either meet or exceed the DBE goals for the contract or satisfy KDOT that good faith efforts were made to meet the goals prior to the bid letting.

A. REQUIRED DBE PARTICIPATION INFORMATION. All bidders are required to use the electronic bidding system file [EBSX file] created by KDOT for the Project to complete the DBE participation information described below .

- (1) Use the DBE folder in the EBSX file of the Project to select the names of KDOT Certified DBE firms that will participate in the Contract and accurately complete all the required fields for each certified DBE firm;
- (2) For each selected KDOT Certified DBE firm, identify the function the firm will serve on the project (subcontractor, manufacturer, supplier, broker), insert the NAISC code(s) applicable to the work the firm will be performing on the Project, and choose the bid item(s) that the firm will perform;
- (3) The actual dollar amount anticipated to be paid to each named KDOT Certified DBE firm; including DBE suppliers. Note: For DBE suppliers, the electronic bidding system will compute and apply towards the DBE goal the proper credit of 60% of the actual dollar amount anticipated to be paid ;
- (4) The actual dollar amount (not to exceed 10 percent of DBE subcontract) to be paid ahead of work as DBE mobilization to each named KDOT Certified DBE firm receiving DBE mobilization.
- (5) For federal aid contracts with a zero DBE goal, list all KDOT Certified DBE firms to be utilized, if any.

B. GOOD FAITH DETERMINATION. It is the bidder's responsibility to meet the DBE contract goal with KDOT Certified DBEs or to provide information to enable KDOT to determine that, prior to bidding, the bidder made good faith efforts to meet such goal. Note: the bidder cannot establish good faith efforts and KDOT will not consider good faith efforts when the failure to meet the DBE goal arises from the use of non-KDOT Certified DBEs. (See Section II.B).

- (1) Good Faith Information Submittal. If the low bidder's required DBE information indicates that the DBE contract goal will be met with KDOT Certified DBEs, the contract will proceed toward award and the low bidder need not submit any further DBE information. If the low bidder's required DBE information indicates that the actual dollar amount of the eligible work anticipated to be paid to KDOT Certified DBEs is insufficient to meet the DBE contract goal, the Contractor shall submit good faith documentation within two working days of the bid opening. Example: if bids are read publicly on Wednesday at 1:30 p.m., the good faith documentation must be at KDOT Office of Civil Rights before 5 p.m. on Friday.
- (2) KDOT Review. KDOT will review all information submitted to determine if the low bidder has met the DBE contract goal and, if not, whether the low bidder made sufficient good faith efforts to meet such contract goal. The determination of good faith efforts is made on a case-by-case basis and depends on the particular circumstances of the procurement. The issue KDOT will consider is whether the bidder took those steps, a reasonable bidder would have taken to actively and aggressively obtain KDOT Certified DBE participation sufficient to meet the goal. A KDOT determination that the low bidder's information failed to show sufficient good faith efforts shall cause rejection of the bid. If the low bid is rejected, the above procedure will be applied to the next lowest bidder, and other bidders if necessary, until a bidder is found that meets the DBE contract goals or establishes that good faith efforts were made to meet the goal. KDOT reserves the right to reject all bids and re-advertise the Contract.
- (3) Establishing Good Faith Efforts. To demonstrate good faith efforts to meet the DBE contract goal, submit to KDOT documentation on the factors listed as (a) through (g). KDOT has assigned a percentage to each factor that shows the relative importance of each factor to KDOT and to the other factors. These percentages are a guide only; the circumstances of a particular procurement may justify different percentages or consideration of factors not mentioned. In evaluating the reasonableness of the low bidder's

efforts, KDOT may consider whether other bidders met the goal or failed to meet the goal. In evaluating the reasonableness of the low bidder's efforts, KDOT will consider all documentation submitted; yet, documentation created during the bidding process is more credible than documentation created after the letting.

(a) The bidder negotiated in good faith with interested KDOT Certified DBEs. It is the bidder's responsibility to consider the available pool of KDOT Certified DBEs when determining subcontract or supply needs. It is the bidder's responsibility to furnish DBEs with information about plans or specifications to facilitate the bid. Include names of DBEs considered, information given to the DBE, if any, and an explanation of why agreements could not be reached for DBEs to perform the work. (25%)

(b) The bidder selected portions of work for which KDOT has capable, KDOT Certified DBE's to perform. This may include breaking out work items or subcontracting items the prime Contractor normally performs. (20%)

(c) The bidder used good business judgment in rejecting a KDOT Certified DBE quote, considering both price and capabilities. If a DBE quote represents a reasonable price for performing the work, the bidder should use that quote even though the DBE quote is higher than a non-DBE quote. However, bidders do not have to use excessive or unreasonable quotes. Before determining that a DBE quote is excessive, the bidder should inquire as to the reason for the disparity between the DBE and non-DBE quotes. The bidder should also evaluate what impact, if any, using a higher DBE price would have on the bidder's overall project bid. A higher DBE price may not be excessive or unreasonable if the price differential is a very small part of the project bid. (20%)

(d) The bidder solicited capable, KDOT Certified DBEs through pre-bid meetings, advertising, telephone, mail, facsimile, e-mail, or a combination of the foregoing. The solicitation must have occurred within sufficient time to allow a DBE to respond. Follow up all initial contacts, whether the contact was solicited or unsolicited. If a DBE expresses an interest in the contract or a desire to quote and fails to submit a quote, follow up that contact, whether the contact was solicited or unsolicited. Receiving substantial unsolicited quotes may not be considered actively and aggressively pursuing DBE participation. (10%)

(e) The bidder assisted interested KDOT Certified DBEs in obtaining equipment, supplies, or materials for the project being bid. (10%)

(f) The combinations of KDOT Certified DBEs the bidder considered in trying to meet the goal. It is acceptable to use a portion of several DBE bids. (10%)

(g) The bidder assisted interested KDOT Certified DBEs in obtaining bonding, credit, or insurance on the project being bid. (5%)

(4) Staff of KDOT's Office of Civil Rights and the Chief of Construction and Materials will review the documentation submitted and either accept or reject the good faith effort submittal.

(5) At the bidder's request, KDOT's Director of Operations will hold an informal hearing to discuss the bidder's good faith effort submittal. The bidder may have legal counsel present, at the bidder's expense. After the appeal hearing, the Director of Operations will issue the Agency's final administrative decision on whether the bidder made a good faith effort. The decision will be in writing and will explain the basis for the Agency's decision. This will be final agency action and a final order under the Kansas Act for Judicial Review and Civil Enforcement of Agency Actions, K.S.A. 77-601 *et. seq.* Any petition for judicial review shall be served on the Secretary of Transportation, Kansas Department of Transportation, 700 S.W. Harrison St., Topeka, KS 66603-3754.

C. COUNTING DBE PARTICIPATION TOWARD DBE CONTRACT GOALS.

DBE participation shall be counted toward meeting the DBE contract goals pursuant to this contract as follows:

(1) A Contractor may count toward its DBE contract goals the total dollar value of a contract paid to an Eligible DBE, including an approved DBE protégé.

NOTE: At the time the bid is submitted on the DBE goal sheet, list the actual amount intended to be paid to the DBE. On Form 259, submitted after award, list the same amount as in the contract line item. If this amount differs from the DBE subcontract amount, list the latter amount on the bottom of the form with an explanation.

(2) A DBE, bidding as a prime contractor, may count toward its DBE contract goals the total dollar value of the work actually performed by the Eligible DBE prime contractor, including the cost of supplies and materials the DBE obtains.

Example: A DBE contractor bids as a prime contractor. The contract specifies a \$10,000.00 DBE goal. The DBE prime contractor performs \$50,000 of the work with its own forces. The DBE prime contractor has met the \$10,000 goal.

(3) A Contractor may count toward its DBE goals a portion of the total dollar value of a subcontract with an Eligible DBE joint venture equal in proportion to the percentage of ownership and control of the DBE partner in the joint venture.

Example: A contract specifies a \$5,000.00 DBE contract goal. Prime contractor bids \$100,000.00 subcontracting with a joint venture DBE/non-DBE contractor for \$20,000.00 of the work. The percentage of ownership and control of the DBE/non-DBE joint venture is 25% DBE and 75% non-DBE. The prime contractor may count \$5,000.00 ($\$20,000.00 \times .25$; i.e. total dollar value times the percentage of DBE ownership) toward the DBE contract goal, thus fulfilling the DBE requirements of the contract.

(4) If a non-DBE contractor and an Eligible DBE contractor form a joint venture and bid as a prime contractor, the joint venture contractor shall fully meet the DBE contract goals specified in the project special provision. The joint venture contractor may count toward its DBE contract goals the total dollar value of the work actually performed by the DBE participant in the joint venture.

Example: A non-DBE contractor forms a joint venture with a DBE contractor and the joint venture bids the project as a prime contractor. The DBE contract goal is \$10,000.00. The DBE participant in the joint venture performs \$50,000 of the work with its own forces. The joint venture has met the \$10,000 goal.

Example: A non-DBE contractor forms a joint venture with a DBE contractor and the joint venture bids the project as a prime contractor. The DBE contract goal is \$100,000.00. The DBE participant in the joint venture performs \$80,000 of the work with its own forces. The joint venture must obtain the remaining \$20,000 in goal through use of another certified DBE firm, or show good faith efforts if the joint venture fails to meet the \$100,000 goal.

(5) A Contractor may count toward its DBE goal 60 percent of its expenditures for materials and supplies obtained from an Eligible DBE regular dealer, and 100 percent of its expenditures for materials and supplies obtained from an Eligible DBE manufacturer. A letter must be submitted to KDOT, detailing the amount, but the amount does not count as a subcontracted percentage.

(a) A manufacturer is a firm that operates a facility that produces goods from raw material on the premises.

(b) A regular dealer is a firm that owns, operates, or maintains a store, or warehouse where materials are stocked and regularly sold to the public. A regular dealer of bulk items (sand, gravel, etc.) need not stock the product if it owns or long-term leases distribution equipment. The supply of structural steel, steel assemblies and petroleum products do not count toward any KDOT DBE goal. A dealer must be responsible for material quality control and must deliver with its own or long term leased equipment to count toward the DBE goal.

(6) A Contractor may count toward its DBE goals the following expenditures to Eligible DBE firms that are not manufacturers or regular dealers:

(a) The commission charged for providing a bona fide service in the procurement of essential personnel, facilities, equipment, materials or supplies required for the performance of the contract, provided the commission is reasonable and customary.

(b) The commissions charged for bonds or insurance provided by a DBE broker for the specific performance of the contract, provided the fee is reasonable and customary. A letter must be submitted detailing the amount but does not count as a subcontracted percentage.

(7) A Contractor may count toward its DBE goals the amount paid to an Eligible DBE trucker for transportation services (labor and equipment used in delivering material to a Project).

(a) A DBE trucker who picks up a product at point A and delivers the product to the Contractor at point B provides a transportation service. The full amount paid for this transportation service (including the DBE trucker's overhead and profit) counts toward the DBE goal if the conditions in this subsection IIC(7) are met.

(b) Some DBE truckers are also a regular dealer (supplier) of a bulk item(s). In this case, 60% of the amount paid for the material delivered will count toward the DBE goal in addition to the amount paid for the transportation service. The DBE trucker is responsible for the quality of the material.

(c) For amounts paid to DBE truckers to be credited toward the DBE contract goal, the Contractor shall submit a letter to KDOT requesting DBE subcontract credit for delivering the materials or credit for both delivering and supplying the materials. Make this request before the DBE trucker begins delivering the material and include in the request the DBE trucking company's name, the applicable line items, the contact amount and the percent of the original contract being subcontracted to the DBE trucking company.

(d) For 100% of amounts paid to DBE truckers for transportation services to be credited toward the DBE contract goal, the DBE trucking company shall meet the following requirements and conditions:

1. Own and operate at least one fully licensed, insured, and operational truck on the project. Use owned or a combination of owned and leased trucks in accordance with this subsection
 - Trucks owned by the DBE trucking company operated by drivers the DBE trucking company employs
 - Trucks leased from another certified DBE firm operated by drivers the DBE trucking company employs.
 - Trucks leased from a non- DBE firm operated by drivers the DBE trucking company employs. (see Special Rule 5 (e))
2. Exercise control over all owned and leased trucks.
 - Control means the DBE trucking company is responsible for scheduling the use of the leased truck and for approving the owner's use of the leased truck for other purposes.
 - The DBE trucking company shall manage the leased truck(s) in a manner that gives the DBE trucking company absolute priority over the use of that truck for the project for which DBE credit is being counted.
3. Haul material to a dedicated project stockpile (unless KDOT approves hauling material to a commercial plant in accordance with the procedure provided below).
4. Furnish the KDOT field office the opportunity and information needed to monitor the DBE trucking. The KDOT field office will make a consistent effort to monitor the trucking as time and resources allow; however, trucking activity that is not monitored shall not count toward DBE goal. The information the Contractor and DBE trucking company are required to provide to enable the KDOT field office to monitor the DBE trucking include the following:
 - On or before the preconstruction conference meeting, submit to the KDOT field office all subcontract or lease agreements with trucking/equipment companies. Such agreements shall include a list of trucks to be leased by VIN and the agreed upon amount and method of payment.
 - On or before the preconstruction conference meeting, submit to the KDOT field office a list of trucks and truck drivers to be utilized for the duration of the project. For each truck, include the VIN, tag number, or other vehicle identification that enables the KDOT field office to verify which vehicles may be counted toward the DBE goal. Update the list and associated information throughout project construction as changes occur and provide updated lists to the KDOT field office.

- Monthly, submit to the KDOT field office a spread sheet or list which contains all trucks that hauled on the project the previous month and the dates and tons hauled which the Contractor claims count toward DBE goal.
- Weekly, submit to the KDOT field office certified payrolls from the DBE trucking company.
 - The prime contractor may submit the certified payrolls to the KDOT field office separately or with all other payrolls for the Project.
 - Instruct the DBE trucker to list Davis Bacon wages separately from non-Davis Bacon wages if the DBE trucker is being paid both wage types on a project (i.e. the trucking company is performing both on-site and off-site work).
- Ensure the name and identification number of the DBE trucking company is displayed on both owned and leased vehicles.

5. Special Rules for delivering materials to commercial batch plants. As a general rule, for DBE trucking to count toward the DBE goal, the DBE has to deliver the material to a dedicated stockpile on the project. However, before the bid letting, the Contractor may submit a written request to the KDOT field office, asking that KDOT allow DBE goal credit for delivering material to a dedicated stockpile location at a commercial plant.

- In its request, the Contractor shall identify how the material will be separated from other aggregate at the commercial plant and how the material will be identified as material for the project being constructed.
- In evaluating the request, the KDOT field office shall determine if KDOT has sufficient resources to monitor the trucking to the commercial plant. If the KDOT field office determines that time and resources allow that office to monitor this trucking, the KDOT field office will notify the Office of Civil Rights. The Office of Civil Rights will issue to the Contractor a letter of concurrence, approving DBE goal credit for the DBE trucking to the dedicated stockpile at the commercial plant.

(e) Special Rule for Trucks leased from non-DBE firms. Obtain written permission from the KDOT Office of Civil Rights before using trucks leased from a non-DBE firm to count toward DBE goal. If approved, trucks leased from non-DBE firms may be counted toward goal along with trucks owned or leased from DBE firms if the total value of transportation services (equipment and labor costs) provided by the non-DBE owned trucks is equal to or less than the value of the transportation services provided by DBE-owned or leased trucks on the contract. However, if the value of the transportation services provided by the non-DBE owned trucks exceeds the value of the services provided by the DBE-owned or leased trucks, the DBE goal credit will be the value of the transportation services provided by the DBE-owned or leased trucks plus the value of the transportation services provided by the non-DBE owned trucks but only up to the limit of the value of the DBE-owned trucks. ~~plus the fee or commission allowed on the difference between the value of the transportation services provided by the non-DBE owned trucks and the value of the transportation services provided by the DBE owned or leased trucks.~~

(f) DBE Brokers. A DBE that has no DBE trucks or DBE employees is not considered to have full control over the trucking services provided for the project and thus will only be considered a broker. A broker arranges or expedites transactions only. Once considered a broker, 100% of the broker fee or commission received by the DBE may be counted toward the DBE goal; however, no trucking labor or materials costs may be counted toward the DBE goal.

D. COMMERCIALY USEFUL FUNCTION.

The prime contractor is responsible for ensuring that Eligible DBE firms under subcontract to meet a DBE goal perform a commercially useful function (CUF). Failure to fulfill this obligation is a breach of contract and KDOT may invoke the sanctions listed in Section IV (Sanctions). The three criteria for a CUF are:

(1) The DBE firm shall manage the work through personal direct supervision by the DBE owner or a skilled, knowledgeable, full-time superintendent. Management includes scheduling work, ordering equipment and materials, hiring and firing employees, and submitting all required forms and reports. The DBE is not in compliance with this provision if the DBE subcontracts out part or all of the work to another entity.

(2) The DBE shall own all equipment, long term lease all equipment, or own some equipment and long term lease the remaining equipment except for specialized equipment as noted below.

(a) If the DBE leases equipment, the DBE shall have a written lease that gives the DBE full control of the equipment during the lease period. The DBE shall use its own workers to operate leased equipment.

(b) A DBE may enter into long term leases with companies operating as prime contractors. The DBE is not in compliance with this provision if the DBE leases equipment from the prime contractor on the project for that project only.

(c) Exception for specialized equipment: The DBE may lease short term specialized equipment such as a crane from another contractor or third party if this equipment is necessary for the DBE to perform its work and the equipment is of such a nature that it is not economically feasible or practical for the DBE to lease the equipment long term. The Contractor shall bill the DBE for this equipment and the DBE shall pay the contractor for the equipment. The DBE is not in compliance with this provision if the Contractor deducts from the DBE's pay estimate specialized equipment costs rather than submitting an invoice to and receiving payment from the DBE.

(3) The DBE shall negotiate the cost of, arrange delivery of, and pay for materials, supplies, labor, and equipment. Invoices shall be billed to the DBE and paid by the DBE.

(4) KDOT will not count towards goal or give DBE contract goal credit for the following:

(a) Monies the prime contractor pays directly for supplies, materials, labor or equipment on the DBE's behalf except for two-party checks approved under Section III.F below.

(b) Costs deducted from a DBE's pay estimate for supplies, materials, labor or equipment the prime contractor or its affiliate provided.

(c) Costs incurred for equipment the DBE leases from the Contractor on the project if the DBE is using the equipment for that project only and the equipment is not part of a long term lease agreement.

(d) Costs associated with a portion of a bid item that the Agency is unable to measure clearly.

(e) Costs incurred for work subcontracted outside normal industry practices, just to meet a goal.

(5) KDOT's determination that a DBE is not performing or did not perform a CUF is not appealable to the US Department of Transportation. KDOT's determination will be final agency action and a final order under the Kansas Act for Judicial Review and Civil Enforcement of Agency Actions, K.S.A. 77-601 *et. seq.* Any petition for judicial review shall be served on the Secretary of Transportation, Kansas Department of Transportation, 700 S.W. Harrison St., Topeka, KS 66603-3754.

E. BUSINESS INTEGRITY

Any person or entity will be found to be out of compliance with this required contract provision if any investigation reveals a commission or omission of any act of such serious or compelling nature that the act indicates a serious lack of business integrity or honesty. Such commission or omissions include, but are not limited to:

(1) Violating any applicable law, regulation, or obligation relating to the performance of obligations incurred pursuant to an agreement with a recipient under a KDOT financial assistance program or,

(2) Making, or procuring to be made, any false statement or using deceit to influence in any way any action of KDOT.

F. TWO PARTY CHECKS.

To comply with the current regulation, KDOT is implementing the following two-party check procedures. The prime contractor is responsible for following the procedure and for ensuring that Eligible DBE firms follow the procedure.

- (1) The DBE owner shall make the request for a two-party check to the KDOT Office of Civil Rights and shall explain the benefit to the DBE firm. On a case-by-case basis, it may be necessary for the prime contractor to initiate the issuance of two party checks.
- (2) The prime contractor shall send the check to the DBE owner who will endorse and forward the check to the supplier. This should be done within the 10-day prompt pay timeframe.
- (3) The amount of the check should not exceed the amount of material paid by KDOT on the latest estimate. *For example, if the estimate was taken on 7/23, pay the material bill through 7/23 not through 7/31.*
- (4) Two party checks shall be issued only long enough to establish credit for the DBE firm.
- (5) KDOT will not count towards goal or give DBE contract goal credit for two party checks that have not been pre-approved by KDOT.

G. TERMINATION AND SUBSTITUTION OF DBEs.

Contractors may substitute a KDOT Certified DBE firm listed on the Contractor's DBE goal sheet without Sanctions under Section IV if either the DBE voluntarily withdraws from the project or the Contractor has good cause to terminate the DBE, if the Contractor has complied with the procedures for requesting termination and substitution, if KDOT has consented in writing to the termination and substitution, and if the Contractor has either met the terminated DBE's remaining goal commitment with KDOT-approved substitute DBEs or made documented, good faith effort to meet the terminated DBE's remaining goal commitment.

- (1) If the DBE wants to withdraw from the project, the Contractor shall provide KDOT Office of Civil Rights a letter requesting termination as well as a letter from the original DBE in which the DBE states the reason for the DBE's withdrawal or inability to perform. The Contractor shall notify KDOT Office of Civil Rights if the DBE fails to provide this letter to the Contractor. KDOT will review the documentation and determine if additional information or an informal hearing is needed for KDOT to determine whether to consent to termination. KDOT will inquire whether the DBEs reason for withdrawal is attributable to bad faith, discriminatory action, or other fault of the Contractor.
- (2) If the Contractor wants to terminate the DBE firm for good cause (and reason other than a DBE's voluntary withdrawal), the Contractor shall give written notice to the DBE firm of its intent to request that KDOT consent to the Contractor terminating the DBE firm. The Contractor shall identify the reasons for the requested termination and copy KDOT Office of Civil Rights on the letter to the DBE firm. Unless the Contractor requests and KDOT determines that a shorter response time is needed for public safety, the letter shall notify the DBE firm that it has five business days to respond in writing to the Contractor's notice and provide reasons, if any, why the DBE objects to the proposed termination and why KDOT should withhold its consent to the termination. If the Contractor desires to proceed with termination after receiving the DBE firm's response, the Contractor shall provide KDOT Office of Civil Rights written notice requesting that KDOT allow the Contractor to terminate the DBE and identifying the reasons for the requested termination. KDOT will then review the documentation and determine if additional information or an informal hearing is needed for KDOT to determine whether to consent to the termination.
- (3) Contractors are required to obtain written consent from KDOT Office of Civil Rights before terminating and before substituting a KDOT Certified DBE firm listed on the Contractor's DBE goal sheet (listed DBE firm) with another KDOT Certified DBE firm, a non-DBE firm, or the Contractor's own forces or an affiliate of the Contractor.

(4) KDOT will only approve termination of DBEs for good cause. Good cause includes the following circumstances, though the existence of any circumstance does not excuse termination before written notice to and written consent by KDOT:

- (a) The listed DBE firm fails or refuses to execute a written contract;
- (b) The listed DBE firm fails or refuses to perform the work of its subcontract in a way consistent with normal industry standards through no fault of the Contractor.
- (c) The listed DBE firm fails or refuses to meet the Contractor's reasonable, nondiscriminatory bond requirements.
- (d) The listed DBE firm becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or exhibits credit unworthiness;
- (e) The listed DBE firm is ineligible to work on public works projects because of suspension and debarment proceedings pursuant to state law, federal law, or both;
- (f) The listed DBE firm is non-responsible based upon KDOT's determination that the DBE lacks the skills, abilities, or integrity to perform the work for the reasons stated in Standard Specification Subsection 102.18c;
- (g) The listed DBE firm voluntarily withdraws from the project and provides the Contractor written notice of its withdrawal and the reason(s) for withdrawal;
- (h) The listed DBE is ineligible to receive DBE credit for the type of work required;
- (i) The listed DBE firm is unable to complete its work on the contract because of the death or disability of the DBE owner;
- (j) Other documented good cause that the Contractor determines and KDOT agrees compels the termination of the DBE firm.

Note: In evaluating good cause, KDOT will consider whether the Contractor acted in good faith and in a non-discriminatory manner in its dealing with the DBE firm and whether the Contractor is seeking termination so that the Contractor can self-perform the work for which the DBE firm was engaged or so that the Contractor can substitute another DBE or non-DBE firm after contract award.

(5) If KDOT provides written consent to termination of a listed DBE firm, the Contractor shall make good faith effort to substitute the terminated DBE firm with another KDOT Certified DBE firm. The Contractor shall obtain KDOT's written consent to the substitute DBE firms the Contractor proposes for meeting the remaining goal commitment of the terminated DBE. KDOT will not consider substitution with a non-DBE firm, the Contractor's own forces or an affiliate of the Contractor unless and until the Contractor demonstrates that it used good faith efforts to substitute the terminated DBE with another DBE. The Contractor may solicit substitute DBEs that perform the same work as the original DBE or different work than the original DBE. The Contractor shall obtain DBE substitution participation that at least equals the monetary value of the work needed to satisfy the goal commitment for the terminated DBE after that commitment has been reduced by the value of the work performed by the terminated DBE, if any (Substitution DBE goal). If the Contractor fails to meet or exceed the terminated DBE's remaining goal commitment with KDOT-approved substitute DBEs, KDOT will determine whether the Contractor made good faith effort to meet the terminated DBE's remaining goal commitment. The issue KDOT will consider is whether the Contractor took those steps a reasonable Contractor would have taken to actively and aggressively obtain substitute DBE participation sufficient to meet the monetary value of the work needed or remaining to satisfy the goal commitment for the terminated DBE. To demonstrate good faith effort, the Contractor shall provide documentation to KDOT on the factors listed in Section III.B(3)(a) through (g) within 7 days of KDOT's request.

(6) Staff of KDOT's Office of Civil Rights and the Chief of Construction and Materials will review the documentation submitted and either accept or reject the good faith effort submittal.

(7) If the Contractor's good faith effort is rejected, the Contractor may request an informal hearing with KDOT's Director of Operations. The Contractor may have legal counsel present, at the Contractor's expense. After the appeal hearing, the Director of Operations will issue the Agency's final administrative decision on whether the Contractor made a good faith effort. The decision will be in writing and will explain the basis for the Agency's decision. This will be final agency action and a final order under the

Kansas Act for Judicial Review and Civil Enforcement of Agency Actions, K.S.A. 77-601 *et. seq.* Any petition for judicial review shall be served on the Secretary of Transportation, Kansas Department of Transportation, 700 S.W. Harrison St., Topeka, KS 66603-3754.

(8) If the Contractor's good faith effort is accepted either on initial review or in the Agency's final determination, no sanctions will be imposed for the Contractor's inability to satisfy the remaining goal commitment for the terminated DBE.

(9) KDOT will not count towards goal credit costs incurred for work subcontracted to unapproved, substitute DBEs.

(10) Only work performed by the listed DBE or a substitute approved by KDOT is eligible for payment. Thus, in addition to lack of goal credit, KDOT will not pay for work (labor, materials, equipment) performed by a DBE firm, non-DBE firm, the Contractor, or a Contractor affiliate that has not been approved by KDOT as a substitute for the terminated DBE firm.

(11) The procedures in this subsection III.G apply to termination and substitution of approved substitute DBE firms as well as listed DBE firms.

IV. SANCTIONS.

If KDOT finds any contractor, sub-contractor, DBE, joint venture, or mentor/protégé to be out of compliance with this required contract provision, KDOT may impose one or more of the following sanctions:

(1) Withhold payment of progress payments until the contractor or DBE contractor complies with the payment requirements of this Special Provision.

(2) Remove the non-complying DBE from the DBE directory until the DBE shows the company is meeting the requirements necessary to perform a CUF, including payment of all bills.

(3) Deny goal credit as previously stated for failure to replace a non-performing DBE with another DBE (unless good faith effort was made), failure to meet the requirements necessary to perform a CUF, or failure to follow two party check procedures.

(4) Assess and deduct as liquidated damages the monetary difference between the DBE goal amount and the amount actually paid to the DBEs for which KDOT has allowed DBE goal credit.

(5) Reject the bidder's bid if the bidder failed to meet the DBE goal and failed to show good faith effort to meet the goal.

(6) Refer the matter to the Office of the Attorney General, the US Department of Justice, or both for follow-up action.

(7) Enforce all other remedies KDOT has under other contract provisions such as contract termination, contractor suspension, contractor debarment, and sanctions for failing to pay promptly.

(8) Deduct from contract funds the value of work performed by any firm for which KDOT did not consent to substitution.

V. USE OF MINORITY OWNED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (49 CFR 26.27).

KDOT encourages prime contractors to use the services of institutions owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged persons. All eligible institutions are certified by KDOT and are listed on the internet at <http://www.ksdot.org/divadmin/civilrights/>.

05-21-18 C&M (CDB)
Aug-18 Letting

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION TO THE
STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, EDITION 2015**

07-18-80, latest revision

**FEDERAL AID CONTRACTS
UTILIZATION OF DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES**

Sheet 2, delete subsection II.E. and replace with the following:

E. When projects are State or Contractor tied, the assigned DBE Contract Goals must be met for each project. To check DBE participation on tied projects the following method will be used:

(1) If the dollar amount actually subcontracted to DBEs on each contract is equal to or greater than the minimum dollar amounts assigned to each contract, it will be determined that the DBE goals have been met.

(2) If a State of Kansas funded project is tied to a federal aid funded project, the DBE contract goals can only be met by DBE subcontractors on the Federal Aid Project.

06-01-15 C&M
Jul-15 Letting

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISION

AREA PRACTICE FOR DOUGLAS, JOHNSON, LEAVENWORTH, MIAMI, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE COUNTIES IN KANSAS

Area Practice is determining proper classification of various work and types of construction. When the wages reflected in the wage decision are the same as union-negotiated rates, the duties ascribed to the classification must be the same as those performed under the union-negotiated agreement.

Working Foremen shall be classified as to which trade he/she supervises and works, for example; Ironworker foreman, carpenter foreman, laborforeman, etc. The foreman shall receive wages not less than those specified in the General Wage Decision for which trade he/she supervises.

I. IRONWORKERS.

Workers shall be paid the Ironworkers rate when performing the following:

a. The occupational title of work description for Ironworkers shall apply to workers who perform work in connection with field fabrication and/or erection, installation, removal, wrecking and dismantling of structural, architectural and reinforcing iron and steel, ornamental lead, bronze, brass, copper and aluminum, and plastic or other material when used in place thereof.

b. Structural. The unloading, erecting, bolting-up, plumbing-up, welding and installing of structural steel, including any field fabrication.

c. Precast. The unloading and erection of all precast bridge girders of any kind, single T's, double T's, all top panels, structural shaped buildings, tilt-up slabs.

d. Reinforcing. The placing and tying of all concrete reinforcing, such as re-bar, expanded metal or post tensioning cable (including the tension process or prestress cables when installed on the job site).

e. Rigging. The unloading, moving, handling, placing and setting of electrical machinery and equipment when rigging and/or power equipment is used (with the exception of electrical transmission towers). The unloading, handling, moving and placing of machinery to be assembled or dismantled, erected or installed to its approximate position (over the anchor bolts).

f. Sheeting and Decking. The installation of sheeting which is attached to metal framework including metal floor decking and roof decking.

g. Other:

(1) The installation of all catwalks, stairways and handrails made of aluminum, bronze or any type of metal, glass or plastic.

(2) The installation of ornamental iron, such as revolving doors, gates, handrails, window grills and fences.

(3) The installation of dry storage bins, hoppers, chutes and conveyors where sand, ore, or any dry component is stored or transferred.

(4) The erecting, installation, removal, wrecking and dismantling of bridges, viaducts, cableways, tramways, monorail transportation systems.

(5) The erection, installation, removal, wrecking and dismantling of locks, gates, metal forms, railing (including pipe).

(6) The handling, burning, welding and tying of all material used to reinforce concrete structures.

(7) The handling and erection of chain link fence.

II. LABORERS.

Workers shall be paid the laborer rate, in the appropriate group when performing the following: Placing of all pavement steel, including wire fabric and expansion joints; working on cribbing, blocking, loading and unloading of all Contractors' machinery, except the operation of the machine; grading, setting and laying of street, slab or road forms; rubbing concrete; grade checker in cuts and fills; dumpman; ticket taker; mastic kettleman; sand pot man; flagger; laser beam man (except where professional engineers are required); manhole builder; batter board man; and scale person; working with the tools or performing work described in the applicable U.S. Department of Labor General Wage Decision for the county in which the work is being performed.

III. POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS.

Workers shall be paid as Power Equipment Operators, in the appropriate Group, when the operating the equipment listed in the applicable U. S. Department of Labor General Wage Decision for the county in which work is being performed.

IV. CEMENT MASONS.

Workers shall be paid at the Cement Masons rate when the following is performed:

a. Finishes all plastic concrete.

b. Any bulkhead that is one single board in height, and that has no key attached or which is not notched or fitted shall be set and braced or staked by cement finishers, providing the same is used as a screed.

c. Sets screeds of lumber, metal, or other materials to determine the proper grade of concrete, when held in place by stakes and/or spreaders.

V. CARPENTERS.

Workers shall be paid the Carpenters rate when performing the following:

a. Work consisting of the fashioning, joining, assembling, erecting, fastening all material of wood, plastic, metal, fiber, cork and composition, and all other substitute materials. The manufacturing of all materials where the skill, knowledge and training of the Carpenter is required, either through the operation of power or hand tools at the job site.

b. Constructs, erects and positions forms for footings, foundations, column bases, columns, pier stems, pier caps, decking, or handrail of structures of all description whether forms are made of wood, prefabricated or other type of composition material.

c. Includes forming all riprap work; preparation and layout of all piles; including wood, steel and/or concrete, sheet piling, and bracing of same; caissons; cofferdams, where piles are bored, jetted, driven or sunk; pulling and removing of all material pertaining to piledriver's work; all precasting and dry packing of piling; underpinning; shoring and lagging; and signaling crane during for excavation and piledriving. All cutting, welding, burning pertaining to piledriving work whether wood, metal, concrete, plastic or of composition material.

d. The fabrication, erection, bracing of all falsework.

e. The operation of woodworking machinery and hand tools required in the fashioning or manufacturing of concrete molds, supports and/or bracing, or engaged in the handling, erecting and installing of forms.

f. The fabrication and/or setting of all templates including anchor bolts necessary for structural members and the placement and/or leveling of these bolts.

g. Any bulkhead that must be notched or fitted, or which has a key attached, or which is over one board high, or any bulkhead that is not used as a screed shall be fabricated and set by carpenters.

VI. TRUCK DRIVERS.

Workers shall be paid as Truck Driver, in the appropriate Group, when operating the type of truck described in the applicable U. S. Department of Labor General Wage Decision for the county in which work is being performed.

Traffic Control Service drivers shall be paid when performing the following duties:

Performing the initial work zone setup, including placing temporary pavement markings, laying out and erecting signs. Maintaining all devices during the life of the project and completing phase changes and removing all devices upon completion of the project.

VII. TRAFFIC SIGNAL AND STREET LIGHT CONSTRUCTION.

JOURNEYMAN LINEMEN, TRAFFIC SIGNAL TECHNICIAN/STREET LIGHT TECHNICIAN: The first employee on the project. Can operate any and all equipment used in the installation and/or maintenance of traffic signals and/or street lights. Digs holes for pushing pipe and

pushes pipe; digs holes for concrete foundations, builds forms, ties rebar, pours concrete, finishes concrete; installs screw in type bases; installs conduit; installs pull boxes; installs power supply; pull wire; frame and set poles; install any equipment on poles (sings, push buttons, etc..) as required; installs controllers; make up all wire connections inside controller, on poles, or in manholes, and does any aerial work which is required.

These two classifications, and indentured apprentices (registered with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training) are the only employees who are allowed to climb or work out of any type of aerial lift equipment.

LINEMAN OPERATORS: Can operate any and all equipment used in the installation and/or maintenance of traffic signals and street lights, such as; tractor and pole trailer, crane, backhoe, trencher, earth saw, hole boring equipment and equipment used to lift men or material. This classification assists the Journeyman Lineman and Traffic Signal/Street Light Technician in the performance of the work but does not climb or do any work out of any type of aerial lift equipment. Does not do any work that requires the use of hand tools.

GROUNDMAN POWDERMAN*: This classification is used when there is any blasting required. Assists the Journeyman Lineman and Traffic Signal/Street Light Technician in the performance of the work but does not climb or do any work out of any type of aerial lift equipment. He can use jackhammers, air drills, shovels, picks, tampers, etc. for excavation or compacting dirt. Can operate the following equipment: concrete saw, farm tractor, dump truck, and trencher (with the exception of backhoe unit, if so equipped, which requires operator classification).

GROUNDMEN*: Assists the Journeyman Lineman and Traffic Signal/Street Light Technician in the performance of the work, but does not climb or do any work out of any type of aerial lift equipment. He can use jackhammers, air drills, shovels, picks, tampers, etc. for excavation and compaction of dirt. Can operate the following equipment: concrete saw, farm tractor, dump truck, trencher, (with the exception of backhoe unit, if so equipped, which requires operator classification).

GROUNDMEN (1st 6 months)*: This classification is for someone who has never worked in the industry. Six month probationary period doing the same work as a Groundman. We place this classification only if Groundman are not available.

** Groundman shall assist lineman and traffic signal/street light technician in the performance of their work and shall work under the supervision of the lineman or traffic signal/street light technician but at no time shall groundman be permitted to do lineman or traffic signal/street light technician work.*

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISION

CERTIFICATION - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES WITH A CURRENT LEGISLATOR
OR A CURRENT LEGISLATOR'S FIRM

Please indicate below whether this contract is with a legislator or a firm in which a legislator is a member. The Contractor's signature on the Contractor's proposal supplies the necessary signature for this Certification.

Kansas Law, K.S.A. 46-239(c), requires this agency to report all contracts entered into with any legislator or any member of a firm of which a legislator is a member, under which the legislator or member of the firm is to perform services for this agency for compensation. The Contractor certifies that:

If this contract is with a legislator, that legislator is:

Name: _____

Address: _____

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

Business Telephone: _____

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISION
TAX CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

(1) Contractors shall have a current Tax Clearance Certificate from the Kansas Department of Revenue (KDOR) at the time of contract award. The Tax Clearance process is a tax account review by KDOR to determine that the Contractor's account is compliant with Kansas tax laws administered by the Director of Taxation. The Contractor's Proposal will be rejected as non-responsive if the Contractor does not have a current Tax Clearance Certificate at the time of contract award.

(2) To obtain a Tax Clearance Certificate, the Contractor shall complete and submit to KDOR an Application for Tax Clearance obtained from KDOR's website at <http://www.ksrevenue.org/taxclearance.htm>. The Application Form can be completed and submitted on-line, by mail, or by fax. After the Contractor submits the Application, KDOR will provide the Contractor a Transaction ID number. The Contractor shall use the Transaction ID number to retrieve the Tax Clearance Certificate which includes the "Tax Clearance Confirmation Number". Decisions on on-line applications are generally available the following business day.

If the Contractor possesses a current Tax Clearance Certificate at the time of the letting, provide the following information:

1. Tax Clearance Confirmation Number: _____ and
2. Contractor's FEIN number: _____

(3) If the Contractor does not have the information in section 2 at the time of the letting, the Contractor shall submit a copy of the Tax Clearance Certificate to the Local Public Authority (LPA) by hand delivery, mail, or fax before the award of contract so it can be forwarded to KDOT. Before authorizing the LPA to award a contract, KDOT will authenticate the Certificate through the Confirmation Number inserted in section 2 on this Required Contract Provision or contained on the Certificate submitted after the letting.

(4) If the Contractor is unable to retrieve the Tax Clearance Certificate or if KDOR denies the Contractor's Application for Tax Clearance, the Contractor shall call KDOR's Special Projects Team at 785-296-3199 to determine why KDOR failed to issue the Certificate.

(5) Tax Clearance Certificates are valid for 90 days after issue. To renew a clearance, submit a new Tax Clearance Application. Information pertaining to a Tax Clearance is subject to change for various reasons, including a state tax audit, federal tax audit, agent actions, hearings, and other legal actions. The Tax Clearance Certificate is not "clearance" for all types of taxes the state of Kansas may assess.

(6) Subcontractors also shall have a current Tax Clearance Certificate from KDOR before the LPA approves them for subcontract work. The Contractor shall submit to the LPA the Subcontractor's Tax Clearance Certificate so the LPA can authenticate their Tax Clearance Confirmation Number.

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION TO THE
STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, EDITION 2015**

SECTION 106

CONTROL OF MATERIALS

c. "Buy America" Materials.

(1) Current federal regulations require the use of domestic iron and steel on federal-aid projects with limited exceptions. On federal-aid projects, use only iron and steel that have been manufactured, produced and processed in the United States. This includes any federally non-participating items.

(2) On all federal-aid projects, all iron or steel shall have been manufactured, produced, and processed in the United States. Manufacturing processes include any process which modifies the chemical content, the physical size or shape, or the final finish of the iron or steel. These processes include initial melting, mixing, rolling, machining, extruding, bending, grinding, drilling, and coatings applied to iron or steel (including epoxy coatings, galvanizing, painting, and any other coating that protects or enhances the value of the iron or steel used).

(3) Obtain the Engineer's written approval before using any iron or steel that has not been manufactured, produced, and processed in the United States as permitted in this **subsection 106.1c.(3)**. With the Engineer's written permission, foreign iron and steel may be used if:

(a) The combined total cost of all the foreign iron used, steel used, or the cost of both iron and steel used when both are required does not exceed 0.1% of the total cost of the Project or \$2,500.00 dollars, whichever is greater. The cost of the foreign iron used, steel used, or both includes material costs, manufacturing costs, assembly costs, transporting costs, and testing costs associated with the foreign iron, steel, or both.

(b) The Federal Highway Administration has waived specific products or processes according to 23 CFR 635.410, for the duration of that waiver.

The Contractor:

- Assumes the risk of including any foreign iron or steel in the Contractor's bid.
- Incurs any costs needed to remove and replace with domestic iron and steel the amount of foreign iron, steel, or both that exceeds 0.1% of the total Project costs or \$2,500.00, whichever is greater.
- Has the obligation to remove and replace foreign iron and steel that exceeds 0.1% of the total Project costs or \$2,500.00 whichever is greater. The obligation is regulatory and is not excused by:
 - Errors the Contractor, subcontractors, suppliers, fabricators, or other third parties make in determining the costs of foreign iron and steel as defined above.
 - The Engineer's approval under **subsection 106.1c.(3)**. The Contractor shall make no claim for contract adjustment (additional time, money, or both) because of the use of foreign iron or steel.

(4) Companies providing iron or steel or performing any manufacturing processes on the iron or steel shall include a "Buy America" statement on test reports and material certifications submitted to KDOT, the Contractor, or both. The "Buy America" statement shall identify the source of the iron or steel and the location(s) of the manufacturing processes. The statement shall certify that the company issuing the test report or material certification complies with all provisions of the Buy America Act.

(5) This **subsection 106.1c. and "Buy America"** requirements do not apply to temporary items (Example: temporary sheet piling, steel scaffolding, and falsework) on the contract, even if these items are left in place with the Engineer's approval.

(6) After work is completed on the Project, submit to the Engineer a certification stating the dollar amount of foreign iron used, steel used, or both. Include material costs, manufacturing costs, assembly costs, transporting costs, and testing costs in the dollar amount. Identify a zero dollar amount if no foreign iron or steel was used on the Project.

(7) This **subsection 106.1c. and Buy America** requirements do not apply to 100% state funded projects.