

Community Development Block Grant Subrecipient Procurement Policies and Procedures

2 *CFR* 200.317 provides that subrecipients of a state that are administering federal funds will follow sections 200.318 (General procurement standards) through 200.326 (Contract provisions). However, 24 *CFR* 570.489(g), set out in full below, enables states that administer Community Development Block Grant funds to adopt procurement standards other than those set out in 2 *CFR* Part 200 for units of local government that are subrecipients of CDBG funds.

24 CFR 570.489 (g) Procurement. When procuring property or services to be paid for in whole or in part with CDBG funds, the State shall follow its procurement policies and procedures. The State shall establish requirements for procurement policies and procedures for units of general local government, based on full and open competition. Methods of procurement (e.g., small purchase, sealed bids/formal advertising, competitive proposals, and noncompetitive proposals) and their applicability shall be specified by the State. Cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction costs methods of contracting shall not be used. The policies and procedures shall also include standards of conduct governing employees engaged in the award or administration of contracts. (Other conflicts of interest are covered by § 570.489(h).) The State shall ensure that all purchase orders and contracts include any clauses required by Federal statutes, Executive orders, and implementing regulations. The State shall make subrecipient and contractor determinations in accordance with the standards in 2 *CFR* 200.330.

The State of Iowa, in its administration of the CDBG, hereby establishes the following procurement standards for subrecipients of CDBG funding that are units of local government.

Procurement Standards

General (Replaces 2 *CFR* 200.318)

Subrecipients of the CDBG program must maintain oversight to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders.

The subrecipient alone shall be responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements. These issues include, but are not limited to, source evaluation, protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the subrecipient of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts.

Conflicts of interest in awarding contracts (Replaces 2 *CFR* 200.318)

The subrecipient must maintain written standards of conduct covering and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award and administration of contracts. No employee, officer, or agent may participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a Federal award if he or she has a real or apparent conflict of interest. Such a conflict of interest would arise when the employee, officer, or agent, any member of his or her immediate family, his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract. The officers, employees, and agents of the subrecipient

may neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts.

If the subrecipient has a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local government, or Indian tribe, the subrecipient must also maintain written standards of conduct covering organizational conflicts of interest. Organizational conflicts of interest means that because of relationships with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization, the subrecipient is unable or appears to be unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving a related organization.

IEDA may terminate contracts with any CDBG subrecipient that violates this policy and may require full repayment of funds issued to the subrecipient.

Best Cost (Replaces 2 CFR 200.318)

The subrecipient's procedures must avoid acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items. Consideration should be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase. Where appropriate, an analysis will be made of lease versus purchase alternatives, and any other appropriate analysis to determine the most economical approach. The subrecipient is encouraged to use value engineering clauses in contracts for construction projects of sufficient size to offer reasonable opportunities for cost reductions. Value engineering is a systematic and creative analysis of each contract item or task to ensure that its essential function is provided at the overall lower cost.

Responsible Contractors (Replaces 2 CFR 200.318)

The subrecipient must award contracts only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration will be given to such matters as contractor integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources.

Awards must not be made to parties listed on the governmentwide Excluded Parties List System in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 CFR 180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR Part 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR Part 1989 Comp., p. 235), "Debarment and Suspension." The Excluded Parties List System in SAM contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

The subrecipient must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

1. rationale for the method of procurement
2. selection of contract type
3. contractor selection or rejection
4. the basis for the contract price.

Competition (Replaces 2 CFR 200.319)

All procurement transactions must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition consistent with the standards of this section. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitations for bids or requests for proposals shall be excluded from competing for such procurements. IEDA will consider requests for waivers of this provision. The subrecipient must make a sufficient showing that the number of contractors that provide the goods or services is insufficient that it is necessary to not exclude contractors that developed or drafted specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitations for bids or requests for proposals.

Examples restrictions on competition include but are not limited to:

1. Placing unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business;
2. Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding;
3. Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies;
4. Noncompetitive contracts to consultants that are on retainer contracts;
5. Organizational conflicts of interest;
6. Specifying only a "brand name" product instead of allowing "an equivalent" product to be offered and describing the performance or other relevant requirements of the procurement; and
7. Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.

The subrecipient must conduct procurement in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed state, local, or tribal geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable Federal or State of Iowa law expressly mandates or encourages geographic preference. Nothing in this section preempts state licensing laws.

When contracting for architectural and engineering (A/E) services, geographic location may be a selection criterion, provided that an appropriate number of qualified firms remain, given the nature and size of the project, to compete for the contract.

The subrecipient must have written procedures for procurement transactions. These procedures must ensure that all solicitations:

1. Incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. Such description must not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product or service to be procured and, when necessary, must set forth those minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications should be avoided. When it is impractical or not reasonably feasible to make a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements, a "brand name or equivalent" description may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offers must be clearly stated; and
2. Identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

Types of Procurement (Replaces 2 CFR 200.320-based on Iowa Code section 11.118)

1. **Small:** Estimated annual value does not exceed \$5,000 and does not exceed \$15,000 for multiyear contracts: For supplies and services only. The subrecipient does not need to solicit competitive quotations if the subrecipient considers the price to be reasonable. To the extent practicable, the subrecipient must distribute such procurement equitably among qualified suppliers.
2. **Simple:** Estimated annual value exceeds \$5,000 but less than \$50,000 per year and does not exceed \$150,000 for multiyear contracts: For non-engineering and

architectural services and supplies only. The subrecipient may use an informal competitive selection process to engage a service provider. Informal selection means price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources. The subrecipient may contact the prospective service providers in person, by telephone, fax, email or letter. The subrecipient should solicit at least three prospective service providers. The sub recipient must justify, to IEDA's satisfaction, contacting fewer than three service providers. The justification shall be included in the contract file.

3. **Professional:** Estimated annual value exceeds \$50,000 per year and exceeds \$150,000 for multiyear contracts: For supplies and services and ALL engineering and architectural services, a subrecipient shall use a formal *competitive selection* process to procure the goods or services.

4. **Sealed bids:** (formal advertising): The sealed bid method is the preferred method for procuring construction. Bids are publicly solicited and a firm fixed price contract (lump sum or unit price) is awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming with all the material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids, is the lowest in price. The procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the basis of price. A complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description will be developed before bidding.

The following requirements apply:

1. Bids must be solicited from an adequate number of known suppliers, providing them sufficient response time prior to the date set for opening the bids, and the invitation for bids must be publicly advertised (not required for nonprofit entities);
2. The invitation for bids, which will include any specifications and pertinent attachments, must define the items or services in order for the bidder to properly respond;
3. All bids will be opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids, and the bids must be opened publicly;
4. The subrecipient shall enter into a firm fixed price contract award with the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Where specified in bidding documents, factors such as discounts, transportation cost, and life cycle costs must be considered in determining which bid is lowest. Payment discounts will only be used to determine the low bid when prior experience indicates that such discounts are usually taken advantage of; and
5. Any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason.

Competitive Selection Process: The technique of competitive proposals is normally conducted with more than one source submitting an offer, and either a fixed price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded. It is generally used when a sealed bidding process is not appropriate. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

1. Requests for proposals must be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests for proposals must be considered to the maximum extent practical;
2. Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;
3. The subrecipient must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients;
4. Contracts must be awarded to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered; and
5. The subrecipient may use competitive proposal procedures for qualifications-based procurement of architectural/engineering (A/E) professional services whereby competitors' qualifications are evaluated and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation. The method, where price is not used as a selection factor, can only be used in procurement of A/E professional services. It cannot be used to purchase other types of services though A/E firms are a potential source to perform the proposed effort.

Noncompetitive proposals: Procurement by noncompetitive proposals is procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source and may be used only when one or more of the following circumstances apply:

- (1) The item is available only from a single source. This type of procurement is referred to as sole-source procurement;
- (2) The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;
- (3) The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the non-Federal entity; or
- (4) After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate. This type of procurement is referred to as single-source procurement.

Responsible unit: IEDA project managers verified via monitoring and/or state auditor

Targeted Small Businesses – Minority, Disabled, and Woman Owned Businesses (Replaces 2 CFR 200.321)

The subrecipient must take all necessary affirmative steps to ensure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, businesses owned by disabled persons, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible.

Affirmative steps must include:

- (1) Placing qualified small and minority businesses, small women's business enterprises, and small businesses owned by disabled persons on solicitation lists. Link to a directory of Targeted Small Businesses in Iowa: <https://iowaeda.microsoftcrmportals.com/tsb-search/>;

- (2) Ensuring that Targeted Small Businesses are solicited whenever they are potential sources;
- (3) Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by Targeted Small Businesses;
- (4) Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by Targeted Small Businesses;
- (5) Using the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration, the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce and the Iowa Economic Development Targeted Small Business Program <https://www.iowaeconomicdevelopment.com/tsb>; and
- (6) Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take the affirmative steps listed in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this section.

Recycled Content and Products (Replaces 2 CFR 200.322)

When appropriate, specifications shall include requirements for the use of recovered materials and products.

The specifications shall not restrict the use of alternative materials, exclude recovered materials, or require performance standards that exclude products containing recovered materials unless the subrecipient seeking the product can document that the use of recovered materials will impede the intended use of the product.

Cost Analysis and Contract Price (Replaces 2 CFR 200.323)

The subrecipient must perform a cost or price analysis in connection with every procurement action in excess of the small, simple and professional acquisition thresholds, including contract modifications. The method and degree of analysis is dependent on the facts surrounding the particular procurement situation, but as a starting point, the subrecipient must make independent estimates before receiving bids or proposals.

The subrecipient must negotiate profit as a separate element of the price for each contract in which there is no price competition and in all cases where cost analysis is performed. To establish a fair and reasonable profit, consideration must be given to the complexity of the work to be performed, the risk borne by the contractor, the contractor's investment, the amount of subcontracting, the quality of its record of past performance, and industry profit rates in the surrounding geographical area for similar work.

Costs or prices based on estimated costs for contracts under the Federal award are allowable only to the extent that costs incurred or cost estimates included in negotiated prices would be allowable for the subrecipient under 2 CFR 200.402 - 406.

The cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting shall not be used.

Review of Procurement Documents and Procurement System (Replaces 2 CFR 200.324)

The subrecipient must make available upon request pre-procurement review; procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids; or independent cost estimates, when:

1. Requested by IEDA;
2. The procurement is expected to exceed the small, simple and professional acquisition thresholds and is to be awarded without competition or only one bid or offer is received in response to a solicitation;
3. The procurement, which is expected to exceed the small, simple and professional acquisition thresholds, specifies a “brand name” product;

IEDA Certification: The subrecipient may request that IEDA certify that its procurement system meets these standards.

Self-certification: The subrecipient may self-certify its procurement system. Such self-certification shall not limit IEDA’s right to review and survey the system. If a subrecipient self-certifies its procurement system, the IEDA may rely on written assurances from the subrecipient that it is complying with these standards. The subrecipient must cite specific policies, procedures, regulations, or standards as compliant with these requirements and make its system available for review.

Bonding (Replaces 2 CFR 200.325)

For construction or facility improvement contracts or subcontracts for public improvement projects and multi-family residential buildings, the minimum requirements shall be as follows:

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

The subrecipient may petition IEDA to accept its bonding policy, provided that IEDA has made a determination that the Federal interest is adequately protected.

Recipients are expected to comply with all state requirements regarding bonding requirements for public improvement projects: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/2019/573.pdf>
Recipients should consult with their legal counsel to determine how state requirements may impact their CDBG project.

Contract Provisions (Replaces 2 CFR 200.326)

The subrecipient's contracts must contain the applicable provisions set out in Appendix II of the CDBG Management Guide

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND ADOPTION

As a recipient of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, the City of Strawberry Point adopts the State of Iowa's CDBG Procurement Policies and Procedures and agrees to apply all policies and procedures to CDBG funded projects within the City of Strawberry Point.

Adopted by the City of Strawberry Point on _____ day of _____, 20_____

Hannah Evans, Mayor

ATTEST:

Jessica Jared, Deputy City Clerk