

SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAMS
REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS PER 2 CFR 200, 7 CFR 210, AND 7 CFR 220

[APPENDIX II TO PART 200](#)—*CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR NON-FEDERAL ENTITY CONTRACTS UNDER FEDERAL AWARDS*

Regulatory Language and Applicability

Sample or Required Language for Invitation for Bid (IFB) or Request for Proposal (RFP)

Administrative, contractual, or legal remedies

Contracts for more than the simplified acquisition threshold, which is the inflation adjusted amount determined by the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) as authorized by 41 U.S.C. 1908, must address administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as appropriate.

Applicability: All contracts valued greater than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (In Delaware, \$25,000 for non-professional goods and services, \$50,000 for professional goods and services)

Sample Contract Language: This language should be based on the School Food Authority’s (SFA) procedures.

Termination for cause and for convenience

All contracts in excess of \$10,000 must address termination for cause and for convenience by the non-Federal entity including the manner by which it will be effected and the basis for settlement.

Applicability: All contracts valued at \$10,000 or greater

Sample Contract Language: This language should be based on the SFA’s procedures, but examples are provided below.

Termination for Cause: The SFA may terminate this contract, or any part hereof, for cause in the event of any default by the Contractor, or if the Contractor fails to comply with any contract terms and conditions, or fails to provide the SFA, upon request, with adequate assurances of future performance. The SFA shall provide the Contractor with a written notice thirty (30) days prior to the contract termination date. In the event of termination for cause, the SFA shall not be liable to the Contractor for any amount for supplies or services not accepted, and the Contractor shall be liable to the SFA for any and all rights and remedies provided by law. If it is determined that the SFA improperly terminated this contract for default, such termination shall be deemed a termination for convenience. The Contractor may also terminate this contract under the same set of aforementioned conditions.

Termination for Convenience: The SFA may terminate this contract for any reason, provided that the SFA shall be required to provide the Contractor with a prior sixty (60) days’ written notice of the effective date of such termination (the “Termination for Convenience Date”). The Contractor may also terminate this contract under the same set of aforementioned conditions.

Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701-3708)

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

Applicability: All contracts greater than \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers

Required Language:

(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 (b)(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 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 (b)(1) of this section, in the sum of \$27 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 (b)(1) of this section.

(3) *Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages.* The (write in the name of the Federal agency or the loan/grant recipient) 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 (b)(2) of this section.

(4) *Subcontracts.* The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraph (b)(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 (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

Clean Air Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act

Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387), as amended - Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$150,000 must contain a provision that requires the non-Federal award to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Applicability: All contracts greater than \$150,000

Sample Contract Language:

Clean Air Act

1. The contractor agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.
2. The contractor agrees to report each violation to the (name of the applicant entering into the contract) and understands and agrees that the (name of the applicant entering into the contract) will, in turn, report each violation as required to assure notification to the appropriate Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office, the Federal awarding agency, or the USDA.
3. The contractor agrees to include these requirements in each subcontract exceeding \$150,000.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act

1. The contractor agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders, or regulations issued pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
2. The contractor agrees to report each violation to the (name of the applicant entering into the contract) and understands and agrees that the (name of the applicant entering into the contract) will, in turn, report each violation as required to assure notification to the appropriate Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office, the Federal awarding agency, or the USDA.
3. The contractor agrees to include these requirements in each subcontract exceeding \$150,000.

Debarment and Suspension

Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689)—A contract award (see 2 CFR 180.220) must not be made to parties listed on the government wide exclusions 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.” SAM Exclusions 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.

Applicability: All contracts

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Sample Contract Language:

- (1) This contract is a covered transaction for purposes of 2 CFR pt. 180 and 2 CFR pt. 3000. As such, the contractor is required to verify that none of the contractor's principals (defined at 2 CFR § 180.995) or its affiliates (defined at 2 CFR § 180.905) are excluded (defined at 2 CFR § 180.940) or disqualified (defined at 2 CFR § 180.935).
- (2) The contractor must comply with 2 CFR pt. 180, subpart C and 2 CFR pt. 3000, subpart C, and must include a requirement to comply with these regulations in any lower tier covered transaction it enters into.
- (3) This certification is a material representation of fact relied upon by (insert name of recipient/subrecipient/applicant). If it is later determined that the contractor did not comply with 2 CFR pt. 180, subpart C and 2 CFR pt. 3000, subpart C, in addition to remedies available to (insert name of recipient/subrecipient/applicant), the federal Government may pursue available remedies, including but not limited to suspension and/or debarment.
- (4) The bidder or proposer agrees to comply with the requirements of 2 CFR pt. 180, subpart C and 2 CFR pt. 3000, subpart C while this offer is valid and throughout the period of any contract that may arise from this offer. The bidder or proposer further agrees to include a provision requiring such compliance in its lower tier covered transactions.

Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment

Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)—Contractors that apply or bid for an award exceeding \$100,000 must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier must also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-Federal award.

Applicability: All contracts, certification required for contracts greater than \$100,000

Sample Contract Language:

Contractors who apply or bid for an award of \$100,000 or more shall file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used federally-appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with obtaining any federal contract, grant, or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. § 1352. Each tier shall also disclose any lobbying with non-federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the recipient who in turn will forward the certification(s) to the awarding agency. If applicable, the contractor must sign and submit to the non-federal entity, a certification regarding lobbying activities.

Title 2: Grants and Agreements
PART 200—UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS, COST PRINCIPLES, AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Subpart D—Post Federal Award Requirements

[§200.322 Domestic preferences for procurements.](#)

(a) As appropriate and to the extent consistent with law, the non-Federal entity should, to the greatest extent practicable under a Federal award, provide a preference for the purchase, acquisition, or use of goods, products, or materials produced in the United States (including but not limited to iron, aluminum, steel, cement, and other manufactured products). The requirements of this section must be included in all subawards including all contracts and purchase orders for work or products under this award.

(b) For purposes of this section:

- (1) “Produced in the United States,” means, for iron and steel products, that all manufacturing processes, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States.
- (2) “Manufactured products” means items and construction materials composed in whole or in part of non-ferrous metals such as aluminum; plastics and polymer-based products such as polyvinyl chloride pipe; aggregates such as concrete; glass, including optical fiber; and lumber.

Applicability: All contracts that procure non-food items in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs. This provision also applies to food in the Child and Adult Care Food Program and the Summer Food Service Program, and State agency purchases using SAE (non-NSLP/SBP programs).

Sample Contract Language:

The District(s) participates in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program and is required to use the nonprofit food service funds, to the maximum extent practical, to provide a preference for the purchase, acquisition, or use of goods, products, or materials produced in the United States (including but not limited to iron, aluminum, steel, cement, and other manufactured products) for the production of Program meals. For purposes of this contract, “Produced in the United States” means, for iron and steel products, that all manufacturing processes, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States. “Manufactured products” means items and construction materials composed in whole or in part of non-ferrous metals such as aluminum; plastics and polymer-based products such as polyvinyl chloride pipe; aggregates such as concrete; glass, including optical fiber; and lumber.

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Subpart C—Pre-Federal Award Requirements and Contents of Federal Awards

Buy American Provision – National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program Requirement

[7 CFR 210.21 Procurement](#), and [7 CFR 220.16 Procurement Standards](#)

Buy American Provision

Buy American - (1) Definition of domestic commodity or product. In this paragraph (d), the term ‘domestic commodity or product’ means -

- (i) An agricultural commodity that is produced in the United States; and
- (ii) A food product that is processed in the United States substantially using agricultural commodities that are produced in the United States. Substantially means that at least 51 percent of the final processed product consists of agricultural commodities that were grown domestically.

(2) Requirement.

- (i) *In general.* Subject to paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section, the Department shall require that a school food authority purchase, to the maximum extent practicable, domestic commodities or products.
- (ii) *Limitations.* Paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section shall apply only to -
 - (A) A school food authority located in the contiguous United States; and
 - (B) A purchase of domestic commodity or product for the school lunch program under this part.

Applicability: All contracts related to the procurement of food and beverages in the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program

Sample Contract Language:

As required by the Buy American provision, all products must be of domestic origin as required by 7 CFR Part 210.21(d).

The District(s) participates in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program and is required to use the nonprofit food service funds, to the maximum extent practical, to buy domestic commodities or products for Program meals. A “domestic commodity or product” is defined as one that is either produced in the U.S. or is processed in the U.S. substantially using agricultural commodities that are produced in the U.S. as provided in 7 CFR Part 210.21(d). Substantially means that at least 51 percent of the final processed product consists of agricultural commodities that were grown domestically.

Exceptions to the Buy American provision should be used as a last resort; however, an alternative or exception may be approved upon request. To be considered for the alternative or exception, the request must be submitted in writing to a designated official, a **minimum of ___ day (s)** in advance of delivery. The request must include the:

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- (a) Alternative substitute(s) that are domestic and meet the required specifications:
 - (i) Price of the domestic food alternative substitute(s); and
 - (ii) Availability of the domestic alternative substitute(s) in relation to the quantity ordered
- (b) Reason for exception: limited/lack of availability or price (include price):
 - (i) Price of the domestic food product documenting that the domestic product is significantly higher; and
 - (ii) Price of the non-domestic product that meets the required specification of the domestic product.