



FINANCE DEPARTMENT  
Phone: (860) 823-3720  
Fax: (860) 823-3812

100 Broadway Room 105  
Norwich, CT 06360-4431  
[www.norwichct.org/finance](http://www.norwichct.org/finance)

# City of Norwich Regulations Regarding Federal Uniform Guidance Procurement Standards

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## Authority

The City of Norwich Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-31 allows the Purchasing Agent to:

establish and amend from time to time all rules and regulations authorized by section 7-36 hereof and any others necessary to the enforcement of this article. Such rules and regulations and amendments thereto shall be subject to the approval of the comptroller. The violation of any such rule or regulation shall be unlawful.

## Regulation Statement

The purpose of this regulation is to state that, whenever the Federal Uniform Guidance Procurement Standards (FUGPS), as may be amended from time to time, are applicable to procurements made by the City of Norwich, the City shall apply the more restrictive of the procurement rules under the City's Charter and Code of Ordinances or those prescribed by the FUGPS.

The City elected to utilize the grace period pursuant to the Federal OMB Super Circular which makes this regulation effective July 1, 2018.

The attached table compares the relevant sections of the FUGPS to the City's standard procurement rules.

Adopted September 26, 2018

Handwritten signature of William Hathaway in blue ink.

William Hathaway  
Purchasing Agent

Handwritten signature of Joshua A. Pothier in black ink.

Joshua A. Pothier  
Comptroller

Comparison of Federal Uniform Guidance Procurement Standards to City's Standard Procurement Policies

CFR Subsection	Full Text of CFR Section	Summary of CFR Section	City Legal Reference	City Regulations
200.318(a)	The non-Federal entity must use its own documented procurement procedures which reflect applicable State and local laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable Federal law and the standards identified in this section.	City must follow its own purchasing policies	Charter Chapter IX, Sections 8 through 12 and Code of Ordinances, Chapter 7, Article II	The City's procurement laws are established by the Charter and Code of Ordinances. Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-31 allows the Purchasing Agent and Comptroller to establish further regulations of the purchasing rules and regulations as necessary.
200.318(b)	Non-Federal entities must maintain oversight to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders.	City must provide oversight of its contractors		The Purchasing Agent and Department Heads and Supervisors shall oversee contractors in the ordinary course of business.
200.318(c)(1)	The non-Federal entity must maintain written standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the performance of its employees engaged in the selection, award and administration of contracts. No employee, officer, or agent must 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 non-Federal entity must neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts. However, non-Federal entities may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The standards of conduct must provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by officers, employees, or agents of the non-Federal entity.	City must have written standards covering conflicts of interest	Code of Ordinances: Chapter 2, Article IV and Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-53	City's ordinances allow an exception for items procured with competitive bidding. The City shall use the UGPS conflict of interest standards when applicable
		City must have written standards governing the performance of its employees engaged in the selection, award, and administration of contracts.	Code of Ordinances Chapter 2, Article IV, Section 2-54	The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable, if they are more restrictive than the City's standards.
		The City must not solicit nor accept gifts.	Code of Ordinances Chapter 2, Article IV, Sections 2-52(d) and 2-54 (c )	The City's policy meets the UGPS standards
		The City may define what gifts are of a nominal value	Code of Ordinances Chapter 2, Article IV, Section 2-52(d)	The City's policy meets the UGPS standards
		The standards of conduct must provide disciplinary actions for violations	Code of Ordinances Chapter 2, Article IV, Section 2-55	The City's policy meets the UGPS standards
200.318(c)(2)	If the non-Federal entity has a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local government, or Indian tribe, the non-Federal entity 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 non-Federal entity is unable or appears to be unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving a related organization.	The City's conflict of interest policy must cover relationships with related parties	Code of Ordinances Chapter 2, Article IV, Section 2-54 (d)	The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable, if they are more restrictive than the City's standards.
200.318(d)	The non-Federal entity'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 City must avoid purchasing unnecessary items		The City avoids purchasing unnecessary items, but it is not specifically addressed in the Charter or Code of Ordinances
		The City should consider bundling or unbundling procurements and analyze purchase alternatives to achieve the most economical outcome		The City considers the bundling or unbundling of purchases, but it is not specifically addressed in the Charter or Code of Ordinances

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200.318(e)	To foster greater economy and efficiency, and in accordance with efforts to promote cost-effective use of shared services across the Federal government, the non-Federal entity is encouraged to enter into state and local intergovernmental agreements or inter-entity agreements where appropriate for procurement or use of common or shared goods and services.	The City is encouraged to use cooperative purchasing agreements	Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-39	The City may use cooperative purchasing agreements when deemed advantageous
200.318(f)	The non-Federal entity is encouraged to use Federal excess and surplus property in lieu of purchasing new equipment and property whenever such use is feasible and reduces project costs.	The City is encouraged to use Federal surplus in lieu of purchasing new		The City does obtain Federal surplus property from time-to-time, but it is not specifically addressed in the Charter or Code of Ordinances
200.318(g)	The non-Federal entity 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.	The City is encouraged to use value engineering		The City shall include value engineering clauses in contracts for construction projects above the Simplified Acquisition Threshold.
200.318(h)	The non-Federal entity 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.	The City must award contracts only to responsible contractors		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.318(i)	The non-Federal entity must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to the following: rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price.	The City must maintain procurement records	Charter Chapter IX, Section 10 and Code of Ordinances, Chapter 7, Article II	The City maintains such records for at least as long as the State of Connecticut Librarian prescribes
200.318(j)(1)	The non-Federal entity may use time and material type contracts only after a determination that no other contract is suitable and if the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. Time and material type contract means a contract whose cost to a non-Federal entity is the sum of: (i) The actual cost of materials; and (ii) Direct labor hours charged at fixed hourly rates that reflect wages, general and administrative expenses, and profit.	The City may only use time and material type contracts in very limited circumstances		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.318(j)(2)	Since this formula generates an open-ended contract price, a time-and materials contract provides no positive profit incentive to the contractor for cost control or labor efficiency. Therefore, each contract must set a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. Further, the non-Federal entity awarding such a contract must assert a high degree of oversight in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the contractor is using efficient methods and effective cost controls.	The City must set a ceiling price and provide a high degree of oversight on time and material type contracts		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.318(k)	The non-Federal entity alone must 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 non-Federal entity of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts. The Federal awarding agency will not substitute its judgment for that of the non-Federal entity unless the matter is primarily a Federal concern. Violations of law will be referred to the local, state, or Federal authority having proper jurisdiction.	The City is responsible for setting contract disputes with vendors		The City shall address contract resolution language when drafting contracts with vendors.

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200.319(a)	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, and invitations for bids or requests for proposals must be excluded from competing for such procurements. Some of the situations considered to be restrictive of 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 equal" 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 City must avoid all practices that would discourage open competition		These items are not specifically mentioned in the Charter or Code of Ordinances. However, in practice, the City develops specs and bid requirements that encourage fee and open competition. All requests for information are directed to and answered by the Purchasing Agent and these Q&A are made available to all potential bidders. The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.319(b)	The non-Federal entity must conduct procurements in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed state or local geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable Federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage 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 its application leaves an appropriate number of qualified firms, given the nature and size of the project, to compete for the contract.	The City is generally prohibited from using local vendor preference		The City does not have a local vendor preference rule.
200.319(c)	The non-Federal entity 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 if at all possible. When it is impractical or uneconomical 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.	The City must have written procedures which ensure that solicitations have clear descriptions for the goods and services that are sought which do not inhibit competition.		These items are not specifically mentioned in the Charter or Code of Ordinances. However, in practice, the City develops specs and bid requirements that encourage fee and open competition. All requests for information are directed to and answered by the Purchasing Agent and these Q&A are made available to all potential bidders. The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.319(d)	The non-Federal entity must ensure that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in acquiring goods and services are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open and free competition. Also, the non-Federal entity must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.	The City must ensure that there are enough qualified vendors to ensure maximum open and free competition		
200.320(a)	Procurement by micro-purchases. Procurement by micro-purchase is the acquisition of supplies or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which does not exceed \$3,000 (or \$2,000 in the case of acquisitions for construction subject to the Davis-Bacon Act). To the extent practicable, the non-Federal entity must distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers. Micropurchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the non-Federal entity considers the price to be reasonable.	Purchases of \$3,000 or less (\$2,000 or less for construction) may be awarded without competitive quotes. Federal OMB raised the limit for micro-purchases to \$10,000 on June 20, 2018.	Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-44	The City's standards are more restrictive than the UGPS.

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200.320(b)	Procurement by small purchase procedures. Small purchase procedures are those relatively simple and informal procurement methods for securing services, supplies, or other property that do not cost more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold. If small purchase procedures are used, price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources.	The OMB increased the Simplified Acquisition Threshold to \$250,000 on June 20, 2018	Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-44	The City's standards are more restrictive than the UGPS.
200.320(c)	Procurement by sealed bids (formal advertising). 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 sealed bid method is the preferred method for procuring construction, if the conditions in paragraph (c)(1) of this section apply.	In sealed bid procurements, the City should award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder	Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-39	Purchases over \$25,000 must be made by sealed bid or consortium-negotiated contracts
200.320(c)(1)	In order for sealed bidding to be feasible, the following conditions should be present: (i) A complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description is available; (ii) Two or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively for the business; and (iii) 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.	The City should use sealed bidding whenever complete specs are available, two or more responsible bidders are able to compete, and selection of a successful bidder can be made principally on the basis of price	Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-39	The City uses sealed bidding whenever appropriate
200.320(c)(2)	If sealed bids are used, the following requirements apply: (i) The invitation for bids will be publicly advertised and 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; (ii) 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; (iii) All bids will be publicly opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids; (iv) A firm fixed price contract award will be made in writing to 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 (v) Any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason	The City must publicly advertise the ITB, solicit bids from adequate number of known suppliers, and give them sufficient time to respond. The ITB must adequately define the items being sought. The bids must be opened in public at a pre-determined time and place. Discounts, transportation costs, and life cycle costs must be considered in determining the lowest responsive and responsible bidder.	Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-40	These items are not all specifically mentioned in the Charter or Code of Ordinances. However, in practice, the City develops specs and bid requirements that encourage fee and open competition. All requests for information are directed to and answered by the Purchasing Agent and these Q&A are made available to all potential bidders. The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.320(d)	Procurement by competitive proposals. 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 conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. 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 non-Federal entity 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 non-Federal entity 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.	The City must use an RFP process when sealed bids are not appropriate. The City must advertise the RFP, have a written method for evaluating proposals, and award contracts to the firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program.	Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-39	The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.320(e)	Reserved			

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200.320(f)	Procurement by 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; (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.	The City may procure goods without competitive proposals only when the item is available only from a single source, in times of public emergency, the Federal awarding agency expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals, or competition is determined inadequate.	Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-43	The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.321(a)	Contracting with small and minority businesses, women’s business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms. (a) The non-Federal entity must take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women’s business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible.	The City must take steps to utilize small and minority businesses, women’s business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms.		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.321(b)	Affirmative steps must include: (1) Placing qualified small and minority businesses and women’s business enterprises on solicitation lists; (2) Assuring that small and minority businesses, and women’s business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources; (3) Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority businesses, and women’s business enterprises; (4) Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by small and minority businesses, and women’s business enterprises; (5) Using the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce; 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.	Describes the actions needed for small and minority businesses, women’s business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms.		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.322	A non-Federal entity that is a state agency or agency of a political subdivision of a state and its contractors must comply with section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The requirements of Section 6002 include procuring only items designated in guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR part 247 that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable, consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition, where the purchase price of the item exceeds \$10,000 or the value of the quantity acquired by the preceding fiscal year exceeded \$10,000; procuring solid waste management services in a manner that maximizes energy and resource recovery; and establishing an affirmative procurement program for procurement of recovered materials identified in the EPA guidelines.	The City must follow standards in sourcing certain materials over \$10,000 to ensure a high level of recycled/ recovered materials.		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.323(a)	The non-Federal entity must perform a cost or price analysis in connection with every procurement action in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold 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 non-Federal entity must make independent estimates before receiving bids or proposals.	The City must estimate the cost of a procurement in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.323(b)	The non-Federal entity 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.	The City must negotiate profit for sole-source procurements		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.

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200.323(c)	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 non-Federal entity under Subpart E—Cost Principles of this part. The non-Federal entity may reference its own cost principles that comply with the Federal cost principles.	Estimated costs are only allowable when the comply with Federal Cost Principles		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.323(d)	The cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting must not be used.	The cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting must not be used.		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.324(a)	The non-Federal entity must make available, upon request of the Federal awarding agency or passthrough entity, technical specifications on proposed procurements where the Federal awarding agency or passthrough entity believes such review is needed to ensure that the item or service specified is the one being proposed for acquisition. This review generally will take place prior to the time the specification is incorporated into a solicitation document. However, if the non-Federal entity desires to have the review accomplished after a solicitation has been developed, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may still review the specifications, with such review usually limited to the technical aspects of the proposed purchase.	The City must make technical specs for procurements available upon request by Federal awarding agency		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.324(b)	The non-Federal entity must make available upon request, for the Federal awarding agency or passthrough entity pre-procurement review, procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, or independent cost estimates, when: (1) The non-Federal entity's procurement procedures or operation fails to comply with the procurement standards in this part; (2) The procurement is expected to exceed the Simplified Acquisition Threshold 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 Simplified Acquisition Threshold, specifies a "brand name" product; (4) The proposed contract is more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and is to be awarded to other than the apparent low bidder under a sealed bid procurement; or (5) A proposed contract modification changes the scope of a contract or increases the contract amount by more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold.	The City must make pre-procurement review and procurement documents available upon request by Federal awarding agency in a number of circumstances.		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.324(c)	The non-Federal entity is exempt from the pre-procurement review in paragraph (b) of this section if the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity determines that its procurement systems comply with the standards of this part. (1) The non-Federal entity may request that its procurement system be reviewed by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity to determine whether its system meets these standards in order for its system to be certified. Generally, these reviews must occur where there is continuous high-dollar funding, and third party contracts are awarded on a regular basis; (2) The non-Federal entity may selfcertify its procurement system. Such self-certification must not limit the Federal awarding agency's right to survey the system. Under a self-certification procedure, the Federal awarding agency may rely on written assurances from the non-Federal entity that it is complying with these standards. The non-Federal entity must cite specific policies, procedures, regulations, or standards as being in compliance with these requirements and have its system available for review.	The City may self-certify its procurement system to avoid some pre-procurement reviews.		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.

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200.325	Bonding requirements. For construction or facility improvement contracts or subcontracts exceeding the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the non-Federal entity provided that the Federal awarding agency or passthrough entity has made a determination that the Federal interest is adequately protected. If such a determination has not been made, the minimum requirements must be as follows:	The awarding agency may accept the City's bonding requirements if it determines that its interest is adequately protected. If the awarding agency does not accept the City's bonding requirements, then (a), (b), and (c ) would apply	Code of Ordinances Chapter 7, Article II, Section 7-41	The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.325(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.	The City must require a bid guarantee of 5% of bid price		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.325(b)	A performance bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A “performance bond” is one executed in connection with a contract to secure fulfillment of all the contractor’s obligations under such contract.	The City must require a performance bond for 100% of the contract price		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.325(c)	A payment bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A “payment bond” is one executed in connection with a contract to assure payment as required by law of all persons supplying labor and material in the execution of the work provided for in the contract.	The City must require a payment bond for 100% of the contract price		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.
200.326	Contract provisions. The non-Federal entity’s contracts must contain the applicable provisions described in Appendix II to Part 200— Contract Provisions for non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards.	The City must include the Federal contract provisions in its contracts		The City shall use the UGPS standards when applicable.