

EXHIBIT B

Requirements for Participation  
by  
Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs)

Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Project No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of Proposal: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

HDOT DBE Project Goal: \_\_\_\_\_

**I. GENERAL**

This project is subject to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 26, entitled "Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprise in Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs," (hereinafter referred to as the "DBE Regulations") and is incorporated and made a part of this contract herein by this reference. The following shall be incorporated as part of the contract documents for compliance. If any requirements herein are in conflict with the general provisions or special provisions applicable to this project, the requirements herein shall prevail unless specifically superseded or amended in the special provisions or by addendum.

**II. POLICY**

It is the policy of the U.S. Department of Transportation ("USDOT") and the State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation and its political subdivisions ("Department") that Disadvantaged Business Enterprises ("DBE"), as defined in the DBE Regulations, have an equal opportunity to receive and participate in federally assisted contracts.

**III. DEFINITION**

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise or **DBE** means a for-profit small business concern—

- (1) That is at least fifty-one (51) percent owned by one (1) or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged or, in the case of a corporation, in which fifty-one (51) percent of the stock is owned by one (1) or more such individuals; and
- (2) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one (1) or more of the socially and economically disadvantaged individuals who own it.

**IV. DBE ASSURANCES**

Each contract signed with a consultant (and each subcontract the prime consultant signs with a subconsultant) shall include the following assurance:

“The contractor, sub-recipient, 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 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 recipient deems appropriate which may include, but is not limited to; 1) withholding monthly progress payments; 2) assessing sanctions; 3) liquidated damages; and/or 4) disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.”

The consultant agrees to include the above statements in any subsequent contracts that it enters into with other consultants, and shall require those consultants to include similar statements in further agreements.

## V. **PROPOSER RESPONSIBILITIES**

All Proposers are required to register with the Department’s Office of Civil Rights (OCR), DBE Section, using the Bidder Registration Form which can be downloaded from the Department’s website at <https://hidot.hawaii.gov/administration/files/2019/03/Bidder-Registration-Fillable-Form.pdf>. Certified DBEs are automatically registered with the Department and are not required to submit a Bidder Registration Form. All other Proposers are required to complete this form which may be faxed to (808) 831-7944, e-mailed to: HDOT-DBE@hawaii.gov, or mailed to the HDOT DBE Section, 200 Rodgers Boulevard, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819. Proposers are not required to register each time a proposal is submitted, but should notify HDOT DBE Staff of any material changes to the firm, including changes to contact information. Registered Proposers are posted on the website listed above.

Proposers shall fully inform themselves with respect to the requirements of the DBE Regulations. Particular attention is directed to the following matters:

- A. Proposers shall take all necessary steps to ensure that DBEs have an opportunity to participate in this contract.
- B. DBEs may participate as a prime consultant, subconsultant, subcontractor, trucker, manufacturer, or vendor of materials or supplies. DBEs may also team with other DBE or non-DBE firms as part of a joint venture or partnership.
- C. Agreements between a Proposer and a DBE in which a DBE promises not to provide subcontracting quotations to other Proposers are strictly prohibited.
- D. A DBE shall be certified by the Department under the appropriate North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and work in their registered field of work in order for credit to be allowed.

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- E. Information regarding the current certification status of DBEs is available on the Internet at <https://hdot.dbesystem.com/>.
- F. Commercially Useful Function (“CUF”). A DBE must perform a CUF. This means that a DBE must be responsible for the execution of a distinct element of the work, must carry out its responsibility by actually performing, managing, and supervising at least 30% of the work involved by using its own employees and equipment, must negotiate price, determine quality and quantity, order and install material (when applicable), and must pay for the material itself.<sup>1</sup>

To determine whether a DBE is performing a CUF, the Department must evaluate the amount of work subcontracted, industry practices, whether the amount the firm is to be paid under the contract is commensurate with the work it is actually performing, the DBE credit claimed for performance of the work, and other relevant factors. The prime consultant is responsible to ensure that the DBE performs a CUF.

## **VI. PROPOSAL REQUIREMENTS**

- A. DBEs must be certified by the proposal due date.
- B. The names of DBEs, dollar amount of work committed, and good faith efforts documentation, shall be due with the Proposer’s cost proposal.
- C. Copies or faxes of all DBE Confirmation and Commitment Agreement Forms signed by each DBE shall be submitted to the Project Manager listed in the proposal by the cost proposal deadline. The Confirmation and Commitment Agreement shall include, among other things, the project name and number, work items, quantities, unit pricing, total dollar amount, name and signature of the DBE, address, name, and signature of the subcontractor if the DBE is a second-tier subcontractor, and name and signature of the prime consultant. Failure to provide this completed form shall be cause for proposal rejection.

The DBE Contract Goal Verification and Good Faith Efforts Documentation Form is also due with the submission of the cost proposal. If the contract goal is not met, documentation of good faith efforts including quotations for both DBE and non-DBE subconsultants when a non-DBE is selected over a DBE for the project, shall be submitted on said form and should be attached to the cost proposal.

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<sup>1</sup> The use of joint checks payable to a DBE subconsultant and supplier may be allowed to purchase materials and supplies under limited circumstances. See VIII USE OF JOINT CHECKS UNDER THE DBE PROGRAM

**The above forms must be complete and provide the necessary information to properly evaluate proposals. Failure to provide any of the above shall be cause for proposal rejection.**

**VII. COUNTING DBE PARTICIPATION TOWARDS CONTRACT GOAL**

- A. Count the entire amount of the portion of a contract (or other contract not covered by paragraph B below) that is performed by the DBE's own forces. Include the cost of supplies and materials obtained by the DBE for the work on the contract, including supplies purchased or equipment leased by the DBE (except supplies and equipment the DBE subcontractor purchases or leases from the prime contractor or its affiliate).
- B. Count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged by a DBE firm for providing a bona fide service, such as professional, technical, consultant, or managerial services, or for providing bonds or insurance specifically required for the performance of a USDOT-assisted contract, toward DBE goals, provided the Department determines the fee to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services.
- C. When a DBE subcontracts part of the work of its contract to another firm, the value of the subcontracted work may be counted toward DBE goals only if the DBE's subconsultant is itself a DBE. Work that a DBE subcontracts to a non-DBE firm does not count toward DBE goals.
- D. When a DBE performs as a participant in a joint venture, count a portion of the total dollar value of the contract equal to the distinct, clearly defined portion of the work of the contract that the DBE performs with its own forces toward DBE goals.
- E. Count expenditures to a DBE consultant toward DBE goals only if the DBE is performing a commercially useful function on that contract.
- F. The following is a list of appropriate DBE credit to be allowed for work to be performed by an DBE subconsultant. Count expenditures with DBEs for materials or supplies toward DBE goals as provided in the following:
  - 1. If the materials or supplies are obtained from an DBE manufacturer, count 100 percent of the cost of the materials or supplies toward DBE goals;
  - 2. For purposes of determining DBE goal credit, a manufacturer is a firm that operates or maintains a factory or establishment that produces (on the premises) the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment required under the contract and of the general character described by the specifications;
  - 3. If the materials or supplies are purchased from an DBE regular dealer, count 60 percent of the cost of the materials or supplies toward DBE goals;
  - 4. For purposes of determining DBE goal credit, a regular dealer is a firm that owns, operates, or maintains a store, warehouse, or other establishment in which the materials, supplies, articles or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the

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contract are bought, kept in stock, and regularly sold or leased to the public in the usual course of business;

5. To be a regular dealer, the firm must be an established, regular business that engages, as its principal business and under its own name, in the purchase and sale or lease of the products in question;
6. A person may be a regular dealer in such bulk items as petroleum products, steel, cement, gravel, stone, or asphalt without owning, operating, or maintaining a place of business as provided in the DBE Regulations, if the person both owns and operates distribution equipment for the products. Any supplementing of a regular dealers' own distribution equipment shall be by a long-term lease agreement and not on an ad hoc or contract-by-contract basis;
7. Packagers, brokers, manufacturers' representatives, or other persons who arrange or expedite transactions are not regular dealers;
8. With respect to materials or supplies purchased from an DBE, which is neither a manufacturer nor a regular dealer, count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged for assistance in the procurement of the materials and supplies, or fees or transportation charges for the delivery of materials or supplies required on a job site, toward DBE goals, provided that the Department determines the fees to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services. Do not count any portion of the cost of the materials and supplies themselves toward DBE goals; however,
9. If a firm is not currently certified as an DBE in accordance with standards of this part at the time of the execution of the contract, do not count the firm's participation toward any DBE goals, except as provided for in §26.87(i);
10. Do not count the dollar value of work performed under a contract with a firm after it has ceased to be certified toward the Department's overall goal; and
11. Do not count the participation of a DBE subconsultant toward a contractor's final compliance with its DBE obligations on a contract until the amount being counted has actually been paid to the DBE.

G. The following factors are used in counting DBE participation for trucking companies:

1. The DBE must be responsible for the management and supervision of the entire trucking operation for which it is responsible on a particular contract, and there cannot be a contrived arrangement for the purpose of meeting DBE goals;
2. The DBE must itself own and operate at least one (1) fully licensed, insured, and operational truck used on the contract;

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3. The DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services it provides on the contract using trucks it owns, insures, and operates using drivers it employs;
4. The DBE may lease trucks from another DBE firm, including an owner-operator who is certified as an DBE. The DBE who leases trucks from another DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services the lessee DBE provides on the contract;
5. The DBE may also lease trucks from a non-DBE firm, including from an owner-operator. The DBE that leases trucks equipped with drivers from a non-DBE is entitled to credit for the total value of transportation services provided by non-DBE leased trucks equipped with drivers not to exceed the value of transportation services on the contract provided by DBE-owned trucks or leased trucks with DBE employee drivers. Additional participation by non-DBE owned trucks equipped with drivers receives credit only for the fee or commission it receives as a result of the lease arrangement. If a recipient chooses this approach, it must obtain written consent from the appropriate Department operating administration.  
EXAMPLE: DBE firm X uses two (2) of its own trucks on a contract, leases two (2) trucks from DBE Firm Y and six (6) trucks from non-DBE Firm Z. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by Firm X and Firm Y, and may also be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by four (4) of the six (6) trucks provided by Firm Z. In all, full credit would be allowed for the participation of eight (8) trucks. With respect to the other two (2) trucks provided by Firm Z, DBE credit could be awarded only for the fees or commissions pertaining to those trucks Firm X receives as a result of the lease with Firm Z;
6. The DBE may lease trucks without drivers from a non-DBE truck leasing company. If the DBE leases trucks from a non-DBE truck leasing company and uses its own employees as drivers, it is entitled to credit for the total value of these hauling services.  
EXAMPLE: DBE Firm X uses two (2) of its own trucks on a contract. It leases two (2) additional trucks from non-DBE Firm Z. Firm X uses its own employees to drive the trucks leased from Firm Z. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of the transportation services provided by all four (4) trucks; and
7. For purposes of determining whether a trucking firm performs a CUF, a lease must indicate that the DBE has exclusive use of and control over the truck. This does not preclude the leased truck from working for others during the term of the lease with the consent of the DBE, so long as the lease gives the DBE absolute priority for use of the leased truck. Leased trucks must display the name and identification number of the DBE.

- H. If a firm is not currently certified as a DBE in accordance with standards of this part at the time of the execution of the contract, do not count the firm's participation toward any DBE goals, except as provided for in §26.87(i);
- I. Do not count the dollar value of work performed under a contract with a firm after it has ceased to be certified toward the Department's overall goal; and
- J. Do not count the participation of a DBE subconsultant toward a consultant's final compliance with its DBE obligations on a contract until the amount being counted has actually been paid to the DBE.
- K. The proposer may be a joint venture or partnership that has a certified DBE as a partner. A "Joint Venture" means an association between a DBE firm and one (1) or more other firms to carry out a single, for-profit, business enterprise for which the parties combine their property, capital, efforts, skills and knowledge, and in which the DBE is responsible for a distinct, clearly defined portion of the work of the contract, and whose share in the capital contribution, control, management, risks and profits are commensurate with its ownership interest.
- L. Effects of a Summary Suspension of a DBE. When a DBE's certification is suspended, the DBE may not be considered to meet a contract goal on a new contract and any work it does on a contract received during the suspension shall not be counted towards the overall goal. The DBE may continue to perform work under an existing contract executed before the DBE received a Notice of Suspension and may be counted towards the contract goal during the period of suspension as long as the DBE is performing a CUF under the existing contract.
- M. Effects of Decertification of a DBE. Should a DBE become decertified during the term of the subcontract for reasons beyond the control of and with no fault or negligence on the part of the consultant, the work remaining under the subcontract may be credited towards the contract goal, but are not included in the overall accomplishments.

Should the DBE be decertified after contract award and before notice to proceed, the consultant must still meet the DBE goal by either; a) withdrawing the subcontract from the DBE and expending good faith efforts to replace it with a DBE that is currently certified for that same work; or b) continuing with the subcontract with the decertified firm and expending good faith efforts to find other work not already subcontracted out to DBEs in an amount to meet the DBE goal either by; 1) increasing the participation of other DBEs on the project; 2) documenting good faith efforts; or 3) by a combination of the above.

### **VIII. USE OF JOINT CHECKS UNDER THE DBE PROGRAM**

- A. The following guidelines apply to the use of joint checks:

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1. The second party (typically the prime consultant) acts solely as a guarantor;
  2. The DBE must release the check to the supplier;
  3. The use of joint checks is a commonly recognized business practice;
  4. The Department must approve the use of joint checks prior to use by consultant and/or DBEs. As part of this approval process the Department will analyze industry practice to confirm that the use of joint checks is commonly employed outside of the DBE program for non-DBE subcontractors on both federal and state funded contracts. Using joint checks shall not be approved if it conflicts with other aspects of the DBE Regulations regarding CUF; and
  5. The Department will monitor the use of joint checks closely to avoid abuse.
- B. Consultants and DBEs should review the following general guidelines when determining whether to use joint checks closely to avoid abuse:
1. That standard industry practice applies to all consultants (federal and state contracts);
  2. Use of joint checks must be available to all subconsultants;
  3. Material industry sets the standard industry practice, not prime consultants;
  4. Short term, not to exceed reasonable time (i.e., one (1) year, two (2) years) to establish/increase a credit line with the material supplier;
  5. No exclusive arrangement between one (1) prime and one (1) DBE in the use of joint checks that might bring the independence of the DBE into question;
  6. Non-proportionate ratio of DBE's normal capacity to size of contract and quantity of material to be provided under the contract;
  7. The DBE is normally responsible to install and furnish the work item; and
  8. The DBE must be more than an extra participant in releasing the check to the material supplier.
- C. The Department shall allow the use of joint checks if the following general conditions are met:
1. DBE submits request to the Department for action;
  2. There is a formalized agreement between all parties that specify the conditions under which the arrangement shall be permitted;
  3. There is a full and prompt disclosure of the expected use of joint checks;
  4. The Department will provide prior approval;
  5. DBE remains responsible for all other elements of 49 CFR 26.55(c)(1);
  6. The agreement states clearly and determines that independence is not threatened because the DBE retains final decision making responsibility;



7. The Department will determine that the request is not an attempt to artificially inflate DBE participation;
8. Standard industry practice is only one (1) factor;
9. The Department will monitor and maintain oversight of the arrangement by reviewing cancelled checks and/or certification statement of payment; and
10. The Department will verify there is no requirement by prime consultant that the DBE is to use a specific supplier nor the prime consultant's negotiated unit price

**IX. DEMONSTRATION OF GOOD FAITH EFFORTS FOR CONTRACT AWARD**

- A. It is the sole responsibility of the proposer to submit any and all documents, logs, correspondence, and any other records or information to the Department that will demonstrate that the proposer made good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal. In its good faith evaluation, the Department shall perform the following as part of its evaluation: a) request additional information and documents from the proposer; b) compare the proposer's proposal against the proposals of other proposers, and compare the DBEs and DBE work areas utilized by the proposer with the DBEs listed in other proposals submitted for this contract; c) verify contacts by proposers with DBEs; and d) compare the DBE and the categories of DBE work targeted by the proposer for participation in the contract, with the total pool of available DBEs ready, willing and able to perform work on each particular subcontract targeted by the proposer. Actions on the part of the proposer that will be considered demonstrative of good faith efforts include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Whether the proposer submitted the required information with its cost proposal (i.e. DBE name, address, NAICS code, description of work, project name, and number), and dollar amounts for all subconsultants with their proposal;
  2. Whether the proposer solicited through all reasonable and available means (e.g. attendance at pre-proposal meetings, advertising and/or written notices) the interest of all certified DBEs who have the capability to perform part or all of the work to be included under the contract. The Department will also consider whether the proposer solicited the participation of potential DBEs as early in the procurement process as practicable, and allowed sufficient time for the DBEs to properly inquire about the project and respond to the solicitation. The Department will also review whether the proposer took appropriate steps to follow up with interested DBEs in a timely manner to facilitate participation by DBEs in this project;
  3. Whether the proposer identified and broke up portions of work that can be performed by DBEs in order to increase the likelihood that a DBE will be able to participate, and that the DBE goal could be achieved (e.g. breaking

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out contract items into economically feasible units to facilitate DBE participation even when the proposer might otherwise prefer to self-perform these work items);

4. Whether the proposer made available or provided interested DBEs with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the project in a timely manner, and assisted them in responding to the proposer's solicitation;
5. Whether the proposer negotiated in good faith with interested DBEs. Evidence of such negotiations includes documenting: a) the names, addresses and telephone numbers of DBEs that were contacted; b) a description of the information that was provided to DBEs regarding the plans and specifications; and c) detailed explanation for not utilizing individual DBEs on the project;
6. Whether the proposer solely relied on price in determining whether to use a DBE. The fact that there may be additional or higher costs associated with finding and utilizing DBEs are not, by themselves, sufficient reasons for a proposer's refusal to utilize a DBE, or the failure to meet the DBE goal, provided that such additional costs are not unreasonable. Also, the ability or desire of a proposer to perform a portion of the work with its own forces, that could have been undertaken by an available DBE, does not relieve the proposer of the responsibility to make good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal, and to make available and solicit DBE participation in other areas of the project to meet the DBE goal;
7. Whether the proposer rejected DBEs as being unqualified without sound reasons based on a thorough investigation of their capabilities. The DBEs standing within the industry, membership in specific groups, organizations or associations, and political or social affiliation are not legitimate basis for the rejection or non-solicitation of bids from particular DBEs;
8. Whether the proposer made efforts to assist interested DBEs in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, or insurance;
9. Whether the proposer made efforts to assist interested DBEs in obtaining necessary equipment, supplies, materials or related assistance or services;
10. Whether the proposer effectively used the services of available minority/women community organizations, minority/women business groups, consultants' groups, and local, state and federal minority/women business assistance offices or other organizations to provide assistance in recruitment and placement of DBEs;
11. Whether the proposer, who selects a non-DBE over an DBE subconsultant, has quotes of each DBE and non-DBE subconsultant submitted to the proposer for work on the contract; and for each DBE that was contacted but not utilized by the proposer for a contract, the proposer has a detailed written explanation for each DBE detailing the reasons for the proposer's failure or inability to utilize, or to allow the DBE to participate in the contract; and

12. Whether other proposers met the goal and whether the apparent successful proposer could have met the goal with additional efforts. The Department may determine that an apparent successful proposer who fell short of meeting the goal, made good faith efforts when it met or exceeded the average DBE participation obtained by other proposers.

**X. ADMINISTRATIVE RECONSIDERATION.**

If it is determined by the Department that the apparent successful proposer has failed to meet the provisions of 49 CFR Section 26.53(a), the proposer may submit a request for administrative reconsideration. If under the provisions of 49 CFR, Section 26.53(d), it is determined by the Department that the apparent successful proposer has failed to meet the provisions of this subsection, the proposer may submit a written request for administrative reconsideration.

- A. Within five (5) working days of being informed in writing by the Department that the proposer has not documented sufficient GFE, a proposer may request administrative reconsideration. Proposers should make this request in writing to the following official:

Director of Transportation  
Hawaii Department of Transportation  
869 Punchbowl Street, Room 509  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

- B. The reconsideration official, or his or her designee (referred to as “reconsideration official”), shall not have played any role in the original determination that the proposer failed to meet the goal or make adequate good faith efforts to do so.
- C. As part of this reconsideration, the proposer will have the opportunity to provide written documentation or argument concerning the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate GFE to do so. The proposer will have the opportunity to meet in person with the reconsideration official to discuss the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate GFE to do so.
- D. In an administrative reconsideration, the reconsideration official will review all previously submitted documents, oral and written arguments, and other evidence presented in the reconsideration, in making the decision.
- E. The Department shall inform the proposer of the decision within thirty (30) days of the proceeding. The decision will state the Department’s findings, and explain the basis of those findings, with respect to whether or not the proposer met the contract goal, or whether or not the proposer made adequate GFE to achieve the contract goal.

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- F. The reconsideration decision is not administratively appealable to USDOT but is appealable under HRS 103D-709.

**XI. AWARD OF CONTRACT**

- A. In a request for proposal (RFP) procurement, the Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. The award of contract, if it is awarded, will be to the proposer with the highest score in accordance with the evaluation criteria set forth in the RFP and who meets or exceeds the DBE project goal, or who makes good faith efforts to meet or exceed the DBE project goal, as determined by the Department.
- B. If the proposer with the highest score does not meet the DBE project goal and does not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that it made good faith efforts to meet the DBE project goal, such proposal shall be rejected. The Department will then consider the next highest scoring proposal for award in accordance with paragraph A above.

**XII. REPLACEMENT OF A DBE ON A PROJECT WITH A CONTRACT GOAL**

Under this contract, the prime consultant shall utilize the specific DBE listed to perform the work and supply the materials for which each is listed unless the consultant obtains written consent from the Department to replace a DBE. If the Department's consent is not provided, the consultant shall not be entitled to any payment for work or material unless it is performed or supplied by the listed DBE. The Department reserves the right to request copies of all DBE subcontracts.

The Department will require a consultant to make good faith efforts to replace a DBE that is terminated or has otherwise failed to complete its work on a contract with another certified DBE, to the extent needed to meet the contract goal. A prime consultant's inability to find a replacement DBE at the original price is not sufficient to demonstrate that good faith efforts have been made to replace the original DBE. The fact that the consultant has the ability and/or desire to perform the contract work with its own forces does not relieve the consultant of the obligation to make good faith efforts to find a replacement DBE, and it is not a sound basis for rejecting a prospective replacement DBE's reasonable quote.

The Department will require the prime consultant to promptly provide written notice to the project manager of the DBE's inability or unwillingness to perform and provide reasonable documentation.

The written notice by the consultant must include the following:

- 1. The date the consultant determined the certified DBE to be unwilling, unable or ineligible to perform work on the contract;

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2. The projected date that the consultant shall require a substitution or replacement DBE to commence work if consent is granted by the Department;
3. Documentation of facts that describe and cite specific actions or inactions on the part of the affected DBE that led to the consultant's conclusion that the DBE is unwilling, unable, or ineligible to perform work on the contract;
4. A brief statement of the affected DBE's capacity and ability or inability to perform the work as determined by the consultant;
5. Documentation of consultant's good faith efforts to enable affected DBE to perform the work;
6. The current percentage of work completed on each proposal item by the affected DBE;
7. The total dollar amount currently paid per proposal item for work performed by the affected DBE;
8. The total dollar amount per proposal item remaining to be paid to the DBE for work completed but for which the DBE has not received payment, and with which the consultant has no dispute; and
9. The total dollar amount per proposal item remaining to be paid to the DBE for work completed, for which the DBE has not received payment, and with which the consultant and DBE have a dispute.

The prime consultant shall send a copy of the written notice to replace a certified DBE on a contract to the affected DBE. The affected DBE may submit a written response within five (5) calendar days to the Department to explain its position on its performance on the committed work. The Department shall consider both the prime consultant's request and DBE's stated position before approving the termination or substitution request, or determining if any action shall be taken against the consultant.

There shall be no substitution or termination of a DBE subconsultant at any time without the prior written consent of the Department. The Department will provide written consent only if the consultant has good cause, as determined by the Department, to terminate the DBE. Good cause may include, but is not limited to the following circumstances:

1. The DBE subconsultant fails or refuses to execute a written contract;
2. The listed DBE subconsultant fails or refuses to perform the work of its subcontract in a way consistent with normal industry standards;
3. The listed DBE subconsultant fails or refuses to meet the prime consultant's reasonable, nondiscriminatory bond requirements;
4. The listed DBE subconsultant becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or exhibits credit unworthiness;
5. The listed DBE subconsultant is ineligible to work on public works projects because of suspension and debarment proceedings pursuant to 2 CFR Parts 180, 215 and 1200 or applicable state law;
6. The Department has determined that the listed DBE subconsultant is not a responsible consultant;

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7. The listed DBE subconsultant voluntarily withdraws from the project and provides to the Department written notice of its withdrawal;
8. The listed DBE subconsultant is ineligible to receive DBE credit for the type of work required; and
9. A DBE owner dies or becomes disabled with the result that the listed DBE consultant is unable to complete its work on the contract.

Upon approval from the Department to replace a DBE, the consultant's good faith efforts shall be documented and submitted to the Department within seven (7) calendar days. This time period may be extended for another seven (7) calendar days upon request by the prime consultant.

If a DBE subconsultant is unable to perform work under the contract, and is to be replaced, the consultant's failure to obtain a substitute certified DBE or to make good faith effort to obtain such a substitute DBE subconsultant to perform said work, may constitute a breach of this contract for which the Department may terminate the contract or pursue such remedy as deemed appropriate by the Department.

### **XIII. CONTRACT COMPLIANCE**

This contract is subject to contract compliance tracking, and the prime consultant and all subconsultants are required to report payments electronically in the Department's online Certification and Contract Compliance Management System (hereafter referred to as "online tracking system"). The prime consultant shall report the date payment was made by the Department and shall report payment to all subconsultants for the audit period. The prime consultant and all subconsultants are responsible for responding by any noted response date or due date to any instructions or request for information, and to check the online tracking system on a regular basis to manage contact information and contract records.

The prime consultant is responsible for ensuring all subconsultants have completed all requested items and that their contact information is accurate and up-to-date. The Department may require additional information related to the contract to be provided electronically through the online tracking system at any time before, during, or after contract award. Information related to consultant access of the online tracking system will be provided to designated point of contact with each consultant upon award of the contract. The online tracking system is web-based and can be accessed at the following Internet address: <https://hdot.dbesystem.com/>.

### **XIV. PAYMENT**

- A. The Department will make an estimate in writing each month based on the items of work performed and materials incorporated in the work and the value therefore at the unit prices or lump sum prices set forth in the contract. All progress estimates and payments will be approximate only and shall be subject to

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correction at any time prior to or in the final estimate and payment. The Department will not withhold any amount from any payment to the consultant, including retainage.

- B. The consultant shall pay all subconsultants within ten (10) calendar days after receipt of any progress payments from the Department. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subconsultants, and all tiers of subcontracts.
- C. The consultant will verify that payment or retainage has been released to the subconsultants or its suppliers within the specified time through entries in the Department's online tracking system during the corresponding monthly audits. Prompt payment will be monitored and enforced through the consultant's reporting of payments to its subconsultants and suppliers in the online tracking system.

Subconsultants, including lower tier subconsultants and/or suppliers will confirm the timeliness and the payment amounts received utilizing the online tracking system. Discrepancies will be investigated by the DBE Program Office and the project engineer. Payments to the subconsultants, including lower tier subconsultants, and including retainage released after the subconsultant or lower tier subconsultant's work has been accepted, will be reported by the consultant or the subconsultant.

- D. When any subconsultant has satisfactorily completed its work as specified in the subcontract, and there are no bona fide disputes, the consultant shall make prompt and full payment to the subconsultant of all monies due, including retainage, within ten (10) calendar days after the subconsultant's work is satisfactorily completed. A subconsultant's work is satisfactorily completed when all the tasks called for in the subcontract have been accomplished and documented, as required by the Department. The consultant must obtain the prior written approval from the Department before it can continue to withhold retainage from any subconsultant who has completed its portion of the work. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subconsultants, and all tiers of subcontracts.

## **XV. RECORDS**

The consultant shall maintain and keep all records necessary for the Department to determine compliance with the consultant's DBE obligations. The records shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by the Department and appropriate Federal agencies. The records to be kept by the consultant shall include:

- 1. The names, race/ethnicity, gender, address, phone number, and contact person of all DBE and non-DBE consultants, subconsultants, , and vendors identified as DBEs (for vendor to identify whether it is a supplier or manufacturer);

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2. The nature of work of each DBE and non-DBE consultant, subconsultant, manufacturer, supplier, trucker and vendor;
3. The dollar amount contracted with each DBE and non-DBE consultant, subconsultant, manufacturer, supplier, trucker and vendor; and
4. Cumulative dollar amount of all change orders to the subcontract.

**XVI. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DBE REQUIREMENTS**

The consultant shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of USDOT assisted contracts. All consultants, subconsultants, manufacturers and suppliers are hereby advised that failure to carry out all DBE requirements specified herein shall constitute a material breach of contract that may result in termination of the contract or such other remedy as deemed appropriate by the Department including but not limited to: 1) withholding monthly progress payments; 2) assessing sanctions; 3) liquidated damages; and/or 4) disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.