Environmental Protection Agency § 35.6705

(5) Unit acquisition date and cost; (6) Percentage of EPA’s interest; (7) Location, use and condition (by site, activity, and operable unit, as applicable) and the date this information was recorded; and (8) Ultimate disposition data, including the sales price or the method used to determine the price, or the method used to determine the value of EPA’s interest for which the recipient compensates EPA in accordance with §§35.6340, 35.6345, and 35.6350.

(d) Procurement records—(1) General. The recipient must maintain records which support the following items, and must make them available to the public:
(a) The reasons for rejecting any or all bids; and (ii) The justification for a procurement made on a noncompetitively negotiated basis.

(2) Procurements in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold. The recipient’s records and files for procurements in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold must include the following information, in addition to the information required in paragraph (d)(1) of this section:
(i) The basis for contractor selection; (ii) A written justification for selecting the procurement method; (iii) A written justification for use of any specification which does not provide for maximum free and open competition; (iv) A written justification for the choice of contract type; and (v) The basis for award cost or price, including a copy of the cost or price analysis made in accordance with §35.6585 and documentation of negotiations.

(e) Other records. The recipient must maintain records which support the following items:
(1) Time and attendance records and supporting documentation; (2) Documentation of compliance with statutes and regulations that apply to the project; and (3) The number of site-specific technical hours spent to complete each pre-remedial product. 

§ 35.6710 Records retention.

(a) Applicability. This requirement applies to all financial and programmatic records, supporting documents, statistical records, and other records which are required to be maintained by the terms, program regulations, or the Cooperative Agreement, or are otherwise reasonably considered as pertinent to program regulations or the Cooperative Agreement.

(b) Length of retention period. The recipient must maintain all records for 10 years following submission of the final Financial Status Report unless otherwise directed by the EPA award official, and must obtain written approval from the EPA award official before destroying any records. If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, cost recovery, or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the ten-year period, the records must be retained until completion of the action and resolution of all issues which arise from it, or until the end of the regular ten-year period, whichever is later.

(c) Substitution of an unalterable electronic format. An unalterable electronic format, acceptable to EPA, may be substituted for the original records. The copying of any unalterable electronic format must be performed in accordance with the technical regulations concerning Federal Government records (36 CFR parts 1220 through 1234) and EPA records management requirements.

(d) Starting date of retention period. The recipient must comply with the requirements regarding the starting dates for records retention described in 40 CFR 31.42(e).

§ 35.6710 Records access.

(a) Recipient requirements. The recipient must comply with the requirements regarding records access described in 40 CFR 31.42(e).

(b) Availability of records. The recipient must, with the exception of certain policy, deliberative, and enforcement documents which may be held confidential, ensure that all files are available to the public.

(c) Contractor requirements. The recipient must require its contractor to
§ 35.6750 Modifications.

The recipient must comply with the requirements regarding changes to the Cooperative Agreement described in 40 CFR 31.30.

§ 35.6755 Monitoring program performance.

The recipient must comply with the requirements regarding program performance monitoring described in 40 CFR 31.40 (a) and (e).

§ 35.6760 Enforcement and termination for convenience.

The recipient must comply with all terms and conditions in the Cooperative Agreement, and is subject to the requirements regarding enforcement of the terms of an award and termination for convenience described in 40 CFR 31.43 and 31.44.

§ 35.6765 Non-Federal audit.

The recipient must comply with the requirements regarding non-Federal audits described in 40 CFR 31.26.

§ 35.6770 Disputes.

The recipient must comply with the requirements regarding dispute resolution procedures described in 40 CFR 31.70.

§ 35.6775 Exclusion of third-party benefits.

The Cooperative Agreement benefits only the signatories to the Cooperative Agreement.

§ 35.6780 Closeout.

(a) Closeout of a Cooperative Agreement, or an activity under a Cooperative Agreement, can take place in the following situations:

(1) After the completion of all work for a response activity at a site; or

(2) After all activities under a Cooperative Agreement have been completed; or

(3) Upon termination of the Cooperative Agreement.

(b) The recipient must comply with the closeout requirements described in 40 CFR 31.50 and 31.51.

(c) After closeout, EPA may monitor the recipients’ compliance with the assurance to provide all future operation and maintenance as required by CERCLA section 104(c) and addressed in 40 CFR 300.510(c)(1) of the NCP.

§ 35.6785 Collection of amounts due.

The recipient must comply with the requirements described in 40 CFR 31.52, regarding collection of amounts due.

§ 35.6790 High risk recipients.

If EPA determines that a recipient is not responsible, EPA may impose restrictions on the award as described in 40 CFR 31.12.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMINISTERING A SUPERFUND STATE CONTRACT (SSC)

§ 35.6800 Superfund State Contract.

A Superfund State Contract (SSC) with a State is required before EPA can obligate or expend funds for a remedial action at a site within the State and before EPA or a political subdivision can conduct the remedial action. An SSC also ensures State or Indian Tribe involvement consistent with CERCLA sections 121(f) and 126, respectively, and obtains the required section 104 assurances (See §35.6105(b)). An SSC may also be used to document the roles and responsibilities of a State, Indian Tribe, and political subdivision during any response action at a site. A political subdivision may be a signatory to the SSC.

§ 35.6805 Contents of an SSC.

The SSC must include the following provisions:

(a) General authorities, which documents the relevant statutes and regulations (of each government entity that is a party to the contract) governing the contract.

(b) Purpose of the SSC, which describes the response activities to be conducted and the benefits to be derived.

(c) Negation of agency relationship between the signatories, which states that no signatory of the SSC can represent