

**Subpart B—Covered Transactions**

**§ 76.200 What is a covered transaction?**

A covered transaction is a non-procurement or procurement transaction that is subject to the prohibitions of this part. It may be a transaction at—

- (a) The primary tier, between a Federal agency and a person (see appendix to this part); or
- (b) A lower tier, between a participant in a covered transaction and another person.

**§ 76.205 Why is it important if a particular transaction is a covered transaction?**

The importance of a covered transaction depends upon who you are.

(a) As a participant in the transaction, you have the responsibilities laid out in Subpart C of this part. Those include responsibilities to the person or Federal agency at the next higher tier from whom you received the transaction, if any. They also include responsibilities if you subsequently enter into other covered transactions with persons at the next lower tier.

(b) As a Federal official who enters into a primary tier transaction, you have the responsibilities laid out in subpart D of this part.

(c) As an excluded person, you may not be a participant or principal in the transaction unless—

(1) The person who entered into the transaction with you allows you to continue your involvement in a transaction that predates your exclusion, as permitted under § 76.310 or § 76.415; or

(2) A(n) HHS official obtains an exception from the HHS Debarring/Suspension Official to allow you to be involved in the transaction, as permitted under § 76.120.

**§ 76.210 Which nonprocurement transactions are covered transactions?**

All nonprocurement transactions, as defined in § 76.970, are covered transactions unless listed in § 76.215. (See appendix to this part.)

**§ 76.215 Which nonprocurement transactions are not covered transactions?**

The following types of nonprocurement transactions are not covered transactions:

- (a) A direct award to—
  - (1) A foreign government or foreign governmental entity;
  - (2) A public international organization;
  - (3) An entity owned (in whole or in part) or controlled by a foreign government; or
  - (4) Any other entity consisting wholly or partially of one or more foreign governments or foreign governmental entities.

(b) A benefit to an individual as a personal entitlement without regard to the individual's present responsibility (but benefits received in an individual's business capacity are not excepted). For example, if a person receives social security benefits under the Supplemental Security Income provisions of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq., those benefits are not covered transactions and, therefore, are not affected if the person is excluded.

(c) Federal employment.

(d) A transaction that the HHS needs to respond to a national or agency-recognized emergency or disaster.

(e) A permit, license, certificate, or similar instrument issued as a means to regulate public health, safety, or the environment, unless the HHS specifically designates it to be a covered transaction.

(f) An incidental benefit that results from ordinary governmental operations.

(g) Any other transaction if the application of an exclusion to the transaction is prohibited by law.

**§ 76.220 Are any procurement contracts included as covered transactions?**

(a) Covered transactions under this part—

(1) Do not include any procurement contracts awarded directly by a Federal agency; but

(2) Do include some procurement contracts awarded by non-Federal participants in nonprocurement covered

transactions (see appendix to this part).

(b) Specifically, a contract for goods or services is a covered transaction if any of the following applies:

(1) The contract is awarded by a participant in a nonprocurement transaction that is covered under §76.210, and the amount of the contract is expected to equal or exceed \$25,000.

(2) The contract requires the consent of a(n) HHS official. In that case, the contract, regardless of the amount, always is a covered transaction, and it does not matter who awarded it. For example, it could be a subcontract awarded by a contractor at a tier below a nonprocurement transaction, as shown in the appendix to this part.

(3) The contract is for federally-required audit services.

(c) The contract is a subcontract at any tier below a procurement transaction that is covered under paragraph (a) of this section, and the value of the contract exceeds or is expected to exceed the “simplified acquisition threshold” defined at 42 U.S.C. 403(11). This extends the coverage of paragraph (a) of this section to all lower tiers of contracts that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold (see optional lower tier coverage shown in the diagram in the appendix to this part).

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**§76.225 How do I know if a transaction in which I may participate is a covered transaction?**

As a participant in a transaction, you will know that it is a covered transaction because the agency regulations governing the transaction, the appropriate agency official, or participant at the next higher tier who enters into the transaction with you, will tell you that you must comply with applicable portions of this part.

**§76.230 What is the relationship between covered transactions and exclusions from participation in Federal health care programs under Title XI of the Social Security Act?**

Any individual or entity excluded from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other Federal health care programs under Title XI of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1320a-7, will be

subject to the prohibitions against participating in covered transactions, as set forth in this part. In addition, these excluded parties are also prohibited from participating in all Executive Branch procurement programs and activities. (Public Law 103-355, section 2455) For example, if an individual or entity is excluded by the HHS Office of Inspector General from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and all other Federal health care programs, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1320a-7, then that individual or entity is prohibited from participating in all Federal Government procurement and nonprocurement programs (42 CFR part 1001).

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**Subpart C—Responsibilities of Participants Regarding Transactions**

**DOING BUSINESS WITH OTHER PERSONS**

**§ 76.300 What must I do before I enter into a covered transaction with another person at the next lower tier?**

When you enter into a covered transaction with another person at the next lower tier, you must verify that the person with whom you intend to do business is not excluded or disqualified. You do this by:

- (a) Checking the *EPLS*; or
- (b) Collecting a certification from that person if allowed by this rule; or
- (c) Adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with that person.

**§ 76.305 May I enter into a covered transaction with an excluded or disqualified person?**

(a) You as a participant may not enter into a covered transaction with an excluded person, unless the HHS grants an exception under §76.120.

(b) You may not enter into any transaction with a person who is disqualified from that transaction, unless you have obtained an exception under the disqualifying statute, Executive order, or regulation.