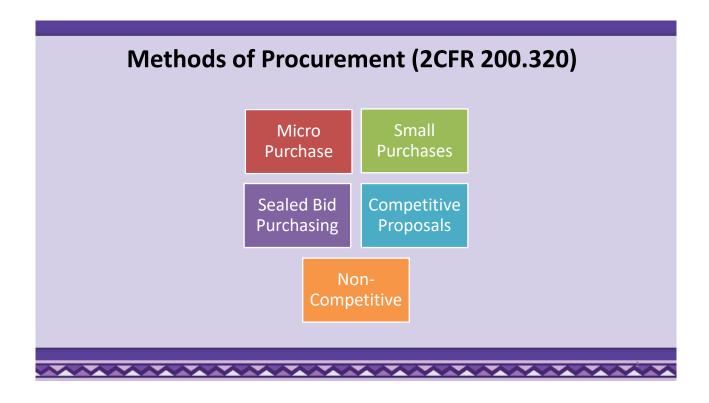
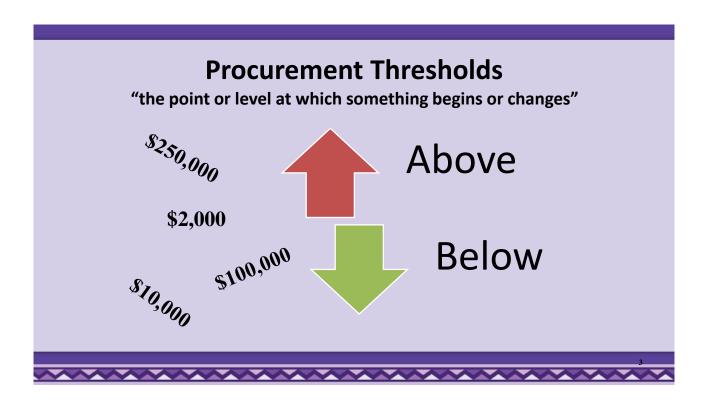
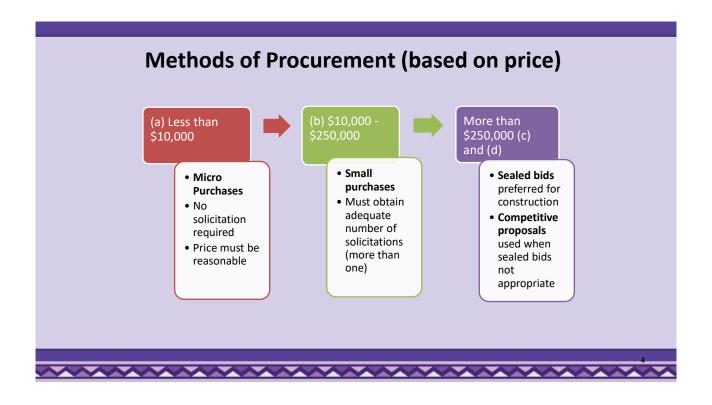
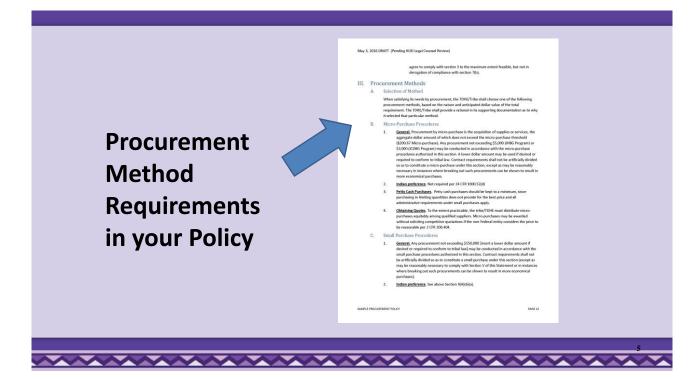
# MODULE 3 METHODS OF PROCUREMENT









## § 200.320 Methods of Procurement

- <u>Micro-purchases</u> if price is considered reasonable, no competitive solicitation required if price does not exceed:
  - \$2,000 for procurement subject to Davis-Bacon Act for construction services
  - \$10,000 for all other procurement using federal funds

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 <u>Small purchases</u> – not more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, currently set at \$250,000

### § 200.320 cont'd Methods of Procurement

 Competitive Sealed bids: Purchases over \$250,000 (formal advertising)



- Competitive proposals: Purchases over \$250,000 for services (Request For Proposals)
- Non-competitive proposals: <u>change must</u> <u>request in writing if</u> seeking permission from Awarding Agency

#### Micro Purchase Threshold (2CFR 200.67)

 Micro-purchase means a purchase of supplies or services using simplified acquisition procedures, the aggregate amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold.

- Micro-purchase procedures comprise a subset of a non-Federal entity's small purchase procedures. The non-Federal entity uses such procedures in order to expedite the completion of its lowest-dollar small purchase transactions and minimize the associated administrative burden and cost.
- The micro-purchase threshold is set by the Federal Acquisition Regulation at 48 CFR Subpart 2.1 (Definitions).
- It is \$10,000 currently, but this threshold is periodically adjusted for inflation.

#### Micro Purchases: 2 CFR 200.320(a)

- <u>Micro-purchases</u> if price is considered reasonable, no competitive solicitation required if price does not exceed:
  - \$2,000 for procurement subject to Davis-Bacon Act
  - \$10,000 for all other procurement using federal funds



#### **Micro-Purchases (include in Policy)**

- Applies to all purchases below established threshold when a reasonable cost is available
- Documented with an authorized purchase order or other formal method
- Purchases cannot be broken into smaller transactions to meet the Micro-Purchase threshold
- To the extent practicable, the non-Federal entity <u>must</u> distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers

#### Simplified Acquisition Threshold (2CFR 200.88)

- Simplified acquisition threshold means the dollar amount below which a non-Federal entity may purchase property or services using small purchase methods.
- Non-Federal entities adopt small purchase procedures in order to expedite the purchase of items costing less than the simplified acquisition threshold.
- The simplified acquisition threshold is set by the Federal Acquisition Regulation at 48 CFR Subpart 2.1 (Definitions) and in accordance with 41 U.S.C. 1908.

• As of this date, the simplified acquisition threshold is \$250,000, but this threshold is periodically adjusted for inflation.

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#### **Small Purchase Method**

Optional method available when procurement is less than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold



#### **Small Purchase Method**

#### Can Be Used to Procure:

- Office supplies
- Vehicles
- Rehabilitation Contractors
- Professional Services
- Equipment





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#### **Principles**

- Must be competitive
- Indian Preference applies
- Apply along with either bids / quotes or proposal / RFP methods
- NAHASDA permits when purchase amount is under \$250,000
- Establish your threshold in Procurement Policy

#### **Key Elements**

- No public advertising
- Need to have an adequate number of qualified bidders / proposers



 At a minimum, use a written checklist in solicitation so each bidder has the same information

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#### **Key Elements**

- Can do by phone / fax /website/ e-mail/ or in person
- If solicitation is conducted by phone, questions must be uniform and consistent for all potential bidders
- Cannot divide large contracts to award multiple small contracts
- Any lack of competition requires HUD's written approval based on 24 CFR 1000.52

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#### **Award and Contract**



- Award and Contract:
  - Only to responsive and responsible bidder
  - Reasonable price
  - May not be the lowest bidder
- Use appropriate contract forms and methods after obtaining legal advice

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## COMPETITIVE SEALED-BID METHOD

#### **Sealed Bids**

#### What are they?

- Contractors submit their bid amounts / quotes and confirm compliance with specifications
- Price is "sole factor" and is a fixed amount
- Award to responsive and responsible bidder with lowest bid after preferences applied
- Apply preferences (when feasible)

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#### **Sealed Bids**

#### Can Be Used to Procure:

- Materials
- Equipment
- Building contractors



#### **Sealed Bid Method**

- Also called bid letting, Invitation for bids, solicitation of quotes
- Preferred method for conventional construction contracts
- Specifications and invitation are very important
- Publicly advertised (unless small purchase or cooperative purchasing is used)

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#### **Sealed Bids: Prequalification**

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- Try to pre-qualify contractors for Indian preference
- Data must be maintained and periodically updated to reflect changes
- Check list of debarred/suspended contractors (www.sam.gov)



#### **Sealed Bids**

#### For Construction, Use a Project Manual

- "Front End" Documents
  - Invitation
  - Bid Forms
  - Special Conditions
  - Contract Form
  - General Conditions
- Technical Specifications
- Plans and Drawings



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#### **Invitation For Sealed-Bids Solicitation**

- Must be publicly advertised
- Can also be personally solicited
- Seek as many bidders as you can
- Can amend or cancel by addendum
- Can limit to list of pre-qualified bidders

#### **Opening Sealed-Bids**

- Only at a designated time and place
- Bids are sealed and opened publicly
- More formal process for construction projects
- · Read bid amounts out loud
- Hold all bids under advisement / no decision
- Can extend opening by addendum



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#### Responsive and Responsible...

Bidder, proposer, or vendor has the **capacity and capability** to perform the work and/or provide the goods properly and on time.





#### **COMPETITIVE PROPOSALS METHOD**

#### **Competitive Proposals**

- Used to procure goods and services when price is not the only factor (e.g., professional services)
- Proposals include a list of evaluation factors and their relative importance (e.g., points scale)
- Solicitation is advertising the Request for Proposals (RFP)

#### **Competitive Proposals**

Can Be Used to Procure (examples):

- Consultants
- Banking Services
- Architects
- Accountants
- Attorneys
- Developers
- Computer systems



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#### **Competitive Proposals**

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- Specifications may not be fully prescribed
- Turnkey development / construction
- Acquisition of pre-built housing



#### **Competitive Proposals**

#### **Comparing**

Jonathan Apples to McIntosh Apples





NOT Jonathan Apples to Jonathan Apples

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#### **Competitive Proposals**

#### Price is NOT the Only Factor!

NAHASDA allows price not to be a factor in certain architect/engineering contracts (2 CFR 200.320(d)(5)) – Qualifications Based Selection (QBS) is used and price is negotiated for highest ranked firm until firm price is reached



#### **Solicitation of Proposals**

- Advertised publicly
- Commonly fewer specifications



- Often, but not always, includes contract form
- Selection criteria with points scale
- Incorporate applicable preferences

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#### **Using Point System**

- Everything (except certain preferences) has a range of possible points to a maximum number (typically 100 points)
- Use a panel of knowledgeable evaluators
- Individual and independent evaluations recommended
- · Verify and evaluate preferences

## Sample Proposal Criteria For Non-A/E Services (with price as a Factor)

- 5. Evaluation of Indian Preference in Training, Employment and Contracting.. *Up to 10 pts.*

Maximum 100 pts

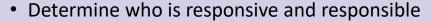
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## Sample QBS Proposal Criteria For A/E Firms (no price factor):

Maximum 100 pts

#### **Opening and Evaluating Proposals**

- Best to open all at the same time
- No public opening
- Assess each proposal



• Evaluate, often using point scale



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#### **Award of Contract**

 Award to responsive and responsible proposer with the highest number of points (whose proposal is most advantageous to Recipient based on price AND criteria published in solicitation)



#### § 200.319: Competition

Contractors who are involved in drafting specs, statements of work, RFP'S or IFB's must be excluded

- No overly restrictive requirements allowed
- No state, local or tribal geographical preferences unless mandated or encouraged by statute
- Written procedures required
- Prequalified lists must be kept current



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#### NON-COMPETITIVE METHOD

#### § 200.320 (f): Noncompetitive Proposals

- 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;
- The Federal awarding agency or passthrough 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.

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#### Non-Competitive Method

#### Can Be Used...

- Only when other methods are infeasible
- Only in extraordinary situations
- Often requires special approval from HUD

MUST document reason for use

#### **Non-Competitive Method**

Negotiate with a single source

 Provide preferences when feasible

Cost analysis is required



#### **HUD Approval**

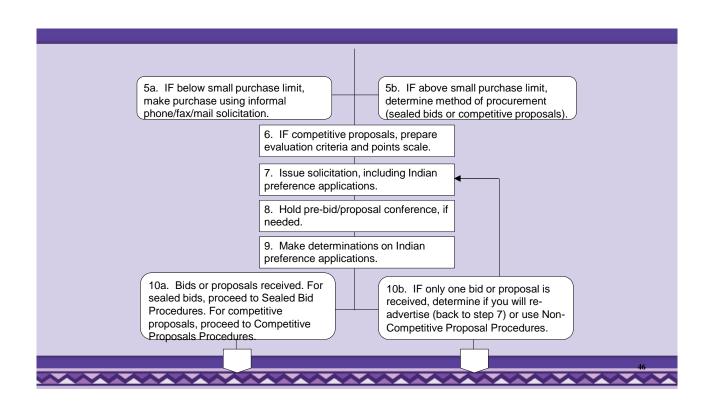
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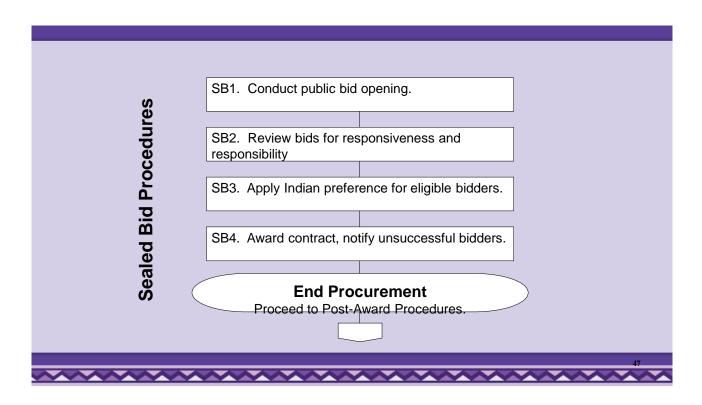
- Cost analysis
- May request to review all procurement materials prior to award of a contract
- Written reasons why award cannot be made through competition

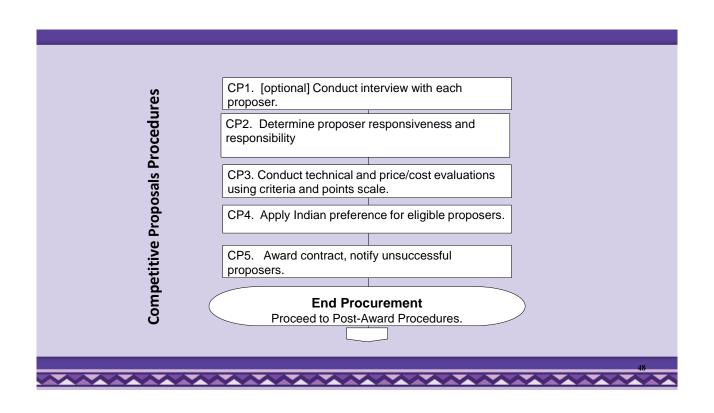
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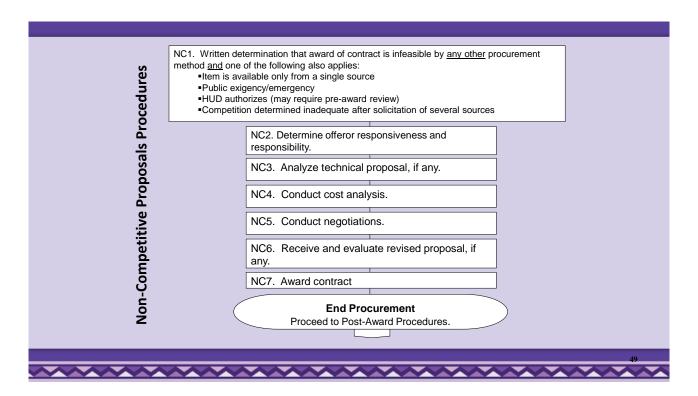


#### **Procurement Procedures Start Procurement** 1a. Determine requirements, 1b. Public exigency or emergency prepare advance procurement plan may require jump to noncompetitive (use cooperative purchasing proposals. methods, if available). 2. Prequalification of potential bidders/proposers for Indian preference. 3. Prepare a) specifications, b) statement of work, and c) independent cost estimate. For construction projects, also prepare project manual with frontend documents and drawings. 4. Budget funds and send to the Contracting Officer for review and concurrence, if applicable.









## Procurement Exercise: Competition

To help fund the housing development project, the Elk Mountain Tribe is considering applying for the Indian Community Development Block Grant program. To do this, they need to hire a consultant to help them with the ICDBG application. The Tribal Administrator suggests contacting Wilson Consultants to draft an RFP because they provided assistance writing their ICDBG application a few years ago.

- Is this allowable?
- Under what circumstances would it not be allowable?

## Exercise: What Method of Procurement would you use?

- 1. Purchase of printer; estimated cost \$2,800
- 2. Construction of duplex; estimated cost \$425,000
- 3. Purchase of vehicle; estimated cost \$22,900
- 4. Procurement of audit services
- 5. Replacement of furnace; estimated cost \$12,300
- 6. Modernization of three homes; est. cost \$225,000
- 7. Purchase of used backhoe; estimated cost \$5,000

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#### Q & A Session