

# PHILMONT BEAUTIFICATION, INC.

## Procurement Policies and Procedures

**1. Purpose of procurement standards.** The purpose of these standards is to establish procedures for the Corporation for the procurement of supplies and other expendable property, equipment, real property and other services.

**2. Code of conduct.** The officers, employees, and agents of the Corporation shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors, or parties to subagreements except for where the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. Members of the Corporation's board of directors shall comply with all relevant fiduciary duties, including those governing conflicts of interest as set forth in the Corporation's Conflict of Interest Policy adopted 09/03/2008 when they vote upon matters related to procurement contracts in which they have a direct or indirect financial or personal interest. Officers, employees, directors, and agents of the Corporation shall be subject to disciplinary actions for violations of these standards.

**3. Competition.** All procurement transactions shall be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition. The Corporation shall be alert to organizational conflicts of interest as well as noncompetitive practices among contractors that may restrict or eliminate competition or otherwise restrain trade. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, invitations for bids and/or requests for proposals shall be excluded from competing for such procurements. Awards shall be made to the bidder or offeror whose bid or offer is responsive to the solicitation and is most advantageous to the Corporation, price, quality and other factors considered. Solicitations shall clearly set forth all requirements that the bidder or offeror shall fulfill in order for the bid or offer to be evaluated by the Corporation. Any and all bids or offers may be rejected when it is in the Corporation's interest to do so. In all procurement the Corporation shall avoid practices that are restrictive of competition. These include but are not limited to:

- (a) Placing unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business,
- (b) Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding,
- (c) Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies,
- (d) Noncompetitive awards to consultants that are on retainer contracts,
- (e) Organizational conflicts of interest,
- (f) Specifying only a brand name product instead of allowing an equal product to be offered and describing the performance of other relevant requirements of the procurement, and
- (g) Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.

**4. Methods of Procurement to be Followed.**

- (a) 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" fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403(11) (currently set at \$100,000) and where procurement by sealed bid is not

required. If small purchase procedures are used, price or rate quotations shall be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources to insure that the selection process is competitive in accordance with these policies.

(b) 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.

(i) The sealed bid method is the preferred method for procuring construction if the following conditions are present:

- (A) A complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description is available;
- (B) Two or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively and for the business; and
- (C) 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.

(ii) If sealed bids are used, the following requirements apply:

- (A) The invitation for bids will be publicly advertised and bids shall be solicited from an adequate number of known suppliers, providing them sufficient time prior to the date set for opening the bids;
- (B) The invitation for bids, which will include any specifications and pertinent attachments, shall define the items or services in order for the bidder to properly respond;
- (C) All bids will be publicly opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids;
- (D) 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 shall 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
- (E) Any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason.

(c) 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 or small purchase procedures. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

(i) Requests for proposals will be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests

for proposals shall be honored to the maximum extent practical;

- (ii) Proposals will be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;
- (iii) The Corporation shall evaluate responses to its solicitations and select awardees in accordance the procedures outlined in section 5 below ("Procurement Procedures")
- (iv) Awards will be made to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the Corporation with price and other factors considered; and
- (v) The Corporation may use the 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. A procurement process where price is not to be used as a stated selection factor can only be used in procurement of A/E professional services. It cannot be used to purchase other types of although A/E firms are a potential source to perform the proposed effort.

(d) Procurement by noncompetitive proposals is procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source, or after solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

(i) Procurement by noncompetitive proposals may be used only when the award of a contract is infeasible under small purchase procedures, sealed bids or competitive proposals and one of the following circumstances applies:

- (A) The item is available only from a single source;
- (B) The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;
- (C) The funding source specifically authorizes the use of noncompetitive proposals; or
- (D) After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

(ii) Cost analysis, i.e., verifying the proposed cost data, the projections of the data, and the evaluation of the specific elements of costs and profits, is required.

(iii) When using a noncompetitive process the Corporation normally would be expected to submit the proposed procurement to the relevant funding source for pre-award.

## **5. Procurement procedures.**

(a) All procurement by the Corporation shall comply, at a minimum, with the requirements of subsections (i), (ii), and (iii) below:

- (i) the Corporation avoid purchasing unnecessary items.

- (ii) Where appropriate, an analysis is made of lease and purchase alternatives to determine which would be the most economical and practical procurement.
- (iii) Solicitations for goods and services provide for all of the following.
  - (A) A clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product or service to be procured. In competitive procurements, such a description shall not contain features which unduly restrict competition.
  - (B) Requirements which must be fulfilled and all other factors to be used in evaluating proposal submitted in response to solicitations.
  - (C) A description, whenever practicable, of technical requirements in terms of functions to be performed or performance required, including the range of acceptable characteristics or minimum acceptable standards.
  - (D) When relevant, the specific features of "brand name or equal" descriptions that are to be included in responses submitted to solicitation.
  - (E) The acceptance, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, of products and services dimensioned in the metric system of measurement.
  - (F) Preference, to the extent practicable and economically feasible, for products and services that conserve natural resources and protect the environment and are energy efficient.

(b) Positive efforts shall be made by the Corporation to utilize small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises, whenever possible. The Corporation shall take all of the following steps to further this goal.

- (i) Ensure that small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises are used to the fullest extent practicable.
- (ii) Make information on forthcoming opportunities available and arrange time frames for purchases and contracts to encourage and facilitate participation by small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.
- (iii) Consider in the contract process whether firms competing for larger contracts intend to subcontract with small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises.
- (iv) Encourage, when practical, contracting with consortiums of small businesses, minority-owned firms and women's business enterprises when a contract is too large for one of these firms to handle individually.
- (v) Use the services and assistance, as appropriate and practical, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency in the

solicitation and utilization of small businesses, minority-owned firms and women's business enterprises.

(c) The type of procuring instruments used (e.g., fixed price contracts, cost reimbursable contracts, purchase orders, and incentive contracts) shall be determined by the Corporation but shall be appropriate for the particular procurement and for promoting the best interest of the program or project involved. The "cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost" or "percentage of construction cost" methods of contracting shall not be used.

(d) Contracts shall be made only with responsible contractors who possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed procurement. Consideration shall be given to such matters as contractor integrity, record of past performance, financial and technical resources or accessibility to other necessary resources.

(e) Debarment and Suspension - No contract shall be made to parties listed on the General Services Administration's List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement or Nonprocurement Programs in accordance with E.O.s 12549 and 12689, "Debarment and Suspension." Contractors with awards that exceed the small purchase threshold shall provide the required certification regarding its exclusion status and that of its principal employees.

**6 Cost and price analysis.** Some form of cost or price analysis shall be made and documented in the procurement files in connection with every procurement action above \$500 in value. Price analysis may be accomplished in various ways, including the comparison of price quotations submitted, market prices and similar indicia, together with discounts. Cost analysis is the review and evaluation of each element of cost to determine reasonableness, allocability and allowability.

**6. Procurement records** - Procurement records and files for purchases in excess of the small purchase threshold as fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403(11) (currently \$25,000) shall include the following at a minimum: (a) basis for contractor selection, (b) justification for lack of competition when competitive bids or offers are not obtained, and (c) basis for award cost or price.

**7. Contract administration.** A system for contract administration shall be maintained to ensure contractor conformance with the terms, conditions and specifications of the contract and to ensure adequate and timely follow up of all purchases. The Corporation shall evaluate contractor performance and document, as appropriate, whether contractors have met the terms, conditions and specifications of the contract.

**8. Contract provisions.** The Corporation shall include, in addition to provisions to define a sound and complete agreement, the following provisions in all contracts. The following provisions shall also be applied to subcontracts.

(a) Contracts in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold shall contain contractual provisions or conditions that allow for administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances in which a contractor violates or breaches the contract terms, and provide for such remedial actions as may be appropriate.

(b) All contracts in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold shall contain suitable provisions for termination by the Corporation, including the manner by which termination shall be effected and the basis for settlement. In addition, such contracts shall describe conditions under which the contract may be terminated for default as well as conditions where the contract may be terminated because of circumstances beyond the control of the contractor.

(c) For contracts dealing with construction or facility improvements the Corporation shall comply with all requirements imposed by its funding sources (and the government regulations applicable to those funding sources) with regard to construction bid guarantees, performance bonds, and payment bonds.

(d) All negotiated contracts (except those for less than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold) awarded by the Corporation shall include a provision to the effect that the Corporation shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to a specific program for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions.

(e) All contracts, including small purchases, awarded by the Corporation and their contractors shall contain the following procurement provisions as applicable.

(i). Equal Employment Opportunity - All contracts, when funded in whole or part by monies derived from the Federal government (either directly or indirectly), shall contain a provision requiring compliance with E.O. 11246, "Equal Employment Opportunity," as amended by E.O. 11375, "Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity," and as supplemented by regulations at 41 CFR part 60, "Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor."

(ii). Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (18 U.S.C. 874 and 40 U.S.C. 276c) - All contracts in excess of \$2000 for construction or repair, when funded in whole or part by monies derived from the Federal government (either directly or indirectly) shall include a provision for compliance with the Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (18 U.S.C. 874), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 3, "Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States"). The Act provides that each contractor or subrecipient shall be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he is otherwise entitled. The recipient shall report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

(iii). Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a to a-7) - **When required by Federal program legislation**, all construction contracts awarded by the recipients and subrecipients of more than \$2000 shall include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a to a-7) and as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5, "Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Governing Federally Financed and Assisted Construction"). Under this Act, contractors shall be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the minimum wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors shall be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The recipient shall place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation and the award of a contract shall be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The recipient shall report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

(iv). Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-333) - All contracts in excess of \$2000 for construction contracts and in excess of \$2500 for other contracts that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers, when funded in whole or part by monies derived from the Federal government (either

directly or indirectly), shall include a provision for compliance with Sections 102 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-333), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5).

(v). Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement - Contracts or agreements for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work, when funded in whole or part by monies derived from the Federal government (either directly or indirectly), shall provide for the rights of the Federal Government and the recipient in any resulting invention in accordance with 37 CFR part 401, "Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements," and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency.

(vi). Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as amended - Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$100,000, **when funded in whole or part by monies derived from the Federal government** (either directly or indirectly), shall contain a provision that requires the recipient to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). Violations shall be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

(vii). Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352) - Contracts for an amount above \$100,000, **when funded in whole or part by monies derived from the Federal government** (either directly or indirectly), shall include a certification by the contracting parties that they have not and will not use Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. and to further require disclosure of any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award.