

NAIPTA PURCHASING POLICY

Foreword from the Chair of the NAIPTA Board of Directors:

The following Purchasing Policy has been developed to ensure proper accountability of the public funds entrusted to NAIPTA and to maintain those controls necessary for NAIPTA to efficiently operate. The uniform Purchasing Policy ensures adequate control over budgets and expenditures, and adherence to legal and ethical procurement procedures. Centralized review and processing of purchases, using standardized guidelines is an essential component of NAIPTA's overall financial management system.

Compliance with these policies and guidelines is obligatory. In many instances, these policies are simply restatements of the requirements and regulations governing NAIPTA's procurement practices. The policies contained within have been reviewed and adopted by NAIPTA Board of Directors on September 18, 2014 and were updated October 18, 2017. Abuse or non-compliance with the policies and guidelines could result in disciplinary action or personal financial liability. It is of the utmost importance that all employees affected understand these policies and guidelines. It is the responsibility of the CEO & General Manager as well as Division Directors and Managers to ensure that all employees adhere to these policies and guidelines.

Chair, NAIPTA Board of Directors

Updated October 18, 2017

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SECTION ONE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this manual is to establish the purchasing policies for NAIPTA and to inform NAIPTA staff and the public of these policies. The policies presented in this manual have been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors, and should be used to determine the appropriate policies to be followed for a particular procurement. In cases where this policy does not address a particular situation, the Arizona State Procurement Code found in Title 41 of the Arizona Revised Statutes will be followed.

1.2 Authority

In accordance with ARS 11-201, the Board of Directors is the only entity that has authority to incur financial, legal and other obligations on behalf of NAIPTA, its agencies and elected officials. Although some NAIPTA officials may have express or implied authority to enter into contracts, all of their expenditures are subject to budgetary approval by the Board of Directors. To ensure fiscal control, the Board of Directors must approve all contracts or specifically authorize a designated elected or appointed official to enter into contracts. The Board has delegated this authority as follows:

- A. NAIPTA staff may approve purchases and contracts of less than \$1,000.
- B. Program and Operation Managers may approve purchases and contracts of less than \$3,500.
- C. The Administrative Director may approve purchases and contracts for amounts less than \$50,000.
- D. The CEO & General Manager must approve all purchases and contracts for amounts of \$50,000 or greater but that are less than \$100,000.
- E. The Board of Directors must approve all purchases of goods and services for \$100,000 and above. These procurements must be put on the Board's agenda and be routed through the Internal Services, General Counsel, and General Manager.
- F. The CEO & General Manager may approve work orders or change orders to Board approved contracts if the contract does not change by the lesser of \$20,000 or 15% of total value, as long as budget capacity exists.
- G. The Administrative Director may approve emergency or field expediency purchases to personnel, as specified in section 10, provided such delegation is limited, specific, and subject to immediate revocation.
- H. The Administrative Director has the authority for issuing invitations for formal bids and Requests for Proposals.
- I. The Administrative Director shall coordinate and manage the disposal of NAIPTA's surplus and obsolete materials and equipment.
- J. The Administrative Director will develop the specific procedures necessary for the purchasing process.
- K. All contracts shall be reviewed by General Counsel

Neither elected nor appointed officials may exceed the limits of this Purchasing Policy unless the Board of Directors or the Arizona Revised Statutes delegate specific authority.

1.3 Requirements: Planning

When unusual requests for goods and services are anticipated, a requesting Division should notify the Procurement Specialist and Administrative Director as soon as possible in order to provide sufficient lead time for the procurement of the goods or services.

Acquiring goods and services is a many faceted process that requires interaction and cooperation among all persons involved. Proper planning for future requirements and communication of these needs will result in materials and services being available when needed by staff.

The importance of proper planning by staff cannot be over-emphasized. Through effective planning, the user can (1) avoid lost staff hours caused by material stock outs and/or shortage; (2) reduce the number of "rush" purchases necessary to avoid stock outs; (3) increase the overall efficiency of NAIPTA through reduced procurement costs; (4) avoid increased acquisition costs often occurring in "rush" purchase situations; (5) identify goods which can be standardized throughout the Divisions; (6) reduce the cost of goods or services through the continuous evaluation and modification of specifications, to identify and delete items which add cost, but not necessarily value, to the product.

1.4 Capital Outlay Buying

Capital Outlay Buying is defined as machinery, equipment, and vehicles with a usual life exceeding one year, costing \$5,000 or more. Also included are land, building and improvements other than buildings costing \$5,000 or more.

Generally, capital outlay purchases must be proposed and approved as part of the annual budget process. However, occasionally it is necessary to make non-budgeted capital outlay purchases when unusual circumstances exist. Non-budgeted capital outlay purchase requisitions are subject to Administrative Director and CEO & General Manager review and approval to

determine the availability of funds. The Administrative Director may review any capital outlay purchases. If the Administrative Director determines that funds are available, the request will be forwarded to Procurement Specialist and Finance.

The approved requisition and specifications must be received (when required) at least 6 weeks prior to expected delivery date. Each Division is responsible for the timely submission of requisitions and specifications for its capital outlay equipment. Approved items costing less than \$100,000 will be purchased as soon as possible after receipt of approved requests.

Capital items over \$100,000 will be purchased through the competitive bid process set forth in this Purchasing Policy.

1.5 Value Analysis

The Procurement Specialist in conjunction with the Administrative Director shall conduct an ongoing program of value analysis, deciding the propriety of each contemplated purchase based on whether it has value to NAIPTA at the price for which it is being sold. The value analysis program includes evaluation of the effectiveness of systems, products, specifications, standards, practices, and procedures, to determine their ability to satisfy the required function at the lowest total cost to NAIPTA. In determining the total cost of ownership, it may be necessary to consider elements other than the initial purchase price, such as the item's performance, reliability, quality, and maintainability.

1.5.1 Independent Cost Analysis (not applicable to micro-purchases)

Responsible Purchasers must complete an Independent Cost Estimate for all procurements \$3,500 and greater *prior* to seeking quotations, bids and proposals.

The independent cost estimate must be completed and documented as part of the procurement process. The estimate must be completed prior to gaining quotes, bids, and proposals. The Procurement Specialist may assist with completing estimate. Form B: Independent Cost Estimate, found in Forms section, contains required information for completing estimate.

For small purchases, less than \$99,999.99, responsible Purchasers must complete and submit form with quotations and requisition request. For Solicitation Purchases, \$100,000 and greater, responsible Purchasers may be required to complete and submit form with solicitation request and other related documents.

1.5.2 Fair and Reasonable (applicable to all purchases)

Responsible Purchasers must determine and certify every purchase as fair and reasonable. In order to determine fair and reasonable, a responsible Purchaser may consider any or all of the following:

- Reasonable based on recent purchase
- Current price list/catalog
- Commercial market sales price based on advertisement
- Similar item in related industry
- Personal knowledge of item procured
- Regulated rate (utility)

Form C: Fair and Reasonable Determination, found in Forms section, contains required information to be submitted or certified with every invoice or receipt.

Responsible Purchaser may sign invoice as certification for micro purchases, less than \$3,499.99. For small and solicitation purchases, the form must be completed and submitted with requisition request.

1.5.3 Cost Price Analysis (not applicable to micro-purchases)

All small and solicitation procurements, \$3,500 and greater, require a cost price analysis in accordance with FTA C 4220.1E. The cost price analysis will be performed by the Responsible Purchaser along with input from the Administrative Director. Cost Price Analysis is subject to the following guidance from FTA.

- A. Cost Analysis - A cost analysis must be performed when the offeror is required to submit the elements (i.e., Labor Hours, Overhead, Materials, etc.) of the estimated cost; e.g., under professional consulting and architectural and engineering services contracts.

A cost analysis will be necessary whenever adequate price competition is lacking and for sole source procurements, including contract modifications or change orders, unless price reasonableness can be established on the basis of a catalogue or market price of a commercial product sold in substantial quantities to the general public or on the basis of prices set by law or regulation.

- B. Price Analysis - A price analysis may be used in all other instances to determine the reasonableness of the proposed contract price.
- C. Profit - Grantees will negotiate profit as a separate element of the price for each contract in which there is no price competition and in all cases where cost analysis is performed.
- D. Federal Cost Principles - Costs or prices based on estimated costs for contracts under grants will be allowable only to the extent that costs incurred or cost estimates included in negotiated prices are consistent with Federal cost principles. Grantees may reference their own cost principles that comply with applicable Federal cost principles.

The cost price analysis shall be documented by Responsible Purchaser with narrative justification that will be submitted and maintained as part of decision package to the Procurement Specialist.

1.6 Conflict of Interest

Arizona State Statute, **ARS 38-503**, defines conflict of interest, in part, as follows:

Conflict of Interest; Any public officer or employee of a public agency who has, or whose relative has, a substantial interest in any contract, sale, purchase or service to such public agency shall make known that interest in the official records of such public agency and shall refrain from voting upon or otherwise participating in any manner as an officer or employee in such contract, sale or purchase.

The mere employment of an individual simultaneously by NAIPTA and an outside company that has a direct or indirect business relationship with NAIPTA, in itself, establishes no conflict of interest. A conflict of interest would arise if actions by NAIPTA employee conferred a direct or indirect pecuniary or proprietary benefit on NAIPTA employee or a relative by virtue of that person's connection with the outside business. The law provides that when the potential for a conflict of interest arises, NAIPTA employee must make his interest (or that of a relative) known and refrain from taking any action or otherwise participating in any way in the matter.

When a potential for conflict of interest arises, NAIPTA employee must provide written notification to the Administrative Director, identifying what relationship exists that could be classified as a potential conflict. Should a question arise pertaining to any potential conflict of interest in a purchasing situation, managers should consult with the Administrative Director or General Counsel for advice.

1.7 Severability

The provisions of this policy are declared to be separate and severable. The invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, or division, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this policy, or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

1.8 Confidential Information

Procurement information shall be a public record to the extent provided in **ARS 39-121** and shall be available to the public as provided in the statute. Claims of confidentiality may be honored in limited circumstances to the extent allowed under the law as an exception to the public records requirements. Confidential information shall be designated as follows:

- A. If a person believes that a bid, proposal, offer, specification, or protest contains information that should be withheld, a statement advising the Administrative Director of this fact shall accompany the submission and the information shall be so identified wherever it appears.
- B. The information identified by the person as confidential shall not be disclosed if the Administrative Director makes a determination that disclosure should not be made. General Counsel may be asked to assist in these determinations.
- C. Claims of confidentiality will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

1.9 Records Retention

All procurement records shall be retained and disposed of by NAIPTA in accordance with record's retention guidelines and schedules issued by the State of Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records. If a contract is funded in whole or in part by assistance from a federal agency, then the record's retention requirements of that granting agency shall be followed. Defacing or changing records is expressly prohibited and will result in disciplinary action. Records or documents are not to be removed from their normal location in the Procurement Office without approval of the Administrative Director.

All determinations and other written records pertaining to a solicitation, award or performance of a contract shall be maintained by NAIPTA in a bid file kept by the Procurement Specialist or Administrative Director.

1.10 Salesmen Calling on Users

All new contacts between suppliers and responsible Purchasers should be coordinated through the Procurement Office. This action is to protect the interests of the supplier and NAIPTA by ensuring that ethical standards are observed, as well as to prevent the possibility of an unauthorized order from occurring. Any person who places an unauthorized order on behalf of NAIPTA runs the risk of being held personally liable for the cost of the purchase.

1.11 Taxes

NAIPTA is responsible for the payment of all applicable sales and use taxes as may be required by the State of Arizona or its political subdivisions, or municipalities, in accordance with State tax laws, or local tax laws.

NAIPTA is exempt from the payment of Federal Excise taxes.

1.12 Purchasing with Grant Funds

If grant funding is used for purchases and the specific funding agencies policies and guidelines are not covered by NAIPTA's Purchasing Policy, compliance with those policies and guidelines is obligatory. Any additional policies or procedures required by outside funding sources shall be followed when they apply to a particular procurement. It is the responsibility of each Director or Manager to develop procedures and guidelines to ensure that all employees adhere to NAIPTA's purchasing policies and procedures and any additional purchasing policies and procedures required by their other funding sources.

1.13 Year-End Cutoff

All expenditures for goods and services must be charged to the fiscal year in which they were received or performed, regardless of when the order was placed or when the invoice is received.

1.14 Procurement Card

NAIPTA employees may apply for a company issued Purchasing Card, as approved by their Manager and Director. New card holder applications may be requested from the Business Manager or Administrative Director. After the application is approved, all new card holders must complete mandatory training with the Procurement Specialist prior to receiving the card. This session is required for all employees authorized to use a Purchasing Card. The training session will cover all policies and procedures for procurement card usage, reconciliation and reporting. A complete procurement card policy, as adopted by the Board of Directors, will be provided during training. Repeated abuse of the card shall result in suspension of card privileges.

The procurement card is to be used for small purchases (defined as those less than \$3,500) and travel expenses. Purchases must NOT be split in order to avoid issuing a purchase order for goods and services that exceed \$3,500. Cardholders may use a card for expenditures greater than \$3,500 upon completion of a requisition and approval of their manager. The Business Manager or Administrative Director can modify authorized single transaction limits for a limited period of time as needed.

1.15 Approval of Accounting System

The Administrative Director may require that the proposed contractor's accounting system is adequate to allocate costs in accordance with generally accepted cost accounting principles prior to award of a contract.

1.16 Right to Inspect

NAIPTA may, at reasonable times, inspect the part of the plant or place of business of a contractor, consultant, or any subcontractor or sub-consultant that is related to the performance of any contract awarded or to be awarded by NAIPTA.

1.17 Right to Audit Records

NAIPTA may, at reasonable times and places, audit the books and records of any person who submits cost or pricing data as to the extent that the books and records relate to the cost or pricing data. Any person who receives a contract, change order or contract modification for which cost or pricing data is required shall maintain the books and records that relate to the cost or pricing data for three years from the date of final payment under the contract, unless a shorter period is otherwise authorized in writing by the Administrative Director. NAIPTA is entitled to audit the books and records of a contractor, consultant or any subcontractor or sub-consultant under any contract or subcontract to the extent that the books and records relate to the performance of the contract or subcontract. The books and records shall be maintained by the contractor for a period of three (3) years from the date of final payment under the prime contractor or consultant, and by the subcontractor or sub-consultant for a period of three (3) years from the date of final payment under the subcontract, unless a shorter period is otherwise authorized in writing by the Administrative Director.

1.18 Reporting of Anticompetitive Practices

If for any reason collusion or other anticompetitive practices are suspected among any bidders or offerors, a notice of the relevant facts shall be transmitted to the Administrative Director and NAIPTA General Counsel. This section does not require a law enforcement agency conducting an investigation into such practices to convey such notice to the Administrative Director.

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SECTION TWO: PURCHASING ETHICS

2.1 Employee Ethics

It is the policy of the Purchasing Office to promote NAIPTA's reputation for courtesy, fairness, impartiality, integrity, service, economy, and government by law. The responsibility for implementing this policy rests with each individual who participates in the purchasing process, including the procuring department and suppliers, as well as purchasing personnel. No public employee having official responsibility for a purchasing transaction shall represent NAIPTA in that transaction when the employee knows that:

1. The employee is contemporaneously employed by a bidder, offeror or contractor involved in the procurement transaction;
2. The employee, the employee's domestic partner, or any member of the employee's immediate family holds a position with a bidder, offeror or contractor such as officer, director, trustee or partner, has a personal and substantial participation in the transaction, or owns or controls more than five (5%) percent of the firm;
3. The employee, the employee's partner or any member of the employee's immediate family has a pecuniary interest arising from the transaction;
4. The employee, the employee's partner or any member of the employee's immediate family is negotiating, or has an arrangement concerning prospective employment with a bidder, offeror or contractor;
5. No employee having official responsibility for a purchasing transaction shall solicit, demand accept or agree to accept any payment, loan subscription, advance deposit of money, services, entertainment or anything of more than nominal value from any bidder, offeror, contractor or subcontractor.

Employees may attend functions that are not limited exclusively to NAIPTA employees, i.e., an industry trade fair, or like function. Purchases made directly from any NAIPTA employee must be reviewed by the Administrative Director and a written conflict of interest statement must be submitted for the public record.

Any person involved in a transaction may request a written Legal Counsel's opinion about the applicability of these provisions.

2.2 Vendor Ethics

NAIPTA requires vendors to also be held to certain ethical requirements as follows:

1. No bidder, offeror, contractor or subcontractor shall confer upon any public employee having official responsibility for a purchasing transaction any payment, loan, subscription, advance, deposit of money, services or anything of more than nominal value, present or promised;
2. All bidders, offerors, contractors or subcontractors shall submit with their bid a disclosure of interest form to inform any personal interest of any member of the Board of Directors, CEO & General Manager, executive staff member, or the spouse of each official;
3. Failure to make the required disclosure may result in disqualification, debarment, and suspension from bidding and recession of contracts;
4. No contractor or subcontractor shall give, demand or receive from any supplier, subcontractor, or competitors any bribe, kickback, or anything of value in return for participation in a purchasing transaction or agreeing not to compete in a transaction; and
5. Architects or engineers employed by NAIPTA may not furnish building materials, supplies or equipment for any structure or project on which they are providing professional services.

2.3 Fraud

An act of fraud is committed if an employee of NAIPTA negotiates a personal purchase by fraudulent use of a NAIPTA requisition or purchase order number. Fraud also occurs if an employee claims a purchase is on behalf of NAIPTA when in fact the purchase was made solely for personal use. A personal purchase from the State Contracts is also an offense subject to prosecution. Fraud is subject to prosecution and employee discipline.

2.4 Penalty

Willful violation of NAIPTA's purchasing Ethics Code may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. NAIPTA staff is encouraged to request assistance whenever questions arise regarding the applicability of these provisions.

2.5 General Counsel Opinion

NAIPTA staff is encouraged to request assistance from General Counsel whenever questions arise regarding the applicability of these provisions.

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SECTION THREE: REQUISITIONS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

3.1 Purpose

A purchase order serves as a contract between NAIPTA and a supplier for the procurement of equipment, supplies, services, materials, land, buildings, and the lease/purchase or rental of equipment.

The three most important purposes and functions of a requisition is to convey to the vendor and the Purchasing Office exactly what the user requirements are, obtain the proper approvals, and to ensure that budgeted funds are available prior to committing NAIPTA funds. Users should make certain the product or service description is clear, concise and contains sufficient information to process the requisition into a purchase order and so that the vendor provides the correct goods and services. Requisitions that are properly created increase the efficiency of the purchasing process and reduce the time needed to process the requisition.

Except in emergencies, Finance will only issue a purchase order after receipt of an approved requisition form. If a purchase order is not filled within 90 days of issuance without notification from the supplier, or if prior arrangements for specified delivery time have been made, that purchase order may be canceled. Finance will discuss this with staff prior to canceling an order.

3.2 Purchasing Requirements at Various Dollar Thresholds

The following table indicates the requirements for purchasing at various dollar levels.

Dollar Amount	Requisition/ Purchase Order	Three Written Quotes	Formal Solicitation (Bid/RFP/RFQ)
0 - \$3,499.99	No	Not required	No
\$3,500 - \$99,999.99	Yes	Yes	No but may be prudent
> \$100,000	Yes	No	Yes

Purchases that do not require a purchase order should be acquired with as much competition as practical. Departments are required to be responsible for obtaining best value at this threshold. The three written quotes obtained for purchases between \$3,500 and \$100,000 must be kept on file with the user department and made available when requested for NAIPTA's annual audit.

3.3 Exempt Purchases

Purchases that are exempt from requisition submission are:

- a. Salaries and related costs; FICA, Federal and State withholding tax, Insurance
- b. Travel (see Travel Policies)
- c. Utilities: telephone, mobile phone, gas, electric, water, etc
- d. Expenditures from Petty Cash
- e. Single or cumulative purchases of \$3,499.99 or less
- f. Postage
- g. Media or News Publications: journals, newspapers, magazines
- h. Advertising or Publications regarding operated services: print, radio, video, etc
- i. Emergency purchases of low-cost items. These may, in certain circumstances be purchased directly by staff and paid as short claims, if prior approval from the Internal Services Office has been obtained.
- j. Insurance settlements.
- k. Revenue refunds.
- l. Governmental permitting fees
- m. Others, as approved by the Board of Directors.

3.4 Blanket Purchase Orders

Blanket Purchase Orders differ from standard orders because budgeted funds are not encumbered. Blanket purchase orders may be used for purchases that require multiple payments and/or deliveries for undetermined amounts such as copier maintenance.

Only the Purchasing Office may initiate blanket purchase orders. Blanket purchase orders will be requested by staff, in writing, stating the period covered and a not to exceed amount to be purchased during the period. With the exception of copier maintenance agreements, the time period covered should be limited to up to three months.

The use of blanket purchase orders must be very limited, or control over expenditures and economy in purchasing will decrease.

3.5 Federally Funded Purchase Orders

For purchase orders that include federal funded equipment, supplies, services, materials, land, buildings, and the lease/purchase or rental of equipment will require signed federal certification prior to issuance by accounting. The purchase order will also reference and incorporate federal clauses as a term of acceptance of purchase order.

The Purchasing Office will approve issuance of a purchase order upon receipt of signed certifications, as applicable, and provide federal clauses to be referenced and attached to purchase order to be issued by finance.

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SECTION FOUR: CHANGE ORDERS

4.1 General Information

NAIPTA, without invalidating the contract, may order changes in the work within the general scope of the contract consisting of additions, deletions, or other revisions; the contract sum and the contract time being adjusted accordingly. All such changes in the work shall be authorized by change order, and shall be performed under the applicable conditions of the contract documents. The contractor shall bear any additional fees and costs incurred by the owner, architect, engineer, or consultant for fees as a result of a change order which adjusts the contract time and which is not because of any act or omission of the owner, architect, engineer or consultant.

The cost or credit to the Owner resulting from a change in the work shall be determined in one or more of the following ways:

1. By unit price stated in the contract documents.
2. By cost, as defined below, properly itemized and supported by sufficient substantiating data to permit evaluation, plus a fee of 10%. Such costs shall be itemized by crafts defined within the schedule of values and limited to the following items directly allocable to the change in work:
 - a. Cost of materials, including cost of delivery.
 - b. Cost of labor, including, but not limited to, social security, and unemployment insurance and fringe benefits required by agreement and worker's compensation insurance.
 - c. Rental value of equipment and machinery.
 - d. Sales tax, insurance and bond premiums.
 - e. Amounts for any additional supervision and field office personnel, which shall not exceed five (5%) percent of the total of the above paragraphs.
3. By mutual acceptance of a lump sum properly itemized and supported by sufficient substantiating data to permit evaluation; provided that such lump sum shall not exceed that amount calculated under b) above.

4.2. Construction Projects

All change orders within amounts appropriated in the current fiscal year budget for the subject of the bid award will be authorized and executed in the following manner. The change order will be initialed by the project architect/engineer with their recommendation and forwarded for approval or rejection.

Authority to approve change orders is as follows:

\$5,000 or less	Project Manager
\$5,000-50,000	Administrative Director
greater than \$50,000	General Manager

The above authority for Project Managers and Administrative Director applies to the cumulative amount of change orders on a project. A change order tabulation sheet must be submitted showing all change orders incurred for a project along with each request for approval of a change order.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to adjust these authorized approval amounts for any individual project. Requests for Change Order approval should be made at the same time that BOS approves the initial contract award. The initial award should also include any allowances or contingencies above the contract amount.

If any change order causes the total expenditures on a project to exceed the amount of the contract for that project approved by the Board of Directors by more than \$20,000 or more than 10%, whichever is less, then the Board of Directors must approve that change order. The Board of Directors must approve any single change order exceeding \$100,000.

4.3 Equipment, Goods, and Services

All change orders within amounts appropriated in the current fiscal year budget for the subject of the bid award will be authorized and executed in the following manner.

- If the change order is for less than \$50,000 the Administrative Director will have authority for approval or rejection.
- If the change order is between \$50,000 and \$100,000, General Manager's approval is needed.
- If the change order exceeds \$100,000 the Board of Directors will have the final authority to sign the change order.
- If any change order exceeds the current fiscal year budget for the subject project, the Board of Directors must approve it.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to adjust these authorized approval amounts for each individual project.

SECTION FIVE: SOURCE SELECTION

5.1 Developing Suppliers

The overriding principle which guides Internal Services in searching for new suppliers and in dealing with current suppliers is to bring about the best competition practical. While it is impractical to secure bids or quotes from every qualified supplier, it is necessary that competition be as representative and as broad as circumstances permit. To assure this competition, every effort is made to solicit bids from manufacturers as well as distributors or dealers.

5.2 Bidders List

The Procurement Specialist keeps current lists of suppliers who are interested in selling goods to NAIPTA. Suppliers may register for NAIPTA's Vendor Registration list on NAIPTA's website. The vendor will remain on one or more commodity lists until either they have failed to bid on a particular commodity for a reasonable period of time, or are determined by the Administrative Director to be no longer responsive and responsible. It is the express responsibility of the vendor to ensure that they are registered to receive invitations of bids and to notify NAIPTA of any address or other relevant change to their application.

5.3 Formal Bid and Quote Levels

A. Acquisition of Goods, Materials & Non-professional Services

The amount of price/cost analysis and procedural formality required varies with the specifics of each transaction.

The method of procurement is dictated by a number of factors including estimated cost, available sources, etc. Form A: Method of Procurement Decision is a matrix to be used to document method selected and reason. The form must be completed and submitted for all small and bid/proposal procurements. The form shall be submitted with a purchase order request to Procurement Specialist.

The chart below identifies the type of comparative pricing information required for different cost levels, as well as the method to be used.

Micro-Purchase	up to \$3,499.99	Three Price Quotes (verbal is okay)
Small Purchase	\$3,500 to \$99,999.99	Three Written Price Quotes
Solicitations	Above \$100,000	Sealed Competitive Bids

Purchases less than \$3,500 are considered micro-purchases and do not require written quotations.

Small and Solicitation Purchases exceeding \$3,500 (single or cumulative purchases related to a specific project from a single vendor) require the submission of a requisition & price quotes. Divisions must receive three written price quotes from vendors in response to a complete set of written specifications or scope of work. NAIPTA staff must submit a requisition request, as well as a set of written specifications or scope of work, list of vendors contacted and all written responses or non-responses from vendors. This information must be submitted in order to receive a purchase order. *Purchases may be made using a procurement card only after a purchase order is issued.*

Some purchases may be exempt from requisition submission as provided in Section 3.

B. Acquisition of Architectural and Engineering Services.

The acquisition of services of an architect, landscape architect, assayer, geologist or land surveyor on projects or engineering projects may be selected by a Qualifications Based System (QBS) process, direct selection or public competition in compliance with ARS. § 32-103.

This process and definition are discussed in Section 6.3

C. Acquisition of Legal Services

The acquisition of services of an attorney shall be completed by competitive bid from list of approved qualified firms.

All managers and directors must have approval from General Manager, General Counsel and the Board of Directors in order to obtain legal services outside of General Counsel, even if the services are on a pro-bono basis.

D. Acquisition of other Professional Services

The acquisition of other professional services shall be completed using the same guidelines as Section 1.3 subsection A. Acquisition of Goods, Materials & Non-professional Services.

Divisions must obtain and evaluate qualifications as well as references as part of selection process.

E. Acquisition of Construction Contracts.

Construction contracts will be awarded through a solicitation of bids or requests for qualifications in accordance with Title 34 of The Arizona Revised Statutes (see ,e.g., *ARS § 34-601, et seq.*) and the Qualifications Based System (QBS) set forth under § 6.3.3 below. Purchase of construction related services will be value based, considering price as a factor after evaluation of qualifications.

5.4 Competitive Sealed Invitation for Bids (IFB's)

5.4.1 Authority

In accordance with the authority delegated by the Board of Directors, the Administrative Director is responsible for preparation of requests for bids, opening of bids, and recommendations regarding awards in connection with the purchase of supplies, materials and nonprofessional contractual services with an estimated total cost in excess of \$100,000.

All purchases of supplies, materials, equipment and contractual services, except professional services which are procured through the formal RFP process described in Section Seven, made by NAIPTA having an estimated cost in excess of \$100,000 per transaction shall be based on sealed, competitive bids. Notice of Award shall be prepared by the Procurement Specialist upon Board of Directors' approval.

5.4.2 Bid Specifications

The first task which must be completed when staff wishes to purchase an item with a total cost in excess of \$100,000 is the preparation of a bid specification. The specification may be written by the Procurement Specialist with input from the Administrative Director. Every effort should be made to ensure that the specification provides potential suppliers with a description which is complete and accurate without being overly restrictive.

Completed bid specification packets including purchase description, delivery and/or performance schedule, and evaluation criteria are available from the Internal Services Office which can be reached at (928)679-8900 or by visiting the NAIPTA web-site at www.naipta.az.gov/purchasing.

5.4.3 Invitation for Bids

After the bid specification is prepared, the Administrative Director issues a Invitation for Bids for the desired item, using the Serial Bid number.

The invitation for bids and specifications must be issued in sufficient time before the purchase is made and in sufficient detail to permit free competition. Pursuant tpo ARS 11-254.01, notice of the invitation for bids shall be published in a newspaper in accordance with the provisions of ARS Title 39, Chapter 2 unless the Board of Directors, by at least two thirds vote of its membership, determines that an emergency exists requiring immediate action to protect the public health or safety. Copies of the invitation and specifications shall be supplied to, and bids shall be solicited from qualified sources consistent with the item to be purchased as determined by Procurement Specialist, including all qualified suppliers who, before the issuance of the invitation notify the Purchasing Office in writing that they desire to bid on materials, supplies, equipment or contractual services.

Current providers of service contracts will automatically receive a notice of call for bids regardless of whether they are registered on the bidder's list. The Notice will indicate the address to which to return the bids, the time deadline for bid submittal, and the place of the bid opening.

5.4.4 Pre-Bid Conference

A pre bid conference and/or walk through site inspection may be conducted to provide a complete explanation and clarification of all bid specifications to the suppliers. The notice for a pre bid conference will be stated in the Call for Bid documents.

5.4.5 Addendum to an Invitation for Bids

An addendum to an invitation for bids shall be issued if necessary to:

1. Make changes in the Notice of call for Bids.
2. Correct defects or ambiguities.
3. Furnish to other bidders, information given to one bidder, if the information will assist the other bidders in submitting bids or if the lack of information will prejudice the other bidders.
4. Correct quantities on the bidding schedule.
5. Correct, add to or clarify specifications.

Addenda shall be sent to all persons to whom the Purchasing Office has sent bid packets. The addendum shall require that the bidder acknowledge receipt of the addendum. If a bidder fails to acknowledge the receipt of the addendum, NAIPTA may waive the requirement as informality, if the vendor's proposal shows that the information given in the addendum has been addressed in the bid submitted by the bidder.

5.4.6 Bid Opening

Bids shall be publicly opened at the time and place stated in the invitation. The Administrative Director or their designated representative will hold the opening of bids, at the time and location stated in the Call for Bids. A reasonable period of time for the preparation of bids shall be allotted between the issuing of the Call for Bids and the scheduled date of opening. Bids are secured by the Procurement Specialist or Administrative Director until opening. Bid envelopes will be opened and Bidders Name read aloud at the public bid opening. A representative of the Administrative Director will be present at all bid openings, and will initial each bid. Faxed bids will not be accepted.

On Board approval, Procurement Specialist shall make awards with reasonable promptness by giving written notice to the responsible bidder whose bid is responsive, i.e., conforms to the invitation, and whose bid is the most advantageous to NAIPTA concerning price, conformity to the specifications and other factors. The Board may reject all bids if rejection is in the public interest.

All information submitted, excepting proprietary information, will be made available for public inspection following award of the contract.

5.4.7 Pre-Opening Modification or Withdrawal of Bids

A bidder may modify or withdraw their bid at any time before bid opening if the modification or withdrawal is received before the time and date set for bid opening at the location designated in the call for bids.

5.4.8 Errors/Corrections to Bids

After bid opening, corrections to bids shall be permitted only to the extent that the bidder can show by clear and convincing evidence that a mistake of a non-judgmental character was made, the nature of the mistake, and the bid price actually intended. After bid opening, no changes in bid prices or other provisions of bids prejudicial to NAIPTA or fair competition shall be permitted. In lieu of bid correction, a low bidder alleging a material mistake of fact may be permitted to withdraw its bid if:

- i. The mistake is clearly evident on the face of the bid document but the intended correct bid is not similarly evident; or
- ii. The bidder submits evidence that clearly and convincingly demonstrates that a mistake was made. All decisions to permit the correction or withdrawal of bids, or to cancel awards or contracts based on bid mistakes, shall be supported by a written determination made by the Administrative Director.

5.4.9 Unsigned Bids

Bids must be signed by an appropriate officer or authorized representative. However, unsigned bids will not necessarily be rejected if the omission was determined to be a clerical error. A signed document must be submitted declaring the clerical error and stating the offer is true in order for the bid to be evaluated for possible award.

5.4.10 Late Bids

The Call for Bids states the date, time and place assigned for the opening of bids and no bid will be accepted after the time indicated in the call. A bid will not be considered late if it can be shown that NAIPTA received the bid by the time indicated on the invitation to bids, but internally, improperly handled and/or delivered. Any late bids will not be opened, but returned to the vendor marked as late.

5.4.11 Bid and Performance/Payment Bonds

Bid and Performance/Payment bonds are normally not required for supplies, materials, equipment, and professional services. These bonds shall be required for contracts for the construction of buildings and public improvements. Bids

submitted without bonding requirements will be automatically rejected. Performance/payment bonds are binding on the parties upon execution of the contract.

Payment and Performance bonds may be required for certain other bids and projects at the discretion of NAIPTA. Performance/payment bonds must be executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the State of Arizona. In lieu of a bid bond, the bidder may submit a certified check, or cashier's check.

When a bid bond is required, the bonds of the three lowest bidders are retained in a locked file by the Procurement Specialist until award of the bid is made by the Board of Directors. However, a bidder other than the three low bidders, who has deposited a bond/surety may request his bid deposit be returned prior to the award. If the bid is for a procurement for which a contract is required, the three low deposits will be retained until the contract is executed and filed in the Purchasing Office. In case a performance/payment bond is required, deposit of successful bidder will be held until the terms of the contract are completed.

5.4.12 Identical Bids

In the event that two or more bidders offer identical bids, all bids may be rejected and new bids invited, unless it is deemed in the best interest of NAIPTA to award the bid to one of the tied bidders by using a coin toss, or to split the award if it is agreeable to both bidders and will not result in added cost to NAIPTA.

5.4.13 Rejection and Cancellation of Bids

The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any and all bids if they consider it to be in the best interest of NAIPTA.

Prior to opening, a solicitation may be canceled in whole or in part when it is determined, in writing, that such action is in NAIPTA's best interest for reasons including, but not limited to:

- a. NAIPTA no longer requires the proposed procurement;
- b. NAIPTA can no longer reasonably expect to fund the procurement; or
- c. proposed amendments to the solicitation would be of such magnitude that a new solicitation is desirable.

When a solicitation is canceled prior to opening, notice of cancellation shall be sent to all businesses solicited. The notice of cancellation shall identify the solicitation, the reason for cancellation, and where appropriate, explain that an opportunity will be given to compete on any re-solicitation or any future procurement.

After opening, but prior to award, all bids or proposals may be rejected in whole or in part when it is determined in writing that such action is in the best interest of NAIPTA for reason including, but not limited to:

- a. The procurement is no longer required;
- b. Ambiguous or otherwise inadequate specifications were part of the solicitation.
- c. The solicitation did not provide for consideration of all factors of significance to NAIPTA;
- d. Prices exceed available funds and it would not be appropriate to adjust quantities to come within available funds;
- e. All otherwise acceptable bids or proposals received are at clearly unreasonable prices; or
- f. There is reason to believe that the bids or proposals may not have been independently arrived at in an open competition, may have been collusive, or may have been submitted in bad faith.

A recommendation to reject any or all bids is documented by means of an explanatory letter from the Administrative Director to General Manager. The reason for cancellation or rejection shall be made part of the bid file and available for public inspection.

5.4.14 Rejections

A bid may be rejected if:

- a. the bidder is determined to be non-responsible pursuant to Section 9.10.1;
- b. the bid is non-responsive in accordance with Section 6.3.6;
- c. the bid is otherwise not advantageous to NAIPTA.

A proposal, statement of qualifications or quotation may be rejected if:

- a. the person responding to the solicitation is determined to be non-responsible pursuant to Section 9.10.1;
- b. it is unacceptable;

- c. the proposed price exceeds available funds or is otherwise unreasonable;
- d. it is otherwise not advantageous to NAIPTA.

5.4.15 Responsibility of Bidders and Offerors

A. Determination of non-responsibility.

If a bidder or offeror who otherwise would have been awarded a contract is found non-responsible, a written determination of non-responsibility setting forth the basis of the finding shall be prepared by the Administrative Director. The unreasonable failure of a bidder or offeror to promptly supply information in connection with an inquiry with respect to responsibility may be grounds for a determination of non-responsibility with respect to such bidder or offeror. Factors which may be considered in determining if a prospective contractor is responsible may include but not be limited to:

1. The proposed contractor's financial, physical, personnel or other resources, including subcontracts;
2. The proposed contractor's record of performance;
3. Whether the proposed contractor is legally qualified to contract with NAIPTA;
4. Whether the proposed contractor has supplied all necessary information concerning its responsibility;
5. Whether required certifications are signed and submitted.

The final determination shall be made using Form D: Responsibility Determination Checklist by the Administrative Director, or designee, and shall become part of the contract file and is made a public record.

The Administrative Director may establish specific responsibility criteria for a particular procurement. Any specific responsibility criteria shall be stated in the solicitation.

All vendors shall be required to complete a disclosure of responsibility statement and an affidavit of non-collusion when submitting bids and proposals. See Forms for examples.

B. Right of Non-disclosure.

NAIPTA shall not disclose information regarding responsibility furnished by a bidder or offeror pursuant to this section.

C. Federal Certification and Clauses.

NAIPTA often requires bidders to respond with signed certification and clauses in order to be responsive. Bidders are responsible for verifying that all required certifications are submitted at time of bid.

If a certification is not submitted, the bidder may be ruled unresponsive and the bid rejected. See Forms for examples of the Federal Clauses and Certifications.

5.4.16 Bid Evaluation and Award

After the bid opening, the Responsible Purchaser will prepare a detailed tabulation of all bids, which will then be reviewed by the Procurement Specialist. In case of a difference between the unit prices and extended totals in a bid, the unit price shall prevail. In case of a difference between written words and figures in a bid, the amount stated in written words shall govern. All relevant state and local, and use taxes shall be included in the final bid amount shown as this is the amount that will be used for purposes of bid evaluation. After reviewing the bids with the staff originating the request and the bid evaluation committee (if such a committee is being used), the staff will submit a recommendation for award to the lowest responsive, responsible bidder. The recommendation must go through the Administrative Director for review, then to the Board of Directors.

Upon completing a recommendation for award (or rejection of bids), the Procurement Specialist will, in writing, notify all offerors of the recommendation.

If the low bid is found to be unacceptable, justification will be submitted in writing to Procurement Specialist. The recommendation to the Board of Directors must contain detailed explanations as to how or why the low bid was unacceptable.

NAIPTA reserves the right to waive any minor informality in accepting bids and awarding contracts.

5.5 Contract Award

The contract shall be awarded by appropriate notice to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder whose bid conforms in all material respects to requirements and criteria set forth in the invitation for bids.

5.6 Construction Contracts

In accordance with Title 34 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, bids will be solicited for the construction of public buildings and improvements.

Alternate Project Delivery Methods (APDM) is authorized under ARS §Title 34. These include Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR), Design Build and Job Order Contracting (JOC). See Section 6.9 for additional guidance and limitations.

In the event the low responsive and responsible bid for a construction project exceeds available funds and such bid does not exceed such funds by more than five percent (5%), the CEO & General Manager is authorized, when time or economic considerations preclude re-solicitation of work of a reduced scope, to negotiate an adjustment of the bid price with the low responsive responsible bidder, in order to bring the bid within the amount of available funds.

5.7 Competitive Sealed Request for Proposals (RFP's)

5.7.1 General Provisions

Competitive sealed proposals are only to be used when provided by statute or when the use of competitive sealed bidding is either not practical or not advantageous to NAIPTA as determined by the Administrative Director. This process is generally used for the procurement of professional and non-professional services.

5.7.2 Request for Proposal Procedures

Professional and/or other services with an estimated value of \$100,000 or more shall be procured through a formal request for proposals. The procedure for formal request for proposals is established for the purpose of providing an alternative method to sealed competitive bid for the purchase of professional and other services. The procedural guidelines outlined in section 6.4 Competitive Sealed Invitation for Bids, also apply to RFPs. As with formal bids, the Responsible Purchaser initiates the process and assists the Purchasing Specialist in creating a "Scope of Work or Services". When the RFP is ready to issue, Notice of RFP is published in the newspaper for four consecutive days, and copies of the Notice of RFP are sent to the current contractor (if applicable) and all those who have registered with NAIPTA as potential providers for the required services.

Requests for Proposals, at a minimum, include a Scope of Work, Submittal Requirements, and Evaluation Criteria. Contractual terms and conditions should be included in the RFP.

Proposals will be opened publicly at the time and place stated in the Request for Proposals. The Request for Proposals will include a statement of how the proposals will be evaluated, the relative importance of price and other factors, the general terms of the written contract, and that professional liability insurance may be required. No evaluation factors other than those listed in the RFP may be used in the evaluation.

5.7.3 Evaluation of Proposals

The request for proposals shall state the criteria to be used in the evaluation of the proposals and shall include their relative importance. Specific numerical weighting is not required.

5.7.3.1 Evaluation Committee

A selection committee is appointed to evaluate the proposals and make a recommendation based on the criteria set forth in the request for proposals. No other factors or criteria may be used in the evaluation.

5.7.4 Proposal Addenda and Best and Final Offers

Questions from offerors regarding any clarifications of the RFP will be answered prior to the opening. If any question results in a change to the scope of work, an addendum will be made and distributed to all offerors who have requested a bid packet.

Prior to award, NAIPTA may issue a written request for best and final offers. The request shall state the date, time and place for the submission of the best and final offers. Best and final offers shall be requested only once unless the Administrative Director makes a written determination that it is advantageous to NAIPTA to conduct further discussions or change NAIPTA requirements. The request shall inform offerors that, if they do not submit a notice of withdrawal or a best and final offer, their immediately previous offer will be construed as their best and final offer. All persons who submitted a proposal shall be given the opportunity to submit a best and final offer if one is requested.

5.7.5 Negotiations with Offerors

The proposals will be reviewed by staff and the Purchasing Specialist, or evaluation committee. Negotiations may be conducted with vendors. Offers shall be accorded fair and equal treatment in conducting negotiations and there shall be no disclosure of any information derived from proposals submitted by competing offerors.

Negotiations may be conducted concurrently with offerors for the purpose of determining contract award. Exclusive negotiations may be conducted with the offeror whose proposal is determined to be the most advantageous to NAIPTA. Exclusive negotiations may be conducted subsequent to concurrent negotiations or may be conducted without requiring previous concurrent negotiations. Exclusive negotiations shall not constitute a contract award nor shall it confer any property rights to the successful offeror. If exclusive negotiations are conducted and an agreement is not reached, NAIPTA may enter into exclusive negotiations with the next highest ranked offeror without the need to repeat the formal solicitation process.

A recommendation will then be made to the Board of Directors based on an evaluation of all factors stated in the RFP.

Upon Board of Director approval, award shall be made to the responsible offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to NAIPTA, taking into consideration price and the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals. No other factors or criteria shall be used in the evaluation. The bid file shall contain the basis on which the award is made.

5.8 Selection of Architectural-Engineering Professional Design Services

The services of architect and engineering related services may be acquired through a qualifications based selection process, direct selection or public competition as provided under **A.R.S. §§ 34-103 and 34-601, et seq.**

5.8.1 Direct Selection

Contracting of Architects and Engineers (A/Es) by direct selection is accomplished by selecting the consultant based on knowledge of their qualifications and experience, agreeing on a negotiated scope of work and then fixing the compensation. If agreement on scope of work or compensation cannot be agreed upon, another consultant may be selected. Ranking of firms is not required under this selection process.

5.8.2 Public Competition

Public competition includes publishing an advertisement of the competition for not less than thirty days before the due date, stating the type and location of the work with information as to the proposed cost, and the means of obtaining full information of the proposed competition.

5.8.3 Qualifications Based System

Selection may also be made according to a Qualifications Based System (QBS) pursuant to **A.R.S. § 34-603, et seq.** Firms engaged in the lawful practice of the profession may submit an annual statement of qualifications (SOQ) and experience pursuant to **A.R.S. § 34-103(E)**. A selection committee is formed to evaluate the current SOQs on file with Internal Services. The committee should consist of at least three persons and shall comply with the requirements of **A.R.S. § 34-603(2)**. The committee shall select, in order of preference and based on criteria established, a short list of at least three firms deemed to be the most qualified to provide the services required. The selection of the short list must be based on demonstrated competence and qualifications only. Fees, price man-hours or any other cost information may not be considered in the selection of the short list.

After a short list is selected, negotiations may commence for a contract with the highest rated firm for the required services. The negotiations shall include consideration of compensation and other contract terms and conditions NAIPTA determines to be fair and reasonable. In making this determination, NAIPTA shall take into account the estimated value, the scope, complexity and nature of the required services. If a satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with the highest rated firm at a price or on other contract terms, negotiations shall be formally terminated. Negotiations would then be started with the next highest rated firm, in sequence, until an agreement is reached or a determination is made to reject all firms on the short list.

The provisions set forth above are intended to be complementary to the provisions of **A.R.S. § 34-603, et seq.**, and those provisions are incorporated herein. Requests for qualifications pursuant to **A.R.S. §§ 34-103 and 603, et seq.**, shall be utilized for the following, except when federal funds are used and then federal rules will apply:

- i. Architect services.
- ii. Construction-manager-at-risk construction services.
- iii. Design-build construction services.
- iv. Engineer services.

- v. Job-order-contracting construction services.
- vi. Landscape architect services.
- vii. Assayer services.
- viii. Geologist services.
- ix. Land surveying services.

5.9 Selection of Construction and Construction Related Services

NAIPTA may utilize various methods for construction and construction related services including Alternate Project Delivery Methods (APDM) as authorized under ARS §Title 34. These include Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR), Design Build and Job Order Contracting (JOC). Each of these methods is subject to additional federal guidelines when project is federally funded.

When utilizing an APDM, NAIPTA will use a 2 step process to ensure compliance with federal rules for price based decision making related to construction procurements. NAIPTA will:

1. Step 1 Qualifications Based System to select firm(s) qualified to provide necessary engineering and architecture professional services: Staff, with assistance of the Procurement Specialist and the Administrative Director, will first issue a Request for Qualifications (RFQ). A selection committee will be used to evaluate the qualifications. The committee should consist of at least three persons and the evaluation process shall be conducted in compliance with the requirements of A.R.S. § 34-603(c)(2). The committee shall select, in order of preference and based on criteria established, a short list of at least three firms deemed to be the most qualified to provide the services required. The selection of the short list must be based on demonstrated competence and qualifications only. Fees, price man-hours or any other cost information may not be considered in the selection of the short list.
2. Step 2 Sealed Bid: After a short list is selected, a Request for Proposals will be issued to those on the short list in compliance with Arizona Revised Statutes § 34-603(F)(3). Based on the criteria set forth in the RFP, which may include price, negotiations may commence for a contract with the highest rated firm for the required services. The negotiations shall include consideration of compensation and other contract terms and conditions NAIPTA determines to be fair and reasonable. In making this determination, NAIPTA shall take into account the estimated value, the scope, complexity and nature of the required services. If a satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with the highest rated firm at a price or on other contract terms, negotiations shall be formally terminated. Negotiations would then be started with the next highest rated firm, in sequence, until an agreement is reached or a determination is made to reject all firms on the short list.

5.10 Selection of Legal Services

The services of outside legal shall be acquired by the following process.

Persons engaged in providing legal services may submit statements of qualifications and expressions of interest in providing such services. NAIPTA may specify a uniform format that profiles qualifications and assures equal opportunity for potential offerors. Persons may amend these statements at any time by filing a new statement.

Whenever practicable, NAIPTA shall give adequate notice for the need for such services. The notice shall describe the services required, list the types of information and data required of each offeror and state the relative importance of particular qualifications.

NAIPTA may conduct discussions with any offeror who has submitted a proposal to determine such offeror's qualifications for further consideration. Discussions shall not disclose any information derived from proposals submitted by other offerors.

The provisions of this section are not applicable to contracts for professional witnesses if the purpose of such contracts is to provide for professional services or testimony relating to a criminal prosecution or an existing or probable judicial proceeding in which NAIPTA is or may become a party or to a contract for special investigative services for law enforcement purposes.

All resultant contracts to the offeror determined in writing to be the most qualified and after negotiation of compensation, determined to be fair and reasonable, shall be placed before the Board of Directors for award.

5.11 Micro Purchases

Micro purchases are defined as those transactions whose total cost (tax and shipping included) are less than \$3,500. These purchases may be completed at the purchaser level. Purchase orders are not required for micro purchases. Orders shall not be split between invoices or by multiple procurement card holders in order to avoid obtaining a purchase order. Micro purchases may be made with a NAIPTA procurement card.

Small purchases over \$3,500 and under \$100,000 shall be procured through the written quote process. No less than three businesses shall be contacted to solicit quotes from. These written quotes shall be kept on file for audit and public record retention.

5.12 Other professional Services

All other professional service contracts shall be procured through the competitive sealed RFP process with pricing levels set as in section 5.7.

5.13 Sole Source Purchases

5.13.1 General Information

A sole source purchase is the purchase of a commodity available from only one supplier. A purchase of this type generally is of a special nature because of the type of goods materials, or services required by the user. The user department will be required to justify, in writing, the reasons for selecting a product or service that is available from a sole source only, including obtaining the necessary Board approval as indicated in Section 1.2.

Sole source purchases are contrary to public purchasing procedures, and therefore the selection of products or services of a sole source nature must be limited as much as possible. The only justification for sole source purchases are: 1) the purchase of a sole source item is to NAIPTA's best economic interest; or, 2) the items are generally classified as "captive" source items and cannot be procured from other sources because of manufacturer marketing arrangements, patents, etc.

5.13.2 Sole Source Procurement

When an item or service is required which is thought to be available only from a single supplier, the following procedures shall be followed:

- a. For purchases with an anticipated cost of \$100,000 or less a purchase requisition shall be transmitted to the Purchasing Office indicating that only one source is known to exist. Efforts should be made by the Responsible Purchaser to locate any other possible sources, and the names of those contacted who were unable to supply the required items or services shall be noted in the comment section of the requisition, except for proprietary purchases. The Purchasing Office will review the requisition and attempt to identify any potential suppliers who are not listed on the requisition. If no other source is found a purchase order will be issued to the sole supplier who is known to be capable of filling the order.
- b. Request for sole-source purchases with an anticipated cost of over \$100,000 shall be transmitted to the Purchasing Office in requisition form in the same manner as above, with the names of potential suppliers, except for proprietary purchases, who have been contacted by the requesting department listed on the requisition. The Purchasing Office will attempt to locate any other potential suppliers, and will publish notice of the proposed purchase in the newspaper for four consecutive days, with a request that anyone who wishes to be considered as a potential supplier contact the Purchasing Office. If any supplier other than the one previously identified is found to exist, then the purchase must be done through the formal bid process. If no other suppliers are discovered, the Purchasing Office will notify the Responsible Purchaser who will then submit a request for approval of the purchase to the Board of Directors for consideration as an agenda item. If the Board approves the purchase, a purchase order will be issued.

5.14 Emergency Purchases of Materials and Services

5.14.1 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to enable NAIPTA to respond quickly in procuring materials and/or services when an emergency condition exists.

5.14.2 Definition

The Administrative Director may authorize others to make emergency procurements if there exists a threat to public health, welfare or safety or if a situation exists which makes compliance with Sections 5.4 and 5.7 impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to public interest. Emergency procurements shall be made with as much competition as practicable under the circumstances.

Any item that is procured under this emergency clause using the reasoning that "a situation exists which makes compliance with Sections 5.4 and 5.7 impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to public interest", may be considered as a one-time opportunity purchase and must:

- a. Be capital equipment or capital equipment as part of a capital project.
- b. Clearly demonstrate that the price is significantly below market price. Two other vendor quotes shall be required.
- c. Receive CEO & General Manager approval prior to placing the order.
- d. Receive post acquisition approval from the Board of Directors.

5.15.3 Procedures

There are separate procedures to be followed for emergencies occurring during (i) regular hours, and (ii) at all other times.

- a. From Monday through Friday, 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., all emergency purchases are to be handled through the Purchasing Office. Emergency purchases will be left to the discretion of the Director. For purchases over \$100,000, the Administrative Director will advise the CEO & General Manager of the emergency condition and request approval. The Responsible Purchaser, or Director, shall provide whatever information or assistance is deemed necessary. The Responsible Purchaser shall immediately transmit a purchase requisition with EMERGENCY indicated in the comment section and the reasons why the indicated acquisition is an emergency.
- b. In the event the emergency occurs after regular working hours and contact with the Administrative Director cannot be made, a Director may act for the Administrative Director as outlined herein:
 - i. Emergency purchases of \$100,000 or less may be authorized by the responsible Director, and confirmed by transmitting a purchase requisition marked "EMERGENCY" to the Administrative Director as soon as possible the next normal working day following the purchase date. The Director shall approve the purchase requisition and a brief but complete explanation shall be included in the requisition to support the emergency nature of the purchase.
 - ii. Approval of emergency purchases of over \$100,000 shall be limited to the CEO & General Manager or the Deputy General Manager. A Director may proceed under procedures as outlined in section 6.11.3.b.i. above, for purchases of over \$100,000 without the prior approval of the CEO & General Manager only in the most extreme emergency circumstances and only after all efforts to contact the CEO & General Manager or an authorized delegate have been exhausted. The CEO & General Manager must be notified as soon as possible of this type of emergency procurement and a report must be drafted and forwarded to the CEO & General Manager.

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SECTION SIX: CONTRACT FORMATION AND ADMINISTRATION

6.1 Types of Contracts

NAIPTA generally requires that all contractors use NAIPTA's independent contractor agreements which set forth many of the requirements contained in this policy, as well as certain language that is statutorily required in all government contracts. Exceptions may be made for one-time purchase of products or goods without continuing service agreements.

6.2 Multi-year Contracts

Unless otherwise provided by law, a contract for materials or services may be entered into for any period of time deemed to be in the best interest of NAIPTA, if the term of the contract and conditions of renewal or extension, if any, are included in the solicitation and monies are available for the first fiscal period at the time of contracting. Payment and performance obligations for succeeding fiscal periods are subject to the availability and appropriation of monies.

1. Prior to use of a multi-term contract, it shall be determined that: (a) estimated requirements cover the period of the contract and are reasonably firm and continuing; (b) the contract will serve the best interests of NAIPTA by encouraging effective competition or otherwise promoting economies in NAIPTA procurement.
2. When funds are not appropriated or otherwise made available to support continuation of performance in a subsequent fiscal year, the contract may be cancelled by NAIPTA and the contractor shall be reimbursed for the reasonable value of any nonrecurring costs incurred but not amortized in the price of the supplies or services delivered under the contract.

6.3 Contract Form and Execution

All contracts entered into under this Policy shall be executed per Section 1.2 in the name of NAIPTA by Board of Directors, the CEO & General Manager, or Administrative Director.

6.4 Cost Principles

The Administrative Director shall establish cost principles which shall be used to determine the allowability of incurred costs for reimbursing costs under contract provisions which provide for the reimbursement of costs.

6.5 Cost or Pricing Data

The submission of current cost or pricing data may be required in connection with an award in situations in which analysis of the proposed price is essential to determine that the price is reasonable and fair.

6.6 Assignment of Rights and Duties

The rights and duties of a NAIPTA contract are not transferable or otherwise assignable without the written consent of the authorized signer on that contract.

6.7 Contract Administration

6.7.1 Principles

Contract administration primarily consists of actions, which must be taken by the Responsible Purchase and/or the Purchasing Office and the end user from the time a contract is awarded until the supplies, or services have been delivered and accepted, and payment has been made. Once the purchase has been made or the contract awarded, the contract administration function is the primary link between the supplier, the buyer, and the Responsible Purchaser, to handle problems arising from the procurement action.

Responsible Purchasers and their Directors are responsible for contract administration to assure that the supplier delivers the product or service to NAIPTA user in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract issued by the Purchasing Office.

To insure consistent contractor compliance, the contract administration includes, but is not limited to the following tasks:

- a. Holding pre-performance conferences to emphasize NAIPTA requirements and contractor responsibilities under certain complex or critical contract programs.
- b. Follow up with the contractor and Responsible Purchaser on problems occurring during the period of performance. It is the responsibility of the Responsible Purchaser to document and keep records of vendor performance on contracts. This information is crucial in determining contract extensions or terminations.
- c. Upon notification from the Responsible Purchaser, supported by documentation, a letter of non-performance will be sent to a vendor who has unsatisfactorily performed on a NAIPTA contract. This notice may state

performance standards that must be satisfied by a time indicated, quantity of goods to be provided, or quality of service provided.

- d. Follow-up on past due purchase orders and expedite delivery as necessary.
- e. Take necessary actions to amend existing contracts through required approval channels.
- f. Take necessary actions to terminate existing contracts, when required, through approved channels.
- g. Resolve contract provision disputes within the authority limits granted by the Board of Directors, Arizona State Statutes, and internal procedures.

6.8 Contracts

A contract is a written agreement for the procurement or disposal of supplies, services, insurance, equipment or construction. To be effective and legal, a contract must include offer and acceptance by competent parties and the furnishing of some good or service for an agreed monetary consideration. Contracts shall include provisions necessary to define the rights of the parties to the contract. All services provided to NAIPTA, by outside agencies, firms or individuals shall be on a contractual basis.

Generally NAIPTA utilizes only "fixed price" contracts, but might in a special instance, because of market conditions, utilize a contract with price increase provisions.

A fixed price contract is used when the extent and type of work necessary can be reasonably specified and the cost reasonably estimated. Any time there is a price increase under these contracts, there must be supporting documentation from the vendor showing an increased price for raw materials from their supplier. Escalator clauses relating to the Consumer Price Index may be included in the contract language.

A Requirements contract is a fixed price agreement set up to provide for recurring purchases of indefinite quantities from the same supplier for a specified period of time.

A cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost provides reimbursement to the supplier for their actual cost plus an agreed-upon percentage of the costs of the supplier's overhead and profit. The use of cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost contract is prohibited.

6.9 Termination of a Contract

Terminating a contract is normally the last alternative after all other administrative means have been sought to resolve a problem between NAIPTA and a contractor. There are two reasons for terminating or canceling a NAIPTA contract: for convenience, and for cause (default).

6.9.1 Terminating for Convenience

There are three types of terminations for convenience used by NAIPTA:

- a. Mutual Convenience: An example of this type is where both parties agree that the contractor is no longer able to provide the service or product under an existing contract.
- b. Unilateral NAIPTA Convenience: Depending upon the terms of the written contract, this type of termination may occur whenever NAIPTA determines that termination is in the best interests of NAIPTA or that funds are not available.
- c. Unilateral cancellation: This type of termination is when funding becomes insufficient to complete the contract.

6.9.2 Terminating for Cause

This type of termination is employed when the contractor is in default or breach of contract. Depending upon the situation and the terms of the written contract, it is NAIPTA's standard practice that a cure notice be sent via certified mail by the Purchasing Office to the contractor. This notice shall set forth the details regarding the deficiencies, with the dates and background information supporting non-performance or substandard performance. A firm cure date must be established for correction of the deficiencies. The period must be of a reasonable length of time to cure the deficiencies; normally the time period varies from ten to thirty days, depending upon the individual circumstances of each case. Assuming the contractor does not cure the deficiencies to the satisfaction of NAIPTA, the Administrative Director will then send a show cause letter by certified mail to the contractor, wherein the contractor is requested to show cause as to why their contract should not be terminated. The Administrative Director will then establish another deadline date for an answer to the show cause letter; usually five to ten days. Unless the contractor shows sufficient cause why the contract should not be terminated for cause, the Administrative Director will initiate the necessary steps to terminate the agreement and document the final action accordingly.

In all termination actions, the Administrative Director must rely on the Responsible Purchaser to provide the necessary documentation to justify contractual decisions that are made. The Purchaser and other end users are the

"eyes and ears" of NAIPTA, expressing satisfaction or dissatisfaction with contractor performance. The Administrative Director either resolves the problem or recommends termination of the appropriate contract to the Board of Directors.

The usual procedure for terminating a contract is by no means the exclusive method. The action taken will always depend upon the written terms of the contract, and the actual, factual situation presented. NAIPTA reserves the right to employ all other available mechanisms and remedies to deal with a breach of contract.

6.10 Contract Periods

Contracts should be for periods of time that coincide with NAIPTA's fiscal year whenever practical. Contracts whose renewal terms span more than one fiscal year must include language noting that the continuation of the contract is subject to non-appropriation. Contracts may have renewal clauses, but should not exceed five to seven years in total.

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SECTION SEVEN: SPECIFICATIONS

7.1 Definition

As used in this Section, "specification" is used interchangeably with "scope" or "scope of work" and means any description of the physical or functional characteristics, or of the nature of a material, service or construction item. Specification may include a description of any requirement for inspecting, testing, or preparing a material, service, or construction item for delivery.

7.2 Maximum Practicable Competition

All specifications shall seek to promote overall economy for the purposes intended and encourage competition in satisfying NAIPTA's needs and shall not be unduly restrictive.

To the extent practicable and unless otherwise permitted by this Policy, all specifications shall describe NAIPTA's requirements in a manner that does not unnecessarily exclude a material, service, or construction item.

Proprietary specifications shall not be used unless the Administrative Director determines in writing that such specifications are required by demonstrable technological justification and that it is not practicable or advantageous to use a less restrictive specification. Past success in the material's performance, traditional purchasing practices, or inconvenience of drawing specifications do not justify the use of proprietary specifications.

To the extent practicable, NAIPTA shall use accepted commercial specifications and shall procure standard commercial materials.

7.3 Specifications Prepared by Other Than NAIPTA Personnel

All specifications, including those prepared by architects, engineers, consultants and others for public contracts, or subcontractors, shall seek to promote overall economy for the purposes intended and encourage competition in satisfying NAIPTA's needs and shall not be unduly restrictive. No person preparing specifications shall receive any direct or indirect benefit from the utilization of such specifications.

7.4 Brand Name or Equal Specification

A brand name or equal specification may be used when the Administrative Director determines that use of brand name or equal specifications is advantageous to NAIPTA.

A brand name specification may be prepared and utilized only if a written determination is made that only the identified brand name item will satisfy NAIPTA's needs.

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SECTION EIGHT: LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL REMEDIES

8.1 Protest of Award

Any bidder objecting to the recommendation of award, rejection of a bid, solicitation procedures of a bid, or any portion thereof (the Protester), must submit a written protest to the Administrative Director. The protest must be filed with the Administrative Director within five (5) business days from notification of the recommendation. This protest must be submitted prior to the Board of Directors meeting at which the recommendation is on the agenda for award or rejection.

The written protest shall contain the following information:

1. The name, address and telephone number of the protester; and
2. The signature of the protester or its representative; and
3. Identification of the solicitation number; and
4. A detailed statement of the legal and factual grounds of the protest including copies of relevant documents; and
5. The form of relief requested.

8.2 Timeframe for Filing of Protests

8.2.1 Protests Concerning Improprieties in a Solicitation.

Protests based upon alleged improprieties in a solicitation that are apparent before the solicitation due date shall be filed not less than five (5) working days before the solicitation due date.

Otherwise, protests shall be filed within ten (10) days after issuance of notification of award or issuance of notice of intent to award, as applicable.

The Administrative Director, without waiving NAIPTA's right to dismiss the protest for lack of timeliness, may consider any protest that is not filed timely.

The Administrative Director shall give notice of the protest to the successful contractor if award has been made or, if no award has been made, to all interested parties. Interested parties have the right to intervene in the proceedings.

8.3 Stay of Procurements During a Protest

In the event of a timely protest NAIPTA may proceed further with the solicitation or with the award of the contract unless the Administrative Director makes a written determination that there is a reasonable probability that the protest will be sustained or that the stay of procurement is not contrary to the substantial interests of NAIPTA.

8.4 Confidential Information

Material submitted by a protestant shall not be withheld from any interested party except to the extent that the withholding of information is permitted or required by law as determined pursuant to Section 1.7 (Confidential Information).

If the protestant believes the protest contains material that should be withheld, a statement advising the Administrative Director of this fact shall accompany the protest submission in accordance with Section 1.7.

8.5 Decision by the Administrative Director

The Administrative Director shall issue a written decision within fourteen (14) days after a protest has been filed. The decision shall contain an explanation of the basis of the decision.

The Administrative Director shall furnish a copy of the decision to the protestant, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by any other method including facsimile or electronically, that provides evidence of receipt. The written determination of the CEO & General Manager shall be final.

The Administrative Director may schedule, but is not required to, a hearing on the appeal, if the Administrative Director deems it appropriate.

The time limit for decisions set forth may be extended by the Administrative Director for a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty days. The Administrative Director shall notify the protestant in writing that the time for the issuance of a decision has been extended and the date by which a decision will be issued.

The Administrative Director may dismiss a protest, upon written determination if:

- A. The protest does not state a valid basis for protest; or

- B. The protest is untimely (not within five (5) business days from notification); or
- C. The possible remedies would unfairly prejudice other interested parties, impact the integrity of the procurement system, or have a serious detrimental effect on the good faith of the parties, cost to NAIPTA, the urgency of the procurement, and the impact of the relief upon the using Division.

8.6 Remedies

If the Administrative Director sustains the protest in whole or part and determines that a solicitation or proposed contract does not comply with the policy, the recommendation for award shall be stayed and an appropriate remedy shall be implemented.

In determining an appropriate remedy, the Administrative Director shall consider all the circumstances pertaining to the proposed procurement including but not limited to, the seriousness of the procurement deficiency, the degree of prejudice to other interested parties or to the integrity of the procurement system, the good faith of the parties, cost to NAIPTA, the urgency of the procurement, and the impact of the relief upon the using department.

An appropriate remedy may include one or more of the following:

1. Withdraw staff recommendation, and reissue the solicitation;
2. Withdraw staff recommendation, and issue a new solicitation;
3. Withdraw staff recommendation, and recommend award of contract consistent with NAIPTA Purchasing Policy; or
4. Such relief as is determined necessary to ensure compliance with this section.

8.7 Appeals to CEO & General Manager

If the determination of the Administrative Director is not satisfactory to the party submitting the protest, an appeal with the CEO & General Manager may be requested. The appeal must contain the same information listed in Section 9.1 and a copy of the decision of the Administrative Director. The appeal must contain the precise factual or legal error in the decision of the Administrative Director from which an appeal is taken.

This appeal must be made within ten (10) business days from receipt of the Administrative Director's determination.

The same remedies are available as listed in Section 9.6. The CEO & General Manager shall give notice of the appeal to the successful contractor if award has been made or, if no award has been made, to interested parties. Such interested parties shall have the right to request copies of the appeal and to intervene in the proceedings.

The written determination of the CEO & General Manager shall be final.

8.8 Filing of a Contract Claim

8.8.1 Content of Claim

The claim shall be in writing and shall include the following information:

1. The name, address, telephone number and email address of the claimant;
2. The signature of the claimant or its representative;
3. Identification of the solicitation or contract number;
4. A detailed statement of the legal and factual grounds of the claim including copies of relevant documents; and
5. The form of relief requested.

8.8.2 Administrative Director Decision

If a contract claim cannot be resolved by mutual agreement, the Administrative Director shall, upon a written request by the contractor for a final decision, issue a written decision no more than sixty days after the request is filed. Before issuing a final decision, the Administrative Director shall review the facts pertinent to the contract claim or controversy and secure any necessary assistance from legal, financial, procurement, and other advisors.

8.8.3 Final Decision

The Administrative Director shall furnish a copy of the decision to the contractor, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by any other method that provides evidence of receipt. The decision shall include:

1. A description of the claim;
2. A reference to the pertinent contract provision;
3. A statement of the factual areas of agreement or disagreement;

4. A statement of the Administrative Director's decision, with supporting rationale;
5. A statement regarding the appeals process that is available pursuant to this Article.

8.8.4 Issuance of a Timely Decision

The time limit for decisions set forth may be extended for good cause. The Administrative Director shall notify the contractor in writing that the time for the issuance of a decision has been extended and the date by which a decision is anticipated.

If the Administrative Director fails to issue a decision within sixty days after the request on a claim is filed or within the time prescribed under Section 9.8.2, the contractor may proceed as if the Administrative Director had issued an adverse decision.

8.8.5 Appeals to the CEO & General Manager

An appeal of a final decision of the Administrative Director on a claim shall be filed with the CEO & General Manager within five business days from the date the decision is received. The appellant shall also file a copy of the appeal with the Administrative Director.

8.8.5.1 Content of Appeal

The appeal shall contain a copy of the decision of the Administrative Director and the basis for the precise factual or legal error in the decision of the Administrative Director from which an appeal is taken.

The CEO & General Manager may assign the claim to a hearing in accordance with Section 9.8.1 or to mediation services in accordance with Section 9.9.2 or to arbitration in accordance with Section 9.9.3.

8.9 NAIPTA Claims Against a Contractor

All contract claims asserted by NAIPTA against a contractor that are not resolved by mutual agreement shall promptly be referred by the Administrative Director to the NAIPTA CEO & General Manager for action as described in following sections.

8.9.1 Hearing

Hearings on appeals of claims decisions shall be conducted in accordance with Section 8.17.

8.9.2 Mediation

Contract claims may be resolved utilizing mediation services if the CEO & General Manager determines the use of such services is in the best interest of NAIPTA.

8.9.3 Arbitration

Contract claims may be resolved utilizing arbitration if the CEO & General Manager determines the use of arbitration is in the best interest of NAIPTA. The claim shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the current construction industry arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association or, at the option of NAIPTA, in accordance with the provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes, Article I, Chapter 9, Title 12.

8.10 Responsibility of Bidders and Offerors

8.10.1 Determination of Non-Responsibility

If a bidder or offeror who otherwise would have been awarded a contract is found non-responsible, a written determination of non-responsibility, setting forth the basis of the finding, shall be prepared by the Purchasing Specialist. The unreasonable failure of a bidder or offeror to promptly supply information in connection with an inquiry with respect to responsibility may be grounds for a determination of non-responsibility with respect to such bidder or offeror. Factors which may be considered in determining if a prospective contractor is responsible may include but not be limited to:

- i. The proposed contractor's financial, physical, personnel or other resources, including subcontracts;
- ii. The proposed contractor's record of performance;
- iii. Whether the proposed contractor is legally qualified to contract with NAIPTA;
- iv. Whether the proposed contractor has supplied all necessary information concerning its responsibility.

The final determination is made by the Administrative Director and shall become part of the contract file and is made a public record.

The Purchasing Specialist may establish specific responsibility criteria for a particular procurement. Any specific responsibility criteria shall be stated in the solicitation.

All vendors shall be required to complete a Statement Regarding Responsibility and Compliance with Immigration and Anti-Terrorism Laws and an Affidavit of Non-collusion when submitting bids and proposals. See the Forms section of this policy for examples.

8.10.2 Right of Non-disclosure

NAIPTA shall not disclose information regarding responsibility furnished by a bidder or offeror pursuant to this section.

8.11 Suspension and Debarment of Vendors

8.11.1 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to provide for the suspension and debarment of any person or firm from consideration for awards for NAIPTA contracts. This action shall be based upon certain types of criminal convictions, civil judgments or contract violations, or for any other cause deemed to affect responsibility as a NAIPTA contractor.

8.11.2 Authority to Debar or Suspend

The Administrative Director is delegated the authority to debar or suspend a party from participating in NAIPTA procurement.

8.11.3 Causes for Debarment or Suspension

The causes for debarment or suspension include, but are not limited to, the following: The causes for debarment or suspension include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. Conviction of any person or subsidiary or affiliate of any person for commission of a criminal offense arising out of obtaining or attempting to obtain a public or private contract or subcontract, or in performance of such contract or subcontract.
- B. Conviction of any person or any affiliate of any person under any statute of the federal government, this state or any other state for embezzlement, theft, fraudulent schemes and artifices, fraudulent schemes and practices, bid rigging, perjury, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, or receiving stolen property; or any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty which currently, seriously, and directly affects responsibility as a NAIPTA contractor and which conviction arises out of or obtaining or attempting to obtain a public or private contract or subcontract, or in the performance of such contract or subcontract.
- C. Conviction or a civil judgment finding a violation by any person or any subsidiary or affiliate of any person under state or federal antitrust statutes; arising out of the response to a solicitation.
- D. Violations of contract provisions of a character which are deemed to be so serious as to justify debarment action, including, but not limited to, the following:
 1. Abandonment of a contract without good cause; or
 2. Knowingly failing without good cause to perform in accordance with the specifications or within the time limits provided in; or
 3. Failure to perform or unsatisfactory performance with the terms of one or more contracts, except that failure to perform or unsatisfactory performance caused by acts beyond the control of the contractor shall not be considered to be a basis for debarment.
- E. A determination by the Arizona Registrar of Contractors that the contractor has violated the provisions of ARS 32-1121 et seq.
- F. Any other cause that the Administrative Director reasonably determines to be so serious and compelling as to affect responsibility as a NAIPTA contractor, including suspension or debarment of such person or any affiliate of such person by another governmental entity for any cause listed in this Section.

8.12 Matters Not Proper for Debarment or Suspension

Any conviction or judgment dated more than three (3) years prior to the notice of suspension or notice of debarment shall not be a basis for any debarment or suspension of a person or an affiliate of a person.

8.13 Period of Debarment

The period of time for debarment shall not exceed three years from the date of the determination.

If debarment is based solely upon debarment by another governmental agency, the period of debarment may run concurrently with the period established by the other debarring agency.

8.14 Notices to Vendor

If the Administrative Director implements a debarment, the Administrative Director shall notify the person in writing within seven days of the debarment action by certified mail, return receipt requested or by any other method that provides evidence of receipt. The person may submit a request to the Administrative Director for an administrative hearing within fourteen days of issuance of the debarment action. If a hearing is granted, it shall be conducted in accordance with this Section.

If the Administrative Director proposes to debar a vendor, the vendor shall have a right to appear in any hearing on the proposed debarment to show mitigating circumstances.

The vendor shall in writing, advise the Administrative Director within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice of a hearing of its intention to appear under 8.17 of this Section. Failure to provide written notice of appearance within the thirty-day period shall be a waiver of the right to appear in the hearing.

8.15 Imputed Knowledge

Improper conduct by a person may be imputed to a vendor for purposes of debarment where the impropriety occurred in connection with the vendor's duties for or on behalf of, or with the knowledge or approval of, the contractor.

The improper conduct of a person or its affiliate having a contract with a contractor may be imputed to the contractor for purposes of debarment where the impropriety occurred in connection with the person's duties for or on behalf of, or with the knowledge, or approval, of, the contractor.

8.16 Reinstatement.

The Administrative Director may at any time after a final decision on debarment reinstate a debarred person or rescind the debarment upon a determination that the cause upon which the debarment is based no longer exists.

Any debarred person may request reinstatement by submitting a petition to the Administrative Director supported by documentary evidence showing that the cause for debarment no longer exists or has been substantially mitigated.

The Administrative Director may require a hearing on the request for reinstatement.

The decision on reinstatement shall be in writing and specify the factors on which it is based.

8.17 Hearing Procedures

If a hearing is required or permitted under this Section, the Administrative Director shall appoint a Hearing Officer, based upon the case, qualifications and experience of the officer if independent of NAIPTA employment..

If a hearing is required or permitted under this Section, the Hearing Officer shall arrange for a prompt hearing and notify the parties of the time and place of the hearing.

The hearing shall be conducted in an informal manner without formal rules of evidence or procedure.

The Hearing Officer may:

- A. Hold pre-hearing conferences to settle, simplify, or identify the issues in a proceeding, or to consider other matters that may aid in the expeditious disposition of the proceeding;
- B. Require parties to state their positions concerning the various issues in the proceeding;
- C. Require parties to produce for examination those relevant witnesses and documents under their control;
- D. Rule on motions and other procedural items on matters pending before such officer;
- E. Regulate the course of the hearing and conduct of participants;
- F. Establish time limits for submission of motions or memoranda;
- G. Impose appropriate sanctions against any person failing to obey an order under these procedures, which may include:
 - i. Refusing to allow the person to assert or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting that person from introducing designated matters in evidence;
 - ii. Excluding all testimony of an unresponsive or evasive witness; and
 - iii. Expelling the person from further participation in the hearing;
- H. Take official notice of any material fact not appearing in evidence in the record, if the fact is among the traditional matters of judicial notice;
 - i. Administer oaths or affirmations; and
 - ii. Assess or apportion damages or costs associated with the hearing matter or the proceedings to the parties involved.

A transcribed record of the hearing shall be made available at cost to the requesting party.

8.17.1 Recommendation by the Hearing Officer

The Hearing Officer shall make a recommendation to the Administrative Director based on the evidence presented. The recommendation shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law.

The Administrative Director may affirm, modify, or reject the Hearing Officer's recommendation in whole or in part, may remand the matter to the Hearing Officer with instructions, or make any other appropriate disposition.

8.17.2 Final Decision by the Administrative Director

A decision by the Administrative Director shall be final. The decision shall be sent to all parties by certified mail, return receipt requested or by any other method that provides evidence of receipt. The decision shall state that any party adversely affected may within ten days request a rehearing with the Administrative Director. If a stay was issued, the final decision by the Administrative Director shall lift any such stay, unless the Administrative Director determines that the continued stay is necessary to protect the substantial interest of NAIPTA.

8.17.3 Judicial Review

Any final decision of the Administrative Director of a protest or debarment under this Policy is subject to judicial review in accordance with A.R.S. Title 12 by any party to the proceeding. Exhaustion of the procedures set forth in this Policy shall be a condition precedent to seeking judicial review and the complaint seeking review shall be filed within thirty (30) days of a final decision by the Administrative Director.

8.17.4 Exclusive Remedy

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, this Section shall provide the exclusive procedure for asserting a claim or cause of action against NAIPTA arising in relation to any procurement conducted under this Chapter.

8.18 FTA Clause

In accordance with the requirement of 49 CFR 29 subpart C, a suspension and disbarment clause will be included in all procurement solicitations and agreements exceeding \$100,000 and any subcontracts that exceed \$100,000.

Additionally, all vendors submitting goods or services valued over \$100,000 may not be excluded or disqualified from participation in federally funded programs. Vendors must certify against own suspension and disbarment as well as include the language of the federal requirement in all subcontracts, requiring same certification and verification.

The Suspension and Debarment Certification can be found in Forms. The certification required must be completed and returned by vendor with their proposal.

The Procurement Specialist will verify the certification of the vendor using the Excluded Parties List System. The verification will be printed and maintained with the procurement file. Vendors found on the list will be rejected immediately and barred for contracting with NAIPTA until such time as the suspension or debarment is lifted.

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SECTION NINE: LEASING

9.1 General Information

A lease/purchase financing agreement is a contract by which one party conveys property to another for a period of time in exchange for the payment of interest and a portion of principal on the purchase price of the property.

The use of lease/purchase financing will be limited to those situations in which it is in NAIPTA's best interest to secure third party financing. Purchases made with lease purchase financing are made using the same purchasing guidelines as other purchases.

9.2 Procedural Information

Responsible Purchasers must submit requests to use lease purchase financing to the Administrative Director.

Upon approval, the Administrative Director will forward the approval to the responsible Purchaser and the Purchasing Office. Staff will then submit a requisition to Internal Services for procurement of the equipment.

9.3 Rental of Equipment

Equipment should only be rented to fill short-term equipment needs. This may include one-time, short-term needs or short term needs that may be re-occurring in which the rental of equipment is more cost effective than ownership of the equipment.

9.4 Leasing of Buildings

The Board of Directors has delegated authority to the General Manager to negotiate lease contracts up to \$100,000. Any lease that exceeds \$100,000 must be done through the RFP process. The Board of Directors must award all lease contracts.

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SECTION TEN: COOPERATIVE PURCHASING

10.1 Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA)

A cooperative purchasing IGA allows NAIPTA to make purchases using the results of bids and RFPs from other governmental agencies. When it is in NAIPTA's best interest, using a bid or RFP from another agency with which NAIPTA has an IGA may be used. This allows NAIPTA to purchase like goods and services without going through the bid process, which has already been done by the agreeing agency. The vendor must agree to sell the goods at the same price. The bid or RFP from the other agency must have been let within the last twelve (12) months.

The NAIPTA's Attorney and Administrative Director will review cooperative purchases to determine whether the standard contract or the vendor's cooperative contract is most appropriate to use.

10.2 Intergovernmental Purchasing Agreements Required

NAIPTA is not authorized to participate in cooperative purchasing unless, prior to the solicitation, an Intergovernmental Purchasing Agreement is executed between the parties. All agreements entered into pursuant to this Article shall be approved by the Board of Directors.

10.3 Cooperative Purchasing Authorized

NAIPTA may participate in, sponsor, conduct or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the procurement of any materials, services, or construction with one or more eligible procurement units in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants. Parties under a cooperative purchasing agreement may:

- A. Sponsor, conduct or administer a cooperative agreement for the procurement or disposal of any materials, services, or construction.
- B. Cooperatively use materials or services.
- C. Commonly use or share warehousing facilities, capital equipment and other facilities.
- D. Provide personnel, except that the requesting eligible purchasing unit may pay the public purchasing unit providing the personnel the direct and indirect cost of providing the personnel, in accordance with the agreement.

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SECTION ELEVEN: MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

11.1 General Provisions

The Administrative Director shall develop and administer procedures governing:

1. The management of materials during their entire life cycle.
2. The acquisition and distribution of federal surplus materials.
3. The sale, lease, trade-in, or disposal of surplus, scrap and salvage materials as provided by statute A.R.S. 11-251.
4. The transfer or trade-in of excess materials, surplus materials and fixed assets.

11.2 Disposition

The Board of Directors acts in all matters pertaining to the disposition of surplus materials as provided by statute. The disposition of surplus materials shall be as follows:

1. Surplus materials shall be disposed of as provided by law. Only certified funds or cash shall be accepted for sales of surplus property.
2. Auctions shall be advertised in accordance with statutory provisions. When making sales by auction, the solicitation shall specify all terms and conditions of any sale.
3. Materials to be disposed of by trade-in to a vendor for credit on an acquisition shall be subject to the same approval levels set forth for contract approvals as in section 1.2. For credit amounts under \$3,000, the Operation Managers may approve, from \$3,000 to \$50,000 the Administrative Director may approve, from \$50,000 to \$100,000 the General Manager may approve, and any credit amount exceeding \$100,000, the Board of Directors must approve.

Without public auction, by unanimous approval of the Board of Directors, property may be sold or leased or donated to any other duly constituted governmental entity including the State, cities, towns or other counties; or NAIPTA property may be sold, leased or donated to any charitable, social or benevolent nonprofit organization in or operating in this State.

NAIPTA may acquire Federal or State Surplus Property as may be usable and necessary for public purposes. These acquisitions can only be made by authorized Directors.

Notwithstanding any other provision surplus, unclaimed, or lost property not needed by using departments may be disposed of through a donation process provided that any such noncompetitive disposition is made pursuant to a request submitted to the Administrative Director for review, approval of the CEO & General Manager, and for assets exceeding \$100,000 in retained value, approval by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consider the monetary loss to NAIPTA and determine whether such disposition is in the public interest.

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SECTION TWELVE: FEDERAL CLAUSES

12.1 Required Clauses

All FTA funded procurements require the incorporation of certain clauses that can be found in the FTA master agreement. The exact clauses that are required for a particular procurement, e.g., the purchase of rolling stock or the construction of a facility, can be found in the *Best Practices Procurement Manual*. This resource, published by FTA and updated regularly, describes the full range of the type of procurements NAIPTA may encounter. At the beginning of the new fiscal year, it will be the Procurement Specialist responsibility, along with the Administrative Director, to review the master agreement and FTA C 4220.1E and its further amendments to ensure that any new clauses are identified and incorporated as appropriate in NAIPTA procurements.

12.2 Selection of FTA Clauses

The Procurement Specialist will ensure that the required and appropriate clauses are incorporated in all solicitations before being released to the public and sent to interested vendors. Micro-purchases may include basic boilerplate that is embedded in the purchase order.

Some commonly used clauses are listed below. The examples are not exhaustive of federal clauses and each procurement will specifically be evaluated to ensure applicable clause(s) are captured.

12.2.1 Suspension/Debarment

The Suspension/Debarment clause/certification will be included in all FTA-funded procurement solicitations and agreements exceeding \$25,000 and any subcontracts that exceed \$25,000. This addresses the requirements of 49 CFR 29 subpart C.

12.2.2 Lobbying

The Lobbying certification will be included in all procurement solicitations and agreements exceeding \$100,000 and any subcontracts that exceed \$100,000. This addresses the requirements of 49 CFR 20.

12.2.3 Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)

The Disadvantaged Business Enterprise certification will be included all procurement and agreements as well as all subcontracts. This addresses the requirements of 49 CFR 26.

12.2.4 Buy America

The Buy America certification will be included in all procurement solicitations and agreements exceeding \$100,000 and any subcontracts that exceed \$100,000. This addresses the requirements of 49 USC 5323.j and 49 CFR 661.

12.2.5 Davis Bacon Wage

The Davis Bacon Wage requirements will be included all procurement and agreements as well as all subcontracts for construction services. This addresses the requirements of 29 CFR 5.5(a).

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GLOSSARY

Addendum – An addition or supplement to a document typically used for bids and RFPs.

Auction – A public sale of property to the highest offeror.

“Best interest of NAIPTA” – A term used in the absence of specific authority or instruction, to authorize an official to use discretion in taking action deemed to be most advantageous.

Bid – An offer submitted in response to a notice of call for bids; can become a contract upon acceptance by NAIPTA.

Bid Bond – A written agreement or check by which a third party guarantees that a bidder will accept a contract as bid, if it is awarded.

Bid Opening – The public opening of bids which are recorded and made available for public inspection.

Bidders List – A list of names and addresses of suppliers from whom bids, proposals and quotations might be expected.

Business - Any corporation, partnership, individual, sole proprietorship, joint stock company, joint venture or any other private legal entity.

Capital Outlay Buying - Machinery, equipment, and vehicles with a usual life exceeding one year and costing more than \$1,000. Also included is land, buildings, and improvements other than buildings costing more than \$5,000.

Change Order - A written modification to a contract which directs a contractor to make changes in the work within the general scope of the contract. The cost impact to the contract is also established.

Collusion – A secret agreement to commit a fraudulent, deceitful, unlawful, or wrongful act.

Competitive Sealed Bid (Bid) - A process used to award contracts for the procurement of supplies, materials and non-professional services over one-hundred thousand dollars to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. This is the most preferred method of procurement.

Competitive Sealed Request for Proposals (RFP) - A process used to award contracts for the procurement of professional services in amounts over one-hundred thousand dollars. The process includes advertising notice of RFP, evaluating proposals received, negotiating proposals with acceptable or potentially acceptable offerors, and awarding the contract after consideration of evaluation factors in the RFP and price.

Conflict of Interest – The actual or potential conflict in which a person – any gain from (or hold interest in) a company doing business with their employer. Reference § A.R.S 38-501 et seq.

Construction - The process of building, altering, repairing, improving, or demolishing any public structure or building, or other public improvement of any kind to any public real property. Construction does not include the routine operation, repair or maintenance of existing structures, buildings or real property.

Contract – An agreement between parties, usually written, with binding legal and moral force; usually exchanging goods or services for money or other consideration.

Contract Administration – The management of all actions, after the award of a contract that must be taken to assure compliance with the contract, including timely delivery, acceptance, payment, and closing the contract.

Contractor - Any person or business who agrees to furnish goods or services for a certain price; may be a prime or sub-contractor.

Cooperative Purchasing – The combining of requirements of two or more political entities in order to obtain the benefits of volume purchases and/or reduction in administrative expenses.

Debarment - An action taken by NAIPTA to prohibit a person or business from participating in NAIPTA procurement due to previous illegal or irresponsible action.

Department - Any NAIPTA office, division, or department.

Escalation Clause – A contract provision which permits the adjustment of contract prices by an amount or percent if certain specified contingencies occur, such as changes in the vendor's raw material costs.

Ethics – The study of human conduct which deals with right and wrong; the philosophy of dealing with moral conduct, duty and judgment; conforming to professional standards of conduct.

Fraud – A deliberate misrepresentation of the truth, or a fact, intended to make money, rights privilege or property away from another person(s).

Informal bid – a request for price quotations for goods or services that does not require a sealed bid, public opening or reading.

Lease Purchase – A rental contract in which payments are applied as installment payments for equity or ownership upon completion of the agreement.

Minor Informalities - A mistake excluding a judgmental error, that has no or negligible effect on price, quantity, quality, delivery, or other contractual terms. The waiver or correction must not prejudice other bidders or offerors.

Non-professional Services - Services not requiring special licensing or certification, such as, but not limited to, clerical services.

Offeror – A person or business that makes an offer.

Qualifications Based System (QBS) – The lawful process for selection of design professionals by public owners in Arizona. It is a negotiated procurement process for selection based on qualifications and competence in relation to the work performed. Price is not allowed to be used as an evaluation criterion in a QBS, but is negotiated after the highest rated firm is selected.

Performance Bond – A contract of guarantee, executed subsequent to award by a successful bidder to protect the buyer from loss due to the bidder's inability to complete the contract as agreed.

Procurement – The combined functions of purchasing, inventory control, traffic and transportation, receiving, receiving inspection, and salvage and disposal operations.

Professional Services - Services that exacts the use or application of special learning or skills. Examples of professional services include, but are not limited to, architects, engineers, medical services, legal services and consultants.

Protest – A complaint about governmental administrative action or decision brought by a bidder or vendor, with the intention of receiving a remedial result.

Purchasing – The act and function of responsibility for the acquisition of equipment, materials, supplies and services.

Purchasing Manual – A document, adopted by the Board of Supervisors, which stipulates rules for purchasing relations with suppliers, other departments and the public, and prescribes the policies to follow.

Purchase Requisition - An electronic document used by departments to request that a contract be entered into for a specific need, and any include, but not limited to, the description of the requested item, cost, quantity, vendor name, delivery schedule, shipping instructions, and departmental account number.

Relative - Husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, child, stepchild, grandparent, grandchild of employee, or parent of employee's spouse.

Responsible Bidder or Offeror – A bidder whose reputation, past performance, and business and financial capabilities are such that the bidder would be judged to be capable of satisfying the NAIPTA's need for a specific contract.

Responsive Bidder or Offeror - A person or business who submits a bid or proposal which conforms in all material respects to the invitation for bids or request for proposals.

Salvage – Property having some value in excess of its basic material content, but is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use for any purpose as a unit, and its repair or rehabilitation for use is clearly impractical.

Scrap – Materials damaged defective or deteriorated to the extent that it has no value except for its basic material content.

Specification - Any description of the physical or functional requirements or characteristics of the nature of a material, service or construction item. Specification may include a description of any requirement for inspecting, testing, or preparing a material, service or construction item for delivery.

Subcontract – Any contract agreement or purchase order with other than a prime contractor, calling for the performance of any work, or for the furnishing of any material, required for the performance of a prime contract.

Suspension - An action taken by the NAIPTA, temporarily disqualifying a person from participating in NAIPTA procurement.

Terms and Conditions – a phrase generally applied to the rules under which all bids must be submitted and the stipulations, included in most purchase contracts, often published by the purchasing office for the information of all potential bidders.

Term of Contract – Time period covered by a contract.

Terms of Contract – Stipulations made in a contract.

Value Analysis – An organized effort directed at analyzing the function of systems, products, specifications, standards, practices and procedures for the purpose of satisfying the requires function at the lowest total cost of effective ownership consistent with requirements for performance, reliability, quality and maintainability.

Unauthorized Order - Any order placed which does not conform to this policy manual.

FORMS

Form A: Method of Procurement Decision Matrix

Form B: Independent Cost Estimate

Form C: Fair and Reasonable Determination

Form D: Responsibility Determination Checklist

Disclosure of Responsibility Statement

Affidavit of Non-Collusion

Federal Clauses and Certifications

Vendor Evaluation

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Form A: Method of Procurement Decision Matrix

Project Name: _____

Method of Procurement Matrix: To best determine which method of procurement is suitable, classify your situation by checking off the appropriate boxes below. In order for the selected method to be suitable, all elements of selected process must apply.

- #1: Micro Purchase: < \$3,000 AND Multiple Sources
- #2: Small Purchases and Solicitations: Competitive Procurement
> \$3,000 AND Multiple Sources AND Not an emergency
** 100k or greater requires SEALED bid/proposal
 - Option A: Quotations/Catalog/Web, Request for Quotes (RFQ) or Request for Bid (RFB):
Complete and adequate specifications or purchase description - Two or more responsible bidders willing to compete - Selection can be made on basis of price - Procurement suitable for firm/fixed price - No discussion with bidders needed after receipt of offer
 - Option B: Competitive Proposals (RFPs) or Statement of Qualifications (SOQ):
Complete specifications not feasible - Bidder input needed for specifications - Two or more responsible bidders willing to compete - Discussion needed with bidders after receipt of proposals, prior to award - Fixed price can be set after discussions
 - Option C: Time and Materials Contract (subset of RFP):
Fixed Price cannot be set for work - Complete extent of work unknown, whether time or material use, or both
- #3: Sole Source:
OEM, custom item - Only one source available - Approved by FTA-Sole Source - Public exigency issue/emergency - Competition is inadequate after public solicitation
- #4: Emergency Procurement: (subset of sole source):
Health or Safety issue that prohibits delay
- #5: Option, Change Order, Amendment, Extension: (subset of sole source):
Prior Purchase Date and PO (if applicable): _____
Justification/Reason: _____

Comments/Reason for Procurement Method: _____

Prepared by: ____ Title: ____
Date: ____

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Form B: Independent Cost Estimate

Procurement Type: Goods OR Services

Date of Estimate: _____

Description of Purchase, including Procurement #: _____

Method of Obtaining Estimate: I obtained the following estimate from....

- Published Price List/Past Pricing (date) _____ Engineering or technical estimate
- Independent Third Party estimate
- Other (specify) _____

Cost estimate details: in US Dollars. Complete either A or B

If multiple items (varying parts), reference saved catalog or webpage with pricing lists. Catalog pages or webpage lists can be copied/printed and attached as reference. DO NOT SUBMIT WHOLE CATALOGS to Purchasing or Finance.

Option A: Cost of Standard Items

Product	Cost (\$/ea) Delivered	Cost (\$/ea) No Freight	Notes/Data Sources

Option B: Cost of Services, Repairs, or Non-Standard Items

Item/Task: _____

Materials	Other Direct Costs	Labor Rate per Hour	Labor Class	Allocated Overhead	SG&A	Profit	Total

Notes: _____

Prepared by: _____ Title: _____

Date: _____

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Form C: Fair and Reasonable Determination

Project Name, including Procurement #:

I hereby determine the price to be fair and reasonable based on at least one of the following:
Check all applicable:

- Found reasonable based on comparison with recent purchase
- Obtained from current price list
- Obtained from current catalog
- Commercial market sales price from advertisements
- Similar in related industry
- Personal knowledge of item procured
- Regulated rate (i.e. utility)
- Other:

Comments:

Purchaser: ___ Title:

Date:

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Form D: Responsibility Determination Checklist

Date: _____

Procurement Serial Number: _____

Bidder/Proposer: _____

Description of Services/Goods: _____

For each of the areas described below, check that the appropriate research has been accomplished and provide a short description of the research and the results.		
Research	Acceptable	Comment
1. Appropriate financial, equipment, facility, and personnel	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2. Ability to meet the delivery schedule.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3. Satisfactory period of performance	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4. Satisfactory record of integrity, not on declined, disbarred, or suspended listings.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5. Receipt of all necessary data from Supplier, including certifications.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6. Search on EPLS (Excluded Parties List System) completed and results attached (https://www.sam.gov)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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DISCLOSURE OF RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

PG 1 OF 2

1. List any convictions of any person, subsidiary, or affiliate of the company, arising out of obtaining, or attempting to obtain a public or private contract or subcontract, or in the performance of such contract or subcontract.

2. List any convictions of any person, subsidiary, or affiliate of this company for offenses such as embezzlement, theft, fraudulent schemes, etc. or any other offenses indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty which affects the responsibility of the contractor. (See procurement policy section 6.2 for types of offenses.)

3. List any convictions or civil judgments under state or federal antitrust statutes.

4. List any violations of contract provisions such as knowingly (without good cause) to perform, or unsatisfactory performance, in accordance with the specifications of a contract. _____

5. List any prior suspensions or debarments by any governmental agency.

6. List any contracts not completed on time. _____

7. List any penalties imposed for time delays and/or quality of materials and workmanship.

8. List any documented violations of federal or state labor laws, regulations, or standards, occupational safety and health rules.

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DISCLOSURE OF RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

PG 2 OF 2

I, _____, as _____ of _____,
Name of individual Title & Authority Company Name

declare under oath that the above statements, including any supplemental responses attached hereto, are true.

Signature

Date

State of _____

County of _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20____

Title:

My Commission expires:

(Notary Public)

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NON-COLLUSION AFFIDAVIT

AFFIDAVIT BY CONTRACTOR

CERTIFYING THAT THERE WAS NO COLLUSION IN BIDDING FOR CONTRACT

STATE OF ARIZONA)) ss

COUNTY OF:))

(Name of Company, Representative)

being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That she/he is _____ of

(Title) _____

(Name of Company) _____ and

That pursuant to Section 112 (C) of Title 23 USC, he/she certifies as follows:

That neither he/she nor anyone associated with the said

(Name of Company)

has, directly or indirectly entered into any agreement, participated in any collusion or otherwise taken any action in restraint of free competitive bidding for the bid for the:

By: _____

(Name of Individual/Representative)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20____

Title:

My Commission expires:

(Notary Public)

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VENDOR EVALUATION FORM

Division/Location _____

Vendor Name _____

Bid/RFP # _____

Contract Award Date _____

Type of Service Provided _____

Rate the Following Service Issues
1 - Poor 2 - Fair 3 - Good 4 - Excellent

Quality of Service	4 3 2 1
Delivery Time of Goods or Services	4 3 2 1
Quality of Product or Service	4 3 2 1
Responsiveness to Departmental Questions/Concerns	4 3 2 1

Documentation of Responsiveness

Date _____ Time Called _____ Phone # _____

Person Contacted _____

Description of contracted services (Detail exceptional or poor ratings)

Was the problem resolved to satisfaction?

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