

## **PROCUREMENT POLICY**

These procedures are intended to serve as guidelines for the procurement of supplies, equipment, construction services and professional services for the 2022/2023 Community Development Block Grant Program and Community Development Block Grant Corona Virus HVAC Program. These guidelines meet the standards established in 2 CFR 200.318 through 200.326 and state requirements.

### **CODE OF CONDUCT**

No employee, officer, or agent of the Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall participate in the selection or in the award or administration of a contract supported by LCDBG funds if a conflict of interest, real or apparent, would be involved. Such a conflict could arise if the employee, officer or agent; any member of his/her immediate family; his/her partner; or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the above, has a financial or other interest in the firm selected for award.

No officer, employee or agent of the Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall solicit or accept gratuities, favors or anything of monetary value from contractors or firms, potential contractors or firms, or parties to sub-agreements, except where the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal intrinsic value.

Any alleged violations of these standards of conduct shall be referred to the Lincoln Parish Police Jury Attorney. Where violations appear to have occurred, the offending employee, officer or agent shall be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to dismissal or transfer; where violations or infractions appear to be substantial in nature, the matter may be referred to the appropriate officials for criminal investigation and possible prosecution.

### **PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES**

The director or supervisor of each department or agency of the Lincoln Parish Police Jury responsible for procurement of services, supplies, equipment, or construction obtained with LCDBG funds shall review all proposed procurement actions to avoid the purchase of unnecessary or duplicative items. Such reviews shall consider consolidation or breaking out to obtain a more economical purchase. When determined appropriate by the Director or Supervisor, an analysis to determine which approach would be the most economical shall be undertaken.

The Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall take affirmative steps to assure that small and minority firms, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus firms are solicited whenever they are potential qualified sources. The Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall also consider the feasibility of dividing total requirements into smaller tasks or quantities so as to permit maximum participation by small and minority firms, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus firms. Where permitted by regulations, delivery schedules will be developed which will include participation by such businesses.

The Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall assist the prime contractor whenever possible by providing copies of lists which identify qualified small and minority firms, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms.

## **SELECTION PROCEDURES**

ALL procurement carried out with LCDBG funds, where the Lincoln Parish Police Jury is a direct party, shall be carried out in a manner that provides maximum free and open competition. Procurement procedures will not restrict or eliminate competition. Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall not place unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business. Nor will Lincoln Parish Police Jury encourage or participate in noncompetitive practices among firms. The Lincoln Parish Police Jury is alert to organizational conflicts which would jeopardize the negotiation process and limit competition. The Lincoln Parish Police Jury will not require unnecessary experience or bonding requirements.

Pursuant to state law, all solicitations of offers shall incorporate a clear accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, service, or product to be procured. In competitive procurements, these descriptions shall not contain features which unduly limit competition. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product, or service and the minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications shall be avoided whenever possible. A "brand name or equal" description may be used to define the performance or other salient requirements of procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offerers shall be clearly stated.

All solicitations of offers shall clearly set forth all requirements which offerers must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids, proposals, or statements of qualifications. Contracts shall be awarded only to responsible contractors/firms that possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed procurement. Consideration shall be given to such factors as the contractor's/firm's capacity, integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources.

## **METHODS OF PROCUREMENT**

Direct procurement by the Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall be made by using one of the following methods depending on the type of service to be procured.

Micro-Purchase – Procurement by micro-purchase is the acquisition of supplies or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold of \$3,000. To the extent practicable, the non-Federal entity must distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers. Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the non-Federal entity considers the price to be reasonable.

Small Purchase Procedures. Relatively simple, informal procurement procedures will be used where the purchase of materials, supplies, equipment, and/or other property will not cost in the aggregate more than \$30,000, and for construction with a cost of not more than \$150,000, except where further limited by state law or LCDBG policy. The small purchase procedure can also be utilized to procure administrative consulting and other professional services costing not more than \$150,000. The only exception to professional services is for architectural/engineering services that must be procured through competitive negotiation. The procurement officer must obtain a minimum of three oral or written price or rate quotations from qualified sources.

Documentation on all quotations received (whether oral or written) shall be made a part of the file.

Competitive Sealed Bids/Formal Advertising. Under this procedure bids are publicly advertised in accordance with the state's Public Bid Law. A firm fixed price contract (either lump sum or unit price) shall be awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid is lowest in price and that conforms to all the material terms and conditions of the advertisement for bids. Competitive sealed bids can be used ONLY when the following criteria are met: (1) there are complete, adequate, and realistic specifications or purchase descriptions; (2) there are two or more responsible bidders who are willing and able to compete effectively; (3) the procurement can be made on a firm fixed-price contract and selection of the successful bidder can appropriately be made principally on the basis of price.

When formal advertising is used the following conditions shall be met:

- i. The advertisement for bids shall be publicly advertised in accordance with state law.
- ii. The advertisement for bids, including the specifications and pertinent attachments, shall clearly define the items or services needed in order for the bidders to properly respond to the advertisement.
- iii. All bids shall be opened publicly at the time and place specified in the advertisement for bids.
- iv. A firm fixed-price contract award shall be made by written notice to the lowest responsible bidder whose bid conforms to the advertisement for bids. Where specified in the bid documents, factors such as discounts, transportation costs, and life cycle costs shall be considered in determining which bid is lowest. Payment discounts shall only be used to determine low bid when prior experience indicates that such discounts are generally taken.
- v. Notwithstanding the above, any or all bids may be rejected when there are sound documented business reasons in the best interest of the LCDBG Program.

Competitive Negotiation: Requests for Proposals/Qualification Statements. This method may be used when formal advertising is not appropriate. Architectural and engineering services must be procured via requests for qualification statements; administrative consulting services must be procured via requests for proposals. Other professional services may also be procured by requests for proposals. The following procedures will be used for competitive negotiation:

- i. Requests for proposals or qualification statements must be advertised in a newspaper in the nearest metropolitan area in accordance with the rules of the state's LCDBG Program. All submittals will be honored and entered into the competition.
- ii. The package for proposals or qualification statements shall identify all significant evaluation factors or selection criteria, including the corresponding point system that will be used to rate the proposals/qualification statements.
- iii. The selecting official (or committee, if one is designated) shall review all proposals and statements received and make a technical evaluation of each. This shall also include a written statement that identifies the basis upon which the selection was made.

- iv. Contract award will be made to the responsible offerer whose submission is deemed most appropriate to the Lincoln Parish Police Jury with consideration for price, qualifications, and other factors set by the local governing body. Unsuccessful offerers shall be notified in writing within ten working days of contract award. Documentation of notification shall be maintained in the contract selection file for the individual project.
- v. Following the review of the qualification statements received, the most qualified competitor will be selected to enter into contract negotiation. This shall always include negotiation of price to insure cost reasonableness. At the conclusion of successful negotiation, the competitor shall be invited to enter into a contract.

Noncompetitive Negotiation/Sole Source. Noncompetitive negotiation shall be used when small purchase, formal advertising, or competitive negotiation procedures are not feasible.

Noncompetitive negotiation will involve solicitations of a proposal from only one source. This can also occur if solicitations under the competitive negotiation procedures result in only one proposal or qualification statement. Noncompetitive negotiation shall only be used when written authorization has been obtained from the state's Office of Community Development.

In order to qualify for this type of procurement, one of the following circumstances must apply:

- i. The item or service is available only from a single source.
- ii. It is determined that a public urgency or emergency exists and the urgency will not permit the delay beyond the time needed to employ one of the other three methods of procurement.
- iii. After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined to be inadequate.

### **CONTRACT PRICING**

Cost plus percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting **MUST NOT** be used. The Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall perform cost or pricing analysis in connection with **EVERY** procurement action including contract modifications. Costs or prices based on estimated costs for LCDBG projects shall be allowed only to the extent that the costs incurred or the cost estimates included in negotiated prices are consistent with federal cost principals. Cost reimbursement, fixed price, per diem contracts, or a combination thereof may be utilized as appropriate.

A cost reimbursement type contract is most appropriate when the scope and extent of the work to be performed are not clearly defined. A cost reimbursement contract **MUST** clearly establish a cost ceiling which may not be exceeded without formally amending the contract, and must identify a fixed dollar profit that may not be increased unless there is a contract amendment that increases the scope of the work.

A fixed price contract is appropriate when the scope of work is very well defined and product oriented. A fixed price contract **MUST** establish a guaranteed price that may not increase unless there is a contract amendment that increases the scope of the work.

A per diem contract expected to exceed \$10,000 will not be considered unless the Lincoln Parish Police Jury has determined that a cost reimbursable or fixed price contract is not appropriate. Cost and profit included in the per diem rate MUST be specifically negotiated and shown separately in the proposal. The contract must clearly establish a ceiling price that may not be exceeded without formally amending the contract.

The Lincoln Parish Police Jury may use a multiplier type of compensation under either the cost reimbursement or fixed price contract. The multiplier and the portions of the multiplier applicable to overhead and profit must be specifically negotiated and separately identified in the contract.

## **PROCUREMENT RECORDS**

The Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall maintain records sufficient to detail the history of the procurement. The records shall include the following contract provisions and conditions, as applicable for construction contracts:

- A. Contracts for more than the simplified acquisition threshold currently set at \$150,000, which is the inflation adjusted amount determined by the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) as authorized by 41 U.S.C. 1908, must address administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as appropriate.
- B. All contracts in excess of \$10,000 must address termination for cause and for convenience by the non-Federal entity including the manner by which it will be effected and the basis for settlement.
- C. Equal Employment Opportunity. Except as otherwise provided under 41 CFR Part 60, all contracts that meet the definition of “federally assisted construction contract” in 41 CFR Part 60-1.3 must include the equal opportunity clause provided under 41 CFR 60-1.4(b), in accordance with Executive Order 11246, “Equal Employment Opportunity” (30 FR 12319, 12935, 3 CFR Part, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 339), as amended by Executive Order 11375, “Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,” and implementing regulations at 41 CFR part 60, “Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.”
- D. Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141-3148). When required by Federal program legislation, all prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 awarded by non-Federal entities must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141-3144, and 3146-3148) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5, “Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction”). In accordance with the statute, contractors must be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the prevailing wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors must be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The non-Federal entity must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

The contracts must also include a provision for compliance with the Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act (40 U.S.C. 3145), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 3, “Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States”). The Act provides that each contractor or sub recipient must be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he or she is otherwise entitled. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

- E. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701-3708). Where applicable, all contracts awarded by the non-Federal entity in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). Under 40 U.S.C. 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.
- F. Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement. If the Federal award meets the definition of “funding agreement” under 37 CFR §401.2 (a) and the recipient or sub recipient wishes to enter into a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the substitution of parties, assignment or performance of experimental, developmental, or research work under that “funding agreement,” the recipient or sub recipient must comply with the requirements of 37 CFR Part 401, “Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements,” and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency.
- G. Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387), as amended—Contracts and sub grants of amounts in excess of \$150,000 must contain a provision that requires the non-Federal award to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- H. Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689)—A contract award (see 2 CFR 180.220) must not be made to parties listed on the government-wide exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 CFR 180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR part 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR part 1989 Comp., p. 235), “Debarment and Suspension.” SAM Exclusions contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as

well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

- I. Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)—Contractors that apply or bid for an award exceeding \$100,000 must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier must also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-Federal award.
- J. See §200.322 Procurement of recovered materials.
- K. Pursuant to LRS 38:2227, public entities are required to obtain an attestation regarding past criminal convictions, if any, from each bidding entity responding to advertisements and letting for bids for public works contracts. The Past Criminal Convictions of Bidders form must be included in all bid documents and contracts for public works.
- L. Pursuant to LRS 38:2212.10, all bidders and contractors performing physical services with public entities must be registered and participate in a status verification system to verify that all employees in the state are legal citizens of the United States, or are legal aliens. The bidder/contractor must sign an attestation that they are complying with this law, and that all subcontractors will comply with this law.
- M. Pursuant to LRS 23:1726, bidders and contractors must certify that they are not being assessed penalties regarding unpaid worker's compensation insurance.

### **CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION**

The Lincoln Parish Police Jury shall maintain contract administration systems that insure contractors/firms perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders. The accepted performance of contractors/ firms will be a factor in subsequent contract negotiations and award. Remedial action by the Lincoln Parish Police Jury through legal processes shall be considered in instances of identified significant nonperformance.