

Tioga County Housing and Redevelopment Authority

and

Bradford County Housing Authority

Procurement Policy

2024

112 Dorsett Heights, Mansfield, PA 16933

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PROCUREMENT POLICY

Established for the Tioga County Housing and Redevelopment Authority and the Bradford County Housing Authority (TBHRA) by action of the Board of Commissioners on April 23, 2024. This Procurement Policy complies with the Annual Contributions Contract (ACC), the procurement standards of the OMB Super-circular, 2-CFR 200.317 – 200.326, cost principals of 2 CFR 225, HUD Handbook 7460.8 “Procurement Handbook for Public Housing Agencies” and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Purchasing and Contracting Laws applicable to Local Governments.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Definition of Procurement

The term "procurement" as used in this Policy includes the procuring, purchasing, leasing, or renting of:

- 1) goods, supplies, expendable and non-expendable equipment and materials
- 2) construction, rehabilitation and maintenance services.
- 3) professional services, including;
 - a. legal services
 - b. accounting services
 - c. auditing services
 - d. consultant services
 - e. architectural and engineering (A/E) Services
- 4) social services
- 5) other services

B. Purpose

The purpose of this Procurement Policy is to

- 1) provide for the fair and equitable treatment of all persons or firms involved in purchasing by the TBHRA.
- 2) ensure that supplies, services and construction are procured efficiently, effectively and at the most favorable prices available to the TBHRA.
- 3) promote competition in all purchasing.
- 4) provide safeguards for maintaining a procurement system of quality and integrity.
- 5) document procurement actions to demonstrate the method used by the TBHRA for every purchase; and
- 6) ensure that TBHRA purchasing actions are in full compliance with applicable federal standards, HUD regulations and state and local laws.

C. Application

- 1) This policy does not govern administrative fees earned under the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, the award of vouchers under the Section 8 program, the execution of landlord Housing Assistance Payments contracts under that program, or non-program income, e.g., fee-for-service revenue under 24 CFR 990. These are subject to applicable State and local requirements.
- 2) This Procurement Policy does not apply to employment contracts, which are governed by the TBHRA's Personnel Policy.
- 3) This Procurement Policy applies to all contracts for the procurement of supplies, services and construction entered into by the TBHRA after the effective date of this Policy.
- 4) It shall apply to every expenditure of funds by the TBHRA for public purchasing, irrespective of the source of funds, including contracts that do not involve an obligation of funds (such as concession contracts); however, nothing in this

Policy shall prevent the TBHRA from complying with the terms and conditions of any grant, contract, gift or bequest that is otherwise consistent with law.

- 5) When both HUD and non-Federal grant funds are used for a project, the work to be accomplished with the funds will be separately identified prior to procurement so that appropriate requirements can be applied, if necessary.
 - a. If it is not possible to separate funds, HUD procurement regulations shall be applied to the total project.
 - b. If funds and work can be separated and work can be completed by a new contract, then regulations applicable to the funding source may be followed.

D. Public Access to Procurement Information

Most procurement information that is not proprietary is a matter of public record and shall be available to the public to the extent provided in the Pennsylvania Public Information Act.

E. Changes in Laws and Regulations

If an applicable law or regulation is modified or eliminated, or a new law or regulation is adopted, the revised law or regulation shall, to the extent inconsistent with this Policy, automatically supersede this Policy.

ETHICS IN PUBLIC CONTRACTING

A. General

The TBHRA shall adhere to the following code of conduct, consistent with applicable state or local law.

B. Conflict of Interest

No employee, officer, or agent of the TBHRA shall participate directly or indirectly in the selection or in the award or administration of any contract if a conflict, real or apparent, would be involved. Such conflict would arise when a financial or other interest in a firm selected for award is held by:

- 1) an employee, officer, or agent involved in making the award.
- 2) his/her relative (including father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, stepdaughter, stepson, stepmother, stepfather, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, half-sister, grandparent).
- 3) his/her partner; or
- 4) an organization which employs, is negotiating to employ, or has an arrangement concerning prospective employment of any of the above.

C. Gratuities, Kickbacks, and Use of Confidential Information

TBHRA officers, employees, or agents shall not solicit or accept gratuities, favors, or items of more than \$25 in value from contractors, potential contractors, or parties to subcontractors, and shall not knowingly use confidential information for actual or anticipated personal gain.

D. Prohibition Against Contingent Fees

Contractors shall not retain a person to solicit or secure a TBHRA contract for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee, except for bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial selling agencies.

E. Disciplinary and Other Remedial Action

A violation of this Code of Conduct by a TBHRA employee while employed by the TBHRA, may be cause for appropriate remedial or disciplinary action, which may include in addition to any penalty prescribed by law:

- 1) Changes in assigned duties
- 2) Divestment by the employee of his conflicting interest; and unless otherwise provided, divestiture is to be completed within sixty (60) days after notice of a decision that a conflict exists
- 3) Disciplinary action including suspension and/or termination of employment in appropriate cases
- 4) Disqualification for a particular assignment

THE CONTRACTING OFFICER

The Executive Director is responsible for ensuring that the TBHRA's procurements comply with this Policy and the Executive Director will be referred to as the Contracting Officer.

In accordance with this delegation of authority, the Executive Director shall, when necessary, establish operational procedures (such as a procurement manual or standard operating procedures) to implement this Policy. The Executive Director shall also establish a system of sanctions for violations of the ethical standards described in this Policy, consistent with Federal, State, or local law.

PROCUREMENT PLANNING

Planning is essential to managing the procurement function properly. Therefore, the TBHRA will periodically review its record of prior purchases, as well as future needs, to:

- A. find patterns of procurement actions that could be performed more efficiently or economically.
- B. maximize competition and competitive pricing among contracts and decrease the TBHRA's expenditures.

- C. reduce TBHRA administrative costs
- D. ensure that supplies and services are obtained without any need for re-procurement, e.g., resolving bid protests.
- E. minimize errors that occur when there is inadequate lead time; and
- F. ensure adequate internal controls.

Consideration will be given to storage, security and handling requirements when planning the most appropriate purchasing actions.

BOARD APPROVAL OF PROCUREMENT ACTIONS

Approval by the Board of Commissioners is not required for any procurement action valued at less than \$25,000, so long as the money for the procurement is available in a Board-approved budget. For procurements over \$25,000 approval of the Board of Commissioners by resolution is required. The Board of Commissioners delegates all procurement and contracting authority below this threshold to the Executive Director and authorizes the Executive Director to ensure all procurement actions are conducted in accordance with the policies contained herein.

The Contracting Officer may delegate in writing any and all authority granted by the Board of Commissioners for procurement as he/she determines such delegation to be in TBHRA's best interest. Such delegation shall not be conferred without the written approval of the Executive Director.

The Contracting officer or his/her designee is authorized to approve change orders to contracts and authorize the expenditure of additional funds up to \$22,500 or the Pennsylvania threshold per contract or 25 percent of the original contract value, whichever is less. In no event shall changes to contracts exceed 25 percent as limited by state law. The Contracting Officer or his/her designee will maintain a log of all executed change orders to Board approved contracts, indicating the amount and purpose of the change and report the information to the Board of Commissioners on a quarterly basis.

If the price of necessary change orders will exceed the \$22,500 or the Pennsylvania threshold, Board approval is required.

The Contracting Officer or his/her designee shall have the authority to approve all contract modifications and amendments to include extensions of time and change orders not involving the expenditure of additional funds above and beyond the approved contract amount.

During an emergency the Contracting Officer or his/her designee may approve any procurement of goods, supplies, materials, services or equipment needed to mitigate the emergency, regardless of the dollar amount. The Executive Director must present the contract, change order or amendment to the Board for ratification at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

If Board approval has previously been obtained and subsequently the vendor is determined not viable, the Executive Director has discretion to rescind the award administratively, pending ratification by the Board.

INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATES

For all purchases above the \$10,000 Micro Purchase threshold the TBHRA shall prepare an Independent Cost Estimate (ICE) prior to solicitation. The level of detail shall be commensurate with the cost and complexity of the item/service to be purchased. For small purchases (between \$10,000 and the bidding threshold), the ICE may use published catalogs and on-line advertisements.

PROCUREMENT METHODS AND REQUIREMENTS

A. **Micro Purchases** (purchases up to but not exceeding \$10,000)

- 1) General
 - a. For any amounts not exceeding \$10,000, only one quote is required provided the quote is considered reasonable
 - b. To the greatest extent feasible, and to promote competition, micro purchases should be distributed among qualified sources.
 - c. Award shall be made to the qualified vendor that provides the best value to the TBHRA.
 - d. The TBHRA shall not break down jobs into several purchases that are less than the applicable threshold merely to: (1) permit use of the Micro Purchase procedures or (2) avoid any requirements that apply to purchases that exceed the Micro Purchase threshold. In order for the TBHRA to use the Micro Purchase method, the aggregate amount paid to one vendor during a year must not exceed the Micro Purchase threshold.
- 2) Cost Analysis

No formal cost or price analysis is required for micro purchases. Rather, the execution of a purchase by the Contracting Officer through a Purchase Order or other means shall serve as the Contracting Officer's determination that the price obtained is reasonable, which may be based on the Contracting Officer's prior experience or other factors.
- 3) Solicitation

Quotes may be obtained orally (either in person or by phone), fax, in writing, e-mail or E-Procurement.
- 4) Wage Rate Administration

When the TBHRA is purchasing services valued at more than \$2,000 that will entail the use of contract personnel working on TBHRA property, the TBHRA must comply with applicable rules relating to prevailing wage rates:

- a. When the work involves construction, rehabilitation, reconstruction, redecoration, or other similar types of work, the Davis Bacon wage rates must be used.
- b. When the work to be performed is maintenance work such as making ready vacant units or lawn care, HUD-determined wage rates will be used.
- c. When the purchase order for the work is issued, the wage decision and requirement for the contractor to pay all workers the appropriate wages will be attached. The contractor (and any subcontractors) will be required to turn in weekly payrolls until the job is completed and the TBHRA will conduct interviews with workers on the job (using the HUD 11 form) to ensure that the appropriate wages are paid.
- d. The TBHRA is responsible for obtaining the appropriate wage decisions from HUD before a purchase valued at over \$2,000 is authorized.

B. Small Purchases (over \$10,000 but not exceeding \$22,500 or the Pennsylvania threshold¹)

1) General

- a. TBHRA shall obtain a reasonable number of quotes, preferably three.
- b. To the greatest extent feasible, and to promote competition, small purchases should be distributed among qualified sources.
- c. Award shall be made to the qualified vendor that provides the best value to the TBHRA. If award is to be made for reasons other than lowest price, documentation shall be provided in the contact file demonstrating why the vendor providing the lowest price was not selected.
- d. The TBHRA shall not break down jobs into several purchases that are less than the applicable threshold merely to: (1) permit use of the Small Purchase procedures or (2) avoid any requirements that apply to purchases that exceed the Small Purchase threshold. In order for the TBHRA to use the Small Purchase method, the aggregate amount paid to one vendor during a year must not exceed the Small Purchase threshold.
- e. All small procurements under which contract employees will work on TBHRA property are subject to wage rate requirements. For construction work, the Davis Bacon wage rates apply, for maintenance work, the HUD-determined wage rates apply. The contract/purchase order with the vendor must include the applicable wage decisions and describe the actions the vendor must take to comply.

2) Cost Analysis

- a. A comparison with other offers shall generally be sufficient determination of the reasonableness of price and no further analysis is required.

¹ This amount will automatically be increased to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania bidding threshold when the threshold is raised.

- b. If a reasonable number of quotes is not obtained to establish reasonableness through price competition, the Contracting Officer shall document price reasonableness through other means, such as prior purchases of this nature, catalog prices, the Contracting Officer's personal knowledge at the time of the purchase, or any other reasonable basis

3) Solicitation

Quotes may be obtained orally (either in person or by phone), by fax, in writing, e-mail or E-Procurement. Whatever method is used, the file shall document the source and amount of each quote.

C. Sealed Bidding (construction, materials, equipment and supply contracts over \$22,500 or the Pennsylvania threshold)

Sealed Bidding shall be used for all construction or materials contracts that exceed the Small Purchase threshold and that are not professional service proposals, as these terms are defined in this Policy. Under sealed bids, the TBHRA publicly solicits bids and awards a firm fixed-price contract (lump sum or unit price) to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming with all the material terms and conditions of the Invitation for Bid (IFB), is the lowest in price. Sealed Bidding is the preferred method for procuring construction, materials, and supply contracts that are expected to exceed \$22,500 or the Pennsylvania threshold. Sealed Bidding will not be used for Architectural and Engineering (A/E) services or professional services.

1) Conditions for Use

Contracts shall be awarded based on competitive Sealed Bidding if the following conditions are present:

- a. a complete, adequate and realistic specification or purchase description is available.
- b. two or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively for the work.
- c. the procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract; and
- d. the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the basis of the lowest price.

2) Solicitation and Receipt of Bids

- a. An Invitation for Bids (IFB) shall be issued, inviting qualified bidders to pick up the bid package, which will include plans, specifications, general and special conditions, bid bond, performance and payment bond, civil rights requirements, Section 3 requirements, bidder qualification statements, wage rate decisions, non-collusive affidavits, and all contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement, including a statement that award will be made to the lowest responsible, responsive bidder whose bid meets the requirements of the bid documents.

- b. The IFB shall state the time and place for both the receipt of bids and the public bid opening.
- c. All bids received shall be time-stamped but not opened and shall be stored in a secure place until bid opening.
- d. A bidder may withdraw or modify its bid at any time prior to bid opening.

3) Bid Opening and Award

- a. Bids shall be opened publicly and in the presence of at least one witness.
- b. A tabulation of bids shall be recorded, and the bids shall be available for public inspection.
- c. Award shall be made as provided in the bid document by written notice to the successful bidder.
- d. If equal low bids are received from responsive and responsible bidders, award shall be made by drawing lots or similar random method stated in the bid documents.
- e. If only one responsive bid is received from a responsible bidder, award shall not be made unless an independent cost estimate or price analysis verifies the reasonableness of the price or the TBHRA receives permission from the HUD Field Office to award to the sole responsive bidder.

4) Mistakes in Bids

- a. Correction or withdrawal of bids may be permitted, where appropriate, before bid opening by written or telegraphic notice received in the office designated in the IFB prior to the time set for bid opening.
- b. After bid opening, corrections in bids may be permitted only if the bidder can show by clear and convincing evidence that a mistake of nonjudgmental character was made, the nature of the mistake, and the bid price actually intended.
- c. A low bidder alleging a nonjudgmental mistake may be permitted to withdraw its bid if the mistake is clearly evident on the face of the bid document, but the intended bid is unclear, or the bidder submits convincing evidence that a mistake was made.
- d. All decisions to allow correction or withdrawal of a bid shall be supported by a written determination signed by the Contracting Officer.
- e. After bid opening, no changes in bid prices or other provisions of bids prejudicial to the interest of the TBHRA or fair competition shall be permitted.

5) Cost and Price Analysis

- a. For the sealed bidding process, the TBHRA is required to perform an Independent Cost Estimate. If at least one responsive and responsible bid is received that does not exceed the independent cost estimate, it is deemed that the bid process has been successful.

- b. Where sufficient bids are not received, and when all bids received are substantially more than the Independent Cost Estimate (ICE), and the TBHRA cannot reasonably determine price reasonableness, the TBHRA must conduct a cost analysis, consistent with federal guidelines, to ensure that the price paid is reasonable.

6) Method of Advertising

- a. Public solicitations are required.

1. The TBHRA must use one or more following solicitation methods, provided that the method employed provides for meaningful competition.

- i. Advertising in the legal section of newspapers or other print mediums of local or general circulations, not less than once each week for two consecutive weeks.
- ii. Advertising in various trade journals or publications (for **CONSTRUCTION**)
- iii. E-Procurement. The TBHRA may conduct its public procurements through the Internet using procurement systems. However, all e-procurements must otherwise be in compliance with 2 CFR 200.317 – 200.326, State and local requirements, and this Policy.

- b. Notices/advertisements should state, at a minimum

- 1. the place, date and time that the bids are due. A minimum of 30 days shall generally be provided for preparation and submission of sealed bids. The Executive Director may allow a shorter period under extraordinary circumstances.
- 2. the solicitation number
- 3. a contact who can provide a copy of bidding documents and information about the solicitation
- 4. a brief description of the needed items or construction

7) Bonds (required for construction contracts that exceed \$25,000)

- a. offerors shall be required to submit a bid bond or a cash bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to 10% of the bid price.
- b. the successful bidder shall furnish an assurance of completion. This assurance may be any one of the following four:
 - 1. A performance and payment bond in a penal sum of 100% of the contract price; or
 - 2. Separate performance and payment bonds, each for 50% or more of the contract price; or
 - 3. A 20% cash escrow; or
 - 4. A 25% irrevocable letter of credit

- c. These bonds must be obtained from guarantee or surety companies acceptable to the U.S. Government and authorized to do business in the State where the work is to be performed. Individual sureties shall not be considered. U.S. Treasury Circular Number 570 lists companies approved to act as sureties on bonds securing Government contracts, the maximum underwriting limits on each contract bonded, and the States in which the company is licensed to do business. Use of companies on this circular is mandatory.

D. Competitive Proposals

Competitive Proposal is the preferred method for procuring professional services (such as attorneys, accountants, auditors, consultants, appraisers, etc.) that will exceed the Small Purchase threshold of \$22,500. Award is made on the basis of the proposal that represents the best overall value to the TBHRA, considering price and other factors, e.g., technical expertise, past experience, quality of proposed staffing, etc., set forth in the solicitation and not solely the lowest price.

- 1) Competitive Proposals permit
 - a. Consideration of technical factors other than price
 - b. Discussion with offerors concerning offers submitted
 - c. Negotiation of contract price or estimated cost and other contract terms and conditions.
 - d. Revision of proposals before the final contractor selection
 - e. Withdrawal of an offer at any time up until the point of award

- 2) Conditions for Use

Competitive Proposals (including turn-key proposals for development) may be used if there is an adequate method of evaluating technical proposals and where the TBHRA determines that conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. An adequate number of qualified sources shall be solicited.

- 3) Solicitation Method – Request for Proposal (RFP)
 - a. The Request for Proposal (RFP) shall clearly identify the relative importance of price and other evaluation factors and sub factors, including the weight given to each technical factor and sub factor.
 - b. A mechanism for fairly and thoroughly evaluating the technical and price proposals shall be established before the solicitation is issued.
 - c. Proposals shall be handled so as to prevent disclosure of the number of offerors, identity of the offerors, and the contents of their proposals.
 - d. TBHRA may assign price a specific weight in the evaluation criteria or the TBHRA may consider price in conjunction with technical factors; in either case, the method for evaluating price shall be established in the RFP.

- 4) Advertising

- a. Solicitation must be done publicly.

- b. The TBHRA must use one or more following solicitation methods, provided that the method employed provides for meaningful competition.
 - 1. Advertising in newspapers or other print mediums of local or general circulations, not less than once each week for two consecutive weeks.
 - 2. Advertising in various trade journals or publications (for professional services or turnkey construction as applicable)
 - 3. E-Procurement. The TBHRA may conduct its public procurements through the Internet using e-procurement systems. However, all e-procurements must otherwise be in compliance with 2 CFR 200.317 – 200.326, State and local requirements, and this Policy.
- c. Notices/advertisements should state, at a minimum
 - 1. the place, date, and time that the proposals are due. A minimum of 15 days shall generally be provided for preparation and submission of Competitive Proposals. The Executive Director may allow for a shorter period under extraordinary circumstances.
 - 2. the solicitation number
 - 3. a contact who can provide a copy of and information about the solicitation
 - 4. a brief description of the needed services

5) Evaluation

- a. The proposals shall be evaluated only on the criteria stated in the RFP.
- b. Where not apparent from the evaluation criteria, the TBHRA shall establish an Evaluation Plan for each RFP.
- c. Generally, all RFPs shall be evaluated by an appropriately appointed Evaluation Committee. The Evaluation Committee shall be required to disclose any potential conflicts of interest and to sign a non-Disclosure statement.
- d. An Evaluation Report, summarizing the results of the evaluation, shall be prepared prior to award of a contract.

6) Negotiations

Negotiations are exchanges (in either competitive or sole source environment) between the TBHRA and offerors that are undertaken with the intent of allowing the offeror to revise its proposal. These negotiations may include bargaining. Bargaining includes persuasion, alteration of assumptions and positions, give-and-take, and may apply to price, schedule, technical requirements, type of contract or other terms of a proposed contract.

- a. Negotiations shall be conducted with all offerors who submit a proposal determined to have a reasonable chance of being selected for award, unless it is determined that negotiations are not needed with any of the offerors. This determination is based on the relative score of the

proposals as they are evaluated and rated in accordance with the technical and price factors specified in the RFP.

- b. These offerors shall be treated fairly and equally with respect to any opportunity for negotiation and revision of their proposals.
- c. No offeror shall be given any information about any other offeror's proposal, and no offeror shall be assisted in bringing its proposal up to the level of any other proposal.
- d. A common deadline shall be established for receipt of proposal revisions based on negotiations.
- e. When negotiations are conducted in a competitive acquisition, they take place after establishment of the competitive range and are called discussions.
 1. Discussions are tailored to each offeror's proposal and shall be conducted by the Contracting Officer with each offeror within the competitive range.
 2. The primary object of discussions is to maximize the TBHRA's ability to obtain best value, based on the requirements and the evaluation factors set forth in the solicitation.
 3. The Contracting Officer shall indicate to, or discuss with, each offeror still being considered for award, significant weaknesses, deficiencies, and other aspects of its proposal (such as cost, price, technical approach, past performance, and terms and conditions) that could, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, be altered or explained to enhance materially the proposer's potential for award.
 4. The scope and extent of discussions are a matter of the Contracting Officer's judgement.
 5. The Contracting Officer may inform an offeror that its price is considered by the TBHRA to be too high, or too low, and reveal the results of the analysis supporting that conclusion.
 6. It is also permissible to indicate to all offerors the cost or price that the government's price analysis, market research, and other reviews have identified as reasonable. "Auctioning" (revealing one offeror's price in an attempt to get another offeror to lower their price) is prohibited.

7) Cost and Price Analysis

- a. The presence of adequate competition should generally be sufficient to establish price reasonableness.
- b. Where sufficient bids are not received, the TBHRA must compare the price with the ICE.
- c. For Competitive Proposals where prices cannot be easily compared among offerors, where there is not adequate competition, or where the price is substantially greater than the ICE, the TBHRA must

conduct a cost analysis, consistent with Federal guidelines, to ensure that the price paid is reasonable.

8) Award

Award shall be made on the basis of the proposal that represents the best overall value to the TBHRA, considering price and other factors, e.g., technical expertise, past experience, quality of the proposed staffing, etc., set forth in the solicitation and not solely the lowest price, and provided that the price is within the maximum total project budgeted amount established for the specific property or activity.

9) Architect-Engineer Services

- a. The TBHRA must contract for A/E services under Qualification Based Selection (QBS) procedures, utilizing a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) rather than an RFP.
- b. Sealed Bidding shall not be used for A/E solicitations.
- c. Under QBS procedures, competitors' qualifications are evaluated, and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation.
- d. Price is not used as a selection factor under this method.
- e. QBS procedures shall not be used to purchase other types of services, other than Energy Performance Contracting and Developer services.

F. Non-Competitive Proposals

1) Conditions for Use

Procurement by Non-Competitive Proposals (sole-source) may be used **only** when the award of a contract is not feasible using Small Purchase procedures, sealed bidding, cooperative purchasing, or Competitive Proposals, **and** if one of the following applies:

- a. the item or service is available from a single source, based on good faith review of available sources.
- b. an emergency exists that seriously threatens the public health, welfare, or safety of the property, or would otherwise cause serious injury to the TBHRA, as may arise by reason of a flood, earthquake, epidemic, fire, riot, equipment failure, or similar event. In such cases, there must be an immediate and serious need for supplies, services, or construction such that the need cannot be met through any other procurement methods, and the emergency procurement shall be limited to those supplies, services or construction necessary to meet the emergency.
- c. HUD authorizes the use of Non-Competitive Proposals; or
- d. after solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

2) Justification

- a. Each procurement based on Non-Competitive Proposals shall be supported by a written justification for the selection of this method.

- b. The justification shall be approved in writing by the responsible Contracting Officer.
- c. Poor planning or lack of planning is not justification for emergency or sole-source procurements.
- d. The justification, to be included in the procurement file, should include the following information:
 - 1. Description of the requirement.
 - 2. History of prior purchases and their nature (competitive vs. Non-Competitive).
 - 3. The specific exception in **2 CFR 200.320(f)(1)-(4)** which applies.
 - 4. Statement as to the unique circumstances that require award by Non-Competitive Proposals.
 - 5. Description of the efforts made to find competitive sources (advertisement in trade journals or local publications, phone calls to local suppliers, issuance of a written solicitation, etc.).
 - 6. Statement as to efforts that will be taken in the future to promote competition for the requirement.
 - 7. Signature by the Contracting Officer's supervisor (or someone above the level of the Contracting Officer); and
 - 8. Price Reasonableness. The reasonableness of the price for all procurements based on Non-Competitive Proposals shall be determined by performing an analysis, as described in this Policy.

CANCELLATION OF SOLICITATIONS

A. Before Bids/Offers Due

An IFB, RFP, or other solicitation may be cancelled before bids/offers are due if:

- 1) The supplies, services or construction activities are no longer required.
- 2) The funds are no longer available.
- 3) Proposed amendments to the solicitation are of such magnitude that a new solicitation would be best; or
- 4) Other similar reasons.

B. After Bids/Proposals Received

A solicitation may be cancelled and all bids or proposals that have already been received may be rejected if:

- 1) The supplies, services or construction activities are no longer required.
- 2) Ambiguous or otherwise inadequate specifications were part of the solicitation.
- 3) All factors of significance to the TBHRA were not considered.
- 4) Prices exceed available funds, and it would not be appropriate to adjust quantities to come within available funds.

- 5) There is reason to believe that bids or proposals may not have been independently determined in open competition, may have been collusive, or may have been submitted in bad faith; or
- 6) For good cause of a similar nature when it is in the best interest of the TBHRA.

C. Reasons

The reasons for cancellation shall be documented in the procurement file and the reasons for cancellation and/or rejection shall be provided upon request.

D. Notice of Cancellation

A notice of cancellation shall be sent to all bidders/offerors solicited and, if appropriate, shall explain that they will be given an opportunity to compete on any re-solicitation or future procurement of similar items.

E. Bids Unreasonable

If all responsive bids received in response to an IFB are at unreasonable prices an analysis should be conducted to see if there is a problem in either the specifications or the TBHRA's cost estimate. If both are determined adequate and if only one bid is received and the price is unreasonable, the Contracting Officer may cancel the solicitation.

F. Problems with Specs

If problems are found with the specifications, TBHRA should cancel the solicitation, revise the specifications, and re-solicit using a new IFB.

CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES

A. Contractor Responsibility

TBHRA shall not award any contract until the prospective contractor, i.e., low responsive bidder, or successful offeror, has been determined to be responsible. A responsible bidder/offeror must:

- 1) Have adequate financial resources to perform the contract, or the ability to obtain them.
- 2) Be able to comply with the required or proposed delivery or performance schedule, taking into consideration all the bidder's/offeror's existing commercial and governmental business commitments.
- 3) Have a satisfactory performance record.
- 4) Have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics.
- 5) Have the necessary organization, experience, accounting and operational controls, and technical skills, or the ability to obtain them.
- 6) Have the necessary production, construction, and technical equipment and facilities, or the ability to obtain them; and

- 7) Be otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws and regulations, including not be suspended, debarred or under a HUD-imposed LDP.

If a prospective contractor is found to be non-responsible, a written determination of non-responsibility shall be prepared and included in the official contract file, and the prospective contractor shall be advised of the reasons for the determination.

B. Suspension and Debarment

Contracts shall not be awarded to debarred, suspended, or ineligible contractors. Contractors may be suspended, debarred, or determined to be ineligible by HUD in accordance with HUD regulations or by other Federal agencies, e.g., Dept. of Labor for violation of labor regulations, when necessary to protect housing authorities in their business dealings. Prior to issuance of a contract, TBHRA staff shall, as detailed in Section 10.2H1 and 10.2.H2 of HUD handbook 7460.8 REV 2, conduct the required searches within the HUD Limited Denial of Participation (LDP) system and the U.S. General Services Administration System for Award Management (SAM) and place within the applicable contract file a printed copy of the results of each such search.

C. Vendor Lists

All interested businesses shall be given the opportunity to be included on vendor mailing lists. Any lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in the purchase of supplies and services (including construction) shall be kept current and include enough sources to ensure competition.

CONTRACT PRICING ARRANGEMENTS

A. Contract Types

- 1) Any type of contract which is appropriate to the procurement, and which will promote the best interests of the TBHRA may be used, **provided the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost- and percentage-of-construction-cost methods are not used.**
- 2) All solicitations and contracts shall include the clauses and provisions necessary to define the rights and responsibilities of both the contractor and the TBHRA.
- 3) For all cost reimbursement contracts, TBHRA must include a written determination as to why no other contract type is suitable.
- 4) Further, the contract must include a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk.
- 5) All the required HUD forms must be made part of the contract

B. Options

Options for additional quantities or performance periods may be included in contracts, provided that:

- 1) The option is contained in the solicitation.
- 2) The option is a unilateral right of the TBHRA.

- 3) The contract states a limit on the additional quantities and the overall term of the contract.
- 4) The options are evaluated as part of the initial competition.
- 5) The contract states the period within which the options may be exercised.
- 6) The options may be exercised only at the price specified in or reasonably determinable from the contract; and
- 7) The options may be exercised only if determined to be more advantageous to the TBHRA than conducting a new procurement.

CONTRACT CLAUSES

A. Terms

All contracts should identify the contract pricing arrangement as well as other pertinent terms and conditions, as determined by the TBHRA.

B. Forms/Clauses

Additionally, the forms HUD-5369, 5369-A, 5369-B, HUD-5370, 5370-C Sect I and II, HUD-51915 and 51915-A, which contain all HUD-required clauses and certifications for contracts of more than \$25,000, as well as any forms/clauses as required by HUD for small purchases, shall be used in all corresponding solicitations and contracts issued by the TBHRA when the work will take place on properties receiving HUD subsidy. Rural Development property work is not required to use these HUD forms.

C. Required Contract Clauses

The TBHRA shall ensure that each contract executed by the TBHRA contains the required contract clauses detailed within 2 CFR 200.326 Appendix II.

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

The TBHRA shall maintain a system of contract administration designed to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with their contracts. These systems shall provide for inspection of supplies, services, or construction, as well as monitoring contractor performance, status reporting on major projects including construction contracts, and similar matters. For cost-reimbursement contracts, costs are allowable only to the extent that they are consistent with the cost principles in HUD Handbook 2210.18.

SPECIFICATIONS

A. General

- 1) All specifications shall be drafted so as to promote overall economy for the purpose intended and to encourage competition in satisfying needs.
- 2) Specifications shall be reviewed prior to issuing any solicitation to ensure that they are not unduly restrictive or represent unnecessary or duplicative items.
- 3) Function or performance specifications are preferred.
- 4) Detailed product specifications shall be avoided whenever possible.
- 5) Consideration shall be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase.
- 6) For equipment purchases, a lease versus purchase analysis should be performed to determine the most economical form of procurement.

B. Limitation

The following types of specifications shall be avoided:

- 1) geographic restrictions not mandated or encouraged by applicable Federal law (except for A/E contracts, which may include geographic location as a selection factor of adequate competition is available).
- 2) brand name specifications (unless the specifications list the minimum essential characteristics and standards to which the item must conform to satisfy its intended use).
- 3) Nothing in this Procurement Policy shall preempt any State licensing laws.
- 4) Specifications shall be reviewed to ensure that organizational conflicts of interest do not occur.

CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS

A cost analysis, consistent with federal guidelines, shall be conducted for all contract modifications for projects that were procured through Sealed Bidding, Competitive Proposals, or Non-Competitive Proposals, or for projects originally procured through Small Purchase procedures and the amount of the contract modification will result in a total contract price in excess of \$22,500 or the Pennsylvania threshold.

APPEALS AND REMEDIES

A. General

It is TBHRA policy to resolve all contractual issues informally and without litigation. There is a two-stage appeal process with the final appeal being to the Executive Director. Disputes will not be referred to HUD unless all administrative remedies have been exhausted. When appropriate, a mediator may be used to help resolve differences.

B. Informal Appeals Procedure

The TBHRA shall adopt an informal bid protest/appeal procedure for contracts of \$22,499² or less. Under these procedures, the bidder contractor may request to meet with the appropriate Contracting Officer.

C. Formal Appeals Procedure

A formal appeals procedure shall be established for solicitations/contracts of more than \$22,500 or the Pennsylvania threshold.

1) Bid Protest

- a. Any actual or prospective contractor may protest the solicitation or award of a contract for serious violations of the principles of this Policy, receives notice of the contract award, or the protest will not be considered.
- b. Any protest against a solicitation must be received before the due date for the receipt of bids or proposals, and any protest against the award of a contract must be received within ten (10) calendar days after the contract
- c. All bid protest shall be in writing, submitted to the Contracting Officer or designee, who shall issue a written decision on the matter.
- d. The Contracting Officer may, at his/her discretion, suspend the procurement pending resolution of the protest if the facts presented so warrant.

2) Contractor Claims

- a. All claims by a contractor relating to performance of a contract shall be submitted in writing to the Contracting Officer for a written decision.
- b. The contractor may request a conference on the claim.
- c. The Contracting Officer's decision shall inform the contractor of its appeal rights to the next higher level of authority in the TBHRA.
- d. Contractor claims shall be governed by the Changes clause in the form HUD-5370.

COOPERATIVE PURCHASING/INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

TBHRA may enter into State and/or local cooperative or intergovernmental agreements to purchase or use common supplies, equipment, or services. The decision to use an interagency agreement instead of conducting a direct procurement shall be based on economy and efficiency. If used, the interagency agreement shall stipulate who is authorized to purchase on behalf of the participating parties and shall specify inspection, acceptance, termination, payment, and other relevant terms and conditions. The **TBHRA** may use Federal or State excess and surplus property instead of purchasing new equipment and property if feasible and if it will result in a reduction of project costs. The goods and services obtained under a cooperative purchasing agreement must have been procured in accordance with **2CFR 200.317-200.326**.

² Or such higher amount when the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania raises the bid threshold from time to time.

The Contracting Officer shall have the authority to enter into inter-governmental/inter-local agreements not to exceed the delegated authority set forth in section III of this policy to purchase supplies, materials, equipment and services necessary to TBHRA, as permitted by statute.

PETTY CASH AND CREDIT (OR PURCHASING) CARDS

Petty cash may be used for purchases of less than \$50. The person or persons who manage the petty cash “bank” will issue cash to staff to buy very small items and will save receipts for all petty cash purchases. As the petty cash bank is depleted it will be refilled monthly based on the receipts.

TBHRA credit cards will be issued only to persons who have authorization from the Executive Director. The credit cards can be used for micro purchases of items that are in the TBHRA’s approved budget (value less than \$10,000).

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES

A. Required Efforts

Consistent with Presidential Executive Orders 11625, 12138, and 12432, and Section 3 of the HUD Act of 1968, all feasible efforts shall be made to ensure that small and minority-owned businesses, women’s business enterprises, and other individuals or firms located in or owned in substantial part by persons residing in the area of the project are used when possible. Such efforts shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- 1) Including such firms, when qualified, on solicitation mailing lists.
- 2) Encouraging their participation through direct solicitation of bids or proposals whenever they are potential sources.
- 3) Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by such firms.
- 4) Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by such firms.
- 5) Using the services and assistance of the Small Business Administration, and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce.
- 6) Including in contracts, to the greatest extent feasible, a clause requiring contractors to provide opportunities for training and employment for lower income residents of the project area and to award subcontracts for work in connection with the project to business concerns which provide opportunities to low-income residents, as described in **24 CFR Part 135** (so-called Section 3 businesses); and
- 7) Requiring prime contractors, when subcontracting is anticipated, to take the positive steps listed above.
- 8) Establishing goals periodically for participation by small businesses, minority-owned businesses, women-owned business enterprises, labor surplus area businesses, and Section 3 business concerns in prime contracts and subcontracting opportunities.

B. Definition

- 1) A small business is defined as a business which is:
 - a. independently owned.
 - b. not dominant in its field of operation; and
 - c. not an affiliate or subsidiary of a business dominant in its field of operation.

The size standards in 13 CFR 121 shall be used, unless the TBHRA determines that their use is inappropriate.

- 2) A minority owned business is defined as a business which is:
 - a. at least 51% owned by one or more minority group members; or
 - b. in the case of a publicly owned business, one in which at least 51% of its voting stock is owned by one or more minority group members and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more such individuals.

Minority group members include, but are not limited to, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian Pacific Americans, Asian Indian Americans, and Hasidic Jewish Americans.

- 3) A woman's business enterprise is defined as a business that is at least 51% owned by a woman or women who are US citizens and who also control or operate the business.
- 4) A labor surplus area business is defined as a business which, together with its immediate subcontractors, will incur more than 50% of the cost of performing the contract in an area of concentrated unemployment or underemployment, as defined by the US Department of Labor in 20 CFR 654, Subpart A, and in lists of labor surplus areas published by the Employment and Training Administration.
- 5) A business concern located in the area of a project, is defined as an individual or firm:
 - a. located within the relevant Section 3 covered project area, as determined pursuant to 24 CFR 135.15.
 - b. listed on HUD's registry of eligible business concerns; and
 - c. meeting the definition of small business above.
- 6) A business concern owned in substantial part by persons residing in the area of the project is defined as a business concern that is:
 - a. 51% or more owned by persons residing with the Section 3 covered project.
 - b. owned by persons considered by the US Small Business Administration to be socially or economically disadvantaged.
 - c. listed in HUD's registry of eligible business concerns; and
 - d. meeting the definition of small business above.

DOCUMENTATION

A. Record Content

The TBHRA must maintain records sufficient to detail the significant history of each procurement action. These records **shall** include, but **shall not** necessarily be limited to, the following:

- 1) Rationale for the method of procurement (if not self-evident).
- 2) Rationale of contract pricing arrangement (also if not self-evident).
- 3) Reason for accepting or rejecting the bids or offers.
- 4) Basis for the contract price.
- 5) A copy of the contract documents awarded or issued and signed by the Contracting Officer.
- 6) Basis for contract modifications; and
- 7) Related contract administration actions.

B. Level of Documentation

The level of documentation included in the procurement file should be commensurate with the value of the procurement.

C. Retention

Records are to be retained in accordance with the TBHRA record-retention policy.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

Property no longer necessary for the TBHRA's purposes (non-real property) shall be transferred, sold, or disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, state, and local laws and regulations and the TBHRA's Disposition Policy.

FUNDING AVAILABILITY

Before initiating any contract, the TBHRA shall ensure that there are sufficient funds available to cover the anticipated cost of the contract or modification and that the purpose for the procurement has been approved in a TBHRA budget.

DEFINITIONS

The following is a list of key procurement and contracting terms and definitions used throughout this Policy.

Acceptance – The act of an authorized representative of the TBHRA acknowledging that the supplies or services delivered to TBHRA or received by the TBHRA conform to contract requirements.

Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) – Entered into between HUD and TBHRA, setting forth terms and conditions for the operation, modernization, and development of public housing.

Amendment - Written revision or clarification made to a solicitation.

Anti-competitive Practices – Actions by potential contractors that improperly reduce or eliminate competition or restrain trade. Examples are: an agreement or understanding among competitors to restrain trade, such as submitting collusive bids or proposals, rotating low bids, follow-the-leader pricing, or sharing of the business. Competition may also be wrongfully discouraged by illicit business actions that have the effect of restraining trade, such as controlling the resale price of products or an improper collective refusal to bid.

Architect/Engineer (A/E) – Person (or company) usually responsible for developing the plans and specifications of a building or development and, in some cases, supervising the construction effort.

Bid – The price submitted by a bidder in the sealed bidding method of procurement.

Bid Package – The package that the bidder must turn in to be considered for the award of a sealed bid. It typically includes plans, specifications, general conditions, special conditions, bid bond requirements, performance and payment bond requirements, civil rights requirements, section 3 requirements, documentation of bidder qualifications, non-collusive affidavit, the bid form, any optional work, schedule for performance, etc.

Bidder's List – General list of persons or firms who may be interested in contracting opportunities with the TBHRA, and in submitting bids in response to an Invitation for Bid.

Change Order – A unilateral modification made to the contract by the Contracting Officer under the authority of the contract's Changes clause. Only the specific changes permitted by the particular Changes clause may be made under a change order (e.g., modify the drawings, design, specifications, method of shipping or packaging, place of inspection, delivery, acceptance, or other such contractual requirement; see form HUD-5370). All change orders must be within the scope of the contract.

Changed Conditions – Construction site or repair conditions that differ significantly from those indicated in the contract or from those ordinarily encountered in the performance of the specific type of work required by the contract.

Competitive Proposals – a method of procurement using the Requests for Proposals for solicitation, evaluation, and negotiation of proposals instead of sealed bids. The competitive proposal method is used for requirements exceeding the TBHRA's Small Purchase threshold when conditions are not appropriate for Sealed Bidding. (Note: Under the Qualifications-Based Selection method only, a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) is used in place of the RFP.)

Competitive Range - Those proposals submitted in response to a RFP that, after technical evaluation by the TBHRA's selection panel and considering the proposed cost/prices, have a reasonable chance of being awarded the contract.

Consortia – These are a special kind of consortium where two or more agencies join together to perform planning, reporting and other administrative functions, including, importantly, the joint preparation of a TBHRA Plan.

Contract – A mutually binding legal relationship obligating the seller to furnish the supplies or services (including construction) and the TBHRA to pay for them. It includes all types of commitments that obligate an agency to an expenditure of funds and that, except as otherwise authorized, are in writing. In addition to bilateral instruments, contracts include: contract awards and notices of awards; job orders or task letters issued under basic ordering agreements, requirement contracts; or definite-or indefinite-quantity contracts, letter contracts; orders, such as purchase orders, under which the contract becomes effective by written acceptance or performance; bilateral (two-party) contract modifications; and various cooperative and interagency agreements. Contracts do not include grants and cooperative agreements covered by 31 U.S.C. 6301, et seq.

Contracting Officer – The Executive Director or an official authorized by the Executive Director to enter into and/or administer contracts and make related determinations and findings. For the purpose of this Policy, the term includes any TBHRA employee designated and authorized to perform the duties of a Contracting Officer.

Contract Administration – All the accounts taken with regard to a contract after its award. Administration includes monitoring the contractor's performance to ensure compliance with the contract requirements, and terms and conditions.

Contract Modification - Any written alteration to a contract executed by an authorized Contracting Officer.

Contractor – An Offeror who is awarded a contract.

Contract Pricing Arrangements – The arrangement, as reflected in the contract, for how the vendor will be paid for services. While there are two basic contract pricing arrangements – firm fixed-price and cost-reimbursement – there are multiple variations on these models, from indefinite quantity contracts (where the exact number of deliverable items is not known at the time of contract award but where minimum and maximum quantities are stated) to cost-plus fixed-fee (where costs are reimbursed, up to an estimated amount, plus a specified fee).

Cost-Reimbursement Contract – The contractor is reimbursed for his/her allowable costs of performance up to a total estimated amount specified in the contract. The contract may provide for the payment of a fee (i.e., a type of profit) in addition to costs.

Cure Notice – A document originated by the Contracting Officer and sent to notify the contractor that the contract may be terminated for default unless performance is corrected within a specified number of days.

Excusable Delay – A failure to perform within the contract period that is beyond the control and without fault or negligence of the contractor, as determined by the Contracting Officer.

Firm Fixed Price Contract – The contractor is paid a firm fixed-price for all required work regardless of the contractor's actual costs of performance.

Independent Cost Estimate (ICE) – An estimate prepared by the TBHRA prior to obtaining offers. The degree of analysis will depend on the size and complexity of the purchase.

Inspection – The examination and/or testing of supplies and services to determine conformance with the contract requirements.

Instrumentality – Shall mean a subsidiary branch of the TBHRA through which functions or policies are implemented.

Intergovernmental or Interagency Agreement – An agreement between a TBHRA and a Federal, State, or local government agency (including other PHAs) for the provision of supplies or services.

Internal Controls – Safeguards that ensure contracting actions will be conducted in conformity with applicable Federal and State regulations and policy.

Invitation for Bids (IFB) – Solicitation type used under the Sealed Bidding method of procurement. This document explains the intended purchase and invites bids from potential contractors.

Joint Venture Partner – This is a participant, other than TBHRA, in a joint venture, partnership, or other business arrangement or contract for services with TBHRA.

Level-of-Effort Contract – Contract (usually cost-reimbursement) that specifies the number and type of person-hours that the contractor will use in performance of the contract requirements.

Major Change – Modification to an existing contract that is beyond the general scope of the contract or a change to a substantive element of the contract that is so extensive that a new procurement should be used.

Micro Purchases – Purchases up to \$10,000.

Negotiation – Discussions with offerors in the competitive range regarding technical and/or price proposals when awarding a contract using the competitive proposals method of procurement or when issuing modifications to existing contracts or other required discussion with offerors for the other methods of procurement.

Non-Competitive Proposals – Procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source, or after solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

Offer – A response to a solicitation (IFB or RFP) that, if accepted, would bind the offeror to perform the resultant contract. Responses to invitations for bids (Sealed Bidding) are offers called “bids” or “sealed bids”, responses to requests for proposals (negotiation) are offers called “proposals”; however, responses to requests for quotations (small purchases) are “quotations,” not offers. Small purchases become binding contracts once the vendor accepts the order (e.g., by signature or substantial performance of the order). Offers submitted under the Qualifications-Based Selection (QBS) method are called “qualifications”.

Offeror – The general term for the entity that submits a response to a solicitation. For the purposes of this Policy, offeror may be used interchangeably with bidder, proposer, or respondent.

Procurement – The acquiring by contract of supplies and services (including construction) with the TBHRA’s Federal program grant funds through purchase, lease, or other means. Procurement begins at the point when agency needs are established and includes the description of requirements to satisfy agency needs, solicitation and selection of sources, award of contracts, contract financing, contract performance, contract administration, and those technical and management functions directly related to the process of fulfilling agency needs by contract.

Proposal – The offer submitted by a potential contractor in the competitive or Non-Competitive Proposals method of procurement.

Qualification Based Selection (QBS) – A form of procurement of architect-engineering (A/E) or development services by competitive proposals in which price is not requested in the Request for Qualifications (RFQ) or used as an evaluation factor. Instead, technical qualifications only are reviewed negotiations are conducted with the best-qualified firm. Only A/E services and development partners may be procured by this method.

Quotation – The price or cost submitted by a vendor in the Small Purchase procedures method.

Request for Proposals (RFP) – Solicitation method used under both the competitive or non-competitive methods of procurement. Proposal evaluation and contractor selection are based on the evaluation criteria and factors for award as stated in the RFP. Contract award is based on the best proposal responsive to the requirements of the statement of work resulting in the greatest benefit and best value to the TBHRA, which may not necessarily be primarily determined based on price.

Responsible Bidder – A bidder who is able to comply with the required or proposed delivery or performance schedule; has a satisfactory performance record; has satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics; has the necessary organization, experience, accounting and operational controls, and technical skills, or the ability to obtain them; has the necessary production, construction, and technical equipment and facilities, or the ability to obtain them; and is otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws and regulations, including the fact that the bidder is not suspended, debarred or under a HUD-imposed Limited Denial of Participation.

Responsive Bid – A bid that conforms exactly to the requirements in the Invitation for Bids (IFB).

Sanctions – Measures that may be invoked by HUD to exclude or disqualify contractors, staff or agents acting on behalf of a TBHRA, from participation in HUD programs (such as limited denial of participation or debarment), or measures the TBHRA may take regarding employees, officers, agents, or others who violate the ethical standards of the policies of the TBHRA (such as dismissal, reassignment, removal from position, etc.) In the case of violations, HUD would exercise any available remedy under the ACC, federal regulations and statutes and grant agreements.

Sealed Bidding – A method of procurement inviting sealed bids. This method requires: specifications that are clear, accurate, and complete; a public bid opening; and evaluation of bids and award of the contract based on the lowest price submitted by a responsive and responsible contractor. Sealed Bidding is the preferred method for construction.

Show Cause Letter – A document sent by the Contracting Officer notifying a defaulting contractor that the contract may be terminated for default unless the contractor can provide adequate justification for not terminating within a specified time period (usually 10 days).

Small Purchase Procedure – A simplified method for acquiring supplies, materials, and services (including construction) over \$10,000 but not exceeding the TBHRA's Small Purchase threshold of \$25,000.

Solicitation – The general term for the agency's request for offers from potential offerors. A solicitation package generally contains the proposed contract, including contract terms and conditions, instructions to potential offerors regarding the submission of an offer, and any other information needed to prepare an offer.

Solicitation Provisions – The instructions provided to bidders/offerors included in solicitations. The provisions include such information as how to prepare an offer, bonding requirements, date and time for submission of offers, etc. Provisions required by HUD, as applicable, are included on forms HUD-5369, Instructions for Bidders and HUD-5369-A, B and C, Representations, Certifications, etc.

Specifications or Scope – Description of the technical requirements of a contract.

Statement of Work (SOW) – Written description of work to be performed that establishes the standards sought for the supplies or services furnished under the contract; typically used for service contracts.

Subsidiary – A type of operating entity created and operated by a TBHRA over which it has a controlling interest. It may be wholly owned or controlled by the TBHRA and may be a non-profit organization.

Supplemental Agreement - A type of contract modification to which both parties agree.

Termination for Cause – Termination of a contract on a unilateral basis when the contractor fails to perform, fails to make progress so as to endanger performance, or commits a default as specified in the contract.

Termination for Convenience – Termination of a contract by the TBHRA on a unilateral basis when the product or service is no longer needed or when it is in the best interest of the TBHRA.

Time Delay – An interruption during which supplies are not delivered or services or work are not completed in accordance with the performance schedule stated in the contract.

Vendor – The term often used for an offeror or contractor when talking about small purchasing.

Vendor List - List of persons or firms qualified to do business with the TBHRA.

Wage Rates – For work over \$2,000 involving construction, rehabilitation, reconstruction, redecoration, or other similar types of work, the Davis Bacon wage rates must be used; for maintenance related work over \$2,000. HUD-determined wage rates must be used.