March 2002

Procurement Bulletin

Massachusetts Office of the Inspector General

Congratulations to New MCPPOs!

The Inspector General's office extends congratulations to the most recent recipients of MCPPO designations based on applications reviewed between September 15, 2001 and January 1, 2002.

MCPP0

Everett Brown, City of Gloucester

Roger Hammond, Town of Grafton

Lauren Sartori, Town of Great Barrington

Associate MCPPO

Tonia Renee Rodriguez, Cambridge Housing Authority

MCSP0

Carl Boyd, Division of Medical Assistance

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Procurement Bulletin Distribution Update

Thank you to everyone who recently sent in their e-mail addresses to receive the *Procurement Bulletin* via e-mail. Our goal is to phase out paper distribution of the *Procurement Bulletin* to save money and natural resources.

If you sent in your e-mail address before February 28, 2002 and did not receive this *Procurement Bulletin* via e-mail, you may need to consult with your systems administrator to determine whether your e-mail account is set up to block bulk e-mail. If you need the Procurement Bulletin re-sent via e-mail, please contact Beth Hayward at 617-727-9140.

If you have not yet sent your e-mail address to Beth Hayward for *Procurement Bulletin* distribution, please send a fax containing your e-mail address to 617-723-2334. Be sure that capitalization of your e-mail address on your fax is exactly as it appears on your actual e-mail address.

Anyone who does not have access to e-mail, please fax Beth Hayward at 617-723-2334 to request that your name be kept on the paper distribution mailing list. Be sure to include your current mailing address with your request to remain on the paper distribution list.

Case Law Update: "Or Equal" Specifications

The Massachusetts Appeals Court recently decided a case dealing with "or equal" specifications under M.G.L. c. 30, §39M.

The case, *E. Amanti &* Sons, Inc. v. R.C. Griffin, Inc., 53 Mass. App. Ct. 245, involved specifications for an emergency vehicle exhaust system as part of an IFB by the Town of Danvers for construction of a new fire station.

The Town required that the emergency vehicle exhaust system be as specified by Plymo Vent or equal as approved by the fire department.

Amanti, the HVAC subbidder sought approval to use an emergency vehicle exhaust system manufactured by Carmon. The Town's architect initially agreed, but later found that the alternative exhaust system did not meet the performance requirement in the specifications. Amanti requested that the architect name two additional exhaust systems which were equivalent to the Plymo Vent system. The architect responded with the names of two other

manufacturers, but did not know whether their products met the specified safety features. Ultimately, Amanti, under protest, furnished the Plymo Vent system.

M.G.L. c. 30, §39M (b) requires that specifications be written "to provide for full competition for each item of material to be furnished under the contract; except, however, that said specifications may be otherwise written for sound reasons in the public interest stated in writing in the public records of the awarding authority or promptly given in writing by the awarding authority to anyone making a written request therefor, in either instance such writing to be prepared after reasonable investigation." M.G.L. c. 30, §39M (b) further provides that "for each item of material the specifications shall provide for either a minimum of three named brands of material or a description of material which can be met by a minimum of three manufacturers or producers, and for the equal of any one of said named or described materials." (This provision also applies to specifica-

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This Office recently issued two letters to awarding authorities who used vendor supplied invitation for bids (IFB) for school furniture and equipment.

The Office had received several complaints about a company which offers to draft IFBs for "furniture and equipment" (a.k.a. FFE) on behalf of school departments at no charge.

These IFBs are usually advertised as a solicitation for furniture and equipment. However, in addition to traditional FFE items, the specifications included items one would not expect to find in a "furniture and equipment" IFB. Examples include a piano and other musical instruments, custodial supplies, medical supplies, a refrigerator, a microwave, and television sets. Many vendors selling such items would not anticipate that these items would be found in an IFB entitled "furniture and

Vendor Supplied IFBs: OIG Issues Opinion Letters

equipment" and would not pursue the contract.

In addition, vendors (other than the drafter of the IFB) were not afforded the same opportunity to compete for these items. A probable result of an IFB structured and advertised as above is reduced competition and higher prices.

Moreover, some of these IFBs have the effect of limiting the pool of potential bidders to a single vendor

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Vendor Supplied IFBs: OIG Issues Opinion Letters, cont.

who can provide prices on every item being procured. Although a single contract award may be advantageous for contract administration, it may deprive the jurisdiction of competition on selected categories of items. Therefore, this Office recommends that awarding authorities consider separately grouping related items (e.g., musical instruments, electronics, and medical supplies) and awarding individual contracts to the lowest total price for each group. Each group of items should also be listed in the advertisement.

Some of these IFBs also grouped certain items (such as custodial supplies) together in a "lot" and asked for one price for the lot, with no price breakdown for individual items included in the lot. These IFBs did not require unit prices for items placed in lots. Although M.G.L. c. 30B only requires unit prices for contacts that exceed a term of one year (M.G.L. c. 30B, §12(c)) the amendment allowance in M.G.L. c. 30B (the "25% rule") requires additional purchases to be made at the same unit price or less (M.G.L. c. 30B, §13). An

IFB which groups items in lots without requesting unit prices would prohibit the awarding authority from later purchasing more of any one item in the lot.

Additionally, several of these IFBs did not adequately describe the supplies required. For example, some specifications for furniture components specified the quantity of each furniture component by merely placing a quantity number next to a manufacturer's model number. These specifications required vendors to call the furniture manufacturer to obtain the specifications and characteristics of each model number. This type of specification is not a recommended practice and may not comply with longstanding Massachusetts case law which states that "the plans and specifications [prepared by an awarding authority] must contain all the information necessary to enable prospective bidders to prepare their bids." Sweezy v. Mayor of Malden, 273 Mass, 536, 540 (1931). In addition, a recent Massachusetts public bidding case places the burden on the awarding authority to "communicate clearly to

prospective bidders the terms of the specifications." *E. Amanti & Sons, Inc. v. R.C. Griffin,* 53 Mass. App. Ct. 245, 252 (2001).

These vendor-supplied IFBs also contained an indefinite rule for contract award indicating that awards may be made on unit, group, or total bid basis, whichever is more advantageous to the awarding authority. This rule for award usually results in more than one low bidder and leaves the determination of low bidder to the awarding authority after the bids have been open. Such an indefinite rule for award affords an opportunity for the awarding authority to choose an award rule resulting in contract to a favored vendor. This situation is ripe for bid protests.

This Office has steadfastly advised awarding authorities to only use vendorsupplied specifications as a starting point for writing their purchase description or scope of services. Of course, awarding authorities should always write their own business terms, such as when supplies will be accepted and when payments will be made. Awarding authorities should strive to protect their interests and generate full competition when procuring supplies and services. As such, awarding authorities should require vendors to supply unit prices and should always include a clear rule for award.

New OIG Publication on Fraud, False Statements, and Bid Rigging in Public Contracting

This Office will soon issue a publication written by Mike Callahan, Esq. which examines federal and Massachusetts laws pertaining to fraud, false statements and bid rigging in public contracting. The publication discusses in detail the full array of criminal laws available to federal and state prosecutors when fraud in public contacting is uncovered. This publication will soon be available on our website, www.state.ma. us/ig.



Chapter 30B Questions and Answers

The following question and answer appeared in the last newsletter and generated several phone calls to our office. We have further clarified this question and answer in this issue and apologize for any confusion:

When may I negotiate with a bidder in order to save money?

If you invited bids, you may negotiate the price of a contract downward with the low bidder only. No change in the quantity, quality, or scope of services is permitted. This type of negotiation would not be prejudicial to fair competition because the low bidder will be awarded the contract anyway.

If you obtained oral or written quotations for a contract that is less than \$25,000, you may request new prices from all of the vendors that gave you a quote and make a record of the new prices. Of course, if you are changing your purchase description before you solicit new price quotations, you must cancel your first solicitation and award a contract under the second solicitation.

We procured a three year school bus service contract. We did not include any renewal provision in our initial IFB. May we renew the contract anyway?

No. Chapter 30B places strict limits on contract extension and renewal options.

You may only exercise an extension, renewal, or purchase option if the option terms were advertised in

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Governmental Bodies Creating Non-Profits: M.G.L. c. 30B Implications

Over the years, this Office has reviewed the application of M.G.L. c. 30B to non-profit corporations created by governmental bodies.

M.G.L. c. 30B defines a governmental body as "a city, town, district, regional school district, county, or agency, board, commission, authority, department or instrumentality of a city, town, district, regional school district or county." A governmental body, as defined above, is subject to the procurement procedures set forth in M.G.L. c. 30B.

For non-profit corporations created by governmental bodies who may be unsure of whether they must follow M.G.L. c. 30B, this Office recommends applying a five-factor test articulated by the Supreme Judicial Court in *Globe Newspaper Company v. Massachusetts Bay Transportation Au-* thority Retirement Board, 416 Mass. 1007 (1993). This five-factor test considers the following:

- the means by which the entity was created
- whether it performs an essentially governmental function
- the extent to which the entity receives and/or expends public funds
- the involvement of private interests
- the extent of control

and supervision exercised by governmental officials or agencies over the entity.

Application of these five factors should be done in consultation with your municipal attorney.

Chapter 30B Questions and Answers, cont.

the original IFB or RFP. Also, the contract must provide that your jurisdiction has the sole discretion, without the consent of the contractor, to exercise the option.

Before exercising any renewal, extension, or purchase option, you must determine whether it is more advantageous to your jurisdiction to exercise the option or to undertake a new procurement. To make this determination, you must conduct a reasonable investigation of the cost and benefits and document your findings in writing.

A reasonable investigation must establish that the prices you will pay after exercising the option or renewing the contract are reasonable under current market conditions.

It may be possible to make such a determina-

tion based on a comparison of prices recently obtained through competition by other jurisdictions on similar contracts.

Alternatively, you may consider conducting a formal, advertised competition for the term of the extension or renewal. Then, if you do not receive a better bid or proposal, you may exercise the contract option.

Also keep in mind that supplies and services contracts with a term of more than

three years, including the term of any renewal or extension option, are permissible only if the authorized by a majority vote of the governing body of your jurisdiction before you award the contract.

Case Law Update: "Or Equal" Specifications, cont

tions for the procurement of building construction contracts under M.G.L. c. 149.)

The lower court found that the Town's specifications were proprietary. Although the Town made a reasonable investigation, it did not make a written report in the public record or respond in writing to written requests about the specifications. The lower court found the Town of Danvers liable for Amanti's lost profits for having failed to disclose to bidders that Plymo Vent was a sole source.

On appeal, the Town contended that its bid specifications complied with M.G.L. c. 30, §39M because the statute does not prohibit specifications from occupying a middle ground between specifications that allow for full competition and those that are proprietary.

Amanti argued that the Town did not comply with M.G.L. c. 30, §39M because it required a sole source for the vent system without notifying bidders that it was the only vent system that would meet the Town's needs.

The Appeals Court stated that "[p]roviding the name of a single vendor and placing the burden on the bidder to discover alternatives did not constitute competitive specifications." *E. Amanti & Sons, Inc. v. R.C. Griffin, Inc.*, 53 Mass. App. Ct. 245, 253.

The appeals court agreed with the lower court and upheld the decision requiring that the Town pay Amanti for lost profits.



Massachusetts Certified Public Purchasing Official Program

Massachusetts Office of the Inspector General

State House Station P.O. Box 270 Boston, MA 02133 (617) 727-9140 (617) 523-1205

Who Should Attend

Local government officials and others interested in local government contracts for supplies, services, real property, and construction

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For an in-depth description of courses offered, please visit our website at www.state.ma.us/ig and download a course catalog, or you may call 617-523-1205 to request a catalog, or fax a request to 617-723-2334.

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Bidding Basics and Contract Administration

This brief four-hour course is packed with the basics you need to begin understanding public purchasing for local govenmental bodies in Massachusetts. You may earn .4 CEUs and 4 CPEs for completion of this course. This course does not contain an examination and may not be applied toward MCPPO certification or recertification. You will receive a certificate of completion. This seminar can be offered at a location in your jurisdiction with a minimum of 35 attendees.

Bidding For Better Results

Participants in this six-hour seminar will practice writing and critiquing specifications to maximize best value for supplies and services. Participants will also learn the best way to handle late bids and how to avoid the appearance of bid splitting. There is no written examination. This seminar qualifies for 6 continuing education credits that may be applied toward MCPPO and MCSPO recertification.

Call Mike Callahan to schedule a seminar in your area at 617-523-1205.

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The Massachusetts Office of the Inspector General has been reviewed and approved as an Authorized Provider of continuing education and training programs by the International Association for Continuing Education and Training. Authorized Provider #101811.



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REGISTRATION INFORMATION:

Registration and payment mus 10 days prior to course date process a confirmation.

OFF-SITE REGISTRATION AND P BE RECEIVED 30 DAYS PRIOR DATE IN ORDER FOR THIS CONFIRM SEMINAR. Off-site be confirmed based on a mi registrants. In the event of car OFF-SITE location, an alternate offered. Confirmation letters, v will be mailed 10 days prior to s

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Government employees shall in employees of the commonwealt of the commonwealth's political employees of other state govern employees of the federal govern employees of any other municip or local district. Non-Profit empl any employee of a 501(c)(3) col Proof of non-profit status must k with registration.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Please contact the Program Dire Callahan at (617) 523-1205.

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a membership number for LU credit._

New Course on CD-ROM: Information Technology Purchasing

The MCPPO program is now offering a continuing education course on CD-ROM, entitled, Information Technology Purchasing Under M.G.L. c. 30B. The learning objective of this course is to improve knowledge of technical language and information technology components in order to obtain best value through the IFB or RFP process.

In addition to reviewing the c. 30B process and its application to IT procurement, you'll improve your knowledge about IT system components, IT planning, and technical IT terminology. This selfpaced course includes illustrative exercises, reinforcing quick quizzes, helpful forms, sample specifications, a glossary of IT terms, and links to additional resources.

This course is geared to the purchasing official with little or no technical experience. (This course is not geared toward the technically savvy.)

Topics covered in *Information Technology Purchasing* include:

- Assessing your information technology (IT) needs
- Conducting IT
 market research
- Drafting specifications and quality requirements for IT purchases
- Using statewide contracts
- Making sole source procurements, and
 Soliciting bids an
- Soliciting bids and proposals with an IFB or RFP.

The course provides 4 continuing education credits and costs \$60 for government or non-profit employees and \$100 for all others.

This course will operate on systems that have Windows 95 or later and have Internet Explorer 5.0 or later.

To purchase the course, please fill out the registration form in this newsletter or contact Mike Callahan at 617-523-1205.

For information or questions about the course, please contact Beth Hayward at 617-727-9140.

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