## **USDA – CACFP Requirements for Procurement Policies and Procedures**

This table summarizes the required standards (A-F listed below) that must be part of your agency-wide procurement policies and procedures.

To assist you in making any needed policy & procedure revisions, the table further specifies how each of these required standards applies to each of the required procurement methods.

- → Identify the procurement methods your agency is using & may potentially use; then, incorporate the required standards respectively.
- > FY 2017 Contract Renewal *Internal Controls* page, *Procurement* section:
  - → Review and revise your agency-wide procurement policies & procedures if they do not include the required standards (A-F) listed in the table below.

for contract requirements.

Refer to Guidance Memorandum G

$ ightarrow$ Then, within the contract, $\epsilon$	either enter these policies & pro	cedures into the <i>Procurement</i>	section's text field on the <i>Interna</i>	l Controls page or upload t	hem into the Controls-D pag	ge, into one of the "Other" files.				
Federal Regulations (2 CFR §200) → Required Standards for Procurement Policies & Procedures										
All agencies must	Α.	В.	C.	D.	E.	F.				
have written procurement policies & procedures that include standards A-F, regardless of the procurement methods used.  Required Standards for Policies & Procedures	Standards of Conduct  Address conflicts of interest & oversee the actions of its employees engaged in procurement activities.  P & P must include 1-3:  1. Prohibit employees having real or apparent conflict of interest involving financial interest/personal benefit;  2. Prohibit employees soliciting or accepting any incentives including gifts, gratuities, favors, travel packages;  • May set parameters for accepting unsolicited gifts of nominal value or insubstantial financial interest.  3. Establish disciplinary procedures for if & when your employees violate these standards of conduct.	Necessity & Cost-Effectiveness  Describe approaches to assure cost-effective & necessary purchases. Examples of approaches:  Consolidate purchases together or break them out into smaller aggregates?  Lease or purchase?  Piggyback on another organization's contract?	Specify how your agency allows full and open competition, including which procurement methods your agency uses.  1. Avoid unreasonable or unfair restrictions; 2. Product or service expectations must be the same for all prospective suppliers. Establish Selection procedures when formal procurement methods are used.	Small & Minority Businesses, Women's Businesses, & Labor Surplus Areas Specify steps taken to include these businesses when possible. Steps may include:  1. Include within prospective suppliers 2. Use the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce as a resource 3. When economically feasible, divide goods/services into smaller tasks or quantities 4. When practical, adjust delivery or service schedules	Contracts → Awards, Oversight, & Problem Resolution  1. Awarding Contracts/Making Purchase Decisions Only purchase from responsive & responsible suppliers. Specify how your agency "awards" contracts, or communicates/acts on its purchasing decisions.  2. Contract/Product Oversight: Monitor performance, quality, & compliance with terms and conditions.  3. Problem Resolution: Take action and use sound business judgement to address unsatisfactory products/services or breaches of contract.	Document all procurement activities. Records must include, but are not limited to:  1. Rationale for choosing specific procurement methods (micro-purchasing, small purchase, competitive sealed bid, competitive proposal)  2. What kind of goods or services are being procured  3. Lists of the contractors/suppliers contacted, selected, and rejected  4. The basis for the agreed to prices				
Informal Procurement Met Micro-purchases <\$3,500	Same requirements apply to all procurement methods.	Prices must be "reasonable", but comparisons are not required.  Cannot make smaller purchases in order to fall below \$3,500.  → Describe process for assuring reasonable prices.	Spread the wealth by rotating suppliers offering the expected goods/services at equal value, including any discounts available. Regularly check potential suppliers for any stock, price, and/or discount policy changes. → Describe process for rotating available suppliers.	Same requirements apply to all procurement methods.  → Describe steps taken for considering small	→ Describe process for selecting suppliers or making purchasing decisions.  → Describe quality control	→ Receipts and invoices for purchases and acquired services are sufficient.				
Small Purchases ≥ \$3,500 & < \$150,000  At least 3 suppliers must be considered (no less than 2) & documented. Can obtain by email, fax, mail, in person, phone, supplier's catalog, supplier's website.	→ Describe policies and procedures in place for 1-3.	Describe process for assessing available approaches to make cost-effective purchase decisions.  Cannot make smaller purchases in order to fall below \$150,000.	Describe process for comparing at least 3 suppliers for available products/services & prices.	& minority businesses, women's businesses, & labor surplus areas for potential suppliers.	measures  → Specify who addresses unsatisfactory products/services or breaches of contract.	→ Describe how procurement records are maintained for 1-4, by whom & where kept to be available for review.  Written records of goods/services information, contacted suppliers & prices must be maintained and kept on file. Refer to DPI's Informal Procurement Log form (Attachment G1) for instructions.				

Addendum G2 of Guidance Memorandum G – Procuring Goods & Services using CACFP Funds

## **USDA – CACFP Requirements for Procurement Policies and Procedures**

Procuring Goods & Services using C	A. Standards	B. Necessity &	C. Full & Open	D. Small & Minority	E. Contracts →	F. Procurement		
	of Conduct	Cost-Effectiveness	Competition	Businesses, Women's Businesses, & Labor Surplus Areas	Awards, Oversight, & Problem Resolution	Records		
<b>Formal Procurement Meth</b>	ods ≥ \$150,000							
Competitive Sealed Bids Appropriate when the products/services being procured can be completely described in bid specifications. The requirements of the Invitation for Bid (IFB) process must be followed. The award of a contract can be made primarily on the basis of price alone.	Same requirements apply to all procurement methods.  → Describe policies and procedures in place for 1-3.	<ul> <li>→ Describe process for assessing available approaches to make costeffective purchase decisions.</li> <li>→ Describe how these assessments will be documented.</li> </ul>	→ Describe efforts that are made to allow full and open competition.  1. Avoid unreasonable or unfair restrictions: Examples → a. Doing business one supplier b. Having unreasonable requirements c. Requiring unnecessary experience & excessive bonding d. Allowing prospective contractors to develop or draft specifications or requirements e. Specifying only "brand name" items qualify instead of allowing "of equal" products f. Imposing geographical preferences  2. Describe selection procedures to include: a. Clear & accurate description of requirements; b. Factors used in formal bid/proposal evaluations c. That the prospective contractors list is all inclusive for ensuring maximum open & free competition.	Same requirements apply to all procurement methods.  → Describe steps taken for considering small & minority businesses, women's businesses, & labor surplus areas for potential suppliers.	<ul> <li>→ Awarding Contracts:         must follow the formal         IFB process.</li> <li>→ Describe quality control         measures</li> <li>→ Specify who addresses         unsatisfactory         products/services or         breaches of contract.</li> </ul>	Describe how procurement records will be maintained, by whom, & where they will be kept to be available for review.  All documentation required for each step of the competitive sealed bid process must be retained on file.		
Competitive Negotiation Appropriate when the products/services being procured are of such a complex and technical nature that they cannot be fully described in bid specifications. The requirements of the Request for Proposal (RFB) process must be followed. The award of the contract may be based on factors other than price alone.					Awarding Contracts:     must follow the RFP     process.      Describe quality control measures      Specify who addresses unsatisfactory products/services or breaches of contract.	Describe how procurement records will be maintained, by whom, & where they will be kept to be available for review.  All documentation required for each step of the competitive negotiation process must be retained on file.		
Noncompetitive Negotiation	Only appropriate when:  1. A public emergency such as a natural disaster prevents or delays publicizing a procurement;  2. Only one source of the product or service exists;  3. After competitive solicitation, only one bid or proposal is received; or  4. Express authorization from DPI or USDA in response to the sponsor's written request.  Documentation of attempts to solicit competition in an appropriate manner are required for submission.							

Guidance Memorandum G - Requirements for Procuring Goods and Services using CACFP Funds (Rev. 10/16)