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Which do you prefer?







Which do you prefer?







Points of Interest

•<u>What</u> is a procurement preference?

• <u>When</u> to look for a preference opportunity.

•<u>Why</u> do we use preferences?

•<u>Where</u> to find preference information.

•<u>How</u> to apply procurement preferences.



What is a procurement preference?

Advantage given to bidder/offerors
Addresses award procedures
Virginia Public Procurement Act § 2.2-4324B
Agency Procurement & Surplus Property Manual 3.14
Commonwealth's Vendor's Manual 1.8A



When to look for a preference opportunity.

Reciprocity

Percentage, Price-matching, Absolute

•Tie Bids

VA Products & Firms, Recycled Content
Recycled Paper and Paper Products
Recycled Oil and Antifreeze
Energy Efficient Appliances
Biodiesel Fuel

•Coal





Why do we have to use preferences?

- Stimulates in-state economyHigher employment
- Increased tax revenue
- Increase small business participation



Where to find preference information?

DGS/DPS posts other state's preference laws on: <u>www.eva.virginia.gov</u>

State of Oregon compiles information Contact DPS Account Executive for assistance

Virginia's eProcurement Portal



Reciprocal Preference Information

State by State Reciprocal Preference Data

NOTE: The interactive map below is not functioning at this time. Please use the alphabetical listing below the map to locate the desired state. Thank you for your patience.



State	Reciprocal Law/Statute	Tie-Bid Preference	Reciprocal Preference	Preference Conditions	Date of Verification	
Alabama (AL)	Yes	Yes	Yes	<u>Details</u>	October	2011
Alaska (AK)	Yes	No	Yes	<u>Details</u>	September	2011
Arizona (AZ)	No	Yes	Yes	<u>Details</u>	September	2011
Arkansas (AR)	No	No	Yes	<u>Details</u>	December	2011
California (CA)	No	Yes	Yes	<u>Details</u>	October	2011



Iowa (IA) Preference Conditions Resident Preference shall be given to purchasing Iowa products and purchases from Iowa-based businesses if the Iowa-based business bids submitted are comparable in price to bids submitted by out-of-state businesses and otherwise meet the required specifications. Non-resident If the laws of another state mandate a percentage preference for businesses or bidder products from that state and the effect of the preference is that bids from Iowa businesses or products that are otherwise low and responsive are not selected in the other state, the same percen New Mexico (NM) products when businesses or requirements. Preference Conditions [Print Window] | [Back to Precertification A business must be pre-certified as "resident firm" before being given a preference. The preference applies to state, county and political subdivisions for commodities, services, and construction. A bidder must claim manufacturer preference on bid document. The bidder who offers materials grown, produced, processed or manufactured wholly in New Mexico gets a 5% preference when bidding against any business offering goods not made in New Mexico. All governmental units have a duty to award public works construction contracts to resident contractors whenever practicable, with resident contractors who are precertified by the State Purchasing Agent receiving a 5% preference. In accordance with a 1997 law, "resident business" means a New Mexico resident business or a New York state business enterprise." Also, "a New York state business enterprise shall be deemed to be a resident manufacturer solely for the purpose of evaluating the New York state business enterprise's bid against the bid of a resident manufacturer that is not a New York state business enterprise." Total of above preferences does not exceed five percent (5%).

What is a Percentage Preference?

- 1. Lowest R & R bidder is a resident of another state.
- 2. That state allows a resident contractor a

Percentage Preference.

- 3. Next lowest R & R bidder is a Virginia resident bidder.
- 4. Apply like preference to Virginia resident bidder.



What is a Price Matching Preference?

- 1. Lowest R & R bidder is a resident of another state.
- 2. That state allows a resident contractor a **price-matching preference.**
- 3. Apply preference to Virginia residents bidder.

If the lowest R & R Virginia bidder is <u>unable to match</u> the price, the preference <u>shall be given to other</u> <u>Virginia bidders in ascending price order</u>.



What is an Absolute Preference?

A state only considers bids from resident contractors who reside within that state.

Virginia does NOT consider bids from states with absolute preferences





Case Study 1:

Three bids are received for a statewide fire extinguisher solicitation:

- Ready Freddy Fire Extinguisher Co., Elgin, Iowa \$41,623.00
- 2) Stop It Quick Extinguisher Co., Alden, Michigan \$41,700.00
- 3) No Burn LTD., Ashland, VA
 - \$41,800.00

Who will receive the award and why?



Case Study 1 Answer:

Michigan

Iowa has an absolute preferences and bids can not be considered. Michigan is next lowest responsive and responsible bidder.



Case Study 2:

Four bids are received for a Consulting Services solicitation. Multiple addendums have been issued and the solicitation has generated vendor complaints. Bids received are:

- 1) NC- \$87,500.00
- 2) VA- \$89,000.00
- 3) CT- \$89,100.00
- 4) FL- \$90,000.00

Who will receive the award and why?



Case Study 2 Answer:

North Carolina

NC does have a preference for price matching, however the preference does not apply to services.

Note: Does NC have an absolute preference??



Case Study 3:

Four bids are received for printing maps at an estimated cost of \$300,000.

Bids received are:

- 1) Handy Dandy Printing, Salem, Oregon \$291,000
- 2) Love Them Spuds Printers, Boise, Idaho \$293,000
- 3) The Print Shack, Roanoke, VA \$293,100
- 4) Commonwealth Printers, Allentown, Pennsylvania \$293,400





Case Study 3 Answer:

Virginia

- The low bidder from Oregon will not be considered as Oregon has an absolute preference.

- Idaho is the next low bidder and has a 10% preference for printing.

Virginia's reciprocal percentage preference applies because VA is now the next low bidder to Idaho. When the preference is applied, the bid from Idaho is now \$322,300 which makes VA the low bidder at \$293,100.



Case Study 4: (Goods) Low bidder is from North Carolina Next low bidder is from Virginia

The VA bidder agrees to match the bid from NC under NC's Price Matching Preference.

The NC bidder informs you that they have a VA office and *that* office should have responded to the solicitation *and* the products would have been shipped from the Virginia office anyway.

Who should receive the award and why?



Case Study 4 Answer:

NC defines a resident firm as being one that pays taxes in NC and has its principal place of business located there. The VA office is NOT the principal place of business <u>and</u> they did not submit a bid.

The award would be issued to the original lowest R & R VA firm.



Case Study 5:

Two bids were received for printing:

1) South Carolina, \$16,000

2) Virginia, \$17,120.

The specification required the bidders to submit their products recycled content.

SC contained 20% and VA contained 18%.

Who should receive the award and why?



Case Study 5 Answer:

The SC firm should receive the award. SC has a 7% preference for printing. Once the preference is applied to the SC bid, it results in a tie, both at \$17,120. Normally the tie bid would go to a VA firm, but in this case per *APSPM 3.24b* "In the case of a tie bid in instances where goods are being offered and existing price preferences have already been taken into account, preference then shall be given to the bidder whose goods contain the greatest amount of recycled content."



Case Study 6:

Low bidder is from Ohio Next low bidder is from Virginia

The contract officer applied the 5% OH preference that resulted in the VA firm receiving the award. The OH company contacted their Congressman to waive the preference and he agreed to grant a permanent waiver.

What would you do?



Case Study 6 Answer:

Ohio currently has a border state exemption that applies to Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Michigan and New York.

Apply the preferences that are in place at the time the bids are received.



Case Study 7:

The VA Dept of General Services issues an IFB for coal to be used in several DOC facilities.

Bids received are from: 1) TN- \$876,000 2) KY- \$877,500 3) VA- \$890,000

Who should receive the award and why?



Case Study 7 Answer:

Virginia

§ 2.2-4325 "shall award to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder offering coal mined in Virginia, so long as its bid price is not more than 4% percent greater than the bid price of the low responsive and responsible bidder offering coal mined elsewhere."



In Review

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<u>Where</u> do I find preference information?
<u>How</u> to apply procurement preferences.

Most important question.....



Which Ice-Cream Did You Prefer?





Questions and Answers

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