

Procurement for School Nutrition Industry Partners: Or the answer to "they have to do what?"

Learning Objectives

- Participants will understand
 - Ethical and code of conduct requirements for all programs with federal funding, such as the USDA lunch, breakfast and other programs
 - Competitive procurement requirements and how to determine by each school district and charter school
 - Required language in procurement documents
 - Contract Management requirements
 - · What kind of foods and products SFAs may serve
 - How to help schools maximize their limited dollars and be good business partners
 - Bid recordkeeping requirements: ALL records are open records

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Introductions

- Please introduce yourself: Name, company, general area of business
- What one thing do you want to learn today?
- Housekeeping issues

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Training Overview Goal: Vendors and SFAs will work together to meet regulations and conduct great procurement! Procurement Principles Competitive Purchasing Solicitation for Goods, Products, and Services Contracts Cooperative Purchasing Groups and Group Purchasing Organizations Questions and answers!

Definitions

- USDA Child Nutrition Programs: (CNP)
 - National School Lunch Program (NSLP)
 - School Breakfast Program (SBP)
 - At-Risk After school snack Program (ASP)
 - Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)
 - Special Milk Program (SMP)
 - Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP)



Definitions

- School Food Authority (SFA):
 - Governing body: district, charter or private school responsible for administration of one or more schools with legal authority from USDA to operate the CNP
 - In a district a single school cannot make purchasing decisions and they may not know it!
- School Food Service Funding:
 - SFA receives reimbursement for each program meal, snack or milk that meets all USDA requirements.
 - USDA considers all funds received from any food service source to be federal funds and must meet all requirements.
 - If food/item is not creditable, SFA may have to return reimbursement to CDE for each instance of non-compliance

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Basic Principles of Good Procurement

Procurement: a multi-step process for obtaining goods, products, and/or services at the best possible price

- Free and open competition
- Fairness and integrity
- Responsive and responsible vendors

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Buy American is Required

- SFAs must purchase domestic commodities and products that are
 - · processed in the US, or
 - processed using agricultural commodities produced in the US.
- SFAs must be notified and permit limited foreign products in writing with justification
- Handouts: Checklist, certification form and regulation

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Free and Open Competition

- · Level playing field
- Same opportunity to compete
- Secures the best price for the best quality product or service
- Allows companies to differentiate
 - Prices
 - Services
 - Innovation

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Restrictive Competition

- Procurement procedures may never unjustifiably restrict or eliminate competition
- Examples:
- Unreasonable requirements for vendors to qualify
- · Organizational conflicts of interest
- Unnecessary bonding and experience requirements
- Specifying only a brand name product instead of allowing a preapproved equal product to be offered

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Procurement Standards and Code of Conduct 2 CFR 200.318

- 1. SFAs must have written procurement standards and codes of conduct that:
 - a. maintain oversight to ensure that contractors comply with the terms of their contracts
 - b. avoid acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items
 - c. cover conflicts of interest and actions of employees engaged in selection, award and administration of contracts
 - d. provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations by officers, employees, or agents of SFA.
- SFAs are encouraged to enter into state and local intergovernmental/entity agreements where appropriate for procurement

Conflict of Interest Requirements (2 CFR 200.318)

- No employee, officer, or agentany immediate family member, partner, or organization which employs or may employ any of above, has a financial or other interest or tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract may:
 - participate in selection, award, or administration of a contract if there is a real or apparent conflict of interest.
 - solicit or accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts.

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SFAs written standards of conducts and policies: may set standards for situations in which financial interest is not substantial or gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value must cover organizational conflicts of interest that refer to relationships that makes SFA unable or appear to be unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving a related organization.

Unacceptable and Illegal Practices Show preference t cause of pressure from management Allow persor ter into p sing decisions base Give prefere ong-term business relationship olitica ng or selling the cifications or bid ved in m Allow anyone product to hel writing provisions

Providing confidential information to any person/entity that was not designated to be privy to that information is unethical. Pricing of bids may not be made public until after the award process.

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|----------|-------|------|----------|
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- A vendor says there is a special on whole grain-rich dinner rolls that meet USDA whole grain-rich criteria. Rolls are only offered at a special price on Thursday. Purchasers must attend a luncheon hosted by vendor and purchase the rolls during this time. Ethical?
- Not ethical: Attending supplier-hosted lunches, dinners, or business organization meetings is acceptable as long as there is no obligation to do business with the host supplier as a result of attendance. Awkward?

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Congratulations!

A vendor learned of a customer's promotion, graduation, etc. and sends a gift. How thoughtful! Ethical?

No. This is not an ethical practice nor is it legal under federal or CO law. Gifts or gratuities may be considered as a way to earn business or a reward for a loyal customer. A gift is anything of monetary value, including food, meals, travel, or entertainment, including tickets to shows or sporting events.

As innocent as a gift may appear, the solicitation or acceptance of gifts for personal gain is considered unethical. All districts in the state have a conflict of interest, code of conduct and gift policy with disciplinary action required by federal regulation. In general, if there is a doubt regarding the ethics of accepting a gift, schools should not accept it.

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It's Only a Loan!

A vendor overhears the conversation when the director's son calls and says he will need a new track uniform and money to purchase a \$200 pair of track shoes. The director tells the son that the shoes are not in the budget. The vendor offers a loan. It is accepted and they plan to pay it back in the near future. Ethical?

No. This is not an ethical practice. Soliciting or accepting money, loans, credits, prejudicial discounts, or services from current or potential suppliers can also be unethical because it might influence or appear to influence purchasing decisions. Neither party should lend money or borrow money.

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A vendor indicates a purchased product is eligible for a manufacturer's rebate. After review of the invoice, the rebate isn't there. Oops, the vendor totally forgot to process the rebate, and the offer is no longer available. The vendor offers a free product valued at the dollar amount of the rebate. Ethical?

No. This is not an ethical practice. A rebate helps offset expenses and acts as a purchasing incentive. When a distributor offers legitimate discounts, rebates, or credits, they need to be taken directly off the invoice which can serve as your documentation. Federal regulations require documentation that rebates were received.

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Awkward moments?

- What about vendor receiving a request that isn't ethical and probably not permissible?
 - · Send me to ANC?
 - · Pay for our district staff party?
 - · Gift cards for our staff rewards?
- Does the company have a code of conduct and conflict of interest policy?
- Some have them on the corporate website. If your company has one and it isn't posted, encourage the posting?
- Helps you help the school customer with ethics

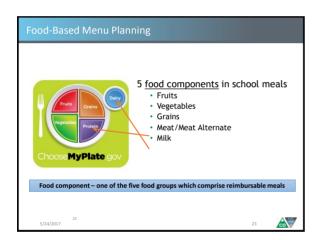


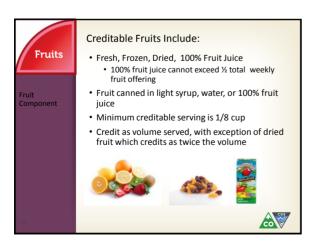
Menu and Procurement

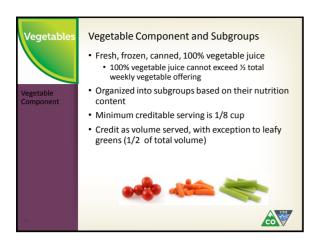
- Driving force that begins procurement process
- Must meet all federal guidelines and be appealing to the customer
- It is SFA's responsibility to know the rules, but if you know the rules, you can help the SFA
- Next cycle of reviews means schools may have to pay back CDE if a "non-creditable" product is served
- Remember: "Starch" and "dairy" are not components and potatoes don't come from the bakery! And "wheat" doesn't mean "whole wheat"!

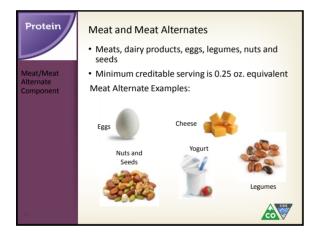


Child Nutrition Program Menu Planning What are the requirements? (what will they be buying from you and why)

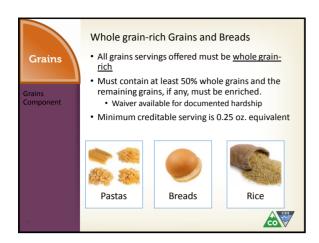


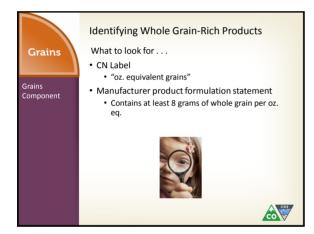


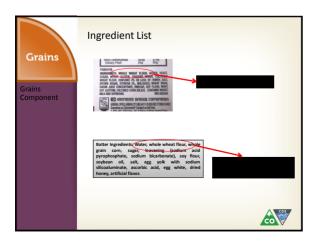










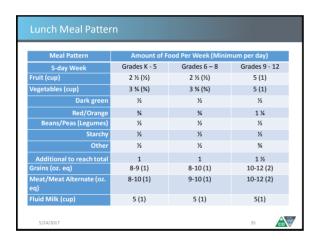


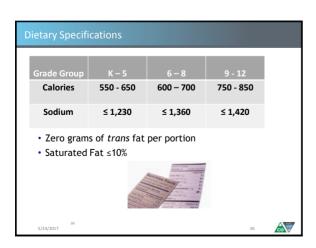
School Breakfast Program Meal Pattern Requirements

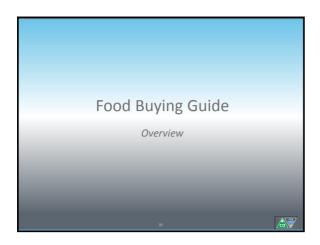
| Meal Pattern Amount of Food Per Week (Minimum per day) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| 5-day Week | Grades K - 5 | Grades 6 – 8 | Grades 9 - 12 | | | |
| Fruit (cup) | 5 (1) | 5 (1) | 5 (1) | | | |
| Grains (oz. eq.) | 7-10 (1) | 8-10 (1) | 9-10 (1) | | | |
| Fluid Milk (cup) | 5 (1) | 5 (1) | 5(1) | | | |
| 4-day Week | Grades K - 5 | Grades 6 – 8 | Grades 9 - 12 | | | |
| Fruit (cup) | 4 (1) | 4 (1) | 4 (1) | | | |
| Grains (oz. eq.) | 5.5-8 (1) | 6.5-8 (1) | 7-8 (1) | | | |
| Fluid Milk (cup) | 4 (1) | 4 (1) | 4 (1) | | | |

| etary Specific | ations | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|---|
| | | | | |
| Grade Group | K – 5 | 6 – 8 | 9 - 12 | |
| Calories | 350 – 500 | 400 – 550 | 450 - 600 | |
| Sodium | ≤540 mg | ≤600 mg | ≤640 mg | |
| • Zero grams | of <i>trans</i> fat p | er portion | | |
| Saturated F | at ≤10% | | In the fig. | |
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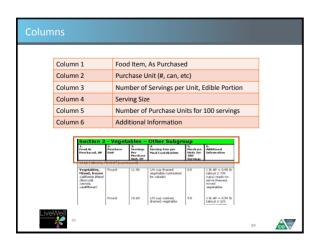




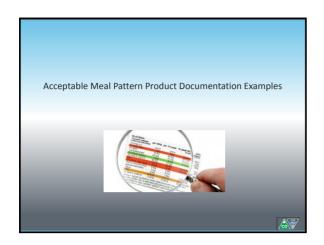




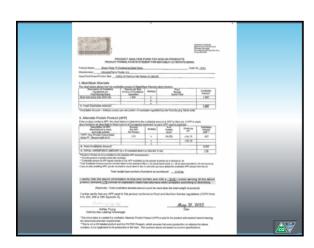


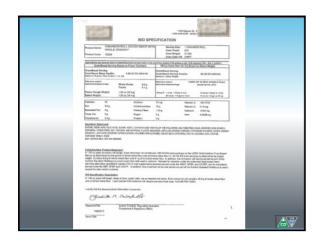


| | - |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Meal Pattern Documentation Requirements | |
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| Meal Pattern Documentation Requirements | |
| SFAs are required to maintain the following | |
| documentation (at a minimum) to demonstrate compliance with the meal pattern requirements: • Meal pattern contribution documentation | - |
| Product information (e.g. product formulation statements, Child Nutrition labels, etc.) | |
| • Recipes • Menus | |
| Production recordsReceipts/Invoices | |
| 5/24/2017 41 | |
| And | |
| | |
| Requirements for Processed Products | |
| Meat/meat alternate | - |
| Child Nutrition (CN) labelSigned product formulation statement | |
| USDA Foods Fact Sheet Grains | - |
| Child Nutrition (CN) label Signed product formulation statement USDA Foods Fact Sheet | |
| A Nutrition Facts Panel with the grams or ounces per serving AND an ingredient list | |
| , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | |







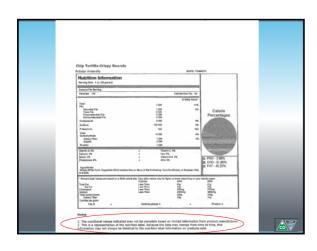


| Specification Sheet | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Egg & Chicker with Chorizo Seasoning Steakfast Wisap Product Name: with Wishel Plant Toolfan | |
| Product Code: 98536 | |
| Total Weight: 2.50 cz. | |
| Weight of Precorded Egg: 0.475 oz | |
| Weight of Chicken: 0.3750 ed. | |
| Percent Fet of Chicken: 25 % | |
| "Weight of Hydrated Vegetable Protein 0:0990 oz. | |
| Weight of Other Ingredients: 0.301 ce | |
| Total Weight of Filing: 1.25 az. | |
| Total Whight of Whole Wheat Flour Totalia: 1.25 or. | |
| Meat Alternate from Tortifla: 0.27 cc. | |
| *CHS Legacy Foods, Inc. C (SF) protein content 60%. | |
| The above product ready for renving contains 1,00 cc, of meatineast afternals and 1,00 cc, explicitlent grades towards the NSU,P when prepared according to cooking directions. | |
| Stight variation in piece socigit is possible due to accred processing variance, however average velight per box will meet or exceed the stated weight. | |
| This product is produced by M.C.J. Foods, Inc. | |
| I certify that the above information is true and correct. | |
| Que Solland President 601/2013 | |
| Signed for M.C.L. Poods, Inc. Title Date | |
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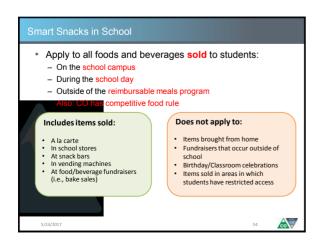




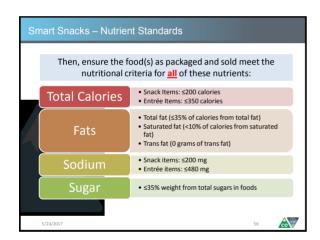


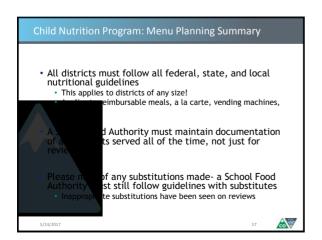
| WGR=White-Grain Rich WGR=White-Grain Rich Werenable Equivalents Werenable Equivalents | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | | | - | CnePici | infa. | | - | | |
| tem Code | Description | Finished Case Neight | Park Type | Approx FULL Servings | CH Servicing Size (lice by (wt.) | statika Per Serving | Red / Drange Vegetable Servings | Legumes Vegetable Servings | Additional Ob Vegetable Servings |
| Tomato Paste Totes 100332 & Meatless/Non-Cheese Entrees & Sauces | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chili, Soup, Sauces & Fillings | | | | | | | | |
| 5182 5110 | Culinary Standards Three Bean Chrill | 30 | à finfable llegs | 130,0 | <.00 | 1.00 | 1/4 | 3/8 | 1 |
| \$110 | Cullinary Standards Vegetarian Minestrone Soup | 30 | ii BoTable Sugs. | 90.0 | 5,00 | Veg | 1/4 | 1/8 | 118 |
| 5112 | Exilitary Standards Vegetarian Vegetable Soup Cultury Standards Vegetarian Tortilla Soup | 30 | 6 Soliable Sugs | 62.0 | 6.00 | Veg | 1/4 | | 1,74 |
| 5113 | Cultury Standard: Vegecarian Crisary Toronto Soug | 30 | à Belable Sags | 82.0 80.0 | 6.00 | Veg | 5/4 | 1/8 | 174 |
| 221 | Vegetarian Taco State FETtos (Letter of Goarantee) | | 6 Beliable Burgs 6 Beliable Barn | 125.6 | 3.54 | Veg 7.05 | 1/2 | - | |
| 5350 | Vegetarian Chilliwith Seans (Lutter of Guarantee) | 20 | 6 Selishie Bam | 75.4 | 5.78 | 7.00 | 105 | - | 178 |
| 5561 | Vegetarian Parta / Scorpetti Style Sauce Butter of Guarantes) | 30 | 6 Sufface Sup | 81.1 | 550 | 1.00 | 3/8 | - | 178 |
| D16 | Salas Verde (Facilities) style Green Tomat Bas and Diced Chillies) | 20 | 4 Bolisher Begs | 110.0 | 1.00 | N/A | | - | 178 |
| 7902 | Autic Stallen Sauce | 20 | 6 Belante Sum | 120.0 | 400 | NUL. | - | - | - |
| | Soaring Dragon Asian Sauces | | 1 to dat sep | 122.0 | 4.00 | N/A | | - | |
| 75030 | Attention force | 20 | 4 Soliable Been | 122.0 | 1.00 | MFA | | | |
| 73543 | Tail Sweet Chill Sauce | 20 | 4 Solicie Begs 4 Solicie Begs | 172.0 172.0 | 1,00 | NFA. | - | - | - |
| 73062 | Server and Source | 70 | 4 Boliable Bees | 322.0 | 1.00 | N/A | | - | - |
| 73050 | General Reis | 70 | 4 Bolishis Barn | 132.0 | 1.00 | HZA. | - | - | |
| 72130 | Grange Souce | 70 | 4 Bolishie Bern | 120.0 | 1.00 | H/A | - | - | |
| 73140 | Arten 180 Sensis | 30 | 4 Solate Sun | 129.6 | 1.00 | MAY. | | | - |
| 73430 | Asian Brown Sayon | 32 | i Selable Sep. | 480.4 | 1.00 | N/A | | - | |
| 73450 | Coneral Tuck | 30 | i Boilable Bugs | 490.1 | 1.00 | N/A | | | |
| 77460 | Sweet and Sour Sauce | 30 | 6 Boolable Bogs | 482.0 | 1.00 | 19/4 | | | 1.0 |
| 73420 | Graver Sauce | 30 | 6 Soriable Sees | 40.0 | 1.00 | MA | | - | |
| 13440 | Aulan \$80; Swore | 39 | à Boltable Segs | 400.0 | 1.00 | Ma | | - | |
| 23470 | Senti Terigili Sauce | 39 | à Sollable Son | . 480.0 | 1.00 | MA | | | |

Smart Snacks in Schools









Procurement Teamwork

- All parties need to work together to obtain the best
- Following are some SFA goals of good procurement
- What can the vendor do to help the SFA meet those goals, while maintaining a good business and staying within regulatory requirements

SFA Goal: Reducing Inventory items

- Eliminate menu items that sell minimal servings
- Use the same product for more than one menu item
- Allow only substitutions that have been approved by the person responsible for purchasing

SFA Goal: Understand product types

- · Distributor's Choice Label
- Private Label
- Manufacturer's Brand Label

Or knowing that Packers category doesn't just happen in Wisconsin!



SFA Goal: Screen Products before bid

- Develop a list of preapproved, equal product brands
- Cannot specify only a brand name product (federal regulation)
- Must allow a preapproved equal product to be offered

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SFA Goal: Understand Specifications

- A set of requirements to be satisfied by a product, material, and/or process
- Probably the hardest and scariest part of the bid for some!
- Vendor may <u>never</u> assist in writing specs for products they intend to bid (federal regulation)
- Discussion: What is needed to be able to provide a valid bid or price quotes?
- Any best practices seen out there?

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SFA Goal: Forecasting First

- Predict and estimate the goods, products, and/or services needed <u>before any solicitation</u>!
- Analyze current and historical data to accurately determine future trends
 - Utilize velocity reports help SFAs understand the value
 - · Consider enrollment and participation trends
 - Menu changes
 - USDA foods, DOD and processing ordered?
- Develop procurement plan that evolves each fiscal year: forecasting, ordering and receiving

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Operation Develop good forecasts Ensure quantities are accurate! School menu cycle: project procurement needs for specific times New products? Student sampling BEFORE bids are issued

Local DoD Fresh Program (DoD Fresh)



- Operated by the Department of Defense (DoD)
- DoD contracts with produce vendors across USA
- Can be part of USDA Foods (commodity) entitlement
- <u>ALL PRODUCE</u> outside of the DoD entitlement MUST be procured competitively!
- Schools cannot just "use the DoD vendor" for all the produce because it is convenient, they must obtain competitive quotes or bids, unless under \$3500, and then follow micro purchases requirements

Competitive Purchasing

- Topics
 - Micro-purchases
 - Small Purchases
 - · Invitation for Bids (IFBs)
 - Request for Proposal (RFP)
 - USDA allowance for geographic Preference

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Purchases when the aggregate dollar amount is at or below the micro-purchase threshold of \$3500. The threshold is periodically adjusted for inflation Can be a subset of SFA's small purchase procedures Used for lowest-dollar small purchases to minimize administrative burden and cost To extent practicable, SFA must distribute micropurchases equitably among qualified suppliers May be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if SFA considers price to be reasonable

Small Purchases

- Simpler and informal competitive procurement methods – quotes might be enough
- Formal or informal is dependent on district threshold.
 Federal and CO threshold is \$150,000 and it appears almost all districts in CO are far below that
- Threshold is in district policies under purchasing and part of required procurement standards
- Many district food services are non-compliantprobably unknowingly. Some are as low as \$1,000!
- Some thresholds are tiered for informal vs formal
- · Over small purchase threshold requires a formal bid



Request the same information from all prospective vendors Written descriptions recommended so that all vendors have the same information Obtain at least three sources that are eligible, able, and willing Document results! Award to the lowest cost Handout: Small Purchase Request Template Handout: Small Purchase Checklist

Invitation for Bids (IFBs)

- A competitive, formal, sealed bid method to obtain a price quote
- Public announcement and public opening are very important phases
- Negotiation is not used with competitive sealed bidding
- Fixed price contract awarded to lowest priced bid
- Must be responsive and responsible

When SFAs can use an IFB

- Complete specifications or descriptions of the product or service are available
- · Responsive bids do not differ other than price
- More than one qualified source is willing and able to compete for the award
- Can use geographic preference as applicable

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Request for Proposal (RFP)

- Proposal that explains how the prospective vendor will meet the objectives of the solicitation document
- Identify goods, products, and/or services needed
- Includes a cost element that identifies the costs to accomplish the proposal
- Publicize to solicit proposal

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Components of the RFP

- Specify anticipated terms and conditions of contract
- Provide information that respondent must include in their proposal
- Identify factors purchaser will use to evaluate proposals and award contracts
- Describe how technical and cost factors will be considered
- Award will be made to the firm most advantageous to purchasing agency
- · Mandatory pre-bid meeting?

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Competitive Proposal Evaluation by SFA

- RFP scoring criteria must be in solicitation document
- Point value, percentage, or scoring system for each factor to be evaluated
- Cost is primary factor but doesn't need to be 50%
- At least two persons should review and rate proposals
- Proposals should be scored separately and independently
- May use two-step process: review technical proposals before cost proposals

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Negotiations

- Conduct negotiations with companies that submitted topranked technical proposals to ensure proposals meet SFA's needs
- Ensure negotiations do not give competitive advantage to one respondent over another
- Objective standards for balancing costs and importance of contract terms
- Vendors may wish to modify technical proposals
- Acceptable if RFP was clear that this was permitted

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Amend Proposal

- Before SFA staff open cost proposals, ensure companies can successfully perform and meet all technical needs
- · Permit company's to amend proposal
- SFA would need to re-rank the remaining proposals
- Carefully document reasons for withdrawal in proposal

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Awarding the Contract

- After negotiations and modifications, each company will submit a best and final offer
- Technical proposals must meet SFA's needs
- Award contracts on basis of best overall value
- Award decision must always be based on criteria outlined in original RFP
- Decisions cannot be based on additional services or products vendors can provide <u>not included in</u> <u>solicitation</u>

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• Encourages the purchase of unprocessed agricultural products locally grown and raised

Geographic Preference (2008 Farm Bill)

- Allows the SFA to apply a geographic preference procurement option to unprocessed locally grown/raised
- No requirement that institutions must purchase locally even if in local or state policy
- Geographic preference is for raw and unprocessed products ONLY as outlined in USDA policy memo

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Solicitation for Goods, Products, and Services Topics · Solicitation Document · Solicitation Lead Time · Types of Solicitation Solicitation Announcement Elements of a Solicitation Document

Solicitation Document Required

- Required for every procurement of a good or service
- Provides procedural guidance
- · Detailed descriptions regarding the required elements: accuracy a must!
- Permit potential respondent to submit an adequate response
- Describe how technical and cost factors will be considered
- SFA must document reason for company selection
- SFA must follow own required procedures and policies

Solicitation should contain

- · Unit of measure should
 - be clear
- large enough for price carried to four decimals will register
- · control the cost per serving
- Lead Time
 - Adequate for distributor to prepare and deliver product to district
 - 8-12 week lead time?



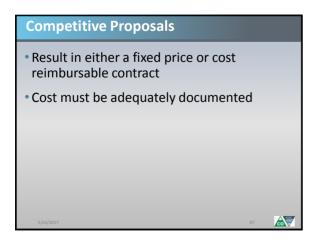
Types of Solicitations 1. Line item: a) Individual items are solicited b) Vendor can bid on each item accordingly 2. Market Basket Solicitation/Product Groupings The vendor submits a solicitation for the entire group (lot) of items 3. Prime Vendor Solicitation a) Bottom Line: All or Nothing Solicitation b) Estimated quantities and pricing multiplied to determine price for each item

Solicitation Announcement General nature of goods or services to be procured Method of procurement that will be used How to obtain solicitation or more information Due date for responses to the solicitation Advertising the Solicitation State designated newspapers and trade periodicals Designated internet sites Direct mailings to known vendors and public



| Contracts |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Formal, legally enforceable agreement between a buyer (client) and a seller (vendor) |
| Establishes a legally binding obligation |
| Seller to furnish goods and/or services |
| Buyer to compensate the seller |
| • Legal Authority |
| Check that district's legal authority approved before implementing or signing a contract |
| CO procurement code for government entities limits all contracts to 1 year plus 4 extensions |
| 5 (2) (20) 2 |

Types of Contracts Fixed Price/Fixed Fee Price Cost Reimbursable Cost Plus Fixed Price Maximum Allowable Cost



Fixed Price/Fixed Fee Price Contracts

- Agreed upon amount fixed at the start of contract
- Based on index that must be auditable, public
- Fixed price contracts offer protection against escalating costs
- Competitive sealed solicitations (IFB) must result in a fixed price contract, with or without adjustment factors
- Fixed fee must be reconciled at end of year against actual cost
- SFA reimbursed any amount overpaid and cleared of any amount over fixed fee

Cost Reimbursable Contracts

- Formal, legally enforceable contract
- Reimburses vendor for costs incurred under contract
- Does not provide other payment to the contractor, with or without a fixed fee
- Appropriate when uncertainties involved in a contract's performance will not allow costs to be estimated with enough accuracy to use fixed contract pricing



Cost Reimbursable Requirements

- Accounting system that accurately determines applicable costs to contract
- SFA or independent auditor must have appropriate oversight and conduct reviews of vendor's cost records that only allowable net costs are charged to school nutrition account and vendor is using efficient business practices and effective cost controls
- Vendor must meet procurement requirements and meet financial management requirements for determining allowable costs



Federal Regulations require: SFA must retain control over the program Ensure that the vendor is meeting its contractual obligations for quality, price, and performance SFA can only pay allowable costs from its nonprofit school nutrition account Vendors must identify costs as well as discounts, rebates, and applicable credits on all invoices Documentation of these costs and discounts, rebates, and other applicable credits required

| Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contracts | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Provides reimbursement of allowable costs plus the payment of a fixed fee to vendor | 5 |
| Are often used for milk and produce | |
| • Identified in both the solicitation and contract | |
| Provides vendor with minimum incentive to control costs | |
| | |
| | |
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Provides for upward and downward revision of the stated contract price Based on increases or decreases in labor or material cost standards or indexes in contract Price adjustments reflect both increases and decreases in identified index

• Clearly defined • Promotion allowances • Cash discounts • Label allowances • Rebates • Applicable credits • Freight rates • Vendor's Related Cost • Storage and distribution • Delivery of products • Vendor's profit for performing services

Ultimate communication mechanism for all involved in the supply chain Award components included in solicitation document The contract should contain fair and equal pricing for goods or services requested Vendor begins process to procure products once they receive the contract award SFA is responsible for monitoring contract compliance by vendor

USDA Foods and Processing USDA allows conversion of USDA Foods into convenient, ready-to-use end products CDHS and SFAs may participate in further processing USDA direct delivery – products may include fruit and whole grain pasta SFAs provide the state agency with projections of USDA Foods plan each Spring

Processing Functions

- CDHS or school district contracts with commercial food processors.
- USDA Foods can be converted to more ready-to-use products.
- USDA purchases and delivers bulk USDA Foods to competitively procured processor.

Processed USDA Foods

- Fee-For-Service (FFS):
- Processors may limit number of deliveries throughout school year and once delivered to CDHS, invoice is payable to the processor
- If SFA can't accept product, still responsible for payment of product
- Modified FFS
- Distributor acts as processor's billing agent
- · Invoices SFA per pound/case price
- Excludes value of USDA Foods plus distribution fees
- Indirect discount, also known as Net-Off-Invoice (NOI)
- Processor sells finished product containing USDA Foods to distributor at a gross price
- Distributor sells product to an eligible RA at commercial price
- Distributor must apply refund from processor for value of donated food



Cooperative Purchasing

- Group of SFAs join together to accomplish all or part of the steps in the purchasing process
- · Must follow federal, state, and local rules, regulations, and policies governing procurement
- Use collective buying power to obtain highest quality products at the best price
- May produce considerable savings and improve the quality of products purchased
- May cause fewer deliveries or elimination of some specific products



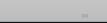
Co-op Agreements

- Require district's authorized representative to sign agreement
- State the amount of fees determined in the contract
- Outline all fees and requirements on the contract
 - What are minimum purchasing requirements?
 - What are fees and what is basis for specific fees?



Co-op Solicitation Preparation

- Develop an acceptable contractual agreement
- Identify needs of potential member districts
- Develop mutually agreeable list of products
 - Have clear steps for purchasing new products
 - Present new products to co-op board/interested members, not individual SFAs
- Write clear and concise product description specifications
- Comply with all local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and mandates



Group Buying Service (GBS) or Group Purchasing Organization (GPO)

- NOT a co-op
- An organization that buys on behalf of other entities in larger quantities
- Services of a GBS/GPO must be competitively procured by all member districts.
- A GBS/GPO can be for-profit or not-for-profit.
- Buying service must comply with all terms and conditions of solicitation.

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GBS/GPO Summary

- Solicitations or quotes from other potential vendors cannot be rejected simply to make the purchase through buying service.
- Requires a formal competitive procurement resulting in a contract.
- Permits CNP participants to piggyback on existing state agency contract with a buying service if federal procurement requirements are met and piggybacking included in initial solicitation.
- Handout: USDA Memo summary table

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Questions?

Information available at

http://www.cde.state.co.us/nutrition/osnprocurement

Call 303-866-6661 or

NutritionProcurement@cde.state.co.us