

# 2022 OISBF Purchasing Workshops

The Purchasing Cycle: Begin with the End in Mind

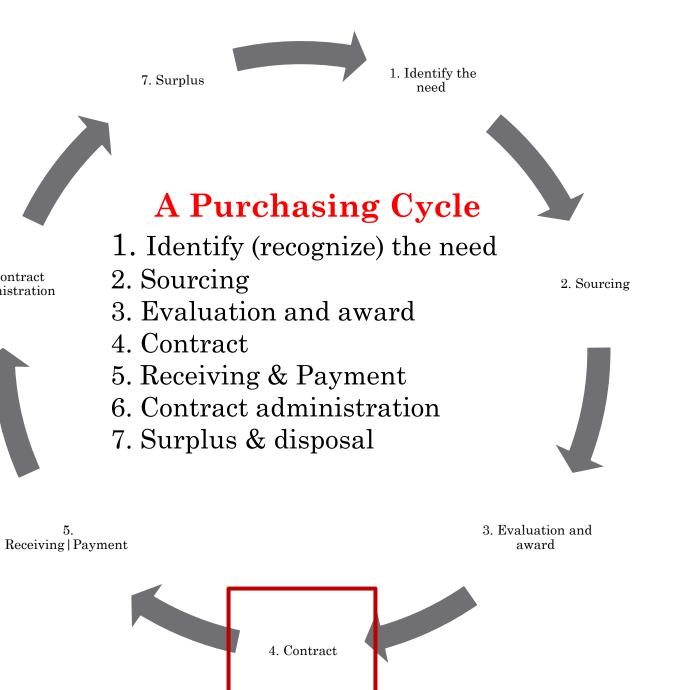
#### **CONTRACTS**

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#### 2022 Purchasing Workshops Focus

- Focus on information pertaining to a segment of the purchasing cycle
- Work through the purchasing cycle in sequential order
- Connect purchasing cycle segments to relatable school experiences, tasks, and statutory requirements
- Cover aspects of contracting as related to the purchasing cycle.



6. Contract

Administration

## Forms of Agreement/Contract

- Written
  - Supplier proposals
  - Supplier quotes



- School district's form
  - Purchase order
  - Battle of the forms conflicts with supplier's terms
- Other written & most common
  - Contract All elements of a contract
  - Agreement

#### Memorandums and Letters of Intent

- Memorandums of Understanding
  - May not have all elements of a contract
  - Could be a non-binding unliteral agreement
  - Often used for services or in-kind exchange
  - Agreements that may not have clear consideration
- Letters of Intent
  - Intent to contract

## Risk in Contracting

- Why is it important to assess risk in determining the best contract method?
- Do you think supplier evaluate their risks in doing business with the customer?
- What would be examples of supplier's risk?
- What are the procurement risks for the school district?

## Assessing Risk

	Sourcing/Contract Strategy	Sourcing/Contract Strategy
High Impact (Value)	Low risk, high impact (value)  - Pencil sharpeners  - Student impact (high)  - Complexity of solicitation (low)  - Availability of resource – (low risk)  - Contract terms & conditions  - Purchase order  - Financial obligation (low risk)	High risk/high impact (value)  New student management system  Complexity of solicitation (significant)  Contract terms & conditions (high)  Written contract  Liability – high  Data confidentiality – high  Financial obligation – high  Public perception – high
Low Impact (Value)	Low impact (value)/low risk  - Basketball tournament agreement  - Complexity of solicitation (low)  - Number students affected (low)  - Financial risk (low)	Low impact (value)/high risk  Need an example
	Low Risk	High Risk

Adapted from Peter Kraljic's Matrix: The Kraljic Portfolio Purchasing Model

### Determine contract method

- Purchase order
- Agreement
  - Embedded agreements
- MOU
- Letter of Intent
- Contract

## Using the Purchase Order

- Does supplier/contractor agree to accept it?
- For non-goods, e.g. services, supplier/contractor signatures may be necessary.
- Conflicting other documents may have superseding and/or prevailing language over PO terms

#### Purchase Order Terms

- Assumes supplier agrees to them
- Assumes there are no conflicting terms in other supplier-furnished forms, e.g. quotes, proposals or references therein.
- May not be sufficient for services, non-goods transactions
  - Why?
- Are they referenced on the PO or linked?

- The Heading
  - General terms applicability
  - Order of precedence
  - Application of the terms
    - To all procurement made with a PO
    - Describes terms change process (approvals)
- Tax Exemption information
- Acceptance of Contract
  - Conditioned upon supplier's acceptance

- Acceptance of the Contract
  - Purchase order is an offer
  - By fulfilling the order, supplier accepts the terms
  - Buyer's terms shall prevail and rule
- Amendments
  - Non-binding unless in writing
- Uniform Commercial Code
  - Oklahoma's UCC should govern

- Delivery
  - Prices must be F.O.B. destination
  - Time is of the essence
    - Justification for canceling the order
- Risk of Loss
  - Shipper and seller responsible for damage, destruction, etc. of risk prior to acceptance by buyer
- Inspection
  - Right to inspect
  - Concealed damage
  - Inspection w/in reasonable amount of time

- Patents and Copyrights
  - Seller protects buyer from patent and copyright infringement for the goods.
  - Seller indemnifies buyer
- Non-Waiver of Rights
  - Either party shall have the right to demand exact compliance.
  - Payment cannot waive this right

- SDS (MSDS)
  - Supplier must furnish SDS for all hazardous materials
- Compliance with laws
  - Statement that supplier will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, rules and orders
- Governing Laws
  - Laws of the State of Oklahoma
  - Venue in your county of jurisdiction or federal court

- Payment terms
  - Permissible Net \_\_\_ terms
  - State contractor's responsibility to meet requirements
    - o PO number of invoices
    - Clock starts ticking when invoice received

#### Warranty

- Merchantability and Fitness for a particular purpose
- Free from defects in materials, workmanship, and design

#### Purchase Order Terms

- Other clauses
  - Federal procurement
  - Non-discrimination clause
  - Termination for cause and convenience
  - Prevailing wage (Davis Bacon Act)
  - Oklahoma felony & sex offender requirements
  - Non-Kickback affidavit

## Agreements and Contracts

- Seller furnished agreements will almost always favor the seller/provider.
  - Term & evergreen clauses
  - Limitations of liability (Shift the liability)
  - Indemnification (Shift the loss to buyer)
  - Warranty & Fitness Clause
  - Hold harmless (Shift responsibility to buyer)
  - Governing laws
  - Privacy policies

## Term & Evergreen

- What length of contract would be the best for the supplier?
- What length of contract can the school district legally agree to?
- What is an evergreen clause?

#### Advice

- Read supplier-furnished agreements carefully
- · Read supplier-furnished agreements carefully
- Ask questions
- Seek legal help
- Don't be afraid to read the documents
- Jump in an do it!
- Terms are negotiable

## References

1 Bevis, Michael, JD, NIGP Virtual Forum 2021, What's in the Fine Print and Why, The Class: The Meta Class, NIGP, 2021