

TITLE 140: COMMONWEALTH HEALTHCARE CORPORATION

**SUBCHAPTER 140-80.1
PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS**

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Subchapter Authority: 3 CMC § 2824(g).

Subchapter History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: 3 CMC § 2824(g) empowers the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation to adopt rules and regulations regarding procurement. The Commission created the title of Chapter 140-80.

Part 001 - General Provisions

Subpart A General

§ 140-80.1-001 Purposes

(a) Interpretation. The regulations in this subchapter shall be construed and applied to promote their underlying purposes and policies.

(b) Purposes and Policies. The underlying purposes and policies of the regulations in this subchapter are:

- (1) To simplify, clarify, and modernize the procurement policies and practices of the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation (CHCC) and to address meeting the needs for all goods and services, and particularly medical equipment, devices, and supplies, of a geographically remote hospital held to providing US standards level of care; that is, requiring specialized supplies and equipment to be delivered in a timely manner to all three of the CHCC facilities on the islands of Saipan, Tinian, and Rota and to allow the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation to provide constant health education on preventative health care;
- (2) To make—as consistent as possible—the procurement policies and practices among the various branches, activities, and divisions of the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation;
- (3) To provide for increased public confidence in the procedures followed in public procurement;
- (4) To ensure the fair and equitable treatment of persons who deal with the procurement system of the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation;
- (5) To provide increased economy in Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation procurement activities and to maximize to the fullest extent practicable the purchasing value of public funds;
- (6) To foster effective, broad-based competition within the free enterprise system; and
- (7) To provide safeguards for the maintenance of a procurement system of quality and integrity.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The initial body of procurement regulations was adopted as a set of emergency regulations at 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015). The Commission created the title of Chapter 140-80. The Commission struck “Corporation” after “(CHCC)” in subsection (b)(1), changed the hyphens in subsection (b)(2) to em-dashes, and changed “insure” to “ensure” in subsection (b)(4), all pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(g).

§ 140-80.1-005 Authority

The regulations in this subchapter are promulgated under the authority of pursuant to 3 CMC § 2824(g) giving the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation the power to adopt procurement and supply regulations pursuant to the Commonwealth law.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission changed the reference “Public Law 16-51 §2804(g), codified at 3 CMC Section 2824(g)” to “3 CMS § 2824(g)” pursuant to 1 CMC 3806(d).

§ 140-80.1-010 Supplementary General Principles of Law Applicability

Unless displaced by the particular provisions of this subchapter, the principles of law and equity

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including, but not limited to, the Uniform Commercial Code of the Commonwealth and common law of fraud, conflicts of interest, waste, false pretenses, and public purpose shall supplement the regulations in this subchapter.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-015 Requirement of Good Faith

The regulations in this subchapter require all parties, including government employees, contractors, and suppliers involved in the negotiation, bidding, performance, or administration of government contracts to act in good faith.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-020 Application of Regulations

These regulations apply to all expenditure of public funds by the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation irrespective of source. These regulations apply to all activities of the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation. These regulations do not apply to employment contracts.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-025 Severability

If any provision of the regulations in this subchapter or any application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of the regulations in this subchapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of this subchapter are declared to be severable.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-030 Validity

No Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation contract shall be valid unless it complies with the regulations in this subchapter.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-035 Remedy Against Employee

Any procurement action of an employee of the CHCC in violation of the regulations in this

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subchapter is an action outside the scope of his or her employment. The CHCC will seek to have any liability asserted against it by a contractor which directly results from these improper acts to be determined judicially to be the individual liability of the employee who committed the wrongful act.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Subpart B Definitions

§ 140-80.1-040 Definitions

As used in the regulations in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the following meanings apply:

(a) “Attorney General” means the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) The “CEO” is the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation.

(c) The “CFO” is the Chief Financial Officer of the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation.

(d) “CHCC” means Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation.

(e) “Construction” means the process of building, altering, repairing, improving, or demolishing of a public structure or building or public improvements commonly known as “capital improvements.” It does not include the routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or public real property.

(f) “Contract” means all types of agreements, regardless of what they may be called for the procurement of supplies, services, or construction, including purchase orders.

(g) “Cost-reimbursement contract” means a contract under which a contractor is reimbursed for costs which are allowable and in accordance with the contract terms and the regulations in this subchapter, and a fee, if any.

(h) “Definite-quantity contract” means a contract which provides for delivery of a definite quantity of specific supplies or services for a fixed period. This type of contract may be used when it can be determined in advance that a definite quantity of supplies or services will be required during the contract period.

(i) “Dispute” means a disagreement concerning the legal rights and obligations of contracting parties, which, if not settled by mutual agreement, must be referred to a neutral third party for resolution.

(j) “Electronic” means electrical, digital, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, or any other similar technology.

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(k) “Employee” means an individual receiving a salary from the CHCC, including appointive and elective officials and non-salaried individuals performing personal services for the CHCC. Consultants, independent contractors, and part-time workers shall be considered employees only with respect to the ethics in public contracting provisions in Part 700.

(l) “Firm-fixed-price contract” means a contract which provides for a price that is not subject to any subsequent adjustment as a result of the contractor’s cost experience in performing the contract. This type of contract places upon the contractor maximum risk and full responsibility for all costs and resulting profit or loss.

(m) “Goods” means all property, including but not limited to equipment, materials, supplies, and other tangible personal property of any kind or nature, printing, insurance, and leases of real and personal property.

(n) “Government” or “Commonwealth” means the government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands which includes the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. It also includes government agencies, political subdivisions, public corporations and agencies of local government, all collectively referred to herein as “public agencies.”

(o) “Governor” means the Governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(p) “Invitation for bids” means all documents, whether attached or incorporated by reference, used for soliciting bids.

(q) “Official with expenditure authority” means the CHCC Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who may expend, obligate, encumber, or otherwise commit public funds for the benefit of the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation.

(r) “Person” means an individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation, other unincorporated association or a private legal entity.

(s) “Procurement” means buying, purchasing, renting, leasing, or acquiring construction, goods, or services. It also includes all functions that pertain to the obtaining of construction, goods, or services, including description of requirements, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contracts, and all phases of contract administration.

(t) “P&S Director” means the CHCC Director of Procurement and Supply within the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation.

(u) “Purchase description” means the words used in a solicitation to describe the goods, services, or construction to be purchased and includes specifications attached to, or made part of, the solicitation.

(v) “Requirements contract” means a contract which provides for filling all actual purchase requirements of designated Government activities for supplies or services during a specified

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contract period, with deliveries or performance to be scheduled with the contractor.

(w) “Responsible” in reference to a bidder, means a person who has the capability in all respects to perform fully the contract requirements, and the integrity and reliability which will assure good faith performance.

(x) “Responsive” in reference to a bidder, means a person who has submitted a bid which conforms in all material respects to the invitation for bids.

(y) “Services” means the furnishing of time, labor, or effort by a person other than an employee, and not involving the delivery of a specific end product other than reports, plans, and incidental documents.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission capitalized “Part” in subsection (k) pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(f).

Subpart C Public Access

§ 140-80.1-050 Public Access to Procurement Information

Procurement information shall be a matter of public record and shall be available for public inspection. Procurement information may be kept confidential when necessary to ensure proper bidding procedures. This decision shall be made only by the CHCC P&S Director.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-060 Authorization for the Use of Electronic Transmissions

The use of electronic media, including acceptance of electronic signatures, is authorized consistent with the CNMI’s applicable statutory, regulatory or other guidance for use of such media, so long as such guidance provides for:

(a) Appropriate security to prevent unauthorized access to the bidding, approval, and award processes; and

(b) Accurate retrieval or conversion of electronic forms of such information into a medium which permits inspection and copying.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Part 100 - Procurement Organization

Subpart A CHCC Director of Procurement and Supply

§ 140-80.1-101 Creation of Procurement and Supply Division

There is created in the Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation a Division of Procurement and Supply to assist the CEO in the execution of those duties authorized under 3 CMC § 2824.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission changed the reference to “Public Law 16-51§2804(g)” to “3 CMC § 2824” pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(c).

§ 140-80.1-105 CHCC Director of Procurement and Supply (P&S)

The CHCC Chief Financial Officer shall appoint a CHCC P&S Director to administer and supervise the day-to-day activities of the CHCC Procurement & Supply Division. The Director of Procurement and Supply shall be assisted in carrying out his functions and duties by the Medical Supply Officer and employees of the Procurement and Supply Division.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-110 Duties of the CHCC P&S Director

The duties and responsibilities of the CHCC P&S Director include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Ensure that the regulations in this subchapter are observed in all CHCC procurement;
- (b) Provide advance planning for the centralized purchase of CHCC supplies;
- (c) Procure or supervise the procurement of all supplies, goods, and services needed by the CHCC;
- (d) Conduct bidding, procurement, negotiation, or administration of government contracts upon request of the CEO, the official with expenditure authority;
- (e) Sell, trade, or otherwise dispose of surplus property belonging to and no longer needed by the CHCC;
- (f) Exercise general supervision and control over all inventories of supplies belonging to the CHCC;
- (g) Exercise general oversight and control on the use of physical assets and other capital equipment to prevent waste or abuse or other unauthorized use;
- (h) Establish and maintain programs for the inspection, testing, and acceptance of supplies;
- (i) Hear all protests and disputes; and

(j) Oversee the administration of CHCC contracts.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-115 Contract Review, Processing and Oversight

(a) All contracts must first be prepared by the CHCC CEO, the official with expenditure authority, who shall certify that s/he has complied with Procurement Regulations, codified in this subchapter, and that the proposed contract is for a public purpose, and does not constitute a waste or abuse of public funds. All contract documents must be complete including attachments and exhibits, if they are incorporated into the contract by reference.

(b) The next step in the contract process is the review by the CHCC P&S Director. Upon his own initiative or upon the request of the Public Auditor, the CHCC P&S Director may refer any contract to the Public Auditor for a recommendation before s/he approves or disapproves of the contract. The CHCC P&S Director shall cause such review to occur in a prompt and timely manner.

(c) The contract shall next be approved by the CHCC CFO or his designee who shall certify the availability of funds. If the CHCC CFO finds any aspect of the contract to be deficient or defective in any respect, s/he shall return the contract to the CHCC P&S Director for appropriate resolution with the CEO, the official with expenditure authority. The contract shall also be approved by other government agencies that need to certify the availability of funds for the contract.

(d) The fourth review is that of the CHCC Special Assistant Attorney General as designated by the Attorney General who shall certify the contract as to form and legal capacity. If there is no designation made, then the Attorney General will certify the contract.

(e) The contract shall then be approved by the CHCC CEO.

(f) After the approval of the CHCC CEO, the CHCC P&S Director shall forward the contract to the contractor for his approval and signature.

(g) After the signature of the contractor, the CHCC P&S Director shall review the contract documents for completeness. If s/he is satisfied, s/he shall sign in the appropriate space and shall:

(1) Inform in writing the CHCC CEO that the contract has been signed by all parties and that s/he may proceed with contract implementation according to the terms contained therein; and

(2) Provide copies of said contract to the:

- (i) CHCC CFO
- (ii) Attorney General
- (iii) Contractor.

(h) A contract may be referred back to the CHCC P&S Director by the CEO, the official with expenditure authority or the Attorney General or designee for further review based on additional

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evidence that it may not comply with this subchapter. If the CHCC P&S Director withdraws approval or refuses to approve a contract, s/he shall state in writing the basis for his or her determination.

(i) It is the responsibility of the CHCC CEO to ensure the contractor does not sign the contract or incur any expenses under it until all necessary signatures have been obtained. The supervision, inspection, and administration of a CHCC contract is the primary responsibility of the CEO, the official with expenditure authority. However, the supervision, inspection, and administration of construction contracts (including architect-engineer services) shall be performed by the Secretary of the Department of Public Works or his designee unless the Secretary certifies that the expenditure authority has the capability to handle his own construction and A&E contracts.

(j) No contract is effective against the Commonwealth until all of the parties whose signatures are required on the contract form have signed the contract. A contract shall contain a right to audit records clause.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission changed “ct ontract” in subsection (a) to “contract” and “s/e” in subsection (g) to “s/he” pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(g).

§ 140-80.1-120 Split Contracts

If the CHCC P&S Director determines that a contract has been split into two or more contracts for the purpose of avoiding bidding, then s/he may require the contract to be competitively bid.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-125 Acceptance of Gratuities by the CHCC P&S Director and Procurement and Supply Division Employees

In addition to the restrictions found in § 140-80.1-725, the CHCC P&S Director and the employees of the Procurement and Supply Division shall not accept from any person any gift of value given to them with the intent to influence their business judgment.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Part 200 - Source Selection and Contract Formation

Subpart A Source Selection

§ 140-80.1-201 Requirements for Competition

The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, shall provide for full and open competition through use of the competitive procedure that is best suited to the circumstances of the contract

action. The competitive procedures available for use in fulfilling the requirement for full and open competition are as follows:

- (a) Competitive sealed bidding (§ 140-80.1-205)
- (b) Competitive sealed proposals (§ 140-80.1-210)
- (c) Architect-engineer services (§ 140-80.1-305); and
- (d) Competitive selection procedures for professional services (§ 140-80.1-310).
- (e) The purchase of any equipment or related services pursuant to a US General Services Administration (GSA) blanket contract which has been negotiated by the federal government, shall be presumptively concluded to be in compliance with the competitive procurement requirements of these Regulations. This presumption shall apply not only to commercially available products, but also to products which are designed, manufactured and/or assembled according to GSA specifications.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-205 Competitive Sealed Bidding

(a) All government procurement shall be awarded by competitive sealed bidding under this section, except as provided in:

- (1) § 140-80.1-210 (Competitive Sealed Proposals);
- (2) § 140-80.1-220 (Small Purchases);
- (3) § 140-80.1-225 (Sole Source Procurement);
- (4) § 140-80.1-230 (Emergency Procurement);
- (5) § 140-80.1-235 (Expedited Purchasing in Special Circumstances);
- (6) § 140-80.1-305 (Architect-Engineer Services); and
- (7) § 140-80.1-310 (Competitive Selection Procedures for Professional Services).

(b) Invitation for Bids.

(1) An invitation for bids shall be issued and shall include at the minimum:

- (i) An invitation for bids number;
- (ii) Date of issuance;
- (iii) Name, address, and location of issuing office;
- (iv) Specific location where bids must be submitted;
- (v) Date, hour, and place of bid opening;
- (vi) A purchase description in sufficient detail to permit full and open competition and allow bidders to properly respond;
- (vii) Quantity to be furnished;
- (viii) Time, place, and method of delivery or performance requirements;
- (ix) Essential contractual terms and conditions; and
- (x) Any bonding requirements.

(2) Purchase descriptions of construction, goods, or services shall detail to the greatest extent

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practicable the specific requirements the contractor is expected to perform or deliver. An adequate purchase description shall adequately set forth the essential physical and functional characteristics of the construction, goods, or services necessary to fulfill the government's minimum requirements.

(c) Application for Brand Name Descriptions. An acquisition that uses a brand name description or other purchase description to specify a particular brand name, product, or feature of a product peculiar to one manufacturer is not normally allowed regardless of the number of sources solicited. It shall be allowed only when justified and approved in accordance with the procedures on justifying sole-source procurement. Specifically, the justification shall indicate that the use of such descriptions in the acquisition is essential to the government's requirements, thereby precluding consideration of a product manufactured by another company. "Brand-name or equal" descriptions, and other purchase descriptions that permit prospective contractors to offer products other than those specifically referenced by brand name, provide for full and open competition and do not require justifications and approvals to support their use.

(d) Bid Solicitation Accuracy. The bid solicitation shall adequately state what is to be done or what is to be delivered to the CHCC in order to allow bidders to properly respond and evaluations to be made on a uniform basis. Exact quantities shall be stated in the statement of deliverables, unless use of a requirements contract is justified under § 140-80.1-265.

(e) Publication. The CHCC P&S Director shall publicize all invitation for bids in order to increase competition and broaden industry participation. The bidding time (i.e., the time between issuance of the solicitation to the public and opening of bids) shall be prescribed as follows:

(1) Minimum Bidding Time. A bidding period of at least 30 calendar days shall be provided unless the P&S Director determines that a shorter time is reasonable and necessary. Such shorter bidding period must afford potential bidders a reasonable opportunity to respond considering the circumstances of the individual acquisition, such as the complexity, and urgency. The bidding period, however, shall never be less than fourteen calendar days .

(2) Extended Bidding Period. Because of limited bidding time in certain cases, potential sources may be precluded from bidding and others may be forced to include contingencies that, with additional time, could be eliminated. To avoid unduly restricting competition or paying higher-than-necessary prices, the CHCC P&S Director may increase the 30-day bidding period by not more than 60 additional calendar days, considering such factors as:

- (i) Degree of urgency;
- (ii) Complexity of requirements;
- (iii) Anticipated extent of subcontracting;
- (iv) Geographic distribution of bidders; and
- (v) Normal transmittal time for invitations and bids.

(f) Public Notice.

Because of the unique nature and varied needs of all parts of the institution, the CEO and the CHCC Director of P&S shall make a determination as to the best way to publicize the ITB.

(1) Every procurement in excess of \$10,000 shall be publicized in one or more of the following ways:

- (i) in a newspaper of general circulation;

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- (ii) in a newspaper of local circulation in the area pertinent to the procurement;
- (iii) in industry media;
- (iv) through electronic mailing lists,
- (v) through the internet, agency web site, or other publicly accessible electronic media,
- (vi) through electronic mailing lists, or
- (vii) in a government publication designed for giving public notice .

(g) Public Availability. A copy of the Invitation for Bids shall be made available for public inspection at the CHCC Procurement Officer's office or the public information office.

(h) Bid Receipt.

(1) All bids shall be submitted to the office of the CHCC Procurement Director. Bids may be sent physically or electronically. Hard copies shall be received prior to the time set for opening and shall be maintained sealed in a locked receptacle at the office. Bids submitted from vendors outside the Commonwealth must be submitted electronically to ensure timely receipt. Local vendors may also submit bids electronically. It is the responsibility of the bidder to make sure its bid is received by the date set in the invitation for bids.

(2) If a bid is opened by mistake, it shall be resealed and the person who opened the bid shall write his signature and print his title on the envelope and deliver it to the CHCC P&S Director. No information contained in the bid shall be disclosed prior to the bid opening. The CHCC P&S Director shall cause the opened bid to be placed into the sealed receptacle.

(i) Bid Opening. The bid opening shall be conducted by the CHCC P&S Director or his or her designee. Bids shall be opened publicly in the presence of one or more witnesses at the time and place designated in the invitation for bids. The bids received prior to the bid closing date shall be publicly opened. The amount of each bid, together with the name of each bidder shall be recorded. The record and each bid shall be open to public inspection. The CHCC P&S Director or his or her designee shall prepare a written summary of the bid opening.

(j) Bid Acceptance and Bid Evaluation. Bids shall be unconditionally accepted without alteration or correction, except as authorized in this subchapter. Bids shall be evaluated based on the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids, which may include criteria as is necessary to reasonably permit a determination as to the acceptability of the bid for the particular purpose intended.

(k) Responsiveness of Bids. To be considered for award, a bid must comply in all material respects with the invitation for bids. Bids must be filled out, executed, and submitted in accordance with the bid instructions. A bid may be considered only if

- (1) The bidder accepts all material terms and conditions of the invitation, and
- (2) Any future award based upon the bid would result in a binding contract with terms and conditions that do not vary from the requirements of the invitation. Electronic or facsimile bids shall not be considered unless permitted by the invitation.

(l) Bid Rejection. A bid may be rejected for any of the following reasons:

- (1) Failure to conform to essential requirements of the invitation for bids such as specifications or time of delivery;

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(2) Imposition of conditions or restrictions in the bid which modify requirements of the invitation or limit the bidder's liability to the government. For example, bids shall be rejected in which the bidder:

- (i) Protects against future changes in conditions, such as increased costs;
 - (ii) Fails to state a price and indicates that price shall be the price in effect at the time of delivery;
 - (iii) States a price but qualifies it as subject to price in effect at time of delivery; or
 - (iv) Limits the rights of government.
- (3) Unreasonableness as to price;
- (4) A bid from a non-responsible bidder as defined in § 140-80.1-245.

(m) Correction or Withdrawal of Bids; Cancellation of Awards. Correction or withdrawal of inadvertently erroneous bids, before or after award, or cancellation of awards based on bid mistakes must be approved by the P&S Director in writing. After the bid opening, no changes in bid price or other provisions of bids prejudicial to the interest of the government or fair competition shall be allowed. Whenever a bid mistake is suspected, the government shall request confirmation of the bid prior to award. In such an instance, if the bidder alleges an error, the government shall only permit correction of the bid or withdrawal of the bid in accordance with subsection (l)(1) or (l)(2).

(n) Correction of bids. Correction of bids shall only be permitted when:

(1) An obvious clerical mistake is clearly evident from examining the bid document.

Examples of such mistakes are errors in addition or the obvious misplacement of a decimal point; or

(2) The otherwise low bidder alleges a mistake and the intended bid is evident from the bid document or is otherwise supported by clear and convincing evidence as to the bid intended and the corrected bid remains the low bid. A low bidder shall not be permitted to correct a bid mistake resulting from an error in judgment.

(o) Withdrawal of bids. Withdrawal of a bid shall only be permitted where the otherwise low bidder alleges a mistake and there is clear and convincing evidence as to the existence of a mistake.

(p) Cancellation of awards. Cancellation of awards or contracts shall only be permitted when:

(1) Evidence as to the existence of the mistake is not discovered until after the award;

(2) There exists no clear and convincing evidence to support the bid intended; and

(3) Performance of the contract at the award price would be unconscionable.

(q) Award.

(1) The contract must be awarded with reasonable promptness by written notice to the lowest responsive bid by a responsible bidder whose bid fully meets the requirements of the invitation for bids and the regulations in this subchapter. Unsuccessful bidders shall also be promptly notified.

(2) Notice of an award shall only be made by the presentation of a contract with all of the required signatures to the bidder. No other notice of an award shall be made. No acceptance of an offer shall occur nor shall any contract be formed until a CHCC contract is written and has been approved by all the officials required by law and regulation. CHCC contracts shall contain a

clause which states that the signature of the private contractor shall be the last in time to be affixed to a contract and that no contract can be formed prior to the approval of all required government officials.

(3) In the event all bids exceed available funds and the bid of the lowest responsive and responsible bidder does not exceed those funds by more than five percent, and time or economic considerations preclude re-solicitation of work of a reduced scope, the CEO, the official with expenditure authority may negotiate an adjustment of the bid price including changes in bid requirements, with the lowest responsive and responsible bidder in order to bring the bid price within the amount of available funds. The negotiation shall be documented in writing and attached to the bidding documents.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission renumbered the subsections (f)(1)(a)–(g) to (f)(1)(i)–(vii) pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(a). The Commission inserted a period at the end of subsection (a)(7) and removed “a” before “clear and convincing evidence” in subsection (o) pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(g).

§ 140-80.1-210 Competitive Sealed Proposals

(a) Conditions for use. When the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, determines in writing that the use of a competitive sealed bidding is either not practical or not advantageous to the government and receives the approval of the CHCC P&S Director, a contract may be entered into by competitive sealed proposals.

(b) Request for proposals. Proposals shall be solicited through a request for proposals.

(c) Public notice. Adequate public notice of the request for proposals shall be given in the same manner as provided for in competitive sealed bids.

(d) Receipt of proposals. Proposals shall be opened so as to avoid disclosure of contents to competing offerors during the process of negotiation. A register of proposals shall be prepared and opened for public inspection after contract award.

(e) Evaluation factors. The request for proposals shall state the relative importance of price and other evaluation factors. Price or cost to the government shall be included as an evaluation factor in every solicitation of proposals. The CHCC P&S Director must ensure that the following requirements are complied with in any evaluation of proposals.

(1) All evaluation factors stated in the solicitation shall be considered in determining proposals in the competitive range (i.e., those allowed to participate further in the selection process), and any subsequent evaluations (including evaluation of best and final offers from the competitive range offerors).

(2) Competitive range. The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, shall determine which proposals are in the competitive range, based on the recommendations of the evaluator or evaluation team, for the purpose of conducting written or oral discussions, and shall include all proposals that have a reasonable chance of being selected for award. When there is doubt as to whether a proposal is in the competitive range, the proposal shall be included. Proposals

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determined to have no reasonable chance of being selected for contract award shall no longer be considered for selection. A proposal is not reasonably susceptible of being selected for award and can be excluded from the competitive range if it is clear that:

(i) Its contents are so unacceptable that a revision of the proposal in the negotiation stage would be equivalent to accepting a new proposal, or

(ii) In comparison with other proposals, such proposal clearly has no chance of being selected for award.

(3) Technical evaluation. If any technical evaluation is necessary beyond ensuring that the proposal meets the minimum requirements in the solicitation, the evaluator or evaluation team shall document the technical evaluation which shall include:

(i) The basis for the evaluation;

(ii) An assessment of each offeror's ability to accomplish the technical requirements;

(iii) A summary, matrix, or quantitative ranking of each technical proposal in relation to the best rating possible; and

(iv) A summary of findings. The supporting documentation prepared for the selection decision shall show the proposals' comparative strengths, weaknesses, and risks in terms of the evaluation factors.

(4) When technical criteria (generally, criteria other than price) are involved, the CHCC P&S Director shall determine in writing that the appropriate qualified personnel are assigned to conduct a technical evaluation of the proposals. In forming an evaluation team, the CHCC P&S Director shall ensure that:

(i) The evaluators, including any other personnel responsible for the selection of competitive range offerors or final selection of an offeror, are formally designated to exercise such responsibility by the CEO, the official with expenditure authority in consultation with the CHCC P&S Director; and

(ii) Before conducting any evaluation, the CEO, the official with expenditure authority in consultation with the CHCC P&S Director, approves an evaluation plan which as a minimum shall include --

(A) A statement of the evaluation factors and any significant sub factors and their relative importance;

(B) A description of the evaluation process, methodology, and techniques to be used; and

(C) Documentation requirements.

(f) Notification to offerors excluded in the competitive range. The CHCC P&S Director shall promptly notify offerors when they are excluded from the competitive range or otherwise excluded from further consideration. The notice shall state the basis for the exclusion.

(g) Discussion with responsible offerors and revisions to proposals. As provided in the request for proposals, discussions may be conducted with responsible offerors who submit proposals determined to be reasonably susceptible of being selected for award for the purpose of clarification and to ensure full understanding of, and responsiveness to, solicitation requirements. Offerors shall be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to any opportunity for discussion and revision of proposals and such revisions may be permitted after submission and prior to award for the purpose of obtaining the best and final offers. In conducting discussions, there shall be no disclosure of any information derived from proposals submitted by competing offerors.

(h) Award. Award shall be made to the responsible offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be most advantageous to the government taking into consideration price and the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals. No other factors or criteria shall be used in the evaluation and the contract file shall contain the basis on which the award is made. Within three working days after the date of contract award, the CHCC P&S Director shall provide written notification to each unsuccessful offeror (unless pre-award notice was given under § 140-80.1-210(f)). The notice shall include, as applicable:

- (1) The number of offerors solicited;
- (2) The number of proposals received;
- (3) The name and address of each offeror receiving an award;
- (4) The items, quantities, and unit prices of each award (if the number of items or other factors makes listing unit prices impracticable, only the total contract price need be furnished); and
- (5) In general terms, the reason the offeror's proposal was not accepted, unless the price information in item (h)(4) of this subsection readily reveals the reason. In no event shall an offeror's cost breakdown, profit, overhead rates, trade secrets, manufacturing processes and techniques, or other confidential business information be disclosed to any other offeror.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission inserted a space in "theappropriate" and changed "insure" to "ensure" in subsection (e)(4), and changed "as" in subsection (e)(4)(ii) to "at" all pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(g).

§ 140-80.1-215 Circumstances Permitting Other than Full and Open Competition

(a) The following procurement methods permit contracting without using full and open competition.

- (1) Small purchases (§ 140-80.1-220);
- (2) Sole source procurement (§ 140-80.1-225);
- (3) Emergency procurement (§ 140-80.1-230); and
- (4) Expedited purchasing in special circumstances (§ 140-80.1-235).

(b) Use of the methods in (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4) above is subject to the following requirements.

(1) The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, before executing the contract, shall justify to the CHCC P&S Director in writing the following:

(i) The need for contracting, the purpose of the contract, how the expected outcome would help the agency achieve its objectives, and that the services do not unnecessarily duplicate any previously performed work or services.

(ii) The non-availability of resources within and without the agency;

(iii) Vendor qualifications. The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, shall review any contractor evaluation on file with the CHCC P&S Director. For professional services contract, a completed resume for each contractor participant who will exercise a major role in the completion of the contract will be required; and

(iv) Reasonableness of price. No presumption of reasonableness shall be attached to the incurring of costs by a contractor. The following factors will be used in determining whether costs are justified: cost information in sufficient detail to support and justify the contract; cost information

for similar services, with differences noted and explained; and special factors affecting the costs under the contract. For contract amendments, the agency shall examine price considerations in the same manner as one would examine them for a basic contract. If the independent government estimate appears to be defective, other means of comparison, such as a history of contracts with similar requirements, or current market prices, shall be used.

(v) Documentation of the above should be contained in a form prescribed by the CHCC P&S Director.

(2) If the CHCC P&S Director's written determination was that the request for contract execution was not justified based on the analysis of items in subsection (b)(1) above, he shall promptly notify the CEO, the official with the expenditure authority, of his or her disapproval in writing.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-220 Small Purchases

(a) Any procurement not exceeding the amounts established herein may be made in accordance with small purchase procedures. However, procurement requirements shall not be artificially divided so as to constitute a small purchase.

(b) Bidding is not required for procurement under \$5,000.

(c) Bidding is not required but is encouraged for procurement over \$5,000 and under \$25,000, or \$50,000 if it is medical equipment, supplies, or devices. The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, must obtain price quotations from at least three vendors and base the selection on competitive price and quality for procurement valued at \$5,000 to \$25,000 or \$50,000 for medical equipment, supplies, or devices. Any price quotations obtained must be written, documented, and submitted to the CHCC P&S Director for approval.

(d) Purchase orders may be used for small purchases pursuant to subsections (b) and (c).

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-225 Sole Source Procurement

(a) A contract may be awarded for a supply, service, or construction without competition when:

(1) The CHCC P&S Director determines in writing that there is only one source for the required supply, service, or construction; or

(2) For good reason put forward in writing, the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, determines that only a particular kind of machine, equipment, device, or supply is needed either because it is the US medical standard, there is a need for continuity of equipment or supplies, or because of maintenance or servicing issues;

(3) To obtain professional services for the purpose of facilitating the process of obtaining needed critical infrastructure funding in order to harden and enhance the capability of protecting critical infrastructure of the CHCC; or

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- (4) To obtain professional services for the purpose of facilitating the establishment of a unit authorized in a federal defense appropriation act; or
- (5) Solely for the purpose of obtaining expert witnesses for litigation; or
- (6) For legal services including legal advice and defense; or
- (7) For policy consultants to the CEO, CFO, COO, Medical Staff, and the Board of Directors including but not limited to economic, statistical, accounting, medical, and environmental consultants.

(b) For any sole source procurement pursuant to subsection (a)(1), a written justification for sole source procurement shall be prepared by the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, and shall contain the specific unique capabilities required; the specific unique capabilities of the contractor; the efforts made to obtain competition; and the specific considerations given to alternative sources and specific reasons why alternative sources were not selected.

(c) For any sole source procurement pursuant to subsections (a)(2), (a)(3) or (a)(4), the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, shall provide a written copy of the applicable federal grant or act under which the services are authorized or required.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission changed “n eeded” in subsection (a)(3) to “needed” pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(g).

§ 140-80.1-230 Emergency Procurement

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the regulations in this subchapter, the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, may make an emergency procurement when there exists a threat to public health, safety, or welfare under emergency conditions. An emergency procurement must be as competitive as practicable under the circumstances.

(b) A written justification of the basis for the emergency and for the selection of the particular contractor must be made by the CEO, the official with expenditure authority.

(c) If the CHCC P&S Director is satisfied, s/he shall state his or her approval in writing.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-235 Expedited Purchasing in Special Circumstances

(a) When special circumstances require the expedited procurement of goods or services including professional services for the purpose of facilitating the process of obtaining needed critical infrastructure funding in order to harden and enhance the capability of protecting critical infrastructures of the CHCC, the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, may request that the CHCC P&S Director approve expedited procurement without the solicitation of bids for proposals.

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(b) The factor to be considered by the CHCC P&S Director in approving or disapproving this request shall be:

(1) The urgency of the CHCC's need for the good or services especially if procuring vehicles and equipment specifically designed for chemical, biological, nuclear exposure and bomb detection and critically needed emergency medical supplies as described by the Office of Domestic Preparedness;

(2) The comparative costs of procuring the goods or service from a sole source or through the competitive process;

(3) The availability of the goods or service in the Commonwealth and the timeliness in acquiring it; and

(4) Any other factors establishing the expedited procurement is in the best interest of the CHCC.

(c) Upon the CHCC P&S Director's written determination that the factors in (b) above justify an expedited purchase, s/he shall process the necessary document(s) and assist the CEO, the official with the expenditure authority, in procuring the required goods or services in the most efficient manner.

(d) If the CHCC P&S Director determines that the request for the expedited procurement did not meet the criteria in (b) above, s/he should promptly notify the official with the expenditure authority of his or her disapproval in writing.

(e) The expedited procurement shall be as competitive as possible under the circumstances.

(f) The total amount of goods or service that may be approved under this section shall not exceed \$50,000 except when such goods or services are procured for the purpose of facilitating the process of obtaining needed critical infrastructure funding in order to harden and enhance the capability of protecting critical infrastructures of the CHCC including procuring vehicles and equipment specifically designed for chemical, biological, nuclear exposure and bomb detection and critically needed emergency medical supplies as described by the Office of Domestic Preparedness.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Subpart B Cancellation of Invitation for Bids and Request for Proposals

§ 140-80.1-240 Cancellation

An invitation for bids or request for proposals may be canceled, and any and all bids or proposals may be rejected, when such action is determined in writing by the CEO, the official with expenditure authority and approved by the CHCC P&S Director to be in the best interest of the CHCC based on:

(a) Inadequate or ambiguous specifications contained in the solicitation;

(b) Specifications which have been revised;

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- (c) Goods or services being procured which are no longer required;
- (d) Inadequate consideration given to all factors of cost to the government in the solicitation;
- (e) Bids or proposals received indicate that the needs of the government can be satisfied by a less expensive good or service;
- (f) All offers with acceptable bids or proposals received are at unreasonable prices;
- (g) Bids were collusive; or
- (h) Cancellation is determined to be in the best interest of the government.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Subpart C Qualifications and Duties

§ 140-80.1-245 Responsibility of Bidders and Offerors

- (a) Awards shall be made only to responsible contractors. To be determined responsible, a prospective contractor must:
 - (1) Have adequate financial resources to perform the contract, or the ability to obtain them;
 - (2) Be able to comply with the required delivery or performance schedule;
 - (3) Have a satisfactory performance record;
 - (4) Have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics;
 - (5) Have the necessary organization, experience, and skills, (or the ability to obtain them), required to successfully perform the contract;
 - (6) Have the necessary production, construction, and technical equipment facilities, or the ability to obtain them; and
 - (7) Be otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws and rules.
- (b) Obtaining information. Prior to award, the CHCC P&S Director shall obtain information from the bidder or offeror necessary to make a determination of responsibility using the factors in subsection (a) above. The unreasonable failure of a bidder or offeror to promptly supply information in connection with an inquiry with respect to responsibility may be grounds for determination of non-responsibility with respect to that bidder or offeror.
- (c) Right of non-disclosure. Information furnished by a bidder or offeror pursuant to subsection (b) may not be disclosed outside of the office of the CHCC P&S Director, or any other government official involved without prior consent by the bidder or offeror.
- (d) Non-responsibility determination. When a bid or proposal on which a contract award would otherwise be made is rejected because the prospective contractor is found to be non-responsible, a written determination shall be signed by the CHCC P&S Director stating the basis for the determination and this shall be placed in the contract file.

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History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-250 Pre-qualification of Contractors

Prospective suppliers of goods or services may be pre-qualified for particular types of construction, goods and services when determined necessary by the CHCC P&S Director. Opportunity for qualification before solicitation shall be afforded to all suppliers. Solicitation mailing lists of potential contractors shall include, but shall not be limited to, pre-qualified suppliers. In no event will bidders be allowed to qualify after the bid opening.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Subpart D Types of Contracts

§ 140-80.1-255 Permissible Types of Contracts

Government contracts shall utilize a firm fixed price unless the use of a cost reimbursement contract is justified under § 140-80.1-260. Government contracts shall also use definite-quantity contracts unless a requirements contract is justified under § 140-80.1-265. Use of cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting are prohibited.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-260 Cost-reimbursement Contracts

(a) Policy. Cost-reimbursement contracts must contain a ceiling which the contractor shall not exceed without the recommendation of the official with expenditure authority and approval by the CHCC P&S Director.

(b) Application. A cost-reimbursement contract may be used when the CHCC P&S Director attaches to the contract a written determination that --

- (1) Uncertainties in the work to be performed make the cost of performance too difficult to estimate with the degree of accuracy required for a firm fixed price contract;
- (2) Use of a cost reimbursement contract is likely to be less costly to the CHCC than any other type due to the nature of the work to be performed under the contract.

(c) Limitations.

(1) A cost-reimbursement contract may only be used when the CHCC P&S Director determines that the contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract, and government surveillance in the form of a construction management contract will be obtained to ensure the use of efficient methods and effective cost controls in the performance of the contract.

(2) The use of cost-reimbursement contracts is prohibited for the acquisition of commercially available items.

(d) Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

(1) Description. A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for payment to the contractor of a negotiated fee that is fixed at the inception of the contract. The fixed fee does not vary with actual cost, but may be adjusted as a result of changes in the work to be performed under the contract, authorized pursuant to § 140-80.1-410(a).

(2) Application.

(i) A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract is suitable for use when the conditions of § 140-80.1-260(b) are present and the contract is for the performance of research or preliminary exploration or study, and the level of effort required is unknown.

(ii) A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract normally must not be used in development of major systems once preliminary exploration, studies, and risk reduction have indicated a high degree of probability that the development is achievable and the government has established reasonably firm performance objectives and schedules.

(3) Limitations. No cost-plus-fixed-fee contract shall be awarded unless the official with expenditure authority complies with all limitations in § 140-80.1-260(c).

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-265 Requirements Contracts

(a) For the information of offerors and contractors, the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, shall state a realistic estimated total quantity in the solicitation and resulting contract. This estimate is not a representation to an offeror or contractor that the estimated quantity will be required or ordered, or that conditions affecting requirements will be stable or normal. The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, may obtain the estimate from records of previous requirements and consumption, or by other means, and shall base the estimate on the most current information available.

(b) The contract shall state, if feasible, the maximum limit of the contractor's obligation to deliver and the CHCC's obligation to order. The contract may also specify maximum or minimum quantities that the CHCC may order under each individual order and the maximum that it may order during a specified period of time. The contract shall specify that failure of the government to order such estimated minimum or maximum quantities will not entitle the contractor to any equitable adjustment in unit price.

(c) Application. A requirements contract may be appropriate for acquiring supplies or services when the government anticipates recurring requirements but cannot predetermine the precise quantities of supplies or services that designated government activities will need during a definite period.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-270 Multi-Year Contracts.

(a) Specified Period. Unless otherwise provided by law, a contract for supplies or services may be entered into for any period of time deemed to be in the best interests of the CHCC provided

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the term of the contract and conditions of renewal or extension, if any, are included in the solicitation and funds are available for the first fiscal period at the time of contracting. Payment and performance obligations for succeeding fiscal periods shall be subject to the availability and appropriation of funds therefor.

(b) Use. This section permits multi-year procurements in order to enable CHCC to procure larger quantities and obtain the benefits of volume discounts. A multi-year contract should be used only for supplies or services needed on a continuing basis with annual quantity requirements that can be reasonably estimated in advance. Multi-year procurements should attract more competitors to submit bids or offers for the larger contract awards and thereby provide the jurisdiction with the benefits of increased competition. A multi-year contract is authorized where:

(1) Estimated requirements cover the period of the contract and are reasonably firm and continuing; and

(2) Such a contract will serve the best interests of the CHCC by encouraging effective competition or otherwise promoting economies in CHCC procurement.

(c) Cancellation Due to Unavailability of Funds in Succeeding Fiscal Periods. When funds are not appropriated or otherwise made available to support continuation of performance in a subsequent fiscal period, the contract shall be cancelled and the contractor shall be reimbursed for the reasonable value of any non-recurring costs incurred but not amortized in the price of the supplies or services delivered under the contract. The cost of cancellation may be paid from any appropriations available for such purposes. This subsection is applicable when funds are not appropriated in a subsequent year of a multi-year contract which is in progress. Where funds are not appropriated or otherwise made available for the next funding period of the contract, there is no alternative but to cancel the contract and to reimburse the contractor for those non-recurring costs that have not been amortized through the selling price of goods already delivered under the contract. The phrase “non-recurring costs” should be broadly construed.

(d) Multi-Term Contract Procedure

(1) Solicitation. The solicitation shall state:

(i) The amount of supplies or services required for the proposed contract period;

(ii) That a unit price shall be given for each supply or service, and that such unit prices shall be the same throughout the contract (except to the extent price adjustments may be provided in the solicitation and resulting contract);

(iii) that the multi-term contract will be cancelled only if funds are not appropriated or otherwise made available to support continuation of performance in any fiscal period succeeding the first; however, this does not affect either the CHCC’s rights or the contractor’s rights under any termination clause in the contract;

(iv) That the CHCC Procurement Officer must notify the contractor on a timely basis that the funds are, or are not, available for the continuation of the contract for each succeeding fiscal period;

(v) Whether bidders or offerors may submit prices for:

(A) The first fiscal period only;

(B) The entire time of performance only; or

(C) Both the first fiscal period and the entire time of performance;

(vi) that a multi-term contract may be awarded and how award will be determined including, if

prices for the first fiscal period and entire time of performance are submitted, how such prices will be compared; and

(vii) that, in the event of cancellation as provided in § 140-80.1-270(c), the contractor will be reimbursed the unamortized, reasonably incurred, nonrecurring costs.

(2) Award. Award shall be made as stated in the solicitation and permitted under the source selection method utilized. Care should be taken when evaluating multi-term prices against prices for the first fiscal period that award on the basis of prices for the first period does not permit the successful bidder or offeror to “buy in”, that is, give such bidder or offeror an undue competitive advantage in subsequent procurements.

(3) Cancellation.

(i) “Cancellation,” as used in multi-term contracting, means the cancellation of the total requirements for the remaining portion of the contract because funds were not appropriated or otherwise made available. The contract for the first fiscal period shall not be cancelled. Cancellation results when the Procurement Officer:

(A) notifies the contractor of nonavailability of funds for contract performance for any fiscal period subsequent to the first; or

(B) fails to notify the contractor by the date set forth in the contract, unless the parties agree to extend such date, that funds are available for performance of the succeeding fiscal period and funds which may be used for the contract have not been appropriated or otherwise made available.

(ii) These provisions on cancellation of multi-term contracts do not limit the rights of the CHCC or the contractor under any termination clause of the contract if the contract is terminated pursuant to that clause rather than cancelled as provided in this subsection.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission renumbered subsections (d)(1)(a)–(g) to (d)(1)(i)–(vii), subsections (d)(1)(e)(i)–(iii) to (d)(1)(v)(A)–(C), subsections (d)(3)(a)–(b) to (d)(3)(i)–(ii), and subsections (d)(3)(a)(i)–(ii) to (d)(3)(i)(A)–(B), all pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(a). The Commission changed the reference “Subsection R3-503.03.1(c) of this Section” to “§ 140-80.1-270(c)” pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(c). The Commission decapitalized the terms “Section” and “Subsection” throughout this section pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(f).

Subpart E Inspection and Audit

§ 140-80.1-275 Right to Inspect Place of Business

The CHCC may, at reasonable times, inspect the place of business of a contractor or any subcontractor which is related to the performance of any contract awarded or to be awarded by the CHCC.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-280 Right to Audit Records

As required by 1 CMC § 7845, the contractor and subcontractor or grantee and subgrantee at all levels shall provide the Public Auditor of the Commonwealth with access to and the right to examine and copy any record, data, or papers relevant to a government contract or grant for a

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period of three years after the final payment under the contract or grant. A clause to this effect shall appear in all government contracts and obligations.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission changed the reference “§ 404 of Public Law No. 3-91 (1 CMC § 7845)” to “1 CMC § 7845” pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(c).

Subpart F Reports and Records

§ 140-80.1-285 Report of Anti-competitive or Deceptive Practice

(a) When for any reason any person suspects the following practices are occurring among bidders, offerors, contractors, or subcontractors, a notice of the relevant facts shall be transmitted by the CHCC P&S Director to the Attorney General without delay:

- (1) Unfair methods of competition;
- (2) Deceptive acts; or
- (3) Unfair business practices.

(b) These acts are more fully defined at 4 CMC §§ 5101–5206.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission changed the reference to “4 CMC § 5101 through § 5206” to “4 CMC §§ 5106–5206” pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(g).

§ 140-80.1-290 Retention of Procurement Records

(a) All procurement records shall be retained by the CHCC P&S Director for a period of 7 years after completion of construction, or full delivery of the goods or services under the contract.

(b) The CHCC P&S Director shall maintain a record listing all contracts for a minimum of five years. The records shall contain:

- (1) Each contractor’s name;
- (2) The amount and type of each contract; and
- (3) A listing of the supplies, services, or construction procured under each contract; and
- (4) A listing of contracts per agency and by fiscal year.

(c) All procurement records, except those designated herein as not subject to disclosure, shall be available to public inspection.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Part 300 - Procurement of Construction and Architect-Engineer Services, Professional Services, Vehicles and Special Conditions for Computer Software and Hardware

§ 140-80.1-301 Construction Procurement

(a) Invitation for Bids.

(1) Deposit. The CHCC P&S Director shall determine the amount of deposit required for potential bidders to obtain the invitation for bids.

(2) Contents. The invitation for bids shall be prepared in accordance with § 140-80.1-205(b). In addition, the following items shall be included in the invitation for bids:

(i) Notice to Bidders. General information regarding the project;

(ii) Instructions to Bidders. Information on the preparation of bids, bid security requirements and forms and certifications that must be submitted with the bid;

(iii) General Conditions. Standard contract clauses governing the performance of work;

(iv) Special Conditions. Special contract clauses depending on the nature and dollar amount of the work to be performed; and

(v) Technical Specifications. Specifications governing the technical aspects of the work to be performed.

(b) Bid Security

(1) Requirement. Bid security shall be required for all competitive sealed bidding construction contracts where the price is estimated by the CHCC P&S Director to exceed \$25,000.00 or when the CHCC P&S Director determines it is in the interest of the Commonwealth. Bid security shall be on a bid bond, in cash, by certified check, cashiers' check or other form acceptable to the government. A surety company shall hold the certificate of authority from the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury as an acceptable surety or other surety acceptable to the Attorney General.

(2) Amount. Bid security shall be an amount equal to at least fifteen percent of the amount of the bid or other amount as specified in the invitation for bids depending upon the source of funding.

(3) Rejection of Bid. Failure to furnish bid security, when required by the invitation, shall result in rejection of the bid as non-responsive.

(c) Contract Performance and Payment Bonds.

(1) When a construction contract is awarded in excess of \$25,000.00, the following bonds or security shall be delivered to the government and shall become binding on the parties upon the execution of the contract:

(i) A performance bond satisfactory to the CHCC pursuant to subsection (c)(2) below, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the Commonwealth or otherwise secured in a manner satisfactory to the government, in an amount equal to one hundred percent of the price specified in the contract; and

(ii) A payment bond satisfactory to the government pursuant to subsection (c)(2) below, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the Commonwealth or otherwise secured in a manner satisfactory to the government, for the protection of all persons supplying labor and material to the contractor or its subcontractors for the performance of the work provided for in the contract. The bond shall be in an amount equal to one hundred percent of the price specified in the contract.

(2) Acceptability of payment and performance bonds. The CHCC P&S Director shall ensure that the bonding company's pledged assets are sufficient to cover the bond obligation. Prior to the execution of the contract, the CHCC P&S Director shall require the selected contractor to submit:

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(i) A current license from the bonding company showing that it has authority to issue bonds, and
(ii) A certification from the bonding company that the unencumbered value of its assets (exclusive of all outstanding commitments on other bond obligations) exceed the penal amount of each bond.

(3) A contractor submitting an unacceptable payment or performance bond may be permitted a reasonable time, as determined by the CHCC P&S Director, to substitute an acceptable bond prior to executing a contract. When evaluating payment and performance bonds, the CHCC P&S Director shall confirm the acceptability of the bonding company from other government agencies, such as the Insurance Office under the Department of Commerce.

(d) Suits on Payment Bonds; Right to Institute. Every person who has furnished labor or material to the contractor or its subcontractors for the work provided in the contract, in respect of which a payment bond is furnished under this section, and who has not been, paid in full therefor before the expiration of a period of ninety days after the day on which the last of the labor was done or performed by such person or material was furnished or supplied by such person for which such claim is made, shall have the right to sue on the payment bond for the amount, or the balance thereof, unpaid at the time of institution of such suit and to prosecute said action for the sum or sums justly due such person; provided, however, that any person having a direct contractual relationship with a subcontractor of the contractor, but no contractual relationship express or implied with the contractor furnishing said payment bond, shall have a right of action upon the payment bond upon giving written notice to the contractor within ninety days from the date on which such person did or performed the last of the labor or furnished or supplied the last of the material upon which such claim is made, stating with substantial accuracy the amount, claimed and the name of the party to whom the material was furnished or supplied or for whom the labor was done or performed. Such notice shall be personally served or served by mailing the same by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to the contractor at any place the contractor maintains an office or conducts its business.

(e) Suits on Payment Bonds; Where and When Brought. Every suit instituted upon a payment bond shall be brought in a court of competent jurisdiction for the Commonwealth. The obligee named in the bond need not be joined as a party in any such suit.

(f) Fiscal Responsibility. Every contract modification, change order, or contract price adjustment under a construction contract shall be subject to prior written certification by the Chief Financial Officer as to the effect of the contract modification, change order or adjustment in contract price on the total project budget or the total contract budget. In the event that the certification discloses a resulting increase in the total project budget and/or the total contract budget, such contract modification, change order or adjustment in contract price shall not be made unless sufficient funds are available therefore, or the scope of the project or contract is adjusted so as to permit the degree of completion that is feasible within the total project budget and/or total contract budget as it existed prior to the price under consideration; provided, however, that with respect to the validity, as to the contractor, of any executed contract modification, change order or adjustment in contract price which the contractor has reasonably relied upon, it shall be presumed that there has been compliance with the provisions of this subsection.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-305 Architect-Engineer Services

(a) Procurement Method. Architect-engineer services shall be procured as provided in this section except when authorized as a small purchase, expedited, or emergency procurement.

(b) Policy. It is the policy to publicly announce all requirements for architect-engineer services and negotiate contracts on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications at a fair and reasonable price.

(c) Selection. The CHCC P&S Director and the Technical Services Division of the Department of Public Works shall jointly solicit for current statements of qualifications of architect-engineer firms. Discussions shall be conducted with at least three of the firms regarding the contract requirements and technical approach and selection made therefrom, in order of preference, of no less than three firms determined to be the most highly qualified to perform the services required. Fee proposals may be solicited upon public announcement; however, this information shall not be considered in the selection of the most highly qualified firms. Such fee proposals may be used by the CHCC P&S Director in determining a fair and reasonable contract price.

(d) Negotiation. The CHCC P&S Director shall negotiate a contract with the highest qualified architect-engineer firm at a price determined to be fair and reasonable to the CHCC. In determining what constitutes a fair and reasonable price to the government, the CHCC P&S Director shall consider factors such as the prices proposed by other firms responding to the solicitation. If a fair and reasonable price cannot be negotiated with the highest ranking qualified firm, then the CHCC P&S Director may select additional firms in order of competence and qualifications and continue negotiations until a fair and reasonable price is agreed upon.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-310 Competitive Selection Procedures for Professional Services

(a) Procurement method. The services of accountants, physicians, or lawyers shall be procured as provided in this section except when authorized as a small purchase, emergency procurement, expedited procurement or sole-source procurement.

(b) Policy. It is the policy to publicly announce all requirements for professional services and negotiate contracts on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications at a fair and reasonable price. The CHCC P&S Director shall solicit for qualifications of professional firms. Persons engaged in providing professional services may submit statements of qualifications and expressions of interests providing such types of services. Persons may amend these statements at any time by filing a new statement.

(c) Public announcement and form of request for proposals. Adequate notice of the need for such services shall be given by the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, through a request for proposals. The request for proposals shall describe the services required, list the type of information and data required of each offeror, and state the relative importance of particular

qualifications.

(d) Discussions. The official with expenditure authority may conduct discussions with any offeror who has submitted a proposal to determine such offerors qualifications for further consideration. Discussions shall not disclose any information derived from proposals submitted by other offerors.

(e) Award. Award shall be made to the offeror determined in writing by the CHCC P&S Director to be the best qualified based on the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals, and negotiation of compensation determined to be fair and reasonable. If compensation cannot be agreed upon with the best qualified offeror then negotiations will be formally terminated with the selected offeror. If proposals were submitted by one or more other offerors determined to be qualified, negotiations may be conducted with such other offeror or offerors, in the order of their respective qualification ranking, and the contract may be awarded to the offeror then ranked as best qualified if the amount of compensation is determined to be fair and reasonable.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-315 Lease or Purchase of Vehicles

(a) Policy. Any lease or purchase of CHCC vehicles shall be governed by this section. It applies to both the initial acquisition of vehicles and the renewal or extension of vehicle leases. The lease or purchase of vehicles shall be procured consistent with these rules and regulations. All vehicles leased or purchased shall be procured in the name of the CHCC, and shall conform to CNMI and federal laws, including the CNMI Government Vehicle Act (1 CMC § 7406), and associated rules and regulations.

(b) Whether to Lease or Purchase. CHCC shall consider whether to lease or purchase vehicles based on a case-by-case evaluation of comparative costs and other factors. The following factors are the minimum that shall be considered, and a record reflecting the application of these factors shall be provided in a form prescribed by the CHCC P&S Director and shall be included in the file:

- (1) Estimated length of the period in which the vehicle is to be used and the extent of use within that period.
- (2) Financial and operating advantages of alternative types and makes of vehicles.
- (3) Cumulative rental payments for the estimated period of use.
- (4) Net purchase price.
- (5) Maintenance and other service costs.
- (6) The following additional factors shall be considered, as appropriate,
 - (i) Availability of purchase options,
 - (ii) Potential for use of the vehicle by other agencies after its use by the acquiring agency is ended,
 - (iii) Trade-in or salvage value,
 - (iv) Imputed interest, and
 - (v) Availability of a servicing capability; e.g., can the vehicles be serviced by the government or other sources if it is purchased?

(c) Purchase method. The purchase method is appropriate if the vehicles will be used beyond the point in time when cumulative leasing costs exceed the purchase costs.

(d) Lease Method. The lease method is appropriate if it is to the government's advantage under the circumstances. The lease method may also serve as an interim measure when the circumstances require immediate use of vehicles to meet program or system goals; but do not currently support acquisition by purchase.

(e) Lease with Option to Purchase. If a lease is justified, a lease with option to purchase is preferable. Generally, a long term lease shall be avoided, but may be appropriate if an option to purchase or other favorable terms are included. If a lease with option to purchase is used, the contract shall state the purchase price or provide a formula which shows how the purchase price will be established at the time of purchase. The option to purchase may only be exercised by a government entity. The expenditure authority shall notify the CHCC P&S Director 30 days in advance if it does not intend to exercise the purchase option.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-320 Computer Software and Hardware

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, commercial computer software, including documentation, and hardware may be procured pursuant to this section.

(b) Commercial computer software, including commercial computer software documentation, may be acquired under a license customarily provided to the public to the extent such license is lawful and satisfies the CHCC's needs.

(c) In acquiring commercial software, the CHCC shall not generally require offerors and contractors to:

(1) Furnish technical information related to commercial computer software or commercial computer software documentation that is not customarily provided to the public;

(2) Transfer intellectual property rights or otherwise relinquish to, or otherwise provide, the government the rights to use, modify, reproduce, release, perform, display, or disclose commercial computer software or commercial computer software documentation, except as mutually agreed to by the parties. With regard to commercial computer software and commercial software documentation, the CHCC shall have only those rights specified in the license therefor.

(d) Competitive bidding, or competitive procurement shall not be required for commercial software upon a showing that:

(1) the software is advertised for sale to the public at prices which are readily determinable from public sources, including but not limited to, sources on the internet;

(2) proof of contemporaneous pricing which is actually available to CNMI purchasers is supplied in the contract package; and

(3) the other prices shown are within 10% of the pricing selected, or, the selected vendor will provide support for the software of a value which compensates for the difference in price.

(e) Competitive bidding or competitive procurement shall not be required with respect to software for the following:

- (1) software purchased is an updated version of software previously purchased;
- (2) an extension of the license for previously-purchased software;
- (3) an extension of maintenance services for previously-purchased software.

(f) The purchase of computer hardware, software, and/or related services, which is/are purchased pursuant to a US General Services Administration (GSA) blanket contract which had been negotiated by the federal government, shall be presumptively concluded to be in compliance with the competitive procurement requirements of these Regulations. This presumption shall apply not only to commercially available products, but also to products which are designed, manufactured and/or assembled according to GSA specifications.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission changed “part” in subsection (a) to “section” and changed “; or” at the end of subsection (e)(3) to a period pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(g).

Part 400 - Contract Terms and Administration of Contracts

§ 140-80.1-401 Contract Clauses

(a) Price. In executing contracts, agencies shall set the maximum amount that can be charged under the contract and disallow open-ended contracts, i.e. contracts which do not specify the maximum contract price. Whatever contract type is selected, agencies shall limit contracts to a fixed price or a ceiling price, and the contractor shall not exceed the price set unless a change order is approved (See § 140-80.1-410, Change Order). Provided, however, in the case of contracts for legal or lobbying services obtained pursuant to a contingency fee agreement, the CHCC shall put a fixed price on any costs to be borne by the CHCC, including but not limited to any price to be charged by the contractor in lieu of a percentage of an award obtained as a result of the contractor’s services.

(b) Payment Terms. Payments shall be made only upon submission of evidence of work performed and adherence to contract terms and specifications. Generally, a one-time payment shall be made after the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, has certified completion of work or delivery of goods or services. Other types of payments are as follows:

(1) Advance Payments. Advance payments shall be authorized only in certain circumstances as provided in (b)(1)(i), in (b)(1)(ii), or in (b)(1)(iii) below.

(i) The contractor fails to qualify as a responsible contractor due solely to the absence of financial capability, and it is justified under § 140-80.1-225 that the contractor is the only available source, subject to the following conditions:

(A) General requirements - the contractor pledges adequate security, and the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, determines, based on written findings, that the advance payment is in the public interest.

(B) The standards for advance payment determination are:

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- (I) The advance payments will not exceed the contractor's interim cash needs based on an analysis of the cash flow required for contract performance, consideration of the reimbursement or other payment cycle, and employment of the contractor's own working capital;
 - (II) The advance payments are necessary to supplement other funds or credit available for the contract;
 - (III) The recipient is otherwise qualified as a responsible contractor in all areas other than financial capability; and
 - (IV) Paying the contractor in advance will result in specific advantages to the government.
- (C) Advance payments shall be limited to not more than 25% percent of the contract price or an amount equivalent to a 60 day working capital requirement, whichever is lower.
- (ii) The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, demonstrates in writing that the common business practice of a particular industry requires buyers to pay on an advance payment basis. Such advance payment shall be limited to not more than 50 percent of the contract price. Pertinent documents supporting such business practice shall be attached to the written justification.
 - (iii) The CEO, the official with expenditure authority demonstrates in writing that the advance payment is made pursuant to procurement of goods and services as provided in § 140-80.1-225(a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4), or § 140-80.1-235(b)(1).
- (2) Progress Payments. Contracts may provide for progress payments to contractors for work performed or costs incurred in the performance of the contract. Not less than 10 percent of the contract amount shall be withheld pending final completion of the contract and an evaluation of the contractor's performance. However, if the contract consists of the performance of separate and distinct tasks, then any funds so withheld with regard to a particular task may be paid upon completion of that task and an evaluation of the contractor's performance. The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, shall not make progress payments on a contract unless it has first been established that the covered work or service has been delivered in accordance with the contract. Payments shall be allowed on stored materials only upon arrival of materials in the CNMI, not prior to shipment, and only after inspection by the CEO, the official with expenditure authority.
- (c) The contract shall accurately reflect the actual government requirement, stating adequately what is to be done or to be delivered to the government. For instance, definite quantities shall be stated in the statement of deliverables, unless use of a requirements contract was justified under § 140-80.1-265. Contracts with general requirements shall be disallowed.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission capitalized "change order" in subsection (a) pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(f).

§ 140-80.1-405 Contract Administration

- (a) The primary responsibility for ensuring compliance in contracting rests with the CEO, the official with expenditure authority. The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, must comply with requirements for advertising the availability of contracts, soliciting bids from potential contractors, evaluating the bidding contractors, drafting the contracts to conform with the applicable requirements, obtaining the appropriate approvals, approving payment for

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services, and evaluating the contractors upon completion of the contracts.

(b) The oversight responsibility for the government's administration and enforcement of its contracts rests primarily with the CHCC P&S Director. S/he shall be responsible for developing standard contract administration procedures to be used by the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, maintaining a central depository of contractor evaluations, and making the evaluations available to other agencies upon request.

(c) Contract Monitoring.

(1) Contract monitoring shall be accomplished through "production surveillance and reporting." Production surveillance is a function which the official with expenditure authority uses to determine contractor progress and to identify any factors that may delay performance. It shall involve government review and analysis of

(i) Contractor performance plans, schedules, controls, and industrial processes, and

(ii) The contractor's actual performance under them.

(2) When information on contract performance status is needed, officials with expenditure authority shall require contractors to submit production progress reports. The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, shall review and verify the accuracy of contractor reports and advise the CHCC P&S Director of any action s/he plans to take because of any potential or actual delay in performance, including withholding of payments.

(d) The CHCC P&S Director shall verify, whenever necessary and practicable, the results of monitoring by the CEO, the official with expenditure authority. The CHCC P&S Director shall determine the extent of surveillance based on several factors such as the contractor's history of contract performance, the contractor's experience with the contract supplies or services, and the contractor's financial capability. For construction contracts (including architect-engineer services), contract monitoring is performed by the Secretary of the Department of Public Works or his designee pursuant to § 140-80.1-115(i).

(e) Evaluating Results.

(1) Officials with expenditure authority shall complete, within 15 days of the end of the contract, a post-evaluation of each contractor which shall be kept on file for 36 months. The CEO, the official with expenditure authority, shall report at least the following information to the CHCC P&S Director on a prescribed form:

(i) Whether the contracted work or service was completed as specified in the contract, and the reasons for and amount of any cost overruns or delayed completions.

(ii) Whether the contracted work or services met the quality standards specified in the contract.

(iii) Whether the contractor fulfilled all the requirements of the contract, and if not, in what ways the contractor did not fulfill the contract.

(iv) Factors outside the control of the contractor that caused difficulties in contractor performance.

(v) How the contract results and findings will be used to meet the goals of the official with expenditure authority.

(2) The post evaluation of each contractor shall be submitted before final payment and close-out of the contract is done.

(3) Final payment shall not be made unless the contractor has submitted a tax clearance verifying

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the filing of all required Commonwealth employment, excise, gross revenue, and income tax returns and payment of all amounts owing on such returns.

(4) The CHCC P&S Director shall establish and maintain a central depository of all contract administration documents, which should include, but not be limited to, progress performance and post-evaluation documents. These documents shall be made available to any expenditure authority upon request to the CHCC P&S Director.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-410 Change Order

(a) Execution of a change order shall only be allowed if an increase, decrease, or change in the scope of work is required which was not reasonably foreseeable at the time of the formation of the contract. However, no change order resulting in an increase in contract cost or time shall be allowed when it is a direct result of the contractor's inexperience, inefficiency, or incompetence.

(b) Before adding significant new work to existing contracts, the agency shall thoroughly assess whether or not it would be more prudent to seek competition. Change orders on construction and A&E contracts which exceed 25 percent of the cumulative contract price shall automatically be procured through competitive procedures pursuant to § 140-80.1-201, except when the procurement of the additional work is authorized without using full and open competition under § 140-80.1-215.

(c) Contractors shall not be allowed to continue working beyond the expiration term of an original contract in the absence of an approved new contract or change order. Change orders shall be processed using the procedures for processing new contracts in § 140-80.1-115.

(d) Extension of Services. Award of contracts for recurring and continuing service requirements are often delayed due to circumstances beyond the control of contracting offices. In order to avoid negotiation of short extensions to existing contracts, the CHCC P&S Director may include an option clause in solicitations and contracts which will enable the government to require continued performance of any services within the limits and at the rates specified in the contract. The option provision may be exercised more than once, but the total extension of performance thereunder shall not exceed 6 months.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Part 500 - Protests and Disputes

Subpart A Bid Protests and Appeals

§ 140-80.1-501 Protests to the CHCC P&S Director

(a) General

(1) Any actual or prospective bidder, offeror, or contractor who is aggrieved in connection with

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the solicitation or award of a contract may protest to the CHCC P&S Director. The protest shall be received by the CHCC P&S Director in writing within ten days after such aggrieved person knows or should have known of the facts giving rise thereto. The CHCC P&S Director shall consider all protests or objections to the award of a contract, whether submitted before or after award. If a protest is oral and the matter cannot be resolved, written confirmation of the protest shall state fully the factual and legal grounds for the protest;

(2) Other persons, including bidders involved in or affected by the protest shall be given notice of the protest and its basis in appropriate cases. These persons shall also be advised that they may submit their views and relevant information to the CHCC P&S Director within a specified period of time. Normally, the time specified will be one week. Exceptions are to be considered exceptional and will be granted sparingly;

(3) The CHCC P&S Director shall decide the protest within thirty calendar days after all interested parties have submitted their views unless he certifies that the complexity of the matter requires a longer time, in which event he shall specify the appropriate longer time;

(4) When a protest, before or after award, has been appealed to the Public Auditor, as provided in these procedures, and the CHCC P&S Director is requested to submit a report, the CHCC P&S Director should include with his report a copy of;

(i) The protest;

(ii) The bid submitted by the protesting bidder and a copy of the bid of the bidder who is being considered for award, or whose bid is being protested;

(iii) The solicitation, including the specifications on portions relevant to the protest;

(iv) The abstract of offers or relevant portions;

(v) Any other documents that are relevant to the protest; and

(vi) The CHCC P&S Director's signed Decision setting forth findings, actions, and recommendations and any additional evidence or information deemed necessary in determining the validity of the protest. The Decision shall be fully responsive to the allegation of the protest. If the award was made after receipt of the protest, the CHCC P&S Director's report will include the determination prescribed in subsection (b)(4) below.

(5) Since timely action on protests is essential, they should be handled on a priority basis. Upon receipt of notice that an appeal from the CHCC P&S Director's decision has been taken to the Public Auditor, the CHCC P&S Director shall immediately begin compiling the information necessary for a report as provided in subsection (a)(4) above

(b) Protest Before Award

(1) The CHCC P&S Director shall require that written confirmation of an oral protest be submitted by the time specified in subsection (a)(1) and may inform the protester that the award will be withheld until the specified time. If the written protest is not received by the time specified, the oral protest may be disregarded.

(2) An award may be made in the normal manner unless the CHCC P&S Director finds it necessary in his discretion to take remedial action.

(3) When a proper protest against the making of an award is received, the award will be withheld pending disposition of the protest. The bidders whose bids might become eligible for award shall be informed of the protest. In addition, those bidders shall be requested, before expiration of the time for acceptance of their bids, to extend the time for acceptance to avoid the need for re-advertisement. In the event of failure to obtain such extensions of bids, consideration shall be given to proceeding with an award under subsection (b)(3) below.

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(4) When the CHCC P&S Director receives a protest, a contract may not be awarded pending the resolution of the protest and appeal to the Public Auditor, if any, (including the time period for filing an appeal), unless it is determined in writing that urgent and compelling circumstances which significantly affect the interest of the CHCC will not permit awaiting the decision of the CHCC P&S Director and the Public Auditor.

(5) The CHCC P&S Director is authorized to make the determination in subsection (b)(3) above after receiving the recommendation of the expenditure authority. The determination of the urgent and compelling situation shall be submitted to the Attorney General for review, and absent objection from the Attorney General within five working days of such submittal, the CHCC P&S Director's determination becomes final. A contract award shall not be authorized until the CHCC P&S Director has notified the Public Auditor of his or her determination in subsection (b)(3) above. The CHCC P&S Director also shall give written notice to the protester and others concerned of the decision to proceed with the award.

(c) Protests After Award

Although persons involved in or affected by the filing of a protest after award may be limited, in addition to the CHCC P&S Director, at least the contractor shall be furnished the notice of protest and its basis in accordance with subsection (a)(2) above. When it appears likely that an award may be invalidated and a delay in receiving the supplies or services is not prejudicial to the government's interest, the CHCC P&S Director should consider seeking a mutual agreement with the contractor to suspend performance on a no-cost basis.

(d) Computation of Time

(1) Except as otherwise specified, all "days" referred to in this part are deemed to be calendar days of the Commonwealth government. The term "file" or "submit" except as otherwise provided refers to the date of transmission.

(2) In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these procedures, the day of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-505 Appeals of CHCC P&S Director's Decisions to the Public Auditor

(a) Jurisdiction; Exhaustion of Remedies. A written appeal to the Public Auditor from a decision by the CHCC P&S Director may be taken provided that the party taking the appeal has first submitted a written protest to the CHCC P&S Director as provided in section § 140-80.1-501 of these procedures, and the CHCC P&S Director has denied the protest or has failed to act on the protest within the time provided for in § 140-80.1-501(a)(3) above.

(b) Form of Appeal. No particular form of pleading is required for filing an appeal to the Public Auditor. The appeal shall, however:

- (1) Include the name and address of the appellant;
- (2) Identify the number of the solicitation or contract;
- (3) Contain a concise, logically arranged, and direct statement of the grounds for appeal; and
- (4) Specifically request a ruling by the Public Auditor.

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(c) Time for Filing Appeal. An appeal from the CHCC P&S Director's decision must be received by the office of the Public Auditor not later than ten days after the appellant receives the decision of the CHCC P&S Director, or, in the event that the CHCC P&S Director has not decided the protest within ten days from the date that he or she should have decided the protest pursuant to § 140-80.1-501(a)(3) above. Any appeal received after these time limits shall not be considered by the Public Auditor unless good cause is shown or unless the Public Auditor determines that the appeal presents issues significant to procurement practices that are not outweighed by the detriment to the Commonwealth should the appeal be considered.

(d) Notice of Appeal, Submission of CHCC P&S Director's Report and Time for Filing of Comments on Report

(1) The Public Auditor shall notify the CHCC P&S Director by telephone and in writing within three days of the receipt of an appeal, requesting the CHCC P&S Director to give notice of the appeal to the contractor if award has been made or, if no award has been made, to all bidders or proposers who appear to have a substantial and reasonable prospect of receiving an award if the appeal is denied. The CHCC P&S Director shall be requested to furnish in accordance with § 140-80.1-501(a)(2) of these procedures copies of the protest and appeal documents to such parties with instructions to communicate further directly with the Public Auditor.

(2) Material submitted by an appellant will not be withheld from any Commonwealth or federal agency which may be involved in the appeal except to the extent that the withholding of information is permitted or required by law or regulation. If the appellant considers that the protest contains material which should be withheld, a statement advising of this fact must be affixed to the front page of the appeal document and the allegedly proprietary information must be so identified wherever it appears.

(3) The Public Auditor shall request the CHCC P&S Director to submit his or her Decision as expeditiously as possible (generally within 10 working days) in accordance with § 140-80.1-501(a)(4) of these procedures and to furnish a copy of the Decision to the appellant and other interested parties.

(4) Comments on the CHCC Decision shall be filed with the Public Auditor within ten days after the Public Auditor's receipt of the Decision, with a copy to other interested parties. Any rebuttal an appellant or interested party may make shall be filed with the Public Auditor within five days after receipt of the comments to which rebuttal is directed, with a copy to the agency office which furnished the report, the appellant, and interested parties, as the case may be.

(5) The failure of an appellant or any interested party to comply with the time limits stated in this section may result in resolution of the appeal without consideration of the comments untimely filed.

(e) Withholding of Award. When an appeal has been filed before award, the CHCC P&S Director, will not make an award prior to resolution of the protest except as provided in this section. In the event the CHCC P&S Director determines that award is to be made during the pendency of an appeal, the CHCC P&S Director will notify the Public Auditor.

(f) Furnishing of Information on Protests. The Public Auditor shall, upon request, make available to any interested party information bearing on the substance of the appeal which has been submitted by interested parties or agencies except to the extent that withholding of information is permitted or required by law or regulation. Any comments thereon shall be submitted within a

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maximum of ten days.

(g) Time for Submission of Additional Information. Any additional information requested by the Public Auditor from the appellant or interested parties shall be submitted no later than five days after the receipt of such request.

(h) Conference.

(1) A conference on the merits of the appeal with the Public Auditor may be held at the request of the appellant, any other interested party, or the CHCC P&S Director. Request for a conference should be made prior to the expiration of the time period allowed for filing comments on the agency report. Except in unusual circumstances, requests for a conference received after such time will not be honored. The Public Auditor will determine whether a conference is necessary for resolution of the appeal.

(2) Conferences normally will be held prior to expiration of the period allowed for filing comments on the agency report. All interested parties shall be invited to attend the conference. Ordinarily, only one conference will be held on an appeal.

(3) Any written comments to be submitted and as deemed appropriately by the Public Auditor as a result of the conference must be received in the office of the Public Auditor within five days of the date on which the conference was held.

(4) Time for Decision - Notice of Decision: The Public Auditor shall, if possible, issue a decision on the appeal within 30 days after all information necessary for the resolution of the appeal has been received. A copy of the decision shall immediately be mailed or otherwise transmitted to the appellant, other participating parties, and the CHCC P&S Director.

(i) Request for Reconsideration.

(1) Reconsideration of a decision of the Public Auditor may be requested by the appellant, any interested party who submitted comments during consideration of the protest, the CHCC P&S Director, and any agency involved in the protest. The request for reconsideration shall contain a detailed statement of the factual and legal grounds upon which reversal or modification is deemed warranted, specifying any errors of law made or information not previously considered.

(2) Request for reconsideration of a decision of the Public Auditor shall be filed not later than ten days after the basis for reconsideration is known or should have been known, whichever is earlier. The term "filed" as used in this section means receipt in the Office of the Public Auditor.

(3) A request for reconsideration shall be subject to these bid protest procedures consistent with the need for prompt resolution of the matter.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-510 Remedies

(a) Remedies Prior to Award. If prior to award the CHCC P&S Director or the Public Auditor determines that a solicitation or proposed award of a contract is in violation of law or regulation, then the P&S Director or the Public Auditor shall have the solicitation or proposed award:

(1) Canceled; or

(2) Revised to comply with law or regulation.

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(b) Remedies after an Award. If after an award the CHCC P&S Director or the Public Auditor determines that a solicitation or award of a contract is in violation of law or regulation, then the P&S Director or the Public Auditor may:

(1) If the person awarded the contract has not acted fraudulently or in bad faith:

(i) Ratify or affirm the contract provided it is determined that doing so is in the best interest of the Commonwealth; or

(ii) Terminate the contract and the person awarded the contract shall be compensated for the actual expenses reasonably incurred under the contract, plus a reasonable profit, prior to termination;

(2) If the person awarded the contract has acted fraudulently or in bad faith:

(i) Declare the contract null and void; or

(ii) Ratify or affirm the contract if such action is in the best interests of the Commonwealth, without prejudice to the Commonwealth's rights to such damages as may be appropriate.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-515 Effective Date

All protests as to the manner of bidding, the failure to properly award a bid, the failure of government to contract with a business after bidding, or the cancellation of bids which may or may not be subject of lawsuit but have not reached final judgment as of the effective date of the regulations in this subchapter shall be heard in accordance with this subpart upon the request of the actual or prospective bidder, offeror, or contractor who is aggrieved.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Subpart B Disputes

§ 140-80.1-520 Disputes

(a) Any dispute between the CHCC and a contractor relating to the performance, interpretation of or compensation due under a contract, which is the subject of the regulations in this subchapter, must be filed in writing with the CHCC P&S Director and the CEO, the official with the expenditure authority, within ten calendar days after knowledge of the facts surrounding the dispute.

(b)(1) The official with contracting authority will attempt to resolve the dispute by mutual agreement. If the dispute cannot be settled either party may request a decision on the dispute from the CHCC P&S Director. The CHCC P&S Director shall review the facts pertinent to the dispute, secure necessary legal assistance, and prepare a decision that shall include:

(i) Description of the dispute;

(ii) Reference to pertinent contract terms;

(iii) Statement of the factual areas of disagreement or agreement; and

(iv) Statement of the decision as to the factual areas of disagreement and conclusion of the dispute with any supporting rationale.

(2) The CHCC P&S Director may require a hearing or that information be submitted on the record, in his discretion.

(c) Duty to Continue Performance. A contractor that has a dispute pending before the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, or the CHCC P&S Director must continue to perform according to the terms of the contract and failure to so continue shall be deemed to be a material breach of the contract unless s/he obtains a waiver of this provision by the official with the expenditure authority.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission inserted a comma after “expenditure authority” in subsection (c) pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(g).

Part 600 - Socio-economic Programs

[Reserved.]

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: Part 600 was reserved in the original regulations. 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Part 700 - Ethics in Public Contracting

Subpart A Definitions

§ 140-80.1-701 Definition of Terms

(a) “Confidential information” means any information which is available to an employee only because of the employee’s status as an employee of CHCC and is not a matter of public knowledge or available to the public on request.

(b) “Conspicuously” means written in such special or distinctive form, print, or manner that a reasonable person against whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it.

(c) “Direct or indirect participation” means involvement through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, preparation of any part of a purchase request, influencing the content of any specification or procurement standard, rendering of advice, investigation, auditing or in any other advisory capacity.

(d) “Financial interest” means:

(1) Ownership of any interest or involvement in any relationship from which or as a result of which, a person within the past year has received or is presently or in the future entitled to receive compensation; or

(2) Holding a position in a business such as an officer, director, trustee, partner, employee or the like or holding any position of management.

(e) “Gratuity” means a payment, loan, subscription, advance, deposit of money, services or anything of more than nominal value, present or promised, unless consideration of substantially equal or greater value is received.

(f) “Immediate family” means spouse, children, parents, brothers, and sisters.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Subpart B Standards of Conduct

§ 140-80.1-705 Policy

Public employment is a public trust. In governmental contracting, public employees shall discharge their duties impartially so as to:

- (a) Ensure fair competitive access to governmental procurement by reasonable contractors; and
- (b) Conduct themselves in a manner as to foster public confidence in the integrity of the government procurement process.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-710 General Standards

- (a) Employees. Any attempt to realize personal gain through public employment by conduct inconsistent with the proper discharge of the employee’s duties is a breach of a public trust. In order to fulfill this ethical standard, employees must meet the requirements of the regulations in this subchapter.
- (b) Contractors. Any effort to influence any public employee to breach the standards of ethical conduct set forth in this subchapter is also a breach of ethical standards.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-715 Employee Disclosure Requirements

- (a) Disclosure of benefit received from contract. Any employee who has, or obtains any benefit from, any government contract with a business in which the employee has a financial interest shall report such benefit to the CHCC P&S Director.
- (b) Failure to disclose benefit received. Any employee who knows or should have known of such benefit and fails to report such benefit is in breach of these ethical standards.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency

37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-720 Employee Conflict of Interest

(a) Conflict of interest. It is a breach of ethical standards for any employee to participate directly or indirectly in a procurement when the employee knows that:

(1) The employee or any member of the employee's immediate family has a financial interest pertaining to the procurement; or

(2) Any other person, business or organization with whom the employee or any member of the employee's immediate family is negotiating or has an arrangement concerning prospective employment is involved in the procurement.

(b) Discovery of actual or potential conflict of interest, disqualification and waiver. Upon discovery of an actual or potential conflict of interest, an employee shall promptly file with the CHCC P&S Director a written statement of disqualification and shall withdraw from further participation in the transaction involved. The employee may, at the same time, apply to the Public Auditor for an advisory opinion as to what further participation, if any, the employee may have in the transaction.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-725 Gratuities and Kickbacks

(a) Gratuities. It shall be a breach of ethical standards for any person to offer, give or agree to give any employee or former employee, or for any employee or former employee to solicit, demand, accept or agree to accept from another person, a gratuity or an offer of employment in connection with any decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, preparation of any part of a program requirement or a purchase request, influencing the content of any specification or procurement standard, rendering of advice, investigation, auditing or in any other advisory capacity in any proceeding or application, request for ruling, determination, claim or controversy, or other particular matter, pertaining to any program requirement or a contract or subcontract or to any solicitation or proposal therefor.

(b) Kickbacks. It shall be a breach of ethical standards for any payment, gratuity, or offer of employment to be made by or on behalf of a subcontractor under a contract to the prime contractor or higher tier subcontractor or any person associated therewith as an inducement for the award of a subcontractor or order.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-730 Prohibition Against Contingent Fees

(a) Contingent fees. It shall be a breach of ethical standards for a person to be retained, or to retain a person, to solicit or secure government contracts upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee, except for retention of bona fide

employees or bona fide established commercial selling agencies for the purpose of securing business.

(b) Representation of contractor. Every person, before being awarded a government contract, shall represent, in writing that such person has not retained anyone in violation of this section. Failure to do so constitutes a breach of ethical standards.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-735 Contract Clauses

The prohibitions against gratuities, kickbacks and against contingent fees shall be conspicuously set forth in every contract and solicitation therefor.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-740 Restrictions on Employment of Present and Former Employees

(a) Present employees. It shall be a breach of ethical standards for any employee who is participating directly or indirectly in the procurement process to become or be, while such an employee, the employee of any person contracting with the CHCC by whom the employee is employed.

(b) Restrictions on former employees in matters connected with their former duties. Permanent disqualification of former employee personally involved in a particular matter. It shall be a breach of ethical standards for any former employee knowingly to act as a principal, or as an agent for anyone other than the government, in connection with any:

- (1) Judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination;
- (2) Contract;
- (3) Claim; or
- (4) Charge or controversy, in which the employee participated personally and substantially through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise while an employee, where the government is a party or has a direct or substantial interest.

(c) Disqualification of business when an employee has a financial interest. It shall be a breach of ethical standards for a business in which an employee has a financial interest knowingly to act as a principal, or as an agent for anyone other than government, in connection with any:

- (1) Judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination;
- (2) Contract;
- (3) Claim; or
- (4) Charge or controversy, in which the employee either participates personally and substantially through decision, approval, disapproval recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise, or which is the subject of the employee's official responsibility, where the government is a party or has a direct and substantial interest.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-745 Use of Confidential Information

It shall be a breach of ethical standards for any employee or former employee to knowingly use confidential information for actual or anticipated personal gain, or the actual or anticipated personal gain of any other person.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-750 Collusion by Bidders

Collusion or secret agreements between bidders for the purpose of securing an advantage to the bidders against the authorizing agent in the awarding of contracts is prohibited. The CEO, the official with the expenditure authority, may declare the contract void if he finds sufficient evidence after a contract has been let that contract was obtained by a bidder or bidders by reason of collusive or secret agreement among the bidders to the disadvantage of the government.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-755 Civil and Administrative Remedies

In addition to existing remedies provided by law, any person who violates any of the provisions of the regulations in this subchapter may be subject to one or more of the following:

(a) Government employees.

(1) Government employee is any person whether appointed, elected, excepted service or civil service. An employee who violates the provisions of the rules and regulations in this subchapter is subject to adverse action as may be appropriate in his or her particular circumstances.

(2) This action includes but is not limited to reprimand, suspension without pay, termination of employment, civil injunction, civil suit for damages or return of CHCC money, or criminal prosecution.

(b) Contractors. A contractor who violates a provision of the rules and regulations in this subchapter shall be subject to a written warning of reprimand, the termination of the contract, or suspension from being a contractor or subcontractor under a government contract in addition to other penalties prescribed by law.

(c) All proceedings under this section must be in accordance with due process requirements.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

§ 140-80.1-760 Authority to Debar or Suspend

(a) Authority. After reasonable notice to the person involved and reasonable opportunity for the person to be heard under the Administrative Procedure Act (1 CMC §§ 9101, et seq.), the CHCC P&S Director after consultation with the CEO, the official with expenditure authority, and the Attorney General, shall have authority to debar a person for cause from consideration for award of contracts. The debarment shall not be for a period of more than three years. The same officer, after consultation with the official with authority and the Attorney General, shall have authority to suspend a person from consideration for award of contracts if there is probable cause for debarment. The suspension shall not be for a period exceeding three months.

(b) Causes for debarment or suspension. The causes for debarment or suspension include the following:

(1) Conviction for commission of a criminal offense is an incident to obtaining or attempting to obtain a public or private contract or subcontract, or in the performance of such contract or subcontract;

(2) Conviction under Commonwealth or federal statutes of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, receiving stolen property, violation of the Consumer Protection Act (4 CMC §§ 5101, et seq.), violation of any unfair business practices as prescribed by 4 CMC § 5202, or any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty which currently, seriously, and directly affects its responsibility as a government contractor;

(3) Conviction under Commonwealth or federal antitrust statutes arising out of the submission of bids or proposals such as in chapter 2 of division 5 of title 4 of the Commonwealth Code;

(4) Violation of contract provisions, as set forth below, of a character which is regarded by the P&S Director to be so serious as to justify debarment action:

(i) Deliberate failure without good cause to perform in accordance with the specifications within the time limits provided in the contract; or

(ii) A recent record of failure to perform or of unsatisfactory performance in accordance with the terms of one or more contracts; provided that failure to perform or unsatisfactory performance caused by acts beyond the control of the contractor shall not be considered a basis for debarment;

(5) Any other cause that the CHCC P&S Director determines to be so serious and compelling as to affect responsibility as a government contractor, including debarment by another governmental entity; or

(6) For violation of any of the ethical standards set forth in Part 700.

(c) Decision. The CHCC P&S Director shall issue a written decision to debar or suspend. The decision shall state the reasons for the action taken.

(d) Notice of decision. A copy of the decision shall be mailed or otherwise furnished immediately to the debarred or suspended person. A copy of the decision shall also be provided to other Commonwealth procurement offices.

History: Adopted 37 Com. Reg. 37237 (Nov. 28, 2015); Proposed 37 Com. Reg. 36943 (Sept. 28, 2015); Emergency 37 Com. Reg. 36882 (Sept. 28, 2015).

Commission Comment: The Commission capitalized “part” in subsection (b)(6) pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(f). The

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Commission changed the brackets in subsection (a) to parentheses pursuant to 1 CMC § 3806(g).