DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 554 Original	2017 Regular Session	Schroder
		5 • m • u • r

Abstract: Provides for the methods of obtaining online quotes and bids and reverse auctions for purchases made under the Public Bid Law and the Procurement Code.

<u>Present law</u> provides for the advertisement and letting to the lowest responsible bidder for purchases made under the Public Bid Law.

<u>Present law</u> requires that purchases for materials or supplies of more than \$30,000 are advertised and let to the lowest responsible bidder.

<u>Present law</u> requires that for purchases of \$10,000 or more, but less than \$30,000, are made by getting no less than 3 phone or fax quotations and further requires the purchaser to obtain a written confirmation of the accepted offer.

<u>Proposed law</u> authorizes the purchaser to also use email or online quotations as a means to getting the 3 required quotations.

<u>Proposed law</u> further allows the purchases to get the 3 required quotations exclusively from online in a time and manner specified in the request if they provide written confirmation that no other methods of quotations will be accepted.

<u>Proposed law</u> authorizes any municipality or local government unit affiliate of the Louisiana Municipal Association to enter into agreements with the association to act as its qualified group purchasing organization for the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires the group purchasing organization to submit a price list for the material, equipment, and supplies that will considered to be a valid and binding bid.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that price lists are not public record and shall not be available for public inspection, but further provides that portion of the price list setting forth the price of the materials or supplies being purchased shall become a public record at the time of opening of bids for those materials or supplies.

<u>Present law</u> provides for certain purchases under the Public Bid Law using reverse auctions when the determination by a political subdivisions procurement officer is made that the best interests of the political subdivision would be served and that online bidding is more advantageous that other procurement methods.

<u>Proposed law</u> repeals the qualification that to use revenue auctions political subdivisions must determine that online bidding is more advantageous than other procurement methods.

<u>Present law</u> defines "reverse auction" as a competitive online solicitation process for equipment, supplies, and other materials.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains present law and further adds that definition include public works that do not exceed the contract limit in <u>present law</u>.

<u>Proposed law</u> further authorizes the use of reverse auctions for material, supplies or equipment purchased by a political subdivision for a purchase of \$30,000 or more.

<u>Present law</u> provides for the methods of procurement that a state entity can use for contracts and purchases under the Procurement Code.

<u>Present law</u> authorizes the use of reverse auctions for purchases made under the Procurement Code with the approval of the state chief procurement officer and the determination of the head of the agency making the procurement that the method would be more advantageous than other procurement methods.

<u>Proposed law</u> deletes the requirement that the head of the agency making the purchase make a determination that the reverse auction method is more advantageous than other procurement methods.

<u>Proposed law</u> further authorizes the use of reverse auctions for any monetary amount, including small purchases, which are currently purchases not exceeding \$25,000.

<u>Present law</u> requires the advertisement or notice of the purchase be published in the official journal of the state at least 20 days before the opening date of the reverse auction.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes the number of days the advertisement or notice is required to be published from 20 days to 10 days. Further provides that there is no publishing requirement for small purchases.

<u>Proposed law</u> requires that for Fiscal Years 2018 through 2020, the office of state procurement shall use reverse auctions a minimum of 24 times per year and shall report annually on the use of the auctions and any savings achieved.

(Amends R.S. 38:2212.1(A)(1)(b) and 2271(A)(1) and (2)(b), (B)(introductory paragraph) and (C)(introductory paragraph) and R.S. 39:1600(D)(1), (2)(introductory paragraph) and (3)(a); Adds R.S. 38:2212.1(O) and R.S. 39:1600(D)(4))