



Housing Agency
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HUD Procurement Handbook 7460.8 REV 2

This handbook is originally from the [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\)](#).

CHAPTER 5. SMALL PURCHASE PROCEDURES

5.1 General (24 CFR 85.36(d)(1))

Small purchase procedures are a simplified method for acquiring supplies, materials, and services (including professional and construction) that do not exceed the PHA's small purchase threshold. These procedures are the simplest method of procurement and will be used for the vast majority of a PHA's purchases.

5.2 Small Purchase Dollar Limits

A. PHAs shall establish a dollar threshold for individual small purchases in their Procurement Policy. The threshold may not exceed the Federal small purchase threshold (currently, \$100,000), or any lower dollar value set by the State or locality having jurisdiction over the PHA. In no case may the PHA adopt a State- or locally-approved threshold that exceeds \$100,000.

B. PHAs may also establish a separate Micro Purchase threshold of up to \$2,000 per purchase.

5.3 Competition Requirements (24 CFR 85.36(c)(1))

- A. Purchases Above the Micro Purchase Limit. The PHA must solicit price quotes from an adequate number of qualified sources (generally defined as not less than three, except in the case of Micro Purchases, below). The PHA's Procurement Policy shall state any specific policy (e.g., requirement for three offers).
- B. Micro Purchases. PHAs may award Micro Purchases without soliciting competitive quotations if the Contracting Officer considers the price to be reasonable (e.g., based on recent research, experience, or purchases). To the extent practicable, PHAs shall distribute Micro Purchases equitably among qualified vendors.
- C. Prohibition Against Bid Splitting. The Contracting Officer shall not break down requirements aggregating more than the small purchase threshold (or the Micro Purchase threshold) into multiple purchases that are less than the applicable threshold (commonly called bid splitting or unbundling) merely to permit use of the small purchase procedures or avoid any requirements that apply to purchases that exceed those thresholds. However, larger requirements may be broken into smaller ones to afford small and minority businesses the opportunity to participate in the PHA's procurements. The Contracting Officer should document in the contract file the reasons for breaking down larger requirements into smaller ones.

5.4 Method of Solicitation

Quotations for small purchases may be obtained in writing (hard copy or email), orally, by fax, via catalogs, by letter, through electronic means, e.g., the Internet, through paid advertisement, or by displaying the solicitation in a public place. The method should be

5-1

2/2007

appropriate to the purchase (e.g., obtaining price quotes by phone for a commercially available supply item). PHAs may establish in their Procurement Policies dollar thresholds or other requirements for the use of written and oral solicitations. Written solicitations are used when it is necessary to provide vendors with detailed information that cannot be conveyed orally (e.g., by phone), or with detailed quotation evaluation information. The Contracting Officer should determine the best method, given the situation.

5.5 Quotation Evaluation (24 CFR 85.36(f))

- A. Price Reasonableness. Before making an award, the Contracting Officer must determine that the proposed price is fair and reasonable. For most small purchases, price analysis is sufficient to make that determination. In cases where the PHA purchases services or items of a non-commercial nature (e.g., a special training course designed for the PHA's employees), submission of cost details and a cost analysis may be needed (see Chapter 10, section 10.3).
1. Micro-Purchases. Price analysis normally consists of comparing the quoted price to prices recently paid for the same or similar items, price lists, or catalog prices. The signature of the Contracting Officer on the Purchase Order or contract signifies the Contracting Officer's determination that the price is reasonable, based on prior purchases of a similar nature or other sources of information.
 2. Other Small Purchases above the Micro Purchase Level. Generally, price analysis will consist of a comparison of quotations to each other and to other sources of pricing information (e.g., past prices paid, catalog prices, etc.). If only one response is received, the Contracting Officer should include a statement of reasonableness in the contract file. This statement may be based on market research, comparison of the proposed price with prices found reasonable on previous purchases, current price lists, catalogs, or advertisements, a comparison with similar items in a related industry, the Contracting Officer's personal knowledge at the time of purchase, comparison to the ICE, or any other reasonable basis. Only in rare cases would the Contracting Officer conduct a cost analysis (a non-commercial type purchase unique to the PHA's needs, such as a training course for PHA accounting personnel).
- B. Other Factors. If using price and other factors to determine award, the Contracting Officer has broad discretion in fashioning suitable evaluation procedures. In these situations, the Contracting Officer should ensure that quotations can be evaluated in an efficient and minimally burdensome fashion. Competitive proposal type procedures (e.g., formal evaluations, determining competitive ranges, conducting detailed negotiations, or requesting best and final offers) should not be used for small purchases. Contracting Officers may use information such as their knowledge of, and previous experience, with the supply or service being purchased, the vendor's past performance for the PHA, or customer surveys to evaluate the quotation.

5-2

2/2007

Handbook No. 7460.8 REV 2

- C. Evaluating Contractor Responsibility. PHAs must make awards only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed procurement. For small purchases, where payment is generally made only after full delivery/completion of the job, the Contracting Officer has broad latitude in evaluating contractor responsibility, including the Contractor's personal knowledge of, or past experience with, the vendor. The signature of the Contracting Officer on the Purchase Order or contract signifies the Contracting Officer's determination of responsibility is satisfactory.

- D. Documentation (24 CFR 85.36(b)(9))
1. Purchases Above the Micro Purchase Threshold. Documentation should be kept to a minimum. PHAs should retain information supporting their purchases (paper or electronic) to the minimum extent and duration needed for management review purposes (tracking purchasing activity, etc.). The following illustrate the extent to which quotation information should be recorded:
 - a. Oral solicitations. The contracting office should establish and maintain records of oral price quotations sufficient to reflect clearly the propriety of placing the orders at the price paid with the particular vendor. In most cases, this effort will consist merely of showing the names of the vendors contacted and the prices and other terms and conditions quoted by each.
 - b. Written solicitations. Limit written records of solicitations or offers to notes or abstracts that show prices, delivery, references to printed price lists used, the vendors contacted, and any other pertinent information.
 - c. Special situations. Include additional statements
 - i. Explaining the absence of competition if only one source is solicited; or
 - ii. Supporting the award decision if other than price-related factors were considered in selecting the vendor.
 3. Micro Purchases. If competitive quotations are solicited and award is made to other than the low quote, documentation to support the purchase may be limited to identification of the solicited vendors and a brief explanation for the award decision.

5.6 Petty Cash Purchases

- A. General. Petty cash funds are to be used for very small, one time purchases. If utilized, petty cash funds should be established in the PHA's Procurement Policy and should be sufficient to cover very small purchases over a reasonable period (for instance, one month).
- B. Petty Cash Policy. A Petty Cash Policy must (1) be in compliance with 24 CFR 85.36, including the small purchase method, (2) establish the overall amount of the fund, (3) establish the maximum amount for each purchase, and (4) either establish the appointment of one or more individuals as Petty Cash Administrators or the procedures for appointing such individuals.

5-3

2/2007

Handbook No. 7460.8 REV 2

5.7 Purchasing Cards

- A. General. Purchasing cards (including debit or credit cards) are a payment method and not necessarily a method of procurement, as defined in this handbook. Purchasing cards can be helpful in reducing transaction costs. Purchasing card usage, however, should follow the rules for all other small purchases. For example, the Contracting Officer may use a purchasing card for Micro Purchases without obtaining additional quotes provided the price is considered reasonable. However, for amounts above the Micro Purchase level, the Contracting Officer would generally need to have obtained a reasonable number of quotes before purchasing via a purchasing card.
- B. Card Management/Internal Controls. When using purchasing cards, PHAs should adopt reasonable safeguards and procedures to assure that they are used only for intended purposes (for instance, limiting the types of purchases or the amount of purchases that are permitted with credit cards). PHAs should also make sure that they have guidelines for selecting merchants/vendors, tracking purchases, and card payment/settlement procedures.

5.8 Bonding Requirements

There are no requirements for bid, payment, or performance bonds for small purchases.

5.9 Purchase Orders

- A. General. Most purchases under the small purchase method will be done via a Purchase Order sent or given to the contractor to initiate delivery of the item(s) or performance of the service(s). The issuance of a Purchase Order by the PHA and its acceptance by the contractor (either through performance or signature on the purchase order) constitute a contract. It is crucial, therefore, that the Purchase Order clearly specify the item(s) or service(s) being purchased and the terms and conditions of the purchase.
- B. Form. Purchase Orders are usually issued on a standard PHA form. While HUD does not prescribe any specific form, the Purchase Order will generally contain information regarding scope of work/service to be provided, price, delivery, method of payment, inspection, and acceptance. However, additional terms and conditions may be added depending on the nature and complexity of the work requested. Mandatory provisions are listed below in paragraph 5.10. PHAs should make sure that they include all necessary contract clauses in their Purchase Orders or in their Request for Quotes, providing the latter are referenced, and made part of, the Purchase Order.

5.10 Standardized Forms/Mandatory Contract Clauses

- A. General. Except in the case of bid specifications and contracts for construction or maintenance work in excess of \$2,000 (see paragraphs B and C, below), small purchases, including purchase orders, are subject only to the mandatory clauses contained in Table 5.1.

PHAs may be further bound by certain State or local requirements (See Chapter 13). Other than these Federal, State or locally-mandated provisions, PHAs should include language with any small purchase that is necessary and appropriate, consistent with good business practice.

5-4

2/2007

Handbook No. 7460.8 REV 2

In addition to Table 5.1, HUD has developed forms which contain the contract clauses required for small purchases related to construction and maintenance work. The use of the Table and these forms are described in the paragraphs below.

- B. Mandatory Requirements for Construction Contracts greater than \$2,000 but not more than \$100,000. PHAs must incorporate the clauses contained in form HUD-5370-EZ, General Conditions for Small Construction/Development Contracts, and the applicable Davis-Bacon wage decision. Form HUD-5370-EZ has been designed for small construction jobs. PHAs may use form HUD-5370 in lieu of the HUD-5370-EZ if the former is more appropriate given the nature of the work.
- C. Mandatory Requirements for Maintenance Contracts (including nonroutine maintenance work) greater than \$2,000 but not more than \$100,000. PHAs must incorporate the clauses contained in Table 5.1; Section II of form HUD-5370-C, General Conditions for Non-Construction Contracts, and the applicable HUD wage decision.
- D. Acceptable Methods of Incorporation. PHAs may utilize any one or any combination of the following methods to incorporate mandatory clauses and applicable wage decisions into bid specifications and contracts. PHAs may:
 - 1. Attach the Table 5.1, HUD form(s), and/or wage decisions, as printed;
 - 2. Incorporate the clauses/text of the applicable HUD form and wage decision into other documents (e.g., into the PHA's own forms) that are bound/attached to the contract (and bid specifications, if applicable) or incorporated by reference (see paragraph 3, below).
 - 3. Incorporate the clauses or HUD forms and/or any applicable Davis-Bacon or HUD wage decision by reference. The reference must be specific as to the exact clauses or form(s) that are incorporated, and where the clauses or forms(s) may be accessed or obtained (e.g., HUDClips, PHA web site). A Davis-Bacon wage decision may be incorporated by reference to www.wdol.gov and to the specific number, modification number, and date of the wage decision. HUD maintenance wage decisions are not available at HUD's web site; however, a PHA may post any applicable HUD wage decision to its own web site and reference that site. PHAs must provide hard-copies of any referenced clauses, forms, and/or wage decisions on request.

5-5

2/2007

Handbook No. 7460.8 REV 2

TABLE 5.1 MANDATORY CONTRACT CLAUSES FOR SMALL PURCHASES OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTION

The following contract clauses are required in contracts pursuant to **24 CFR 85.36(i) and Section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**. HUD is permitted to require changes, remedies, changed conditions, access and records retention, suspension of work, and other clauses approved by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy. The PHA and contractor is also subject to other Federal laws including the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, Federal regulations, and state law and regulations.

Examination and Retention of Contractor's Records. The PHA, HUD, or Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives shall, until three years after final payment under this contract, have access to and the right to examine any of the Contractor's directly pertinent books, documents, papers, or other records involving transactions related to this contract for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcriptions.

Right in Data and Patent Rights (Ownership and Proprietary Interest). The PHA shall have exclusive ownership of, all proprietary interest in, and the right to full and exclusive possession of all information, materials, and documents discovered or produced by Contractor pursuant to the terms of this Contract, including, but not limited to, reports, memoranda or letters concerning the research and reporting tasks of the Contract.

Energy Efficiency. The Contractor shall comply with all mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Pub.L. 94-163) for the State in which the work under this contract is performed.

Procurement of Recovered Materials

- (a) In accordance with Section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Contractor shall procure items designated in guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR Part 247 that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable, consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition. The Contractor shall procure items designated in the EPA guidelines that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable unless the Contractor determines that such items: (1) are not reasonably available in a reasonable period of time; (2) fail to meet reasonable performance standards, which shall be determined on the basis of the guidelines of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, if applicable to the item; or (3) are only available at an unreasonable price.
- (b) Paragraph (a) of this clause shall apply to items purchased under this contract where: (1) the Contractor purchases in excess of \$10,000 of the item under this contract; or (2) during the preceding Federal fiscal year, the Contractor: (i) purchased any amount of the items for use under a contract that was funded with Federal appropriations and was with a Federal agency or a State agency or agency of a political subdivision of a State; and (ii) purchased a total of in excess of \$10,000 of the item both under and outside that contract.

Termination for Cause and for Convenience (contracts of \$10,000 or more).

- (a) The PHA may terminate this contract in whole, or from time to time in part, for the PHA's convenience or the failure of the Contractor to fulfill the contract obligations (cause/default). The PHA shall terminate by delivering to the Contractor a written Notice of Termination specifying the nature, extent, and effective date of the termination. Upon receipt of the notice, the Contractor shall: (1) immediately discontinue all services affected (unless the notice directs otherwise), and (2) deliver to the PHA all information, reports, papers, and other materials accumulated or generated in performing the contract, whether completed or in process.
- (b) If the termination is for the convenience of the PHA, the PHA shall be liable only for payment for services rendered before the effective date of the termination.
- (c) If the termination is due to the failure of the Contractor to fulfill its obligations under the contract (cause/default), the PHA may (1) require the Contractor to deliver to it, in the manner and to the extent directed by the PHA, any work described in the Notice of Termination; (2) take over the work and prosecute the same to completion by contract of otherwise, and the Contractor shall be liable for any additional cost incurred by the PHA; and (3) withhold any payments to the Contractor, for the purpose of set-off or partial payment, as the case may be, of amounts owned by the PHA by the Contractor. In the event of termination for cause/default, the PHA shall be liable to the Contractor for reasonable costs incurred by the Contractor before the effective date of the termination. Any dispute shall be decided by the Contracting Officer.

2/2007

5-6

Handbook No. 7460.8 REV 2

5.11 Use of Indefinite-Delivery Contracts

PHAs may avoid making repetitive small purchases by awarding indefinite-delivery contracts, sometimes referred to as **blanket** or **open-end** contracts. Indefinite-delivery contracts are used when the PHA has a recurring need (e.g., cleaning supplies), but needs to order supplies and services and have them delivered as needed within a specific time period (e.g., one year). The contract specifies what the PHA may buy and establishes the prices. The PHA then orders the supplies or services from the contractor as needed. This type of contract avoids the administrative cost of making numerous separate purchases (see Chapter 10, paragraph 10.1.C.3 for guidance on the use of these contracts).

5.12 Negotiations

Small purchases procedures are not sealed bidding. Therefore, Contracting Officers may, and are encouraged to, negotiate price and other terms of purchases (see Chapter 7 for more information on negotiations), when appropriate. PHAs may not alter or negotiate changes to mandatory contract clauses (see section 5.10).

5.13 Rejection and Notification of Unsuccessful Offerors

In the handling of offers that are not accepted, PHAs are encouraged to follow good business practices. For example, for many small purchases, and particularly Micro Purchases, vendors typically understand that if they are not notified fairly quickly of an award, they did not win the quote and a rejection letter is not necessary. PHAs should determine when such formality is appropriate.

5.14 Appeals

The PHA's procurement policy should indicate the type of appeal processes to be used for small purchases. PHAs are encouraged to adopt informal appeal procedures for these types of purchases.

5.15 Receiving Goods/Services and Approving Payments

PHAs should establish systems for ensuring that the items required by contract are received in accordance with contract terms. Payments should also be processed promptly to allow for prompt payment discounts, where applicable, and to otherwise maintain good relations with contractors.

5-7

2/2007

Handbook No. 7460.8 REV 2

[[Table of Contents](#)]

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