

LEA PROCUREMENT THRESHOLDS

School's procurement policy shall be followed for all qualifying purchases of goods or services. The procurement policy consists of the following:

1. Small Purchases
 - a. The "individual procurement threshold" for School is \$1,000. This is the maximum amount that School can expend to obtain a single item/service from one vendor at one time without requiring competitive purchasing (Utah Code 63G-6a-408).
 - b. The "single procurement aggregate threshold" for School is \$5,000. This is the maximum amount that School can expend to obtain multiple procurement items/services from one vendor at one time. This includes any combination of individual procurement items costing less than \$1,001 purchased from one vendor at one time, not to exceed in total \$5,000 (Utah Code 63G-6a-408).
 - c. The "annual cumulative threshold" for School is \$50,000. This is the maximum total annual amount that School can expend to obtain procurement item(s) from the same vendor during the fiscal year (July 1—June 30). If a purchase exceeds \$50,000, it is not considered a small purchase and shall be processed through a bidding process or a request for proposal (RFP) process (Utah Code 63G-6a-408 and R33-3).
 - d. Professional services, such as architectural, engineering, accounting, legal, or consulting services less than \$100,001 shall be acquired using a competitive bidding or RFP process, or by selecting a provider from an approved potential vendor list created using an invitation for bids or an RFP under provisions in Utah Code 63G-6a-403 and 404.
2. Reoccurring Purchase Over Annual Cumulative Threshold
 - a. If purchases from the same vendor are ongoing, continuous, and regularly scheduled, and exceed the annual cumulative threshold of \$50,000 during the fiscal year, a contract shall be utilized if feasible [Utah Code 63G-6a-408(6)].
3. Artificially Dividing a Purchase
 - a. Utah Code 63G-6a-408 makes it unlawful to intentionally divide a procurement purchase into one or more smaller purchases to divide an invoice or purchase order into two or more invoices or purchase orders, or to make smaller purchases over a period of time.
 - (1) This means that intentionally splitting a purchase of similar items that would typically be purchased at the same time from the same vendor to avoid requiring competitive quotes is unlawful (e.g., uniforms, club or athletic equipment, textbook orders, etc.). This includes dividing the purchases or invoices over a period of time, or making separate purchases over a period of time. Purchase splitting often occurs when making purchases on a purchase

card. Employees should not split invoices to stay under daily purchase limits on purchase cards or the established purchasing thresholds.

- (2) It may be determined after an order is placed or received that a large enough quantity was not ordered or the correct sizes were not obtained, and that additional items must be ordered. If this occurs, the employee initiating the purchase must include a written explanation of the purpose of the purchase and justification as to why it is not considered splitting a purchase. This should be retained with the vendor invoice.
- (3) Penalties for violating this statute are outlined in Utah Code 63G-6a-2305 and 2306. Penalties range from a class B misdemeanor to a second degree felony, depending on the total value of the divided procurements.

4. Hospitality Gifts, Gratuities, Kickbacks, or Position and Influence

- a. **“Contract administrator”** means a person who administers a current contract, on behalf of School, including making payments relating to the contract, ensuring compliance with the contract, auditing a contractor in relation to the contract, or enforcing the contract (Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5).
- b. **“Interested person”** is a person interested in any way in the sale of a procurement item or insurance to School (Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5).
- c. **“Procurement participant”** means a person involved in:
 - (1) Administering, conducting, or making decisions regarding a standard procurement process.
 - (2) Making a recommendation regarding award of a contract or regarding a decision to obtain a procurement item for a particular person.
 - (3) Evaluating a quote, bid, or response.
 - (4) Awarding a contract or otherwise making a decision to obtain a procurement item from a particular person (Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5).

d. Hospitality Gift

“Hospitality gift” means a promotional or hospitality item, including, a pen, pencil, stationery, toy, pin, trinket, snack, nonalcoholic beverage, or appetizer. This does not include money, a meal, a ticket, admittance to an event, entertainment for which a charge is normally made, travel, or lodging (Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5).

- (1) Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5 states that the total value of all hospitality gifts given, offered, or promised to, or received or accepted by the “procurement participant” or “contract administrator” in relation to a particular procurement or contract must be less than \$10; the total value of all hospitality gifts given, offered or promised to, or received or accepted by, the “procurement participant” or “contract administrator” from any one person, vendor, bidder, responder, or contractor in a fiscal year must be less than \$50.

- (2) Any hospitality gift exceeding the \$10 and \$50 threshold is considered a gratuity, and the provisions below apply.

e. Gratuities

“Gratuity” means anything of value, including money, a loan at an interest rate below the market value or with terms that are more advantageous to the person receiving the loan than terms offered generally on the market, an award, employment, admission to an event, a meal, lodging, travel, or entertainment for which a charge is normally made (Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5).

- (1) Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5 makes it unlawful:
 - (a) For an “interested person” to give, offer, or promise to give a gratuity to a “procurement participant” or an individual the person knows is a family member of the procurement participant.
 - (b) For a “procurement participant” to ask, receive, offer to receive, accept, or ask for a promise to receive a gratuity from an “interested person.”
 - (c) For a contractor to give a gratuity to a “contract administrator” of the contractor’s contract or an individual the contractor knows is a family member of a “contract administrator” of the contractor’s contract.
 - (d) For a “contract administrator” of a contract to ask, receive, offer to receive, accept, or ask for a promise to receive, for the “contract administrator” or a family member of a “contract administrator,” a gratuity from a contractor for that contract.
- (2) Penalties for violating this statute are established in Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5 and 2306. School will adhere to these penalties and report violations to the attorney general’s office as required by statute.
 - (a) Interested person and contractors: penalties range from a class B misdemeanor to a second degree felony.
 - (b) Procurement participant and contract administrator: penalties range from a class B misdemeanor to a second degree felony and make employees subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from employment.

f. Kickback

“Kickback” means a gratuity given in exchange for favorable treatment in a pending procurement or the administration of a contract (Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5).

- (1) Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5 makes it unlawful:

- (a) For a person to give, offer, or promise to give a “kickback” to a “procurement participant” or to another person for the benefit of a “procurement participant.”
 - (b) For a “procurement participant” to ask, receive, offer to receive, accept or ask for a promise to receive a kickback for the “procurement participant” or for another person.
 - (c) For a person to give a kickback to a “contract administrator,” or to another person for the benefit of a “contract administrator.”
 - (d) For a “contract administrator” to ask, receive, offer to receive, accept, or ask for a promise to receive a kickback for the “contract administrator” or for another person.
- (2) Penalties for violating this statute are established in Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5 and 2306. School will adhere to these penalties and report violations to the attorney general’s office, as required by statute.
- (a) Person and contractors: penalties range from a class B misdemeanor to a second degree felony.
 - (b) Procurement participant and contract administrator: penalties range from a class B misdemeanor to a second degree felony and individuals are subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from employment.

g. Position or Influence

Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5 makes it unlawful for a “procurement participant” to use the “procurement participant’s” position or influence to obtain a personal benefit for the “procurement participant,” or for a family member of the “procurement participant,” from an “interested person.”

- (1) Penalties for violating this statute are established in Utah Code 63G-6a-2304.5 and 2306. SCHOOL will adhere to these penalties and report violations to the attorney general’s office, as required by statute.
- (a) Interested person: penalties range from a class B misdemeanor to a second degree felony.
 - (b) Procurement participant: penalties range from a class B misdemeanor to a second degree felony and individuals are subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from employment.