

<p>THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA PROCUREMENT CODE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH</p> <p>DRAFT</p>
<p>ARTICLE 1.</p>
<p>GENERAL PROVISIONS</p>
<p>SECTION 10. Citation.</p>
<p>This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “University of South Carolina Procurement Code for Economic Development and Research.” This chapter sets forth an alternative procurement code for the University of South Carolina (referred to herein as “USC” or “the University”) with respect to the expenditure of funds by USC for the purpose of advancing economic development and to create a knowledge based economy, thereby increasing job opportunities, and to facilitate and increase research within the State of South Carolina (the “Stated Purpose”). To accomplish the Stated Purpose, USC intends to undertake research infrastructure projects and create research campuses that will be so identified (the “Research Facilities”). USC is a “senior research university” as such term is defined in Section 2-75-05 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Every solicitation, and every advertisement or notice of a solicitation, issued or published pursuant to this chapter shall state as follows: PURSUANT TO SECTION 11-51-190, THIS PROCUREMENT IS CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA’S PROCUREMENT CODE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.</p>
<p>SECTION 20. Purpose and policies.</p>
<p>The underlying purposes and policies of this code are:</p>
<p>(a) to provide increased economy for the University’s procurement activities and to maximize to the fullest extent practicable the purchasing values of funds while ensuring that procurements are the most advantageous to the University and in compliance with the provisions of the Ethics Government Accountability and Campaign Reform Act to the extent that such Act applies;</p>
<p>(b) to foster effective broad-based competition within the free enterprise system;</p>
<p>(c) to develop procurement capability responsive to USC’s needs;</p>
<p>(d) to permit the continued development of explicit and thoroughly considered procurement policies and practices;</p>
<p>(e) to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all persons who deal with USC;</p>
<p>(f) to provide safeguards for the maintenance of a procurement system of quality and integrity with clearly defined rules for ethical behavior on the part of all persons engaged in USC’s procurement process; and</p>
<p>(g) to develop an efficient and effective means of delegating roles and responsibilities to USC’s procurement officers.</p>
<p>SECTION 30. Obligation of good faith.</p>
<p>Every contract or duty within this code imposes an obligation of good faith in its negotiation, performance or enforcement. “Good faith” means honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction concerned and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.</p>
<p>SECTION 40. Application of this Code.</p>

(1) General Application. All expenditures of funds by USC for purchase of supplies or services (including construction) in connection with Research Facilities are subject to this code. This code applies only to contracts solicited or entered into after the effective date of this code unless the parties agree to its application to a contract entered into prior to its effective date.
(2) Exemptions from State Procurement Code. With respect to procurement related to “infrastructure”, as defined in Section 11-41-30 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, as amended (the “S.C. Code”), the statutory authority for adoption of this Code, and exemption thereof from Title 11, Chapter 35 of the S.C. Code, is pursuant to Section 11-41-190 of the S.C. Code. With respect to procurement by USC which does not fall within the definition of “infrastructure” as provided above, the statutory authority for adoption of this Code, and exemption thereof from Title 11, Chapter 35 of the S.C. Code, is pursuant to the statutory authority granted to the South Carolina Budget and Control Board to establish such exemptions in Section 11-35-710 of the S.C. Code.
(3) Compliance with Federal Requirements. Where a procurement involves the expenditure of federal assistance or contract funds, USC shall also comply with such federal law and authorized regulations as are mandatorily applicable and which are not presently reflected in the code. Requirements of this Code that are more restrictive than federal requirements shall be followed.
(4) The acquisition of any facility or capital improvement which would be subject to the provisions of this Code if undertaken by the University by a foundation or eleemosynary organization on behalf of or for the use of USC which involves the use of public funds in the acquisition, financing, construction, or current or subsequent leasing of the facility or capital improvement is subject to the provisions of this code in the same manner as if undertaken by USC. The definition and application of the terms “acquisition”, “financing”, “construction”, and “leasing” are governed by standards and principles established by the State Auditor.
SECTION 45. Payment for supplies and services.
Payment for supplies and services shall be as stated in the terms and conditions of the contract for the supplies and services.
SUBARTICLE 3.
DETERMINATIONS
SECTION 210. Determinations.
Written determinations and findings required by this Code shall be retained in an official contract file. Such determinations shall be documented in sufficient detail to satisfy the requirements of audit as provided for in Section 11-35-1230.
SUBARTICLE 5.
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS CODE
SECTION 310. Definitions.
Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms, whether capitalized or not, have the following meanings:
(1) “Board” means State Budget and Control Board.
(2) “Business” means any corporation, partnership, individual, sole proprietorship, joint stock company,

joint venture, or any other legal entity.
(3) "Change order" means any written alteration in specifications, delivery point, rate of delivery, period of performance, price, quantity, or other provisions of any contract accomplished by mutual agreement of the parties to the contract.
(4) "Chief Procurement Officer" means the person, above the level of procurement officer, designated in writing as such by the President of USC.
(5) "Construction" means the process of building, altering, repairing, remodeling, improving, or demolishing any USC structure or building or other improvements of any kind to any real property. It does not include the routine operation, routine repair or routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or real property.
(6) "Contract" means all types of agreements for the procurement of supplies, services, or construction.
(7) "Contract modification" means a written order signed by a USC procurement officer, directing the contractor to make changes which the changes clause of the contract authorizes the procurement officer to order without the consent of the contractor.
(8) "Contractor" means any person having a contract with USC.
(9) "Days" means calendar days. In computing any period of time prescribed by this code or the procurement regulations the day of the event from which the designated period of time begins to run is not included. If the final day of the designated period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday for the state, then the period shall run to the end of the next business day.
(10) "Debarment" means the disqualification of a person to receive invitations for bids, or requests for proposals, or the award of a contract by the State, for a specified period of time commensurate with the seriousness of the offense or the failure or inadequacy of performance.
(11) "Designee" means a duly authorized representative of a person with formal responsibilities under this Code.
(12) "Employee" means an individual drawing a salary from USC and any nonsalaried individual performing personal services for USC.
(13) "Invitation for Bids" means a written or published solicitation issued by an authorized procurement officer for bids to contract for the procurement or disposal of stated supplies, services or construction, which will ordinarily result in the award of the contract to the responsible bidder making the lowest responsive bid.
(14) "Procurement" means buying, purchasing, renting, leasing, or otherwise acquiring any supplies, services, or construction, and the leasing to or from other persons, of any interest in real property. It also includes all functions that pertain to the obtaining of any supply, service or construction, or leasing real property, including description of requirements, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contracts, and all phases of contract administration.
(15) "Procurement officer" means any person duly authorized by USC in accordance with procedures prescribed by regulation, to enter into and administer contracts and make written determinations and findings with respect thereto.
(16) "Request for Proposals (RFP)" means a written or published solicitation issued by an authorized procurement officer for proposals to provide supplies or services, which ordinarily result in the award of the contract to the responsible bidder making the proposal determined to be most advantageous to USC. The award of the contract must be made on the basis of evaluation factors which must be stated in the RFP.
(17) "Services" means the furnishing of labor, time, or effort by a contractor not required to deliver a specific end product, other than reports which are merely incidental to required performance. This term includes consultant services other than architectural, engineering, land surveying, development, construction management, and related services.
(18) "Subcontractor" means any person having a contract to perform work or render service to a prime contractor as a part of the prime contractor's agreement with USC.
(19) "Supplies" means all personal property including, but not limited to, equipment, materials, printing,

and insurance.
(20) “State” means state government.
SUBARTICLE 7.
PUBLIC ACCESS TO PROCUREMENT INFORMATION
SECTION 410. Public access to procurement information.
Procurement information shall be a public record to the extent required by Chapter 4 of Title 30 (The Freedom of Information Act) with the exception that commercial or financial information obtained in response to a “Request for Proposals” or any type of bid solicitation which is privileged and confidential need not be disclosed.
Privileged and confidential information is information in specific detail not customarily released to the general public, the release of which might cause harm to the competitive position of the party supplying the information. Examples of this type of information would include:
(1) customer lists;
(2) design recommendations and identification of prospective problem areas under an RFP;
(3) design concepts, including methods and procedures;
(4) biographical data on key employees of the bidder.
Evaluative documents predecisional in nature such as inter- or intra-agency memoranda containing technical evaluations and recommendations are exempted so long as the contract award does not expressly adopt or incorporate the inter- or intra-agency memoranda reflecting the predecisional deliberations.
For all documents submitted in response or with regard to any solicitation or other request, the person submitting the documents must comply with any instructions provided in the solicitation for marking information exempt from public disclosure. Any information not marked as required by the applicable instructions may be disclosed to the public. Nothing in this subparagraph exempts documents from disclosure in accordance with Title 30 Chapter 4.
ARTICLE 3.
PROCUREMENT ORGANIZATION
SUBARTICLE 1.
COMMITTEES AND MANAGEMENT
SECTION 540. Authority and duties of USC.
(1) Procurement Regulations. In conjunction with this Code, USC has adopted procurement regulations governing the procurement, management, and control of any acquisitions conducted pursuant to this Code. Such regulations shall be binding in all procurements made by USC.
(2) Approval of Operational Procedures. USC is authorized to develop internal operational procedures consistent with this Code.
SUBARTICLE 3.
EXEMPTIONS

SECTION 710. Exemptions.
The Board may exempt specific procurements from the procedures required by this Code and regulations.
SUBARTICLE 5.
OFFICES CREATED
SECTION 840. Delegation of authority.
Subject to the regulations of the board, the Chief Procurement Officer may delegate authority to designees.
SUBARTICLE 9.
AUDITING AND FISCAL REPORTING
SECTION 1210. Certification.
This Code and regulations were approved and certified by the State Budget and Control Board on , 2005. The Code and regulations shall be resubmitted to the Board for recertification during the first quarter of the fifth year following initial approval. The Code and regulations expire at the end of the second quarter of the fifth year following initial approval unless reapproved by the Board.
SECTION 11-35-1230. Auditing and fiscal reporting.
(1) The Office of General Services through consultation with the Chief Procurement Officer shall develop written plans for the auditing of USC procurements under this Code.
In procurement audits of USC thereafter, the auditors from the Office of General Services shall review the adequacy of the system's internal controls in order to ensure compliance with the requirement of this Code and regulations. Any noncompliance discovered through audit must be transmitted in management letters to the Chief Procurement Officer, the President of USC and the Budget and Control Board. The auditors shall provide in writing proposed corrective action. Based upon audit recommendations of the Office of General Services, the board may revoke certification as provided for in Section 1210 and require USC to make all procurements through the office of materials management above a dollar limit set by the board until such time as the board is assured of compliance with this code and its regulations by USC. The duties of the Division of Budget Analysis under Section 11-35-1230 (2) of the South Carolina Code are not modified by this Code and regulations.
ARTICLE 5.
SOURCE SELECTION AND CONTRACT FORMATION
SUBARTICLE 1.
DEFINITIONS
SECTION 1410. Definitions of terms used in this article.

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
(1) "Cost-reimbursement contract" means a contract under which a contractor is reimbursed for costs which are allowable and allocable in accordance with the cost principles as provided in Article 13 of this chapter and a fee, if any.
(2) "Established catalog price" means the price included in a catalog, price list, schedule, or other form that:
(a) is regularly maintained by a manufacturer or vendor of an item;
(b) is either published or otherwise available for inspection by customers;
(c) states prices at which sales are currently or were last made to a significant number of buyers constituting the general buying public for the supplies or services involved.
(3) "Invitation for bids" means all documents, whether attached or incorporated by reference, utilized for soliciting bids in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 1520.
(4) "Purchase description" means specifications or any other document describing the supplies, services, or construction to be procured.
(5) "Request for Proposals" means all documents, whether attached or incorporated by reference, utilized for soliciting proposals.
(6) "Responsible bidder or offeror" 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 which may be substantiated by past performance.
(7) "Responsive bidder or offeror" means a person who has submitted a bid or offer which conforms in all material aspects to the invitation for bids or Request for Proposals.
SUBARTICLE 3.
METHODS OF SOURCE SELECTION
SECTION 1510. Methods of source selection.
Unless otherwise provided by law, all USC contracts shall be awarded pursuant to Section 1520 or Section 1530, except as provided in:
(1) Section 1525 (Fixed Priced Bidding);
(2) Section 1528 (Competitive Best Value Bidding);
(3) Section 1250 (Authority to Contract for Auditing Services);
(4) Section 1530 (Competitive Sealed Proposals);
(5) Section 1540 (Negotiations After Unsuccessful Competitive Sealed Bidding);
(6) Section 1550 (Small Purchases);
(7) Section 1560 (Sole Source Procurements);
(8) Section 1570 (Emergency Procurements);
(9) Section 1575 (Procurements at Auction);
(10) Section 3020 (Construction Procurement Procedures);
(11) Section 3220 (Architect-Engineer, Construction Management, Construction Manager At Risk, and Land Surveying Services Procurement Procedures);
(12) Section 3230 (Exception for Small Architect-Engineer and Land Surveying Services Contracts).
(13) Section 1529 (Competitive On-line Bidding).
SECTION 1520. Competitive sealed bidding.
(1) Condition for Use. Contracts amounting to TWO-HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS or more

shall be awarded by competitive sealed bidding except as otherwise provided in Section 1510.
(2) Invitation for Bids. An invitation for bids shall be issued in an efficient and economical manner and shall include specifications and all contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement.
(3) Notice. Adequate notice of the invitation for bids shall be given at a reasonable time prior to the date set forth therein for the opening of bids. Such notice shall include publications in a newspaper of general circulation in the State such as "South Carolina Business Opportunities."
(4) Receipt and Safeguarding of Bids. All bids (including modifications) received prior to the time of opening shall be kept secure and unopened, except as provided for by the procurement regulations.
(5) Bid Opening. Bids shall be opened publicly in the presence of the Chief Procurement Officer or his designee in the manner prescribed by the procurement regulations. The amount of each bid, and such other relevant information as may be specified by regulation, together with the name of each bidder, shall be tabulated.
(6) Bid Acceptance and Bid Evaluation. Bids shall be accepted unconditionally without alteration or correction, except as otherwise authorized in this Code. The invitation for bids shall set forth the evaluation criteria to be used. No criteria may be used in bid evaluation that are not set forth in the invitation for bids. Bids shall be evaluated based on the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids and in accordance with the procurement regulations.
(7) Correction or Withdrawal of Bids; Cancellation of Awards. Correction or withdrawal of inadvertently erroneous bids before bid opening, withdrawal of inadvertently erroneous bids after award, or cancellation and reward of awards or contracts, after award but prior to performance may be permitted in accordance with the procurement regulations. After bid opening no changes in bid prices or other provisions of bids prejudicial to the interest of USC or fair competition shall be permitted. Except as otherwise provided by regulation, all decisions to permit the correction or withdrawal of bids, or to cancel awards, or contracts, after award but prior to performance shall be supported by a written determination of appropriateness made by the Chief Procurement Officer.
(8) Discussion with Bidders. As provided in the invitation for bids, discussions may be conducted with apparent responsive bidders for the purpose of clarification to assure full understanding of the requirements of the invitation for bids. All bids, in the procuring agency's sole judgment, needing clarification shall be accorded such an opportunity. Clarification of any bidder's bid must be documented in writing by the procurement officer and shall be included with the bid.
(9) Tie Bids. If two or more bidders are tied in price while otherwise meeting all of the required conditions, awards are determined as follows:
(a) If there is a firm headquartered in South Carolina tied with an out-of-state firm, the award must be made automatically to the firm headquartered in South Carolina.
(b) Tie bids involving South Carolina produced or manufactured products, when known, and items produced or manufactured out of the State must be resolved in favor of the South Carolina commodity.
(c) Tie bids involving firms headquartered in South Carolina must be resolved by the flip of a coin in the office of the Chief Procurement Officer or his designee upon one days notice to the tied bidders and an opportunity for such tied bidders to attend.
(d) In all other situations where bids are tied, the award will be made by the Chief Procurement Officer or his designee to the tied bidder offering the quickest delivery time, or if the tied bidders have offered the same delivery time, the tie shall be resolved by the flip of a coin as provided for in (d) above.
(e) Award. Unless there is a compelling reason to reject bids as prescribed by this Code or the procurement regulations, notice of an intended award of a contract to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder whose bid meets the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids shall be given by posting such notice at a location specified in the invitation for bids. Prior to the posting of the award, USC may negotiate with the lowest responsive and responsible bidder to lower his bid within the scope of the invitation for bids. The invitation for bids and the posted notice must contain a statement of a bidder's right to protest under Section 4210(1). When a contract has a total or potential value in excess of ONE-HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in addition to the posted notice, notice of an intended

award must be given to all bidders responding to the solicitation, except when only one response is received. Such notice must contain a statement of the bidder's right to protest under Section 4210(1).
When a contract has a total or potential value in excess of ONE-HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS sixteen days after notice is given USC may enter a contract with the bidder named in the notice in accordance with the provisions of this Code and of the bid solicited. When only one response is received, the notice of intended award and the sixteen-day delay of award may be waived. A determination of responsibility must be made before award in accordance with Section 1810.
(10) Request for Qualifications and Prequalification. Prior to soliciting bids, the procurement officer may issue a request for qualifications from prospective bidders. Such request shall contain at a minimum a description of the general scope of the work, the deadline for submission of information, and how prospective bidders may apply for consideration. The request shall require information concerning the prospective bidders' product specifications, qualifications, experience, and ability to perform the requirements of the contract. In the procurement officer's discretion, the request may require any additional information, including but not limited to the following; confidence in the team, value for price, confidence in schedule adherence, reputation and experience, capacity, safety record, location (state), license limits, past performance, backlog, procedures, use of disadvantaged business enterprises, and use of the South Carolina labor force. The prequalification process may include interviews with all or some subset of those submitting responses. Adequate public notice of the request for qualifications shall be given in the manner provided in Section 11-35-1520(3).
After receipt of the responses to the request for qualifications from prospective bidders, the prospective bidders shall be ranked from most qualified to least qualified on the basis of the information provided. Bids shall then be solicited from at least the top two prospective bidders by means of an invitation for bids. The failure of a prospective bidder to be selected to receive the invitation for bids shall not be grounds for protest under Section 4210.
(11) Minor Informalities and Irregularities in Bids. A minor informality or irregularity is one which is merely a matter of form or is some immaterial variation from the exact requirements of the invitation for bids having no effect or merely a trivial or negligible effect on total bid price, quality, quantity, or delivery of the supplies or performance of the contract, and the correction or waiver of which would not be prejudicial to bidders. The procurement officer shall either give the bidder an opportunity to cure any deficiency resulting from a minor informality or irregularity in a bid or waive any such deficiency when it is to the advantage of USC. Such communication or determination shall be in writing. Examples of minor informalities or irregularities include, but are not limited to:
(a) failure of a bidder to return the number of copies of signed bids required by the solicitation;
(b) failure of a bidder to furnish the required information concerning the number of the bidder's employees or failure to make a representation concerning its size;
(c) failure of a bidder to sign its bid, but only if the firm submitting the bid has formally adopted or authorized the execution of documents by typewritten, printed, or rubber stamped signature and submits evidence of such authorization, and the bid carries such a signature or the unsigned bid is accompanied by other material indicating the bidder's intention to be bound by the unsigned document, such as the submission of a bid guarantee with the bid or a letter signed by the bidder with the bid referring to and identifying the bid itself;
(d) failure of a bidder to acknowledge receipt of an amendment to a solicitation, but only if:
(i) the bid received indicates in some way that the bidder received the amendment, such as where the amendment added another item to the solicitation and the bidder submitted a bid, thereon, provided that the bidder states under oath that it received the amendment prior to bidding and that the bidder will stand by its bid price or,
(ii) the amendment has no effect on price or quantity or merely a trivial or negligible effect on quality or delivery, and is not prejudicial to bidders, such as an amendment correcting a typographical mistake in the name of the governmental body;
(e) failure of a bidder to furnish an affidavit concerning affiliates;

(f) failure of a bidder to execute the certifications with respect to Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Programs;
(g) failure of a bidder to furnish cut sheets or product literature;
(h) failure of a bidder to furnish certificates of insurance;
(i) failure of a bidder to furnish financial statements;
(j) failure of a bidder to furnish references;
(k) failure of a bidder to furnish its bidder number; and
(l) notwithstanding Section 40-11-180, the failure of a bidder to indicate his contractor's license number or other evidence of licensure, provided that no contract shall be awarded to the bidder unless and until the bidder is properly licensed under the laws of South Carolina.
SECTION 1523. Preferences.
(1) Preferred contractors, suppliers and service providers are those that:
(a) have, in the procurement officer's judgment, a significant presence in South Carolina;
(b) have products made, manufactured or grown in South Carolina;
(c) employ South Carolina workers;
(d) use or subcontract with a business either (i) certified as a Minority Business Enterprise by the South Carolina Office of Small and Minority Business Assistance or (ii) by an entity or authority recognized by USC; or
(e) have an identified area of expertise relevant to the services being provided.
(2) In evaluating the qualifications of a prospective contractor, either for prequalification or evaluation, USC may use any of these preferences as factors. A specific value shall not be used to quantify the preference but the prospective bidders plan to achieve the preference shall be considered in the qualification process.
SECTION 1525. Competitive fixed price bidding.
(1) Conditions for Use. When a procurement officer determines in writing that the use of competitive sealed bidding is either not practicable or not advantageous to USC, a contract may be entered into by competitive fixed price bidding subject to the provisions of Section 11-35-1520 and the procurement regulations, unless otherwise provided for in this section.
(2) Fixed Price Bidding. The purpose of fixed price bidding is to provide multiple sources of supply for specific goods or services based on a preset maximum price which the State will pay for such goods or services.
(3) Public Notice. Adequate public notice of the solicitation shall be given in the same manner as provided in Section 1520(3).
(4) Pricing. The procurement officer shall establish, prior to issuance of the fixed price bid, a maximum amount USC will pay for the goods or services desired.
(5) Evaluation. Vendors' responses to the fixed price bid will be reviewed to determine if they are responsive and responsible.
(6) Discussion with Responsive Bidders. Discussions may be conducted with apparent responsive bidders to assure understanding of the requirements of the fixed price bid. All bidders whose bids, in the procurement officer's sole judgment, need clarification shall be accorded such an opportunity.
(7) Award. Award must be made to all responsive and responsible bidders to the request for competitive fixed price bidding. The contract file shall contain the basis on which the award is made and must be sufficient to satisfy external audit.
(8) Bids Received After Award. Bidders not responding to the initial fixed price bid may be added to the awarded vendors' list provided the bidder furnishes evidence of responsibility and responsiveness to the state's original fixed price bid as authorized by the solicitation.

(9) Remedies. The failure of a specific offeror to receive business, once it has been added to the awarded vendors' list, shall not be grounds for a contract controversy under Section 4230.
SECTION 1528. Competitive best value bidding.
(1) Conditions for Use. When a USC procurement officer determines in writing that the use of competitive sealed bidding is either not practicable or not advantageous to USC, a contract may be entered into by competitive best value bidding subject to the provisions of Section 1520 and the procurement regulations, unless otherwise provided for in this section.
(2) Best Value Bidding. The purpose of best value bidding is to allow factors other than price to be considered in the determination of award for specific goods or services based on pre-determined criteria identified by USC. .
(3) Public Notice. Adequate public notice of the request for the solicitation shall be given in the same manner as provided in Section 1520(3).
(4) Bid Opening. At bid opening, the only information that will be released is the names of the participating bidders. Cost information will be provided after the ranking of bidders and the issuance of award.
(5) Evaluation Factors. The best value bid shall state the factors to be used in determination of award and the numerical weighting for each factor. Cost must be a factor in determination of award and cannot be weighted at less than sixty percent. Best value bid evaluation factors may include, but are not limited to, any of the following as determined by the purchasing agency in its sole discretion and not subject to protest:
(a) operational costs that USC would incur if the bid is accepted;
(b) quality of the product or service, or its technical competency;
(c) reliability of delivery and implementation schedules;
(d) maximum facilitation of data exchange and systems integration;
(e) warranties, guarantees, and return policy;
(f) vendor financial stability;
(g) consistency of the proposed solution with USC's planning documents and announced strategic program direction;
(h) quality and effectiveness of business solution and approach;
(i) industry and program experience;
(j) prior record of vendor performance;
(k) vendor expertise with engagement of similar scope and complexity;
(l) extent and quality of the proposed participation and acceptance by all user groups;
(m) proven development methodologies and tools; and
(n) innovative use of current technologies and quality results.
(6) Discussion with Responsive Bidders. Discussions may be conducted with apparent responsive bidders to assure understanding of the best value bid. All bidders whose bids, in the procurement officer's sole judgment, need clarification shall be accorded such an opportunity.
(7) Selection and Ranking. Bids shall be evaluated by using only the criteria stated in the best value bid and by adhering to the weighting as assigned. All evaluation factors, other than cost, will be considered prior to determining the effect of cost on the score for each participating bidder. Once the evaluation is complete, all responsive bidders shall be ranked from most advantageous to least advantageous to USC , considering only the evaluation factors stated in the best value bid.
(8) Award. Award must be made to the responsive and responsible bidder whose bid is determined, in writing, to be most advantageous to USC , taking into consideration all evaluation factors set forth in the best value bid. The contract file shall contain the basis on which the award is made and must be sufficient to satisfy external audit.

SECTION 1529. Competitive on-line bidding.
(1) Conditions for Use. When a USC procurement officer determines that on-line bidding is more advantageous than other procurement methods provided by this code, a contract may be entered into by competitive on-line bidding, subject to the provisions of Section 1520 and the procurement regulations, unless otherwise provided in this section.
(2) Bidding Process. The solicitation must designate both an Opening Date and Time and a Closing Date and Time. The Closing Date and Time need not be a fixed point in time, but may remain dependant on a variable specified in the solicitation. At the Opening Date and Time, the procurement officer must begin accepting real-time electronic bids. The solicitation must remain open until the Closing Date and Time. USC may require bidders to register before the Opening Date and Time and, as a part of that registration, to agree to any terms, conditions, or other requirements of the solicitation. Following receipt of the first bid after the Opening Date and Time, the lowest bid price must be posted electronically to the Internet and updated on a real- time basis. At any time before the Closing Date and Time, a bidder may lower the price of its bid, except that after Opening Date and Time, a bidder may not lower its price unless that price is below the then lowest bid. Bid prices may not be increased after Opening Date and Time. Except for bid prices, bids may be modified only as otherwise allowed by this code. A bid may be withdrawn only in compliance with Section 1520. If a bid is withdrawn, a later bid submitted by the same bidder may not be for a higher price. If the lowest responsive bid is withdrawn after the Closing Date and Time, the procurement officer may cancel the solicitation in accordance with this Code or reopen electronic bidding to all pre-existing bidders by giving notice to all pre-existing bidders of both the new Opening Date and Time and the new Closing Date and Time. Notice that electronic bidding will be reopened must be given as specified in the solicitation.
(3) Receipt and Safeguarding of Bids. Other than price, any information provided to USC by a bidder must be safeguarded as required by Section 1520(4).
(4) Provisions Not to Apply. Section 1524 and paragraph (5) (Bid Opening) of Section 1520 do not apply to solicitations issued pursuant to this section.
SECTION 1530. Competitive sealed proposals.
(1) Conditions for Use. When a USC procurement officer determines in writing that the use of competitive sealed bidding is either not practicable or not advantageous to USC, a contract may be entered into by competitive sealed proposals subject to the provisions of Section 1520 and the procurement regulations, unless otherwise provided for in this section.
(2) Public Notice. Adequate public notice of the request for proposals shall be given in the same manner as provided in Section 1520(3).
(3) Receipt of Proposals. Proposals shall be opened publicly in accordance with the procurement regulations. A tabulation of proposals shall be prepared in accordance with the procurement and shall be open for public inspection after contract award.
(4) Request for Qualifications. Prior to soliciting proposals, the procuring agency, acting through the authorized procurement officer, may issue a request for qualifications from prospective offerors. Such request shall contain at a minimum a description of the goods or services to be solicited by the request for proposals and the general scope of the work and shall state the deadline for submission of information and how prospective offerors may apply for consideration. The request shall require information only on their qualifications, experience, and ability to perform the requirements of the contract.
After receipt of the responses to the request for qualifications from prospective offerors, the perspective offerors shall be ranked from most qualified to least qualified on the basis of the information provided. Proposals shall then be solicited from at least the top two prospective offerors by means of a request for proposals. The failure of a prospective offeror to be selected to receive the request for proposals shall not be grounds for protest under Section 4210.

<p>(5) Evaluation Factors. The request for proposals shall state the relative importance of the factors to be considered in evaluating proposals but shall not require a numerical weighting for each factor. Price may but need not be an evaluation factor.</p>
<p>(6) Discussion with Offerors. As provided in the request for proposals, discussions may be conducted with apparent responsive offerors for the purpose of clarification to assure full understanding of the requirements of the request for proposals. All offerors, whose proposals, in the procurement officer's sole judgment, need clarification shall be accorded such an opportunity.</p>
<p>(7) Selection and Ranking. Proposals shall be evaluated using only the criteria stated in the request for proposals and there must be adherence to any weightings that have been previously assigned. Once evaluation is complete, all responsive offerors shall be ranked from most advantageous to least advantageous to USC, considering only the evaluation factors stated in the request for proposals. If price is an initial evaluation factor, award shall be made in accordance with Section 11-35-1530(9) below.</p>
<p>(8) Negotiations. Whether price was an evaluation factor or not, the procurement officer, through the appropriate procurement official, may, in its sole discretion and not subject to challenge through a protest filed under Section 4210, proceed in any of the manners indicated below:</p>
<p>(a) negotiate price with the highest ranked offeror. If a satisfactory price cannot be agreed upon, price negotiations may be conducted, in the sole discretion of the procuring agency, with the second, and then the third, and so on, ranked offerors to such level of ranking as determined by the procuring agency in its sole discretion; or</p>
<p>(b) negotiate with the highest ranking offeror on matters affecting the scope of the contract, so long as the overall nature and intent of the contract is not changed. If a satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with the highest ranking offeror, negotiations may be conducted, in the sole discretion of the procuring agency, with the second, and then the third, and so on, ranked offerors to such level of ranking as determined by the procuring agency in its sole discretion; or</p>
<p>(c) during the negotiation process as outlined in subsections (a) and (b) above, if the procurement officer is unsuccessful in its first round of negotiations, it may reopen negotiations with any offeror with whom he previously negotiated; or</p>
<p>(d) if, after following the procedures set forth in Section 1530(8), a contract is not able to be negotiated, the scope of the request for proposals may be changed in an effort to reduce the cost to a fair and reasonable amount, and all responsive offerors must be allowed to submit their best and final offers.</p>
<p>In conducting negotiations, there must be no disclosure of any confidential information derived from proposals and negotiations submitted by competing offerors.</p>
<p>(9) Award. Award must be made to the responsive offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to USC, taking into consideration price and the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals, unless the procuring agency determines to utilize one of the options provided in Section 1530(8). The contract file shall contain the basis on which the award is made and must be sufficient to satisfy external audit. Procedures and requirements for the notification of intent to award the contract shall be the same as those stated in Section 1520.</p>
<p>(10) Construction Manager At Risk. Based on a written determination by a USC procurement officer, this section may be used for procurement of Construction Manager At Risk (CM-At-Risk) Contracts as follows.</p>
<p>(a) Preconstruction Services. After USC has entered into a contract with a designer (Architect/Engineer) pursuant to Section 3210, <i>et seq.</i> of this Code and the procurement regulations, and the designer has completed programming, conceptual design and a preliminary budget, the designer shall work with USC to develop an RFP for CM-At-Risk services that will request interested offerors to provide data on their experience on projects of similar size and complexity, history of on-time, on-budget, on-schedule construction, and such other criteria, including technical abilities, that may be required for the project. The proposed fee for preconstruction services may (but need not) be an evaluation factor, but in any event, the amount of the preconstruction fee shall not be more than 10% of the total score. The designer shall then assist USC in evaluating and ranking the proposals, and in negotiating with the most highly</p>

ranked offeror pursuant to this Section 1530. The CM-At-Risk contractor shall perform all preconstruction services required and, at the completion of construction drawings, the CM-At-Risk contractor shall propose a Guaranteed Maximum Price and completion schedule for the project. If USC determines, with the assistance of its designer, that the GMP, and schedule, proposed is fair and reasonable, and USC further determines that completion of the project as defined at that time is still in USC's best interest, then USC may enter into a GMP contract with the CM-At-Risk. If USC determines for any reason that going forward with the project is not in USC's best interest, then USC may cancel the project. In the event of such a project cancellation, the CM-At-Risk shall be paid only the agreed fee for preconstruction services.

(b) The GMP Contract. In the event that a USC procurement officer determines in writing that the proposed GMP, schedule, and project definition (plans and specifications) are in the best interests of USC, then USC may enter into a GMP contract with the CM-At-Risk. The GMP shall include all costs for the construction and completion of the project, including all mobilization, general conditions, profit and overhead costs of any nature. The CM-At-Risk shall bill USC only for costs actually incurred. USC shall have the right at any time, and for three (3) years following final payment, to audit the CM-At-Risk and to disallow and to recover costs not properly changed to the project. Any costs incurred above the GMP shall be paid for by the CM-At-Risk.

(c) Selection of Subcontractors by CM-At-Risk. In the event that USC elects to use a CM-At-Risk for a construction project, the following provisions shall govern the selection of major subcontractors and the establishment of a GMP Contract between USC and the CM-At-Risk:

(i) Identification of Qualified Subcontractors. The CM-At-Risk, in consultation with the University, shall issue a Request for Qualifications in order to identify at least three qualified subcontractors for each major area of subcontract work. The criteria used will be the same as that set forth in Section 3220(5) of this Code. USC may designate a consultant to act on its behalf to consult with the CM-At-Risk in identifying qualified subcontractors.

(ii) Exception when number of qualified subcontractors limited. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (i) above, in the event the procurement officer, in consultation with the CM-at-Risk, determines that there are not three subcontractors for a particular area of subcontract work which meet the required qualifications, the Construction Manager at Risk may invite bids only from those subcontractors deemed qualified.

SECTION 1540. When bids received pursuant to an invitation for bids under Section 1520 are considered unreasonable by the procuring agency, or are not independently reached in open competition, or the low bid exceeds available funds as certified by the appropriate fiscal officer, and it is determined in writing by the Chief Procurement Officer or his designee that time or other circumstances will not permit the delay required to resolicit competitive sealed bids, a contract may be negotiated pursuant to this section, provided that:

(1) each responsible bidder who submitted a bid under the original solicitation is notified of the determination and is given reasonable opportunity to negotiate;

(2) the negotiated price is lower than the lowest rejected bid by any responsible and responsive bidder under the original solicitation;

(3) the negotiated price is the lowest negotiated price offered by any responsible and responsive offeror.

SECTION 1550. Bid procedures on procurements not exceeding ONE-HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Authority. (1) The following small purchase procedures may be utilized in conducting procurements for USC that are less than Six Thousand Dollars in actual or potential value. Procurement requirements must not be artificially divided so as to constitute a small purchase under this section.

(2) Competition and Price Reasonableness. a) Purchases Not in Excess of Twenty-Five Thousand

Dollars. Small purchases not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars may be accomplished without securing competitive quotations if the prices are considered to be reasonable. The purchasing office shall annotate the purchase requisition: "Price is fair and reasonable" and sign. The purchases must be distributed equitably among qualified suppliers. When practical, a quotation must be solicited from other than the previous supplier before placing a repeat order. The administrative cost of verifying the reasonableness of the price of purchase "not in excess of" may more than offset potential savings in detecting instances of overpricing. Action to verify the reasonableness of the price need be taken only when the procurement officer of the governmental body suspects that the price may not be reasonable, comparison to previous price paid, or personal knowledge of the item involved.

(b) Purchases from Six Thousand Dollars to Twenty Thousand Dollars. Solicitations of verbal or written quotes from a minimum of three qualified sources of supply must be made and documentation of the quotes attached to the purchase requisition. The award shall be made to the lowest responsive and responsible source.

(c) Purchases from Twenty Thousand to Forty Thousand Dollars. Solicitation of written quotes from a minimum of three qualified sources of supply must be made and documentation of the quotes attached to the purchase requisition. The award must be made to the lowest responsive and responsible sources.

(d) Purchases from Forty-One Thousand Dollars to One-Hundred Thousand Dollars, Written solicitation of written quotes, bids, or proposals shall be made. The procurement must be advertised at least once in the South Carolina Business Opportunities publication. A copy of the written solicitation and written quotes must be attached to the purchase requisition. The award shall be made to the lowest responsive and responsible source or, when a request for proposal process is used, the highest ranking offeror.

(3) Protest rights. The provisions of Section 4210 do not apply to contracts awarded under the procedures set forth in this section.

SECTION 1560. Sole source procurement.

A contract may be awarded for a supply, service, or construction item without competition when the Chief Procurement Officer or his designee, determines in writing that there is only one source for the required supply, service, or construction item.

These regulations must include the requirements contained in this paragraph. Written documentation must include the determination and basis for the proposed sole source procurement. Any delegation of authority by either the chief procurement officer or the head of a governmental body with respect to sole source determinations must be submitted in writing to the materials management officer. In cases of reasonable doubt, competition must be solicited. Any decision by USC that a procurement be restricted to one potential vendor must be accompanied by an explanation as to why no other will be suitable or acceptable to meet the need.

SECTION 1570. Emergency procurements.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, the Chief Procurement Officer or his designee may make or authorize others to make emergency procurements only when there exists an immediate threat to public health, welfare, critical economy and efficiency, or safety under emergency conditions as defined in regulations promulgated by the board; and provided, that such emergency procurements shall be made with as much competition as is practicable under the circumstances. A written determination of the basis for the emergency and for the selection of the particular contractor shall be included in the contract file.

SECTION 1575. Participation in auctions.

USC may elect to participate in auctions. A procurement officer shall (a) survey the needed items being offered at auction to ascertain their condition and usefulness, (b) determine a fair market value for new

like items through informal quotes, (c) determine the fair market value from similar items considering age and useful life, and (d) estimated repair cost and delivery cost, if any, of the desired items. Using this information, the procurement officer shall determine the maximum price that it can pay for each item desired. At the auction, the procurement officer shall not exceed the maximum price so determined.

SUBARTICLE 5.

CANCELLATION OF SOLICITATIONS

SECTION 1710. Cancellation of invitation for bids or Requests for Proposals.

Any solicitation under this code may be cancelled, or any or all bids or proposals may be rejected in whole or part as may be specified in the solicitation, when it is in the best interest of USC. The reasons for rejection, supported with documentation sufficient to satisfy external audit, shall be made a part of the contract file. USC shall not be obligated to reimburse offerors for any cost associated with cancellation.

SUBARTICLE 7.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BIDDERS AND OFFERORS

SECTION 1810. Responsibility of bidders and offerors.

(1) Determination of Responsibility. Responsibility of the bidder or offeror shall be ascertained for each contract let by USC based upon full disclosure to the procurement officer concerning capacity to meet the terms of the contracts and based upon past record of performance for similar contracts. The board shall by regulation establish standards of responsibility that shall be enforced in all state contracts.

(2) Determination of Nonresponsibility. A written determination of nonresponsibility of a bidder or offeror shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the board. The unreasonable failure of a bidder or offeror to supply information promptly in connection with an inquiry with respect to responsibility may be grounds for a determination of nonresponsibility with respect to such bidder or offeror.

(3) Right of Nondisclosure. Except as otherwise provided by law, information furnished by a bidder or offeror pursuant to this section shall not be disclosed outside of the offices of the board, the Office of the Attorney General, or the purchasing agency without prior written consent by the bidder or offeror.

SECTION 1830. Cost or pricing data.

(1) Application to Construction Contracts. The contractor's current cost and pricing data shall be required on all cost reimbursable, and CM-At-Risk construction contracts and on all fixed price construction contracts for claims or negotiated change orders that exceed Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars.

(2) Contractor Certification. A contractor shall, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, submit cost or pricing data and shall certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the cost or pricing data submitted is accurate, complete, and current as of mutually determined specified date prior to the date of:

(a) the pricing of any contract awarded by competitive sealed proposals pursuant to Section 11-35-1530 or pursuant to the sole source procurement authority as provided in Section 11-35-1560 where the total contract price exceeds an amount established by the board in regulations; or

(b) the pricing of any change order or contract modification which exceeds an amount established by the board in regulations.

(3) Price Adjustment. Any contract, change order or contract modification under which a certificate is

required shall contain a provision that the price to USC including profit or fee, shall be adjusted to exclude any significant sums by which USC finds that such price was increased because the contractor furnished cost or pricing data was inaccurate, incomplete, or not current as of the date agreed upon between parties.
(4) Cost or Pricing Data Not Required. The requirements of this section shall not apply to contracts:
(a) where the contract price is based on adequate price competition;
(b) where the contract price is based on established catalog prices or market prices;
(c) where contract prices are set by law or regulations; or
(d) where it is determined in writing in accordance with regulations promulgated by the board that the requirements of this section may be waived and the reasons for such waiver are stated in writing.
SUBARTICLE 9.
TYPES AND FORMS OF CONTRACTS
SECTION 2010. Types of contracts; contract forms.
(1) Types of Contracts. Subject to the limitations of this section, any type of contract which will promote the best interests of USC may be used, except that the use of a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost contract (other than a GMP contract) shall be approved by the Chief Procurement Officer or his designee. A cost-reimbursement contract, including a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost contract, shall be used only when a determination sufficient for external audit is prepared showing that such contract is likely to be less costly to USC than any other type or that it is impracticable to obtain the supplies, services or construction required except under such a contract.
(2) Contract Forms. USC shall use a form of contract which it determines is in its best interest.
(3) "GMP Contract" means a contract where in the contractor shall be paid a fee plus its general conditions based on a fixed rate or amount or a fixed formula, but where the total contract amount, including the contractor's fee and general conditions, will not exceed a guaranteed maximum amount.
SECTION 2020. Approval of accounting system.
The Chief Procurement Officer or his designee may require that:
(1) the proposed contractor's accounting system shall permit timely development of all necessary cost data in the form required by the specific contract type contemplated;
(2) the proposed contractor's accounting system is adequate to allocate costs in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
SECTION 2030. Multi-term contracts.
(1) Specified Period. Unless otherwise provided by law, a contract for supplies or services shall not be entered into for any period of more than one year unless approved by the Chief Procurement Officer provided, that 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.
(2) Determination Prior to Use. Prior to the utilization of a multi-term contract, it shall be determined in writing by USC.
(a) that estimated requirements cover the period of the contract and are reasonably firm and continuing;
(b) that such a contract will serve the best interests of the State by encouraging effective competition or otherwise promoting economies in state procurement.

(3) 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 canceled.
(4) The maximum time for any multi-term contract is five years. Contract terms of up to seven years may be approved by the Chief Procurement Officer.
SECTION 11-35-2040. Repealed by 1997 Act No. 153, Section 1, eff. June 13, 1997.
SUBARTICLE 11.
INSPECTION OF PLANT AND AUDIT OF RECORDS
SECTION 2210. Right to inspect plant.
The Chief Procurement Officer or his delegee shall be authorized, at reasonable times, to inspect the part of the plant or 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 State.
SECTION 2220. Right to audit records.
(1) Audit of Cost or Pricing Data. All USC contracts shall contain a clause setting forth USC's right at reasonable times and places to audit the books and records of any contractor or subcontractor who has submitted cost or pricing data pursuant to Section 11-35-1830 to the extent that such books and records relate to such cost or pricing data. The contract shall further set forth that the contractor or subcontractor who receives a contract, change order, or contract modification for which cost or pricing data is required, shall maintain such books and records that relate to such cost or pricing data for three years from the date of final payment under the contract, unless a shorter period is otherwise authorized in writing by the chief procurement officer; provided, however, that such records shall be retained for additional periods of time beyond this three-year period upon request of the Chief Procurement Officer.
(2) Contract Audit. USC shall be entitled to audit the books and records of a contractor or any subcontractor under any negotiated contract or subcontract other than a firm fixed price contract to the extent that such books and records relate to the performance of such contract or subcontract. Such books and records shall be maintained by the contractor for a period of three years from the date of final payment under the prime contract and by the subcontractor for a period of three years from the date of final payment under the subcontract, unless a shorter period is otherwise authorized in writing by the Chief Procurement Officer.
SUBARTICLE 13.
DETERMINATIONS AND REPORTS
SECTION 2410. Finality of determinations.
The determinations required by this Code shall be final and conclusive unless they are clearly erroneous, arbitrary, capricious, or contrary to law. The Chief Procurement Officer shall review samples of such determinations periodically, and issue reports and recommendations on the appropriateness of the determinations made.
SECTION 2420. Reporting of anticompetitive practices.

When any information or allegations concerning anticompetitive practices among any bidders or offerors, come to the attention of any employee of USC , immediate notice of the relevant facts shall be transmitted to the Attorney General.
SECTION 2430. Retention of procurement records.
All procurement records of USC shall be retained and disposed of in accordance with the procurement regulations.
SECTION 2440. Records of procurement actions.
(1) Contents of Records. Any USC procurement officer shall submit quarterly a record listing all contracts made under Section 1560 (Sole Source Procurement) or Section 1570 (Emergency Procurements) to the Chief Procurement Officer. The record shall contain:
(a) each contractor’s name;
(b) the amount and type of each contract;
(c) a listing of supplies, services, or construction procured under each contract.
The chief procurement officers shall maintain these records for five years.
(2) Publication of Records. A copy of the record shall be submitted to the board on an annual basis and shall be available for public inspection.
ARTICLE 7.
SPECIFICATIONS
SUBARTICLE 1.
DEFINITIONS
SECTION 2610. Definitions of terms used in this article.
As used in this article, the term “specifications” means any technical or purchase description or other description of the physical or functional characteristics, or of the nature of a supply, service, or construction item. It may also include a description of any requirement for inspecting, testing, or preparing a supply, service, or construction item for delivery.
SUBARTICLE 3.
SPECIFICATIONS
SECTION 2710. Issuance of specifications;
The board shall promulgate regulations governing the preparation, maintenance, and content of specifications for supplies, services, and construction required by USC.
SECTION 2720. Duties of the procurement officers..
The procurement officers shall prepare or review, issue, revise, and maintain the specifications for supplies, services, and construction required by USC , except for supplies, services, and construction

items procured pursuant to Sections 1550, 1570, and 3230, the specification for which shall be prepared and maintained by the using agencies in accordance with the provisions of this article and regulations promulgated hereunder and monitored periodically by the procurement officers.
SECTION 2730. Assuring competition.
All specifications shall be drafted so as to assure cost effective procurement of USC's actual needs and shall not be unduly restrictive.
ARTICLE 9.
CONSTRUCTION, ARCHITECT-ENGINEER, CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT, AND LAND SURVEYING SERVICES
SUBARTICLE 1.
DEFINITIONS
SECTION 2910. Definitions of terms used in this article.
(1) "Architect-engineer and land surveying services" are those professional services associated with the practice of architecture, professional engineering, land surveying, landscape architecture, and interior design pertaining to construction, as defined by the laws of this State, as well as incidental services that members of these professions and those in their employ may logically or justifiably perform, including studies, investigations, surveys, evaluations, consultations, planning, programming conceptual designs, plans and specifications, cost estimates, inspections, shop drawing reviews, sample recommendations, preparation of operating and maintenance manuals, and other related services.
(2) "Construction" means the process of building, altering, repairing, remodeling, improving, or demolishing any public structure or building or other public improvements of any kind to any public real property. It does not include the routine operation, routine repair, or routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or real property.
(3) "Construction management services" are those professional services associated with a system in which the using agency directly contracts with a professional construction manager to provide that group of management activities required to plan, schedule, coordinate, and manage the design and construction plan of a state project in a manner that contributes to the control of time, cost, and quality of construction as specified in the construction management contract.
(4) "Construction Manager" means a contractor providing Construction Management Services.
(5) "Construction Manager At Risk ("CM-At-Risk") means a contractor which quotes a fixed fee or fee schedule for pre-construction services and fixed percentage fee (profit) to be applied to the cost of the construction, with the provision that before construction commences, the parties shall agree to a GMP Contract. The Construction Manager at Risk typically hires subcontractors directly and is ultimately responsible for the applicable construction.
SUBARTICLE 3.
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
SECTION 3010. Construction Contracting Administration.
(1) Selection of Method. The method of construction contracting administration used for a USC

construction project shall be determined to be that method which is most advantageous to USC and will result in the most timely, economical, and successful completion of the construction project. USC shall select the appropriate method of construction contracting administration for a particular project and shall state in writing the facts and considerations which led to the selection of that particular method.

SECTION 3020. Construction procurement procedures.

(1) Source Selection. All USC construction contracts shall be awarded pursuant to the procedures set forth in Section 1520 or Section 1530, subject to exceptions enumerated in subsection (2) of this section and except as provided in sections 1550, and 1570 and in Section 3210, 3220 and 3230.

(2) The competitive process required by subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to the following exceptions:

(a) Bid Acceptance. USC's solicitation shall set forth all requirements of the solicitation including, but not limited to:

(i) USC, in consultation with the architect-engineer assigned to the project, shall identify by specialty in the invitation for bids all subcontractors, as defined by applicable documents of the American Institute of Architects, who are expected to perform work for the prime contractor to or about the construction when those subcontractors' contracts are each expected to exceed three percent of the prime contractor's total base bid. In addition, the using agency, in consultation with the architect-engineer and CM-At-Risk if relevant assigned to the project, may identify by specialty in the invitation for bids any subcontractors who are expected to perform work which is vital to the project. The determination of which subcontractors are included in the list provided in the invitation for bids is not protestable under any provision of this code. Any bidder in response to an invitation for bids shall set forth in his bid the name of only those subcontractors that will perform the work as identified in the invitation for bids. If the bidder determines to use his own employees to perform any portion of the work for which he would otherwise be required to list a subcontractor and if the bidder is qualified to perform such work under the terms of the invitation for bids, the bidder shall list himself in the appropriate place in his bid and not subcontract any of that work except with the approval of the using agency for good cause shown.

(ii) Failure to complete the list provided in the invitation for bids renders the bidder's bid unresponsive.

(iii) No prime contractor whose bid is accepted shall substitute any person as subcontractor in place of the subcontractor listed in the original bid, except for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) upon a showing satisfactory to USC by the contractor that a subcontractor who was listed is not financially responsible;

(b) upon a showing satisfactory to USC by the contractor that the scope of work bid by a listed subcontractor did not include a portion of the work required in the plans and specifications, and the exclusion is not clearly set forth in the listed subcontractor's original bid;

(c) upon a showing satisfactory to USC made by the contractor within four working days of the bid opening that the subcontractor was listed as a result of an inadvertent clerical error;

(d) upon a showing satisfactory to USC that the listed subcontractor failed or refused to submit a performance and payment bond when requested by the prime contractor after the subcontractor had represented to the prime contractor that he could obtain a performance and payment bond;

(e) upon a showing satisfactory to USC by the contractor that the listed subcontractor is required to be licensed and does not have the license by the time it is required by law;

(f) when the listed subcontractor fails or refuses to perform his subcontract;

(g) when the work of the listed subcontractor is found by USC to be substantially unsatisfactory;

(h) upon mutual agreement of the contractor and subcontractor;

(i) with the consent of USC for good cause shown.

The request for substitution must be made to USC in writing. This written request does not give rise to any private right of action against the prime contractor in the absence of actual malice.

(iv) Where substitution is allowed, the prime contractor, before obtaining prices from any other

<p>subcontractor, must attempt in good faith to negotiate a subcontract with at least one subcontractor whose bid was received prior to the submission of the prime contractor's bid. Nothing in this section affects a contractor's ability to request withdrawal of a bid in accordance with the provisions of this code and the regulations promulgated under it.</p>
<p>(v) USC shall send all responsive bidders a copy of the bid tabulation within ten working days following the bid opening.</p>
<p>(c) In lieu of Section 1520(10) the following provisions apply. Unless there is a compelling reason to reject bids as prescribed by regulation of the board, notice of an intended award of a contract to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder whose bid meets the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids shall be given by posting such notice at a location which has been specified in the invitation for bids. The invitation for bids and the posted notice must contain a statement of the bidder's right to protest under Section 4210(1) and the date and location of posting must be announced at bid opening. In addition to posting notice as provided above, USC shall promptly send all responsive bidders a copy of the notice of intended award and of the bid tabulation. Such mailed notice must indicate the posting date and must contain a statement of the bidder's right to protest under Section 4210(1).</p>
<p>Sixteen days after notice is given the agency may enter into a contract with the bidder named in the notice in accordance with the provisions of this code and of the bid solicited. A determination of responsibility must be made before award in accordance with Section 1810.</p>
<p>If, at bid opening, only one bid is received and determined to be responsive and responsible and within the agency's construction budget, award may be made without the sixteen-day waiting period.</p>
<p>(d) Negotiations After Unsuccessful Competitive Sealed Bidding. In lieu of Section 1540, the following provisions apply:</p>
<p>(1) When bids received pursuant to an invitation for bids exceed available funds and it is determined in writing by the agency that circumstances will not permit the delay required to resolicit competitive sealed bids, a contract may be negotiated pursuant to this section with the lowest responsible and responsive bidder, provided that this base bid, less any deductive alternates, does not exceed available funds by an amount greater than five percent of the construction budget established for that portion of the work. USC may change the scope of the work to reduce the cost to be within the established construction budget but shall not reduce the cost below the established construction budget more than ten percent without a written determination by the Chief Procurement Officer based on the best interest of USC.</p>
<p>SECTION 3025. Approval of architectural, engineering or construction changes.</p>
<p>USC shall be allowed to approve and pay for amendments to architectural/engineering contracts and change orders to construction contracts, within agency certification, which do not alter the original scope or intent of the project, and which do not exceed the previously approved project budget.</p>
<p>SECTION 3030. Bond and security.</p>
<p>In all cases involving bonding and security, the requirement shall be left to the discretion of the Chief Procurement Officer.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SUBARTICLE 5.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ARCHITECT-ENGINEER, CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT, AND LAND SURVEYING SERVICES</p>
<p>SECTION 3210. Applicability and policy.</p>
<p>It is the policy of USC to announce publicly all requirements for architect-engineer, construction</p>

management, Construction Manager at Risk, and land surveying services and to negotiate contracts for such services on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualification for the particular type of services required and at fair and reasonable prices. This policy does not prohibit the acquisition of such services pursuant to Article 5 when such services are acquired in conjunction with construction.

SECTION 3220. Procurement procedures.

(1) Selection Committee. USC shall establish its own architect-engineer, construction management, and land surveying services selection committee hereinafter referred to as the selection committee, which shall be composed of those individuals whom the Chief Procurement Officer determines to be qualified to make an informed decision as to the most competent and qualified firm for the proposed project. The Chief Procurement Officer or his qualified responsible designee shall sit as a permanent member of the selection committee for the purpose of coordinating and accounting for the committee's work.

(2) Advertisement of Project Description. The selection committee shall be responsible for:

- (a) developing a description of the proposed project,
- (b) enumerating all required professional services for that project, and
- (c) preparing a formal invitation to firms for submission of information.

The invitation shall include, but not be limited to, the project title, the general scope of work, a description of all professional services required for that project, the submission deadline, and how interested firms may apply for consideration. The invitation shall be formally advertised in an official state government publication.

(3) Response to Invitation. The date for submission of information from interested persons or firms in response to an invitation shall be not less than fifteen days after publication of the invitation. Interested architect-engineer, construction management, and land surveying persons or firms shall be required to respond to the invitation with the submission of information which the invitation requires.

(4) Interviews with Interested Firms. Following receipt of information from all interested persons and firms, the selection committee shall hold interviews with at least five persons or firms who have responded to the committee's advertisement and who are deemed most qualified on the basis of information available prior to the interviews. A list of firms selected for interview shall be sent to all firms that submitted information in response to the advertisement, prior to the date selected for the interviews. If less than five persons or firms have responded to the advertisement, the committee shall hold interviews with those that did respond. The agency selection committee's determination as to which will be interviewed shall be in writing and shall be based upon its review and evaluation of all submitted materials. The written report of the committee shall specifically list the names of all persons and firms that responded to the advertisement and enumerate the reasons of the committee for selecting those to be interviewed. The purpose of the interviews shall be to provide such further information as may be required by the agency selection committee to fully acquaint itself with the relative qualifications of the several interested firms.

(5) Selection and Ranking of the Five Most Qualified. The selection committee shall evaluate each of the persons or firms interviewed in view of their:

- (a) past performance;
- (b) the ability of professional personnel;
- (c) demonstrated ability to meet time and budget requirements;
- (d) location;
- (e) recent, current, and projected workloads of the firms;
- (f) creativity and insight related to the project; and
- (g) related experience on similar projects.

Based upon these evaluations, the agency selection committee shall select the five persons or firms which, in its judgment, are the best qualified, ranking the five in priority order. The agency selection committee's report ranking the five chosen persons or firms shall be in writing and shall include data

substantiating its determinations.
(6) Notice of Selection and Ranking. When it is determined by the agency that the ranking report is final, written notification of the election immediately shall be sent to all firms interviewed.
(7) Negotiation of Contract. The Chief Procurement Officer or his designee shall negotiate a contract for services with the most qualified person or firm at a compensation which is fair and reasonable to USC. Should the Chief Procurement Officer or his designee be unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with this person or firm, negotiations shall be formally terminated. Negotiations shall commence in the same manner with the second and then the third, fourth and fifth most qualified until a satisfactory contract has been negotiated. If no agreement is reached with one of the five, additional persons or firms in order of their competence and qualifications shall be selected after consultation with the selection committee, and negotiations shall be continued in the same manner until agreement is reached.
(a) the written report of the selection committee, listing the persons or firms that responded to the invitation to submit information and enumerating the reasons of the committee for selecting the particular ones to be interviewed;
(b) the written ranking report of the agency selection committee and all data substantiating the determinations made in that report;
(c) the tentative contract between USC and the selected person or firm.
SECTION 3230. Exception for small architect-engineer and land surveying services contract.
(1) Procurement Procedures for Certain Contracts. USC may secure architect-engineer or land surveying service which is estimated not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars may employ the architects, engineers, or land surveyors by direct negotiation and selection, taking into account:
(a) the nature of the project,
(b) the proximity of the architect-engineer or land surveying services to the project,
(c) the capability of the architect, engineer, or land surveyor to produce the required service within a reasonable time,
(d) past performance, and
(e) ability to meet project budget requirements.
(2) Maximum Fees Payable to One Person or Firm. Fees paid during the twenty-four month period immediately preceding negotiation of the contract by any single governmental body for professional services performed by any one architectural-engineering or land surveying firm pursuant to Section 3230(1) shall not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars. All persons or firms seeking to render professional services pursuant to this section shall furnish USC a list of professional services, including fees paid therefor, performed for USC for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the negotiations are occurring and during the fiscal year in which the negotiations are occurring.
(3) Splitting of Larger Projects Prohibited. Projects shall not be broken into smaller projects for the purpose of circumventing the provisions of Section 3220 and this section.
ARTICLE 10.
INDEFINITE DELIVERY CONTRACTS
SECTION 3310. Indefinite delivery contracts for construction items, architectural-engineering and land surveying services.
(1) General Applicability. Indefinite delivery contracts may be awarded on an as-needed basis for construction services pursuant to the procedures set forth in Section 11-35-3020 and for architectural-engineering and land surveying services pursuant to Section 11-35-3220.
(a) Construction Services. When construction services contracts are awarded, each contract shall be

limited to a total expenditure of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars for a two-year period with individual project expenditures not to exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars.
(b) Architectural-Engineering and Land Surveying Services. When architectural-engineering and land surveying services contracts are awarded, each contract shall be limited to a total expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars for a two-year period with individual project expenditures not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.
(2) Small Indefinite Delivery Contracts. Small indefinite delivery contracts for architectural-engineering and land surveying services may be procured as provided in Section 11-35-3230. A contract established under this section shall be subject to and included in the limitations for individual and total contract amounts provided in Section 11-35-3230, and any regulations promulgated thereunder.
ARTICLE 17.
LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL REMEDIES
SUBARTICLE 1.
ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTION OF CONTROVERSIES
SECTION 4210. Right to protest; procedure; settlement of protest; administrative review and decision; notice of decision; finality; stay of procurement pending; exclusivity of remedy.
(1) Right to Protest; Exclusive Remedy. Any prospective bidder, offeror, contractor, or subcontractor who is aggrieved in connection with the solicitation of a contract shall protest to the Chief Procurement Officer in the manner stated in subsection (2) below within fifteen days of the date of issuance of the Invitation For Bids or Requests for Proposals or other solicitation documents, whichever is applicable, or any amendment thereto, if the amendment is at issue.
Any actual bidder, offeror, contractor, or subcontractor who is aggrieved in connection with the intended award or award of a contract shall protest to the appropriate chief procurement officer in the manner stated in subsection (2) below within fifteen days of the date notification of award is posted in accordance with this code.
The rights and remedies granted in this article to a disappointed bidder, offeror, contractor, or subcontractor are to the exclusion of all other rights and remedies of such disappointed bidder, offeror, contractor, or subcontractor at common law or otherwise for the loss or potential loss of an award of a contract under this Code.
(2) Protest Procedure. A protest under subsection (1) above shall be in writing, submitted to the Chief Procurement Officer, and shall set forth the grounds of the protest and the relief requested with enough particularity to give notice of the issues to be decided.
(3) Duty and Authority to Attempt to Settle Protests. Prior to commencement of an administrative review as provided in subsection (4), the Chief Procurement Officer shall attempt to settle by mutual agreement a protest of an aggrieved bidder, offeror, contractor, or subcontractor, actual or prospective, concerning the solicitation or award of the contract. The Chief Procurement Officer shall have the authority to approve any settlement reached by mutual agreement.
(4) Administrative Review and Decision. If in the opinion of the Chief Procurement Officer after reasonable attempt, a protest cannot be settled by mutual agreement, the Chief Procurement Officer shall promptly conduct an administrative review and shall issue a decision in writing within ten days of completion of the review. The decision shall state the reasons for the action taken.
(5) Notice of Decision. A copy of the decision under subsection (4) of this section along with a statement of appeal rights under Section 4210(6) shall be mailed or otherwise furnished immediately to the protestant and any other party intervening. The Chief Procurement Officer shall also post a copy of the

decision at a date and place communicated to all parties participating in the administrative review, and such posted decision shall indicate the date of posting on its face and shall be accompanied by a statement of the right to appeal provided in Section 4210(6).

(6) Finality of Decision. A decision under subsection (4) of this section shall be final and conclusive, unless fraudulent, or unless any person adversely affected by the decision requests a further administrative review by the Procurement Review Panel under Section 11-35-4410(1) of the South Carolina Code within ten days of posting of the decision in accordance with Section 11-35-4210(5). The request for review shall be directed to the appropriate chief procurement officer, who shall forward the request to the panel, or to the Procurement Review Panel and shall be in writing, setting forth the reasons why the person disagrees with the decision of the appropriate chief procurement officer. The person may also request a hearing before the Procurement Review Panel.

(7) Stay of Procurement During Protests. In the event of a timely protest under subsection (1) above, the USC shall not proceed further with the solicitation or award of the contract until a decision is rendered by the Chief Procurement Officer , or, in the event of timely appeal to the Procurement Review Panel, until a decision is rendered by the panel; provided, however, that solicitation or award of a protested contract will not be stayed if the appropriate chief procurement officer, after consultation with the head of the using agency, makes a written determination that the solicitation or award of the contract without delay is necessary to protect the best interests of USC.

SECTION 11-35-4220. Authority to debar or suspend.

Any order of suspension or debarment issues pursuant to Title 11, Chapter 35 of the South Carolina Code of Laws shall have the same effect on procurements subject to this Code that such an order has on procurements subject to Title 11, Chapter 35.

SECTION 4230. Alternative Dispute Resolution.

As a condition of receiving the award of a contract, USC may require any bidder or offeror to agree to voluntary or mandatory alternative dispute resolution, including but not limited to, mediation and arbitration.

SUBARTICLE 2.

REMEDIES

SECTION 4310. Solicitations or awards in violation of the law.

(1) Applicability. The provisions of this section apply where it is determined by either the Chief Procurement Officer or the Procurement Review Panel upon administrative review, that a solicitation or award of a contract is in violation of the law. The remedies set forth herein may be granted by either the Chief Procurement Officer or by the Procurement Review Panel.

(2) Remedies Prior to Award. If, prior to award of a contract, it is determined that a solicitation or proposed award of a contract is in violation of law, then the solicitation or proposed award may be:

(a) canceled;

(b) revised to comply with the law and rebid; or

(c) awarded in a manner that complies with the provisions of this code.

(3) Remedies After Award. If, after an award of a contract, it is determined that the solicitation or award is in violation of law;

(a) the contract may be ratified and affirmed, provided it is in the best interests of the State; or

(b) the contract may be terminated and the payment of such damages, if any, as may be provided in the contract, may be awarded.

(4) Entitlement to Costs. In addition to or in lieu of any other relief, when a protest submitted under Section 11-35-4210 is sustained, and it is determined that the protesting bidder or offeror should have been awarded the contract under the solicitation but is not, then the protesting bidder or offeror may request and be awarded a reasonable reimbursement amount, including reimbursement of its reasonable bid preparation costs.
SECTION 4330. Frivolous protests.
(1) Signature on Protest Constitutes Certificate. The signature of an attorney or party on a request for review, protest, motion, or other document constitutes a certificate by the signer that the signer has read such document, that to the best of the signer’s knowledge, information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, it is well grounded in fact and is warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law, and that it is not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass, limit competition, or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of the procurement or of the litigation.
(2) Sanctions for Violations. If a request for review, protest, pleading, motion, or other document is signed in violation of this subsection on or after appeal to the Procurement Review Panel, the Procurement Review Panel, upon motion or upon it’s own initiative, may impose upon the person who signed it, a represented party, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may include an order to pay to the other party or parties the amount of the reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the protest, pleading, motion, or other paper, including a reasonable attorney’s fee.
SUBARTICLE 3.
REVIEW PANEL
SECTION 4410. Procurement Review Panel.
Section 11-35-4410 of the South Carolina Code of Laws applies to procurements subject to this Code to the same extent it applies to procurements subject to Title 11, Chapter 35 of the South Carolina Code of Law.
ARTICLE 19.
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
SUBARTICLE 1.
DEFINITIONS
SECTION 4610. Definitions of terms used in this article.
As used in this article, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
(1) “Cooperative purchasing” means procurement conducted by, or on behalf of, more than one public procurement unit, or by a public procurement unit with an external procurement activity.
(2) “External procurement activity” means:
(a) any buying organization not located in this State which would qualify as a public procurement unit;
(b) buying by the United States government.
(3) “Local public procurement unit” means any political subdivision or unit thereof which expends public

funds for the procurement of supplies, services, or construction.
(4) “Mandatory opting” is the requirement for a local procurement unit to choose whether to utilize a state contract before it is established as prescribed in regulation by the board.
(5) “Public procurement unit” means either a local public procurement unit or a state public procurement unit.
(6) “State public procurement unit” means the offices of the chief procurement officers and any other purchasing agency of this State.
SUBARTICLE 3.
COOPERATIVE PURCHASING
SECTION 4810. Cooperative purchasing authorized.
USC may participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the procurement of any supplies, services, or construction with one or more public procurement units or external procurement activities in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants. Such cooperative purchasing may include, but is not limited to, joint or multi-party contracts between public procurement units and open-ended state public procurement unit contracts which shall be made available to local public procurement units, except as provided in Section 11-35-4820 or except as may otherwise be limited by the Board through regulations.
However, thirty days notice of a proposed multi-state solicitation shall be provided through central advertising and such contracts may be only awarded to manufacturers who will be distributing the products to South Carolina governmental bodies through South Carolina vendors.
SECTION 4820. Selective mandatory opting.
USC may purchase from or through the State or other public procurement unit at any time as provided in Sections 11-35-4830 through 11-35-90 of the South Carolina Code of Laws; provided, however, that the State may not impose a requirement upon USC for mandatory opting in or out of any particular contract before it is established. USC shall not be required to purchase from the State or any other public procurement unit.
ARTICLE 21.
ASSISTANCE TO MINORITY BUSINESSES
SUBARTICLE 3.
ASSISTANCE TO MINORITY BUSINESSES
SECTION 5210. Statement of policy and its implementation.
(1) Statement of Policy. USC declares that business firms owned and operated by minority persons have been historically restricted from full participation in our free enterprise system to a degree disproportionate to other businesses. USC believes that it is in USC’s best interest to assist minority-owned businesses to develop fully as a part of the University’s policies and programs which are designed to promote balanced economic and community growth. USC therefore, wishes to ensure that those businesses owned and operated by minorities are afforded the opportunity to fully participate in the overall procurement process under this Code. USC , therefore, takes this leadership role in setting

procedures that will result in awarding contracts and subcontracts to minority business firms in order to enhance minority capital ownership, economic development and reduce dependency on the part of minorities.

(2) Implementation. The Chief Procurement Officer and his designees shall implement the policy set forth in subsection (1) of this section by actively seeking opportunities to involve minority businesses and using the qualification procedures referenced in this Code in evaluating and choosing qualified contractors and suppliers in accordance with the provisions of this Code.