

SUBCHAPTER H—PROCUREMENT SYSTEM FOR THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OTHER THAN PATENTS

PART 601—PURCHASING OF PROPERTY AND SERVICES

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AUTHORITY: 39 U.S.C. 401, 404, 410, 411, 2008, 5001–5605.

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§ 601.100 Purchasing policy.

It is the policy of the Postal Service to acquire property and services in accordance with 39 U.S.C. 410 and all other applicable public laws enacted by Congress.

§ 601.101 Effective date.

These regulations are effective May 19, 2005.

§ 601.102 Revocation of prior purchasing regulations.

All previous Postal Service purchasing regulations, including the *Postal Contracting Manual*, *Procurement Manual*, the *Purchasing Manual* (Issues 1, 2 and 3), and procurement handbooks, circulars, and instructions, are revoked and are superseded by the regulations contained in this part, except as provided in § 601.103.

§ 601.103 Applicability and coverage.

The regulations contained in this part apply to all Postal Service acquisition of property (except real prop-

erty) and services. Solicitations issued and contracts entered into prior to the effective date of the regulations in this part will be governed by the regulations in effect at the time the contract was signed.

§ 601.104 Postal purchasing authority.

Only the Postmaster General/CEO; the Postal Service's vice president of Supply Management; contracting officers with written statements of specific authority; and others designated in writing or listed in this part have the authority to bind the Postal Service with respect to entering into, modifying, or terminating any contract regarding the acquisition of property, services, and related purchasing matters. The Postal Service's vice president of Supply Management, or his or her designee, may also delegate in writing local buying authority throughout the Postal Service.

§ 601.105 Business relationships.

A person or organization wishing to enjoy a continuing business relationship with the Postal Service in purchasing matters is expected to treat the Postal Service in the same manner as it would other valued customers of similar size and importance. The Postal Service reserves the right to cease accepting or considering proposals from a person or organization when that person or organization fails to meet reasonable business expectations of high quality, prompt service, and overall professionalism.

§ 601.106 Declining to accept or consider proposals.

(a) *General.* The Postal Service may decline to accept or consider proposals from a person or organization that does not meet reasonable business expectations or does not provide a high level of confidence about current or future business relations. Typically, these sorts of unacceptable conduct and business practices will not rise to the level of unethical or criminal activities that

could lead to the debarment, suspension, or ineligibility of a supplier. Unacceptable conduct or business practices include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Marginal or dilatory contract performance;
- (2) Failure to deliver on promises made in the course of dealings with the Postal Service;
- (3) Providing false or misleading information as to financial condition, ability to perform, or other material matters, including any aspect of performance on a contract; and
- (4) Engaging in other questionable or unprofessional conduct or business practices.

(b) *Notice.* If the Postal Service elects to decline to accept or consider proposals from a person or organization, the vice president of Supply Management, or his or her designee, will provide a written notice to the person or organization explaining:

- (1) The reasons for the decision;
- (2) The effective date of the decision;
- (3) The scope of the decision;
- (4) The duration of the decision (this may be limited to a specified length of time or may extend indefinitely); and
- (5) The supplier's right to contest the decision.

(c) *Contesting Decisions.* If a person or organization believes the decision not to accept or consider proposals is not merited, it may contest the matter in accordance with the ombudsman and disagreement-resolution procedures contained in this part, seek to resolve the matter by agreement through alternative dispute resolution, or both. The Postal Service may reconsider the matter and, if warranted, rescind or modify the decision to decline to accept or consider proposals.

§ 601.107 Initial disagreement resolution.

It is the policy of the Postal Service and in the interest of suppliers to resolve potential disagreements by mutual agreement at the contracting officer or appropriate management level. Therefore, all disputes, protests, claims, disagreements, or demands of whatsoever nature (hereinafter "disagreements") against the Postal Service arising in connection with the purchasing process, except claims that

arise pursuant to a contract under the Contract Disputes Act or claims concerning debarment, suspension, or ineligibility under § 601.113, must be lodged with the responsible contracting officer for resolution within 10 days of the date the disagreement arose. If the matter is not resolved within 10 days following the lodging of the dispute, the disagreement may be lodged with the Ombudsman as described in § 601.108. Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) procedures may be used, if agreed to by both parties. The Postal Service supports and encourages the use of ADR as an effective way to understand, address, and resolve disagreements and conflicts. A person or organization disagreeing with a Postal Service decision and the Postal Service contracting officer must consider the use of ADR to resolve a particular purchasing disagreement, regardless of the nature of the disagreement or when it occurs during the purchasing process. ADR methods include informal negotiation, mediation by a neutral third party, and any other agreed-upon method.

§ 601.108 Ombudsman disagreement resolution.

(a) *Policy.* From time to time, disagreements may arise between suppliers, potential suppliers, and the Postal Service regarding awards of contracts and related matters that are not resolved as set forth in § 601.107. When a disagreement under § 601.107 is not resolved within ten calendar days of when it was lodged with the contracting officer, then the disagreement may be lodged with the ombudsman established in this part for final resolution. The Postal Service desires to resolve all such disagreements quickly and inexpensively in keeping with the regulations in this part, 39 U.S.C. 410, and all other applicable public laws enacted by Congress. In resolving disagreements, non-Postal Service procurement rules or regulations will not govern.

(b) *Scope and Applicability.* In order to expeditiously resolve disagreements that are not resolved at the contracting officer or appropriate management level, to reduce litigation expenses, inconvenience, and other costs