

RHODE ISLAND JUDICIARY GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE
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Preamble

The Judicial Purchasing Office may, from time to time, make amendments to the General Terms and Conditions of Purchase when the Judicial Purchasing Agent determines that such amendments are in the best interest of the Judiciary. Amendments shall be made available for public inspection at the Office of the Secretary of State but shall not require formal public notice and hearing. Copies of the General Terms and Conditions of Purchase shall be provided to any individual or firm requesting to become a registered bidder. Applicants shall be required, as part of the application process, to certify that they have read the General Terms and Conditions of Purchase and understand that they apply to all Judicial purchases.

JUDICIAL PURCHASING OFFICE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE

All Judicial contracts shall consist of the following documents: the initial request for proposals or solicitation; all Action Sheets, Purchase Orders, delivery orders, and/or service requests related thereto; the bid documents submitted by the awarded vendor; and any supplementary documents executed by the parties, where applicable. All Judicial contracts shall be subject to the provisions of § 8-15-4 of the Rhode Island General Laws and the Judicial Purchasing Rules and Regulations adopted pursuant thereto; all other applicable provisions of the Rhode Island General Laws; specific requirements described in the request or contract; and the following General Terms and Conditions of Purchase.

1. **GENERAL**

All purchase orders, contracts, solicitations, delivery orders, and service requests are for specified goods and services, in accordance with express terms and conditions of purchase, as defined herein. For the purposes of this document, the terms “bidder” and “contractor” refer to any individual, firm, corporation, or other entity presenting a proposal indicating a desire to enter into contracts with the Judiciary, or with whom a contract is executed by the Judicial Purchasing Agent, and the term “contractor” shall have the same meaning as “vendor”.

2. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT**

The Judiciary’s Purchase Order, or other Judiciary contract endorsed by the Judicial Purchasing Office, shall constitute the entire and exclusive agreement between the Judiciary and any contractor receiving an award. In the event any conflict between the bidder’s standard terms of sale and these conditions, the more specific provisions contained in the solicitation shall govern.

All communication between the Judiciary and any contractor pertaining to any award or contract shall be accomplished in writing.

a. Each proposal will be received with the understanding that the acceptance, in writing, by contract or Purchase Order by the Judicial Purchasing Agent of the offer to do work or to furnish any or all the materials, equipment, supplies, or services described therein shall constitute a contract between the bidder and the Judiciary. This shall bind the bidder on his part to furnish and deliver at the prices and in accordance with the conditions of said accepted proposal and detailed specifications, and the Judiciary on its part to order from such contractor

(except in case of emergency) and to pay for at the agreed prices all materials, equipment, supplies, or services specified and delivered. A contract shall be deemed executory only to the extent of funds available for payment of the amounts shown on Purchase Orders issued by the Judiciary to the contractors.

b. No alterations or variations of the terms of the contract shall be valid or binding upon the Judiciary unless submitted in writing and accepted by the Judicial Purchasing Agent. All orders and changes thereof must emanate from the Judicial Purchasing Office; no oral agreement or arrangement made by a contractor with an agency or employee will be considered to be binding on the Judicial Purchasing Agent, and may be disregarded.

c. Contracts will remain in force for the contract period specified or until all articles or services ordered before date of termination shall have been satisfactorily delivered or rendered and accepted, and thereafter until all terms and conditions have been met, unless:

1. terminated prior to its expiration date by satisfactory delivery against orders of entire quantities; or
2. extended upon written authorization of the Judicial Purchasing Agent and accepted by the contractor, to permit ordering of the unordered balances or additional quantities at the contract price and in accordance with the contract terms; or
3. canceled by the Judiciary in accordance with other provisions stated herein.

d. It is mutually understood and agreed that the contractor shall not assign, transfer, convey, sublet, or otherwise dispose of this contract or his or her right, title, or interest therein, or his or her power to execute such contract, to any other person, company, or corporation, without the previous consent, in writing, of the Judicial Purchasing Agent.

e. If, subsequent to the submission of an offer or issuance of a Purchase Order or execution of a contract, the bidder or contractor shall merge with or be acquired by another entity, the contract may be terminated by the Judicial Purchasing Office, unless a corporate resolution prepared by the contractor and the new entity ratifying acceptance of the original bid or contract terms, condition, and pricing is submitted to the Judicial Purchasing Office, and expressly accepted.

f. The contractor or bidder further warrants by submission of an offer or acceptance of a Purchase Order or other contract that he has no knowledge at the time of such action of any outstanding and delinquent or otherwise unsettled debt owed by him to the Judiciary, and agrees that later discovery by the Judicial Purchasing Agent that this warranty was given in spite of such knowledge, except where the matter is pending in hearing or from any appeal therefrom, shall form reasonable grounds for termination of the contract.

3. SUBCONTRACTS

No subcontracts or collateral agreements shall be permitted, except with the Judiciary's express written consent. Upon request, contractors must submit to the Judicial Purchasing Office a list of all subcontractors to be employed in the performance of any Purchase Order or other contract arising from the request or contract.

Should the vendor choose to engage any subcontractors, the vendor shall, in accordance with § 37-13-5 of the Rhode Island General Laws and other applicable state law, make prompt payment for satisfactory subcontract work for which the Judiciary has made partial or full payment. The Judiciary reserves the right to suspend, debar, or otherwise remove from the

approved bidders list any vendor who repeatedly fails to make such prompt payments to its subcontractors.

4. RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES

The contractor or bidder warrants, by submission of an offer or acceptance of a Purchase Order or other contract, that he is not an employee, agent, or servant of the Judiciary, and that he is fully qualified and capable in all material regards to provide the specified goods and services. Nothing herein shall be construed as creating any contractual relationship or obligation between the Judiciary and any sub-bidder, subcontractor, supplier, or employee of the contractor or offeror.

5. COSTS OF PREPARATION

All costs associated with the preparation, development, or submission of bids or other offers will be borne by the offeror. The Judiciary will not reimburse any offeror for such costs.

6. SPECIFIED QUANTITY REQUIREMENT

Except where expressly specified to the contrary, all solicitations and contracts are predicated on a specified quantity of goods or services, or for a specified level of funding.

a. The Judiciary reserves the right to modify the quantity, scope of service, date of delivery or completion, or funding of any contract, with no penalty or charge, by written notice to the contractor, except where alternate terms have been expressly made a part of the contract.

b. The Judiciary shall not accept quantities in excess of the specified quantity except where the item is normally sold by weight (where sold by weight, the Judiciary will not accept quantities greater than ten percent (10%) of the specified quantity), or where the request or contract provides for awards for other than exact quantities.

c. Purchase Orders or other contracts may be increased in quantity or extended in term without subsequent solicitations with the mutual consent of the contractor and the Judiciary, and where determined by the Judicial Purchasing Agent to be in the Judiciary's best interest.

7. TERM AND RENEWAL

Where offers have been requested or contracts awarded for terms exceeding periods of twelve (12) months, it is mutually understood and agreed that the Judiciary's commitment is limited to a base term not to exceed twelve (12) months, subject to renewal annually at the Judiciary's sole option for successive terms as otherwise described, except where expressly specified to the contrary. Purchase Orders appearing to commit to obligations of funding or terms of performance may be executed for administrative convenience, but are otherwise subject to this provision, and in such cases the Judiciary's renewal shall be deemed to be automatic, conditional on the continued availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, except as written notice of the Judiciary's intent not to renew is served.

8. DELIVERY/COMPLETION

Delivery must be made as ordered and/or projects completed in accordance with the proposal. If delivery qualifications do not appear on the bidder's proposal, it will be interpreted to mean that goods are in stock and that shipment will be made within seven (7) calendar days. If the project completion date is not specified in the proposal, the date shall be determined by the Judicial Purchasing Agent. The decision of the Judicial Purchasing Agent, as to reasonable compliance with the delivery terms and date of completion, shall be final. The burden of proof of delay in receipt of an order shall rest with the contractor. No delivery charges shall be added to invoices except when authorized on the Purchase Order.

9. FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

In accordance with § 7-1.2-1401 of the Rhode Island General Laws, no foreign corporation shall have the right to transact business in this state until it shall have procured a certificate of authority so to do from the Secretary of State.

10. PRICING

All pricing offered or extended to the Judiciary is considered to be firm and fixed unless expressly provided for to the contrary. All prices shall be quoted F.O.B. Destination with freight costs included in the unit cost to be paid by the Judiciary, except that, where the request or contract permits, offers reflecting F.O.B. Shipping Point will be considered, and freight costs may then be prepaid and added to the invoice.

11. COLLUSION

Bidder or contractor warrants that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, entered into any agreement, participated in any collusion, or otherwise taken any action in restraint of full competitive bidding. In special circumstances, an executed affidavit will be required as a part of the bid.

12. PROHIBITION AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES AND GRATUITIES

Bidder or contractor warrants that he or she has not paid, and agrees not to pay, any bonus, commission, fee, or gratuity to any employee or official of the Judiciary for the purpose of obtaining any contract or award issued by the Judiciary. Bidder or contractor further warrants that no commission or other payment has been or will be received from or paid to any third party contingent on the award of any contract by the Judiciary, except as shall have been expressly communicated to the Judicial Purchasing Agent in writing prior to acceptance of the contract or award in question. Subsequent discovery by the Judiciary of violation of or non-compliance with these provisions shall constitute sufficient cause for immediate termination of all outstanding contracts and suspension or debarment of the bidder(s) and/or contractor(s) involved.

13. AWARDS

Awards will be made with reasonable promptness and by written notice to the successful bidder (only); bids are considered to be irrevocable for a period of sixty (60) days following the bid opening unless expressly provided for to the contrary in the request, and may not be withdrawn during this period without the express written permission of the Judicial Purchasing Agent.

a. Awards shall be made to the bidder(s) whose offer(s) constitutes the lowest responsive price offer (or lowest responsive price offer on an evaluated basis) for the item(s) in

question or for the request as a whole, at the option of the Judiciary. The Judiciary reserves the right to determine those offers which are responsive to the request, or which otherwise serve its best interests.

b. The Judiciary reserves the right, before making any award, to initiate investigations as to whether or not the materials, equipment, supplies, qualifications, or facilities offered by the bidder meet the requirements set forth in the proposal and specification, and are ample and sufficient to insure the proper performance of the contract in the event of award. If, upon such examination, it is found that the conditions of the proposal are not complied with or that articles or equipment proposed to be furnished do not meet the requirements called for, or that the qualifications or facilities are not satisfactory, the Judiciary may reject such a bid. It is distinctly understood, however, that nothing in the foregoing shall mean or imply that it is obligatory upon the Judiciary to make any examinations before awarding a contract; and it is further understood that if such examination is made, it in no way relieves the contractor from fulfilling all requirements and conditions of the contract.

c. Qualified or conditional offers which impose limitations of the bidder's liability or modify the requirements of the bid, offers for alternate specifications, or offers which are made subject to different terms and conditions than those specified by the Judiciary may, at the option of the Judiciary, be:

1. rejected as being non-responsive; or
2. set aside in favor of the Judiciary's terms and conditions (with the consent of the bidder); or
3. accepted, where the Judicial Purchasing Agent determines that such acceptance best serves the interests of the Judiciary.

Acceptance or rejection of alternate or counter-offers by the Judiciary shall not constitute a precedent which shall be considered to be binding on successive solicitations or procurements.

d. Bids submitted in pencil, or which do not bear an original signature, in ink, by an owner or authorized agent thereof, will not be accepted.

e. Bids must be extended in the unit of measure specified in the request. In the event of any discrepancy between unit prices and their extensions, the unit price will govern.

f. The Judicial Purchasing Agent reserves the right to determine the responsibility of any bidder for a particular procurement.

g. The Judicial Purchasing Agent reserves the right to reject any and all bids in whole or in part, to waive technical defects, irregularities, and omissions, and to give consideration to past performance of the offerors where, in his or her judgment, the best interests of the Judiciary will be served by so doing.

h. The Judicial Purchasing Agent reserves the right to make awards by items, group of items, or on the total low bid for all the items specified as indicated in the detailed specification, unless the bidder specifically indicates otherwise in his or her bid.

i. Preference may be given to bids on products raised or manufactured in the State of Rhode Island, and/or to bids from vendors whose headquarters or primary place of business is located within the state.

j. The impact of discounted payment terms shall not be considered in evaluating responses to any request.

k. The Judicial Purchasing Agent reserves the right to act in the Judiciary's best interests regarding awards caused by clerical errors by the Judicial Purchasing Office.

14. SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT

The Judicial Purchasing Agent may suspend or debar any vendor or potential bidder, for good cause shown:

a. A debarment or suspension against a part of a corporate entity constitutes debarment or suspension of all of its divisions and all other organizational elements, except where the action has been specifically limited in scope and application, and may include all known corporate affiliates of a contractor, when such offense or act occurred in connection with the affiliate's performance of duties for or on behalf of the contractor, or with the knowledge, approval, or acquiescence of the contractor or one or more of its principals or directors (or where the contractor otherwise participated in, knew of, or had reason to know of the acts).

b. The fraudulent, criminal or other serious improper conduct of any officer, director, shareholder, partner, employee, or any other individual associated with a contractor may be imputed to the contractor when the conduct occurred in connection with the individual's performance of duties for or on behalf of the contractor, or with the contractor's knowledge, approval, or acquiescence. The contractor's acceptance of benefits derived from the conduct shall be evidence of such knowledge, approval, or acquiescence.

c. A vendor or contractor who knowingly engages as a subcontractor for a contract awarded by the Judiciary a vendor or contractor then under a ruling of suspension or debarment by the Judiciary shall be subject to disallowance of cost, annulment or termination of award, issuance of a stop work order, or debarment or suspension, as may be judged to be appropriate by the Judicial Purchasing Agent.

15. PUBLIC RECORDS

Contractors and bidders are advised that certain documents, correspondence, and other submissions to the Judicial Purchasing Office may be voluntarily made public by the Judiciary absent specific notice that portions of such submittals may contain confidential or proprietary information, such that public access to those items should be withheld.

16. PRODUCT EVALUATION

In all specifications, the words "or equal" are understood after each article when manufacturer's name or catalog are referenced. If bidding on items other than those specified, the bidder must, in every instance, give the trade designation of the article, manufacturer's name, and detailed specifications of the item the bidder proposes to furnish; otherwise, the bid will be construed as submitted on the identical commodity described in the detailed specifications. The Judicial Purchasing Agent reserves the right to determine whether or not the item submitted is the approved equal to the item detailed in the specifications.

a. Any objections to specifications must be filed by a bidder, in writing, with the Judicial Purchasing Agent at least ninety-six (96) hours before the time of bid opening to enable the Judicial Purchasing Office to properly investigate the objections.

b. All standards are minimum standards except as otherwise provided for in the request or contract.

c. Samples must be submitted to the Judicial Purchasing Office in accordance with the terms of the proposals and detailed specifications. Samples must be furnished free of charge

and must be accompanied by descriptive memorandum invoices indicating whether or not the bidder desires their return and specifying the address to which they are to be returned (at the bidder's risk and expense), provided they have not been used or made useless by tests; and absent instructions, the samples shall be considered to be abandoned. Award samples may be held for comparison with deliveries.

d. All samples submitted are subject to test by any laboratory the Judicial Purchasing Agent may designate.

17. PRODUCT ACCEPTANCE

All merchandise offered or otherwise provided shall be new, of prime manufacture, and of first quality unless otherwise specified by the Judiciary. The Judiciary reserves the right to reject all nonconforming goods, and to cause their return for credit or replacement, at the Judiciary's option. Contract deliverables specified for procurements of services shall be construed to be work products, and subject to the provisions of this section.

a. Failure by the Judiciary to discover latent defect(s) or concealed damage or non-conformance shall not foreclose the Judiciary's right to subsequently reject the goods in question.

b. Formal or informal acceptance by the Judiciary of non-conforming goods shall not constitute a precedent for successive receipts or procurements.

c. Where the contractor fails to promptly cure the defect or replace the goods, the Judiciary reserves the right to cancel the Purchase Order, to contract with a different contractor, and to invoice the original contractor for any differential in price over the original contract price.

d. When materials, equipment, or supplies are rejected, the same must be removed by the contractor from the premises of the Judiciary within forty-eight (48) hours of notification. Rejected items left longer than two (2) days will be regarded as abandoned and the Judiciary shall have the right to dispose of them as its own property.

18. PRODUCT WARRANTIES

All product or service warranties normally offered by the contractor or bidder shall accrue to the Judiciary's benefit, in addition to any special requirements which may be imposed by the Judiciary. Every unit delivered must be guaranteed against faulty material and workmanship for a period of at least one (1) year unless otherwise specified, and the Judiciary may, in the event of failure, order its replacement, repair, or return for full credit, at its sole option.

19. PAYMENT

In general, payment shall not be made until delivery has been made, or services performed, in full, and accepted. Generally, payment shall not be due prior to thirty (30) working days following the latest of completion, acceptance, or the rendering of a properly submitted invoice.

a. Payment terms other than the foregoing may be rejected as being nonresponsive.

b. No partial shipments, or partial completion will be accepted, unless provided for by the request or contract.

c. Where a question of quality is involved, or failure to complete a project by the specified due date, payment in whole or part against which to charge back any adjustment required shall be withheld at the direction of the Judicial Purchasing Agent. In the event a cash

discount is stipulated, the withholding of payments, as herein described, will not deprive the Judiciary from taking such discount.

d. Payments for used portions of inferior delivery or late delivery will be made by the Judiciary on an adjusted price basis.

e. Payments on contracts under architectural or engineering supervision must be accompanied by a Certificate of Payment and Statement of Account signed by the architect or engineer and submitted to the Judicial Purchasing Office for approval.

f. Invoices must be submitted in a timely manner in accordance with the terms of the governing Purchase Order, Request for Proposal, or Master Price Agreement, or, where no specific time period is provided, by no later than thirty (30) days after the date on which delivery was made or services rendered. Failure to submit invoices in accordance with this section may constitute noncompliance and may result in non-payment of such invoices due to the unavailability of appropriated funds beyond the applicable fiscal year.

20. THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS

The Judiciary recognizes no assigned or collateral rights to any purchase agreement except as may be expressly provided for in the bid or contract documents, and will not accede to any request for third party or joint payment(s), except as provided for in specific orders by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by express written permission of the Judicial Purchasing Agent. Where an offer is contingent upon such payment(s), the offeror is obligated to serve affirmative notice in his or her bid submission.

21. SET-OFF AGAINST PAYMENTS

Payments due the contractor may be subject to reduction equal to the amount of unpaid and delinquent state taxes (or other just debt owed to the State), except where notice of delinquency has not been served, or while the matter is pending in hearing or from any appeal therefrom.

22. CLAIMS

Any claim against a contractor may be deducted by the Judiciary from any money due him in the same or other transactions. If no deduction is made in such fashion, the contractor shall pay the Judiciary the amount of such claim on demand. Submission of a voucher and payment thereof by the Judiciary shall not preclude the Judicial Purchasing Agent from demanding a price adjustment in any case when the commodity delivered is later found to deviate from the specifications and proposal.

a. The Judicial Purchasing Agent may assess dollar damages against a vendor or contractor determined to be non-performing or otherwise in default of their contractual obligations equal to the cost of remedy incurred by the Judiciary, and make payment of such damages a condition for consideration for any subsequent award. Failure by the vendor or contractor to pay such damages shall constitute just cause for disqualification and rejection, suspension, or debarment.

23. CERTIFICATION OF FUNDING

The Chief Purchasing Officer shall provide certification as to the availability of funds to support the procurement for the current fiscal year ending June 30th only. Where delivery or

service requirements extend beyond the end of the current fiscal year, such extensions are subject to both the availability of appropriated funds and a determination of continued need.

24. UNUSED BALANCES

Unless otherwise specified, all unused Blanket Order quantities and/or unexpended funds shall be automatically canceled on the expiration of the specified term. Similarly, for orders encompassing more than one fiscal year, unexpended balances of funding allotted for an individual fiscal year may be liquidated at the close of that fiscal year, at the Judiciary's sole option.

25. MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Pursuant to the provisions of Title 37 Chapter 14.1 of the Rhode Island General Laws, the Judiciary reserves the right to apply additional consideration to offers, and to direct awards to bidders other than the responsive bid representing the lowest price, where:

- a. the solicitation provides for such consideration; and
- b. the offer is fully responsive to the terms and conditions of the request; and
- c. the price offer is determined to be within a competitive range (not to exceed five per cent (5%) higher than the lowest responsive price offer) for the product or service; and
- d. the firm making the offer has been certified by the Rhode Island Department of Economic Development to be a small business concern meeting the criteria established to be considered a Minority Business Enterprise. Ten per cent (10%) of the dollar value of the work performed against contracts for construction exceeding \$10,000 shall be performed by Minority Business Enterprises where it has been determined that subcontract opportunities exist, and where certified Minority Business Enterprises are available. A contractor may count towards its MBE, DBE, or WBE goals sixty per cent (60%) of its expenditures for materials and supplies required under a contract and obtained from an MBE, DBE, or WBE regular dealer, and one-hundred per cent (100%) of such expenditures when obtained from an MBE, DBE, or WBE manufacturer. Awards of this type shall be subject to approval, by the Chief Purchasing Officer, of a Subcontracting Plan submitted by the bidder receiving the award; and
- e. the firm making the offer specifies in its offer that it conforms to the definition of a Minority Business Enterprise; and
- f. the firm making the offer submits with its offer documentation from the Rhode Island Department of Economic Development showing that it has been certified as a Minority Business Enterprise.

26. VETERAN-OWNED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Pursuant to the provisions of Title 37 Chapter 14.3 of the Rhode Island General Laws, the Judiciary reserves the right to apply additional consideration to offers, and to direct awards to bidders other than the responsive bid representing the lowest price, where:

- a. the solicitation provides for such consideration; and
- b. the offer is fully responsive to the terms and conditions of the request; and
- c. the price offer is determined to be within a competitive range (not to exceed five per cent (5%) higher than the lowest responsive price offer) for the product or service; and
- d. the firm making the offer has been certified by the Rhode Island Department of Economic Development to be a small business concern meeting the criteria established to be considered a Veteran-Owned Business Enterprise. Three per cent (3%) of the dollar value of the

work performed against contracts for construction exceeding \$10,000 shall be performed by Veteran-Owned Business Enterprises where it has been determined that subcontract opportunities exist, and where certified Veteran-Owned Business Enterprises are available. Awards of this type shall be subject to approval, by the Chief Purchasing Officer, of a Subcontracting Plan submitted by the bidder receiving the award; and

- e. the firm making the offer specifies in its offer that it conforms to the definition of a veteran-owned business enterprise; and
- f. the firm making the offer submits with its offer documentation from the Rhode Island Department of Economic Development showing that it has been certified as a veteran-owned business enterprise.

27. PREVAILING WAGE REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Title 37 Chapter 13 of the Rhode Island General Laws, payment of the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for regular, overtime, and other working conditions existing in the locality for each craft, mechanic, teamster, or type of workman needed to execute this work is a requirement for both contractors and subcontractors for all public works. The terms of § 37-13-5, § 37-13-6, and § 37-13-7 shall be considered a part of all Judiciary contracts for public works.

28. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMPLIANCE, HANDICAPPED ACCESS AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

a. Contractors of the Judiciary are required to demonstrate the same commitment to equal opportunity as prevails under federal contracts controlled by Federal Executive Orders 11246, 11625, 11375 and 11830, and Title 28 Chapter 5.1 of the Rhode Island General Laws.

b. Affirmative action plans shall be submitted by the contractor for review by the State Equal Opportunity Office. A contractor's failure to abide by the rules, regulations, contract terms, and compliance reporting provisions as established shall be grounds for forfeiture and penalties as shall be established, including but not limited to suspension.

29. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENT

Contractors who do business with the Judiciary and their employees shall abide by the State's drug-free workplace policy, and the contractor shall so attest by signing a certificate of compliance. The vendor and its employees agree to refrain from the abuse of alcohol and illegal drugs and shall report to work and perform their duties in a fit condition, or be subject to disciplinary action by the vendor. Fit condition includes, but is not limited to, the absence of any physical, mental, or other impairment resulting from the use of alcohol or drugs of any type. All vendor employees shall further agree to refrain from purchasing, transferring, using, or possessing illegal drugs or from abusing alcohol or prescription drugs in any way that is illegal while on Judiciary business, on or off the workplace or jobsite. The vendor agrees to take appropriate disciplinary action with all violators of this policy who are currently employed. The vendor agrees to not knowingly consider for employment anyone who is known to currently abuse alcohol or illegal drugs.

30. TAXES

The Judiciary is exempt from the payment of excise, transportation, and sales tax imposed by the Federal or State Government. These taxes should not be included in the proposal price. Exemption Certificates shall be furnished upon request.

31. INSURANCE

All construction contractors, independent tradesmen, and firms providing any type of maintenance, repair, or other type of service to be performed on judicial premises, buildings, or grounds are required to purchase and maintain minimum coverage with an insurance company or companies licensed to do business in the State as follows:

- a. Comprehensive General Liability Insurance
 - 1) Bodily Injury \$1,000,000 each occurrence/ \$1,000,000 annual aggregate
 - 2) Property Damage \$500,000 each occurrence /\$500,000 annual aggregateIndependent Contractors
Contractual—including construction hold harmless and other types of contracts or agreements in effect for insured operations
Completed Operations
Personal Injury (with employee exclusion deleted)
- b. Automobile Liability Insurance
Combined Single Limit \$1,000,000 each occurrence
Bodily Injury
Property Damage, and in addition non-owned and/or hired vehicles and equipment
- c. Workers' Compensation Insurance
Coverage B \$100,000

The Judicial Purchasing Agent reserves the right to consider and accept alternate forms and plans of insurance or to require additional or more extensive coverage for any project or any individual requirement. Successful bidders shall provide certificates of coverage, reflecting the Rhode Island Judiciary as an additional insured, to the Judicial Purchasing Office, forty-eight (48) hours prior to the commencement of work, as a condition of award. Failure to comply with this provision shall result in rejection of the offeror's bid.

32. BID SURETY

When requested, a bidder must furnish a Bid Bond or Certified Check for five per cent (5%) of his or her bid, or for the stated amount shown in the solicitation. Bid Bonds must be executed by a reliable surety company authorized to do business in the State of Rhode Island. Failure to provide Bid Surety with a bid may be cause for rejection of the bid. The Bid Surety of any three (3) bidders in contention will be held until an award has been made according to the specifications of each proposal. All others will be returned by mail within forty-eight (48) hours following the bid opening. Upon award of a contract, the remaining sureties will be returned by mail unless instructed to do otherwise.

33. PERFORMANCE AND LABOR AND PAYMENT BONDS

A performance bond and labor and payment bond of up to one-hundred per cent (100%) of an award may be required by the Judicial Purchasing Agent. Bonds must meet the following requirements:

- a. Corporation: The Bond must be signed by an official of the corporation above his/her official title and the corporate seal must be affixed over his/her signature.
- b. Firm or Partnership: The Bond must be signed by all of the partners and must indicate that they are "Doing Business As (name of firm)."
- c. Individual: The Bond must be signed by the individual owning the business and indicate "Owner."
- d. The surety company executing the Bond must be licensed to do business in the State of Rhode Island or the Bond must be countersigned by a company so licensed.
- e. The Bond must be signed by an official of the surety company and the corporate seal must be affixed over his or her signature.
- f. Signatures of two witnesses for both the principal and the Surety must appear on the Bond.
- g. A Power of Attorney for the official signing of the Bond for the Surety Company must be submitted with the Bond.

34. SUSPENSION, DEFAULT AND TERMINATION

a. Suspension of a Contract by the Judiciary

The Judiciary reserves the right, at any time and for any reason, to suspend all or part of the contract, for a reasonable period, not to exceed sixty (60) days, unless the parties agree to a longer period. The Judiciary shall provide the contractor with written notice of the suspension order signed by the Judicial Purchasing Agent or his or her designee(s), which shall set forth the date upon which the suspension shall take effect, the date of its expiration, and all applicable instructions. Upon receipt of said order, the contractor shall immediately comply with the order and suspend all work under the contract as specified in the order. The contractor shall take all reasonable steps to mitigate costs and adverse impact to the work specified in the contract during the suspension period. Before the order expires, the Judiciary shall either:

1. cancel the suspension order;
2. extend the suspension order for a specified time period not to exceed thirty (30) days; or
3. terminate the contract as provided herein.

The contractor shall resume performance once a suspension order issued under this section is canceled or expires. If, as a result of the suspension of performance, there is a financial or schedule impact upon the contract, an appropriate adjustment may be made by, or with the approval of, the Judicial Purchasing Agent. Any adjustment shall be set forth in writing. After a suspension order has been canceled or expires, the contractor shall provide any request for adjustment to the Judicial Purchasing Agent within thirty (30) days after resuming work performance.

b. Termination of a Contract by the Judiciary

1. Termination for Default or Nonperformance

If, for any reason, the contractor breaches the contract by failing to satisfactorily fulfill or perform any obligations, promises, terms, or conditions, and, having been given reasonable notice of and opportunity to cure such default, fails to take satisfactory corrective action within the time specified by the Judiciary, the Judiciary may terminate the contract, in whole or in part, terminate all outstanding contracts or sub-contracts held by the contractor, and suspend or debar the contractor from future procurements by giving written notice to the contractor specifying the date for termination. The Judiciary shall endeavor to provide such notice at least seven (7) calendar days before the effective date of the termination.

A contractor who fails to commence work within the time specified or complete an award made for repairs, alterations, construction, or any other service will be considered in default of contract. If the contractor consistently fails to deliver quantities or otherwise perform as specified, the Judicial Purchasing Agent reserves the right to terminate the contract, contract for completion of the work with another contractor, and seek recourse from the defaulting contractor or his or her surety. In the event of a termination for default or nonperformance, in whole or in part, the Judiciary may procure similar goods or services in a manner and upon terms it deems appropriate, and the contractor shall be liable for the excess costs incurred by the Judiciary as a result of the contractor's default. The contractor, or his or her surety, agrees to promptly reimburse the Judiciary for the excess costs, but shall have no claim to the difference should the replacement cost be less.

2. Termination Without Cause

The Judiciary may terminate the contract in whole or in part without cause at any time by giving written notice to the contractor of such termination at least thirty (30) days before the effective date of such termination. The notice shall specify the part(s) of the contract being terminated and the effective termination date.

Within thirty (30) days of the effective date of the termination of the contract, the contractor shall compile and submit to the Judiciary an accounting of the work performed up to the date of termination. The Judiciary may consider the following claims in determining reasonable compensation owed to the contractor for work performed up to the date of termination:

- (a) contract prices for goods or services accepted under the contract;
- (b) costs incurred in preparing to perform and performing the terminated portion of the contract; or
- (c) any other reasonable costs incurred by the contractor as a result of the termination.

The total sum to be paid to the contractor shall not exceed the total contract price, less any payments previously made to the contractor, the proceeds from any sales of goods or manufacturing materials, and the contract price for work not terminated.

3. Contractor's Obligations in the Event of Termination

If the contract is terminated for any reason, or expires pursuant to its terms, the contractor shall transfer and deliver to the Judiciary in the manner and to the extent directed by the Judiciary:

- all finished or unfinished material prepared by the contractor; and
- all material, if any, provided to the contractor by the Judiciary.

For the purposes of the contract, “material” shall include, but is not limited to, goods, supplies, parts, tools, machinery, equipment, furniture, fixtures, information, data, reports, summaries, tables, maps, charts, photographs, studies, recommendations, files, audiotapes, videotapes, records, keys, security badges, and documents.

If the contract is terminated for cause, the contractor shall not be relieved of liability to the Judiciary for damages sustained because of any breach by the contractor. In such event, the Judiciary may retain any amounts which may be due and owing to the contractor until such time as the exact amount of damages due the Judiciary from the contractor has been determined by the Judicial Purchasing Agent. The Judiciary may also set off any damages so determined against the amounts retained.

Upon termination of the contract, the contractor shall stop performance on the date specified, terminate any outstanding orders and subcontracts applicable to the terminated portion of the contract, and shall incur no further commitments or obligations in connection with the terminated performance. The contractor shall settle all liabilities and claims arising out of the termination of subcontracts and order generating from the terminated performance. The Judiciary may direct the contractor to assign the contractor’s right, title, and interest under terminated orders or subcontracts to the Judiciary or a third party.

Terminations of Purchase Order Contracts or Master Price Agreements shall require the signature of the Judicial Purchasing Agent or his or her designee(s). Notice of termination by either party shall be submitted in writing to the other party in accordance with the termination clause of the contract, or, where no specific termination clause is included, written notice shall be provided no later than thirty (30) days before the expiration of the contract.

c. Stop Work

In the interests of health, safety, and welfare, economic or otherwise, the Director of Purchasing may issue a stop work order to a vendor for a reasonable period of time commensurate with the issue at hand. The vendor shall thereafter immediately cease and desist any further work, deliveries, and/or services until ordered to resume work by the Director of Purchasing. In the event the vendor bears responsibility for the conditions requiring a stop work order, the Judiciary shall not be responsible for any costs or losses associated with any resulting delays.

35. INDEMNITY

The contractor guarantees:

a. To hold the Judiciary, its agents, and employees harmless from any liability imposed upon the Judiciary arising from the negligence, either active or passive, of the contractor, as well as for the use of any copyrighted or uncopyrighted composition, secret process, patented or unpatented invention, article, or appliance furnished or used in the performance of the contract of which the contractor is not the patentee, assignee, or licensee.

b. To pay for all permits, licenses, and fees and give all notices and comply with all laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations of the city or town in which the installation is to be made and of the State of Rhode Island.

c. That the equipment offered is standard new equipment, latest model of regular stock product with all parts regularly used with the type of equipment offered; also, that no attachment or part has been substituted or applied contrary to the manufacturer's recommendations and standard practices.

36. CONTRACTOR'S OBLIGATIONS

In addition to the specific requirements of the contract, all contractors and vendors bear the following standard responsibilities:

a. To furnish adequate protection from damage for all work and to repair damages of any kind, for which he or she or his or her workmen are responsible, to the building or equipment, to his or her own work, or to the work of other contractors;

b. The contractor, its subcontractor(s) and their employees and/or agents, shall protect and preserve property in the contractor's or subcontractor's possessions in which the Judiciary has an interest, and any and all materials provided to the contractor or subcontractor by the Judiciary;

c. To clear and remove all debris and rubbish resulting from his or her work from time to time, as directed or required, and, at completion of the work, leave the premises in a neat unobstructed condition, broom clean, and in satisfactory order and repair;

d. To store equipment, supplies, and material at the site only upon approval by the Judiciary, and at his or her own risk;

e. To perform all work so as to cause the least inconvenience to the Judiciary, and with proper consideration for the rights of other contractors and workmen;

f. To acquaint themselves with conditions to be found at the site, and to assume responsibility for the appropriate dispatching of equipment and supervision of his or her employees during the conduct of the work;

g. To ensure that his or her employees are instructed with respect to special regulations, policies, and procedures in effect for any judicial facility or site, and that they comply with such rules, including but not limited to security policies or practices and/or criminal background checks for any employees and/or subcontractors;

h. The contractor shall ensure that his or her employees or agents are experienced and fully qualified to engage in all the activities and services required under the contract;

i. The contractor shall ensure that at all times while services are being performed under this contract, at least one of his or her employees or agents on the premises has a good command of the English language and can effectively communicate with the Judiciary and its staff;

j. The contractor and contractor's employees or agents shall comply with all applicable licensing and operating requirements required by federal or state law and shall meet accreditation and other generally accepted standards of quality in the applicable field of activity;

k. The contractor shall secure and retain all employee-related insurance coverage for his or her employees and agents as required by law; ~~and~~

l. The contractor shall not reference a Judiciary contract for the purposes of advertising or promotion without express written authorization from the Judicial Purchasing Agent; and

m. The contractor, subcontractor, and his or her employees and agents shall not disclose to any third party, remove, alter, obscure, or otherwise tamper with any Confidential Information of the Judiciary. Confidential Information shall include all content data that the contractor has access to or receives while working with the Judiciary. Content data includes attorney information, all judicial case information, including but not limited to types of cases, names of parties, witnesses, counsel, or participants in cases, case progression, contact information or any other data associated or obtained from the case management system, attorney registration system, or any databases or systems that are maintained, held, and/or owned by the Judiciary, regardless of whether such information is in written, electronic, or verbal form. In addition, Confidential Information shall include the content of any analysis, documentation, audit information, recommendations, reports, summaries or memoranda, and/or any other information compiled from and/or prepared by the contractor in connection with the contract regardless of whether in written, electronic, or verbal form.

Confidential Information shall at all times remain the property of the Judiciary. Upon completion of the contract, or whenever requested by the Judiciary, the vendor shall promptly destroy or return to the Judiciary in original format any and all Confidential Information in its possession and/or control, and all copies thereof. The vendor agrees that any breach of these terms would cause irreparable damage to the Judiciary and, as such, the vendor agrees to defend, indemnify, release, and hold harmless the Judiciary from actual damages from losses that result from its breach, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorneys' fees and related litigation expenses. The Judiciary shall have the right to seek an order to restrain the vendor and its agents, employees, officers, affiliates, etc. from breaching these terms, or to otherwise commence any action in law or in equity.

The contractor's confidentiality obligations do not extend to information that is: (1) learned by the contractor through legitimate means other than from the Judiciary or the Judiciary's representatives; (2) disclosed by contractor with the Judiciary's express prior written approval; or (3) required to be disclosed pursuant to court order or other governmental authority, whereupon the contractor shall provide notice to the Judiciary so as to allow the Judiciary to take appropriate steps to protect its interests.

37. FORCE MAJEURE

All orders shall be filled by the contractor with reasonable promptness, but the contractor shall not be held responsible for any losses resulting if the fulfillment of the terms of the contract shall be delayed or prevented by wars, acts of public enemies, strikes, fires, floods, acts of God, or for any other acts not within the control of the contractor and which by the exercise of reasonable diligence, the contractor is unable to prevent.

38. CHOICE OF LAW

The laws of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations shall govern, construe and enforce all of the rights and duties of the parties arising from or relating in any way to agreements which are subject to these General Terms and Conditions of Purchase.