

State of Alabama Statutes

Title 41. State Government.

Chapter 16. Public Contracts.

Article 3. Competitive Bidding on Contracts of Certain State and Local Agencies, etc.

§ 41-16-51. Contracts for which competitive bidding not required generally.

(a) Competitive bids shall not be required for utility services, the rates for which are fixed by law, regulation, or ordinance, and the competitive bidding requirements of this article shall not apply to:

(16) Subject to the limitations in this subdivision, purchases of goods made as a part of the purchasing cooperative sponsored by the National Association of Counties, or its successor organization. This subdivision shall not apply to goods for which a service or service contract, whether subject to competitive bidding under this article or not, is necessary to utilize the goods. Such purchases may only be made if all of the following occur:

a. The goods being purchased are available as a result of a competitive bid process approved by the Alabama Department of Examiners of Public Accounts for each bid.

b. The goods are either not at the time available to counties on the state purchasing program or are available at a price equal to or less than that on the state purchasing program.

c. The purchase is made through a participating Alabama vendor holding an Alabama business license if such a vendor exists.

State of Alaska Statutes

Title 36 Public Contracts

Chapter 36.30 State Procurement Code

Article 9 Intergovernmental Relations

36.30.790 Definitions.

In AS 36.30.700 - 36.30.790

(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 buying organization not located in this state that, if located in this state, would qualify as a public procurement unit; an agency of the United States is an external procurement activity;

(3) "local public procurement unit" means a municipality or other subdivision of the state or other entity that expends public funds for the procurement of supplies, services, professional services, and construction, and any nonprofit corporation operating a charitable hospital;

(4) "public procurement unit" means either a local public procurement unit or a state public procurement unit;

(5) "state public procurement unit" means the Department of Administration and any other contracting agency of the state.

36.30.700 Cooperative purchasing authorized.

A public procurement unit may either participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the procurement of supplies, services, professional services, or construction with one or more public procurement units or external procurement activities in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants. Cooperative purchasing may include joint or multi-party contracts between public procurement units and open-ended state public procurement units contracts that are made available to local public procurement units.

State of Arizona Statutes

Title 11 Counties
Chapter 7 Intergovernmental Operations
Article 3 Joint Exercise of Powers

§ 11-951. Definitions

For the purposes of this article, the term "public agency" shall include the federal government or any federal department or agency Indian tribe, this state, any other state, all departments, agencies, boards and commissions of this state or any other state, counties, school districts, cities, towns, all municipal corporations, and any other political subdivisions of the state or any other state.

§ 11-952. Intergovernmental agreements and contracts

A. If authorized by their legislative or other governing bodies, two or more public agencies by direct contract or agreement may contract for services or jointly exercise any powers common to the contracting parties and may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action or may form a separate legal entity, including a nonprofit corporation, to contract for or perform some or all of the services specified in the contract or agreement or exercise those powers jointly held by the contracting parties, except that if two or more school districts arrange to become contracting parties under the terms of this section, such contract shall first be approved by the state board of education.

State of Arkansas Statutes

Arkansas Code

19-11-206 Definitions concerning intergovernmental relations

As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "State public procurement unit" means the Office of State Procurement and any other procurement agency of this state;
- (2) "Local public procurement unit" means:
 - (A) Any county, city, town, state agency, and any other subdivision of the state or public agency thereof,

(B) Any fire protection district;

(C) Any regional water distribution district;

(D) Any rural development authority;

(E) Any public authority;

(F) Any public educational, health, or other institution;

(G) Any nonprofit corporation during such time that it contracts with the Division of Developmental Disabilities Services of the Department of Human Services to provide services to the developmentally disabled, provided the contract exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) per year

(H) Any nonprofit corporation providing fire protection services to a rural area or providing drinking water to the public in a rural area;

(I) Any nonprofit corporation which contracts with the Department of Human Services, provided that the contract includes provisions for transportation services, and the contract exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) per year; and

(J) To the extent not prohibited by law, any other entity which expends public funds for the acquisition or leasing of commodities and services;

(3) "Public procurement unit" means either a local public procurement unit or a state public procurement unit;

(4)(A) "External procurement activity" means any buying organization not located in this state which, if located in this state, would qualify as a public procurement unit.

(B) An agency of the federal government is an external procurement activity; and

(5) "Cooperative procurement" means procurement conducted by, or on behalf of, more than one (1) public procurement unit or by a public procurement unit with an external procurement activity.

19-11-249 Cooperative purchasing.

Any public procurement unit may either participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the acquisition of any commodities or services with one (1) 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 multiparty contracts between public procurement units and open ended state public procurement unit contracts which are made available to local public procurement units.

State of California Statutes

California Code
California Government Code
Title 1 General
Division 7 Miscellaneous
Chapter 5 Joint Exercise of Powers
Article 1 Joint Powers Agreements

§ 6500 Government.

As used in this article, "public agency" includes, but is not limited to, the federal government or any federal department or agency, this state, another state or any state department or agency, a county, county board of education, county superintendent of schools, city, public corporation, public district, regional transportation commission of this state or another state, or any joint powers authority formed pursuant to this article by any of these agencies.

§ 6502 Government.

If authorized by their legislative or other governing bodies, two or more public agencies by agreement may jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties, even though one or more of the contracting agencies may be located outside this state.

It shall not be necessary that any power common to the contracting parties be exercisable by each such contracting party with respect to the geographical area in which such power is to be jointly exercised. For purposes of this section, two or more public agencies having the power to conduct agricultural, livestock, industrial, cultural, or other fairs or exhibitions shall be deemed to have common power with respect to any such fair or exhibition conducted by any one or more of such public agencies or by an entity created pursuant to a joint powers agreement entered into by such public agencies.

State of Colorado Statutes

Colorado Revised Statutes
Title 24 Government - State
Article 110 Intergovernmental Relations

§ 24-110-101. Definitions.

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(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 any buying organization not located in this state which, if located in this state, would qualify as a public procurement unit. An agency of the United States is an external procurement activity.

(3) "Local public procurement unit" means any county, city, county and city, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, any public agency of any such political subdivision, any public authority, any educational, health, or other institution, and, to the extent provided by law, any other entity which expends public funds for the procurement of supplies, services, and construction.

(4) "Public procurement unit" means either a local public procurement unit or a state public procurement unit.

(5) "State public procurement unit" means the department of personnel or any other purchasing agency of this state.

§ 24-110-201. Cooperative purchasing authorized.

Any public procurement unit may either 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, external procurement activities, or procurement consortiums which include as members tax-exempt organizations as defined by section 501 (c)(3) of the federal "Internal Revenue Code of 1986", as amended, in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants. Such

cooperative purchasing may include, but is not limited to, joint or multiparty contracts between public procurement units and open-ended state public procurement unit contracts which are made available to local public procurement units.

State of Connecticut Statutes

Connecticut Statutes
Title 7 Municipalities
Chapter 105 Fire, Sewer and Other Districts

Sec. 7-339a. Interlocal agreements. Definitions.

As used in sections 7-339a to 7-339l, inclusive, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context: "Public agency" means any municipality, as defined in section 7-148cc, of the state of Connecticut, and any local governmental unit, subdivision or special district of another state; "interlocal agreement" means an agreement entered into pursuant to said sections; "interlocal advisory board" means a board established pursuant to said sections; "participating public agency" means a party to an interlocal agreement; "legislative body" has the meaning assigned to it by section 1-1 but, where the legislative body is the town meeting, the requirements of said sections as to providing the opportunity for public comment shall not apply.

Sec. 7-339b. Subjects of interlocal agreements.

(a) Any public agency of this state may participate in developing and implementing interlocal agreements with any public agency or agencies of this state or any other state or states providing for any of the following:

(1) The joint performance of any function that each participating public agency may perform separately under any provision of the general statutes or of any special act, charter or home rule ordinance.

Sec. 7-339c. Procedure for entering agreements.

(a) Interlocal agreements shall be negotiated and shall contain all provisions on which there is mutual agreement between the participating public agencies. Such agreements shall establish a process for amendment, termination and withdrawal. The public agencies proposing an interlocal agreement shall submit to the legislative body of each participating public agency a copy of the proposed interlocal agreement for ratification or rejection. The legislative body of each participating public agency shall provide the opportunity for public comment before voting to ratify or reject such proposed agreement. For purposes of this section, providing the opportunity for public comment does not require a legislative body to conduct a public hearing.

(b) For any municipality in which the legislative body is the town meeting, such legislative body may, by resolution, vote to delegate its authority to ratify or reject a proposed interlocal agreement to the board of selectmen, provided such board of selectmen provides the opportunity for public comment in accordance with this section.

State of Delaware Statutes

Delaware Code
Title 29 State Government
Part VI Budget, Fiscal, Procurement and Contracting Regulations

Chapter 69. State Procurement
Subchapter III. Material and Nonprofessional Services

29 Del. C. § 6933. Authorization for cooperative purchasing.

The Division may, with written approval of the Secretary, participate in, sponsor, conduct or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the procurement of materiel or nonprofessional services with 1 or more public procurement units either within the State or with another state in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants.

District of Columbia Statutes

District of Columbia Code
Division I Government of District
Title 2 Government Administration
Chapter 3 Procurement
Unit A Procurement Practices for the District Government
Subchapter XI Miscellaneous

§ 2-311.02. Cooperative purchasing agreement.

(a) The Director shall be authorized and encouraged to participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer cooperative purchasing agreements with any state, county, or municipal jurisdiction for the purpose of procuring supplies and services, which shall include construction services or architectural and engineering services related to construction repairs, upgrades, restoration, alteration, and reconstruction of existing buildings and facilities. Cooperative purchasing agreements entered into by the District government shall be in accordance with, to the extent practicable, all laws, statutes, and regulations of the District government with respect to contracting, and shall not be inconsistent with laws, statutes, and regulations of the United States government that apply specifically to the District.

(b) The District government may not participate in any cooperative purchasing agreement pursuant to subsection (a) of this section that does not mandate minimum minority business participation levels equal to those required by subchapter VIII of Chapter 2 of this title.

(c) Cooperative purchasing agreements may include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Agreements for the cooperative purchasing of supplies and services;

(2) Agreements for the sale, purchase, or use of property belonging to either the District or a neighboring jurisdiction;

(3) Agreements for the common use of facilities equipment;

(4) Agreements for automated databases; or

(5) Agreements for construction services or architectural and engineering services related to the repair, upgrade, restoration, alteration and reconstruction of buildings and facilities.

(d) No agency shall enter into or participate in a cooperative purchasing agreement unless that participation is authorized by the Director pursuant to the District Government Procurement Regulations.

State of Florida Statutes

Title XI County Organization and Intergovernmental Relations Chapter 163 Intergovernmental Programs Part I Miscellaneous Programs

163.01 Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969.

(1) This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969."

(2) It is the purpose of this section to permit local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population, and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Interlocal agreement" means an agreement entered into pursuant to this section.

(b) "Public agency" means a political subdivision, agency, or officer of this state or of any state of the United States, including, but not limited to, state government, county, city, school district, single and multipurpose special district, single and multipurpose public authority, metropolitan or consolidated government, an independently elected county officer, any agency of the United States Government, a federally recognized Native American tribe, and any similar entity of any other state of the United States.

(c) "State" means a state of the United States.

(e) "Person" means:

1. Any natural person;

2. The United States; any state; any municipality, political subdivision, or municipal corporation created by or pursuant to the laws of the United States or any state; or any board, corporation, or other entity or body declared by or pursuant to the laws of the United States or any state to be a department, agency, or instrumentality thereof;

3. Any corporation, not-for-profit corporation, firm, partnership, cooperative association, electric cooperative, or business trust of any nature whatsoever which is organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any state; or

4. Any foreign country; any political subdivision or governmental unit of a foreign country; or any corporation, not-for-profit corporation, firm, partnership, cooperative association, electric cooperative, or business trust of any nature whatsoever which is organized and existing under the laws of a foreign country or of a political subdivision or governmental unit thereof.

(4) A public agency of this state may exercise jointly with any other public agency of the state, of any other state, or of the United States Government any power, privilege, or authority which such agencies share in common and which each might exercise separately.

State of Georgia Statutes

Georgia Code
Title 36 Local Government
Provisions Applicable to Counties and Municipal Corporations
Chapter 69A Interlocal Cooperation

36-69A-4. Joint exercise of powers, privileges, or authority; agreements with public agencies of other states; required information and provisions; limitations on contracts.

(a) Any power or powers, privileges, or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. The authority for joint or cooperative action of political subdivisions shall apply to powers, privileges, or authority vested in, funded by, or under the control of their governing bodies.

(b) Any public agency in this state may enter into agreements with a public agency in another state for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of this chapter to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. Appropriate action of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies by resolution or otherwise pursuant to law shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force. Any such agreement shall be subject to the requirements provided by the Constitution and general laws of this state with respect to intergovernmental contracts.

State of Hawaii Statutes

Division 1. Government
Title 9 Public Property, Purchasing and Contracting
Chapter 103D Hawaii Public Procurement Code
Part VIII Government Relations and Cooperative Purchasing

§ 103D-801. Definitions.

As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise:

"Cooperative purchasing" means procurement conducted by a public or external procurement unit with one or more public procurement units, external procurement units, or nonprofit private procurement units, pursuant to this chapter.

"External procurement unit" means any buying organization not located in this State which, if located in this State, would qualify as a public procurement unit. An agency of the United States is an external procurement unit.

"Local public procurement unit" means any county of the State or public agency of any county, public authority, educational, health, or other institution, and to the extent provided by law, any other entity which expends public funds for the procurement of goods, services, and construction.

"Nonprofit private procurement unit" means a nonprofit health or human services organization that receives public funds to provide services to the public.

"Public procurement unit" means either a local public procurement unit or a state public procurement unit.

"State public procurement unit" means the office of the chief procurement officer and any other purchasing agency of this State.

§ 103D-802. Cooperative purchasing authorized.

A public procurement unit may either participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the procurement of goods, services, or construction with one or more public procurement units, external procurement units, or nonprofit private procurement units pursuant to rules adopted by the policy board and an agreement entered into between the participants.

The cooperative purchasing may include, but shall not be limited to, joint or multi-party contracts between public procurement units, and state public procurement unit requirements contracts which are made available to local public procurement units. Cooperative purchasing agreements may be exempt from preferences pursuant to part X.

State of Iowa Statutes

Title I State Sovereignty and Management
Subtitle 10. Joint Governmental Activity
Chapter 28E Joint Exercise of Governmental Powers

28E.1. Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to permit state and local governments in Iowa to make efficient use of their powers by enabling them to provide joint services and facilities with other agencies and to cooperate in other ways of mutual advantage. This chapter shall be liberally construed to that end.

28E.2. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter, the term "public agency" shall mean any political subdivision of this state; any agency of the state government or of the United States; and any political subdivision of another state. The term "state" shall mean a state of the United States and the District of Columbia. The term "private agency" shall mean an individual and any form of business organization authorized under the laws of this or any other state.

28E.3. Joint exercise of powers

Any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state having such power or powers, privilege or authority, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of the state government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges and authority conferred by this chapter upon a public agency.

State of Idaho Statutes

Title 67 State Government and State Affairs
Chapter 23 Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 67-2326. Joint action by public agencies — Purpose.

It is the purpose of this act to permit the state and public agencies to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate to their mutual advantage and thereby provide services and facilities and perform functions in a manner that will best accord with geographic, economic, population, and other factors influencing the needs and development of the respective entities.

§ 67-2327. Definitions. —

"Public agency" means any city or political subdivision of this state, including, but not limited to counties; school districts; highway districts; and port authorities; instrumentalities of counties, cities or any political subdivision created under the laws of the state of Idaho; any agency of the state government; and any city or political subdivision of another state.

"State" means a state of the United States and the District of Columbia.

§ 67-2328. Joint exercise of powers. —

(a) Any power, privilege or authority, authorized by the Idaho Constitution, statute or charter, held by the state of Idaho or a public agency of said state, may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with the state of Idaho or any other public agency of this state having the same powers, privilege or authority; but never beyond the limitation of such powers, privilege or authority; and the state or public agency of the state, may exercise such powers, privileges and authority jointly with the United States, any other state, or public agency of any of them, to the extent that the laws of the United States or sister state, grant similar powers, privileges or authority, to the United States and its public agencies, or to the sister state and its public agencies; and provided the laws of the United States or a sister state allow such exercise of joint power, privilege or authority. The state or any public agency thereof when acting jointly with another public agency of this state may exercise and enjoy the power, privilege and authority conferred by this act; but nothing in this act shall be construed to extend the jurisdiction, power, privilege or authority of the state or public agency thereof, beyond the power, privilege or authority said state or public agency might have if acting alone.

(b) Any state or public agency may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action which includes, but is not limited to, joint use, ownership and/or operation agreements pursuant to the provisions of this act. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution, or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies of these participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

State of Illinois Statutes

Chapter 5 General Provisions
Act 220 Intergovernmental Cooperation Act

5 ILCS 220/2

Sec. 2. Definitions. For the purpose of this Act:

(1) The term "public agency" shall mean any unit of local government as defined in the Illinois Constitution of 1970, any school district, any public community college district, any public building commission, the State of Illinois, any agency of the State government or of the United States, or of any other State, any political subdivision of another State, and any combination of the above pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement which includes provisions for a governing body of the agency created by the agreement.

For the purposes of this Act, "public agency" includes the Mid-America Intermodal Authority Port District created under the Mid-America Intermodal Authority Port District Act.

(2) The term "state" shall mean a state of the United States.

5 ILCS 220/3

Sec. 3. Intergovernmental cooperation.

Any power or powers, privileges, functions, or authority exercised or which may be exercised by a public agency of this State may be exercised, combined, transferred, and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this State and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States do not prohibit joint exercise or enjoyment and except where specifically and expressly prohibited by law. This includes, but is not limited to, (i) arrangements between the Illinois Student Assistance Commission and agencies in other states which issue professional licenses and (ii) agreements between the Illinois Department of Public Aid and public agencies for the establishment and enforcement of child support orders and for the exchange of information that may be necessary for the enforcement of those child support orders.

State of Indiana Statutes

Title 36 Local Government
Article 1 General Provisions
Chapter 7 Interlocal Cooperation

IC 36-1-7-1

Sec. 1. This chapter applies to the following:

- (1) The state.
- (2) All political subdivisions.
- (3) All state agencies.
- (4) Another state to the extent authorized by the law of that state.
- (5) Political subdivisions of states other than Indiana, to the extent authorized by laws of the other states.
- (6) Agencies of the federal government, to the extent authorized by federal laws.

IC 36-1-7-2

Sec. 2. (a) A power that may be exercised by an Indiana political subdivision and by one (1) or more other governmental entities may be exercised:

- (1) by one (1) or more entities on behalf of others; or
- (2) jointly by the entities.

Entities that want to do this must, by ordinance or resolution, enter into a written agreement under section 3 or 9 of this chapter.

State of Kansas Statutes

Chapter 12 Cities and Municipalities **Article 29 Interlocal Cooperation**

§ 12-2901. Purpose of act.

It is the purpose of this act to permit local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities, persons, associations and corporations on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities.

§ 12-2903. Definitions.

As used in the interlocal cooperation act:

(a) "Public agency" means:

- (1) Any county, township, city, school district, library district, road district, drainage district, sewer district, water district or fire district;
- (2) any entity created pursuant to K.S.A. 12-2901 et seq. or chapter 72 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(3) any other municipal corporation, quasi-municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state or of any other state which is not specified in paragraphs (1) and (2);

(4) any state officer; and

(5) any agency or instrumentality of this state or any other state or of the United States.

(b) "State" means a state of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(c) "Private agency" means an individual, firm, association or corporation.

(d) "State officer" shall mean the governor, attorney general, secretary of state, state treasurer and insurance commissioner of the state of Kansas.

§ 12-2904. Interlocal agreements by public agencies; specifications; approval of attorney general, exceptions.

(a) Subject to the limitations of subsection (g), any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state including but not limited to those functions relating to economic development, public improvements, public utilities, police protection, public security, public safety and emergency preparedness, including but not limited to, intelligence, antiterrorism and disaster recovery, libraries, data processing services, educational services, building and related inspection services, flood control and storm water drainage, weather modification, sewage disposal, refuse disposal, park and recreational programs and facilities, ambulance service, fire protection, the Kansas tort claims act or claims for civil rights violations, may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state or with any private agency, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that the laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of the state government when acting jointly with any public or private agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges and authority conferred by this act upon a public agency.

(b) Any public agency may enter into agreements with one or more public or private agencies for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of this act. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

State of Kentucky Statutes

Title VI Financial Administration
Chapter 45a Kentucky Model Procurement Code
Kentucky Model Procurement Code

45A.295. Definitions for terms used in KRS 45A.295 to 45A.320.

As used in KRS 45A.295 to 45A.320:

(1) "State public purchasing unit" shall mean the Finance and Administration Cabinet and any other purchasing agency of this Commonwealth.

(2) "Local public purchasing unit" shall mean any county, city, governmental entity and other subdivision of the Commonwealth or public agency thereof, public authority, public educational, health, or other institution, any other entity which expends public funds for the acquisition or leasing of supplies, services, and construction, and any nonprofit corporation operating a charitable hospital.

(3) "Public purchasing unit" shall mean either a local public purchasing unit or a state public purchasing unit.

(4) "Foreign purchasing activity" shall mean any buying organization not located in this Commonwealth which, if located in this Commonwealth, would qualify as a public purchasing unit. An agency of the United States government is a foreign purchasing activity.

(5) "Cooperative purchasing" shall mean purchasing conducted by, or on behalf of, more than one (1) public purchasing unit, or by a public purchasing unit with a foreign purchasing activity.

45A.300. Cooperative purchasing.

(1) Any public purchasing unit may either participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the acquisition of any supplies, services, or construction with any other public purchasing unit or foreign purchasing activity, in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants. This cooperative purchasing may include, but is not limited to, joint contracts between public purchasing units and access by local public purchasing units to open-ended state public purchasing unit contracts.

State of Louisiana Statutes

Title 39 Public Finance
Subtitle III. General Laws on State Debt
Chapter 17. Louisiana Procurement Code
Part VII Intergovernmental Relations

39:1701. Definitions of terms used in this Part

(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 or by a private procurement unit.

(2) "External procurement activity" means any buying organization not located in this state which, if located in this state, would qualify as a public procurement unit. An agency of the United States government is an external procurement activity.

(3) "Local public procurement unit" means any parish, city, town, governmental body, and any other subdivision of the state or public agency thereof, public authority, public educational, health, or other institution, and to the extent provided by law, any other entity which expends public funds for the acquisition or leasing of supplies, services, major repairs, and construction, and any nonprofit corporation operating a charitable hospital.

(4) "Private procurement unit" means any independent institution of higher education in this state.

(5) "Public procurement unit" means either a local public procurement unit or a state public procurement unit.

(6) "State public procurement unit" means the central purchasing agency and any other purchasing agency of this state.

39:1702. Cooperative purchasing authorized; participation in federal General Services Administration vendor list

A. (1) Any public procurement unit may either participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the acquisition of any supplies, services, major repairs, or construction with one or more public procurement units or external procurement activities or one or more private procurement units 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-minded state public procurement unit contracts which are made available to local public procurement units.

39:1704. Cooperative use of supplies or services

Any public procurement unit may enter into an agreement, independent of the requirements of Part III of this Chapter or Title 38, with any other public procurement unit or external procurement activity for the cooperative use of supplies or services, under the terms agreed upon between the parties.

State of Massachusetts Statutes

General Laws of Massachusetts
Part I Administration of the Government
Title III Laws Relating to State Officers
Chapter 30B. Uniform Procurement Act

§ 2. Definitions.

"Cooperative purchasing", procurement conducted by, or on behalf of, more than 1 public procurement unit or by a public procurement unit with an external procurement activity.

"External procurement activity", (a) a public agency not located in the commonwealth which would qualify as a public procurement unit; (b) buying by the United States government.

"Local public procurement unit", (a) a public agency not located in the commonwealth which would qualify as a public procurement unit; (b) buying by the United States government.

"Public procurement unit", a local public procurement unit or a state public procurement unit.

"State public procurement unit", the offices of the chief procurement officers and any other purchasing agency of the commonwealth or any other state.

§ 22. Cooperative Purchasing Agreements.

A public procurement unit may participate in, sponsor, conduct or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the procurement of supplies with public procurement units or external procurement activities in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants. The public procurement unit conducting the procurement of supplies shall do so in a manner that constitutes a full and open competition.

State of Maine Statutes

Maine Revised Statutes
Title 30-A Municipalities and Counties
Part 2 Municipalities
Subpart 2 Organization and Interlocal Corporation

30-A M.R.S.A. § 2201. Purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter to permit public agencies, as defined in section 2202, including, but not limited to, municipalities, counties, school administrative units and state agencies, to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population and other factors influencing the needs and development of communities.

30-A M.R.S.A. § 2202. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

1. Public agency. "Public agency" means:

A. Any political subdivision of the State, as defined in section 2252, or any adjoining state; or

B. Repealed.

C. Any agency of State Government or the Federal Government.

30-A M.R.S.A. § 2252. "Political subdivision" defined

"Political subdivision" means any municipality, plantation, county, quasi-municipal corporation and special purpose district, including, but not limited to, any water district, sanitary district, hospital district, municipal transmission and distribution utility and school administrative unit. "School administrative unit" has the same meaning as found in Title 20-A, section 1, subsection 26.

30-A M.R.S.A. § 2203. Joint exercise of powers

Any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of the State may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this State, or of the Federal Government to the extent that federal laws permit the joint exercise. When acting jointly with any public agency, any agency of State Government may exercise all of the powers, privileges and authority conferred by this chapter upon a public agency.

1. Agreement. Any 2 or more public agencies may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action under this chapter. The governing bodies of the participating public agencies must take appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or other action under law before any such agreement may become effective.

State of Michigan Statutes

Michigan Compiled Laws
Chapter 124 - Municipalities

124.502 Definitions.

Sec. 2. As used in this act:

(a) "Interlocal agreement" means an agreement entered into under this act.

(b) "Local governmental unit" means a county, city, village, township, or charter township.

(c) "Province" means a province of Canada.

(d) "Property" means any real or personal property, as described in section 34c of the general property tax act, 1893 PA 206, M.C.L. 211.34c.

(e) "Public agency" means a political subdivision of this state or of another state of the United States or of Canada, including, but not limited to, a state government; a county, city, village, township, charter township, school district, single or multipurpose special district, or single or multipurpose public authority; a provincial government, metropolitan government, borough, or other political subdivision of Canada; an agency of the United States government; or a similar entity of any other states of the United States and of Canada. As used in this subdivision, agency of the United States government includes an Indian tribe recognized by the federal government before 2000 that exercises governmental authority over land within this state, except that this act or any

intergovernmental agreement entered into under this act shall not authorize the approval of a class III gaming compact negotiated under the Indian gaming regulatory act, Public Law 100-497, 102 Stat. 2467.

(f) "State" means a state of the United States.

124.504 Joint exercise of powers.

Sec. 4. A public agency of this state may exercise jointly with any other public agency of this state, with a public agency of any other state of the United States, with a public agency of Canada, or with any public agency of the United States government any power, privilege, or authority that the agencies share in common and that each might exercise separately.

State of Minnesota Statutes

Minnesota Statutes
Chapter 471 Municipal Rights, Powers, Duties

471.59 Joint exercise of powers.

Subdivision 1. Agreement. Two or more governmental units, by agreement entered into through action of their governing bodies, may jointly or cooperatively exercise any power common to the contracting parties or any similar powers, including those which are the same except for the territorial limits within which they may be exercised. The agreement may provide for the exercise of such powers by one or more of the participating governmental units on behalf of the other participating units. The term "governmental unit" as used in this section includes every city, county, town, school district, other political subdivision of this or another state, another state, the University of Minnesota, and any agency of the state of Minnesota or the United States, and includes any instrumentality of a governmental unit. For the purpose of this section, an instrumentality of a governmental unit means an instrumentality having independent policy making and appropriating authority.

State of Mississippi Statutes

Mississippi Code of 1972
Title 31 Public Business, Bonds and Obligations
Chapter 7 Public Purchases In General

(xxix) Purchases made pursuant to qualified cooperative purchasing agreements.

Purchases made by certified purchasing offices of state agencies or governing authorities under cooperative purchasing agreements previously approved by the Office of Purchasing and Travel and established by or for any municipality, county, parish or state government or the federal government, provided that the notification to potential contractors includes a clause that sets forth the availability of the cooperative purchasing agreement to other governmental entities. Such purchases shall only be made if the use of the cooperative purchasing agreements is determined to be in the best interest of the government entity.

State of Missouri Statutes

Title VI County, Township & Political Subdivision Government
Chapter 70 Powers of Political Subdivisions to Cooperate or Contract with Governmental Units

70.210. Definitions.

As used in sections 70.210 to 70.320, the following terms mean:

- (1) "Governing body", the board, body or persons in which the powers of a municipality or political subdivision are vested;
- (2) "Municipality", municipal corporations, political corporations, and other public corporations and agencies authorized to exercise governmental functions;
- (3) "Political subdivision", counties, townships, cities, towns, villages, school, county library, city library, city-county library, road, drainage, sewer, levee and fire districts, soil and water conservation districts, watershed subdistricts, county hospitals, and any board of control of an art museum, and any other public subdivision or public corporation having the power to tax.

70.220. Political subdivisions may cooperate with each other, with other states, the United States or private persons

1. Any municipality or political subdivision of this state, as herein defined, may contract and cooperate with any other municipality or political subdivision, or with an elective or appointive official thereof, or with a duly authorized agency of the United States, or of this state, or with other states or their municipalities or political subdivisions, or with any private person, firm, association or corporation, for the planning, development, construction, acquisition or operation of any public improvement or facility, or for a common service; provided, that the subject and purposes of any such contract or cooperative action made and entered into by such municipality or political subdivision shall be within the scope of the powers of such municipality or political subdivision. If such contract or cooperative action shall be entered into between a municipality or political subdivision and an elective or appointive official of another municipality or political subdivision, said contract or cooperative action must be approved by the governing body of the unit of government in which such elective or appointive official resides.

State of Maryland Statutes

State Finance and Procurement
Division 2 Procurement
Title 13 Source Selection for Procurement Contracts
Subtitle 1 Methods for Selecting Procurement Sources

§ 13-110 STATE FIN. & PROC. Procurement by intergovernmental cooperative purchasing agreement.

(a) Definitions. — (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.

(2) "Governmental entity" means:

- (i) the federal government or an agency or other instrumentality of the federal government;
- (ii) another state or an agency or other instrumentality of another state;
- (iii) a bistate or multistate agency;

(iv) a county, municipal corporation, or other political subdivision of the State or of another state, or an agency or other instrumentality of the political subdivision;

(v) a bicounty or multicounty agency;

(vi) a primary procurement unit; or

(vii) an affiliation, alliance, consortium, or group composed solely of governmental entities that is established for purposes of promoting intergovernmental cooperative purchasing.

(3) "Intergovernmental cooperative purchasing agreement" means a contract:

(i) 1. entered into by at least one governmental entity and a person selected in a manner that is consistent with the purposes set forth under § 11-201 of this article;

2. that is available for use by the governmental entity entering the contract and at least one additional governmental entity which may, but need not be, an original party to the contract; and

3. that is intended to promote efficiency and savings that can result from intergovernmental cooperative purchasing; or

(ii) between a primary procurement unit and a person who, at the time the intergovernmental cooperative purchasing agreement is awarded, has a contract with the federal government or an agency or other instrumentality of the federal government, and who agrees to provide the unit with identical prices, terms, and conditions as stipulated in the federal contract.

(b) Participation of primary procurement unit. — (1) Subject to § 12-107 of this article, whenever a primary procurement unit procurement officer determines that it is in the best interest of the State to sponsor or participate in an intergovernmental cooperative purchasing agreement, with the approval of the unit head and subject to any other approval required by law, the primary procurement unit may become a party to or participate under the agreement.

(2) A determination under this subsection shall be in writing and include a statement that the intergovernmental cooperative purchasing agreement:

(i) will provide cost benefits to the State, promote administrative efficiencies, or promote intergovernmental cooperation; and

(ii) is not intended to evade the purposes of this Division II.

(c) Sponsorship of intergovernmental cooperative purchasing agreement; award of contract. — (1) If a primary procurement unit sponsors an intergovernmental cooperative purchasing agreement:

(i) the contract shall be awarded in the same manner as the contract would be awarded under this Division II if the unit was the sole participant under the contract; and

(ii) all procedures under this Division II, including procedures governing contract claims and protests, shall apply.

(2) A political subdivision of the State may participate under any intergovernmental cooperative purchasing agreement sponsored by a primary procurement unit in a manner consistent with the terms of the agreement.

(d) Protest or claim. — If a primary procurement unit participates in an intergovernmental cooperative purchasing agreement, any protest or contract claim involving the agreement shall be handled in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Title 18 Public Contracts
Chapter 4 Montana Procurement Act
Part 4 Cooperative Purchasing

§ 18-4-401. Definitions.

As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Cooperative purchasing" means procurement conducted by or on behalf of more than one public procurement unit.
- (2) "Local public procurement unit" means a county, city, town, or other subdivision of the state or a public agency of any such subdivision; public authority; educational, health, or other institution; to the extent provided by law, any other entity that expends public funds for the procurement of supplies and services; and any nonprofit corporation operating a charitable hospital.
- (3) "Public procurement unit" means a local or state public procurement unit of this or any other state, including an agency of the United States, or a tribal procurement unit.
- (4) "State public procurement unit" means a state department, agency, or official that expends public funds for the procurement of supplies and services.
- (5) "Tribal procurement unit" means a tribal government, tribal entity, or official of a tribal government located in Montana that expends tribal funds or funds administered by a tribe for the procurement of supplies and services to the extent provided by tribal or federal law.

§ 18-4-124. Local government adoption of procurement provisions.

A political subdivision or school district may adopt any or all parts of this chapter and the accompanying rules promulgated by the department.

§ 18-4-402. Cooperative purchasing authorized.

The department may participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the procurement of any supplies or services with one or more public procurement units in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants independent of the requirements of part 3. Cooperative purchasing may include purchasing through federal supply schedules of the United States general services administration, joint or multiparty contracts between public procurement units and open-ended state public procurement unit contracts that are made available to local public procurement units.

State of New Hampshire Statutes

Title III Towns, Cities, Village Districts and Unincorporated Places
Chapter 53-A Agreements Between Government Units

53-A:1 Purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to permit municipalities and counties to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other municipalities and counties on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities.

53-A:2 Public Agency Defined.

For the purposes of this chapter, the term "public agency" shall mean any political subdivision of this state or of any adjoining state and any quasimunicipal corporation, including but not limited to school districts, village districts, regional water districts, and special districts.

53-A:3 Joint Exercise of Powers.

Any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised jointly with any other public agency of this state. Such authority shall include, but not be limited to, the power to enter into agreements to share tax revenues resulting from local economic development efforts and with respect to cities and towns, the power to form the entities and conduct the activities provided for in RSA 162-G.

I. Any 2 or more public agencies may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action pursuant to this chapter. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or other action pursuant to law of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

State of New Jersey Statutes

Title 52 State Government, Departments and Officers

Chapter 52:34-6.2 Cooperative purchasing agreements with other states for purchase of goods, services; rules, regulations

Section 7

a. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary except the provisions of R.S.30:4-95, and as an alternative to the procedures concerning the awarding of public contracts provided in P.L.1954, c.48 (C.52:34-6 et seq.), the Director of the Division of Purchase and Property in the Department of the Treasury may enter into cooperative purchasing agreements with one or more other states, or political subdivisions thereof, for the purchase of goods and services. A cooperative purchasing agreement shall allow the jurisdictions which are parties thereto to standardize and combine their requirements for the purchase of a particular good or service into a single contract solicitation which shall be competitively bid and awarded by one of the jurisdictions on behalf of jurisdictions participating in the contract.

b. (1) The director may elect to purchase goods or services through a contract awarded pursuant to a cooperative purchasing agreement whenever the director determines this to be the most cost-effective method of procurement. Prior to entering into any contract to be awarded or already awarded through a cooperative purchasing agreement, the director shall review and approve the specifications and proposed terms and conditions of the contract.

(2) The director may also elect to purchase goods or services through a contract awarded pursuant to a nationally-recognized and accepted cooperative purchasing agreement that has been developed utilizing a competitive bidding process, in which other states participate, whenever the director determines this to be the most cost-effective method of procurement. Prior to entering into any contract to be awarded through a nationally-recognized and accepted cooperative purchasing agreement that has been developed utilizing a competitive bidding process, the director shall review and approve the specifications and proposed terms and conditions of the contract.

(3) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, any contracting unit authorized to purchase goods, or to contract for services, may make purchases and contract for services through the use of a nationally-recognized and accepted cooperative purchasing agreement that has been developed utilizing a competitive bidding process by another contracting unit within the State of New Jersey, or within any other state, when available. Prior to making purchases or contracting for services, the contracting unit shall determine that the use of the cooperative purchasing agreement shall result in cost savings after all factors, including charges for service, material, and delivery, have been considered.

For purposes of this paragraph, "contracting unit" means any county, municipality, special district, school district, fire district, or any board, commission, committee, authority or agency, which is not a State board, commission, committee, authority or agency, and which has administrative jurisdiction over any district, included or operating in whole or in part, within the territorial boundaries of any county or municipality which exercises functions which are appropriate for the exercise by one or more units of local government, and which has statutory power to make purchases and enter into contracts awarded by a contracting agent for the provision or performance of goods or services.

State of New York Statutes

General Municipal Law
Article 5A (Public Contracts)
Section 103

16. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions one, two and three of this section, and section one hundred four of this article, any officer, board or agency of a county, political subdivision or of any district therein authorized to make purchases of apparatus, materials, equipment or supplies, or to contract for services related to the installation, maintenance or repair of apparatus, materials, equipment, and supplies, may make such purchases, or may contract for such services related to the installation, maintenance or repair of apparatus, materials, equipment, and supplies, as may be required by such county, political subdivision or district therein through the use of a contract let by the United States of America or any agency thereof, any state or any other county or political subdivision or district therein if such contract was let in a manner that constitutes competitive bidding consistent with state law and made available for use by other governmental entities.

The authority provided to counties, political subdivisions and districts therein pursuant to this subdivision shall not relieve any obligation of such county, political subdivision or district therein to comply with any applicable minority and women-owned business enterprise program mandates and the preferred source requirements of section one hundred sixty-two of the state finance law.

State of North Carolina Statutes

Chapter 160A. Cities and Towns
Article 20 Interlocal Cooperation
Part 1 Joint Exercise of Powers

§ 160A-460. Definitions.

The words defined in this section shall have the meanings indicated when used in this Part:

(1) "Undertaking" means the joint exercise by two or more units of local government, or the contractual exercise by one unit for one or more other units, of any power, function, public enterprise, right, privilege, or immunity of local government.

(2) "Unit," or "unit of local government" means a county, city, consolidated city-county, local board of education, sanitary district, facility authority created under Part 4 of this Article, or other local political subdivision, authority, or agency of local government.

§ 160A-461. Interlocal cooperation authorized.

Any unit of local government in this State and any one or more other units of local government in this State or any other state (to the extent permitted by the laws of the other state) may enter into contracts or agreements with each other in order to execute any undertaking. The contracts and agreements shall be of reasonable duration, as determined by the participating units, and shall be ratified by resolution of the governing board of each unit spread upon its minutes.

Chapter 143 State Departments, Institutions and Commissions
Article 8 Public Contracts

§ 143 129. Procedure for letting of public contracts.

(e) Exceptions. – The requirements of this Article do not apply to:

(3) Purchases made through a competitive bidding group purchasing program, which is a formally organized program that offers competitively obtained purchasing services at discount prices to two or more public agencies.

State of North Dakota Statutes

Title 54 State Government

Chapter 54-44.4-13. Cooperative purchasing.

1. The office of management and budget shall purchase commodities or services as requested by agencies and institutions under the jurisdiction of the state board of higher education and the legislative and judicial branches of state government.
2. The office of management and budget and the agencies and institutions under the jurisdiction of the state board of higher education shall make joint purchases of like commodities or services of high common usage when the office of management and budget and the state board of higher education determine it is in the best interest of the state.
3. The director of the office of management and budget or the director's designee may agree to purchase commodities or services under contracts entered into by the United States general services administration or contracts of other government entities if it is determined to be in the best interest of the state after consideration of price, contractual terms and conditions, and the availability of competition from approved vendors under section 54-44.4-09.
4. The director of the office of management and budget or the director's designee may participate in, sponsor, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement with one or more government entities or a nonprofit organization established on behalf of public entities for the procurement of commodities or services in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants.
5. Cooperative purchasing may include open-ended contracts that are available to other government entities or nonprofit organizations established on behalf of public entities.
6. Before entering into a cooperative purchasing agreement under this section, the office of management and budget must determine that the contracts were awarded through full and open competition or source selection methods specified in section 54-44.4-05 and shall send notice to approved vendors of the office's intent to make a cooperative purchase in accordance with this chapter.

Chapter 54-40 Joint Exercise of Governmental Powers

§ 54-40.3-01. Joint powers agreements - General authority.

1. Any county, city, township, city park district, school district, or other political subdivision of this state, upon approval of its respective governing body, may enter into an agreement with any other political subdivision of this state for the cooperative or joint administration of any power or function that is authorized by law or assigned to one or more of them. Any political subdivision of this state may enter into a joint powers agreement with a political subdivision of another state or political subdivision of a Canadian province if the power or function to be jointly administered is a power or function authorized by the laws of this state for a political subdivision of this state and is authorized by the laws of the other state or province.

State of Nebraska Statutes

Chapter 13 Cities, Counties, and Political Subdivisions

§ 13-2503. Terms, defined.

For purposes of the Joint Public Agency Act:

- (5) Public agency means any county, city, village, school district, or agency of the state government or of the United States, any drainage district, sanitary and improvement district, or other municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state, and any political subdivision of another state;

§ 13-2505. Joint exercise of powers.

Notwithstanding any restrictions contained in a city charter, any power, privilege, or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of state government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges, and authority conferred by the Joint Public Agency Act upon a public agency.

State of New Mexico Statutes

Chapter 11 Intergovernmental Agreements and Authorities Article 1 Joint Powers Authority

§ 11-1-2. Definitions.

As used in the Joint Powers Agreements Act:

A. "public agency" means the federal government or a federal department, agency or instrumentality; this state, another state or a state department, agency or instrumentality; an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo; a subdivision of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo that has authority pursuant to the law of that Indian nation, tribe or pueblo to enter into joint powers agreements directly with the state; a county, municipality, public corporation or public district of this state or another state; a New Mexico educational institution specified in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico; and a New Mexico school district;

§ 11-1-3. Authority to enter into agreements; approval of the secretary of finance and administration required.

If authorized by their legislative or other governing bodies, two or more public agencies by agreement may jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties, even though one or more of the contracting parties may be located outside this state; provided, however, nothing contained in this Joint Powers Agreements Act shall authorize any state officer, board, commission, department or any other state agency, institution or authority, or any county, municipality, public corporation or public district to make any agreement without the approval of the secretary of finance and administration as to the terms and conditions thereof. Joint powers agreements approved by the secretary of finance and administration shall be reported to the state board of finance at its next regularly scheduled public meeting. A list of the approved agreements shall be filed with the office of the state board of finance and made a part of the minutes.

State of Nevada Statutes

Title 27 – Public Property and Purchasing Chapter 232 Purchasing: Local Governments General Provisions

§ NRS 332.015 "Local government" defined.

For the purpose of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "local government" means:

1. Every political subdivision or other entity which has the right to levy or receive money from ad valorem taxes or other taxes or from any mandatory assessments, including counties, cities, towns, school districts and other districts organized pursuant to chapters 244, 309, 318, 379, 450, 473, 474, 539, 541, 543 and 555 of NRS.
2. The Las Vegas Valley Water District created pursuant to the provisions of chapter 167, Statutes of Nevada 1947, as amended.
3. County fair and recreation boards and convention authorities created pursuant to the provisions of NRS 244A.597 to 244A.655, inclusive.
4. District boards of health created pursuant to the provisions of NRS 439.370 to 439.410, inclusive.

5. The Nevada Rural Housing Authority.

§ NRS 332.195 Joinder or mutual use of contracts by local governments.

1. A governing body or its authorized representative and the State of Nevada may join or use the contracts of other local governments located within or outside this state with the authorization of the contracting vendor. The originally contracting local government is not liable for the obligations of the local government which joins or uses the contract.

2. A governing body or its authorized representative may join or use the contracts of the State of Nevada or another state with the authorization of the contracting vendor. The State of Nevada or other state is not liable for the obligations of the local government which joins or uses the contract.

§ NRS 332.115 Contracts not adapted to award by competitive bidding; purchase of equipment by local law enforcement agency or local fire department; purchase of goods commonly used by hospital.

1. Contracts which by their nature are not adapted to award by competitive bidding, including contracts for:

(m) Supplies, materials or equipment that are available pursuant to an agreement with a vendor that has entered into an agreement with the General Services Administration or another governmental agency located within or outside this state.

State of Ohio Statutes

Ohio Revised Rule
General Provisions
Chapter 9: Miscellaneous

§ 9.48 Joint purchasing programs..

(A) As used in this section, "political subdivision" has the same meaning as in section 2744.01 of the Revised Code and includes a county hospital as defined in section 339.01 of the Revised Code.

(B) A political subdivision may do any of the following:

(1) Permit one or more other political subdivisions to participate in contracts into which it has entered for the acquisition of equipment, materials, supplies, or services, and may charge such participating political subdivisions a reasonable fee to cover any additional costs incurred as a result of their participation;

(2) Participate in a joint purchasing program operated by or through a national or state association of political subdivisions in which the purchasing political subdivision is eligible for membership.

(3) Participate in contract offerings from the federal government that are available to a political subdivision including, but not limited to, contract offerings from the general services administration.

(C) Acquisition by a political subdivision of equipment, material, supplies, or services, through participation in a contract of another political subdivision or participation in an association program under division (B)(1) or (2) of this section, is exempt from any competitive selection requirements otherwise required by law, if the contract in which it is participating was awarded pursuant to a publicly solicited request for a proposal or a competitive selection procedure of another political subdivision within this state or in another state. Acquisition by a political subdivision of equipment, materials, supplies, or services pursuant to division (B)(3) of this section is exempt from any competitive selection requirements otherwise required by law. No political subdivision shall acquire equipment, materials, supplies, or services by participating in a contract under this section if it has received bids for such acquisition, unless its participation enables it to make the acquisition upon the same terms, conditions, and specifications at a lower price.

(D) A political subdivision that is eligible to participate in a joint purchasing program operated by or through a national or state association of political subdivisions in which the purchasing political subdivision is eligible for membership may purchase supplies or services from another party, including another political subdivision, instead of through participation in contracts authorized by division (B)(2) of this section if the political subdivision can purchase those supplies or services from the other party upon equivalent terms, conditions, and specifications but at a lower price than it can through those contracts. Purchases that a political subdivision makes under this division are exempt from any competitive selection procedures otherwise required by law. A political subdivision that makes any purchase under this division shall maintain sufficient information regarding the purchase to verify that it satisfied the conditions for making a purchase under this division. Nothing in this division restricts any action taken by a political subdivision as authorized by division (B)(1) of this section.

State of Oklahoma Statutes

Title 74 State Government Chapter 31 Interlocal Cooperation Act

§ 74-1001. Purpose.

It is the purpose of Section 1001[74-1001] et seq. of this title to permit local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities. The cooperating governmental units can, if they deem it necessary, create an entity to carry out the cooperative functions.

§ 74-1003. Definitions.

A. For the purposes of Section et seq. of this title, the term "public agency" shall mean:

1. Any political subdivision of this state;
2. Any agency of the state government or of the United States;
3. Each and every public trust of this state regardless of whether the beneficiary of such trust is a municipality, a county, or the State of Oklahoma, except the Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority;
4. Any corporation organized not for profit pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma General Corporation Act, Section 1001[18-1001] et seq. of Title 18 of the Oklahoma Statutes, for the primary purpose of developing and providing rural water supply and sewage disposal facilities to serve rural residents or to provide community-based services or assistance to clients of the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services as provided in Section 43A-2-106[43A-43A-2-106] of Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes; and
5. Any political subdivision of another state.

B. The term "state" shall mean a state of the United States and the District of Columbia.

§ 74-1004. Agreements authorized

A. Any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of the state government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges and authority conferred by this act upon a public agency.

B. Any two or more public agencies may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

State of Oregon Statutes

Chapter 279A Public Contracting General Provisions

§ 279A.205 Cooperative procurements authorized.

A contracting agency may participate in, sponsor, conduct or administer a cooperative procurement for the procurement of any goods, services or public improvements.

§ 279A.220 Interstate cooperative procurements.

(1) A contracting agency may establish a contract or price agreement through an interstate cooperative procurement only if:

(a) The administering contracting agency's solicitation and award process for the original contract is an open and impartial competitive process and uses source selection methods substantially equivalent to those specified in ORS 279B.055 or 279B.060;

(b) The administering contracting agency's solicitation and the original contract allows other governmental bodies to establish contracts or price agreements under the terms, conditions and prices of the original contract; and

(c) The administering contracting agency permits the contractor to extend the use of the terms, conditions and prices of the original contract to the purchasing contracting agency.

(2) In addition to the requirements in subsection (1) of this section:

(a) The purchasing contracting agency, or the cooperative procurement group of which the purchasing contracting agency is a member, must be listed in the solicitation of the administering contracting agency as a party that may establish contracts or price agreements under the terms, conditions and prices of the original contract, and the solicitation must be advertised in Oregon; or

(b)(A) The purchasing contracting agency, or the cooperative procurement group of which the purchasing contracting agency is a member, shall advertise a notice of intent to establish a contract or price agreement through an interstate cooperative procurement.

(B) The notice of intent must include:

(i) A description of the procurement;

(ii) An estimated amount of the procurement;

(iii) The name of the administering contracting agency; and

(iv) A time, place and date by which comments must be submitted to the purchasing contracting agency regarding the intent to establish a contract or price agreement through an interstate cooperative procurement.

(C) Public notice of the intent to establish a contract or price agreement through an interstate cooperative procurement must be given in the same manner as provided in ORS § 279B.055 (4)(b) and (c).

(D) Unless otherwise specified in rules adopted under ORS 279A.070, the purchasing contracting agency shall give public notice at least seven days before the deadline for submission of comments regarding the intent to establish a contract or price agreement through an interstate cooperative procurement.

(3) If a purchasing contracting agency is required to provide notice of intent to establish a contract or price agreement through an interstate cooperative procurement under subsection (2) of this section:

(a) The purchasing contracting agency shall provide vendors who would otherwise be prospective bidders or proposers on the contract or price agreement, if the procurement were competitively procured under ORS chapter 279B, an opportunity to comment on the intent to establish a contract or price agreement through an interstate cooperative procurement.

(b) Vendors must submit comments within seven days after the notice of intent is published.

(c) And if the purchasing contracting agency receives comments on the intent to establish a contract or price agreement through an interstate cooperative procurement, before the purchasing contracting agency may establish a contract or price agreement through the interstate cooperative procurement, the purchasing contracting agency shall make a written determination that establishing a contract or price agreement through an interstate cooperative procurement is in the best interest of the purchasing contracting agency. The purchasing contracting agency shall provide a copy of the written determination to any vendor that submitted comments.

(4) For purposes of this section, an administering contracting agency may be any governmental body, domestic or foreign, authorized under its laws, rules or regulations to enter into contracts for the procurement of goods and services for use by a governmental body.

§ 279A.200 Definitions for ORS 279A.200 to 279A.225.

(1) As used in ORS 279A.200 to 279A.225:

(a) "Administering contracting agency" means a contracting agency that solicits and establishes the original contract for procurement of goods, services or public improvements in a cooperative procurement.

(b) "Cooperative procurement" means a procurement conducted by or on behalf of one or more contracting agencies. "Cooperative procurement" includes but is not limited to multiparty contracts and price agreements.

(c) "Cooperative procurement group" means a group of contracting agencies joined through an intergovernmental agreement for the purposes of facilitating cooperative procurements.

(d) "Interstate cooperative procurement" means a permissive cooperative procurement in which the administering contracting agency is a governmental body, domestic or foreign, that is authorized under the governmental body's laws, rules or regulations to enter into public contracts and in which one or more of the participating agencies are located outside this state.

(e) "Joint cooperative procurement" means a cooperative procurement in which the participating contracting agencies or the cooperative procurement group and the agencies' or group's contract requirements or estimated contract requirements for price agreements are identified.

(f) "Original contract" means the initial contract or price agreement solicited and awarded during a cooperative procurement by an administering contracting agency.

(g) "Permissive cooperative procurement" means a cooperative procurement in which the purchasing contracting agencies are not identified.

(h) "Purchasing contracting agency" means a contracting agency that procures goods, services or public improvements from a contractor based on the original contract established by an administering contracting agency.

(2) As used in ORS 279A.210 (1)(a), 279A.215 (1)(a) and 279A.220 (1)(a), an administering contracting agency's solicitation and award process uses source selection methods "substantially equivalent" to those identified in ORS 279B.055, 279B.060 or 279B.085 if the solicitation and award process:

(a) Calls for award of a contract on the basis of a lowest responsible bidder or a lowest and best bidder determination in the case of competitive bids, or on the basis of a determination of the proposer whose proposal is most advantageous based on evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals in the case of competitive proposals;

(b) Does not permit the application of any geographic preference that is more favorable to bidders or proposers who reside in the jurisdiction or locality favored by the preference than the preferences provided in ORS 279A.120 (2); and

(c) Uses reasonably clear and precise specifications that promote suitability for the purposes intended and that reasonably encourage competition.

State of Pennsylvania Statutes

Title 62 Procurement (Pa.C.S.A.)
Part I Commonwealth Procurement Code
Chapter 19 Intergovernmental Relations

62 Pa.C.S.A. § 1901. Definitions

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Cooperative purchasing." Procurement conducted by or on behalf of more than one public procurement unit or by a public procurement unit with an external procurement activity.

"External procurement activity." A buying organization not located in this Commonwealth which if located in this Commonwealth would qualify as a public procurement unit. An agency of the United States is an external procurement activity.

"Local public procurement unit." A political subdivision, public authority, educational, health or other institution and, to the extent provided by law, any other entity, including a council of governments or an area government, which expends public funds for the procurement of supplies, services and construction, any nonprofit corporation operating a charitable hospital and any nonprofit fire company, nonprofit rescue company and nonprofit ambulance company.

"Public procurement unit." A local public procurement unit or a purchasing agency.

62 Pa.C.S.A. § 1902. Cooperative purchasing authorized

A public procurement unit may either 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. The Department of General Services is authorized to enter into cooperative purchasing contracts solely for the use of local public procurement units or state affiliated entities. The department shall enter into cooperative purchasing contracts for the use of local public procurement units or state-affiliated entities if the number of contractors under a previously existing contract for the same supply or service is reduced to a single contractor or reduced by more than 50% of the number existing on September 30, 2003, and shall award such contracts pursuant to section 517 (relating to multiple awards) using an invitation for bids. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a local public procurement unit or state — affiliated entity from participating in or procuring from other cooperative purchasing agreements awarded by the department. Cooperative purchasing may include, but is not limited to, joint or multiparty contracts between public procurement units and open-ended purchasing agency contracts which are made available to local public procurement units.

16 P. S. § 1802. Contract procedures; terms and bonds; advertising for bids

(a) All contracts for services and personal property where the amount thereof exceeds the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), shall be written and shall, except as otherwise hereinafter specified, be made by advertising for bids.

(h) The contracts or purchases made by the commissioners which shall not require advertising, bidding or price quotations, as hereinbefore provided, are as follows:

(7) Those made with any public body, including, but not limited to, the sale, lease or loan of any supplies or materials to the county by a public body, provided that the price thereof shall not be in excess of that fixed by the public body. The requirements of 53 Pa.C.S. Ch. 23 Subch. A (relating to intergovernmental cooperation) shall not apply when a county purchases cooperatively with another public body which has entered into a contract for supplies or materials. As used in this paragraph, "public body" shall mean any of the following:

(i) the Federal Government;

(ii) the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

(iii) any other state;

(iv) a political subdivision, local or municipal authority or other similar local entity of the Commonwealth or any other state; or

(v) an agency of the Federal Government, the Commonwealth or any other state.

State of Rhode Island Statutes

Rhode Island General Laws

Title 45 Towns and Cities

Chapter 40.1 Interlocal Contracting and Joint Enterprises

§ 45-40.1-1 Legislative purpose.—

It is the purpose of this chapter to permit local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a of mutual advantage, and, thereby, to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population, and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities.

§ 45-40.1-3 "Public agency" defined.—

(a) For the purposes of this chapter, the term "public agency" means any political subdivision of this state, any agency of the state government or of the United States, and any political subdivision of another state.

(b) The term "state" means a state of the United States.

§ 45-40.1-4 Interlocal agreements.—

(a) Any power or powers, privileges, or authority, exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state, may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of any other state or of the United States, and to the extent that laws of the other state or of the United States permit the joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of the state government, when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges, and authority conferred by this chapter upon a public agency.

State of South Carolina Statutes

Title 11 Public Finance

Chapter 35 South Carolina Consolidated Procurement Code

Article 19 Intergovernmental Relations

§ 11-35-4610. 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.

§ 11-35-4810. Cooperative purchasing authorized.

Any public procurement unit 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 only be awarded to manufacturers who will be distributing the products to South Carolina governmental bodies through South Carolina vendors.

State of South Dakota Statutes

Chapter 5 - 18A

5-18A-37. Cooperation and agreements with other state and federal purchasing agencies. Any purchasing agency may enter into agreements with purchasing agents in this or any other state or the United States government under which any of the parties may agree to participate in, administer, sponsor, or conduct purchasing transactions under a joint agreement or contract for the purchase of supplies or contractual services. A purchasing agency may cooperate with purchasing agencies and other interested parties in any other state or the United States government to develop uniform purchasing specifications on a regional or national level to facilitate cooperative interstate purchasing transactions.

Tennessee Code

Title 12 Public Property, Printing and Contracts

Chapter 3 Public Purchases

12-3-1205

(b)(1) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, any municipality, county, utility district, or other local government of the state may participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the procurement of any goods, supplies, services, or equipment with one (1) or more other governmental entities outside this state, to the extent the laws of the other state permit the joint exercise of purchasing authority, in accordance with an agreement entered into between or among the participants;

provided, such goods, supplies, services, or equipment were procured in a manner that constitutes competitive bidding and were advertised, evaluated, and awarded by a governmental entity and made available for use by other governmental entities.

(3) The powers conferred by this section are in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law, and any limitations imposed by this section shall not affect powers conferred by any other law.

(4) This subsection (b) shall not apply to:

(A) Purchases of new or unused motor vehicles, unless the motor vehicles are manufactured for a special purpose as defined in § 12-3-1208; or

(B) Purchases of construction, engineering or architectural services, or construction materials.

State of Texas Statutes

Government Code

Title 7. Intergovernmental Relations

Chapter 791 Interlocal Cooperation Contracts

Subchapter C. Specific Interlocal Contracting Authority

§ 791.001 Government Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of local governments by authorizing them to contract, to the greatest possible extent, with one another and with agencies of the state.

§ 791.003 Government Definitions

(2) "Interlocal contract" means a contract or agreement made under this chapter.

(4) "Local government" means a:

(A) county, municipality, special district, or other political subdivision of this state or another state;

(B) local government corporation created under Subchapter D, Chapter 431, Transportation Code; or

(C) political subdivision corporation created under Chapter 304, Local Government Code;

(D) local workforce development board created under Section 2308.253; or

(E) combination of two or more entities described by Paragraph (A), (B), (C), or (D).

(5) "Political subdivision" includes any corporate and political entity organized under state law

§ 791.025 Government Contracts for Purchases

(a) A local government, including a council of governments, may agree with another local government or with the state or a state agency, including the comptroller, to purchase goods and services.

(b) A local government, including a council of governments, may agree with another local government, including a nonprofit corporation that is created and operated to provide one or more governmental functions and services, or with the state or a state agency, including the comptroller, to purchase goods and any services reasonably required for the installation, operation, or maintenance of the goods. This subsection does not apply to services provided by firefighters, police officers, or emergency medical personnel.

(c) A local government that purchases goods and services under this section satisfies the requirement of the local government to seek competitive bids for the purchase of the goods and services.

(d) In this section, "council of governments" means a regional planning commission created under Chapter 391, Local Government Code.

State of Utah Statutes

Title 11 Cities, Counties, and Local Taxing Units Chapter 13 Interlocal Cooperation Act

§ 11-13-102. Purpose of chapter.

The purpose of this chapter is:

(1) to permit local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and under forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities; and

(2) to provide the benefit of economy of scale, economic development, and utilization of natural resources for the overall promotion of the general welfare of the state.

§ 11-13-103. Definitions.

(10) "Out-of-state public agency" means a public agency as defined in Subsection (13)(c), (d), or (e).

(13) "Public agency" means:

(a) a city, town, county, school district, special district, or other political subdivision of the state;

(b) the state or any department, division, or agency of the state;

(c) any agency of the United States;

(d) any political subdivision or agency of another state or the District of Columbia including any interlocal cooperation or joint powers agency formed under the authority of the law of the other state or the District of Columbia; and

(16) "Utah public agency" means a public agency under Subsection (13)(a) or (b).

§ 11-13-201. Joint exercise of power, privilege, or authority by public agencies — Relationship to the Municipal Cable Television and Public Telecommunications Services Act.

(1)(a) Any power, privilege, or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a Utah public agency may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other Utah public agency having the power, privilege, or authority, and jointly with any out-of-state public agency to the extent that the laws governing the out-of-state public agency permit such joint exercise or enjoyment.

(b) Any agency of the state government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges, and authority conferred by this chapter upon a public agency.

State of Vermont Statutes

Title Twenty-Four Municipal and County Government
Part 2. Municipalities
Chapter 121 Intermunicipal Cooperation & Services
Subchapter 4 Interlocal Contracts

1 V.S.A. § 126. Municipality

"Municipality" shall include a city, town, town school district, incorporated school or fire district or incorporated village and all other governmental incorporated units.

24 V.S.A. § 4901. Authorization

(a) Any one or more municipalities may contract with any one or more other municipalities to perform any governmental service, activity, or undertaking which each municipality entering into the contract is authorized by law to perform, provided that the legislative body of each municipality approves the contract, and expenses for such governmental service, activity, or undertaking are included in a municipal budget approved under 17 V.S.A. § 2664 or comparable charter provision.

(b) If the interlocal contract is such that the participating municipalities or their legislative bodies, commissions, boards, officers or voters have the authority to enter into it, by virtue of any charter provision, statute, or the general authority of such municipality or its officers and bodies, then the procedures of this section for approval shall not be exclusive, it being the intent that the powers and procedures set forth herein for interlocal contracts are supplementary to any other powers or procedures heretofore or hereafter possessed by any municipality.

(c) A municipality may submit an interlocal contract to the attorney general prior to approval by its legislative body. If such a contract is submitted, the attorney general shall determine whether the contract is in proper form and compatible with the laws of this state and notify the legislative body of the municipality of his or her determination. In the event that the attorney general does not respond to the request within 30 days after receipt of a copy of the contract, the legislative body may approve the contract.

State of Virginia Statutes

Title 2.2 Administration of Government
Subtitle II Administration of State Government
Part B. Transaction of Public Business
Chapter 43 Virginia Public Procurement Act
Article 2 Contract Formation and Administration

§ 2.2-4304. Cooperative procurement.

A. Any public body may participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative procurement agreement on behalf of or in conjunction with one or more other public bodies, or public agencies or institutions or localities of the several states, territories of the United States, or the District of Columbia, for the purpose of combining requirements to increase efficiency or reduce administrative expenses in any acquisition of goods and services. Except for contracts for professional services, a public body may purchase from another public body's contract even if it did not participate in the request for proposal or invitation to bid, if the request for proposal or invitation to bid specified that the procurement was being conducted on behalf of other public bodies. Any public body that enters into a cooperative procurement agreement with a county, city, or town whose governing body has adopted alternative policies and procedures pursuant to subdivisions 9 and 10 of § 2.2-4343 shall comply with the alternative policies and procedures adopted by the governing body of such county, city, or town.

B. Subject to the provisions of §§ 2.2-1110, 2.2-1111 and 2.2-1120, any authority, department, agency, or institution of the Commonwealth may participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative procurement arrangement on behalf of or in conjunction with public bodies, private health or educational institutions or with public agencies or institutions of the several states, territories of the United States, or the District of Columbia, for the purpose of combining requirements to effect cost savings or reduce administrative expense in any acquisition of goods and services, other than professional services. A public body may purchase from any authority, department, agency or institution of the Commonwealth's contract even if it did not participate in the

request for proposal or invitation to bid, if the request for proposal or invitation to bid specified that the procurement was being conducted on behalf of other public bodies. In such instances, deviation from the procurement procedures set forth in this chapter and the administrative policies and procedures established to implement this chapter shall be permitted, if approved by the Director of the Division of Purchases and Supply. However, such acquisitions shall be procured competitively. Nothing herein shall prohibit the payment by direct or indirect means of any administrative fee that will allow for participation in any such arrangement.

State of West Virginia Statutes

West Virginia Code
Chapter 8 Municipal Corporations
Article 23 Intergovernmental Relations
Contracting and Joint Enterprises
Part II Intergovernmental Agreements and Contracts

§ 8-23-2. Definitions.

For the purposes of this article:

(1) The term "public agency" shall mean any municipality, county or other political subdivision of this State, or any county board of education of this State;

§ 8-23-3. Intergovernmental agreements generally.

Any power or powers, privilege or privileges, authority or undertaking, exercised or capable of exercise, or which may be engaged in, and any public works which may be undertaken, by a public agency acting alone may be exercised, enjoyed, engaged in or undertaken jointly with any other public agency which could likewise act alone.

Any two or more public agencies may enter into a written agreement with one another for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of this section. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement shall become effective. Any separate legal or administrative entity established hereunder is a public corporation and may exist for the length of time set forth in the intergovernmental agreement.

State of Washington Statutes

Revised Code of Washington
Title 39 RCW Public Contracts & Indebtedness
Chapter 39.34 RCW Interlocal Cooperation Act

§ RCW 39.34.020 Definitions.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Public agency" means any agency, political subdivision, or unit of local government of this state including, but not limited to, municipal corporations, quasi municipal corporations, special purpose districts, and local service districts; any agency of the state government; any agency of the United States; any Indian tribe recognized as such by the federal government; and any political subdivision of another state.

(2) "State" means a state of the United States.

§ RCW 39.34.030 Joint powers — Agreements for joint or cooperative action, requisites, effect on responsibilities of component agencies — Financing of joint projects.

(1) Any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state having the power or powers, privilege or authority, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of the state government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges and authority conferred by this chapter upon a public agency.

(2) Any two or more public agencies may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of this chapter: PROVIDED, That any such joint or cooperative action by public agencies which are educational service districts and/or school districts shall comply with the provisions of RCW 28A.320.080. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

(5) No agreement made pursuant to this chapter relieves any public agency of any obligation or responsibility imposed upon it by law except that:

(b) With respect to one or more public agencies purchasing or otherwise contracting through a bid, proposal, or contract awarded by another public agency or by a group of public agencies, any statutory obligation to provide notice for bids or proposals that applies to the public agencies involved is satisfied if the public agency or group of public agencies that awarded the bid, proposal, or contract complied with its own statutory requirements and either (i) posted the bid or solicitation notice on a web site established and maintained by a public agency, purchasing cooperative, or similar service provider, for purposes of posting public notice of bid or proposal solicitations, or (ii) provided an access link on the states web portal to the notice.

State of Wisconsin Statutes

Wisconsin 1999-2000 Statutes
Chapter 66 General Municipality Law
Subchapter III Intergovernmental Cooperation

66.0301 Intergovernmental cooperation.

(1) (a) In this section "municipality" means the state or any department or agency thereof, or any city, village, town, county, school district, public library system, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, sanitary district, farm drainage district, metropolitan sewerage district, sewer utility district, solid waste management system created under s. 59.70

(b) If the purpose of the intergovernmental cooperation is the establishment of a joint transit commission, "municipality" means any city, village, town or county.

(2) In addition to the provisions of any other statutes specifically authorizing cooperation between municipalities, unless those statutes specifically exclude action under this section, any municipality may contract with other municipalities and with federally recognized Indian tribes and bands in this state, for the receipt or furnishing of services or the joint exercise of any power or duty required or authorized by law. If municipal or tribal parties to a contract have varying powers or duties under the law, each may act under the contract to the extent of its lawful powers and duties. A contract under this subsection may bind the contracting parties for the length of time specified in the contract. This section shall be interpreted liberally in favor of cooperative action between municipalities and between municipalities and Indian tribes and bands in this state.

66.0303 Municipal interstate cooperation.

(1) In this section, "municipality" has the meaning given in s. 66.0301 (1) (a).

(2) A municipality may contract with municipalities of another state for the receipt or furnishing of services or the joint exercise of any power or duty required or authorized by statute to the extent that laws of the other state or of the United States permit the joint exercise.

State of Wyoming Statutes

Title 16 City, County, State and Local Powers
Chapter 1 Intergovernmental Cooperation
Article 1 In General

§ 16-1-101. Authority to cooperate.

In exercising, performing or carrying out any power, privilege, authority, duty or function legally vested in any one (1) or more of them by Wyoming law, the state of Wyoming, and any one (1) or more of its counties, municipal corporations, school districts, special districts, public institutions, agencies, boards, commissions and political subdivisions, and any officer or legal representative of any one (1) or more of them, may cooperate with and assist each other, and like entities or authorities of other states, the United States and the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation. Cooperation may be informal or subject to resolution, ordinance or other appropriate action, and may be embodied in a written agreement specifying purposes, duration, means of financing, methods of operations, termination, acquisition and disposition of property, employment of executive and subordinate agents and other appropriate provisions.