This year has really flown by we moved our clocks forward on March 11th and Spring started on March 20th, and the Colorado Rockies play their first regular game against the Diamondbacks on March 29th. If the things I mentioned are not enough to convince you then the next item surely will.

We are just 68 days away from the summer conference, which will be held this year at the beautiful Park-Hyatt Beaver Creek. A rare, uncommon mountain resort for all seasons, The Park Hyatt Beaver Creek Resort and Spa is the perfect Vail Valley destination. The accommodations that they offer is truly amazing. A few of the activities they have to offer in the summer are:

- Horseback Riding
- Hiking
- Whitewater rafting
- Hot Air Balloon Rides
- Jeep Tours

The Programs Committee is in the process of finalizing a wonderful program filled with great speakers that will keep your focused while being surrounded by the beautiful Vail Valley.

I look forward to seeing everyone in June!
The Colorado Legislature has 100 members, including 35 Senators and 65 Representatives, that consider legislation and decide whether a bill will become law through a series of hearings and votes. The series unfolds in the following steps:

Turn in a Bill Request Form to the Office of Legislative Legal Services (OLLS). The requesting legislator turns in a bill request that contains the bill's subject and what the bill should accomplish. It is confidential to the requesting legislator and any individuals the legislator chooses to work with. The bill is assigned to a bill drafter in OLLS who assists the legislator in drafting the bill. The legislator may give permission for the bill drafter to work with citizens, lobbyists, and others. Once the bill is drafted, OLLS sends it to legislator for approval. A bill has a House sponsor and a Senate sponsor.

Introduce the Bill in the First House. The bill is introduced in the First House, either the Senate or the House.

Complete a First Reading. The House or Senate Reader reads the bill number and title. The Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate assigns the bill to one or more Committees of Reference.

Committee Hearing. Before the committee hearing, the bill is sent to affected state agencies for input on how much the bill will cost to implement. At the committee hearing, the bill sponsor will explain the bill, answer questions, and arrange for individuals to testify about the bill. Citizens may also testify about the bill. The committee may consider amendments to the bill. Once the committee has adopted or rejected amendments, they take final action on the bill, referring it to another committee, referring it for a second reading, or postponing it indefinitely. If the bill has a fiscal impact, it must be referred to the appropriations committee.

Second Reading. The bill and the committee’s report, which includes the amendments the committee adopted, is heard in the Committee of the Whole (COW), consisting of all of the members of the House or Senate. The COW may adopt or reject the committee’s report, adopt additional amendments, or defeat the bill. To pass the final COW report, which includes the bill and any amendments adopted, requires a majority of the members. If the bill passes the Second Reading, all amendments adopted are rolled into the bill and it’s placed on the calendar for a Third Reading.

Third Reading. The Third Reading is the final vote before a bill passes the House or Senate. A legislator must get permission to offer an amendment at this stage which are typically technical in nature.

Repeat Process. The bill is then introduced in the Second House where it goes through the same process. If the Second House does not amend the bill, it goes to the Governor. If the Second House amends the bill, it must be returned to the First House because a bill cannot be sent to the Governor until both houses agree on the same, exact bill.

Conference Committees. The First House can accept Second House changes, reject Second House changes, adhere to the First House version, or reject changes and ask for a conference committee to resolve the differences between the two versions. If both houses don’t adopt the first conference committee’s report, a second conference committee can be appointed. If both houses don’t adopt the second conference committee’s report, then the bill dies.

Governor. Once the Governor receives the bill, the Governor has 10 days to act. If the Governor signs the bill or doesn’t take any action, the bill becomes law. If the Governor vetoes a bill, the legislature can override the veto with a two-thirds majority.

2018 Government Procurement Month Celebration

Submitted by John Chaplain

University of Northern Colorado Celebrates 2018 Government Procurement Month with Spring Training Carnival

As a first-time training event, the Purchasing & Contracts Department at the University of Northern Colorado (UNC) hosted a Spring Training Carnival aimed at UNC Business Managers and related internal Administrative staff. The Accounting Department and Office of Special Programs also had training tables. Each table had a copy of the Governor’s Official Proclamation to reinforce the importance of our work. During the March 8th event, over 100 UNC Employees visited ten topic tables where they were asked four or five training questions to win chances at playing the game at each table. Correct answers were provided in real time for any questions missed, to help reinforce key concepts in procurement, fiscal rules, contracting, grant administration, accounting and accounts payables procedures. Some games included Plinko, Wheel of Fortune, Go Fish, Punch-For-Points, and Washer Toss. Employees played for points at each table to later exchange for UNC merchandise and a chance to win a new bicycle, donated by a local vendor. Comments from those who attended the event were positive and showed they appreciated the fresh approach to training. Training staff had fun dressing in casual UNC gear, wearing beads, masks, fake tattoo arm sleeves and visors, and overall getting into the role of “Carnival Game Carnies” while rock music played in the background.

Cristal Swain, Assistant Legal Counsel and Chief Procurement Officer, (left) answers procurement questions at the Plinko game, as part of the 2018 UNC Spring Training Carnival.

Marlene Olin, Purchasing Agent, (back with visor) and Diane Hayes, Administrative Assistant, (far right) were in charge of the Wheel of Fortune.

Attendees answered questions to win prizes and learn more about UNC Fiscal Rules to help ensure UNC is meeting State and Federal requirements regarding expenditures.
# Professional Development

NIGP Webinars are a great training opportunity from the comfort of your seat! 
All registrants receive a certificate of completion and one contact hour for attending. 
Find all webinars on the NIGP website: 
http://www.nigp.org/grow-professionally/education/webinars

## Upcoming NIGP courses in Colorado

### Developing and Managing Requests for Proposals
- Accreditation: Accredited, Start Date: 05/15/2018
- Location: Brighton, CO
- Instructor: Dennis Carney
- Institute Member: Standard Fee: $715.00

### Practical Specification Writing
- Accreditation: Accredited, Start Date: 06/13/2018
- Location: Denver, CO
- Instructor: Christine Weber
- Non-Member: Standard Fee: $410.00

### Best Practices in Developing Public Construction Bid Documents
- Accreditation: Non-Accredited, Start Date: 06/28/2018
- Location: Brighton, CO
- Instructor: Michael Purdy
- Institute Member: Early Fee: $285.00

### CPPB Preparation Course
- Accreditation: Non-Accredited, Start Date: 06/25/2018
- Location: Arvada, CO
- Instructor: Nancy Pressing
- Institute Member: Early Fee: $485.00
NIGP 2018 ANNUAL FORUM
Nashville, TN
August 18-22, 2018

Forum website: http://nsite.nigp.org/2018annualforumandproductsexpo/home

Enroll through RMGPA before April 20 to receive a discount:

NIGP offers a 15% discount to Chapters that register 10 or more members as a group. This discounted rate is only available for the FULL CONFERENCE PACKAGE. There is one fee for NIGP national members, and another for RMGPA chapter only members.

To realize the discount, members must register through the RMGPA website. Registrations will then be submitted together at the same time with one form of payment to NIGP.

Complete a 2018 Forum Early Registration Form for each individual registration and forward to vicepres@rmgpa.org and pastpres@rmgpa.org no later than April 20, 2018.

Registration confirmations will then be sent to each chapter member directly from NIGP.
Newest CPPB certifications
Chandra Hardwick, Jefferson County
Karri Burgess, Boulder Valley School District
3 members from the Colorado State Purchasing Office:
John Chapman, Nikki Kalen, and Tara Larwick

On a lighter note ...
Manager of the Year 2017
Diana Wilson

2017 Manager of the Year Diana Wilson - Contracts Manager for the City of Longmont

Diana has proven her dedication to support her staff, the procurement profession, and her agency.
Diana is always:
Engaging in conversations with staff and Human Resources to work toward competitive compensation for the level of expertise, customer service and responsibility of the Purchasing and Contracts staff.
Recognizing and appreciating team members in creative ways
Inviting hard conversations and soliciting feedback from team members about how she can be more effective.
Proactively asking each team member about what resources, classes, and development tools needed to grow in our careers and doing everything she can to make those things available.
Meeting with each staff member one-on-one in bi-weekly meetings.
Additionally, her door is always open and she fosters an environment where is it okay to talk to her about anything.
Acting as an advocate for procurement at the City, including standing-ups for procurement’s position at the table in important city-wide decisions.
Supporting team members’ vision of a major 2017 procurement month outreach where procurement gained visibility to citizens and city-wide. This included sharing the basics of what we do and why people should care, to technical training classes for using our employees to sharpen their skills using financial/procurement modules in our new ERP system.
Professionally Diana is:
Encouraging and supporting staff who participate as volunteers and leaders in professional associations such as RMGPA and the CPPG.
Attending MAPO meetings on behalf of the City of Longmont. She is also a past MAPO chair.
Volunteering on the Awards and Education/Pro-D committees for RMGPA.
Always supporting attendance of at NIGP Forums.

Within her Agency Diana:

Coordinated staff efforts to apply for and achieve the City's first AEP award in 2017.
Completed a massive revision to the City's purchasing policy and procedure manual in 2017 that was years in the waiting.
Fosters a collaborative environment where we can all work together to improve forms, processes, and procedures.
Maintains a strong relationship with City leadership and exemplifies diplomacy in action.
Met with each department head and attends their staff meeting annually to solicit feedback, learn about their plans for the year, and find out how procurement staff can be a good partner to them. Our office maintains strong relationships with our customers under her leadership.

Congratulations to Diana Wilson on your well deserved Manager of The Year!
I attended the RMGPA 2018 Spring Conference held on Friday, March 9, 2018 at the Douglas County Government, Philip S. Miller Bldg. It’s always nice to meet new colleagues and catch-up with fellow procurement professionals while in an environment outside of our everyday workplace. Attending conference is a nice reminder of how many public purchasing professionals are encountering the same procurement pitfalls and achievements and how fortunate we are that our association always encourages “education, professional development, and technical assistance required to secure the public trust through the promotion of excellence and effectiveness in Public Procurement.”

I was especially interested in the conference agenda; the speakers RMGPA scheduled for the day was impressive and very informative. There were two speakers the 1st half of the day; Lights! Camera! Conspiracy! An FBI Case History started the day off to a great start, then Anti-trust and Bid Rigging soon followed. The 2nd half of the day started off with Negotiating the Limits of Liability Clause then we finished the conference with the Procurement Modernization Initiative. I couldn’t help but notice a theme at this year’s Spring Conference and the first word to come to my mind was ethics, or in most of the examples presented to us, a lack thereof.

Public procurement professionals are to follow strict procurement laws and regulations while maintaining integrity and transparency. We are fortunate the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (NIGP) and the Universal Public Procurement Certification Council (UPPCC) have established a Code of Ethics & Professional Conduct for us to adopt and adhere to, but what about the companies we solicit, award, and begin professional relationships with. Is it not our responsibility to consider:

What is their reputation as a company and in the community?
Does the company have its own Code of Ethics? How are they held accountable for their Code of Ethics?
Would doing business with them create a negative impression of the authority we represent?

I’m certain not every company has employed a “Butch Knuckles” yes, that name will go down in infamy- thank you Special Agent Kyle Scheatizle. I was also reminded (of what we’ve all read) “that actions can be unethical without being illegal, though everything illegal should be considered unethical.”

Professionals should not rely on whether or not an action is legal, but should determine what is right or wrong behavior, and as public procurement professionals we are also a good steward of taxpayers’ dollars- as expected to be. Granted, if all professionals conducted themselves with integrity and with consistent principles, we would not have believed and learned from our presenter’s detailed and thorough procurement conspiracies and bid rigging they have encountered over the years.
The RMGPA 2018 Spring Conference held on March 9, 2018 at the Douglas County Government Philip S. Miller Building in Castle Rock.

Lights! Camera! Conspiracy! An FBI Case History might have been mistaken for a night at the comedy club had it not been for the serious message that resonated throughout the procurement conspiracy story involving the Miami Airport. It became clear how the press worthy events beginning in 2005 can happen anywhere. Even the most seasoned professionals within our group expressed concerns as the unbelievable story of the Miami International Airport L.E.D. fixtures scandal unfolded. Some participants were pulled into the procurement conspiracy unwittingly. Other willing participants were pulled deeper into the scheme until greed consumed them to the point that exposure was eminent. FBI Special Agent Kyle S. of the Public Corruption Unit who specializes in procurement kept members engaged as he gave an in-depth look into the conspiracy which corrupted every angle of the procurement process. The 5 year investigation involved the corruption of 20 county contracts, the purchase of 9,066 L.E.D. lighting units, fund expenditures totaling over 8 million, and a minimum of 5 conspirators who refined the bid rigging process as the complexity of the operation grew. Among the conspirators were: Ivan Valdez, former Director of Terminal Maintenance, requesting purchaser; R.J. Bustillo the exclusive manufacturer representative for the G.E. product line responsible for providing pricing to all vendors; Rolando Perez, the vendor at Global who continually won; Ignacio Valdez, the purchaser in procurement, who compiled bid tabulations and issued purchase orders; and Jose Barroso, the unaffiliated bagman who distributed the $600/unit profit. The red flags were everywhere waiting to be pieced together. Multiple purchases of the same non-stock items from the same requestor. Some 20 RFQs/Purchase Orders for non-stock items were awarded to the same vendor by the same purchasing staff member. The vendor’s invoice was approved by the person who requested the non-stock item. Non-warehouse employee “received” the non-stock item at the direction of his supervisor, the Director of Terminal Maintenance. The description of the same non-stock items changed three times in the RFQ. RFQ described two products purchased (fixture and mounting hardware) but only one delivered (fixture); non-existent product part number was used to describe the mounting bracket. Non-stock items purchased were stockpiling in the warehouse. Transactions were always under $10,000. Typical delivery documents were not complete. Emboldened by their success, installation services to be performed during off-peak hours were added to purchase requests; thereby, facilitating the moving of the products from the...
The Anti-trust and Bid Rigging session presented by Jennifer Hunt and Abigail Smith of the Colorado Attorney General’s Office and Jonathan Epstein, U.S. Department of Justice Criminal Antitrust Division, Chicago, IL was equally enlightening. Their duty is to enforce state and federal laws. They can sue for government agencies with permission and recover money. Governments are large consumers and therefore frequent, attractive targets for schemes involving price fixing, market allocation, and bid rigging. Price fixing is an agreement affecting goods/services to raise, lower or maintain prices, not negotiate price with purchasers, limit discounts, limit rebates, limit promotions, use price formulas or guidelines. Allocation schemes divide up customers and/or products. Their conspiracy story, complete with actual footage, gave us insight to Cartel meetings in Atlanta, GA beginning in 1995 as they began their price fixing venture on chicken feed. They met at trade association meetings, a frequent cover, and agreed on prices and production schedules. Affected customers included several countries. Mr. Epstein shared how they translated the code language to decipher the actions of the members, what methods and tools were used to bring them to justice, and the various types of remedies available. He encouraged us to look for uninvolved competitions, suspicious patterns & incriminating remarks. The presentation contains many examples. One unusual connection was established by comparing a similar combination of stamps with matching tear lines on the envelopes of two competitors. For electronic material, look at the meta data for similar patterns. One suggestion to discourage bidder collusion was to require “no collusion,” “independent price,” or “no contract” certifications in bid packets. Allowing subcontracting to losing bidders is a potential problem.

For more information, contact Jonathan Epstein Trial Attorney, Jonathan.Epstein@usdoj.gov. (312) 984-7222. Once situations are reported, purchasing staff should proceed as they normally would. Damages can be recouped after the fact if the investigation indicates it is warranted. The presentation from Colorado Attorney General’s Office is available at rmgpa-slide-deck-jae.pptx.

The Negotiating the Limits of Liability Clause session by State Purchasing and Contracts Office was guided by Joe Weber and Nick Severn, Central Contract Specialists. A Limitation of Liability (LOLs) clause is a contractual provision by which the parties agree to limitations. Such clauses are enforceable in Colorado unless: unconscionable, parties have unequal bargaining power or level of sophistication, barred by public policy or statute. The in-depth presentation, limitation-of-liability-pp.pdf, covers Compensatory, Special, Consequential, Incidental, Punitive, and Indirect Damages. The biggest caution comes from the distinction between the use of the term Negligence and the term Gross negligence which comes with a much higher standard of care and is difficult to prove. They guided us through the hidden landmines of other common limitation of liability clause requests. Nick reminded us that not every limitation of liability is labeled as a limitation. For instance, Force Majeure are starting to state that data breaches and hacking are a force majeure as an action of war or terrorism, civil or military disturbances. Several tips for negotiating limitations of liability are provided. Insurance companies will request a copy of the contract to settle claims for losses. C.R.S. 24-106-109 Terms and Conditions in Contracts was designed to address the increasing concern regarding the limitation of liability clause. The court will usually favor the statute over the contract language. It is anticipated that this will help with vendors who want to assert their own LOL. If pressed, consider asking for compensation for any changes a contractor wants to make to your terms and conditions. A political subdivision can take advantage of the protection of the new LOL clause by adopting all or some of the State of Colorado Procurement Code or creating their own ordinance to cover the specific issue. It may not solve all situations, but it is a step in the right direction.
Rounding out the day was a summary of the Procurement Modernization Act by Cindy Lombardi with a panel of members who served on the state workgroups. The efforts of the 10 departments, 20 representatives, and 60 workgroup members were vetted by internal and external stakeholders. The resulting White Paper is available on the State Purchasing website. They are now in the rule making phase. Everything was kept to determine if it is should be statute, rule, policy, or if it was a training issue. What’s next? What changed? Ethics, procurement training, application of the code, grants construction, market research/sourcing, confidentiality/CORA, set asides and preferences; contracts; administrative remedies, cooperative Purchasing, choice of law, the use of may versus shall. Common reasons to be involved among members of the workgroups was an interest of the reason why a given rule was originally created, to gain a greater understanding of the rules to convey to others, a desire to streamline procurement activities, a desire to make the code as broad as possible and make it easier for everyone to work within the rules, and some looked at the code from an audit perspective while they were undergoing an audit. What surprised panel members were all the different interpretations, lack of knowledge as to what was in the code, or the believe that ethics would only apply to procurement staff but not employees or vendors. The groups went through everything to see what didn’t make sense to put in code so wording was changed to promulgate rules which are easier to change, and update as needed. Other matters were better suited to be policies or covered in training. Information on the Procurement Modernization Initiative can be found on the web @https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/osc/PMI.
2018 Spring Conference
Communications website Refresh
Submitted by David Musgrave, Communications Chair

Website Refresh
If you haven’t been to our website recently, you should really check it out! Our website has been refreshed with a new look will help you find what you need. You still have access to all the great information you have been able to find.

Easy Website Navigation
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mctMNrtSEeeBQr4stUBmnh4ggFdEsqBxZ/view?usp=sharing

Job Postings
Don’t forget, if your agency has an open position share the information with the RMGPA membership to have the job posting sent to the membership and posted on our website. Here are a few things we need emailed to info@rmgpa.org:
- Copy of posting (direct link to the online posting preferred)
- The agency website where your job is posted
- The date the posting closes
Tips how to use the new website
Submitted by David Musgrave, Communications Chair

Using our website is easy! Here are shortcuts to 4 common tasks:

**Important: Review your member profile and keep it up to date**
On the home page under Member Services, click “Review/Update Your Profile.” Sign in with your user name and password.
Review and update your login, password, email address, employer and personal contact information. Click on tabs at the top of your profile to register for meetings, renew membership, add certifications, join committees and more.
Don’t forget to click “save” where indicated!

**Forgot your user name or password?**
On the home page under Member Services, click “Review/Update Your Profile.” Under “Forgot Your LogIn?” Enter the email address you have on file.
You’ll receive an email linking you directly to your member profile where you can enter a new user name and/or password.

**Register online for meetings and events**
On the home page under Upcoming Events, click “details” to go to a meeting’s information page. Click “register.” If you have a profile, log in with your user name and password to complete registration. If not, click “register as a non-member” to create a profile and complete your registration.

**Become a new member or renew your current membership**
Click Membership at the top of the home page. Determine which membership level applies to you.

- **New Members:** click “Join Online” next to your membership level in the first chart. Fill out the online form to create your member profile and complete registration.
- **Current Members:** click “Renew Online” next to your membership level in the second chart. Sign in with your user name and password to complete your renewal.
The views expressed in this article are the author’s personal opinion and not the views of the author’s employer. This article does not constitute legal advice. Readers are encouraged to seek their own counsel’s opinion and advice on legal and contract matters.

In the last Contract Corner, I gave insights into the origins and purpose of the “Availability of Funds” provision, also known as the funding-out clause.

I am not quite done with the subject. Today, I want to explore the possible consequences of meddling with standard funding-out language.

Most, if not all, Colorado governmental entities have developed their standard funding-out clause. A solid provisions states, at a minimum, that obligations created by the contract beyond the current fiscal year are subject to funds appropriated and budgeted for the contract purpose. It also states that in the event money becomes unavailable, the governmental entity can terminate the contract without liability for breach.

Every once in a while, a vendor comes along who wants to add a few words to that provision. They want to protect, so they explain, their company from abuse. They want to be certain that the funding-out clause is truly only available in the event of an appropriations shortfall, and that it will not be misused as a back-door termination for convenience.

To that end, a vendor might suggest an addition like this:

“The Governmental Entity agrees to include in its budget request appropriations sufficient to cover its obligations under the Agreement. The Governmental Entity agrees to use all reasonable and lawful means to secure these appropriations. The Governmental Entity agrees it will not use non-appropriations as a means of terminating the Agreement in order to acquire functionally equivalent products or services from a third party.”

On the surface, these additional words seem innocent enough. Any upstanding, fair-minded governmental entity could agree to do everything in their power to secure enough money for the contract and to not use this clause to give an unfair advantage to competitors, right?

Not quite.
Contracts Corner (continued)
Submitted by Floy Jeffares, Esq. Jeffco Schools

First of all, in my opinion, any such change could be in violation of TABOR. But reasonable minds could also disagree. Thus, for argument’s sake, let’s say that the law is not a problem here.

There are other problems with this, though. Consider the following.

To invoke a standard funding-out clause, a governmental entity has to show only two things: (1) that there is a funding, appropriations, or budgeting shortfall affecting the contract, and (2) that the shortfall occurs in a fiscal year other than the fiscal year in which the contract was signed. Both facts are normally straightforward enough to prove.

If the language cited above is added, the governmental entity now also has to show three additional facts. They have to prove that they: (1) requested enough money to fund that particular contract, (2) really begged for the money, and (3) are not sending the same business to someone else.

That is a heavy burden. Even if a governmental entity drums up evidence to prove each of these three facts, the vendor may still take the position that the evidence is not good enough. That could then lead to a breach of contract claim. A court action could ensue, and the vendor could win. Even if the vendor does not prevail, the governmental entity is still out the money and staff time for the defense. Or the governmental entity decides it is the smaller evil to just settle. Either way, the power and control has shifted to the vendor.

And all those contractors with the governmental entity who respect TABOR and did not request a change to the funding out clause? They are, of course, in a competitive disadvantage. Their contracts with the governmental entity will take back stage if a non-appropriations event occurs.

Therefore, any change to the funding-out clause, as innocuous as it may seem, has the potential of limiting a governmental entity’s discretion and range of available options – and that at a time when it is most crucial that both remain unhindered, namely at a time of serious budget shortfalls.

Keep your eyes peeled for the next Contract Corner topic: the Survival Clause.
Amy started in the purchasing profession in 2004 while working in a lean manufacturing position. While in this role, she had a variety of responsibilities. Initially, Amy was involved with helping the manufacturing process complete the manufacturing and assembly of pumps more efficiently. She later was tasked with sourcing suppliers who could produce the necessary parts at a lower cost.

Currently, Amy works for the State of Colorado Purchasing and Contracts Office as a State Procurement Administrator working on price agreements and group one solicitations. She began working for the State of Colorado as a Purchasing Agent with Parks and Wildlife in the Department of Natural Resources before beginning her current role in 2014.

She has been a member of RMGPA since 2014 when she began her current position with the State and truly enjoys the training and networking opportunities our organization provides. She has valued networking with the wonderful purchasing professionals throughout the Rocky Mountain region who are willing to provide insight in areas she may not have prior experience.

Some of the more interesting purchases Amy has been involved with took place when she was with Colorado Parks and Wildlife. She was the Purchasing Agent responsible for commodities including fish food for our State hatcheries and fishing poles for our youth fishing programs. Today, in her current role as the State Procurement Administrator for State Patrol and State Fleet, the range and variety of vehicles that she is involved with keeps her in the loop as far as new technologies available for vehicles and different fuels being used on the market.

In October of 2016, Amy obtained her CPPB certification. Way to go Amy! Other recent accomplishments include participation in two NASPO ValuePoint solicitations, one for transcription services and the other for zero emission vehicles. Currently, Amy is working on a solicitation for State Fleet and their vehicle reservation system.

When away from work Amy enjoys working out at the gym doing weight lifting and cardiovascular activities. She has a passion for the outdoors, especially the Colorado sunshine, and walking and snowshoeing with her service dog, Sheba. Travel is another passion, be it traveling around the U.S. or abroad, or riding with her partner on their Harley with a sidecar for Sheba.

Amy is also recently engaged and is enjoying the fun of a future wedding. She is very excited to continue being a member of RMGPA with countless opportunities for education and professional development.
Word Search

Submitted by Tara Larwick, Marketing Chair

Rocky Mountain Government Purchasing Association

T T S P N E T W O R K I N G S
N R R R Q E Y J A R S U I R E
E A E E M B N U P D F N E D F
M D K S P G B O N N F E U J O
E E A E X R P E H O T C X A R
R S E N Q S I A R N A U I E U
U H P T C R A M U T R G R A M
C O S A F O A L I A K B C Q B
O W J T N T O O V T U S P F D
R S U I I V N S E L C I T R A
P H S O S E C N E R E F N O C
H P N N P N O C S H A R I N G
P A N S I P O E B P P C L Y I
L V A G B U C I F R V Z Z J V
W X P E D Z T D Z O T E U O T

Find the following words:
ARTICLES NIGP CONFERENCES CPPB CPPO EDUCATION FORUM FRIENDS
INFORMATIONAL NETWORKING PRESENTATIONS PROCUREMENT RMGPA SHARING
SPEAKERS TRADESHOWS VOLUNTEERS
Get Connected!

If you aren't already, get connected and “like” RMGPA on Facebook, become a member of our Facebook Group (www.facebook.com/groups/rmgpa), follow us on Twitter (www.twitter.com/RMGPA), or join us on LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/groups/4749322

Dedicated to Excellence in Public Purchasing

Rocky Mountain Regional Chapter of NIGP

Winner of NIGP’s Large Chapter of the Year in 2006, 2009 and 2015!

IT TOOK US THREE DAYS AT THE EXECUTIVE RETREAT TO COME UP WITH A NAME FOR OUR NEW PROCUREMENT POLICY.

WE NAMED IT THE “PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS OVERSIGHT POLICY.”

DO YOU KNOW HOW MANY MANAGERS IT TAKES TO COME UP WITH A GOOD NAME?

A FEW MORE THAN YOU HAD?
## 2018 RMGPA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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<td><a href="mailto:president@rmgpa.org">president@rmgpa.org</a></td>
<td>303-795-4435</td>
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<td>Vivian Harvell</td>
<td><a href="mailto:treasurer@rmgpa.org">treasurer@rmgpa.org</a></td>
<td>719-579-2034</td>
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<td>Past President</td>
<td>Valerie Scott, CPPB</td>
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## COMMITTEE

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<td>Curt DeCapite, CPPB</td>
<td><a href="mailto:curtd1977@gmail.com">curtd1977@gmail.com</a></td>
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## 2018 COMMITTEE CO-CHAIRS

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<tr>
<th>COMMITTEE</th>
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