



About NCPA

NCPA (National Cooperative Purchasing Alliance) is a leading national government purchasing cooperative working to reduce the cost of goods and services by leveraging the purchasing power of public agencies in all 50 states. NCPA utilizes state of the art procurement resources and solutions that result in cooperative purchasing contracts that ensure all public agencies are receiving products and services of the highest quality at the lowest prices.

NCPA's Process

NCPA works with a lead public agency, who competitively solicits master contracts. Contracts are based on quality, performance, and most importantly pricing. These contracts are established using the following process:

- The Lead Agency issues a competitive solicitation for a product or service on behalf of NCPA and all public agencies.
- The solicitation is advertised nationally for a minimum of 30 days. You can view our [current solicitations](#) on our website.
- The solicitation contains language that allows the contract to be accessible nationally to public agencies in states whose laws allow for intergovernmental contract use (also known as "piggybacking" or "adopting")
- Vendors respond to the solicitation with sealed responses that are recorded and publicly opened.
- The Lead Agency evaluates the responses based on "Identified Evaluation Criteria" and awards contracts.

Who Can Use NCPA's Contracts

There are over 90,000 agencies nationwide from both the public and nonprofit sectors that are eligible to utilize NCPA's [cooperative purchasing contracts](#). These include, but are not limited to the following agency types:

- School Districts (including K-12, Charter schools, and Private K-12)
- Higher Education (including Universities, Community Colleges, Private Colleges, and Technical / Vocational Schools)
- Cities, Counties, and any Local Government
- State Agencies
- Healthcare Organizations
- Church/Religious
- Nonprofit Corporations
- Federal

State Statutes

Want to see your state's laws on cooperative purchasing? Click here to view [your state's laws on cooperative purchasing](#).



Florida

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.
 - d) "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.

5. 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.