

In the performance of construction, many contracts must be for each acquisition. Procurements generally fall into one of two categories: (1) procurements where the contractor is responsible for obtaining goods or services at the most economical price. This method is often employed in procurements where cost is the primary consideration. This article delves into the differences between the two methods, the role of the selection advisory role, and selection time and effort.

The first method, often referred to as "lowest price technically acceptable" (LPTA), is commonly used in professional services. This method is commonly applied in areas such as architecture, engineering, and other professional consulting services. In federal procurement, the selection of a vendor or contractor is based on the lowest price that meets the requirements of a project, fostering a focus on quality and competence in professional services. This method is commonly applied in areas such as architecture, engineering, and other professional consulting services. In federal procurement, the selection of a vendor or contractor is based on the lowest price that meets the requirements of a project, fostering a focus on quality and competence in professional services.

The second method, often referred to as "best value" (BV), is commonly used in construction processes. This method is commonly applied in areas such as architecture, engineering, and other professional consulting services. In federal procurement, the selection of a vendor or contractor is based on the lowest price that meets the requirements of a project, fostering a focus on quality and competence in professional services. This method is commonly applied in areas such as architecture, engineering, and other professional consulting services. In federal procurement, the selection of a vendor or contractor is based on the lowest price that meets the requirements of a project, fostering a focus on quality and competence in professional services.

of the two primary selection methods,

we will look at trust, selection time and effort, and ability to obtain goods or services at the most economical price.

Trust

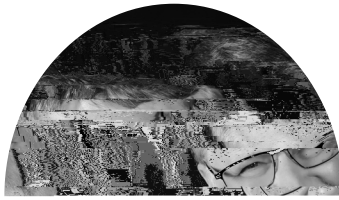
First, we will look at the level of trust in the two procurement methods. In the context of construction processes, trust refers to the relationship between owners, contractors, trade partners, and other

successful execution of construction projects as it underpins effective collaboration, communication, and cooperation among the parties involved.

E 6G'd UWg'U'grfcb['Ya d\Ug]g'cb'f'fi ghVmdf]cf]h]b['h\Y' ei U] W]h]cbg'UbX'Yl dYfh]g'cZh\Y'dchYbh]U'ck bYf'g'dUf'f'BY' E 6G'U'ck gh\Y'cddcf' b]m]zcf'h\Y'ck bYf'hc'Yg'U'g' a partnership with a partner based on their capabilities, experience, and proven track record. This selection method hnd]W' mfYXi Wg'Vzb]M]Ug'h\Yf'g'h]g'Y'Y'cZ'f' gh' -b'Vzb'f'Ug'z'D6G'f'Y'g'\YU]'m]cb'h\Y'f'fi gh'd'UWX']b'h\Y' competitive pricing of partners, potentially leading to a more transactional relationship. This transactional relationship often limits the opportunity to develop a strong trust. The f'Y'U]h]cbg']d']g'cZ'Y'b'VUg'YX'cb'j'Yf] W]h]cb'cZ[ccXg'UbX' g'f'j]Wg'D6G'zcb'h\Y'ch\Yf'\UbX'za Um'YUX'hc'Vzb]Wg'U'f]g]b[from disputes over pricing and potential compromises on quality to meet cost constraints.

Selection Time and Effort

GY'YV]cb'h]a'Y']g'cZ'Y'b'fYZYffYX'hc'Ug'DfcW'fYa'Ybh'5W'i]g]h]cb' @/UX'H]a'Y'fD5@H'UbX'XY' bYX'Ug'h\Y'hc'U']h]a'Y'Xi'fU]h]cbz



About the Author

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views and opinions of the Construction Management Association of America