

# CITY OF CARLSBAD SOLE SOURCE AND EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT REQUEST AND DETERMINATION FORM

A sole source *determination* is not effective until the *sole source request for determination* has been posted for thirty (30) calendar days without challenge, and subsequently approved in writing by the Purchasing Manager. *A purchase order will not be issued and orders may not be placed until the sole source determination as been posted for a minimum of 15 days.*

I. Name of Company: New Mexico Travertine Date: 1-4-2022

Please Check One: New Sole Source  Renewal of Existing Sole Source

Please Check One:  Product  Services  Product and Services

Type of Sole Source Requested: *(Please check the one that best describes the type of Sole Source you are requesting)*

**Company Sole Source** (Only one company can provide the goods or services)

**Brand Name Sole Source** (Only this brand will serve the intended purpose or function with existing equipment or systems, including software)

**Unique Professional Services** (Only one company or individual can provide this service due to the creative nature of the service or custom delivery of goods or services that are unique and subject to custom design and/or fabrication.

*\*\*Please note- True Professional Services under \$60,000 in value are considered a small purchase and does not require a sole source determination.*

**Proprietary Sole Source** (Only this company provides this product or service and only this company can provide after sale maintenance, repairs or service agreements)

**Local Sole Source** (Only one company exists to provide this product or service locally and due to the nature of the purchase, it is not feasible or reasonable to obtain the product or service from non-local sources. Only one local vendor is able to respond to the need in a timely manner due to local proximity)

Amount of Purchase \$ 4013.00

II. \_\_\_ **Emergency Procurement Request**

**DEFINITION OF EMERGENCY CONDITIONS:**

An emergency condition is a situation which creates a threat to public health, welfare, safety or property such as may arise by reason of floods, epidemics, riots, equipment failures or similar events. The existence of the emergency condition creates an immediate and serious need for services, construction or items of tangible personal property that cannot be met through normal procurement methods and the lack of which would seriously threaten:

- A. the functioning of government;
- B. the preservation or protection of property; or
- C. the health or safety of any person.

Please provide a detailed explanation for why the purchase required meets the above definition of an Emergency Condition.

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**\*\* The Emergency Determination will only be in effect as long as needed to alleviate the emergency conditions. Once the emergency condition has passed, regular procurement methods and procedures must be followed.**

Amount of purchase: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Sole Source Determination**

III. Provide a detailed, sufficient explanation of the reasons, qualifications, proprietary rights or unique capabilities of the prospective contractor that makes the prospective contractor ***the one source*** capable of providing the required professional service, service, construction or item(s) of tangible personal property. (Please do not state the source is the “best” source or the “least costly” source. Those factors do not justify a “sole source.”)

There are only three sources nationally for this travertine product. New Mexico travertine is the only company close to Carlsbad NM.  
This product is very fragile and heavy making shipping from other companies expensive and colors may not match the product on hand.

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IV. Provide a detailed, sufficient explanation of how the professional service, service, construction or item(s) of tangible personal property is/are ***unique and how this uniqueness is substantially related to the intended purpose of the contract.***

These products are currently used on other projects in the area and changes in color or textures from other sources would not be aesthetically pleasing.

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- V. Explain why other similar professional services, services, construction or item(s) of tangible personal property *cannot* meet the intended purpose of the contract.

Horizontal lines for response to question V.

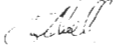
- VI. Provide a narrative of the due diligence used in determining the basis for the procurement, including a review of available sources and include Include a list of businesses contacted (*do not state that no other businesses were contacted*), date of contact, method of contact (telephone, mail, e-mail, other), and documentation demonstrating an explanation of why those businesses could not or would not, under any circumstances, provide the goods or services; or an explanation of why the department has determined that no businesses other than the prospective contractor can provide the goods or services requested.

Please see attached memo from 2019.

Horizontal lines for response to question VI.

Certified by:

Date: 1/4/2022

  
Digitally signed by Ivan M. Abell  
DN: cn=Ivan M. Abell, o, ou,  
email=imabell@cityofcarlsbadnm.com, c=US  
Date: 2022.01.04 10:52:28 -07:00  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Department Director

APPROVED:

Date: 1-19-22

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Procurement Officer

Authority to Proceed

- 1) the signature of the CPO on this form certifies the sole source has been posted for thirty (30) calendar days and has received no challenges;
- 2) the sole source is granted as of the date of signature by the State Purchasing Agent; and
- 3) the signature of the CPO on this form is the final signature required for this sole source procurement.



## Commercial travertine in New Mexico

by George S. Austin and James M. Barker  
New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Socorro, NM 87801

### Introduction

Travertine is composed primarily of calcium carbonate ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) as calcite and less commonly as aragonite. In broad terms, travertine is calcium carbonate deposited in a spring system that emits either warm or cold carbonate-charged water and deposits travertine at or near the surface. Travertine is typically related to faults and to nearby limestone source rocks.

Commercial travertine is hard, dense to vuggy, finely crystalline, compact, massive



FIGURE 1—Scheherazade quarry at New Mexico Travertine quarries west of Belen, New Mexico. Diamond-impregnated belt saw in operation cutting 1 1/2-inch channel as deep as 10 ft. Wire saw at upper right is "pulling the floor" on block previously cut by belt saw. Photograph courtesy of Rocky Mountain Stone. (Contents on page 50)

to concretionary limestone that takes a polish. Impurities in travertine impart colors ranging from white to pink, tan, yellow brown, or dark brown. If variable impurities cause color banding in layered travertine, the stone is sometimes called tufa, calcareous sinter, marble, Mexican onyx, or onyx marble (Sanders and Friedman, 1967); true onyx is banded silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>). Travertine, as quarried and marketed by New Mexico Travertine (NMT), includes all forms of calcite, aragonite, travertine, Mexican onyx, carbonate breccia, and altered limestone bedrock with oxidized iron on stylolitic surfaces. Mexican onyx will be called onyx below when used in textural descriptions.

NMT produces commercial varieties of stone including Temple Creme (white to creamy-white travertine), Scheherazade (pale-cream to pink travertine with onyx), Desert Creme (yellow to brown travertine with minor onyx and lilac- or pinkish-gray sections), Vista Grande (dark-reddish-brown to cream travertine with onyx), Desert Gold (yellow-gold travertine with abundant onyx), and Apache Golden Vein (altered stylolitic yellow- to reddish-gray limestone). Production of several sub-varieties is possible by cutting different directions in relation to bedding in the travertines. Testwell Craig Laboratories classified Temple Creme as travertine marble according to ASTM C-119 (Szypula, 1988).

Dimension stone, i.e., blocks, slabs, or

sheets of stone cut and finished to specific dimensions for structural, ornamental, or monumental uses, has become popular for walls, fireplaces, patio floors, and as flagstones, especially where decorative accents and special architectural effects are desired (Austin et al., 1990). Some segments of the architectural market favor lightly colored travertine with a relatively even, muted texture. Variegated and brightly colored travertine often is considered less adaptable as preferred color combinations change over time. Other architects prefer the more vivid colors and textures, particularly for interiors of large buildings.

### Travertine in New Mexico

NMT is one of three dimension-stone operations producing travertine in the United States; the other two are in Idaho and Montana. NMT quarries about 400 short tons (st) of stone per month from extensive, well-bedded, laminar lenses of travertine (Fig. 1) just east of Mesa Lucero in the eastern foothills of Mesa Aparejo. The travertine quarries are 25 mi west of Belen (Fig. 2) in secs. 12 and 13, T5N, R3W on U. S. Bureau of Land Management and private lands.

Travertine is widespread in New Mexico (Kottowski, 1965). About 50 discrete deposits are known (Barker, 1986, 1988) with many additional ones occurring in the extensive limestone terrains of New Mexico. The nearest large deposit, on trend with the Mesa Aparejo travertine, is a few miles north of the NMT quarries on the Laguna Indian Reservation at Mesa Lucero. Other large occurrences (Fig. 2) are west of Sierra Ladrões (Barker, 1983) and at Mesa del Oro (Jicha, 1956, 1958). Minor production of travertine

also occurred during the 1970's in south-central New Mexico about eight miles northwest of Radium Springs in sec. 23, T21S, R2W.

### General geology of Mesa Aparejo

Limestone of the Pennsylvanian Madera Formation in the subsurface to the west is probably the primary source rock for the carbonate-rich water that formed the Quaternary travertine at the edge of Mesa Aparejo (Gray Mesa). The lower 800 ft of the Madera Formation are well exposed just west of the NMT travertine quarries (Kelley and Wood, 1946; Titus, 1963; Cooper, 1964) and probably represent the Gray Mesa Member of the Madera (Kelley and Wood, 1946; Kues and others, 1982). Other bedrock units nearby include Pennsylvanian Sandia Formation, Permian Abo and Yeso Formations, and Precambrian granite and schist. Kelley and Wood (1946), summarized by Titus (1963), showed the structural and stratigraphic relationships (Fig. 3) of Mesa Aparejo (Gray Mesa). Hammond (1987) summarized regional stratigraphy and structure south of Mesa Aparejo; Slack and Campbell (1976) summarized structure to the north. Cooper (1964) was concerned primarily with the travertine.

A large northeast-trending fault mostly west of the travertine (Fig. 4), mapped as a normal fault dipping 70° eastward by Cooper (1964),

### Also in this issue

1988 Mineral and mineral-fuel production activities	p. 59
NMGS spring meeting abstracts	p. 65
Cimarron Canyon State Park	p. 66
Minerals of New Mexico—a photo gallery	p. 72
Service/News	p. 74
Upcoming meetings	p. 75
NMBMMR Mineral Museum notes	p. 75
Mineral symposium slide competition	p. 75
Staff notes	p. 76

### Coming soon

Monero coal field
1989 discover wells
Lava Creek B tephra

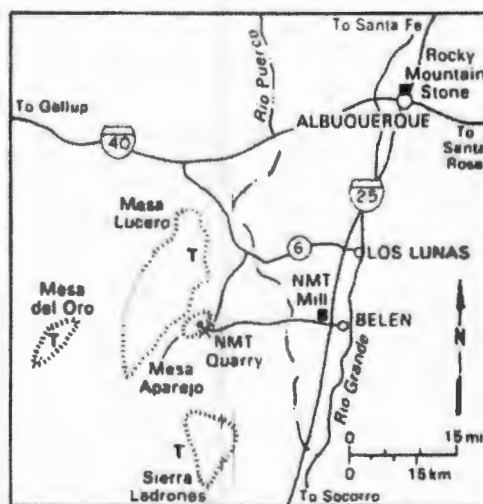


FIGURE 2—Location map of Mesa Aparejo in central New Mexico. NMT Quarries is the New Mexico Travertine quarry sites; NMT Mill is the finishing plant; Rocky Mountain Stone is the retail outlet for travertine and other stone; T indicates travertine occurrence. Area shown in Fig. 3 coincides with the area approximately covered by the mine symbol.

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**M Travertine**

message

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Tue, Jan 4, 2022 at 9:49 /

Mike,

It looks like we are going to have to go the sole source route for NM Travertine. I did not find a CES or State contract for this material. However, doing research, I did find the attached article (see page 2 highlighted) that confirms that there are only 3 sources nationally for this material. So, technically, it's not a sole source, but since there is only one source in the State of New Mexico and we are in New Mexico, it only makes sense to purchase it from our home state provider, rather than shipping it in from out of state. .

Feel free to use this logic and the attached document as backup for the sole source.

Thanks  
*Matt Fletcher, CPO*  
Purchasing Manager  
City of Carlsbad  
375-234-7905

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 **NM Travertine.pdf**  
257K