Office of Contract Management Procurement Process

SFHSA OCM

August 2023

Office of Contract Management

- Manages over 400 contracts and grants from 'cradle to grave', including invoice approval
- Handles professional services procurements for both BFS, DAS and Admin/IT
- ► Conducts fiscal monitoring of grants

Office of Contract Management: Staff and Assignments

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OCM - Program Liaisons:

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Procurements are used when Program wants to fund a new program or renew an expired procurement.

Procurements time vary by funding source or by local legislation. The Office of Contract Management generally prefers having the procurement and contract for 4 years.

Why is the Public Procurement process so important?

Overview:

- Necessary & quality services
- Follow applicable laws, regulations, internal policies & principles
- Allow public to bid on services and contracting opportunities
- Transparent in accordance with Sunshine laws
- Internal Controls that decrease the potential of misuse of public funds

Advantages:

- Creates thoughtful process to determine Agency needs
- Allows a process to negotiate terms
- Works to obtain reasonable costs & increased returns
- Fair Competition
- Prevents the waste or misuse of public funds

Definitions

Term	Definition
Contracts	Legally binding agreement with an exchange of consideration - usually the provision of services or a work product for funding
Grants	 Grants are agreements that meet these requirements: Non-profit Services don't benefit city employees Must be selected through a procurement process
Contractors vs. Employees	Contractors are not employees

Procurement Ethics for Program Managers

- Support a competitive, fair, and transparent process
- No Conflicts of Interest

Program May Not:

- Favor a particular potential bidder
- Utilize an unsolicited proposal as a scope
- Have discussions with bidders outside process
- Influence the panel to change scores in evaluation

Program Manager Activities

- Developing a Scope
- Developing Objectives and Deliverables
- Developing Minimum Qualifications (MQs) and Evaluation Criteria
- Panel selection
- Panel participation
- Negotiation
- Presenting at the Commission

Procurement Types - Overview

- RFP = Request for Proposals
- RFQ = Request for Qualifications
- ▶ IB = Informal Bid
- Sole Source Waiver = an exception to the bidding process:
 - ► Goods & services only available from one source
 - Government entity; such as School District, Department of Rehab
 - Only one prospective vendor is willing to enter into a contract with the city
 - In order to comply with applicable law or funding source
 - Licensed or patented good or service

Procurement Types in Detail

- ► RFP = Request for Proposals
 - Most commonly used mechanism
 - ▶ Bid packet is widely advertised by the City's website, newspapers and specialized mailing to CARBON vendors
 - Bidders submit proposals, they are scored by Review Panel, and awarded to top scorer(s)
 - Can take 3-6 months from start to finish
 - > Standard Release Time: 5 or 6 weeks from release date to bids due date
- RFQ = Request for Qualifications
 - Phasing out this mechanism
 - Can take 3-6 months from start to finish
 - Former RFQ Process (obsolete): Bidders submit proposals, they are reviewed for MQ's, then scored, Program can choose vendor from the resulting pool...
 - <u>Current RFQ Process</u>: Bidders submit proposals, they are reviewed for Minimum Qualifications (MQs), scored, a secondary selection process is run where pool of bidders is scored, award goes to top scorer(s) now a two-tier process that could take longer than RFP...

Procurement Types in Detail

- ▶ IB = Informal Bid
 - ► For agreements with NTE of \$200k or less
 - ▶ No formal advertising; no bidders conference
 - Quicker turnaround → about a month from start to finish, with IB out for release for 2-3 weeks
 - Program provides Contracts Dept. with 3 or so vendors to send IB to for potential bidding
 - Bids received by due date are evaluated by Review Panel for scoring & award
 - Personal Services Contracts (PSC) will still be needed if contract is with a For-Profit provider
 - ▶ \$100k or less = Expedited PSC = 30 days for approval
 - Over \$100k = Regular PSC = 4 months for approval

Procurement Types in Detail

- ► **Sole Source Waiver**= exception to solicitation; requires:
 - Justification Memo
 - ▶ Budget (price quote) & Term
 - Vendor Letter confirming sole source exception
 - Approval by HSA for Grants, and the City's Office of Contract Management for Contracts

Procurement Information Needed by Contracts

Procurement Info Needed Up Front:	Why It's Important for Contracts:
Service/Program category	Determines which Commission
Annual Estimated Amount	If over \$10 million, could trigger BOS which is a lengthy, separate process
Estimated Term (start date/length in years)	Determines which Commission month
Funding Source	If Local/GF only, could trigger local requirements
Restrict to Non Profits?	For-profits trigger OCA & PSC approvals (both lengthier, time-consuming processes)
Multiple awards?	More certifications = more work for Contracts!

Main Steps in Procurement Process Overview:

Main Steps:

- 1. Draft RFP/IB & get approvals
- 2. Publish procurement / Submit Review Panel names
- 3. Bidders Conference
- 4. Q&A
- 5. Bids Due / Review Panel /Scoring
- 6. Recommendation Memo issued / Tentative Award Letter Issued

Then → Negotiation

1. Draft RFP (or IB) & Get Approvals

- Program informs Contracts of upcoming procurement need
 - ▶ Ideally, it is already on annual procurement schedule
 - Inform via email, through Department Liaisons, not CMs directly (Liaison will assign the procurement to a CM)
- Contract Manager & Program Manager work together on finalizing procurement Draft
 - ► CM confirms Budget & Revenue, plus key procurement dates/deadlines
 - ► PM drafts programmatic language of procurement
 - ▶ PM should be thinking of names for potential Review Panelists
- Contract Manager routes final procurement to all approving parties before publishing

1. Draft RFP (or IB) & Get Approvals, con't. Developing A Scope

- Clarity on service and activities
- Clearly delineate contractor vs. city responsibilities
- ► Must make sense in terms of implementation
- Must have mutual agreement and understanding
- ► Balance between specificity and flexibility

1. Draft Procurement & Get Approvals, con't.

Developing Objectives & Deliverables

Objectives measure the delivery and impact of services

- ▶ Service objectives generally capture the quantities of service
 - ▶ Number of clients, time frames, units of services, completion
 - How many widgets they make?
- Outcome objectives measure larger impact of services and changes in conditions
 - What is the end or ultimate goal of program?
 - Discussion on customer satisfaction surveys-can be problematic if only measure
 - How do we know the widgets work?
- **Deliverables** are the end products of certain contracts, depending on how a contract is framed
- Various considerations: how to measure, cost of tracking, documentation, standardizations

2. Publish Procurement / 3. Bidders Conference / 4. Q & A

- **2. Publish Procurement** Contracts Department releases procurement on City website, via email, publishing in local newspapers
 - ▶ PM submits 3 or more names to Contracts for Review Panel
- 3. Bidders Conference CM will facilitate meeting, with primary info coming from PM; Contracts staff records meeting and all bidder questions

4. Q&A:

- Bidders will have until 2 business days after the Bidders Conference to submit questions via email to Contracts Staff
- ► CM works with PM to answer any outstanding questions regarding the procurement
- Contracts Staff will release Q&A to all conference attendees, email inquiries, and post it with the main procurement on the City's website

5. Bids Due / Review Panel / Scoring

Bids Due - Contracts Department will confirm receipt within 1 business day

Review Panel - Contracts Department will facilitate review panel, either in person or via zoom meeting

▶ Before Review Panel, Contracts reviews proposals to make sure each one meets MQs before they're sent to the review panel for final evaluation & scoring

Scoring - Contracts Department will tabulate the panelists scores and create spreadsheet that shows each bidder, their score, and the order of scoring

5. Bids Due / Review Panel / Scoring, con't. Reviewing the MQs and Evaluation Criteria

- Minimum Qualifications (MQs) are designed to either have a 'wide door' or a 'narrow' door to eliminate agencies that cannot provide services and may limit review to those most capable
- **Evaluation Criteria** are the <u>sole basis</u> on which proposals are scored
 - Contracts has standard MQs and Evaluation Criteria for most projects
- ► MQs = usually minimum years of experience, could include qualifications and licenses, very concrete and easy to determine
- Evaluation Criteria = program approach and services, organizational capacity, budget and fiscal
 - These can and should be tailored to assist the department in selecting the best provider, without any unfair bias

5. Bids Due / Review Panel / Scoring, con't. Panel Selection

- Program recommends panel members who meet the following criteria
 - Panel as a whole should have broad subject matter expertise including:
 - ► Knowledge of services, field and clients
 - Understanding of program implementation and management
 - Understanding of budgets and fiscal
 - Technical knowledge as needed
 - No blind spots
 - Other Requirements:
 - Diverse
 - No conflicts of interest
 - Cannot be a program director or staff who have worked on the RFP
 - ▶ No more than 50% can be within the department
 - Must be able to evaluate and score based on criteria and the materials provided
- We usually have an odd number (3-5) for tie breakers and more panelists on very competitive or contentious RFPs

5. Bids Due / Review Panel / Scoring, con't. Panel Participation

- For most RFPs, Program may sit with a panel discussion to observe and to answer questions
- Program has an Informational Role, cannot add or change any criteria as written in the public document
- Should not communicate anything to unduly influence the panel and scoring
- We have thrown out panels due to this issue more than once

6. Recommendation Memo & Tentative Award

Recommendation Memo issued:

- ► Contracts Department will confer with Program regarding the number of awards
- CM or Contracts Staff will issue Recommendation Memo based on highest score(s) and number of awards Deputy of Admin and Finance and Executive Director approves...

Tentative Award Letter issued:

- ► Contracts will issue award, PM is cc'd
- ► CM will begin Negotiation either via zoom with Program or via email, if not complicated

Negotiation

- Contracts staff facilitates negotiation meeting(s)
- ► Have a pre-meeting or discussion with your Contract Manager before negotiation
- Know your bottom lines
- Provide clarity in writing, preferable if scope can be sent before meeting
- Strive for mutual understanding
- Strive for success, not simply the best deal from a financial perspective
- Balance between too much detail and too little detail
- Work product is the Scope (Appendix A) and the Budget (Appendix B)

Presenting at the Commission

- ► Invite the Contractor/Grantee
- Follow the script provided to you by another PM or by your CM
- Know your program
- Dress professionally
- Anticipate questions
- ▶ Be ready to answer questions or to defer

Working Together

- Cooperation
- Understanding the process
- Planning ahead
- ► Hitting deadlines
- Mutual decision-making
- Regular communication

THANK YOU!

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