

DISCRETIONARY THRESHOLD This chart summarues discretion	Discretio s-state France LAW by thresholds. Control Reporter regular read powerful plans and galdeline.	•		
DISCRETIONARY	Constituting to the great con-			
THRESHOLDS' Category	State Agencies	OGS Finance	OGS Centralized Contracts	SUNT?
General Purchases	Discretion up to \$50,000	Discretion up to \$85,000	NIA	Discretion up to \$250,000. For services with exceptions, see note 2
Printing Purchases	Discretion up to \$50,000	Discretion up to \$85,000	NA	Discretion up to \$250,000. For service with exceptions, see note 2.
Purchases from Smat, Certified Minority or Women-Owned Businesses or Service-Disabled Velleran-Owned Businesses, or for Recycled or Remanufactured commodifies or technology ¹	Discrettion up to \$200,000	Discretion up to \$200,000	NA	Discretion up to \$200,000
OSC CONTRACT APPROVAL R	EQUIREMENTS	-	-	-
General Purchases	Required for contracts valued over \$50,000	Required for contracts valued over \$85,000	Contracts let after 4/1/12 are exempt from OSC pre-contract approval	Required only for non-construction service contracts valued over \$250,00 (see note 2).
CONTRACT REPORTER REQUI	PEMENTS	-		
Commodity Bidding Opportunities	Advertisement required for contracts of \$50,000 or more	Advertisement required for contracts of \$50,000 or more	All centralized opportunities advertised in NYSCR	Advertisement required for contracts of \$50,000 or more
Services Bidding Opportunities (Including technology)	Advertisement required for contracts of \$50,000 or more	Advertmement required for contracts of \$50,000 or more	All centralized opportunities advertised in NYSCR	Advertisement required for contracts of \$50,000 or more
Quarterly Advertisements	Anticipated purchases between \$5,00	0 to \$15,000	All centralized opportunities advertised in NYSCR	Anticipated purchases between \$10,00 to > \$50,000
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Discretionary Purchasing

Current Discretionary Purchasing Limit: \$200,000*

- Service Disabled Veteran Owned Businesses
- New York State Grown, Produced or Harvested Foods
- New York State Small Businesses
- MWBEs

*Starting 1/20/2020, the Discretionary Purchasing Limit will be \$500,000, with the exception of New York State Grown, Produced or Harvested Foods, which remains \$200,000

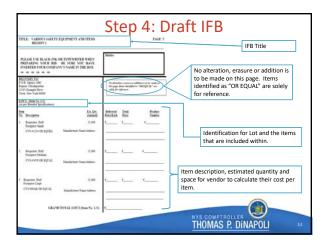


Step 3: Developing Specifications We comptroller THOMAS P. DINAPOLI

Bid Specifications

- Collaborate with Program
- Establish Mandatory Bidder Qualifications
- Decide how each Requirement will be Measured
- Meet Agency Needs
- Facilitate Competition





Step 5: Compile a Bidders List

- Review Marketplace
- Search Vendor WebsitesCheck Trade Publications
- Touch Base with Other Agencies
- Review Prior Procurements
- Check Open Book



Step 6: Advertisement Confirm dates on the procurement calendar before placing an advertisement Want to find contracts to bid on devertise opportunities opportunities with New York State Business Registry Was compressed for any internal approvals or evaluations needed NYS COMPTROLLER THOMAS P. DINAPOLL

Step 7: Draft Contract & Attachments

- Drafting the contract can start at any time
- Contract Term & Maximum Contract Amount
- Scope of Work & Mandatory Requirements
- Legal Requirements & Appendix A
- MWBE & SDVOB Goals
- Order of Precedence
- Payment Terms



Step 8: Bid Opening & Responsiveness



- Ensure low bidder is Responsive and Responsible
- Ensure a written policy regarding tie bids is in place before the bid opening
- Canvas for No-Bid Responses



Step 9: Notice of Award

- Award & Non-Award Notices must be sent to all bidders prior to contract submission. Bidders have 15 calendar days from date of notice to request a debriefing per SFL §163.9
- Be familiar with your agency's debriefing & protest procedures
- See Section XI.17 of the GFO & Part 24 of Title 2 of the NYCRR for OSC protest procedures



Step 10: Submit the Contract

- Ensure Contract Document is Complete
- Bid Tab, Cost Justification, Advertisement, Award & Non-Award Letters, IFB & Addendums, Proof of Mandatory Items & Agency Correspondence
- STS & Cover Letter



Vendor Responsibility

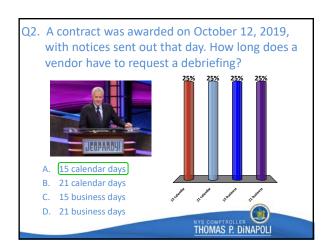
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COLLABORATION BRINGS SUCCESS

- Collaborate with other agencies who have similar missions
- One thing you can count on is a changing schedule!
- Listening skills can't be overrated
- Leverage your resources
- Advertise
- Be certain of your priorities so you can be proactive
- On time and under budget is the goal!
- Reach out to OSC early on to review your IFB and contract documents
- Always include a cost justification in the procurement record
- Track the schedule and make adjustments as you go
- Invest in your team— share what you know!
- Own the project and share your success
- Now is the time to document best practices and map your future!









- Awards based on low price can be made by Item, by Lot, by Region or by Grand Total
- Confirm how tie bids will be decided
- Indicate the potential for multiple awards and how work will be assigned



Method of Award

When determining the Method of Award consider the following:

- Can similar products be grouped together
- Reasonable estimates based on historical usage, when possible
- Is there a benefit or disadvantage for contracting with a single vendor
- Is delivery to a particular geographic location a consideration

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Method of Award

Bid Sheet

- Do not invite vendors to include pricing for additional items or services or expand upon requirements without factoring these additions into the Method of Award
- Items cannot be awarded if they are not evaluated
- Consider weighting the items or services based on expected usage or anticipated cost
 - For example, 90% weighting for all required items versus 10% weighting for optional items
 - Should be a reasonable estimate, based on historical usage when possible



IFB Example 1

- An Agency submitted a contract for 8 services including the following 3 categories of annual hourly needs:
 - 1,000 hours: non-emergency equipment with operator
 - 1,000 hours: emergency services
 - 200 hours: emergency equipment with operator



Method of Award

Example 1

- These 3 annual estimated service hour needs could not be defended by the agency as reasonable. The actual average annual hours for each service historically was as follows:
 - 5.3 hours non-emergency equipment with operator
 - 18.0 hours emergency services
 - 2.47 hours emergency equipment with operator
- The contract was non-approved and returned to the agency for further action



Method of Award

IFB Example 1 Solution

- We opined that the requirements of SFL Section 163 implicitly require the evaluation methodology used by a procuring agency in determining cost must have a reasonable relationship to the anticipated costs of the contract.
- We further noted that while the hours used to evaluate proposals need not mathematically track historic usage, such hours must have a reasonable relationship to historic patterns of use, except where the agency can document that there is some reasonable basis to believe that there will be major changes in future usage.

IFB Example 1 – Unintended Consequences

- Unreasonable need estimates can have unintended consequences to the bidding community
 - For services: A vendor may seek to hire sufficient staff to handle the agency's estimated service. If actual need is much lower, new staff may be laid off
 - For commodities: A vendor may purchase additional inventory to meet Agency need. If the need is substantially less than solicited, vendor may face financial loss

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Method of Award

IFB Example 1 – Unintended Consequences

 As important as is for an agency to expect a vendor to perform the services or provide the commodities requested, vendors expect the agency's stated need will be rationale and reasonable



Method of Award

IFB Example 2

- Agency reserves the right to award the bid based on any of the following criteria, whichever is in the best interest of the State:
 - Total of item A
 - Total of item B
 - Total of item A plus item B
- Key points to consider:
 - What items are needed by the agency?
 - What drives the decision on how to award the contract?
 - Would all vendors be able to determine how the contract will be awarded?

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	Method of Award						
		By Ite	em				
			Bidder 1	Bidder 2			
		Item 1	\$30,000	\$26,000			
		Item 2	\$16,000	\$17,000			
		Item 3	\$5,000 \$7,000				
		Item 4	\$7,500	\$10,000			
		Item 5	\$12,000	\$12,500			
		Item 6	\$13,000	\$10,000			
		Awards	\$40,500	\$36,000	136		
The second	(Items 1&2)	Lot 1	\$46,000	\$43,000			
	(Items 3&4)	Lot 2	\$12,500	\$17,000			
	(Items 5&6)	Lot 3	\$25,000	\$22,500			
		Awards	\$12,500	\$65,500			
	By Grand Total	Award	\$83,500	\$82,500			
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Example 2 Solution

1. "Award will be made by item to the lowest responsive and responsible vendor or vendors. Agency reserves the right to make no award on any individual item."

OR

2. "Award will be made by lot to the lowest responsive and responsible vendor or vendors. Agency reserves the right to make no award on any individual item."

OR

3. "Award will be made by grand total to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Agency reserves the right to make no award on any individual item."

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Method of Award

Example 3

 An Agency has released an IFB for HVAC maintenance services. The Method of Award states:

"Award will be made based on the lowest average hourly cost of the three titles shown below."

- Apprentice
- Service Technician
- Foreperson
- Average

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Example 3 Bid Results

• The following two bids were received:

Job Title	Hourly Rate Vendor A	Hourly Rate Vendor B
Apprentice	\$50	\$50
Service Technician	\$90	\$70
Foreperson	\$20	\$80
Average	\$53.33	\$66.67

 Vendor A is the low bidder according to the Method of Award, however, they indicated that they only send service technicians when work is required. The IFB did not specify who determines the skill level required for a job.

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Method of Award

Example 3 Discussion

- Does this create a level playing field?
- How could this be altered to better reflect the Agency's needs?
- What problems do you foresee when bids are received?



Method of Award

Example 3 Solution

Job Title	Number of Hours (per year)	Hourly Rate Vendor A	Extension Vendor A	Hourly Rate Vendor B	Extension Vendor B
Apprentice	100	\$50	\$5,000	\$50	\$5,000
Service Technician	75	\$90	\$6,750	\$70	\$5,250
Foreperson	5	\$20	\$100	\$80	\$400
Grand Total			\$11,850		\$10,650

- Indicate the number of estimated hours per job title, per year
- Base the Method of Award on the Grand Total Bid amount
- Indicate in the IFB who determines which skill set is required for each job

IFB Example 4

An IFB was conducted for lab testing services where vendors
were asked to submit a per test price. In addition, the agency
requested that vendors provide hourly rates for data review
and expert testimony. These additional services are rarely
used and no estimated number of hours were provided in the
bid document. The method of award states: "Award will be
made to the bidder meeting all of the mandatory bid
requirements and submitting the lowest per sample price."





Method of Award

Example 4 Discussion

- Do the vendors have enough information to submit reasonable prices for the additional services?
- Does the Method of Award clearly reflect the agency's need?
- What information may help bidders formulate their bids more appropriately?
- What information may help the agency identify the true lowest bid?



Method of Award

Example 4 Solution

Item	Quantity	Rate Vendor A	Extension Vendor A	Rate Vendor B	Extension Vendor B
Per Sample Price	500	\$99.00	\$49,500.00	\$100.00	\$50,000.00
Hourly Data Review	10	\$100.00	\$1,000.00	\$50.00	\$500.00
Hourly Expert Testimony	10	\$200.00	\$2,000.00	\$100.00	\$1,000.00
Grand Total			\$52,500.00		\$51,500.00

- Using the method of award stated, Vendor A would have been awarded the contract; however, Vendor B's total contract value was lower.
- Optional items should be estimated based on historical usage and incorporated into the Method of Award



Limited Competition

What To Do When Your Procurement Receives Less Than Three Bids



Limited Competition

Procurement records should address:

- The reasonableness of specifications (not restrictive or vague)
- The price being charged is reasonable
- The extenuating circumstances that contributed to the limited competition



Limited Competition

Procurement records should address:

- How your bidders list was developed
- How bidder eligibility was determined
- If an item needs to include a specific feature
- If an item has to meet a certain measurement







Limited Competition

Is the price being charged reasonable?

- Historical Cost
- Market Rates
- Discounts from Published Price Lists
- Cost of Similar Projects
- Purchases Made by Other State Agencies (SFS & Open Book)
- Purchases Made by Other States & Governmental Entities
- GSA Pricing



Limited Competition

What extenuating circumstances could contribute to limited competition?

- Remote Location
- Specialized Work
- Secured Location or Personal Safety Concerns
- No Bid Responses



Limited Competition

How was your Bidders List Developed?

- How were bidders identified?
 - Google Search
 - Contract Reporter Vendor List
 - MWBE Database
 - Previous Contracts
 - Open Book
 - Other Agencies
- Review bidders list to verify relevance of vendors



Vendor Responsibility Documents



Vendor Responsibility Documents

What documents are needed?

- Vendor Responsibility Profile
- Workers' Compensation
 - Required if the vendor has any employees and performs services within New York State
- Disability Benefits
 - Required if the vendor has any employees and performs services in New York State in excess of 30 Days
- Exemptions



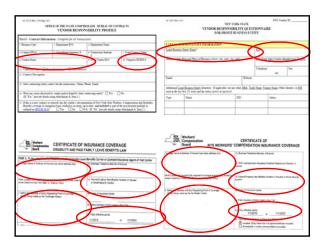
Vendor Responsibility Documents

What documents are needed?

Vendor Responsibility Questionnaire

- Required for any contract over \$100,000
- Can be completed online or using paper questionnaire
- Valid for 6 months





Vendor Responsibility Documents

Subcontractors

- If known at the time of award, a Vendor Responsibility Profile and Questionnaire is required for any subcontractor receiving over \$100,000
- For more information on vendor responsibility requirements, please attend the presentation being given by our Vendor Responsibility Team



Other Common Questions



Price Adjustment Clauses

Rate adjustments need to be clearly articulated, relevant to the item or service, and must define the frequency of application

- Consumer Price Index
- Producer Price Index
- Prevailing Wages
- Fuel Indices
- Fixed Percentage Increase



Exceptions & Bid Deviations

- Any exceptions or deviations to the bid specifications must be documented and included in the procurement record
- Include a memo to OSC indicating the following:
 - How the exception or deviation was determined to be immaterial
 - How other bidders and potential bidders were not harmed by accepting the exception or deviation



Rejected Bids

- Explain the reason for the rejection in the procurement record
- Allow due-process to the rejected bidders
- Include the rejected bids in the procurement record along with bidder correspondence





Non-Award Letters

- Non-award letters must be sent to all unsuccessful bidders
 - Required by SFL §163
 - Start the debriefing period
 - Need to be documented



Debriefings

- State Finance Law §163(9)(c)(i)
- Within 15 calendar days of notice of non-award
- Include debriefing procedures in the solicitation
- Discussions should be limited to the debriefing vendor's bid only
- Include documentation in the procurement record



Bid Protests

- GFO, Chapter XI.17
- It is recommend that:
 - Agencies establish their own protest procedures
 - Notice of agency protest procedures is included in the solicitation, including appeal to OSC
- If a protest is received, agencies must:
 - Respond appropriately to the protest and uphold or deny
 - Include all documentation in the procurement record



Other Considerations

- Ensure all bidders receive written responses to any questions
- Ensure all bidders receive any addendums issued
- If no questions are asked during the Question & Answer period, please include documentation in procurement record



1122 Program	www.ogs.ny.gov/procurement/1122-program
Assembly	www.nyassembly.gov
Business Services Center	www.bsc.ogs.ny.gov
Contract Reporter	www.nyscr.ny.gov
Corcraft Catalog	www.corcraft.org/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/TopCategoriesDisplay?langId= 1&storeId=10001&catalogId=10051
Date Calculator	www.timeanddate.com/date/dateadd.html
Doing Business in New York	www.dos.ny.gov/cnsl/do_bus.html
Empire State Development	www.esd.ny.gov
Florida	www.dms.myflorida.com
General Services Administrations	www.gsa.gov/portal
Guide to Financial Operations	www.osc.state.ny.us/agencies/guide/MyWebHelp/
Information Technology Services	www.its.ny.gov
Legislative Information	www.publiclegalinfo.com
MWBE Directory	www.ny.newnycontracts.com/
National Industries for the Blind	www.nib.org
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us
new Jersey	www.state.nj.us





Thank you for coming!	
Enjoy the rest of the Conference	
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