Mind Your [RF] Ps & Qs

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Introduction

RFPs and RFQs are legal documents that should be prepared or reviewed by the City Attorney.

Overview

Part 1: Introduction & General Legal Principles

Part 2: When to Use an RFP or RFQ

Part 3: What to Include in an RFP or RFQ

Introduction & General Legal Principles

Request for Proposals -> Proposals

Request for Qualifications -> Statement of Qualifications (SOQ)

Proposal: What you'll do

SOQ: What you've done

Procurement Method	Contract Type
Bidding	Public Works Projects
Request for Quotes	Goods/Small Projects
Request for Proposals	Non-Public Works Services
Request for Qualifications	Non-Public Works Services
Discretionary Selection	Certain Professional Services

A public contract awarded without compliance with applicable law, including the city's own requirements, may be void as a matter of law.

Forms and procedures for bidding are **not interchangeable** with forms and procedures for RFPs and RFQs.

Only the stated criteria for selection may be considered.

(Eel River Disposal & Resource Recovery, Inc. v. County of Humboldt (2013) 221 Cal.App.4th 209.)

Proposals submitted in response to an RFP are **not subject to disclosure** until negotiations are completed.

(Michaelis, Montenari & Johnson v. Superior Court (2006) 38 Cal.4th 1065.)

- > RFPs vs RFQs
- Proposals vs SOQs
- > Selection of Procurement Method
- ➤ Legal Compliance:
 - > Use applicable procedures and documents
 - Must follow stated selection criteria
 - Limited CPRA exception

When to Use an RFP or RFQ

When to Use an RFP or RFQ Overview

- General Law and Municipal Requirements
- Statutory Design-Build
- "Architectural and Engineering Services"
- Non- Public Works Services
- Funding Source Requirements
- > RFP or RFQ

> State Law

> Federal Law

Municipal Requirements

Public Contract Code § 22160 et seq.

- Qualified Project
- Over \$1 Million & Council Authorization
- > RFQ (pre-qualify or short-list)
- > RFP ("low bid" or "best value")

Government Code § 4529.10 et seq.

- Architectural
- Landscape Architectural
- Environmental
- Engineering
- Land Surveying
- Construction Project Management

"All architectural and engineering services shall be procured pursuant to a fair, competitive selection process...."

(Govt. Code § 4529.12.)

"The legislative body may contract with any specially trained and experienced person, firm, or corporation for special services and advice in *financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, or administrative* matters. It may pay such compensation to these experts as it deems proper."

(Govt. Code § 37103 (1949).)

For grant-funded contracts, review and comply with the funding agency's requirements/conditions for procurement.

Method: Often best for:

- RFP Project-based award
 - Lump sum price primary criterion

- **RFQ** Ongoing or on-call services
 - Qualifications primary criterion

- > Follow general legal and municipal requirements
- For design-build comply with statutory procedures
- Fair and competitive selection process for "architectural and engineering services"
- > RFP or RFQ mostly used for non-construction services
- Comply with funding source requirements
- Decide whether RFP or RFQ is best for a procurement

What to Include in an RFP or RFQ

What to Include in an RFP or RFQ Overview

- Contents of the Response
- > Submittal Instructions
- > Evaluation Criteria
- > Selection
- Review and Award
- Disclaimers, etc.
- Protest Procedures
- > Form of Agreement

Objectives:

1. Obtain information necessary to make an informed decision.

2. Obtain information that closely corresponds with the stated selection criteria.

An RFP or RFQ might request information on some (or all) of the following:

- General information about Respondent
- Summary of qualifications
- Summary of relevant experience
- Proposed approach to services
- References and contact information
- Financial stability and insurance
- Price and/or hourly rate schedule

Respondents need to know exactly what they must do and deadlines for all tasks (i.e. the what, when, and how for submitting a response).

What must be submitted by Respondent? Identify the information that should be included in the response and the order/format of that information.

When are responses due (and other key dates)?

- Include response deadline on cover page
- Include provision/table with all relevant dates, such as:
 - Pre-submittal meeting (if applicable)
 - RFI deadline
 - Interview of finalists (if applicable)

How should responses be submitted?

Provide clear information for how hard copy and/or electronic copy responses should be submitted, including identifying information. Preliminary Decision: Objective vs. Subjective Criteria (or both)

Examples:

- Price/Rates
- Qualifications
- Experience
- Responsiveness
- References

- Indicate how the stated criteria will be applied in order to rank the responses.
- > Typically, a value is assigned to each criterion either in terms of a raw score or weighted percentage.

Example: Raw Score

Qualifications	1 - 10 points
Experience with similar projects	1 - 10 points
Price	1 - 10 points

Example: Weighted Score

Qualifications	20%
Experience with similar projects	35%
Price	45%

- > Describe the process for review and award of the agreement
- Identify who will evaluate the responses (e.g. panel vs. city staff) and when the agreement will be awarded, if at all
- Indicate whether and when finalists will be interviewed

> Ensure transparency and avoid any appearance of favoritism

Document scoring process by using and filing score sheets based on stated criteria.

Score sheets should evidence compliance with stated criteria.

Include disclaimers and reservation of rights, such as:

- Proposal/SOQ becomes sole property of City
- > Respondent is responsible for all costs to submit
- Right to cancel or postpone RFP/RFQ
- Right to reject all and/or decline to award
- Right to waive immaterial irregularities
- Right to reject any proposal/SOQ

Conflict of interest limitations should be addressed in the RFP or RFQ, including statutory verbiage regarding the procurement of "architectural and engineering services."

Government Code § 1090

- Public agency officers and employees "shall not be financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity...."
- Section 1090 can apply to *consultants* who have the potential to exert considerable influence over contracting decisions.

Consider adding streamlined protest procedures if not already addressed in municipal code.

➤ Good procedures enable the city to efficiently manage the protest without stalling the procurement.

➤ No legal right to a due process hearing—procedures should keep it simple.

Practice Tip: Attach the form of agreement to the RFP or RFQ as a required, non-negotiable form.

- > Ensures all respondents have full information on contractual requirements.
- > Avoids protracted negotiations of contract terms.

Conclusion

RFPs and RFQs should be subject to legal review like any other legal document

Subject to legal limitations, RFPs and RFQs are best for procurement of nonconstruction services

Tailor each RFP and RFQ to the particular procurement based on the city's objectives and priorities

THANK YOU!!