NY GovBuy

A Guide to RFPs for Procurement Professionals

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Today’s Speakers

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Office/Education/Printing/Road Materials/Traffic Safety

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Agenda

- Housekeeping
- Request for proposal (RFP) overview
- Information gathering
- Prepare and publish the RFP
- Evaluate the proposals
- Award
- Resources
- Questions

We’ll be happy to answer questions at the end of the presentation!
Authority to Conduct an RFP

• State Finance Law (SFL) Section 163.7 Method of Procurement

• State agencies shall select among permissible methods of procurement including, but not limited to an invitation for bid, request for proposals, or other means of solicitation pursuant to guidelines issued by the state procurement council
Authority to Conduct an RFP

General Municipal Law, Article 5-A, Section 103
Advertising for bids and offers; letting of contracts

“Advertising for bids and offers…may be awarded on the basis of best value, as defined in section one hundred sixty-three of the state finance law, to a responsive and responsible bidder…”

General Municipal Law, Article 5-A, Section 104-B
Procurement Policies and Procedures

“…proposals or quotations for goods and services shall be secured by use of written requests for proposals…”
What is an RFP?

• A formal request from an organization to bidders to submit a proposal that will provide a solution to the identified problem or need

• A procurement process in which the bidders’ experience, qualifications, and solution may take precedence over the price

• A process for obtaining proposals against stated requirements and using pre-defined evaluation criteria to evaluate those requirements
Why Use an RFP?

• Your agency is procuring services or technology, and price is not the sole determining factor

• Award will be based on a combination of cost and technical factors (Best Value)

• RFPs can allow agencies flexibility in evaluation through weighted criteria

• Through RFPs, agencies can acquire innovative solutions which leverage the expertise of the bidder community
Advantages

• Promotes better understanding
• Reduces risk
• Standardizes the evaluation
• Promotes open and fair competition
• Potential for overall savings in the long run

Disadvantages

• Increases time commitment
• Increases costs at the outset for agencies and bidders
RFP Process is a Project

- Stakeholders
  - Subject matter experts (SMEs)
  - Procurement staff
  - Evaluation committee
  - Executive sponsor
  - Legal

- Project lead

- Timelines

- Deadlines
Major Milestones of RFP Process

• Define requirements & needs
• Construct RFP
• Release the RFP
• Supplier meeting (pre-bid meeting and Q&A period)
• Receive proposals
• Complete evaluation (administrative, technical, and financial)
• Finalize contract
• Manage contract
Characteristics of a Successful RFP

• Bidders understand the needs or problems identified
• Bidders understand how to meet the needs, solve the problem, and offer a successful proposal
• Awarded bidder is qualified to meet the needs and solve the problem
• Awarded bidder’s price is reasonable and consistent with the RFP’s requirements and scope
Information Gathering
Create Your Business Case

• What is the identified need? Opportunity?
• Is there a current contract?
• Who are the stakeholders involved?
• What risk factors are there?
• Mitigation strategies?
• Estimated timeline? Is there a time constraint?

Your procurement record starts here!
Create your Business Case

• Are there budgetary implications?
• Are there technology implications?
• What savings opportunities are there?
• What is the historical spending?
• Is there a statute or regulation that governs the subject of your procurement?
• Who are your SMEs and proposed evaluation team?
Gain Approvals

- Internal agency approvals
- ITS – Need a plan to procure (PTP)?
- Minority- and women-owned business enterprise (M/WBE) and service-disabled veteran-owned business (SDVOB) goals
- Division of Budget approval – B1184
- Legal approval
- Additional approvals required
Essential Sections of RFP Document

1. General Information
2. Statement of Need (includes Statement of Work)
3. Submission Requirements
4. Evaluation and Award Criteria
5. General Terms and Conditions
6. Appendix A
7. Attachments (as applicable)
1. General Information

- Purpose/objective
- Key events
- Contract term
- Location of work
2. Statement of Need

- Statement of work
- Requirements
- Specific tasks
Statement of Work

• This the foundation of your RFP

• A statement of work is a narrative description of a contract’s goals

• It is the key in the evaluation of proposals received and final selection

• It also serves as the standard against which you will measure a contractor’s performance

• It should include measurable objectives
Statement of Work

**Background**: Describes current environment, may note past contracts and may contain statutory authority

**Objective(s)**: Provides well-defined statement of the results to be achieved - should be **SMART**:

- **S**pecific
- **M**easurable
- **A**ttainable
- **R**ealistic
- **T**ime-limited
Requirements

- List requirements – What is it you are looking to purchase?
- Are there steps? Phases?
- Location of where the work is to be performed
- Reporting requirements
- Identify known risks
Specific Tasks

- Are there specific requirements you need met?
- Specific tasks you need accomplished?
- Timeframes and deliverables
  - Is there a particular schedule? Phases?
  - End date?
  - Dates should be aligned to deliverables
3. Submission Requirements

• Administrative submission – Format, additional documents, copies, etc.

• Technical submission – Format, copies, templates, etc.

• Financial submission – Format, submitted separately from Technical submission, copies, etc.
4. Evaluation and Award Criteria

Percentage Split of Scoring

- **Administrative** – Pass/fail – Did the bidder submit all required documentation?
- **Technical** – Scored – Evaluation team reviews the proposals and provides a score
- **Financial** – Scored – Separate evaluator scores the cost proposals based on a pre-defined formula

Scores can be weighted and/or normalized to meet your final score
Evaluation and Award Criteria

• At a minimum, SFL requires agency to disclose in the RFP the relative weights applied to the cost and technical components of the proposals
  Example: 30% - financial/cost and 70% - technical

• An agency may include in the RFP a more detailed breakdown of the evaluation criteria, such as specifying the relative weights for detailed categories
  (e.g., Experience = 20 percent, Staffing = 15 percent, Energy Efficiency = 10 percent, and so forth)
Evaluation and Award Criteria

The RFP should specify which aspects or features of the requested deliverables are critical to the agency based on the following categories:

- **Mandatory** – Minimum required goods or services the agency deems essential to the program including, but not limited to M/WBE goals, SDVOB goals, small business goals, local foods, and environmental attributes
- **Desirable** – Goods or services that the agency prefers above and beyond the minimum specifications
- **Additional** – Goods or services that the agency may or may not purchase
5. General Terms and Conditions

6. Appendix A

7. Attachments (as applicable)
Things to Consider Prior to Publishing

- Pre-bid conference - webinar, in-person, mandatory
- Keep a good procurement record
- Demonstrations or interviews required
- Checklists can be beneficial
- Check and double-check your document
- Adequate timeline
- Evaluation tools are developed and sufficient
- Advertising the RFP
Evaluate the Proposals
Evaluation Process

• Evaluators must adhere to the steps of evaluation outlined in the RFP
  – Contract(s) are awarded to the responsive and responsible bidder(s)
• Important to have evaluation tools developed prior to bid release
• Mandatory to have evaluation tools finalized prior to bid opening
• Administrative – pass/fail
• Technical – scored according to RFP requirements
• Financial – scored according to RFP requirements
Evaluation Process

Responsive and Responsible:

Is the bid responsive?

• Meets the requirements of the RFP
• Has submitted all necessary paperwork/forms

Is the bidder responsible?

• Vendor responsibility review to determine financial capacity, legal authority, integrity, and past performance
### Evaluation Process - Administrative

- **Pass/fail**
- **Checklist in the RFP can be beneficial**
- **Be sure to communicate in the RFP specifics of how you want to receive the proposal**

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<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tr>
<td>Is a cover sheet labeled with the official name of the Bidder's organization, name of the RFP and number of the RFP included within each Administrative Proposal?</td>
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<td>If any part is in a loose-leaf binder, does the information appear on the spine of the binders as well?</td>
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<td>Have we verified that the response to this RFP does not include any pricing information within the Administrative Proposal?</td>
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<td>Is the Cover Sheet (Page 1) completed and signed?</td>
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<td>Is the Acknowledgement Page (Page 2) completed, signed and notarized?</td>
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<td>Is the Proposal Checklist (Attachment 8) completed?</td>
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<td>Is the NYS Required Certifications Document (Attachment 9) completed and signed?</td>
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<td>Is the Encouraging Use of New York State Businesses in Contract Performance (Attachment 10) completed and any necessary identifying documentation attached?</td>
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Evaluation Process – Technical

- Have a scoring document created prior to bid release
- What you’re evaluating should align with RFP specifications
- Scores can be weighted and/or normalized for a final score
- Check the math!!

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<th>Requirement Description</th>
<th>Point Value 0, 1, 2 or 3</th>
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## Evaluation Process - Financial

### LOT 1 -

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### LOT 2 -

- Scored separately from the technical evaluation
- Template with weighting
- May need to normalize the final scores
- Max points * (low bid/bid being evaluated)
Evaluation Best Practices

- Have the evaluation process and instructions to the evaluators clearly written out
- Carefully choose your evaluators and hold a “kick-off” meeting with them
- Have an evaluation schedule for your evaluators
- Have one objective staff member be the point of contact for the evaluation teams (not an evaluator)
- Test your evaluation tools prior to bid opening
Evaluation Best Practices

• Follow the evaluation methodology that was determined prior to bid opening (evaluate independently before meeting as a team, evaluate as a team, etc.)

• Stated evaluation methodology may include seeking bidder clarifications if appropriate

• Have evaluators record their rationale for scores

• Keep accurate evaluation documents for the procurement record
Award

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Contract Award

- Develop contract
- Award and non-award notifications
- Statewide Financial System (SFS) vendor ID number
- Public notification
- Debriefings/protests
- Attorney General and OSC approval
Resources

- New York State Procurement Guidelines (OGS)
- Request For Proposal Basics – The Road To Success (OSC)
- Dispute Resolution Policy (OGS)
- How to Protest a Contract Award (OSC)
- Test Your Request For Proposal Knowledge (OSC Training)
- The Request For Proposal Handbook (Michael Asner)
- General Municipal Law (New York State Legislature)
- Contract Administration, Second Edition (William D. Davidson, CPPO and Elisabeth Wright, Ph.D., CPCM)
Procurement Services Website

What it offers:
- Information for buyers
- Information for business
- Contracts portal
- Contact information
- Links to other websites

Where to find it:
- https://ogs.ny.gov/
- https://ogs.ny.gov/procurement
We Are Here to Help!

Contact us:
(518) 474-6717
customer.services@ogs.ny.gov
Questions?

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