

SECTION 200 - PUBLIC CONTRACT SPECIAL PROCUREMENTS

General Contract Special Procurements

Advertisement Contracts

CCR.202

The College may purchase advertising, which does not include contracting with advertising agencies, regardless of dollar amount, without competitive bidding. Where it is determined to be cost effective, the College may publish its public notices electronically, via the college's or other public entity's electronic procurement system or world wide web site instead of, or in addition to, a newspaper of general circulation.

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Bid Security and Bond Requirements, Waiver of

CCR.204

Pursuant to ORS 279C.390, the College may, at its discretion, exempt certain contracts or classes of contracts from all or a portion of the requirement for bid security and from all or a portion of the requirement that good and sufficient bonds be furnished to ensure performance of the contract and payment of obligations incurred in the performance.

The College may waive bid security requirements and/or performance/payment bond requirements pursuant to ORS 279C.390 and this rule under the following conditions:

- (1) If the contract is for a public improvement or a public work and the amount of the contract does not exceed \$75,000 or another threshold as indicated by rule amendment in Section 300, and the contractor has filed a public works bond with the State of Oregon Construction Contractors Board;
- (2) If the contract is not for a public improvement; or if the contract is for a public improvement that resulted from an alternative contracting method and the contract is only for pre-construction services;
- (3) Where bidders are drawn exclusively from a list of certified Emerging Small Businesses maintained by the Advocate for Minority, Women and Emerging Small Business, and the College has been provided funds by the legislature for the purpose of assisting Emerging Small Businesses;
- (4) In cases of emergency, or when the interest or property of the College or the public agency or agencies for whose benefit the contract was awarded probably would suffer material injury by delay or other cause and a declaration of such emergency has been made in accordance with rules adopted under ORS 279A.065.

The College shall not use Bid or Proposal security to discourage competition. The Offeror shall forfeit Bid or Proposal security after award of the contract if the Offeror fails to execute the contract and promptly return it with any required Performance Bond and Payment Bond.

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Donated Materials and/or Services

CCR.205

The College may authorize a Person to perform services and/or provide materials regardless of dollar amount, if:

- (1) The Person has agreed to donate all, or a portion of, the materials and/or services necessary to perform the work; and
- (2) The Person enters into a license or agreement with the College whereby the Person agrees to comply with the public contract requirements applicable to the particular project and any requirements that the College deems necessary or beneficial in order to protect the College.

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Emergency Contracts (Including Oil or Hazardous Material Removal)

CCR.206

- (1) Pursuant to the requirements of this rule, the College may, at its discretion, enter into a public contract without competitive solicitation if an emergency exists. Emergency means circumstances that could not have been reasonably foreseen which create a substantial risk of loss, damage, interruption of services or threat to public health, welfare, or safety, and require prompt execution of a contract to remedy the condition (ORS 279A.010(1)(f)).
- (2) Regardless of the dollar value of the contract, when entering into an emergency contract the College shall:
 - (a) Make a written declaration of emergency, including findings describing the emergency circumstances that require the prompt performance of the contract, stating the anticipated harm from failure to establish the contract on an expedited basis; and
 - (b) Encourage competition to the extent reasonable under the circumstances; and
 - (c) Record the measures taken under subsection (b) of this section to encourage competition, the amounts of the bids, quotes or proposals obtained, and the reason for selecting the contractor.

- (3) Pursuant to ORS 279B.080, if an emergency exists as defined in subsection (1) of this rule, the Board of Education, its President, or another officer authorized by the College shall declare the existence of the emergency as required by subsection (2) of this rule, which shall authorize the College to enter into an emergency contract.
- (4) The written declaration of an Emergency and resulting contract are solely entered into at the discretion of the College's President or authorized officer.
- (5) If the total award exceeds the threshold for formal public bidding, the Board shall be notified at its next available public meeting and provided with an opportunity to discuss the emergency, the award, and ratification thereof.
- (6) Oil or Hazardous Material Removal: The College may enter into public contracts without competitive bidding, regardless of dollar amount, when ordered to clean up oil or hazardous waste pursuant to the authority granted the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), under ORS 466.605 through 466.680 and such DEQ order necessitates the prompt establishment and performance of the contract in order to comply with the statutes regarding spill or release of oil or hazardous material that has created an emergency condition. In exercising its authority under this exemption, the College shall:
 - (a) (1) To the extent reasonable under the circumstances, encourage competition by attempting to make informal solicitations or to obtain informal quotes from potential suppliers of goods or services;
 - (1) Make written findings describing the circumstances requiring clean up or a copy of the DEQ order ordering such cleanup;
 - (2) Record the measures taken under subsection (a) of this section to encourage competition, the amount of the quotes or proposals obtained, if any, and the reason for selecting the contractor selected.
 - (b) The College shall not contract pursuant to this exemption in the absence of an order from the Department of Environmental Quality to clean up a site with a time limitation that would not permit hiring a contractor under the usual competitive bidding procedures.

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Equipment Repair & Overhaul (Including Maintenance Agreements)

CCR.208

- (1) The College may enter into a public contract for equipment repair, maintenance agreements, or overhaul of equipment without competitive bidding, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) Service and/or parts required are unknown, and the cost cannot be determined without extensive preliminary dismantling or testing; and/or
 - (b) Service and/or parts required are for sophisticated equipment for which specially trained personnel are required and such personnel are available from only one source;
 - (c) Maintenance agreements must be procured from the provider of the equipment and/or software being maintained in order to be valid, preserve warranties, provide the best possible service, or conform to other similar agreements being provided by the same provider for maximizing economy and/or servicing functions;
 - (d) The College shall conduct its procurement for equipment repair, maintenance agreements, or overhaul of equipment pursuant to methods and parameters established in (2) of this rule.
- (2) The following limitations shall apply:
 - (a) At the discretion of the College, if it is practical to competitively procure equipment repair, maintenance agreements, or overhaul of equipment using quotations or other forms of Solicitation Documents then these competitive processes shall be utilized. If not, the file should be documented with the reasons for invoking this exemption from competitive procurement, specifically supporting the impracticality of a competitive procurement.
 - (b) If the contract exceeds or is anticipated to exceed the thresholds for Small or Intermediate Procurements as these thresholds are defined in Section 300, the College shall document in its procurement file the reasons why a competitive procurement process was deemed impractical, and the College may directly enter into the contract.

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Federal Contracts, Purchases under

CCR.210

When the price of goods and services has been established by a contract with the federal government pursuant to a federal contract award, the College may purchase the goods and services in accordance with the federal contract. In exercising this authority under this class special procurement, the College must:

- (1) Include in the contract file a memorandum confirming the federal official who granted permission to the College to purchase under the federal contract; and
- (2) Include documentation in the contract file showing the cost savings to be gained from anticipated purchases from the federal contract.

Comment:

In order to utilize GSA contracts, a class special procurement must be adopted by the local contract review board. For those GSA schedules available for use by local governments or any other federal contracts for goods and/or services, this rule requires a two-prong test be met prior to its use.

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Intellectual Property (Periodicals, Library Books, Proprietary Software Licenses, Art, and Other Products of the Creative Process)

CCR.212

If the contract is for the purchase of Intellectual Property, which shall include, but not be limited to, Periodicals, Library Books, Subscription Services, Proprietary Software Licenses, Art, and Other Products of the Creative Process, the College may contract for the purchase of the product(s) without competitive procurement, regardless of dollar amount when the product(s) are protected under copyright law, and/or there is only one known supplier (e.g., manufacturer, copyright holder), available for such products.

Examples of copyrighted materials typically covered by this Special Procurement include, but are not limited to: magazines and other periodicals; textbooks; workbooks; curriculum kits; reference materials; audio tapes; video tapes; calculators such as those used for aircraft navigation; and most software and products of the visual, aural and written arts. It should be noted that if there is more than one supplier of copyrighted materials (especially software), and the product(s) are not being purchased directly from the writer, manufacturer or other original source, every attempt should be made to establish a competitive selection process in order to achieve the greatest economy.

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Intergovernmental Cooperative Purchasing Participation

CCR.214

Examples of intergovernmental cooperative purchasing participation may include, but not be limited to: Oregon Cooperative Purchasing Program (ORCPP), Western States Contracting Alliance (WSCA), Association of Educational Purchasing Agencies (AEPA), Organization for Educational Technology and Curriculum (OETC), and US Communities Government Purchasing Alliance.

Pursuant to Oregon Revised Statutes 279A.205, 279A.210, 279A.215, and 279A.220, other governmental agencies, bodies, or districts may participate in any joint cooperative procurement and/or subsequent contract award resulting from any solicitation which has been accomplished in compliance with Oregon Revised Statutes, as if said agencies had generated the solicitation and made the award on their own behalf.

Comment

In general, the results of any solicitation, formal or informal, which has taken place under the requirements of Oregon Revised Statutes and has resulted in an award, and is current (i.e., not closed, terminated, in abeyance or in default), may be utilized by the College pursuant to Oregon Revised Statutes 279A.205, 279A.210, 279A.215, and 279A.220.

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Life Cycle Costing/Best Value

CCR.216

- (1) In determining the lowest bid or best proposal, in the award of a contract, the College may use the concept of life cycle costing if it complies with section (2) of this rule:
- (2) (a) At the time of writing specifications for the product, the College shall identify those factors which will have cost implications over the life of the product, and which, for evaluation purposes, will be used to adjust the bid or proposal price of the product;
- (b) The solicitation document shall set out clearly the factors and methodology to be used in life cycle cost adjustments; and
- (c) The results of life cycle costing adjustments shall be applied to the bid or proposal price of the product(s) offered, and the bid or proposal that results in the lowest overall ownership cost or "best value" as it is determined by ORS 279.015(5), taking into account the life cycle costing adjustments, and other aspects of service and product quality, as well as pricing.

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Perishables (Chemicals, Food, Laboratory Supplies)

CCR.218

Competitive procurement need not be used for the procurement of perishables under this Special Procurement provided that the perishability and commensurate quality is of greater importance than the cost to the College.

Comment

If longevity is not an issue and multiple sources exist, standard procurement practices shall be utilized.

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Personal Property, Used (Purchase of)

CCR.220

Competitive procurement need not be used for the procurement of Used Personal Property if the College has determined that the purchase will result in cost savings and will not diminish competition or encourage favoritism.

For purchases of used personal property or equipment costing \$25,000 or more, or an amount otherwise indicated in Section 300, the College shall, where feasible, obtain three competitive quotations, unless such comparisons are highly impractical to obtain. Procurement files pertaining to Used Personal Property shall contain documentation of price comparisons and attempts to secure competitive pricing as much as is practical.

When the value of any such purchase exceeds the threshold for Intermediate Procurements as that threshold is defined herein, Section 300, Supplementary Provisions of the Community College Rules of Procurement, such purchases shall be authorized and/or delegated only by the College President, who shall notify the LCRB of such purchases at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the LCRB.

Comment

Used Personal Property is property which has been placed in use by a previous owner or user for a period of time recognized in the relevant trade or industry as qualifying the personal property or equipment as “used,” at the time of purchase.

Used Personal Property generally does not include property or equipment of which the College was the previous or current user, whether under a lease, as part of a demonstration, trial or pilot project, or similar arrangement.

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Price Regulated Items (Including Gas, Diesel Fuel, Heating Oil, Lubricants, Asphalts, Distilled Alcohol, Postage, and Certain Utilities) CCR.222

The College may, without competitive bidding, contract for the direct purchase of goods or services where the rate or price for the goods or services being purchased is established by federal, state, or local regulatory authority (ORS 279A.025(2)(f) and ORS 279A.025(2)(i)).

Comment

If competition exists and it is practical to solicit quotations, bids, or proposals for Price Regulated Items, then these procurement methods should be utilized in an effort to obtain best value.

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Request for Proposals CCR.224

The College may, at its discretion, use Request for Proposal competitive procurement methods subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The procurement is advertised and a written solicitation document is issued that invites the submission of sealed, written offers to be opened publicly at a designated time and place; and
- (2) Contractual requirements are stated clearly in the solicitation document; and
- (3) Evaluation criteria to be applied in awarding the contract and the role of an evaluation committee are stated clearly in the solicitation document. Criteria used to identify the proposal that best meets the College needs may include but are not limited to cost, quality, service, compatibility, product reliability, operating efficiency and expansion potential, and proposer’s qualifications and experience; and
- (4) The solicitation document clearly states all complaint processes and remedies available; and
- (5) The solicitation document states the provisions for proposers to comment on any specifications that they feel limit competition.

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Requirements Contracts and Price Agreements

CCR.226

- (1) Requirements contracts, for the purposes of this Rule, mean price agreements, services agreements, and sales that may be established for the purposes of minimizing paper work, achieving continuity of product, securing a source of supply, reducing inventory, combining college requirements for volume discounts, standardization among agencies, and reducing lead time for ordering. The College may enter into requirements contracts whereby it is agreed to purchase supplies and/or services for an anticipated need at a predetermined price provided the contract is let by a competitive procurement process pursuant to the requirements of ORS 279ABC and these Rules.
- (2) The College may purchase the supplies and/or services from a contractor awarded a requirements contract without first undertaking additional competitive solicitation.
- (3) The term of the contract including renewals, must not exceed the maximum term stated in the original solicitation.

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Resale – Items for

CCR.228

Competitive procurement processes need not be used for the procurement of product or services being purchased strictly for resale. This Special Procurement applies to products or services that are specifically for resale as opposed to internal use or consumption.

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Telecommunications Services

CCR.230

- (1) This rule is intended to allow the College to secure the most competitive, cost-effective telecommunications services of the quality needed to meet all service, performance requirements while minimizing administrative and service delivery costs.
- (2) In determining the appropriate procurement method for telecommunications services, the College must determine whether competition exists. The College may consider the following factors:
 - (a) The extent to which alternative providers exist in the relevant geographic and service market. The relevant market will vary with the geographic area and from service category to service category, depending on changes in the regulatory environment and competitive marketplace. Thus, the relevant market will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. For example, an alternative local access service or private line provider might offer services in Portland, but not in Salem or the rest of the state;
 - (b) The extent to which alternative services offered are comparable or substitutable in technology, service provided, and performance. (For example, if the College requires digital services, analog services are not comparable or substitutable, or if the College requires fiber optic technology, then copper, microwave, or satellite transmission technology may not be comparable or substitutable);
 - (c) The extent to which alternative providers can respond to the College’s interests in consistency and continuity of services throughout its service area, volume discounts, equitable service for all users, centralized management, and limiting College liability. For example, to be considered as the College's telephone long distance provider, any long distance service vendor must be able to meet, support, and interface with the College's centralized automated billing requirements. The College must document for the record the findings on these factors or any other factors used in determining whether competition exists. In developing its findings, the College may solicit the information either through informal telephone or written contacts or through a formal request for information.
- (3) Upon determining that competition does not exist for the relevant service and geographical area, the College may proceed to secure the service on a sole source basis, as described in these Rules.

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PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACTING RULES

Personal Services Contracts

CCR.250

I. Definition - General

- (1) A contract for "Personal Services" is a public contract that calls for specialized skills, knowledge, and resources in the application of highly technical or scientific expertise, or the exercise of professional, artistic or management discretion or judgment. Qualifications and performance history, expertise, knowledge and creativity, and the ability to exercise sound professional judgment are typically the primary considerations when selecting a Personal Services Contractor, with price being secondary.
- (2) The College may waive the requirement for a competitive selection process and directly negotiate a Personal Services Contract, if the contract price is not more than the Minimum Threshold as this threshold is defined in Section 300-Supplementary Provisions. Regardless of the dollar value of the contract, the College may, at its discretion, enter into a Personal Services Contract without complying with formal or informal solicitation requirements if an Emergency, as defined in CCR.206 exists.
 - (a) Unless there are compelling reasons not to do so, competitive selection processes for Personal Services contractors should take place at intervals not greater than five years.
 - (b) The screening and selection procedures for the award of Personal Services Contracts are governed by ORS 279A.055 and are subject to the competitive procurement provisions of the Personal Services Contracting rules and procedures adopted herein. Every contract for Personal Services shall be based upon these screening and selection procedures developed by the College. Personal Services Contracts are considered "public contracts" as defined in ORS 279A.010.
- (3) The College may enter into Personal Services Contracts with an independent contractor when:
 - (a) The work to be performed requires specialized skills, knowledge and resources in the application of highly technical or scientific expertise, or the exercise of professional, artistic, or management discretion or judgment;
 - (b) The College will not control the means or manner of the contractor's performance, but must rely on the Contractor's specialized skills, knowledge and expertise to accomplish the work. Note: The College's reservation of the right to determine and modify the delivery schedule, evaluate the quality of completed performance, and accept or reject the completed performance does not mean that the College will control the means and manner of performance; and
 - (c) Selecting a Contractor primarily on the basis of qualifications, rather than price, in accordance with the provisions of the Personal Services Contracting Rules and Procedures adopted herein would most likely meet the College's needs and result in obtaining satisfactory contract performance and optimal value for the College.
- (4) Pursuant to ORS 279A.055(2), the College has the authority to designate certain service contracts or classes of service contracts as Personal Services Contracts. Personal Services Contracts may include, but are not limited to, contracts for services performed in a professional capacity such as:
 - (a) Contracts for the services of an accountant;
 - (b) Contracts for the services of an attorney;
 - (c) Contracts for the services of a physician or dentist,
 - (d) Contracts for the services of an information technology consultant,
 - (e) Contracts for the services of a broadcaster;
 - (f) Contracts for services as an artist in the performing or fine arts including, but not limited to, any person identified as a photographer, filmmaker, painter, weaver, or sculptor;
 - (g) Contracts for services that are specialized, creative and research-oriented;
 - (h) Contracts for services as a consultant;
 - (i) Contracts for educational services;
 - (j) Contracts for investment services;
 - (k) Contracts for travel services;
 - (l) Contracts for banking services;
 - (m) Contracts for auditing services;
 - (n) Contracts for student loan and college receivables;
 - (o) Contracts for real estate services (ORS 279A.025(2)(e));
 - (p) Contracts for property management;
 - (q) Contracts for employee benefit insurance (ORS 279A.025(2)(r));
 - (r) Contracts for investments (ORS 279A.025(2)(q)(c));
 - (s) Contracts for energy savings performance contracts (ORS 279C.335(1)(f));
 - (t) Contracts for agents of record (examples where agents of record may be used are advertising, general insurance, sales of surplus property, workers compensation insurance, etcetera);
 - (u) Contracts for speakers, lecturers, and performers; and
 - (v) Contracts for human custodial care services;

- (w) Contracts for food service management; and
- (x) Contracts for telecourse providers.

(5) Personal Services Contracts do not include:

- (a) Contracts, even though in a professional capacity, if primarily for equipment, supplies or materials, e.g., a contract to supply all hardware and standard software is not a Personal Services Contract, but a contract with a technology consultant to design or develop a new computer system is a Personal Services Contract;
- (b) Contracts with a temporary service or personnel agency to supply labor, which is of a type that can generally be done by any skilled worker (e.g., janitorial, security guard, crop spraying, laundry, and landscape maintenance service contracts)
- (c) Contracts for services of a trade-related activity, even though a specific license is required to engage in the activity. Examples are repair and/or maintenance of all types of equipment or structures.

II. Screening and Selection Procedures and Assistance

These rules set forth procedures for the College to follow when entering into Personal Services Contracts.

- (1) The policy of the College is to select Contractors based on demonstrated qualifications and competence to perform the required services, encourage competition, discourage favoritism and obtain services at a fair and reasonable price. The purpose of this rule is to specify the College's policies and procedures for screening and selection of Contractors to perform Personal Services.
- (2) The College shall comply with the procedures set out in these rules for screening and selecting Contractors to perform Personal Services Contracts.
- (3) The College shall provide Evidence of Competition for all Public Contracts where competition exists or justify entering into contracts by direct negotiation if an exemption from the screening and selection process is utilized. While qualifications are the primary criteria, whenever the College determines that the services offered by two or more individuals or firms are equally able to meet the College's needs and are of equal value, the College shall award the contract to the individual or firm offering the service at the lowest price.
- (4) The College may procure Personal Services from Contractors who are under contract with another governmental entity pursuant to a Cooperative Agreement as permitted and subject to ORS 279A.200 to 279A.225, if such action is expressly permitted under the original contract and if the administering agency's solicitation and award process for the original contract is an open and impartial competitive process and uses source selection methods substantially equivalent to those specified in ORS 279B.055, 279B.060 or uses a competitive bidding process substantially equivalent to the competitive bidding process in ORS chapter 279C.

III. Solicitation Requirements

A. General

- (1) All formal solicitations must satisfy the requirements of this rule. Request for Proposals and Request for Qualifications must be in writing and must be advertised in accordance with the following procedures:
 - (a) All advertisements for a formal solicitation shall be placed in at least one newspaper of general circulation and in as many additional issues and publications as may be necessary or desirable to achieve adequate competition. At the option of the College, the College may publish its public notices electronically instead of, or in addition to, a newspaper of general circulation. The advertisement(s) for a formal solicitation shall be first published and appear at least once, no fewer than fourteen (14) calendar days before close of the solicitation, unless the governing body of the College, its President, or another officer authorized by the College declares in writing that a shorter period is deemed necessary in the public interest for a particular procurement. Conversely, the College shall broaden and extend public notice if deemed necessary to serve the public's interest for a particular procurement; and
 - (b) All advertisement(s) shall describe, at a minimum, a brief summary of the proposed contract, the services sought, where copies of the solicitation may be obtained, and the deadline for submitting a proposal.
- (2) The Solicitation Document must provide that the College may, at any time during the solicitation process, reject any or all proposals or cancel the solicitation without liability if it is in the public interest to do so.
- (3) Unless compensation is expressly provided for in the Solicitation Document, the Request for Proposals or Request for Qualifications must provide that the College is not responsible for any costs of any Offeror incurred while submitting Offers and that all Offerors who respond to solicitations do so solely at their own expense
- (4) The Solicitation Document must:
 - (a) Notify proposers of potential Solicitation Document addenda. Failure to provide such notice in any solicitation may prevent addenda from being incorporated into any resulting contract, and include protest procedures for all formal solicitation and selection.

B. Formal Selection Procedures

The College shall use a formal selection procedure whenever the cost of the services is estimated or anticipated to be equal to or more than the Intermediate Threshold for Personal Services contracts as this threshold is defined in Section 300--Supplementary Provisions. Under these formal procedures, Requests for Proposals (RFP) or Requests for Qualifications must be advertised in at least one newspaper of general circulation or through electronic means as indicated in Section 200, Rule 202, and in as many other issues or electronic procurement systems, and publications as may be necessary or desirable to achieve adequate competition.

- (1) Request for Qualifications. A Request for Qualifications may be used to determine whether competition exists to perform the needed services or to establish a list of qualified Contractors prior to issuing an RFP (Note: It is not mandatory that the College issue a Request for Qualifications; it may elect to forego using a Request For Qualifications before issuing an RFP.)
 - (a) At a minimum, the Request for Qualifications shall describe the particular specialty desired, the qualifications the Contractor(s) must have in order to be considered, and the evaluation factors and their relative importance. The Request for Qualifications may require information including, but not limited to: the Contractor's particular capability to perform the required services; the number of experienced staff available to perform the required services, including specific qualifications and experience of personnel; a list of similar services the Contractor has completed, with references concerning past performance; and any other information necessary to evaluate Contractor qualifications.
 - (b) A qualifications pre-submission meeting (voluntary or mandatory) may be held for all interested Contractors to discuss the proposed services. If the meeting is mandatory, the Request for Qualifications shall include the date, time and place of the meeting(s).
 - (c) Unless the Request for Qualifications establishes that competition does not exist or unless the solicitation process is canceled or all qualification statements rejected, all respondents (who met the published qualifications) shall receive a notice (or other materials as appropriate) of any required services and have an opportunity to submit an Offer in response to the College's subsequent RFP.
- (2) Request for Proposals. The RFP is used as a formal competitive solicitation that describes specific services to be performed within a defined period of time. The solicitation sets forth criteria and methods for screening, selecting and ranking the best proposal(s). The RFP may result in contracts with more than one provider.
 - (a) The RFP must either describe the situation and background for which Offers are being requested and state the outcome(s) desired, or propose a Statement of Work. The RFP must describe any conditions affecting the delivery of the services and the time period in which the services are to be completed. The RFP must, at a minimum, address the following information:
 - (i) Minimum standards and qualifications required to be met by the Offeror(s) to be eligible to provide the services;
 - (ii) The evaluation process and criteria to be used to select the Contractor(s), including the weight or points applicable to each criterion. Information must include the manner in which the Offeror's cost and pricing proposal will be evaluated;
 - (iii) A requirement to provide a list of similar services completed by the proposer(s) with references concerning past performance;
 - (iv) The closing date and time of the solicitation and the delivery location(s) for proposals;
 - (v) Reservation of the right to seek clarifications of each proposal, and the right to negotiate the Statement of Work within the scope of work described in the RFP;
 - (vi) Reservation of the right to reject any or all Proposals, if such rejection would be in the public interest;
 - (vii) Reservation of the right to cancel the solicitation, if such cancellation would be in the public interest;
 - (viii) Contractual provisions that will be contained in the resulting contract;
 - (ix) The possibility of interviews; and
 - (x) Any other information to be used to evaluate, rank and select the best proposer(s). This should include, but is not limited to: anticipated contract award date, and at the College's discretion, funding information and budget requirements.
 - (b) A pre-proposal meeting (voluntary or mandatory) may be held for all prospective Contractors to discuss the proposed services, solicitation provisions and contract requirements. The RFP shall include the date, time and place of the meeting(s).
 - (c) An evaluation committee shall evaluate Proposals. The College's Purchasing Department shall provide the evaluation committee with guidelines for completing evaluations consistent with the process described in the RFP. The evaluation committee may consist of College employees and, if desired, members of the community with experience in related services. Evaluators shall be selected on the basis of their ability to provide an objective, impartial evaluation of the proposals. If there is a conflict of interest, the evaluator shall declare this in writing and shall be excluded from participating in the evaluation.
 - (d) The proposal evaluation committee shall review, score and rank all responsive proposals according to the evaluation criteria in the RFP, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (i) Availability and capability to perform the work;
 - (ii) Experience of key staff on comparable projects, or in performing comparable services;

- (iii) Demonstrated ability to successfully complete similar projects or perform similar services on time and within budget;
 - (iv) References from past clients, public and private;
 - (v) Performance history in meeting deadlines, submitting accurate estimates, producing quality work, and meeting financial obligations;
 - (vi) Status and quality of any required licensing or certification;
 - (vii) Knowledge and understanding of the required services as shown through the proposed approach to staffing and scheduling needs;
 - (viii) Fees or costs;
 - (ix) Results from oral interviews, if conducted;
 - (x) Availability of any specific required resources or equipment;
 - (xi) Geographic proximity to the project or the area where the services will be performed;
 - (xii) Identity of proposed subcontractors and their qualifications; and
 - (xiii) Any other criteria deemed relevant to the provision of services.
- (e) Final ranking will be based on the evaluation criteria consistent with the process described in the RFP. Price will be considered, but will not necessarily govern selection of the Contractor(s).
 - (f) Contracts entered into under the formal selection procedure may be amended, provided the original contract allows for the particular amendment and the services to be provided under the amendment are included within, or directly related to, the scope of the project or the scope of the services described in the solicitation document.

C. Informal Selection Procedures

The College may use an informal selection process to obtain services if the estimated fee or contract price is less than the Minimum Threshold for Personal Services Contracts as this threshold is defined in Section 300-Supplementary Provisions.

- (1) The informal selection process shall solicit Offers from at least three qualified contractors offering the required services. Prospective contractors may be drawn from the ORPIN System and/or from the certified list of the Advocate for Minority, Women and Emerging Small Business or its list of Contractors. The College may place the solicitation on the ORPIN System and/or use the system-generated potential Offer list to meet the three (3) responses/proposals requirement for informal solicitations.
- (2) The informal selection process shall be competitive. The selection and ranking may be based on criteria including, but not limited to, each Offeror's:
 - (a) Particular capability to perform the services required;
 - (b) Experienced staff available to perform the services required, including each Offeror's recent, current, and projected workloads;
 - (c) Performance history;
 - (d) Approach and philosophy used in providing services;
 - (e) Fees or costs;
 - (f) Geographic proximity to the project or the area where the services are to be performed; and
 - (g) Work volume previously awarded by the College, with the object of effecting an equitable distribution of contracts among qualified Contractors, provided such distribution does not violate the policy of selecting the most highly-qualified Contractor to perform the services at a fair and reasonable price.
- (3) All proposals received shall be reviewed and documented and the most qualified Contractor(s) selected.
- (4) If the scope of the services is revised to the extent that the estimated cost of the services is considered to be equal to or more than the Minimum Threshold as this threshold is defined in Section 300-Supplementary Provisions, and the services are still required, the College shall either (a) terminate the contract and issue a new solicitation using the formal selection procedures or procedures allowed by subsequent rules set forth in this Section, unless waived under the provisions of Section CCR.250(I)(2), or (b) seek approval by the College's Local Contract Review Board for contract amendment.

D. Selection by Negotiation

- (1) The College may procure Personal Services with Contractors directly through negotiation if the contract price is less than the Minimum Threshold as this threshold is defined in Section 300-Supplementary Provisions.
- (2) If the scope of the services is revised to the extent that the estimated cost of the services is equal to or more than the Minimum Threshold as this threshold is defined in Section 300-Supplementary Provisions, the College shall solicit for a new Contractor(s) using applicable selection procedures under these rules.

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PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTS EXCEPTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

Alternative Contracting Methods

CCR.280

The College may, at its discretion, exempt public improvement contracts from competitive bidding requirements utilizing Alternative Contracting Methods (ORS 279C.335(3)(a)). These methods shall take into account market realities and modern practices that are consistent with the public policy of encouraging competition. Examples of Alternative Contracting Methods are Request for Proposals for the selection of construction manager/general contractor firms (CM/GC), and Design/Build firms.

The College shall prepare written findings that support the use of this exemption from competitive bidding and obtain approval from its Local Contract Review Board. A public hearing shall be held before final adoption (ORS 279C.335(4)(a)) of the exemption. The findings must show compliance with ORS 279C.330, and shall include, but not be limited to, information regarding:

- (a) Operational, budget and financial data;
- (b) Public benefits;
- (c) Value engineering;
- (d) Specialized expertise required;
- (e) Public safety;
- (e) Market conditions;
- (f) Technical complexity; and
- (g) Funding sources but shall not be based solely on funding sources, such as a particular bond fund, or by the method of procurement.

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Donated Public Improvements

CCR.281

The College may authorize a Person to construct a public improvement without competitive bidding or other competitive process regardless of dollar amount, if:

- (1) The Person has agreed to donate all of the labor, materials and services necessary to construct the public improvement and perform the work; and
- (2) The Person enters into a license or agreement with the College whereby the Person agrees to comply with the public contract requirements applicable to the particular project, requirements of the Public Contracting Code, and any requirements that the College deems necessary or beneficial to protect the College.

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First-Tier Subcontractors; Disclosure and Substitution

CCR.282

This rule amends (i.e., additions are indicated by *italics* and deletions are indicated by a line drawn through the word(s) that has been stricken.), Appendix B of these Community College Rules of Procurement (i.e., Model Public Contract Rules adopted on December 27, 2005, by the State of Oregon, Department of Justice, General Counsel Division, effective January 1, 2006, Division 49), as follows:

OAR 137-049-0360(2)(b) shall be replaced with:

“(b) *The College may, at its discretion, Open Bids publicly immediately after the Bid Closing; and or it may open Bids publicly immediately following the deadline for submission of the first-tier subcontractor disclosure forms, or some other time as permitted or not prohibited by Oregon Revised Statutes.*”

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Limited Negotiations with Bidder

CCR.283

I. Definitions

For purposes of this rule, the terms below shall be defined, as follows:

“College’s Cost Estimate” shall mean the fixed limit of construction cost that has been agreed upon by the College and the College’s consultant.

“Value Engineering and Other Options” refers to a process agreed upon by the College, which involves the lowest responsive, responsible bidder and may include other consultants to identify deletions or adjustments to the project to reduce the cost of such work.

“Significantly Changed” with reference to the scope of the project, shall mean deletion or adjustment of components of the project or elements of the work, which in the aggregate are estimated to cost in excess of twenty-five percent of the College’s Cost Estimate as originally designed.

II. Limited Negotiations and College’s Cost Estimate

- (1) If a project is competitively bid and all the responsive bids from responsible bidders exceed the College's Cost Estimate, the College may, prior to award, negotiate with the Lowest Responsible Bidder utilizing Value Engineering and Other Options to bring the contract price within the College's Cost Estimate.
- (2) The College's negotiation with the Lowest Responsible Bidder shall not result in award of the contract to such bidder if the scope of the project is Significantly Changed from that specified in the Invitation to Bid at the time of bidding.
- (2) If the College elects to use the negotiation process under this rule, the College will not produce for public inspection prior to award or termination of the negotiation process, any records of the Lowest Responsible Bidder. After award of the contract or termination of the negotiation process, the College will make available for public inspection such records as are subject to inspection under any other provision of law.

III. Negotiation and Award Process

- (1) If the Lowest Responsible Bidder's Bid exceeds the College's Cost Estimate, the College may, but shall not be required to, negotiate with the Lowest Responsible Bidder to bring the cost of the project within the College's Cost Estimate.
- (2) If the College elects to negotiate with the Lowest Responsible Bidder, the College shall give written notice to the Lowest Responsible Bidder of its intent, within ten (10) days of bid Opening. The notice shall include disclosure to the Lowest Responsible Bidder of the College's Cost Estimate.
- (3) During any such negotiations, the Lowest Responsible Bidder's bid shall remain firm for the period prescribed in the Bid. At all times until such expiration of the Bid, and notwithstanding the occurrence of negotiations under this rule, the College shall have the right to accept the original Bid.
- (4) Upon and within five (5) days of receipt of the College's notice of intent to negotiate, the Lowest Responsible Bidder and the College's representative shall meet and present to each other, in writing, any proposals either may have for Value Engineering and Other Options to bring the project within the College's Cost Estimate.
- (5) The College and the Lowest Responsible Bidder shall negotiate in good faith regarding value engineering and other options, exerting their best efforts to bring the cost of the project within the College's Cost Estimate.
- (6) If the College and the Lowest Responsible Bidder are able to reach agreement through value engineering and other options to identify measures which bring the project within the college's Cost Estimate, but do not Significantly Change the scope of the project, such value engineering and other options shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Lowest Responsible Bidder as an amendment to its bid and will be incorporated into the Contract at the time of award.
- (7) Upon award, the terms and conditions of the amendment to the Bid shall be made public.
- (8) Any protest of this negotiation process shall be subject to the Protest Process specified in the Invitation to Bid.

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