

# Attachment H

## Clarification / Pre-Award Phase Guide

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### 1. Overview

- a. The clarification/Pre-Award Period is not a negotiation period. Respondent will not be permitted to modify their cost/fee/financial rate, project durations, or project team unless the State requests changes. The Clarification/Pre-Award Period is started by the notification of the best value vendor, and ended by the final presentation to the State after all issues have been addressed. If the State is not satisfied during the Clarification/Pre-Award Phase, or upon completion of the Pre-Award Meeting, the State may consider another Respondent for potential award (this Respondent would also have to conduct a Pre-Award Meeting). If the State is satisfied with the potential best-value Respondent, they will proceed to issue and Award and Contract.
- b. The Pre-Award Phase is carried out prior to the signing of the contract. The State's objective is to have the project/service completed on time, without any contractor cost increases, and with high customer satisfaction. At the end of the project, the State will evaluate the performance of the Respondent based on these factors, so it is very important that the Respondent preplans the project to ensure there are no surprises.
- c. It is the Respondent's responsibility to ensure it understands the scope of the project and clearly identify what they are delivering. It is the State's responsibility to ensure that it conveys any potential concerns and issues before the contract is signed. It is the Respondent's responsibility to manage and mitigate the risk of the project.
- d. The Pre-Award Phase provides the Respondent with a final opportunity to identify "what is in" and "what is out" of their proposal. This is attached with a milestone schedule and a cost, and proposed schedule of values. The State has the right to accept or deny this proposal. The State also has a right identify their perceived risks, concerns, and issues which it will require the Respondent to mitigate and manage. The major products of the Pre-Award Period include the scope of the project, the milestone schedule, the Risk Management Plan (RMP), the cost breakout of the project, and the weekly risk report (WRR). The pre-planning should include all coordination and identification of all risks that cannot be controlled by the Respondent.
- e. In many cases, one of the Respondent's biggest risks (in terms of delivering the service with high satisfaction) is the State. Therefore, it is in the Respondent's best interest to identify any issues or concerns ahead of time during the pre-award phase. The Respondent should minimize their risk by creating documentation that assists them to be proactive in mitigating risk.

### 2. Pre-Planning and Coordination

- a. Respondents may be required to provide the State with supporting documentation of any information listed in their submittals before entering the Pre-Award Phase.

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- b. Once the best value Respondent is notified, the State may provide a list of risks identified by the other Respondents and a list of any State issues or concerns.
- c. The State requires that the Respondent attend a Kick-Off Meeting to present their proposal, the milestone schedule, their risk management plan (RMP), and to seek additional issues or concerns that the State may have. It is also an opportunity to meet all participants who may be a stakeholder in the project. The Respondent is required to perform the following functions as part of, or in preparation for, this Kick-Off Meeting:
  - i. Ensure that the State Project Manager has invited all State stakeholders and participants to the meeting.
  - ii. Present the scope of their services (“what is in” and “what is out”).
  - iii. Present their milestone schedule and their risk management plan (RMP). This includes risks and potential mitigation to the risks.
  - iv. Identify State responsibilities.
  - v. Present their Weekly Risk Report (WRR) format.
  - vi. Identify any risks presented by State.
  - vii. Listen to concerns, issues, and comments from stakeholders.
  - viii. Propose a schedule to finalize Pre-Award Period and the contract documents.
- d. Once the Pre-Award Kick-Off meeting is held, and if the State is comfortable with the Respondent’s proposal, the Pre-Award Phase begins. The Respondent will be required to complete the following:
  - i. Revisit the site/buildings/campus to do any additional investigating (if applicable).
  - ii. Coordinate with all parties that will be involved with the project.
  - iii. Resolve concerns and issues they have with mitigating actions.
  - iv. Finalize the Pre-Award Documents (contract, WRR, Milestone schedule, RMP, project scope)

### **3. Pre-Award Documents**

The final Pre-Award Document will include the following:

- a. Finalized scope documents
- b. Risk Management Plan (RMP)
- c. Milestone schedule
- d. Weekly Risk Report form (WRR)
- e. Project financial summary
  - i. The Respondents Original Project Rates
  - ii. A list of agreed/accepted Value Added Options (with impact to cost)

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- iii. A list of agreed upon Scope Changes or Additional Work (if applicable and with impact to cost)
- iv. A schedule of values
- f. Complete detailed project or services schedule
- g. Project action item checklist of State actions
- h. Project and emergency contact list

#### **4. Pre-Award Meeting**

- a. The Pre-Award Summary Meeting is held at the end of the pre-award phase and is used to present a summary of what was developed and agreed upon during the pre-award phase. The pre-award meeting is not a question and answer session. The Respondent and State stakeholders must not wait for the meeting to ask questions. All coordination and planning with the State should be done prior to the meeting.
- b. The Respondent should give a presentation, which walks the State through the entire project and summarizes all of the coordination/planning done during the pre-award period. The Respondent should bring their team and all the documents specified in the Pre-Award Document. The Respondent should come with documents explaining what the State is responsible for in this project and should identify exactly what they want from the State with due dates. The Respondent must convince the State that they have minimized all risks and will not be surprised once the project begins. The pre-award meeting presentation (and meeting minutes, if applicable) will become part of the contract along with the other documents stated the Pre-Award Document.