

CHAPTER 12
DESIGN-BUILD, DESIGN-BUILD-OPERATE-MAINTAIN &
DESIGN-BUILD- FINANCE-OPERATE-MAINTAIN
(INCLUDES DESIGN-BUILD GUARANTEED ENERGY SAVINGS CONTRACTS)

12.1 RELATED STATUTORY AUTHORITY

- 12.1.1 SC Code §§ 8-13-700 through 8-13-795 establishes the Rules of Ethical Conduct for public employees.
- 12.1.2 SC Code §11-35-30 requires “good faith” in the negotiation of contracts.
- 12.1.3 SC Code §§ 11-35-1410 (8) & (9) defines a responsible and responsive Offeror.
- 12.1.4 SC Code § 11-35-1520(3) & (10) requires that adequate public notice be given to given prospective proposers to respond to a solicitation and be notified of the award of that solicitation.
- 12.1.5 SC Code § 11-35-1530 outlines the use of Competitive Sealed Proposals.
- 12.1.6 SC Code §§ 11-35-1810 & 2410 outline responsibility determinations of Offerors.
- 12.1.7 SC Code § 11-35-1830 addresses cost or pricing data for contracts and Change Orders awarded by RFP.
- 12.1.8 SC Code § 11-35-2430 and SC Regulation 19-445.2005(B) list the requirements for records retention.
- 12.1.9 SC Code § 11-35-2910(7)-(14) defines "Design-build," "Design-build-finance-operate-maintain," "Design-build-operate-maintain," "Design requirements," "Independent peer reviewer services," "Infrastructure facility," "Operations and maintenance," and "Proposal development documents.”
- 12.1.10 SC Code § 11-35-3005(3) allows the consideration of a firm who participated in preparing design requirements to participate in a design-build proposal.
- 12.1.11 SC Code § 11-35-3010 requires the Agency to make a written determination of the project delivery method that is most advantageous to the State and submit it for approval by the State Engineer.
- 12.1.12 SC Code §§ 11-35-3015 (5), (6) & (7) require the selection of design-build, design-build-operate-maintain, and design-build-finance-operate-maintain contracts be procured by competitive sealed proposals.
- 12.1.13 SC Code § 11-35-3023 allows prequalification of Offerors with the approval and supervision of the State Engineer.
- 12.1.14 SC Code § 11-35-3024(2) defines the required contents of a Request for Proposals.
- 12.1.15 SC Code § 11-35-3024(3)(a) requires the relative importance of evaluation factors be stated.
- 12.1.16 SC Code § 11-35-3024(3)(b) and SC Regulation 19-445.2145(A)(7) defines independent peer reviewer services and their use.
- 12.1.17 SC Code § 11-35-3024(4) requires OSE to “oversee the evaluation process for procurements of construction if factors other than price are considered in the evaluation of a proposal.”
- 12.1.18 SC Code § 11-35-3030 provides bonding and security requirements and limits the amount of retention that can be withheld from progress payments to three and one-half percent.
- 12.1.19 SC Code § 40-11-10 et seq defines the licensing requirements for a Design-Builder.
- 12.1.20 SC Code § 48-52-670 allows governmental Agencies to award guaranteed energy, water, or wastewater savings contracts pursuant to SC Code § 11-35-1530 and details the requirements for “guaranteed energy, water, or wastewater savings contracts.”
- 12.1.21 SC Regulation 19-445.2010 provides information about the disclosure of procurement information.
- 12.1.22 SC Regulation 19-445.2095 provides information about the request, receipt of, clarification, procedures, discussions, rejections of individual proposals, and cancelation of Competitive Sealed Proposals.
- 12.1.23 SC Regulation 19-445.2097 provides information about the rejection of proposals.
- 12.1.24 SC Regulation 19-445.2145(K) provides additional procedures for Design-Build; Design-Build-Operate-Maintain; and Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Maintain including content of the RFP; purpose of design requirements; purpose of requirements for proposal development documents and content of the RFP.
- 12.1.25 SC Regulation 19-445.2145(L) requires errors and omissions insurance requirements be included in the solicitation for design-build, design-build-operate-maintain, and design-build-operate-finance-maintain procurements.
- 12.1.26 SC Regulation 19-445.2145(M) provides requirements for operations period performance bonds for design-build-operate-maintain and design-build-finance-operate-maintain contracts.

12.2 DEFINITIONS

12.2.1 Design-Build

- A. “Design-Build” (D-B) is a project delivery method in which an Agency enters into a single contract for design and construction of an infrastructure facility. D-B may include bundling additional services into a single contract. For purposes of the following portions of this chapter, the term D-B includes the following:
1. Design-Build-Operate-Maintain (DBOM): A project delivery method in which an Agency enters into a single contract for design, construction, maintenance, and operation of an infrastructure facility over a contractually defined period.
 2. Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Maintain (DBFOM): A project delivery method in which an Agency enters into a single contract for design, construction, finance, maintenance, and operation of an infrastructure facility over a contractually defined period.
- B. “Design Requirements” are the written requirements of the infrastructure facility an Agency intends to procure using D-B.
1. Providing the minimum design requirements necessary to describe the infrastructure facility an Agency requires will allow the Offerors the maximum flexibility and creativity to meet the Agency’s needs within the budget constraints.
 2. The design requirements (commonly called programming) may, but need not, include:
 - a. Drawings and other documents illustrating the scale and relationship of the features, functions, and characteristics of the project.
 - b. The anticipated schedule, including start, duration, and completion; and
 - c. The budgets, as applicable to the specific procurement, for design, construction, operation, and maintenance.
 3. Unless the Agency has the staff necessary to prepare the design requirements, it should hire a design firm to do so using one of the processes set forth in Chapter 4.
- C. “Independent Peer Reviewer services” (IPR) are additional architectural and engineering services that an Agency must acquire, except as otherwise provided in this Manual, in the procurement of D-B services.
1. The function of the IPR is to confirm that the key elements of the professional engineering and architectural design provided by the Design-Builder are in conformance with the applicable standard of care.
 2. If an Agency elects not to contract with the IPR proposed by the successful Offeror, the Agency must select the IPR in accordance with Chapter 4.
- D. “Responsiveness” when used in D-B procurement has a slightly different interpretation than in a Design-Bid-Build project.
1. A responsive proposal is one that is complete and conforms to all the material aspects of the solicitation.
 2. If mandatory requirements are not included in the proposal it may be declared non-responsive.
 3. If minor information is omitted, clarification may be permitted, and the proposal accepted as modified if it is otherwise acceptable. See Section 12.13 for permissible communication and discussions.
 4. The provisions of SC Code § 11-35-1520 (13) apply to minor informalities in proposals.

12.2.2 Operations and Maintenance

“Operations and Maintenance” is a project delivery method in which the Agency enters into a single contract for the routine operation, routine repair, and routine maintenance of an infrastructure facility.

12.3 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR DESIGN-BUILD

- 12.3.1 In accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3, prior to the advertisement for D-B services, the Agency shall provide the State Engineer with a written determination that the use of D-B will be the most advantageous to the State for the specific project. Upon approval by the State Engineer, the Agency will choose personnel to serve as the Selection Committee to conduct the RFP process.
- 12.3.2 An Agency must have an approved construction budget with adequate funds to complete the construction prior to advertising for D-B services.
- 12.3.3 The process of selecting the most qualified Design-Builder involves a significant amount of time and resources. As part of their determination, an Agency should consider the time required and the level of staffing needed to make the selection process successful.

- 12.3.4 Firms seeking D-B work must be properly licensed as a Contractor with the SC Contractor's Licensing Board. The Design-Builder's license must have a license group designation that will allow the Design-Builder to provide services for the full contract value of the project.
- 12.3.5 Complex D-B projects may require the Agency to hire a design professional to produce Programming Documents. The Documents may establish the project design objectives and concepts, approximate gross facility areas and space requirements, functionality, flexibility, special equipment and systems, aesthetics, sustainability, construction budget, and other relevant criteria. The Programming Documents should be schematic in nature and will serve as the basis for the Design-Builder's design professional to perform the actual design.

12.4 SOURCE SELECTION METHOD

- 12.4.1 The competitive sealed proposal source selection method is referred to throughout this document as the RFP Process and as discussed herein will consist of a two-phase selection process which includes both the Request for Qualifications (RFQ) and Request for Proposals (RFP).
- 12.4.2 The amount of time, effort and cost associated with preparing a proposal for a D-B solicitation can be significant so a two-phase RFP selection process or short listing of an RFP should be considered when preparing the determination. An Agency should consider paying a stipend to prequalified Offerors to ensure that they receive quality proposals.
- 12.4.3 A single-phase RFP process with or without shortlisting may be appropriate for more simple projects and may be considered in the determination.

12.5 SELECTION COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AND STAFFING FOR THE RFP PROCESS

12.5.1 Selection Committee Structure

- A. The Selection Committee (Committee) consists of voting and non-voting members, organized to evaluate qualifications and proposals. They will make a selection based on their evaluations and assist the Agency Project Manager in reporting their decision to the final approving authority (Agency Head or a designee) at a management level above the Agency Project Manager.
- B. The Committee is chaired by a non-voting Chairman (Chair) appointed by the State Engineer and is typically the OSE Project Manager assigned to the project.
- C. Voting and non-voting Committee Members are selected by the Agency Head or a designee and should include the Agency Project Manager and others that are qualified to evaluate the proposals. OSE must concur with all Committee appointments.
- D. Technical advisors, usually non-voting members of the Committee, may be required to assist the Committee in the evaluation of qualifications/proposals.
- E. The Committee should be comprised of a minimum of five voting members. While there is not a maximum number of voting or non-voting members on the Committee, it should be noted that as the number of members increases, so does the difficulty to schedule Committee meetings.

12.5.2 Selection Committee Membership

- A. The voting members of the Committee shall be state employees or considered to be state employees. For the purpose of meeting this requirement, members of Agency Boards acting in their official capacity, are considered state employees.
- B. Committee members are subject to the Ethics, Government Accountability and Campaign Reform Act of 1991. Committee members should become familiar with the requirements of this act and avoid any conflict of interest.
 1. Each member must sign an SE-714 stating that they have read and understand those standards of conduct and that they do not have an actual or apparent conflict of interest relating to the proposed acquisition. Other persons involved in the process must also sign an SE-714. For example, the Agency Head is not a member of the Committee but has final say over the Committee's decision, so they must sign a SE-714. The same is true for members of a Board of Trustees and administrative associates who assist in document preparation and handling
 2. If a Committee Member has an actual or apparent conflict of interest related to a proposal under evaluation, the Chair must remove that member and, if a sufficient number of voting members do not remain, request the Agency Head to replace them with another.
 3. If a Committee Member has a current or past relationship with an Offeror but does not believe the relationship creates a conflict of interest or is not sure, the member must notify the Chair of the relationship for a determination as to whether an actual conflict of interest exists.

- C. The Committee must comply with the Freedom of Information Act; however, Committee members must not disclose confidential information derived from proposals and negotiations submitted by competing Offerors during the selection process. There is a summary of the requirements of this act in Chapter 1.
- D. There are no requirements for who may be appointed to the Committee. For large projects (\$5 million or more), the Agency-appointed members could consist of:
 1. A member of the board or commission governing the Agency or a designee.
 2. The Agency Head (Secretary, Executive Director, President, or like officer) or a designee.
 3. One representative of the division, department, or program for which the project is being built.
 4. Agency Project Manager; and/or
 5. Agency Facilities Director or their designee.

12.5.3 Changes in Selection Committee Membership

An Agency may only make changes in the membership of the Committee with the written approval of the Agency Head and OSE.

12.5.4 Selection Committee Duties

- A. Agency Head or a designee, acting as the final selection authority, has the following duties:
 1. Direct the Agency's efforts during the entire selection process.
 2. Review and approve the Selection Plan (Plan).
 3. Appoint the members of the Committee, other than the Chair, and
 4. Review and approve the Committee's final report for selection and recommendation. The Agency Head may choose to reject the Committee's final choice by directing the Agency Project Manager to cancel the solicitation prior to award in accordance with the procedures set forth in SC Regulation 19-445.2097(B).
- B. Agency Project Manager, subject to the policies and procedures of a specific Agency, has the following duties:
 1. Prepare and submit a draft of the Plan to the Committee for its review.
 2. Prepare and submit the final Plan to the Agency Head for concurrence and the Chair for approval.
 3. Assure that each Committee Member and any other participant signs and returns an SE-714 before they are provided access to source selection information.
 4. Prepare advertisements for South Carolina Business Opportunities (SCBO) and any other publications.
 5. Post notices of Committee meetings in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) open meeting requirements.
 6. Prepare the RFQ and/or RFP outline for input by the Committee.
 7. Coordinate the preparation and issuance of the RFQ and/or RFP with the Chair and Committee.
 8. Issue amendments to the RFQ or RFP with the Chair.
 9. Schedule Selection Committee Meetings.
 10. Conduct a pre-submittal conference (optional) in accordance with established procedures, meeting minutes and attendance.
 11. Receive and register responding firms responding to the RFQ.
 12. Summarize the RFQ evaluation data by the Committee to determine prequalified firms.
 13. Notify firms individually of successful prequalification and notify unsuccessful firms individually.
 14. Safeguard confidential information and materials, including proposals and amendments.
 15. Determine Offeror responsiveness and responsibility.
 16. Conduct and control all discussions and negotiations with Offerors
 17. Maintain written records of all discussions and negotiations with Offerors.
 18. Request best and final offers (BAFO).
 19. Prepare the Selection Committee's report and recommendation to the Agency Head; and
 20. As requested, conduct the debriefing of unsuccessful Offerors.
- C. The Chair's duties are to:
 1. Assist the Agency Project Manager in scheduling and conducting Committee meetings and deliberations.
 2. Provide overall supervision, planning, direction, and execution of the Committee's activities.

3. Assisting the Agency Project Manager in the determination of responsibility and responsiveness on individual proposals.
 4. Approve all competitive range determinations from the shortlisting list of Offerors (the Chair may add Offerors to the competitive range, but shall not remove them except for reasons of non-responsiveness); and
 5. Prepare the summary of the voting Committee members' raw evaluation data in response to the RFP.
- D. Voting Members duties are to:**
1. Independently review each proposal against the Plan criteria for the RFQ and RFP.
 2. Attend all Committee meetings.
 3. Participate in the prequalification selection for the RFQ; and
 4. Participate in the interview of each prequalified firm and complete an evaluation taking into account both the written technical proposal and the interview presentation.
- E. Technical Advisors, Non-Voting Members**
1. The Agency Head may appoint outside technical advisors with special expertise not available on the Committee but essential to the selection process.
 2. The Agency should use technical advisors in discrete areas such as reviewing technical aspects of proposals to assure compliance with the technical requirements of the RFP.
 3. The Agency should not give technical advisors access to information concerning overall Committee activities that is not required for them to perform their advisory duties. Technical advisors should not attend Committee meetings unless specifically requested by the Chair or Agency Project Manager.

12.6 SELECTION COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- 12.6.1** Every meeting of public bodies must be open to the public unless closed pursuant to SC Code § 30-4-70. A Committee is a body subject to this requirement. Every meeting of the Committee must be publicly announced at least twenty-four hours before the meeting pursuant to SC Code § 30-4-80.
- 12.6.2** When a meeting is held to discuss source selection information such as ranking statements of qualifications and proposals, the meeting will open publicly and any item on the agenda which is not protected source selection information will be addressed publicly.
- 12.6.3** Thereafter, the Committee should adjourn to go into executive session to discuss source selection information. The public must be excluded from these executive sessions with no exceptions.

12.7 SELECTION PLAN FOR THE RFP PROCESS

12.7.1 The Selection Plan

- A.** The Plan is the document that:
1. Explains how the Agency will solicit statements of qualifications and proposals from Design-Builders and evaluate those statements and proposals in order to make the selection decision.
 2. Establishes the required qualifications and the numerical weighting or ranking of those qualifications.
 3. Outlines how the Agency will conduct negotiations,
 4. Identifies the Chair and members of the Committee, and
 5. Establishes milestone dates for the completion of the selection process.
- B.** The Plan is the Agency's statement to itself and to others as to how it intends to acquire what it needs. It distinguishes what is important from what is not and, by assigning weights, defines how important these distinctions are.
- C.** The Plan is never shared with an Offeror or potential Offeror.

12.7.2 Minimum Requirements

The Plan must include the following, as a minimum:

- A.** Description of the facility to be constructed and the design requirements.
- B.** Description of the duties and responsibilities of the Committee. Include the nominations for Committee by attaching a roster of personnel by name, title, and Agency to the Plan.
- C.** Schedules of key events or milestones that will occur between the time the Committee is organized and its adjournment, including proposed pre-solicitation activities such as the drafting and issuance of South Carolina Business Opportunities (SCBO) announcements or the convening of a pre-submittal conference.

Note: The Procurement Code requires adequate public notice of the RFQ. Therefore, the Plan should address not only the publication in SCBO, but how the Agency intends to develop interest in the project other than through advertising in SCBO.

- D. Solicitation plan (i.e. advertising plan)
 1. This must include publication in South Carolina Business Opportunities (SCBO). However, the Procurement Code recognizes that this alone may not constitute adequate public notice. This is especially the case for unique projects such as DBFOM projects.
 2. The Solicitation Plan must describe how the Agency will advertise for proposals and how the Agency intends to develop interest in the project other than through advertising in SCBO.
 3. The Solicitation Plan must also set forth the minimum number of days that the Agency will advertise the project.
- E. Description of the contract to be used.
- F. Statement of the proposed RFQ and RFP evaluation factors and their numerical weighting or ranking.
- G. Description of the evaluation process, methodology, and techniques; and
- H. If the Agency determines the cost of preparing proposals is high in view of the size, estimated price, and complexity of the procurement, the Plan may provide for the prequalification of Offerors and may include the payment of a stipend to prequalified or shortlisted Offerors who participate in the RFP and the terms under which the Agency will pay stipends.

12.7.3 Preparation and Approval of the Plan

- A. The Agency Project Manager prepares and submits the Plan to the Chair and Committee for review.
- B. The reviewed Plan is finalized and submitted to the Agency Head for approval.
- C. The approved Plan must be reviewed and approved by the Chair before the Agency issues a solicitation or holds any pre-submittal conference.

12.8 REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS

- 12.8.1 When the Plan provides for prequalification of Design-Builders, the criteria in the Plan must be used to evaluate the submittals received. Only those firms who are likely to be selected should be prequalified. A minimum of two firms must be prequalified and at least three firms should be interviewed.
- 12.8.2 To prequalify Offerors, the Agency must determine in writing that prequalification is justified due to the nature of the project. The determination for prequalification shall be included in the written determination of project delivery method discussed above.
- 12.8.3 If only one prospective Offeror is qualified, the prequalification process must be canceled. In this event, the Agency may start the process over or publicly advertise a request for proposals from all interested parties.
- 12.8.4 The decision to not prequalify a particular firm is protestable. The standard of review is the same as for a determination of non-responsibility
- 12.8.5 **Contents of the RFQ**
 - A. The Committee must give adequate notice to prospective Offerors of any pre-submittal conference so that all who wish to attend may arrange for representation. The notice must define as explicitly as possible the nature and scope of the project.
 - B. The Committee must prepare an RFQ that will clearly communicate to potential Offerors both the Agency's needs and the relative importance of the evaluation factors the Committee will use in evaluating a firm's qualifications. The numerical weighting or ranking of each factor should not be communicated to the Offerors. The RFQ should not include the Plan.
 - C. The RFQ shall provide for prequalifying of responsive and responsible Offerors determined to be reasonably susceptible of being selected for award before discussions and evaluations. The RFQ must:
 1. Contain a description of the general scope of work to be acquired.
 2. A copy of the Programming Documents, if any.
 3. Advise prospective Offerors how they may apply for consideration including how their statements of qualifications should be organized and arranged.
 4. State the number of Design-Builders the Agency will prequalify (this is not protestable).
 5. Set forth the deadline for submission of the statements of qualifications.
 6. Provide Offerors the evaluation criteria that the Agency will consider in evaluating statements of qualifications and their relative importance;

7. List any qualifications required of the Design-Builder including:
 - a. Offeror technical qualifications.
 - b. Bonding capacity, other forms of security required and financial stability.
 - c. Insurance requirements; and
 - d. License requirements.
8. Include the paragraphs from the *Clauses for Use in Design-Build RFQ*, found in Appendix E.

12.8.6 Licensing and Bonding Requirements for Design-Builders

- A. The Design-Builder must comply with all licensing requirements of the SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation as both a design professional and Contractor.
- B. The Design-Builder must provide a Performance Bond and a Labor and Material Payment Bond, for 100% of the contract price, excluding costs for operation, maintenance, and finance.
- C. The Agency may require one or more of the following forms of security to assure the timely, faithful, and uninterrupted provision of operations and maintenance services procured separately or as one element of another project delivery method:
 1. Operations period surety bonds that secure the performance of the D-B operations and maintenance obligations.
 2. Letters of credit in an amount appropriate to cover the cost to the governmental body of preventing infrastructure service interruptions for a period up to twelve (12) months; and
 3. Appropriate written surety bonds or guarantees from the Design-Builder, or depending upon the circumstances, from a parent corporation, to secure the recovery of re-procurement costs to the governmental body if the Design-Builder defaults in performance.

12.8.7 Solicitation

- A. Using the Invitation for Design Build Services (SE-710), the Agency must advertise in SCBO and any other publications identified in the Plan for interested firms to provide D-B services for the project.
- B. The Agency Project Manager will prepare the SE-710 and submit it in MS Word format to OSE. OSE will review the SE-710 and send an approved copy to SCBO and the Agency.
- C. The SE-710 must state as explicitly as possible the nature and the scope of the project and give adequate public notice to prospective Offerors so that all who wish may receive the RFQ.
- D. When the Agency determines that a Pre-Submittal Conference is in its best interest, the SE-710 must provide notice of the Pre-submittal Conference to be held.

12.8.8 Pre-Submittal Conference (optional)

- A. The Agency may conduct a Pre-Submittal Conference to explain the design requirements, qualification requirements, proposal format, and other pertinent information to interested firms. The conference may be conducted by conference call or other electronic means to reduce travelling costs to potential Offerors.
- B. The Agency must furnish all prospective Offerors identical information in connection with the proposed acquisition. The Agency may not use remarks and explanations at the conference to modify or qualify the terms of the RFQ or RFP. If the Agency wishes to modify or qualify the terms of the RFQ or RFP, it must do so by written amendment.
- C. The Agency Project Manager and Chair will represent the Agency at the conference with the Agency Project Manager conducting the conference. No other members of the Committee should attend the conference.
- D. The Agency must make a complete record of the conference and make the record a part of its procurement file.
- E. For a two-phase selection process (RFQ and RFP):
 1. The Agency must advertise the Pre-Submittal Conference in SCBO on the SE-710 and in any other publications where public notice was given as part of the Plan for the RFQ.
 2. Any interested party may attend a Pre-Submittal Conference as part of an RFQ.
 3. Attendance at a Pre-Proposal Conference for the RFP must be limited to prequalified Offerors and is not advertised.
- F. For a single-phase process (RFP only):
 1. The Agency must advertise the Pre-Proposal Conference in SCBO on the SE-710 and in any other publications where public notice was given as part of the Plan.
 2. Any interested party may attend a Pre-Proposal Conference.

12.8.9 Receipt and Opening of Statement of Qualifications

- A. The rules governing non-disclosure of procurement and confidential information applies to the receipt of statements of qualifications.
- B. The Agency should date and time stamp statements of qualifications upon receipt; however, unlike proposals the Agency is not required to secure and publicly open statements of qualifications.
- C. The Agency Project Manager may open statements of qualifications upon receipt and, with a witness, record the names of the firms that have responded to the RFQ on the Register of Proposals Design-Build (SE-711). The Agency shall not make the SE-711 open to public inspection until after the issuance of an award or notification of intent to award, whichever is earlier.
- D. Any modifications to an Offerors statement of qualifications shall be accepted and noted on the SE-711.
- E. The Agency Project Manager, with guidance from the Chair, may conduct discussions with Offerors whose qualifications can be classified as acceptable or potentially acceptable. The purpose of the discussions is to clarify ambiguities or uncertainties, for the determination of responsiveness. The exchange of information with the Offeror shall be in writing.
- F. Following the registering of firms, the Agency Project Manager may immediately start performing reference checks and determining the responsiveness and responsibility of Offerors.
- G. If no submittals are received, the Agency must close out the procurement by doing the following:
 1. Submit a Request for Concurrence in Posting Notice of Intent to Award Design-Build Contract (SE-760) to OSE with "No Submittals Received" shown as the Intended Awardee.
 2. After OSE approval of the SE-460, post the Notice of Intent to Award Design-Build Contract (SE-770) with "No Submittals Received" shown as the Name of Contractor.

12.8.10 Evaluation and Ranking of Prospective Offerors

- A. The Committee meeting must comply with the Open Meeting requirements of law when ranking prospective Offerors.
- B. The Committee must evaluate the statements of qualifications and rank prospective Offerors from most qualified to least qualified. The Committee should rank firms using only the evaluation factors found in the RFQ.
- C. The Agency Project Manager shall conduct discussions with the Committee to review the strengths and weaknesses of the firms. By consensus of the voting Committee members, the Agency Project Manager shall create a list of the firms considered to be the most qualified to participate in the RFP process.
- D. The Agency Project Manager shall record the specific reasons for each firms' qualification on the Selection Committee Report for RFQ Prequalification – Design-Build (SE-712) to support the Committee's determination of the ranking of the firms.

12.8.11 Number of Firms Prequalified

- A. The Agency must solicit proposals from at least the three most qualified prospective Offerors by means of an RFP. At least three firms should be interviewed.
- B. The Agency's determination of how many proposals to solicit is not protestable.

12.8.12 Notification

- A. Within ten (10) days after ranking prospective Offerors and determining which Offerors it will solicit proposals, the Agency Project Manager shall send a letter individually to each pre-qualified Offeror indicating the following:
 1. Notice is hereby given that the Agency Selection Committee has, in accordance with the SC Code § 11-35-3023, the Manual for Planning and Execution of State Permanent Improvement Projects, and the solicitation documents, reviewed the qualifications of interested firms and determined (firm name) to be qualified to present a proposal for this project;
 2. Attached (or provide the website address if the Agency posts it online) is a copy of the Request for Proposals (RFP), which (firm name) should review and follow in preparation to submit a response. The RFP provides the expected organization of the proposal, the criteria the Committee will use to evaluate the response, and the date the response is due to the Agency.
 3. A Pre-Proposal Conference is scheduled to be held at (time), in the (location), on (date).
 4. Upon receipt and review of the responses to the RFPs, the Agency will conduct interviews with each pre-qualified Offeror. The date and time the firm is scheduled to be interviewed and location. Please be prepared to provide a (?) minute presentation and allow (?) minutes for Committee questions.

- B. The Agency Project Manager shall send a letter individually to each prospective Offeror that was not prequalified indicating the following:
 - 1. The Agency Selection Committee has, in accordance with the SC Code § 11-35-3023, the Manual for Planning and Execution of State Permanent Improvement Projects, and the solicitation documents, reviewed the qualifications of interested firms. Unfortunately, this is to inform (firm name) that it was determined that (firm name) will not advance to the RFP process; and
 - 2. In accordance with SC Code § 11-35-4210, any actual Bidder, Offeror, Contractor, or Subcontractor who is aggrieved in connection with the intended award or award of a contract must submit an intent to protest. At a later date, you will receive a copy of the Notice of Intent to Award Design-Build Contract (SE-770) as the notice of intended award.
- C. Prospective Offerors are notified of their status only and are not notified of the status of any other prospective Offeror, how many prospective offeror's submitted statements of qualifications, or how many firms were prequalified.
- D. A copy of the letters sent to successful and unsuccessful Offerors should be placed in the Agency's procurement file.

12.9 REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

12.9.1 Contents of the RFP

- A. The Committee must prepare an RFP that will communicate to the Offerors both the Agency's needs and the relative importance of the evaluation factors the Committee will use in evaluating the proposals. The numerical weighting or ranking of each factor should not be communicated to the Offerors. The RFP should not include the Plan.
- B. As a minimum, Offerors shall be evaluated on the following factors:
 - 1. Demonstrated compliance with the design requirements.
 - 2. Qualifications of the Offerors staff to be assigned to the project.
 - 3. Financial Capacity.
 - 4. History of on-time, on-budget and on -schedule for previous D-B projects.
 - 5. Project schedule.
 - 6. Proposed cost, i.e. the cost of the proposed construction compared to the value of the facility proposed (cost should be a factor of more than 10% of the ranking).
 - 7. For DBOM or DBFOM, life-cycle price (cost should be a factor of more than 10% of the ranking).
 - 8. If the Offeror is to provide an IPR as part of its proposal, the identity of the IPR and their competence and qualifications; and
 - 9. Other pertinent factors noted in the Plan.

NOTE: Since the RFP procurement method begins with a prequalification process, the ranking of price should not be weighted too heavily as to nullify the qualifications and experience factors

- C. The RFP must:
 - 1. Advise prospective Offerors on how their proposals should be organized and arranged.
 - 2. Instruct how Offerors must submit the technical proposal and price. That is, will the cost be submitted in a separate sealed envelope at the time of the interviews, or if the proposal and cost to be submitted together.
 - 3. Inform Offerors of the relative importance of the evaluation factors the Agency will employ to evaluate proposals and award.
 - 4. If the Plan provides for the payment of stipends to unsuccessful Offerors:
 - a. Include the amount of the stipend, and
 - b. Include the terms under which the Agency will pay stipends.
 - 5. Include the Agency's design requirements prepared for the Agency as the basis for the D-B.
 - 6. Require that Offerors submit proposal development documents.
 - 7. Set forth the deadline for submission of proposals.
 - 8. Notify Offerors that they must visibly mark as "confidential" each part of their proposal which they consider to be proprietary information.

12.9.2 Pre-Proposal Conference (optional)

- A. The Agency may conduct a Pre-Proposal Conference to clarify the requirements of the RFP. The Conference may be conducted by conference call or other electronic means in addition to an onsite conference to reduce travelling costs to potential Offerors.
- B. When the Agency determines that a Pre-Proposal Conference is in its best interest, the Agency must notify all prequalified firms.
- C. At the Pre-Proposal Conference, the Agency must furnish all prospective Offerors identical information in connection with the proposed acquisition. The Agency may not use remarks and explanations at the conference to modify or qualify the terms of the RFP. If the Agency wishes to modify or qualify the terms of the RFP, it must do so by written amendment.
- D. Attendance at a Pre-Proposal Conference for the RFP must be limited to prequalified Offerors and is not advertised.
- E. The Agency must make a complete record of the conference and make the record a part of its procurement file.
- F. The Agency Project Manager and Chair will represent the Agency at the conference with the Agency Project Manager conducting the conference. No other members of the Committee should attend the conference.

12.10 REQUIREMENT FOR AN INDEPENDENT PEER REVIEWER

- 12.10.1 An Agency must retain an IPR on each D-B project unless allowed to self-perform by OSE.
- 12.10.2 The Design-Builder can be required to propose an IPR as part of their contract or the IPR can be hired by the Agency using one of the methods in Chapter 4 as a professional service.
- 12.10.3 If the Agency desires to forego hiring an IPR and use on-staff personnel, the Agency must submit to OSE a written determination that considering the nature, size, and scope of the project, the Agency has personnel on staff qualified to perform the functions of the IPR.
 - A. The Agency must include the qualifications of the personnel on-staff who will perform the functions of the IPR.
 - B. OSE will within ten (10) days of receipt of the Agency's determination, notify the Agency of their determination, in writing, whether to allow the Agency to self-perform IPR.

12.11 POTENTIAL OFFEROR'S PARTICIPATION IN A REPORT OR STUDY USED IN PREPARATION OF DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- 12.11.1 Participation in a report or study that is used in the preparation of design requirements for a project does not disqualify a firm from participating as a member of a proposing team in D-B procurement unless the participation provides the business with a substantial competitive advantage.
- 12.11.2 A copy of a report or study that was prepared by a potential offer shall be given to all Offerors.

12.12 RECEIPT, OPENING AND REGISTER OF PROPOSALS

- 12.12.1 The Agency must time-stamp proposals and any modifications upon receipt and hold them unopened (except as otherwise provided in the Procurement Regulations) in a secure place until the established due date.
- 12.12.2 The Agency's Project Manager (or designee) must open the proposals publicly in the presence of one or more State witnesses at the time and place designated in the solicitation for the RFP.
- 12.12.3 The person opening the proposals should declare the arrival of the time for receipt of proposals.
 - A. For single phase process, the proposals shall be opened, and the identity of the Offerors recorded on a Register of Proposals (SE-711).
 - B. For two-phase process, the Agency Project Manager shall verify each of the Offerors submitting a proposal have been previously pre-qualified. Each proposal shall be opened to verify the contents match the requirements of the RFP.
- 12.12.4 The Agency must not disclose the contents and the identity of competing offers during the process of opening proposals.
- 12.12.5 If members of the public appear at the opening, the person opening the proposals should state that they will conduct the opening of proposals and recording of the names in silence to protect confidential source information.
- 12.12.6 The Agency may not make the SE-711 open to public inspection until after the notification of intent to award, whichever is earlier.

12.13 PERMISSIBLE COMMUNICATIONS WITH OFFERORS AFTER OPENING BUT BEFORE AWARD

- 12.13.1** The Chief Procurement Officers have jointly published guidelines for communications with Offerors after opening proposals but prior to award. Such communications include discussions and negotiations. These guidelines are found in Appendix I.
- 12.13.2** This document also addresses Best and Final Offer (BAFO). The Agency must conduct discussion and any BAFO process in accordance with these guidelines.
- 12.13.3** Communications after opening but prior to award should be limited to seeking clarification of statements of qualifications or proposals from Offerors whose submission is obviously responsive to the solicitation's requirements. The exchange of information should be in writing between the Agency Project Manager and the Offeror, with guidance from the Chair.
- 12.13.4** Negotiations with the highest ranked Offeror is permitted after evaluation and ranking concerning:
- A. Cost, and/or
 - B. Scope of the work, so long as the changes are within the general scope of the RFP.

12.14 REJECTION OF PROPOSALS, WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSALS AND CANCELLATION OF SOLICITATION**12.14.1 Rejection of Individual Proposals:**

- A. The Agency does not need to accept proposals unconditionally without alteration or correction, and to the extent otherwise allowed by law, the State's stated requirements may be clarified after proposals are submitted. The Agency must consider this flexibility in determining whether reasons exist for rejecting all or any part of a proposal.
- B. Reasons for rejecting proposals include but are not limited to the following:
 1. The D-B that submitted the proposal is non-responsible as determined under SC Code § 11-35-1810.
 2. The proposal ultimately (after an opportunity, if any is offered, for clarifying the proposal has passed) fails to meet the announced requirements of the State in some material respect; or
 3. The proposed price is clearly unreasonable.
- C. The Agency must document the reasons for cancellation or rejection and make the documentation a part of the procurement file.

12.14.2 Withdrawal of Individual Proposals

In rare instances an Offeror may request to withdraw their proposal. This might occur at any stage of the process for a variety of reasons. The request for withdrawal from the Offeror should be in writing and acceptance of the withdrawal should also be documented in writing. Copies of both documents should be included in the procurement file.

12.14.3 Rejection of Proposals – Cancellation of Solicitation Prior to Award

- A. Unless there is a compelling reason to reject all proposals, the Agency, after receiving and opening proposals, will award a contract to the highest ranked responsible Offeror as allowed by SC Code §11-35-1530.
- B. Should the Agency decide to cancel a solicitation after opening proposals but before award, the Agency must determine in writing that:
 1. Inadequate or ambiguous specifications were cited in the solicitation.
 2. Specifications have been revised.
 3. The infrastructure facility being procured is no longer required.
 4. The solicitation did not provide for consideration of all factors of cost to the State.
 5. Proposals received indicate that the needs of the State can be satisfied by a less expensive alternative differing from that on which the proposals were requested.
 6. All otherwise acceptable proposals received are at unreasonable prices.
 7. The proposals were not independently arrived at in open competition, were collusive, or were submitted in bad faith; or
 8. For other reasons, cancellation is clearly in the best interest of the State.
- C. If the determination is due to a change in requirements, the Agency must show in its determination that prior to opening, it made every effort to anticipate changes in requirements.

- D. The determination to cancel the solicitation must be made in good faith, after which the Agency must close out the procurement by doing the following:
 - 1. Submit an SE-760 to OSE with “No Contract to be Awarded” shown as the Intended Awardee and indicate the reason under “Remarks”. Attach a list of Offerors and the Agency Determination to the SE-760.
 - 2. After OSE approval of the SE-760, post the SE-770, with “No Contract to be Awarded” shown as the Name of Contractor and indicate the reason under “Remarks”. Send a copy to all Offerors and OSE the same day it is posted.

12.15 INTERVIEWS, EVALUATION AND RANKING OF PROPOSALS

12.15.1 Interviews

- A. All interviews should occur on the same day.
- B. If the Committee will be interviewing the Offerors in multiple rooms, the Agency Project Manager should make sure that each room is similarly equipped and furnished.
- C. Each voting member of the Committee must be present for all interviews. If invited, non-voting members and technical advisors should be present for all interviews.
- D. During the interviews, the Committee evaluates the Offerors only on the criteria listed in the RFP.

12.15.2 Evaluation of Proposals and Interviews

- A. After each interview, voting members must independently evaluate the technical proposals and information presented in the interviews for an RFP and assign a score to each evaluation factor using the D-B Selection Committee Member Evaluation – RFP (SE-715).
- B. If a voting member determines more than one firm to be equally qualified, the voting member must re-evaluate their rankings to break any ties in scores prior to submitting the SE-715 to the Chair.
- C. After each voting member has completed and submitted their SE-715 to the Chair, the Chair will verify the individual scoring and compile the individual evaluations into a Committee ranking on the D-B Selection Committee Summary – RFP (SE-717) to determine the Committee’s final ranking of the Offerors.
- D. The Committee must discuss significant variations in voting members’ scores or assessments of technical merit and explain them in the record.

12.15.3 Selection Committee Report and Recommendation

- A. After the Committee ranking has determined the most qualified offeror, the Agency Project Manager must prepare a Committee Report (Report) for the Agency Head.
- B. The Report must include the Committee’s recommendation regarding the source(s) the Agency should select for award or negotiation.
- C. The Report must include a copy of each SE-715 and the SE-717. For each Offeror, the report should provide the final score and a summary of each proposal including an assessment of the Offeror’s compliance with the requirements of the solicitation, any changes to the technical evaluation scores and a narrative to support the changes.
- D. The Committee must document the rationale for the finding of technical superiority in detail. Unsupported conclusory statements are not acceptable.

12.16 APPROVAL OF THE RECOMMENDATION

- 12.16.1 The Agency Head or its governing body makes the final selection decision based on the Committee’s recommendation and must provide written approval or rejection of the Committee’s Report.
- 12.16.2 The Agency Head or its governing body may not overturn the Committee’s decision unless they determine in writing that there is no rational basis for the Committee’s decision, the Committee did not follow the RFP evaluation factors, or the Committee exercised its discretion in an arbitrary or capricious manner.
 - A. If the Agency Head or its governing body decides to reject the Committee’s selection decision, the Agency must cancel the procurement action and start a new procurement process.
 - B. If the Agency rejects the decision of the Committee and chooses to cancel the procurement, the Agency must comply with the requirements of Section 12.14.3.

12.17 NEGOTIATION OF THE CONTRACT

- 12.17.1** Upon receipt of the Agency Head's approval of the recommended firm, the Committee is adjourned and negotiations between the selected firm and the Agency may proceed.
- 12.17.2** The standard form of contract for the D-B services is the Agreement Between Agency and Design-Builder (SE-733) with the General Conditions of the Contract Between the Agency and the Design-Builder (SE-734). The following items must be included in the contract:
- A. The submittals, shop drawings, etc. that must be submitted to the IPR and the time allowed for those reviews.
 - B. The amount of liquidated damages, if they will be accessed.
 - C. Any payment or performance bonds and other surety bonds or guarantees.
 - D. The IPR of the design documents; and
 - E. Any other requirements specific to the project.
- 12.17.3** Negotiated proposal revisions may affect the scope of the project. The Agency Project Manager shall ensure any changes are within the general scope of the RFP.
- 12.17.4** Negotiations must be controlled by the Agency Project Manager and may include an advisor to the Agency Project Manager. An advisor that has not previously signed an SE-714 must do so prior to assisting in the negotiations.
- 12.17.5** Once negotiations with an Offeror begin, the Agency must attempt to successfully negotiate a "satisfactory contract" without regard to any other proposals received. Negotiations are not an opportunity to re-evaluate one Offeror against another.
- 12.17.6** If the Agency concludes that a satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated with the highest ranked Offeror, negotiations may be conducted with second Offeror, then the third, and so on. In no case may confidential information derived from proposals and negotiations submitted by competing Offerors be disclosed.
- 12.17.7** During the negotiation process, if the Agency Project Manager is unsuccessful in the first round of negotiations, they may re-open negotiations with any Offeror previously negotiated.
- 12.17.8** The award of the contract must be made based on the evaluation factors stated in the solicitation. The basis for award must explain the results of any negotiations and the reasons any negotiations were unsuccessful with an Offeror.
- 12.17.9** Alternates and Allowances
- A. Alternates are not normally used in a D-B contract in the traditional sense. The Design-Builder may propose alternatives during the development of the construction documents; however, those that are accepted will be incorporated into the contract price and not priced as alternates. This allows the maximum amount of flexibility during the design process.
 - B. Allowances may be used; however, the amounts must be carefully developed and considered so budget issues do not result towards the end of the project. If possible, allowances should be avoided by making material decisions early in the design process.

12.18 NOTICE OF INTENT TO AWARD

12.18.1 Requirement of Posting

- A. Once the Agency negotiation is final, it must post and distribute a Notice of Intent to Award D-B Contract (SE-770) following concurrence by OSE.
- B. The Agency must post the SE-770 at the time and in the location announced in the solicitation. The Agency must also promptly mail a copy of the SE-770 to each Offeror.
- C. If an Agency is unable to confirm intent to award on the posting date announced in the solicitation, it must post a notice on that date at the specified location stating the new date the Agency will post the SE-770.

12.18.2 OSE Concurrence with Posting

- A. The Agency must submit a Request for Concurrence in Posting Notice of Intent to Award D-B Contract (SE-760) to OSE with a copy of the proposed SE-770, proposed contract, and Committee report with supporting documentation.
- B. This submittal must be made after the Committee's final selection, completion of negotiations and approval of the Agency Head.

- C. OSE will have five (5) business days from the date of receipt of the SE-760 and all required documentation for approval. If the Agency does not receive an objection from OSE within five (5) business days from the date OSE receives the SE-760 and all required documentation, OSE will be deemed to have granted approval for the Agency to post the SE-770.
- D. To expedite this process, the Agency should email the OSE Project Manager and OSE Administrative Assistant PDF copies of the SE-760 and all required documentation. The copy to the Administrative Assistant is to assist in the process if the OSE Project Manager is out of the office.

12.19 CONTRACT EXECUTION WAITING PERIOD

- 12.19.1** The Agency must wait seven (7) business days after posting the SE-770, before it may execute a contract with selected Offeror. During this time, any Offeror who disagrees with the Agency's decision may protest the contract award.
- 12.19.2** If the State Engineer receives such a protest in writing during this period, the Agency may not execute a contract until the matter is resolved unless the Agency in accordance with the Procurement Code requests a lifting of the stay and CPOC grants the request.
- 12.19.3** If the State Engineer does not receive any protests, the Agency may execute a contract on the day after the expiration of the seven (7) business day protest period.

12.20 EXECUTING THE CONTRACT

- 12.20.1** Once all conditions precedent to executing a contract have occurred, the Agency should submit an unsigned copy of the contract to the Design-Builder with a cover letter requiring the Design-Builder to execute the contract and return the original contract along with the following documents to the Agency within fourteen days:
 - A. Certificates of Insurance in the form of the latest edition of the ACORD 25S showing that the Design-Builder has Insurance meeting the requirements of the RFP in place for the project.
 - B. The Performance Bond (SE-355).
 - C. The Labor and Material Payment Bond (SE-357), and
 - D. Any other performance surety bonds or guarantees required by the contract.
- 12.20.2** Reviewing Certificates of Insurance and Performance and Payment Bonds
 - A. After receiving the Certificates of Insurance and Performance and Payment Bonds or other surety bonds or guarantees from the Design-Builder, the Agency should review them to determine that they are authentic and meet the requirements of the Procurement Code and Regulations.
 - B. The Agency is responsible to assure that it has the required labor and material payment bond in place before permitting the Design-Builder to start work. Failure to do so could make the Agency liable for the Design-Builder's failure to pay its Subcontractors and suppliers.
- 12.20.3** The Agency may issue the Notice to Proceed – D-B Contract (SE-790) after the contract has been signed by the Agency and a copy returned to the Design-Builder.

12.21 DEBRIEFING UNSUCCESSFUL OFFERORS AFTER NOTICE OF AWARD

- 12.21.1** When the Agency awards a contract, unsuccessful Offerors may desire a debriefing with the Agency by submitting a written request to the Agency Project Manager.
- 12.21.2** The Agency may provide unsuccessful Offerors with a debriefing upon written request.

12.22 INSPECTION AND TESTING SERVICES

- 12.22.1** During the construction period, OSE and any other legally constituted authorities have access to the project premises for periodic inspections.
- 12.22.2** The Agency must procure inspection and material testing services from firms on state contract to provide tests and inspections in accordance with Chapter 1 of each of the applicable International Code Council Series of Codes and with Chapter 17 of the International Building Code. This shall be documented using the Inspection/Material Testing Order (SE-955) and the Inspection/Material Testing Order Negotiation Worksheet (SE-955A).

- 12.22.3 The requirements and procedures for using inspection and material testing services on a project are set forth in Appendix G.2. Statewide term contracts for inspection and material testing services, including services and fees, and the listing of Inspection and Testing Firms, including point of contact, phone numbers, and addresses, may also be found in Appendix G.2.
- 12.22.4 Inspection and material testing firms shall use and maintain in the Contractor's job trailer, the Project Inspection/Material Testing Log (SE-965), the Project Inspection/Material Testing Deficiency Log (SE-966), and a copy of the inspection/material testing report. Copies may be found in Appendix G.1.

12.23 BUILDING / CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

- 12.23.1 A Building/Construction Permit (SE-580) must be issued to the Contractor for all construction awards prior to construction
- 12.23.2 To obtain approval of a permit, the Agency shall submit to OSE the following:
 - A. A fully completed SE-580 signed by the Agency.
 - B. An executed SE-955 and SE-955A; and
 - C. A signed Statement of Special Inspection Responsibilities (SE-962).
- 12.23.3 OSE will approve the permit by signing the SE-580 and returning a signed copy to the Agency.

12.24 SUBMITTAL OF DESIGN DOCUMENTS TO OSE

- 12.24.1 The Agency or the Design-Builder must submit Schematic Design and Construction Documents to OSE for their review and approval in accordance with the procedures of Chapter 5.
- 12.24.2 The design and construction of the facility by the Design-Builder shall be in accordance with the Codes and standards noted in Chapter 5.
- 12.24.3 Design Documents must be submitted using the Design Document Transmittal Form D-B (SE-771).
- 12.24.4 OSE will not review drawings and documents that are incomplete, ambiguous, or difficult to read. OSE will notify the Design-Builder and the Agency of such condition and ask for a revised submission.
- 12.24.5 OSE's statutory review period does not start to run until it receives a complete, unambiguous, and readable set of drawings and documents.
- 12.24.6 An SE-580 will not be issued until properly completed design documents have been reviewed and approved by both OSE and IPR.

12.25 CHANGE ORDERS

12.25.1 General Information

- A. A Change Order is any written amendment to a Construction Contract to which all parties agree. The parties shall process Change Orders using the Change Order to Design-Build (SE-780) and Change Order Request Summary – D-B (SE780, Page 2). Under no circumstances may the Design-Builder proceed with the work of a Change Order without proper approval noted in this Section.
- B. A Change Order normally modifies one or more of the following elements of the contract:
 - 1. Scope of Work
 - 2. Contract Sum
 - 3. Contract Time
- C. An Agency's Construction Contract Certification limit and Agency's Construction Contract Change Order Certification limit is determined by Department of Procurement Services (DPS) Auditors.
- D. If the amount of a Change Order is within the limit of the Agency's Construction Change Order Certification, the Agency may approve the work. The Agency will send a copy of the approved Change Order with substantiating documentation to OSE for information within fourteen (14) days of Agency's approval.
- E. If the amount of a Change Order exceeds the limit of the Agency's Construction Change Order Certification, OSE must approve the Change Order before the Contractor may perform any work.

12.25.2 It may be difficult on a D-B project to determine if the Design-Builder is entitled to additional compensation or time for changes in the work since they are responsible for both the design and construction. For this reason, a very thorough review of the proposed construction documents, both drawings and specifications, must be conducted so potential Change Orders can be avoided. Reviews should be performed by the Agency, OSE and an IPR. Before the documents are finalized the Agency has much more ability to negotiate what is and what is not included in the contract price and duration. Change Orders for a D-B contract are more likely to be related to a change from the original scope of work or unforeseen conditions. Up front planning, an ongoing working relationship with the Design-Builder and thorough review of the design documents will minimize the need for Change Orders and maximize the scope of the project within the budget.

12.25.3 Determining if a Change Order is Within Agency Certification

- A. The DPS - Audit and Certification web page contains a link at the bottom of the page to a listing of Agency Certifications. The web page is located at <https://procurement.sc.gov/agency/resources-and-forms/cert-limits>.
- B. To determine whether the Agency or OSE can approve the work:
 - 1. The value of a Change Order item is the total cost required to complete an individual item of work. For example: installation of a drinking fountain may take mechanical, electrical, plumbing, carpentry, painting, and wall covering installation to complete the individual work item.
 - 2. The value of the individual item determines whether OSE authorization is required.
 - 3. The value determination applies to any change in work whether it deducts or adds to the contract amount.
- C. The Agency may not break down a Change Order into separate, related items of work to circumvent the requirement for authorization by OSE. For example, an Agency may not break a Change Order adding a parking lot to a contract down into separate items such as one for grading and one for paving.

12.26 CHANGE ORDERS: DELAYS AND TIME

- 12.26.1** The Agency must promptly evaluate a Contractor's claim for time to avoid claims for acceleration and damages.
- 12.26.2** The Agency must document any adjustment in contract time by Change Order. Except in the case of continuing delay, the Agency must execute the Change Order within fourteen (14) days after the Contractor submits written notice of the claim for additional time, provided that:
 - A. Any request for adjustment of time includes written substantiation and justification for the change; and
 - B. The A/E has provided written justification concerning the time claimed.
- 12.26.3** A claim for time should include any associated costs and the effect the delay will have on the progress of the work. Only one claim is necessary when an on-going delay is evident during a project.
- 12.26.4** The Agency should not convert Change Directives to Change Orders until time claims and contract values are resolved.
- 12.26.5** The Agency must send a Change Order for time to OSE for information. Change Orders for only time are within the Agency's certification.

12.27 CHANGE DIRECTIVES

Change Directives shall be issued utilizing the AIA Document G714 and the process noted in Chapter 7.

12.28 RESOLUTION OF CLAIMS AND DISPUTES BETWEEN THE DESIGN-BUILDER AND AGENCY

- 12.28.1** Because there is no independent A/E in a D-B project to assist, the Agency Project Manager must assume a more active role in settling disputes before they become claims. See Claims and Dispute Resolution in the Contract.
- 12.28.2** The Design-Builder is responsible for resolving all claims between its suppliers and Subcontractors.

12.29 PAYMENTS TO THE DESIGN-BUILDER

The application and certification for payment, progress payments, withholding payment, and retained amount of payments shall be in accordance with the process noted in Chapter 7.

12.30 SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION

The inspections and declarations for Substantial Completion shall be in accordance with the process noted in Chapter 7.

12.31 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY / USE

The issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy/Use (SE-585) shall be in accordance with the process noted in Chapter 7.

12.32 RECORD DOCUMENTS

Record Documents shall be issued in accordance with the process noted in Chapter 7.

12.33 FINAL COMPLETION

Final Completion declaration and inspection shall be in accordance with the process noted in Chapter 7.

12.34 CONTRACT CLOSURE AND FINAL PAYMENT

Contract closure and final payment shall be in accordance with the process noted in Chapter 7.

12.35 ONE YEAR CORRECTIVE WORK PERIOD

Corrective work of deficiencies noted within one year after the date of Substantial Completion shall be in accordance with the process noted in Chapter 7.

12.36 PROJECT CLOSE-OUT

When an Agency determines that a PIP project is complete, the Agency shall submit a Form A-1 to the Capital Budgeting and Planning Unit for approval to close out the project.

12.37 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Additional information, including best practices, may be found at the Design-Build Institute of America website: <https://www.dbia.org/Pages/default.aspx>.