



## WELCOME

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### TWO-PHASE DESIGN BUILD



- Best value achieved by Tradeoff selection process
- Typical Non-Price Evaluation Factors are:
- -Phase 1
  - (1) Technical Approach
  - (2) Experience
  - (3) Past Performance
- -Phase 2
  - (4) Safety
  - (5) Energy Design Reduction



#### Relative Importance for Factors

- -Factors 2 through 5 considered in best value award decision
- -"Technical Factors" are any non-price factors other than past performance
- -Technical factors are equal to each other and when combined are equal to past performance
- -The combined non-price factors are approximately equal to price

TECHNICAL + PAST PERFORMANCE = PRICE



#### Factor 1, Technical Approach

- -Assess the offeror's understanding of the General Requirements of the contract
- -Assess the roles and responsibilities of the offeror and lead design firm to accomplish requirements of the contract
- -This factor will be rated on an Acceptable or Unacceptable basis
- -This factor must be rated Acceptable
- -This factor is not considered in the best value award decision



#### Factor 2, Experience

- Assess the depth of the offeror's construction experience in relevant projects
- -Assess the lead designer's design experience in relevant projects
- -Provides a means for evaluating capability to successfully meet contract requirements
- -RFP will define "Relevant Projects". Definition typically includes the size, scope and complexity (e.g., airfield pavement with an approximate value of \$20 million or more, completed or substantially completed within the past 5 years)



#### Factor 3, Past Performance

- -Assess past performance as a means of evaluating the offeror's probability to successfully meet the requirements of the RFP
- -Focuses on how well the offeror and lead designer performed on the projects submitted under Factor 2 – Experience
- -May also consider past performance on other projects currently documented in known sources such as the PPIRS, FAPIIS and any other known sources
- -Offerors lacking relevant past performance history will not be evaluated favorably or unfavorably in past performance and will receive a "Neutral" confidence rating. However, offeror's with favorable relevant past performance may be considered more favorably than an Offeror with no past performance information.
- -There is a clear distinction between "Experience" and "Past Performance".
  - Experience is related to the types and amounts of projects previously accomplished
  - Past performance relates to how well a contractor has performed



#### Factor 4, Safety

- -Assess offeror's history of safe work practices
- -Evolution will collectively consider the following:
  - OSHA Days Away from Work, Restricted Duty, or Job Transfer (DART)
  - Total Recordable Case (TRC) Rates
  - Technical Approach to Safety
  - Other Sources of Information Available to the government such as OSHA data, NAVFAC's Contractor Incident Reporting System (CIRS) in Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS), Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) and other databases



#### Factor 4, Safety (con'd)

–Offeror's DART and TRC Rates will be evaluated against the following Navy standards:

RiskDART RateVery Low RiskLess Than 1.0Low RiskFrom 1.0 to 1.99Moderate RiskFrom 2.0 to 2.99High RiskFrom 3.0 to 4.0Extremely High RiskGreater than 4.0

RiskTRC RateVery Low RiskLess Than 2.49Low RiskFrom 2.5 to 3.49Moderate RiskFrom 3.5 to 4.49High RiskFrom 4.5 to 5.99Extremely High RiskGreater than 6.0



#### Factor 5, Energy Design Reduction

- -Assess proposed energy savings
- Assess proposed energy budget reduction relative to Energy Policy Act of 2005 energy efficiency goals, including evaluation of energy reduction features

# SINGLE PHASE (DESIGN-BID-BUILD)



- Best value achieved by Lowest Price Technically Acceptable (LPTA) selection process
- Typical Technical Evaluation Factors are:
  - (1) Experience
  - (2) Past Performance
  - (3) Safety
- Factors are of equal weight
- Each factor rated either Acceptable or Unacceptable
- An Unacceptable rating in any factor will result in the overall technical proposal being rated Unacceptable
- Unacceptable rating will make proposal ineligible for award

# SINGLE PHASE (con'd) (DESIGN-BID-BUILD)



#### Factor 1, Experience

- -Assess Offeror's demonstrated experience in performing minimum number of relevant construction projects
- –RFP will define the minimum number of projects to be rated acceptable
- -RFP will define "Relevant Projects"

# SINGLE PHASE (con'd) (DESIGN-BID-BUILD)



#### Factor 2, Past Performance

- -Similar to tradeoff process where evaluation focuses on how well the offeror performed on the projects submitted under Factor 1 – Experience and may also consider past performance on other projects currently documented in known sources such as the PPIRS, FAPIIS and any other known sources
- -In the context of acceptability/unacceptability a "neutral" rating shall be considered acceptable

# SINGLE PHASE (con'd) (DESIGN-BID-BUILD)



- Factor 3, Safety
  - -TRC and DART rates must lower than the rate defined in the RFP

### HELPFUL HINTS



- Read RFP thoroughly
- •Ensure proposal addresses all Solicitation Submittal Requirements for each factor
- •Ensure project description for experience clearly documents the relevancy of the project
- Explain any negative past performance on relevant projects
- Explain any negative trends or high/very high risk rates for DART/TRC rates

## HELPFUL HINTS (con'd)



- Pay attention to page limitations
- Omit marketing "fluff"
- Be clear and concise
- The Government can only evaluate what is written and not what was intended to be written
- Intent is to award without discussions so initial proposal should be the best