









BUILDING ON OUR TRADITIONS

Tendering Housing and Other

Presented By: Jim Taylor, P. Eng.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



Government of Canada

Gouvernement du Canada





Presentation Outline

- >Introduction
- ➤ Project Management Processes
 - **≻**Overview
 - >Initiating, Planning
 - > Executing includes tendering
 - > Monitoring and Controlling, Closing processes
- **≻**Documents
- >Tendering Principles



Presentation Outline

- ➤ Preparing Tender Package
- **≻**Calling for Tender Bids
- >Tender Period
- > Receiving Tenders
- > Evaluating Tenders
- ➤ Accepting a Tender
- > Rejecting a Tender
- >Awarding a Contract



Presentation Outline

- **>**Summary
 - > Reference material
 - > Requesting Assistance



➤Jim Taylor background

- ➤ Worked with First Nations since 1983
- >Previously in heavy industrial, mining and municipal projects
- ➤ Most of First Nation experience involved project management related work.
- ➤ Always encouraged First Nations to undertake their construction projects using own forces. Often less expensive and better quality.



Project Management

- >Tendering is a part of project management.
- Managing a project can be broken into various processes, namely:
 - >Initiating- define project and authorization to proceed
 - > Planning establish scope, objectives and course of action
 - > Executing complete the work to satisfy specifications
 - >Monitoring and Controlling track, review, regulate the progress and performance
 - ➤ Closing finalize all activities



➤Why tender?

- ➤It is good practice
- >Will get competitive prices
- >INAC does not require tendering on housing
- ➤ Review your First Nation policies about tendering



Introduction

- ➤ What are you tendering?
 - >You must know your scope of work!
 - ➤If you do not know, you cannot realistically expect the bidder or contractor to know.
 - ➤ Complete house, 1200 sf, 1 story with basement,
 - > Electrical work; heating system etc.
 - ➤Snow removal
 - ➤You must know your expected quality of materials!
 - ≥25 year shingles; triple glazed windows; fire rated drywall
 - >Generally the contractor will decide the method of doing the construction.



Introduction

- ➤What are you <u>not</u> tendering?
 - > Landscaping, deck, painting, basement finishing
 - Items that you want to perform using your own forces



Introduction

- ➤To <u>tender</u> is to invite bids for a project owner
- <u>Tendering</u> is the process of making an offer, bid or proposal in response to a request for tender contractor
- ➤ The tender request documents are referred to as:
 - ➤RFT Request for Tender
 - >RFP Requests for Proposal



Tendering Documents

>CCDC

- ➤ Canadian Construction Documents
 Committee
- <u>http://www.ccdc.org/documents/set/complete-list/</u>

>CDA

- > Canadian Construction Association
- <u>http://www.cca-acc.com/documents/cca-documents/</u>



Eng. & Arch. Contracts

>ACEC

- Association of Consulting Engineering Companies
- <u>https://www.acec.ca/publications_media/shop/index.html/shopping/index/view-category/id/5</u>

>RAIC

- ➤ Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- <u>https://www.raic.org/raic/how-choose-architect</u>



CCA Documents

- These are commonly used documents or guides
 - **➤CCA 1 2008: Stipulated Price Subcontract**
 - ➤CCA 16 1992: Guidelines for Determining the Costs Associated with Performing Changes in the Work
 - **CCA 19 2011: Stipulated Price Sub-subcontract**
 - ➤CCA 25 2001: Guide to Project Management Services
 - ➤CCA 26 2016: A Guide to the Construction Management Project Delivery Method



CCA Documents

- **CCA 51 2008: Guide to Calling Bids and Awarding Subcontracts**
- ➤CCA 53 2016: A Trade Contractor's Guide and Checklist to Construction Contracts
- ➤ CCA 61 2008: Risks of Pre-purchasing Equipment and Materials for Construction Projects
- **CCA 82 2004: Mould Guidelines for the Canadian Construction Industry**



Documents

- > Tender and contract documents have strong legal implications.
- ➤If you have such documents and made modifications, you may want to discuss with a legal expert.
 - >OFNTSC could provide some guidance



Tendering Principles

Three very basic principles:

- Two contract formed to bind the bidder and owner
 - Between bidder and owner based on compliant bid in a tender call
 - 2. A goods and services contract on acceptance, by the owner
- 2. Bids must be compliant to take effect
- 3. Duty of fairness

Can quickly become a legal issue. Check with your legal expertise if necessary.



Tendering Policy - INAC

- ➤INAC does have a tendering policy that First Nations are required to follow.
- First Nations can develop their own tendering policy that follows the principles of the INAC policy.
- > Does not apply to housing



- ➤ Preparing Tender Package
 - >Will define the type of goods and services contract
 - >Lump sum, Unit price
 - ➤ Cost plus fixed fee, Cost plus percentage of cost
 - Recall from previous slide know the scope of work!
 - ➤ Drawings (plans) and specifications, Schedule
 - ➤ General and supplementary general conditions
 - ➤ Include First Nation labour and equipment conditions
 - >Bid form and bidders instructions
 - >Architect and Engineer can be of great assistance
 - > Refer to previous contract documents



- ➤ Calling and advertising for Tender Bids
 - > Depending on the estimated value of the project, may require advertising as recommended:
 - ➤\$500,000 or less are advertised locally or in the closest major city, depending on the number of qualified contractors in the area; projects
 - >\$500,000 but less than \$2,000,000 are advertised more widely, on a regional (e.g. Northern Ontario) or provincial basis:
 - more than \$2,000,000 are advertised on a provincial or interprovincial basis.
 - ➤ Very large projects should be widely advertised, interprovincially or nationally



- ➤ Calling and advertising for Tender Bids
 - >Local building associations
 - ➤ MERX (on line) https://www.merx.com/
 English/NonMember.asp?
 WCE=Show&TAB=1&PORTAL=MERX&State=1&h
 code=tAF08b5PaGBuUkl43CRDCg%3D%3D
 - ➤ Construction publications https://canada.constructconnect.com/dcn/tenders
 - **≻**Newspapers



≻Tender Period

- **>** Dependent on:
 - **≻**Complexity of project
 - ➤ Remoteness of project
 - Requirement for pre tender site visit / meeting
- ➤ Can range from 1 week to multiple weeks or months
- ➤ Bid documents have closing time stipulated. Bids must be in to owner or representative by closing time.
- ➤ Closing time could be 3:00 pm (15:00 hrs), Eastern Daylight Savings time.
 - > Watch time zone



- **≻**Receiving Tenders
 - >Be careful with this aspect.
 - ➤ Bids must be received before closing day and time.
 - ➤ February 6, 2018 @ 15:00 EST
 - > Prepare and use tender receipt form.
 - ➤ Identify bidder and time received.
 - ➤ Stamp receipt time
 - >Make sure bids are sealed.
 - >Do not open until after closing time
 - ➤ Keep in a safe place
 - >Consider receiving tenders electronically



≻Evaluating Tenders

- ➤ Public tenders may be opened in a public location accessible to all bidders
- >Private tenders are typically not opened in public
- >Ensure that bidding instructions are followed
- ➤ May required bid bond, performance bond, insurance.
 - > Verify these documents
 - ➤ Bidder may have time to submit insurance certificate, if allowed in tender package
- >Verify completeness on bid
- Verify that there are no exceptions in bid
- ➤Verify the arithmetic in bid



- ➤ Evaluating Tenders (cont'd)
 - >Verify local content requirements
 - ➤ Verify schedule



>Accepting / Rejecting Tenders

- ➤If the conditions have been met, make recommendation to First Nation Chief and Council
- ➤If accepted,
 - ➤ prepare letter to successful bidder
 - Request additional documentation such as detailed schedule
- ➤If not accepted,
 - Prepare letters to unsuccessful bidders thanking them for their interest
 - > Return bonds



>Awarding a Contract

- >Prior to starting a tender process, you should estimate the cost of the works or services.
- ➤Your tender documents will give you time to evaluate and do the necessary checks. This could be 30, 60 or 90 days.
- ➤If the cost is significantly above budget, you may choose to <u>not</u> award to any bidder.
 - ➤ May consider consulting a lawyer on this situation
- ➤If all is fine, get contract signed by all the necessary parties and begin the work



Consider Tendering

- ➤Supply of wood
- >Supply of windows and doors
- > Electrical and mechanical works
- ➤You do need to do a quantity takeoff and estimate your needs and costs



- Tendering provides an opportunity to get the best price for the performance of work
 - **≻**Construction
 - Contractor makes significant effort and cost to prepare a bid
 - >Provision of services
 - ➤ Snow removal, road maintenance, electrical, HVAC, etc.
 - ➤ Studies RFP for consulting services
 - ➤ New housing subdivision



- >Tendering is quite a formal process.
 - >Honesty and ethical treatment are paramount
 - >Lawsuits can arise
- Know what you are tendering scope of work
 - >Additions will cost
 - > Deletions will not save as much as you expect!



References

- ➤In addition to the website links on previous slides, there is tendering material here:
 - > Tendering Guidelines
 - ➤ file:///L:/Guide%20for%20Tendering%20Policy.pdf
 - **≻CN3 Non Professional Services**
 - ➤ file:///L:/CN3%20-%20Contracting%20for%20Non%20Professional%20Ser vices.pdf
 - **➤CN2 Professional Services**
 - ➤ file:///L:/CN2%20-%20Contracting%20for%20Professional%20Services.pdf



References

>For the legal minded

- ➤ Eight rules of Tender Law
 - http://www.constructionlawcanada.com/buildingcontracts/eight-rules-of-tender-law-pronounced-bythe-ontario-court-of-appeal/
- >Essentials of Procurement Law
 - <u>https://www.acc.com/chapters/ontario/upload/</u>
 <u>Ontario-Procurement_Presentation.pdf</u>



Can you get assistance?

- >Yes!
 - >Tribal Council
 - >OFNTSC
 - >INAC



Thank You for you attention and participation!

Questions?