Managing Your Vendor

2021 Agency Purchasing Conference

Reasons For Contract Conflict

- Different interpretations
- Unforeseen circumstances
- Vendor in over its head (can't fulfill obligations)
- Mistake made in bidding
- Malicious acts fraud/greed

Meeting of the Minds

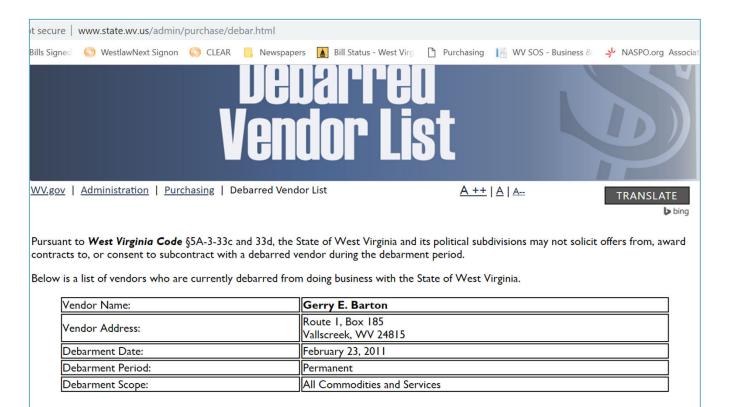
- Establishing Expectations
- Reduce Conflict Before It Happens
 - Well understood need
 - Industry research
 - ▶ Good specs (sufficiently detailed, clear, and unambiguous)
- Examples:
 - ► Cloud v. non-cloud solutions
 - Delivery locations and timing
 - Elevator restarts
 - ► Clearly defined payment amounts and process
 - Software solution not satisfactory
 - Cell phones as item scanners

- Specifications
 - ▶ Vendor must meet mandated qualification requirements to be selected
- Examples:
 - ► Licenses (Contractor, reseller, dealer, professional)
 - Certifications
 - Years of Experience/Projects Completed

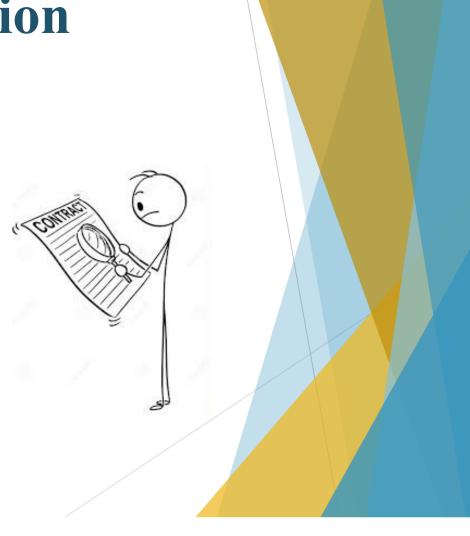
- Lowest "Responsible" Bidder
 - ► "Responsible" in this context means "a vendor who has the capability to fully perform the contract requirements, and the integrity and reliability which will assure good-faith performance." W. Va. Code § 5A-1-1.
- ► Lowest "Qualified Responsible" Bidder
 - "Is ready, able, and willing to timely furnish the labor and materials required to complete the contract; is in compliance with all applicable laws of the State of West Virginia; and has supplied a valid bid bond or other surety authorized or approved by the contracting public entity." W. Va. Code § 5-22-1

- Vendor must not be debarred
 - ► Federal Debarment automatically checked by *wv*OASIS
 - State Debarment must check manually www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/debar.html





- Monitor the Vendor
 - ► READ YOUR CONTRACT!!!
 - ► Ensure contract milestones met
 - Confirm hours worked
 - Review all invoices against contract for accuracy
 - ► Review work product
 - Perform proper receiving procedures for commodities
 - ► Hire an expert when needed (architect or consultant)



- Expert Managers
 - Consultants
 - Architects
- Will not absolve State of responsibility
 - Must now administer/oversee two contracts



- Retainage, Progress Payments, Liquidated Damages
 - What are the differences?
 - Advantages vs. disadvantages?
 - ▶ Only useful if built into solicitation/contract
- Examples:
 - ▶ wvOASIS
 - Construction



- Don't Be Afraid to Challenge the Vendor
 - ▶ Remember you represent the State
 - Vendor can't be paid until you are satisfied
 - ▶ Both of these give you negotiating leverage



Breach of Contract

- When it's clear, resolution can be easy
 - ▶ Negotiation isn't "did breach occur," but will it be cured and how much is owed.
- Examples:
 - ▶ Adorama intentional failure to deliver, not so fast!
 - ▶ Fence Vendor Not a dollar more than contracted for!
 - ► OT Hotwire No you can't connect that wire there!
 - ▶ REAP Bags Your suppliers want more money, we don't care!

Breach of Contract

- When it's not clear . . .
 - Resolution is much more difficult.
 - ▶ If several people in the meeting (on your side) disagree, it's not clear.
- Examples:
 - ► Capitol Dome What does "can't touch the dome" mean anyway?
 - Archaeological Dig Whose fault is it and what did it cost?
 - ▶ The Stone is Staining Yeah, but you picked it!
 - ► A Day Late Can we withhold full payment?

Proof of Breach

- Documentation is key!
- Proof is for judge, opposing counsel, newspaper
- Examples:
 - ► Vendor Performance Report WV-82
 - ▶ Emails
 - Letters
 - Contract documents
 - Specifications missed
 - Deadlines missed
 - Vendor confirmation of failure (if possible)



- Demand Letter tell the vendor it breached and demand it be fixed
 - In most cases, this will resolve the issue, or at least begin the dialogue
 - Get support from higher up before sending
 - Utilize attorneys to draft if not comfortable
- Demand Letter Components:
 - ▶ Always follow contract requirements for this if any exist (notice procedures).
 - ► Address to vendor rep familiar with contract (or higher)
 - Explain the failure
 - ▶ Point to the law or contract clause that was violated
 - ► Allow cure opportunity if appropriate
 - ▶ Threaten action if cure doesn't happen, or state action to be taken
 - Offer further discussion if needed

- Performance Bonds
 - ▶ Don't cancel contract cancellation may eliminate bond
 - ▶ Breach letter to Surety and vendor
 - Surety will either object, hire firm to perform, or pay
- If Surety Objects
 - Breach of contract suit ensues
 - ► Get AG's Office involved earlier rather than later

- ▶ Immediate contract cancellation if one of the following occurred:
 - Vendor agreement
 - Contract obtained by fraud/collusion
 - ▶ Breach of Contract
 - Conflict of Interest identified
 - ► Funds not appropriated
 - ▶ Violation of law/rule/ordinance



- ► 30-day contract cancellation
 - ► Any reason or no reason
 - ► Must be reasonable decision though



- ► Lawsuit for performance or damages
 - ►AG Office represents in suit should include them up front
 - **▶**Circuit Court

- Suspension (W. Va. Code 5A-3-32, 33)
 - ▶ One year or less
 - Vendor has violated provisions of the purchasing law/rule/regulation
 - ► Notified by a certified mail
 - ► Must including reason for suspension
 - ► Can appeal to Sec. of Admin
- **► MUST HAVE SOLID DOCUMENTATION**

- Debarment (W. Va. Code 5A-3-33d)
 - Nuclear option
 - Can permanently prohibit vendor from government contracting
 - 9 separate grounds
 - Requested by spending unit or Purchasing
 - Formal administrative process
 - Can apply to related parties
- MUST HAVE SOLID DOCUMENTATION



- ▶ Debarment Grounds (W. Va. Code 5A-3-33d)
 - Fraud in obtaining or attempting to obtain a public contract or subcontract;
 - 2. Antitrust violation relating to the submission of offers;
 - 3. Crimes of dishonesty relating to contracting (fraud, bribery, forgery, etc.)
 - 4. Lack of business integrity that affects the present responsibility of the vendor;
 - 5. Default on obligations owed to the state;

- ▶ Debarment Grounds (W. Va. Code 5A-3-33d)
 - (6) The vendor is not in good standing with a licensing board;
 - (7) Vendor attempts to circumvent bidding laws
 - (8) Violation of the terms of a public contract or subcontract for
 - failure to substantially perform;
 - Performance in violation of standards established by law or the trade or
 - profession;
 - Use of substandard materials on one or more public contracts or
 - A repeated pattern or practice of failure to perform
 - (9) Any other cause of a serious and compelling nature amounting to knowing and willful misconduct of the vendor that demonstrates a wanton indifference to the interests of the public and that caused, or that had a substantial likelihood of causing, serious harm to the public.

- ▶ Debarment (W. Va. Code 5A-3-33d)
 - ► Examples:
 - ► Bayliss & Ramey
 - ► REAP Bag Provider
 - ▶ Threatened
 - ► Adorama

QUESTIONS?

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