

7. MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACTING ISSUES

7.00• INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers miscellaneous contracting issues that arise in various types of contracts.

7.01• TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Rev 11/12)

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7.05 • CIVIL SERVICE CONSIDERATIONS

(Rev 11/12)

A. Basic considerations are as follows:

Contracting for Personal Services, in lieu of using civil service personnel, is permitted only if the standards outlined in GC § 19130 (a) or (b) are met. (See 2 and 3 below.)

1. Section 19130(a) permits contracting for personal services to achieve cost savings.
 - a. Any State agency proposing to execute a contract based on cost savings to the State as justification for not using civil service personnel, must first notify the State Personnel Board of its intention (GC § 19131; 2 CCR section 547.69).
 - b. Section 547.73 of the SPB regulations provide that the cost savings achieved shall be either 10% or more of the civil service costs of performance or shall be \$50,000 in 1988 dollars and at least 5% of the civil service cost of performance. The 1988 dollar equivalent for the calendar year 2002 is at least \$75,000.
 - c. When submitting a GC §19130(a) contract to DGS/OLS for approval, the contracting department must include a copy of the Notice of Intent filed with the SPB and, if an employee organization requested review, a copy of SPB's decision.
2. GC § 19130(b) permits contracting for personal services when any of the requirements of GC § 19130(b) are met. (See also SPB Regulations 2 CCR § 547.60.)
 - a. Contracts awarded on the basis of GC § 19130(b) are subject to review at the request of an employee organization representing State employees. For standards of review see PCC § 10337.
 - b. SPB regulations require agencies, when submitting contracts let under GC § 19130(b) for DGS approval, to attach a written justification that includes specific and detailed factual information that demonstrates how the contract meets one or more of the conditions specified in GC § 19130(b).
 - c. Departments must retain all data and information relevant to the contract and necessary for a specific application of the standards set forth in GC § 19130(b) in the event that the State Personnel Board's review is requested. For standards of review see PCC § 10337.

B. GC § 19130(c) requires that all persons who provide services to the State under conditions that constitute an employment relationship shall, unless exempted by Article VII (Section 4) of the California Constitution, be retained under an appropriate civil service appointment. Therefore, State law and policy require that each State agency's contract for services with individuals be executed and administered in a manner consistent with the establishment of an independent contractor status and not the creation of a civil service appointment.

C. GC § 19135 provides:

1. If a contract is disapproved by SPB or its delegate, a state agency shall immediately discontinue that contract unless ordered otherwise by SPB or its delegate. The state agency shall not circumvent or disregard SPB's action by

entering into another contract for the same or similar services or to continue services that were the subject of the contract disapproved by SPB or its delegate.

2. A state agency ordered to discontinue a contract shall serve notice of the discontinuation of the contract to the vendor within 15 days form the SPB's final action unless a different notice period is specified. A copy of the notice must also be served on the SPB and the employee organization that filed the contract challenge. Failure to serve this notice may be grounds for rejection of future contracts for the same or similar services that were discontinued.

- D. Agencies must comply with applicable statutory and MOU requirements to provide notice to unions.

7.10 • CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

(Rev 11/12)

- A. IS THERE A CONFLICT OF INTEREST? The phrase "conflict of interest" covers several subjects. It requires State agencies to closely examine who is doing the work under the contract. Agencies should develop a plan to review conflict of interest issues.

IS OR WAS THE CONTRACTOR A STATE EMPLOYEE? State agencies need to determine whether the contractor is a former or current State employee who is prohibited from contracting under the PCC §§10410 – 10411 or GC 87401 et seq.

1. CONSULTANT CONTRACTS: State agencies must determine whether a consultant's proposed duties create any reporting requirements under the Political Reform Act.

Under some circumstances, consultants may be required to report economic interests; may be prohibited from receiving gifts; and/or may be disqualified from participating in certain decisions. Covered consultants may include:

- a. Individuals performing services acting as a consultant with authority to:
 - Approve a rate, rule or regulation.
 - Adopt or enforce a law.
 - Issue, deny, suspend, or revoke any permit, license, application, certificate, approval, order, or similar authorization or entitlement.
 - Authorize your agency to enter into, modify, or renew a contract provided it is the type of contract that requires agency approval.
 - Either grant agency approval to a contract that requires your agency's approval and to which your agency is a party; or grant approval to the specifications for such a contract.
 - Grant agency approval to a plan, design, report, study, or similar item.
 - Adopt, or grant agency approval of, policies, standards, or guidelines for the agency, or for any subdivision of the agency.
- b. Individuals who serve, under contract, in a staff capacity with the agency and in that capacity participate in making a governmental decision as defined in 2 CCR 18702.2.
- c. Individuals who perform the same or substantially all the same duties for the agency that would otherwise be performed by an individual holding a position specified in the agency's Conflict of Interest Code under GC § 87302.

2. IS THERE A PROHIBITED FINANCIAL INTEREST PRESENT? State employees and certain consultants may be prohibited from participating in decisions or participating in “making contracts” if they have a financial interest. See GC §1090 et seq. and GC § 87400 et seq. Contracts made in violation of GC § 1090 are voidable (GC § 1092).
3. IS THERE A FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT INVOLVED? Consultants are prohibited from bidding on, or being awarded a contract that is required, suggested, or otherwise deemed appropriate in the end product of a previous consulting contract with them. See PCC § 10365.5 to determine applicability.

B. RESOURCES

1. Fair Political Practices Commission: see www.fppc.ca.gov
2. Examine your department’s Conflict of Interest Code to determine the reporting requirements for covered consultants.
3. Ethics Training: On line training (DOJ), see: www.caag.state.ca.us/consultants/index.htm and www.caag.state.ca.us/ethics/index.htm.
4. Your departmental legal office.

C. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

1. Agencies/departments must indicate on the Std. 215 that they have evaluated the proposed contract for any potential conflict of interest issues.
2. It will be presumed that an affirmative (“Yes”) indication means that the department has made a determination that there are no facts known or reasonably known that would disqualify the proposed contractor from legally performing the contract.
3. DGS reserves the right to conduct an independent review for conflicts of interest during the course of its standard contract review. However, this does not relieve agencies from performing their review per B.2., above.

**7.15 • REPORTING OF CONTRACTING PRACTICES
(Rev 11/12)**

- A. PCC § 10111 requires DGS to provide a report on contracting activity. Accordingly, State agencies must report information about the following to DGS/OSDS annually by August 1 (using STD 810 forms):
1. Consulting services contracts (PCC § 10111(a));
 2. Noncompetitively bid consulting services contracts (PCC § 10111(a)(4));
 3. Consultant contracts (PCC § 10111(b));
 4. Disabled Veterans Business Enterprise participation in contracts (PCC §§ 10111(d), 10111(e)(7));
 5. Small business participation in contracts (PCC § 10111(e)); and
 6. Contractor participation by race, ethnicity and gender, to the extent these characteristics have been voluntarily reported (PCC § 10111(f)).
- B. In addition, State agencies are required to report information on the following:

1. Late payments (to DGS/OSDS, on an annual basis, within 90 calendar days following the end of each fiscal year (GC § 927.9);
 2. Contract award STD 16 (to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, within 10 days of contract award (GC § 12990(b); 2 CCR 8117.5); and
 3. Independent Contractors (to the Employment Development Department, on Form DE 542, within 20 days of entering into a contract or contracts that in the aggregate equal or exceed \$600 in any year (Unemployment Insurance Code § 1088.8(c)).
- C. Chapter 12 of Volume II of the State Contracting Manual, as well as the Calendar of Reports (<http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/pd/delegations/CalReportsChap13.pdf>), contain information regarding forms to fill out in connection with reporting requirements and where to send the reports, as well as the dates by which reports must be submitted. The above lists are not meant to be exhaustive.
- D. Post-evaluation of non-IT consulting contracts. (Also see SCM I, § 3.02.5.)
1. State agencies are required to prepare post evaluations on form STD 4 for all completed consulting services contracts of more than \$5,000 or more (PCC §§ 10367, 10369).
 2. Post-evaluation forms must be prepared within 60 days of completion of the contract (PCC § 10369(d)).
 3. Copies of all post-evaluations must be kept on file by the awarding State agency for a period of 36 months (PCC § 10369(e)).
 4. One copy of an unsatisfactory evaluation must be placed in the State agency's contract file, and another copy must be sent to DGS/OLS (PCC § 10369(e)). A State agency's failure to send a negative (unsatisfactory) post-evaluation to DGS may be grounds for rejection of future contracts or modifications of that agency's exemptions (PCC § 10370).
 5. An unsatisfactory evaluation must be sent to the contractor within 15 days. The contractor has the right, within 30 days of receipt of an unsatisfactory evaluation, to submit a written response that shall be filed both with the unsatisfactory evaluation in the State agency's contract file and DGS (PCC § 10369(f)).

7.20 • PROMPT PAYMENT

(Rev 11/12)

- A. Prompt Payment Act and late payment penalty. Under GC § 927 et seq., State agencies which acquire property or services pursuant to a contract with a business must pay that business for each complete delivered item of property or services within 45 days from the date set forth in the contract or, if no payment date is specified in the contract, submit a correct claim schedule to the State Controller's Office (SCO) within 30 calendar days after receipt of the undisputed invoice. The SCO must pay the business within 15 days of receipt of the invoice from the State agency. The clock starts to run when an invoice is received by the department, not when it is received by the accounting office. DGS/OLS will not approve any contracts with payment periods longer than 45 days.

If payment is not made within the times specified above, an interest penalty fee at a rate of 1% above the Pooled Money Investment Account earning rate for the previous year must be paid. For non-small businesses, the penalty is waived if the penalty is \$75.00 or less (GC § 927.6 and SAM § 8475).

- B. Small business prompt payment. Additional provisions apply for certified small businesses (GC § 927.6(a) and SCM 1, chapter 8).

7.25 • PAYEE DATA RECORD

(Rev 11/12)

- A. Each contractor who enters into a contract with the State must provide a taxpayer identification number; i.e., the Federal Employer Identification Number or the Social Security Number that has been assigned to the contractor by the Federal government. The taxpayer identification number is entered on the Payee Data Record – STD 204, which is to be retained in the awarding agency’s accounting or business services office. A Taxpayer ID number is not required for a reimbursement contract.
- B. The law requires that any agency requesting the disclosure of a social security number must advise the provider as follows:
 - 1. Whether disclosure is mandatory or voluntary
 - 2. By what statutory authority the number is solicited
 - 3. The intended use of the number

7.29 • EQUIPMENT PURCHASES

(Rev 11/12)

- A. When equipment is purchased or built with State funds as part of the contract the contract must clearly state that title to any equipment purchased or built with State funds will vest in the State. On termination of the contract, the State may:
 - 1. Request such equipment be returned to the State, with costs incurred by the contractor for such return being reimbursed by the State.
 - 2. Authorize the continued use of such equipment for work to be performed under a different agreement or contract.
- B. The State may, at its option, repair any damage or replace any lost or stolen items and deduct the cost thereof from the contractor’s invoice to the State, or require the contractor to repair or replace any damaged, lost, or stolen equipment to the satisfaction of the State with no expense to the State. In the event of theft, a report must be filed immediately with the CHP (SAM § 8643).
- C. The contractor should maintain an inventory record for each piece of non-expendable equipment purchased or built with funds provided under the terms of a contract. The inventory record of each piece of such equipment should include the date acquired, total cost, serial number, model identification (on purchased equipment), and any other information or description necessary to identify said equipment. Non-expendable equipment so inventoried are those items of equipment that have a normal life expectancy of one year or more and an approximate unit price of \$5,000 or more. In addition, theft-sensitive items of equipment costing less than \$5,000 should be inventoried. A copy of the inventory record must be submitted to the State on request by the State (SAM § 8600).
- D. Procedures for the handling and accounting of equipment through contracts are the same as that for handling through regular State purchasing.

7.30 • CONTRACT BUDGETS

(Rev 11/12)

- A. The following items should be included and all unit rates must be extended and totaled:
 - 1. Personal service costs showing individual or position rates per unit of time;
 - 2. Fringe benefits cost citing actual benefits or a percentage of personal services cost;
 - 3. Operating expenses including rent and supplies;
 - 4. Equipment costs specifying equipment to be bought and the disposition of equipment at the end of the contract;
 - 5. Travel expenses and per diem rates set at the rate specified by CalHR for similar employees or verification supplied that such rates are not available to the contractor;
 - 6. Overhead;
 - 7. Other specific breakdown required.
- B. A consultant services contract must contain the above items to meet requirements of PCC § 10371(c).

7.31 • AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

(Rev 11/12)

- A. If the contract funding spans more than one fiscal year's appropriation, the contractor must be advised in writing as follows:

This contract is valid and enforceable only if sufficient funds are made available by the Budget Act of the appropriate fiscal year for the purposes of this program. In addition, this contract is subject to any additional restriction, limitations or conditions enacted by the Legislature, which may affect the provisions, terms, or funding of this contract in any manner.
- B. Services should be paid for out of the funding for the fiscal year during which they are rendered.

7.32 • ADVANCE PAYMENTS

Advance payments by the State are permitted only when specifically authorized by statute and should be made only when necessary. Contracts or agreements containing provisions for advance payments by the State should preferably provide for small periodic payments rather than the total contract price or lump-sum advances (GC §§ 11256 – 11263, 11019 and 12425).

7.33 • PROGRESS PAYMENTS

(Rev 11/12)

- A. A progress payment is a partial payment for a portion or segment of the work needed to complete a task.
- B. Not less than 10% of the contract amount shall be withheld pending final completion of the contract. If a contract consists of the performance of separate and distinct tasks, then any funds withheld for a particular task may be paid upon completion of that task (PCC § 10346).

Note: Separate and distinct tasks do not usually occur when the contract is for a finished project report or plan. To determine whether a particular task is separate and distinct you must decide if later tasks build on it. For example, if the contract requires the writing of a manual the completion of each chapter is not a separate and distinct task. The 10% withhold should not be paid until the manual is completed satisfactorily.

- C. No State agency shall make progress payments on a contract unless it first has established procedures approved by DGS/OLS, to ensure that the work or services contracted are being delivered in accordance with the contract (PCC § 10346).
- D. Recommended policy for State agencies:
 - 1. Discourage progress payments whenever possible.
 - 2. Do not allow progress payments on contracts of less than three (3) months.
 - 3. If progress payments are to be made, they should be made not more frequently than monthly in arrears or at clearly identifiable stages of progress, based upon written progress reports submitted with the contractor's invoices.
 - 4. Progress payments should be based on at least equivalent services rendered. (Hours worked should not be the sole basis for progress payments.)
 - 5. Progress payments shall not be made in advance of services rendered.
 - 6. Contracts shall require a withhold of 10% of each progress payment either pending satisfactory completion of the contract or completion of a separate and distinct task.

Note: If the contract is competitively bid this term should be noted in the bid document.

- 7. Establish a procedure to indicate the amount to be withheld on invoices.
- 8. Establish a procedure to obtain the amounts withheld.

7.34 • CONTRACT PAYMENT BY STATE PURCHASE CARD, CAL-CARD (Rev 11/12)

Cal-Card is a payment mechanism only. It shall not be used to circumvent service contracting rules.

If you intend to use Cal-Card as a payment mechanism, place this information in your solicitation document and contract.

CAL-Card Payment Provisions are required to follow this basic format:

“CAL-Card PAYMENT PROVISIONS”:

Upon receipt of an itemized invoice, in arrears, stating the goods/services provided, time period covered, detailed costs and the contract number, the Contract Manager will notify the Contractor of payment authorization. The Contractor will provide the Contract Manager a copy of the itemized, transaction receipt showing payment was received, the invoice, the contract number and the CAL-Card card verification number charged.

Contractor to send invoices to:

Name, mailing address and phone number of the Contract Manager/Cardholder.

Name, mailing address and phone number of Contractor payment authorization contact.

Additional information regarding the CAL-Card Program is located on the DGS/PD website.

Questions regarding the CAL-Card Program may be directed to the Statewide CAL-Card Contract Administrator, Department of General Services, Procurement Division, 707 Third Street, 2nd Floor, West Sacramento, CA 95605, Telephone (916) 375-4579.

7.40 • INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

(Rev 11/12)

- A. For most types of services contracts, departments retain responsibility for assessing the need for and the amount of insurance, obtaining proof of insurance, and including appropriate solicitation and contract language as applicable.
- B. Contracts for hazardous activities are required to have insurance (See SCM 1, section 3.12). Insurance for hazardous activities shall meet the following requirements:
1. The insurance must be issued by an insurance company acceptable to DGS/ORIM or be provided through partial or total self-insurance acceptable to DGS/ORIM.
 2. The contractor must furnish to the State a certificate of insurance showing that a limit of liability of not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence for bodily injury and property damage liability combined, is presently in effect for the contractor.

Note: \$1,000,000 per occurrence is the minimum acceptable limit of insurance; higher limits should be required in cases of higher-than-usual risks.
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3. At a minimum, the certificate of insurance shall show that the contractor is protected through commercial general liability insurance. Additional insurance may be required. Please refer to the following list of examples:
 - Automobile Liability – if motor vehicles are used in the performance of the work.
 - Aircraft Liability – if an aircraft is used in the performance of the work.
 - Crime Coverage – if work involves handling of State money or securities.
 - Pollution Liability – if work involves the handling of hazardous waste or the application of chemicals.
 - Professional Liability – if work is of a professional nature such as physicians, architects, engineers accountants or consultants.
 - Watercraft Liability – if watercraft is used in the performance of the work.
 - Workers' Compensation – a statutory requirement for contractors with employees.
4. Contractor is responsible to notify the State within 5 business days of any cancellation, non-renewal or material change that affects required insurance coverage.
5. The policy(ies) must provide additional insurance language as follows: The State of California, its officers, agents and employees are included as additional insured, but only with respect to work performed for the State of California under the contract. The additional insured endorsement must accompany the certificate of insurance.
6. The certificate of insurance shall meet such additional standards as may be determined by the contracting State agency, either independently or in consultation with DGS/ORIM, as necessary for protection of the State.

Note: DGS/ORIM is available to provide additional consultation on all insurance and liability matters.

7.45 • CONTRACTS WITH NO DOLLAR AMOUNT

In agreements in which only in kind services are used and in which the performance is other than monetary, the consideration must be valued on a monetary basis for the purpose of determining whether DGS/OLS approval is required.

7.50 • AUDITS **(Rev 11/12)**

- A. **Audit Requirement:** All contracts for expenditure of public funds in excess of \$10,000 must contain a clause stating that the contract is subject to audit by the State Auditor (GC § 8546.7). All contracts containing participation goals (usually not in contracts under \$10,000) as discussed in SCM 1, chapter 8 must contain an audit clause (CCR § 1896.75). Also, federally funded contracts are often subject to audit in accordance with Federal regulations. In addition, the awarding agency has the general responsibility for determining compliance with the terms and conditions of its contracts and may have need of contractual audit authority.
- B. **Records Keeping and Retention:** To facilitate being able to conduct an audit, if needed, the contractor must agree to maintain the records involved with the performance of the contract and to make those records reasonably available for audit. The minimum period of time for retention of contract records is three (3) years after final payment of the contract (GC § 8546.7). In the event of a contract performance or payment dispute, this minimum is extended until the dispute is resolved. The awarding agency should not impose a longer records retention requirement or more detailed record keeping requirements unless there is a specific need to do so. If there is a need for longer retention or more detailed records, a clause covering these subjects should be tailored for the contract in a fashion that does not conflict with the clauses below. The Attorney General recommends a record retention of seven (7) years.
- C. **Contract Audit and General Records Keeping Clause:** The following clause meets the above requirements and must be included in all contracts of \$10,000 or more regardless of the form of contract used. This clause should be sufficient to meet most State and Federal needs. If your agency has a need for a different standard audit clause, the clause should be submitted to DGS/OLS for review with an explanation as to the necessity of the differences.

“Contractor agrees that the awarding department, the Department of General Services, the Bureau of State Audits, or their designated representative shall have the right to review and to copy any records and supporting documentation pertaining to the performance of this Agreement. Contractor agrees to maintain such records for possible audit for a minimum of three (3) years after final payment, unless a longer period of records retention is stipulated. Contractor agrees to allow the auditor(s) access to such records during normal business hours and to allow interviews of any employees who might reasonably have information related to such records. Further, Contractor agrees to include a similar right of the State to audit records and interview staff in any subcontract related to performance of this Agreement (GC § 8546.7, PCC § 10115 et seq., CCR Title 2, §1896). Contractor shall comply with the above and be aware of the penalties for violations of fraud and for obstruction of investigation as set forth in PCC § 10115.10.”

7.55 • DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT OF 1990 (Rev 11/12)

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1990 (GC § 8359, et seq.) requires State contractors and grantees to certify that they will provide a drug-free workplace.

The certification language is set forth in State standard form STD 21.

Alternatively, the required certification appears in the State's standardized Contractor Certification Clauses (CCCs) which are incorporated by reference in the State's standard General Terms and Conditions (GTCs).

7.60 • EQUIPMENT RENTAL AGREEMENTS

- A. Unless it has specific statutory authority, a State agency cannot agree to:
 - 1. Indemnify a contractor;
 - 2. Assume responsibility for matters beyond its control;
 - 3. Agree to make payments in advance;
 - 4. Accept any other provision creating a contingent liability against the State; or
 - 5. Agree to obtain insurance to protect the contractor.
- B. The contract must clearly provide that the State does not have responsibility for loss or damage to the rented equipment arising from causes beyond the control of the State. Any provision obligating the State to return the equipment in good condition, subject to reasonable wear and tear, also must except or exclude loss or damage arising from causes beyond the control of the State. The contract must clearly restrict the State's responsibility for repairs and liability for damage or loss to that made necessary by or resulting from the negligent act or omission of the State or its officers, employees, or agents.
- C. If the State does not elect to maintain the equipment, the contract will place the obligation on the contractor, as lessor, to keep the equipment in good working order and to make all necessary repairs and adjustments without qualification, with a clear right in the State to terminate or cease paying rent should the contractor fail to maintain the equipment properly. For this purpose, the contractor's representatives shall be given full and adequate access to the equipment at reasonable times.
- D. Personal property taxes are not generally reimbursed when leasing equipment (See SAM § 8736).
- E. For the purpose of determining whether contracts containing renewal options are subject to the approval of DGS, the total cost and term of the rental shall be computed by including the cost and term of all renewal options included in the contract.

7.61 • PURCHASE OPTIONS (Rev 11/12)

- A. To avoid paying hidden interest and carrying charges, the State agency should consider purchasing the equipment outright rather than entering into an "installment purchase" or "rental agreement with option to purchase." Funding problems should be discussed with DOF budget staff.
- B. Approval by DGS of the rental agreement does not include approval for the exercise of the option to purchase. Any exercise of the option and purchase of the equipment must

be processed through DGS, Procurement Division, in accordance with the procedures set forth in SAM § 3500, et seq.

- C. Agencies shall not circumvent State purchasing policies through use of contracts containing options to purchase.
- D. Whether an equipment rental transaction, which includes an option to purchase, should be processed in accordance with the SCM 1 or should be processed in accordance with the "Purchases" chapter of SAM § 3500 et seq., is dependent upon the acquisition of title to the equipment.
 - 1. If the contract provides for automatic transfer of title to the State upon completion of the so-called "rental" payments, or upon payment of a nominal consideration after completion of such "rental" payment, the transaction would be more in the nature of a "conditional sale" or "installment purchase" rather than a "rental of equipment" and should be processed in accordance with SAM § 3500 et seq.
 - 2. If the rental payments will be the same whether or not the lessor's offered option to purchase is included in the rental agreement, and the State agency includes the option as an unobjectionable and possibly desirable feature, the contract may be processed in accordance with the SCM.

7.62 • LEASE/PURCHASE ANALYSIS FOR EQUIPMENT

- A. A lease/purchase analysis shall be prepared (See SAM § 3700) for each contract to lease equipment where the contract exceeds \$1,000 or the duration of the lease exceeds three (3) months. This requirement does not apply to contracts for equipment rented in accordance with PCC § 10108, from other State agencies, or equipment obtained under a Master Rental Agreement.
- B. A Lease/Purchase Analysis is required as follows:
 - 1. Dollar amount exceeds \$1,000 or the duration of the lease exceeds three (3) months. A copy of the analysis and the contract or amendment shall be retained by the agency.
 - 2. Submit a copy of the analysis with the contract or amendment to DGS/OLS for approval when approval is required based on the agency's delegated approval amount.
- C. If the lease/purchase analysis indicates that it is more economical to purchase, it will be necessary to include a justification explaining how it is in the State's best interest that the equipment be leased. A lease/purchase analysis based on a "zero" salvage value of the equipment will normally be acceptable only when mechanical useful life and program useful life are the same. When bids are obtained, prices for both leasing and purchasing will be secured to facilitate the making of the analysis.
- D. The director of the requesting department should give prior concurrence to proposals in which the lease/purchase analysis indicates purchase but the requesting unit proposes to lease.

7.65 • NONDISCRIMINATION PROGRAM (Rev 11/12)

- A. All employers who are, or wish to become, contractors with the State must develop and implement a nondiscrimination program as defined in Title 2, CCR § 8104; unless specifically exempted pursuant to Title 2, CCR § 8115, which includes contracts under \$5,000 and contracts with licensed Community Based Rehabilitation Program (CRP) (See GC §§ 12935(a) and 12990(d); and Title 2, CCR § 8103).

- B. A contractor shall include the nondiscrimination clause in its contracts and with all subcontracts to perform work under the contract, either directly or by incorporation by reference. Any such incorporation by reference shall be specific and prominent (See Title 2, CCR § 8103; and GC §§ 12935(a) and 12990(d)). Applicable contract language appears in the State's standard General Terms and Conditions (GTCs).
- C. If there is no statement of compliance with the bid or proposal, the bid is unresponsive.
- D. Nondiscrimination Certification - Any bid, proposal, or offer for a contract which is submitted by a contractor who has been decertified from contracting with the State by DFEH, shall be deemed to be nonresponsive and shall be rejected. Refer to the California Notice Register for a list of decertified contractors. (Published by the Office of Administrative Law and available through the Office of State Printing.)

7.70 • RECYCLED PRODUCT CONTENT

(Rev 11/12)

- A. Effective September 1, 1999, per administrative policy, the following service contracts must contain language requiring the use of post-consumer recycled content products:
 1. Janitorial contracts must contain terms requiring the use of janitorial supplies containing post-consumer recycled paper products only;
 2. Printing contracts must contain terms requiring post-consumer recycled paper only, unless the proposed printing job cannot be done on recycled paper;

Contracts included in the above categories, subject to DGS/OLS approval, must contain the required terms or they will not be approved.

- B. Contractors must certify in writing under penalty of perjury the minimum percentage, or the exact percentage, of post-consumer material in the product, materials, goods, or supplies provided under the agreement (PCC § 12205(a)-(b)) regardless of whether the product meets the requirements of PCC section 12209. Applicable certification language appears in the State's General Terms and Conditions (GTCs).

7.80 • MULTIPLE YEAR CONTRACTS

(Rev 11/12)

- A. Contracts for services should normally not exceed two (2) years, absent a substantial written justification for a longer term, based on business reasons. The written justification should be stated on the STD 215 #25 (or on an attachment thereto).
- B. Approval by DGS/OLS must be obtained prior to releasing any RFP or IFB for a contract term beyond two (2) years. A justifiable business reason must support such a request for approval. Prior approval for multiple year contracts is not required for contracts not subject to DGS/OLS review. Prior approval is not required on a 5-year term for elevator maintenance contracts (see SCM volume 1, section 3.26).

Agencies who wish to get prior approval from DGS/OLS should contact the attorney assigned to their department on how to proceed. Failure to obtain prior approval from DGS/OLS may be cause for non-approval of the contract.

Approval of a multi-year term request does not constitute DGS/OLS approval of the actual contract or amendment document, it is merely approval to use a multiyear term.

- C. If the additional option years are considered in the method for selecting the contractor, an agency will not need to get an NCB exemption when amending the contract to exercise the option years so long as all terms, conditions, and costs are those evaluated in the bidding procedure. Contracts with option years are multiyear contracts, therefore

advance approval is required for the multiyear term length (e.g. 2+1 = 3-year term, so preapproval is required for the 2+1) prior to going out to bid.

- D. For services such as fiscal audit or quality audit, it is desirable to obtain a different contractor after three (3) years.

7.85 • CONTRACT TERMINATION CLAUSES (Rev 11/12)

- A. Agencies should carefully consider the types of termination clauses to be used in each contract.
 - 1. **TERMINATION FOR CAUSE.** The standard language in the GTCs available on the DGS/OLS webpage is satisfactory for a termination for cause. Agencies should not change or modify this language due to the possibility of accidentally changing a legal requirement. If agencies wish to supplement for cause termination language by adding their own provisions, they should consult their own counsel and their DGS/OLS attorney in advance.
 - 2. **TERMINATION WITHOUT CAUSE.** It is recommended that contracts contain a termination clause to allow the State to terminate the contract, without cause, with advance written notice provided to the contractor.

7.86 • INDEMNIFICATION (New 11/12)

- A. State agencies cannot indemnify another party unless there is express statutory authority to do so and only to the extent necessary to obtain the services. Any such code authority must be identified in the contract file along with a written justification of the legal and business analysis supporting use of the provision under the circumstances. Agencies are advised to obtain preapproval of such clauses from DGS/OLS, rather than risk nonapproval of contracts.

7.90 • BREACH OF CONFIDENTIALITY BY CONTRACTOR (New 11/12)

Per PCC § 10426, State agencies shall specifically identify in a consulting contract, or in an IT contract, any information that is considered to be proprietary. During performance of the agreement, the contracting State agency shall provide written notification of information identified as proprietary subsequent to execution of the contract.

Intentional disclosure of information designated by the State as proprietary during negotiation, execution or performance of a consulting services contract, is unlawful and punishable as a misdemeanor.