## Different bidding processes and contract types

BIDDING		Pros	Cons
Competitive Bid	Provide specifications of the work to be done to several GCs. Each responds with a bid of how much they will charge if you select them.	<ul> <li>+ encourages lower prices</li> <li>+ allows you to compare</li> <li>prices</li> <li>+ gives more GCs a chance</li> <li>to win your business</li> </ul>	- may allow GCs to under- estimate costs to win the bid, and work may not be completed for stated price - can be lengthy process to develop specifications, oversee bidding process
Negotiated Bid	Select a GC you want to work with, negotiate the price of the work (no bidding).	<ul><li>+ faster than competitive</li><li>bidding</li><li>+ may get more realistic</li><li>final cost</li></ul>	<ul><li>doesn't allow comparison</li><li>to other GC's</li><li>may not get lowest cost</li></ul>
CONTRACTING		Pros	Cons
Stipulated Sum Contract	GC submits a fixed price for the contracted items. Any changes are billed separately.	+ allows you to count on a basic price for the majority of the work, then approve changes you did not antici- pate depending on how much extra each costs	- if your original contract was not complete or specific enough, you could incur significant additional costs when you approve changes
Cost Plus Fee or Guaranteed Maximum Price Contract	GC submits a maximum price for which he will complete the whole job, and may include built-in allowances.	+ allows more negotiation over what work will be completed + charter school has greater control	- may be much more expensive for charter school
Time Plus Materials	No set price; GC charges for each task completed (labor and materials).	+ allows project to be completed piece-by-piece	- encourages GC to create more work to be done  - no absolute figure for budget  - requires heavy monitoring by charter school