Headquarters Air Combat Command

Welcome to the Acquisition Management and Integration Center Industry Day



Mr. Randall J. McFadden Director 11 Feb 2016







- Background
- Mission/Vision
- Portfolio
- AMIC Managed and Other Procured Programs
- Organizational Structure & Footprint
- Integrated Acquisition Approach
 - Program Benefits utilizing an Integrated Approach
 - Project Phases & Processes
 - Future of DoD Services Acquisition
 - ACC FY2015 Spend Analysis
- Successes
- Topics My Philosophy
- Summary







- 2007 HQ ACC Contracting & Program Management Squadrons combined into a HQ Field Operating Agency (FOA) creating an integrated service acquisition center
- 2013 AMIC realigns as a DRU under HQ ACC/CV
- AMIC represents a pioneering "SPO type" organization for services acquisition
 - Provides cross-functional/cross-directorate enabling capability





Mission

Produce responsive, cost effective, mission-focused acquisition solutions to maximize operational capabilities

Vision

Be the most successful and respected provider of acquisition solutions in the Department of Defense



Portfolio



- Support Department of Homeland Security, DASD-CNGT, Host Nations, FMS, COCOMS, MAJCOMs, ACC Directorates, ACC Tenants, and ACC Wings
- AMIC contract portfolio exceeds \$15B
- Provide acquisition pre-award/post award management for multi-location/multi-national, "umbrella type" requirements
- ACC execution organization for Strategic Acquisition initiatives
- Execute ACC Services Advocate responsibilities for ACC/CV



AMIC Managed OSD/AF-level Support



Program	Sponsor	Value	Requirement Owner/Users						
AMIC Managed Programs									
Air Force Enterprise Contracted Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory (AFEC PMEL) *	HAF/A4LX	\$250M	All MAJCOMS						
Contract Advisory & Assistance Services (CAAS IV) *	A1-A9	\$4.7B	ACC and HAF Directorates, Tenants, and Attached Units, NAF's, and Wing's						
Counter Narco-Terrorism Program Office (CN>)	DASD CN> and HAF A3/5	\$1B	OSD, NORTHCOM, SOUTHCOM, CENTCOM, AFRICOM, EUCOM, PACOM, SOCOM						
Financial Improvement & Audit Readiness (FIAR)	SAF/FMP	\$300M	SAF/FMP						
AMIC Procured Programs									
Joint Warfare Analysis Center (JWAC)	Joint Program	\$60M	STRATCOM						

*AF Enterprise/Strategic Acquisition







Program	Sponsor	Value	Requirement Owner/Users					
Air Force Program Executive Office for Combat and Mission Support (AF PEO/CM) Level Programs								
Forward Operating Location - Base Operating Support (FOL- BOS)	A3	\$176M	USSOUTHCOM, ACC, AFSOUTH, USN, Partner Nations					
North Warning System (NWS)	A3	\$175M	NORAD, Transport Canada, and National Defense HQ (Canada), ACC					
Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) (MQ-1 Predator/MQ-9 Reaper)	A5/8/9	\$182M (\$950M Ceiling)	USCENTCOM, AFCENT, EUCOM, USAFE, AFSOC, ACC A5/8/9, ACC A4, 432 WG					
Unmanned Aerial System Operations Center Support (UASOCS)	A5/8/9	\$125M	USCENTCOM, AFCENT, ACC A5/8/9, 432 WG, 3 SOS, ANG					
War Reserve Materiel (WRM)	A4	\$517.8M	AFCENT, ACC					
Nellis Backshop	A4	\$304M	57 WG, ACC					







Program	Sponsor	Value	Requirement Owner/Users
Non – AFPEO/CM Programs			
Aerial Targets Operations & Maintenance	A3, A4, A5/8/9	\$87M	DoD, ACC, AFMC, AFOTEC, USN, USA, DoD, FMS, AAC
Mobile Air Surveillance System (MASS)	A3	\$64M	Partner Nations, AFSOUTH, USSOUTHCOM, ACC
T-38 Companion Trainer Program (T-38 CTP)	A3	\$93M	ACC, AFGSC, AFMC, Holloman, Whiteman, Langley, Tyndall, and Beale AFB's
Air Traffic Control & Landing Systems (ATCALS)	AFCENT	\$330M Ceiling	CENTCOM

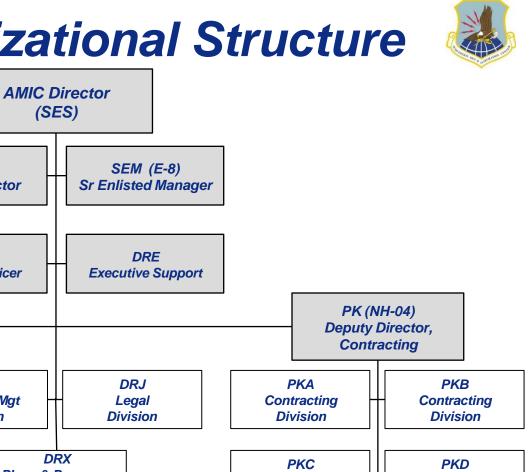


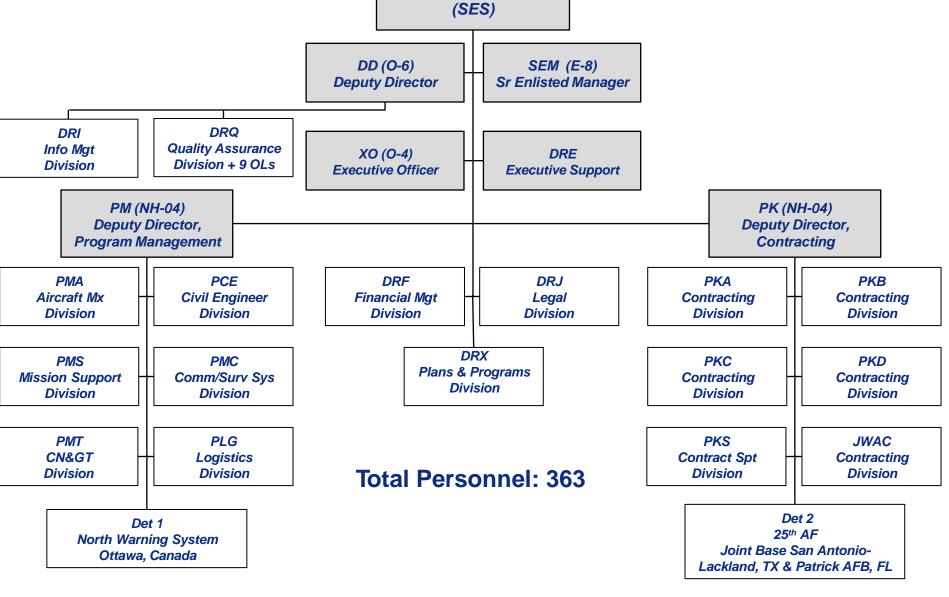




Contract	Sponsor	Value	Requirement Owner/Users						
Sample of Other Contracts Admi	Sample of Other Contracts Administered Within AMIC								
Human Resources/Multiple Personnel Function Services	A1	\$36M	ACC						
B-1/52 Aircrew Training and Courseware Development	A3 / TRSS	\$36M	ACC						
F-15/16/22 Aircrew Training and Courseware Development	A3 / TRSS	\$52M	ACC						
ACC Primary Training Ranges	A3	\$69M	ACC, AFSOC						
MQ-1/MQ-9 Aircrew Training and Courseware Development	A3 / TRSS	\$99M	ACC, AFSOC						
RC-135 Aircrew Training and Courseware Development	A3 / TRSS	\$25M	ACC						

AMIC Organizational Structure

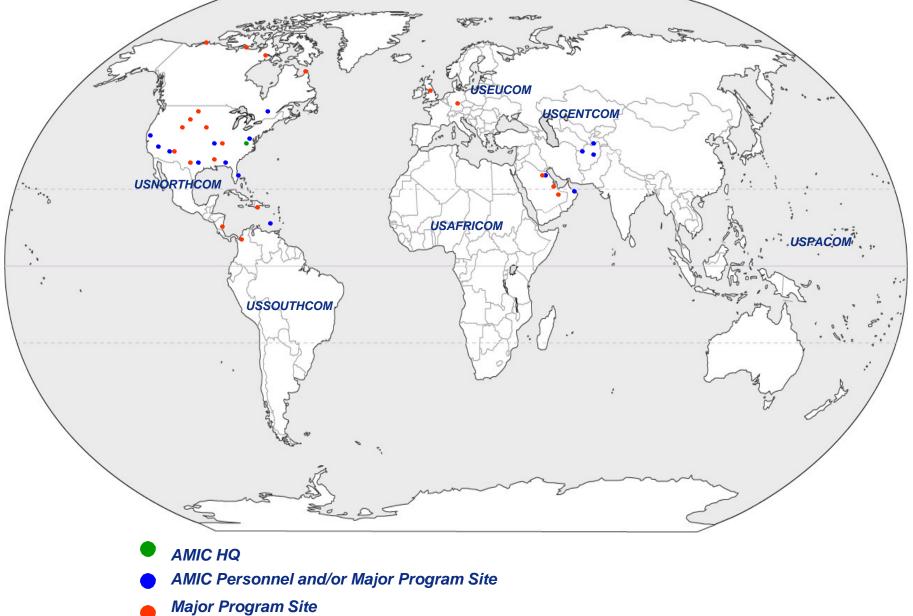






AMIC Global Footprint

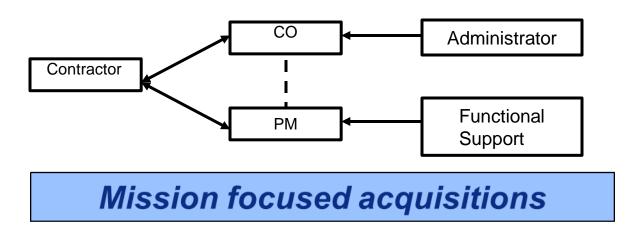






• Integrated Culture

- Contracting Officers (CO) & Program Managers (PM) work side-byside, speak same language, understand each others' constraints
 - CO Contract regulation responsibilities
 - PM Mission and Technical responsibilities
- Project Leads for new acquisitions & re-competitions facilitate acquisition and provide project management discipline to process
- Functional expertise located within the Center; i.e. Logistics, Quality Assurance, Civil Engineer, Surveillance/Communications
- Partnership includes the contractor creating business-like environment conducive to meeting mission needs







• Process oriented rather than functional task oriented

Program Benefits with an

Integrated Approach

- Mission goals supersede functional goals
- Creates program management trade space
- Maximizes resource availability
 - Reduces functional competition for resources
 - Allows for cost and spend-rate control across functions

Increases responsiveness

- Reduces coordination cycle-time
- Reduces decision cycle-time
- Maximizes training effectiveness
 - Common skill set and language across functions
 - Builds team pride yet respects functional expertise

Improves communication

- Interaction with COCOM, MAJCOM, Wing, and NAF functionals on requirements
- Coordination of requirements/policy with HQ staffs







Planning		Execu	Execution/Control					
Project Planning	Requirements Development	Acquisition Strategy Development	Source Selection	Award/Post-Award	Closeout			
		Proj →	ect Management		*			
Case Analysis Project Plan (PRD) Kickoff	Job Analysis Risk Analysis - Risk Mgmt Plan Market Research - Industry Analysis - Questionnaires - Industry Day Small Business Set- Aside Determination Consolidation &/or Bundling Analysis Concept of Operations PW S/Appendices Performance Plan IGCE	 Acquisition Plan Source Selection Plan RFP (Solicitation) Sections A –M Acq. Strategy Review Acq. Strategy Panel Contract File Prep Legal / Committee Reviews MIRT Reviews Business Clearance 	 Source Selection Administration/Training - Facility/Tool Set-up Source Selection - Initial Evaluations IEB Discussions Interim Evaluations - Pre-FPRB - Final Evaluations - SSDB - PAR - SSDD Legal / Committee Reviews MIRT Reviews Contract Clearances 	 Contract Award Post-Award Conference Transition Program Execution Mission Metrics Spend Rates Perf Monitoring & Measurement Incentive & Award Fee Quality Assurance Property Administration Life-cycle Asset Management 	 Source Selection Facility/Documentation Clean-up Post-Project Review & Report/Brief Property Disposition 			







DoDI 5000.74, Defense Acquisition of Services

- Issued 5 Jan 16
- Major points
 - Implementation through revision of AFI 63-138
 - Portfolio & Category Management
 - Acquisition Requirements Development
 - Services Requirements Review Board (SRRB)
 - Functional Domain Experts (FDE)
 - Component Level Leads (CLL)
 - Senior Services Manager (SSM)
 - Functional Services Manager (FSM)

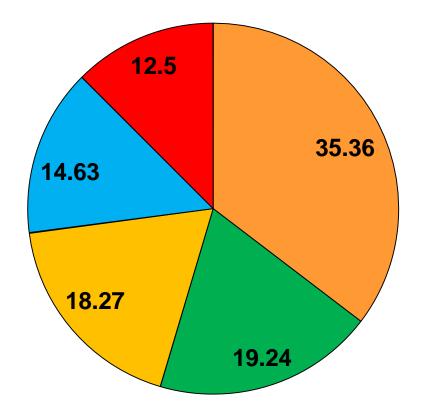


ACC FY2015 Spend Analysis



- FY 15 Total Dollar Value/Total Actions: >\$5.03B for 34,235 Across 13 Product Service Codes (PSCs)
- Top 5 PSCs:
 - 1 R = Professional, Administrative & Mgt Support Services
 - 2 Z = Maintenance, Repair or Alteration of Real Property
 - 3 J = Maintenance, Repair and Rebuilding of Equipment
 - 4 D = Automatic Data Processing & Telecommunications
 - 5 M = Operation of Government Owned Facility
- These account for 20,028 Actions valued at > \$3.71B

% OF TOTAL (TOP 5)









Integrated approach to services acquisitions

- For FY15, seven major procurements totaling at \$2.35B; savings to AF/ACC of \$74M
- All operational metrics on every contract exceed command mission standards and averages and remain within program budget
- In last four years, led over 22 major program service acquisitions totaling over \$4.2B.
 - Generated savings of over \$1.47B from historical and budgeted government cost.
 - Averaging >35% program cost reduction for AF and ACC

Contract incentives

 Documented \$13.8M in program cost avoidance/savings against \$4.7M in award fees paid......272% FY15 return on investment

Advisory and Assistance Services Division

- Enhanced small business participation with over 90% of eligible dollars received by small business
- Enhanced oversight & effective competition achieved \$18.5M in cost savings







- Your Questions
- LPTA
- Award vs. Incentive Fee
- Bid development vs. Operational team developing proposals







- AMIC provides single point control, integrated management, and a unique cradle-to-grave sustainment capability for major service acquisitions that is cost effective and responsive to the mission
- Our pioneering integrated program management approach to O&M services acquisitions provides corporate insight/oversight, superior acquisitions, better program management, unprecedented quality assurance, and reduced total life cycle contract costs
- Successfully executing a benchmark concept for mission-focused service acquisitions





Questions?





BREAK

Headquarters Air Combat Command

Requirements Definition and Contract Oversight



Mr. Scott Shelton Chief, Quality Assurance Division ACC AMIC/DRQ





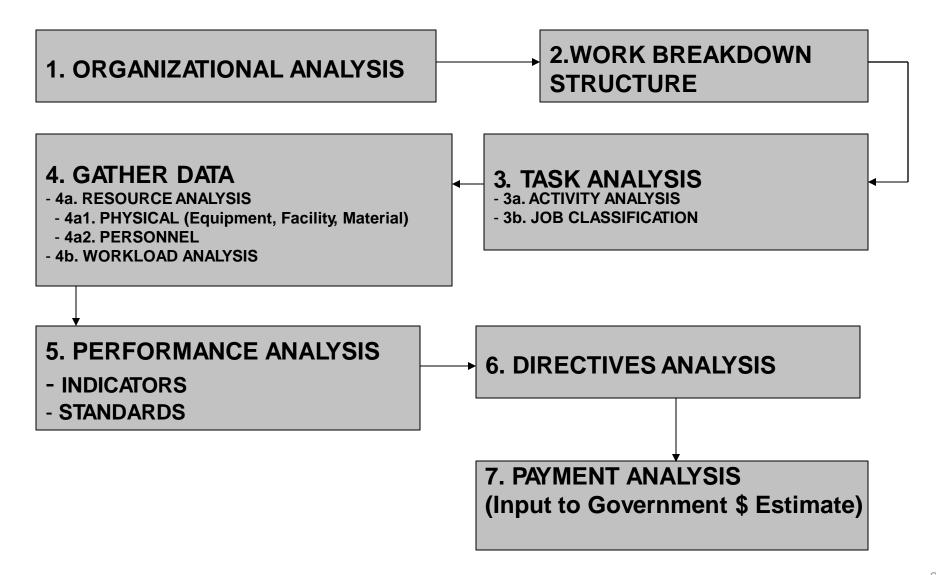


- Requirements Definition
 - Job Analysis
 - Risk Analysis
- Contract Oversight
 - Overarching Responsibilities
 - Initial Contract Performance Review
 - Surveillance
 - Non-conformances
- Quality
 - Higher-level Quality expectations
 - Quality Delivery Steps Taken
 - Quality/Performance Incentive



Job Analysis Overview









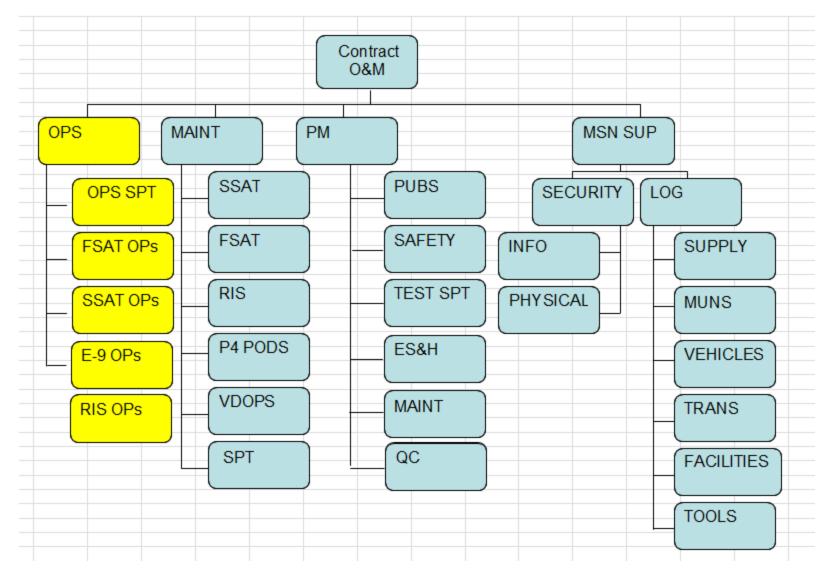


- Job Analysis
 - Participants:
 - Requirements Owner
 - End User
 - Subject Matter Experts
 - Contracting Officer
 - Program Manager
 - Quality Assurance Program Coordinator
 - First Step: Understand the mission supported, and the vision for how this acquisition will support that mission
 - Identify Higher Level Objectives that need to be achieved in order to meet the mission, identify necessary tasks and subtasks in a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)



Work Breakdown Structure











- Every subtask is a placeholder for analysis:
 - What does the Government need to provide?
 - What are the critical performance areas?
 - How good does it need to be?
 - What directives/standards apply?
 - Any special training/certification required?
 - How much workload?
 - How many people would it take?
- WBS provides logical framework for PWS
- Results of analysis determine/influence:
 - PWS language
 - Contract type
 - Contract quality requirements
 - Services Summary metrics/performance incentives
 - IGCE





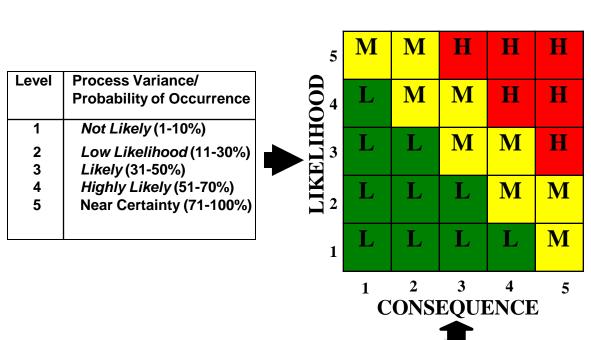


- Risk Analysis
 - Every issue to date
 - Those things that get you a phone call in the night
 - Everything we can think of that can adversely impact cost, schedule, performance
 - Risk associated with tech requirements drives contract quality type
- Each risk event is:
 - Written into "If, then" format
 - Assessed for likelihood and severity
 - Mitigation strategy developed
 - Documented into Risk Management Plan
- Results of analysis determine/influence:
 - Acquisition strategy
 - What is evaluated in Source Selection
 - What is surveilled post-award



Risk Assessment





RISK LEVEL

HIGH – A failure or nonconformance is likely to result in a hazardous or unsafe condition for individuals using, maintaining, or depending on end item, subassembly, material, or process performance, and is not under control; likely to result in mission failure or prevent the proper performance of the tactical function of a major end item such as an aircraft, weapon or space system, or the process is out of control or performance data casts significant doubt on the capability of the system or key process to meet requirements, or a major disruption is highly probable and the likelihood is the contractor will not meet the performance, schedule, or cost objectives.

MODERATE -- Failures could result in a hazardous or unsafe condition, or adversely affect mission performance; proper performance of end items, subassemblies, or key processes is doubtful, or there is moderate process variance and the trend is adverse. Performance data casts doubt on the ability of the system or key process to consistently meet requirements, or not only is it probable the contractor will encounter delays in meeting the performance, schedule, or cost objectives, but if concerns are not addressed, the process may progress to high risk.

<u>LOW</u> - Failures are unlikely to present serious problems for users/customers, or performance data provides confidence in the capability of the system or key process to meet requirements, or minimal or no impact will occur in meeting performance, schedule, or cost objectives.

Level	Technical Performance	Schedule	Cost
1	Minimal or no consequence to technical performance	Minimal or no impact	Minimal or no impact
2	Minor reduction in technical performance or supportability, can be tolerated with little or no impact on program	Able to meet key dates Slip < <u>*</u> months(s)	Budget increase or unit production cost increase < <u>** (</u> 1% of Budget)
3	Moderate reduction in technical performance or supportability with limited impact on program objectives	Minor schedule slip. Able to meet key milestones with no schedule float Slip < <u>*</u> month(s) Sub-system slip > <u>*</u> month(s) plus available float	Budget increase or unit production cost increase < <u>** (</u> 5%of Budget)
4	Significant degradation in technical performance or major shortfall in supportability; may jeopardize program success	Program critical path affected Slip < <u>*</u> months	Budget increase or unit production cost increase < <u>**</u> (10%of Budget)
5	Severe degradation in technical performance; Can't meet key performance parameter or key technical/supportability threshold; will jeopardize prg. success	Cannot meet key program milestones Slip > <u>*</u> months	Exceeds threshold > <u>** (</u> 10% of Budget)







REF	RISK	FACTOR	LIKELYHOOD - PROBABILITY	CONSEQUENCE - IMPACT	RISK	OVERALL WBS RISK RATING	RANK/PRIORITY	STRATEGY	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/RESPONSE CONTROL
	If the outgoing contractor doesn't fails to conduct adequate initial cadre	Performance	2	4	M	M	1	Mitigate - CORs evaluate qualification training	Include into QA plan to evaluate qualification training as part of the initial contract performance review to be conducted 30 days after contract performance begins
	training, then instructor performance could be less effective.	Schedule Cost	2	4	M NA				
DRQ	If the PWS specifies plans and performance that are important to the Government, then the contractor's QC plan should also address.	Performance	2	3	L	L	5	6 Mitigate - Include into PWS	Add to PWS a section describing where the Government wants the contractor to focus its QC efforts
		Schedule	1	2	L				
		Cost	1	2	L				







- Overarching Responsibilities
 - Contractor: Quality of goods/services submitted to Government
 - Government: Inspecting goods/services prior to acceptance
- Initial Contract Performance Review (ICPR)
 - MFT determination that contractor has successfully started performance IAW w/ contract per AFI 63-138; conducted within 30 of full performance start
 - Negative variations in cost, schedule, staffing, and/or performance require a Corrective Action Plan
- Cost Assessment
 - Any unforeseen/unplanned costs
- Schedule Assessment
 - Meeting/completing transition milestones
 - Timeliness of initial set of deliverables







- Staffing Assessment
 - Proposed manpower number and skillsets
 - Contractor validation of new hires' qualifications
- Performance Assessment
 - Delivering Strengths identified in proposal
 - Performance against SS metrics
 - Accuracy/completeness of deliverables
 - Government and Contractor identified non-conformances
 - Quality/Performance Incentive points earned (if applicable)







- Always evaluated:
 - Services Summary metrics
 - Deliverables
 - Cost Reimbursable CLINs
 - Care and accountability of GFE/F/P
 - Invoices
 - Implementation and effectiveness of contractor's QMS
 - QPI points earned (if applicable)
- From there, Risk drives surveillance
 - What is assessed, how often, to what degree, & method used







- Any failure to comply with a contract requirement is a non-conformance (NC)
- NCs are risk assessed and characterized as:
 - Major Moderate or high risk
 - Minor Low risk
- Minor NCs communicated via 1st or 2nd Notice
 - No formal response required for 1st and 2nd Notices
 - Still an input into contractor's Corrective Action process
- Major NCs issued by CO via Corrective Action Request (CAR)



Non-conformances (cont)



- CARs
 - Contractor is suspensed to provide corrective action plan
 - CAP includes correction, Root Cause Analysis, Corrective Action, and follow-up
 - Response must include any updated documents required through the Corrective Action process (Quality Manual/Plan, Operating Instructions, Standard Operating Procedures)
 - MFT evaluates; recommends accept, partial accept, or reject
 - Once accepted, CAR closed
- Subsequent NC for same issue indicates a failure in Contractor's Corrective Action process







- FAR Part 46 specifies compliance with higher level quality standards as appropriate for contracts for complex and/or critical items
 - Complexity: Quality of the product or service can't be wholly determined without checking along the way
 - Criticality: People could be injured or vital agency mission jeopardized if product/service doesn't meet specifications
- ISO 9001 Quality Management System Requirements for general business, vertical standards (AS 9110) for specific industry segments
- Companies typically struggle with delivering an acceptable QMS for anywhere from 6 months to 3 years







- Main outputs of QMS:
 - Performance that meets SS metrics
 - System for Finding issues:
 - Risk Management Plan that informs internal inspection, evaluation, and audit efforts
 - Inspection system that incorporates all contract requirements
 - System for reviewing/validating processes, OIs/SOPs
 - System for Fixing issues:
 - Good at Corrective Action (CA)
 - For all NCs, whether Government or Contractor
 - Root cause analysis (RCA) and CA follow-up are key
- Quality program is foundation for post-award success
 - Contractor quality lead will design and deploy QMS; importance of this position rivals the PM





Quality Delivery Steps Taken

- Require offeror's to be certified in applicable quality standard in order to bid
 - Capitalize on existing certified QMS; adapt proven processes, operating instructions, standard operating procedures
- Require offeror's Quality person to be Lead Auditor certified in applicable quality standard
- Require offeror's to provide QC/QA manpower, their skill sets, org and reporting structure
 - Evaluate in Source Selection
- Require contractor's quality manual within 30 days of award
 - Evaluate as part of transition and ICPR
- Developed Quality/Performance Incentive
 - Results tabulate monthly vice 6 months in Award Fee





- Objective portion of Award Fee/Incentive Fee
- Performance focuses on contractor's ability to meet or exceed SS metrics
 - 6 possible points for 6-month period:
 - -1 if Government IDs Major NC
 - 0 if Government does not identify any NCs
 - +1 if Contractor exceeds critical SS metrics by specified amount
- Quality focuses on contractor's ability to Find and Fix own problems
 - 6 possible points for 6-month period:
 - -1 if Government identifies Major NC
 - 0 if no Major NCs, but were Minor NCs
 - +1 if Government does not identify any NCs



- Formula: (Points Awarded/Total Points Available) x Available Pool = Quality/Performance Incentive Earned
 - Sample Calculation
 - Assumption: QPI pool = \$120K
 - Contractor earns 8 of 12 available points
 - (8/12) x \$120K = \$80K



Headquarters Air Combat Command

Source Selection Decoded



Ms. Katharine Weimer Chief, Plans and Programs Division ACC AMIC/DRX







- Overview of the Process and Why It Can Take So Long from Sources Sought to Award Decision Announcement...
- Explanation of Trade-off and LPTA Criteria for Use and Methods
- Advice on Improving Proposal Quality from an Evaluator's Perspective

Phases of Evaluation ... Applies to all FAR Part 15 regardless of type

INITIAL **EVALUATION**

Read and evaluate offeror's proposals

Document indiv. analysis **Reach Consensus Finalize ENs**

Establish initial ratings Competitive Range **Reviews (4)** ** IEB **

Award w/o Discussions or **Release ENs** upon SSA approval; Discussions Started

INTERIM **EVALUATION**

Evaluate EN responses

Prepare follow-up ENs Goal: Meaningful Discussions

Adjust ratings -**Competitive Range** based on EN responses

Reviews (4) Receive Clearance ** Pre-FPRB** **Issue Request for FPRs** upon SSA approval Discussions Closed

FINAL **EVALUATION**

Receive FPRs from offerors

Evaluate final proposal revisions Should just be Price Vol.

Establish Final ratings Finalize PAR/SSDD

Reviews (4) **Receive Clearance** ** **SSDB**** SSA makes Award decision PAR/SSDD signed



High-Level Project Milestones (>\$50M, FAR Part 15 - Non-Commercial)



TASK	MILESTONE
Project Kick-Off	1 day
Job Analysis/Risk Analysis/Market Research	2 - 8 weeks (includes pre-work)
Early Issues and Strategy Session (ESIS)	At least 1 mo. prior to ASP, if requested by AFPEO/CM (≥\$100M)
Draft PWS/Appendices, Performance Plan	4 - 6 weeks after Job Analysis
Draft RFP, Acq. Plan, SSP	6 - 8 weeks after Job Analysis
Industry Day/One-on-Ones	2 - 5 days (occurs after release of draft PWS)
Acquisition Strategy Panel (ASP)	1 day (Goal: 18 months prior to award)
Acquisition Strategy Approval	1 – 3 months after ASP
Issue Final RFP (RFP)	1 day (1 – 5 days after approval)
Pre-Proposal Conference/Site Visit	3 – 5 days (2 weeks after release of RFP)
Receive Proposals	30 - 60 days after release of RFP
Contract Source Selection	6 - 9 months
Contract Award	1 – 2 weeks after SSA approval
Transition	30 – 90 days
Contract Start	Customer Need Date





• How well can the Government define the requirement?

- New or Recompetition
- Complexity (Ability to define minimum acceptable stds.)
- Availability of workload data & its quality
- Degree of required use of tech orders, instructions, agreements, etc.

• What does the Market Research Reveal?

- Areas for innovation (i.e., technical approach and oversight)
- Areas for Government to discriminate between approaches and assess levels of goodness
- Condition of labor market (i.e., lack of qualified labor pool, competitive labor area, saturated market)

• What are the results of the Risk Assessment?

- High or low requirements risk; effect of performance failure
- Use results to develop evaluation criteria







Tradeoff (Full)

- Requirement is less definitive
- Acquisition has greater performance risk
- Government can benefit from paying more for approaches that exceed the stated minimum requirement and provide defensible value

• Non-cost and Price factors are weighted by importance

...evaluation factors other than cost or price, when combined, are significantly more important, approximately equal to, or significantly less important than cost or price. Technical/Risk can be equal to or more important than Past Performance, etc.

- **Technical/Risk:** Looking for "strengths" in an offeror's approach and acceptable levels of mitigated risk
- **Past Performance:** Assessing how recent and relevant past work is and quality of it to determine degree of "Confidence" offeror can successfully perform the work as proposed. Try to rely primarily on CPARS, but will use questionnaires to drill down.
- **Price:** Dependent on contract type, but always assess whether or not price is reasonable and balanced. Prices must reflect technical understanding (Realistic)







Terms	Evaluation Write-up Descriptions
Strength	Aspect of an offeror's proposal that <u>has merit or exceeds</u> specified performance or capability requirements in a way that will be <u>advantageous to the Government</u> during contract performance.
Deficiency	A <u>material failure</u> of a proposal to meet a Government requirement or a combination of significant weaknesses in a proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance to an unacceptable level.
Weakness	Flaw in the proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance.
Significant Weakness	Flaw in the proposal that appreciably increases risk of unsuccessful contract perf.

Table 1. Combined Technical/Risk Ratings		
Color	Rating	Description
Blue	Outstanding	Proposal meets requirements and indicates an exceptional approach and understanding of the requirements. Strengths far outweigh any weaknesses . Risk of unsuccessful performance is very low.
Purple	Good	Proposal meets requirements and indicates a thorough approach and understanding of the requirements. Proposal contains strengths which outweigh any weaknesses . Risk of unsuccessful performance is low.
Green	Acceptable	Proposal meets requirements and indicates an adequate approach and understanding of the requirements. Strengths and weaknesses are offsetting or will have little or no impact on contract performance. Risk of unsuccessful performance is no worse than moderate.



In Tradeoff looking for this, cont

Table 4. Past Performance Relevancy Ratings

Rating	Definition
Very Relevant	Present/past performance effort involved <u>essentially the same</u> <u>scope and magnitude</u> of effort and complexities this solicitation requires.
Relevant	Present/past performance effort involved <u>similar scope and</u> <u>magnitude</u> of effort and complexities this solicitation requires.

Table 5. Performance Confidence Assessments	
Rating	Description
Substantial Confidence	Based on the offeror's recent/relevant performance record, the Government has a high expectation that the offeror will successfully perform the required effort.
Satisfactory Confidence	Based on the offeror's recent/relevant performance record , the Government has a reasonable expectation that the offeror will successfully perform the required effort.



What we are seeing is this...



One offeror complies with RFP and provides over and above approaches/higher degrees of past performance, others provide approaches that merely meet or restate the requirements, limiting the Government's ability to make tradeoff determinations across all offerors

	Offeror A	Offeror B	Offeror C
Subfactor A Program Management	Outstanding	Acceptable	Acceptable
Subfactor A Risk Rating	Low	Low	Moderate
Subfactor B Operations and Maintenance	Outstanding	Acceptable	Acceptable
Subfactor B Risk Rating	Low	Low	Low
Subfactor C Transition	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
	Acceptable Low	Acceptable Low	Acceptable Moderate
Transition			
Transition Subfactor C Risk Rating	Low Substantial	Low Satisfactory	Moderate Satisfactory







• LPTA

- Requirement is well defined...Government knows minimal acceptable levels of performance
- Risk of unsuccessful performance is minimal
- There is neither value, need, nor willingness to pay for higher performance
- This type is being used for complex requirements that are well defined

• Factors

- **Technical:** Looking for details in offeror's approach that demonstrate can meet the minimum requirements
- **Past Performance:** Assessing how recent and relevant past work is and quality of it to determine whether or not the offeror can successfully perform the work as proposed. Try to rely primarily on CPARS.
- **Price:** Assess whether or not price is reasonable and balanced. For more complex requirements, assess whether price reflects technical understanding (Realistic)







Terms	Evaluation Write-up Descriptions
Deficiency	A <u>material failure</u> of a proposal to meet a Government requirement or a combination of significant weaknesses in a proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance to an unacceptable level.
Weakness	Flaw in the proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance.

Table A-1. Technical Evaluation Ratings	
Rating	Definition
Acceptable	Proposal clearly meets the minimum requirements of the solicitation.
Unacceptable	Proposal does not clearly meet the minimum requirements of the solicitation.



In LPTA looking for this, cont...



Table 4. Past Performance Relevancy Ratings	
Rating	Definition
Very Relevant	Present/past performance effort involved <u>essentially the same</u> <u>scope and magnitude</u> of effort and complexities this solicitation requires.
Relevant	Present/past performance effort involved <u>similar scope and</u> magnitude of effort and complexities this solicitation requires.

Table A-2. Past Performance Evaluation Ratings	
Rating	Description
Acceptable	Based on the offeror's performance record, the Government has a reasonable expectation that the offeror will successfully perform the required effort, or the offeror's performance record is unknown.
Unacceptable	Based on the offeror's performance record, the Government has no reasonable expectation that the offeror will be able to successfully perform the required effort.



What we are seeing is this...



- #1 Compliant: Not providing enough details about the approach to determine technical acceptability or merely restating the PWS requirements
- Incumbents reference the current contract performance in proposal, i.e., "We will do it the same as we are doing now" or provide generic statements "We have a qualified staff" vs. providing the specific approach as required by the RFP
- Narrative explanations don't match charts or graphics provided; i.e., management approach & organizational chart
- Include too many assumptions in the proposal submission vs. asking questions during Q&A period opportunities, i.e., Industry Days, draft RFP posting, etc.
- Not providing enough price detail when required by the RFP
 - Important so we can determine if offeror is trying to buy-in or price is realistic in terms of technical understanding

How to Improve Proposal Quality from an Evaluator's Perspective, cont.

- Help us shape the acquisition strategy
 - Address perceived flaws in the strategy or solicitation prior to the final RFP posting or proposal due date
 - If you think source selection should be a trade off, tell us where the innovation, discrimination, performance risk areas are so we can defend potentially paying more to the Acquisition Approval Authority

• Follow the RFP and answer it as a whole:

- If we ask for a tradeoff proposal, that's what we are looking for and must evaluate to
- Pay attention to proposal volume instructions/plain language (i.e., page numbers, level of detail requested, etc.)
- Don't leave out critical sections. If we asked for it, we have to evaluate it
- Make sure proposals are clearly organized and information correlates to RFP and your proposed approach

• Only provide information pertinent to the evaluation criteria

- Don't need names/ranks of people, looking for qualifications
- Marketing or generic statements are non-value added and take of proposal space that should provide specifics on proposed approach

How to Improve Proposal Quality from an Evaluator's Perspective

- Don't restate/paraphrase the PWS requirements/language vs. providing approach specifics
 - Degree of rewrite relates to degree of rewrite required (i.e., significant)
 - Reflects lack of technical understanding & RFP non-compliance
 - Usually results in elimination for competitive range...it happens to incumbents too
- Price analysis is being expanded to include Price Realism when requirement is complex
 - Provide cost structure detail (direct/indirect/profit/productive vs. nonproductive hours per FTE) so evaluators can determine understanding or level of risk is tolerable (i.e., turnover, less experienced personnel)
- Don't expect to "get-well" post-award by add-ons, special projects, submitting requests for equitable adjustments
 - Bid a reasonable and realistic price to accomplish the requirement
- Submit your best proposal up front. Do not expect to get well through the Discussion phase.





Headquarters Air Combat Command

AMIC Contracted Advisory & Assistance Services (CAAS)



Mr. Sam Wagner CAAS Program Manager ACC AMIC/PKA

This Briefing is: UNCLASSIFIED







- ACC Core Functions & CAAS
- CAAS Portfolio (Award Value)
- Example Task Order Work
- CAAS Acquisition Strategy
- CAAS Transition to GSA OASIS
- Takeaways







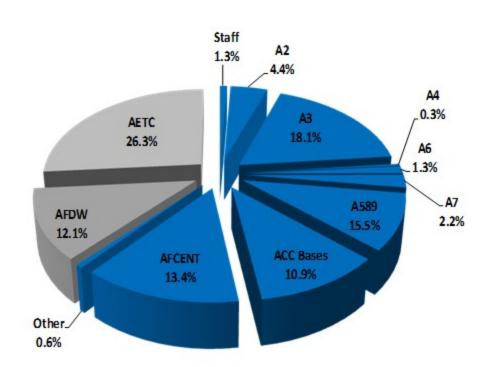
** Air Superiority ** ** Global Precision Attack ** ** Global Integrated Intel, Surveillance & Recon (ISR) ** ** Personnel Recovery ** ** Command and Control (C2) **

- ACC CAAS TOs Provide Direct Support to ACC Core Functions
 - >75% of CAAS Task Orders
 - >85% of CAAS Award Value



CAAS Portfolio





TOs Issued		
User	Total #	Total Value
ACC	88	\$325.6M
Staff	4	\$4.6M
A2	3	\$23.5M
A3	24	\$95.5M
A4	2	\$1.7M
A5/8/9	12	\$50.9M
A6	9	\$6.7M
A7	5	\$11.6M
AFCENT	6	\$70.6M
Bases	21	\$57.5M
Other	2	\$3.0M
AFDW	28	\$63.7M
AETC	4	\$138.3M
TOTAL	120	\$527.5M







- USAFCENT Program Mgmt Support \$28.3M
- Intel Analysis, Engineering Support \$19.8M
- Terrorism Analyst Support \$16.8M
- CAF Unit Level/Unit C2 Support \$10.4M
- Low Observable ISR Support \$11M
- AOC, High Alt. Support \$10.9M
- MIL SATCOM Support \$418K
- F-35 Sustainment Wargame Support \$244K
- UDOP Program Mgmt Support \$171K
- HFGCS Support \$148K







- Contract/TO Award Values & FTEs Vary
 - TO sizes ranged from 1 96 FTEs
 - Average ~10 FTEs per TO
 - Attempt to consolidate small TOs when feasible

• Acquisition Strategy Varies by Requirement

- No one-size-fits-all strategy (no "most-likely" strategy)
- OASIS Pool use will vary depending on acquisition planning/market research
- Socio-economic factors part of acquisition development
- ACC CAAS Pipeline
 - Posted on FBO
 - More detailed information released via draft RFPs







- CAAS IV Period of Performance
 - *ID/IQ Performance through 14 Oct 2016*
 - Task Orders Performance through 14 Oct 2019
- ACC currently using CAAS IV and OASIS
- CAAS IV will continue to be used thru ID/IQ PoP (though not exclusively)
- CAAS Best Practices & Processes
 - Continue under CAAS IV
 - Incorporate CAAS success utilizing OASIS
 - Standardized processes & templates







- If not an OASIS Prime...
 - Watch for PMO Program Announcements for On-Ramping Opportunities
 - FedBizOpps <u>https://www.fbo.gov/</u>
 - OASIS Portal <u>http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/161379</u>
 - Consider partnering with existing OASIS Primes







Federal Acquisition Service

OASIS One Acquisition Solution for Integrated Services

Danno Svaranowic

GSA Customer Service Director



- ➢ What is OASIS?
- Family Tree
- Scope
- Pools
- ➢ Website



- OASIS is a family of Government-wide, Multiple-award, IDIQ Contracts for professional service-based requirements.
- > OASIS was designed to:
 - Allow maximum flexibility at the task order level
 - Allow agencies to have complete control over their task orders
 - Relieve agencies from needing to establish their own IDIQ contracts
 - Increase efficiency and speed to award
 - Maximize Small Business utilization



- 2 Primary Groups OASIS and OASIS SB
 - OASIS was competed on a full and open basis and supports requirements that *will not* be set aside for small business
 - OASIS SB is a 100% small business set-aside contract and supports requirements that *will* be set aside for small business
- Each group has 7 Pools (separate multiple-award contracts) based on NAICS codes and associated small business size standards



What is the scope of OASIS?

U.S. General Services Administration

- Almost any work performed by Professional Labor
- Primarily, Scope is represented by the following Core Disciplines
 - Program Management Services
 - Business / Management Consulting Services
 - Scientific Services
 - Financial Services
 - Logistics Services
 - Engineering, including Systems Engineering (DoD)
- Ancillary Products and Services allowed

GSA Pool 1 NAICS Codes: Engineering, Environmental, and Other Services Administration

	POOL 1
	(\$15M Business Size Standard)
NAICS CODE	NAICS TITLE
541330	Engineering Services
541360	Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services
541370	Surveying And Mapping (Except Geophysical) Services
541380	Testing Laboratories
541611	Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services
541612	Human Resources Consulting Services (2007), Human Resources and Executive Search Consulting Services (2002)
541613	Marketing Consulting Services
541614	Process, Physical Distribution, and Logistics Consulting Services
541618	Other Management Consulting Services
541620	Environmental Consulting Services
541690	Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services
541810	Advertising Agencies
541820	Public Relations Agencies
541830	Media Buying Agencies
541840	Media Representatives
541850	Outdoor Advertising
541860	Direct Mail Advertising
541870	Advertising Material Distribution Services
541890	Other Services Related to Advertising
541910	Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling 72
541990	All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services



POOL 2 (\$19M Business Size Standard)			
NAICS CODE	NAICS TITLE		
541211	Offices of Certified Public Accountants		
541213	Tax Preparation Services		
541214	Payroll Services		
541219	Other Accounting Services		
541720	Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities		



POOL 3 (\$35.5M Business Size Standard)			
NAICS CODE	NAICS TITLE		
541330 Exception A	Engineering for Military and Aerospace Equipment and Military Weapons		
541330 Exception B	Engineering for Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992		
541330 Exception C	Engineering for Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture		



POOL 4 (500 Employees Business Size Standard)		
NAICS CODE	NAICS TITLE	
541711	Research and Development in Biotechnology	
541712	Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Biotechnology)	



POOL 5A (1,000 Employees Business Size Standard)		
NAICS CODE	NAICS TITLE	
541712 Exception B	Research and Development in Aircraft Parts, and Auxiliary Equipment, and Aircraft Engine Parts	



POOL 5B (1,000 Employees Business Size Standard)		
NAICS CODE	NAICS TITLE	
541712 Exception C	Research and Development in Space Vehicles and Guided Missiles, their Propulsion Units, their Propulsion Units Parts, and their Auxiliary Equipment and Parts	



POOL 6 (1,500 Employees Business Size Standard)		
NAICS CODE	NAICS TITLE	
541712 Exception A	Research and Development in Aircraft	



Federal Acquisition Service

www.gsa.gov/oasis





Headquarters Air Combat Command

Acquisition Management and Integration Center (AMIC) Small Business Program



Ms Lorie Henderson Small Business Specialist ACC AMIC/PKS

This Briefing is: UNCLASSIFIED







- AMICs Small Business (SB) Program
- FY 15 SB Accomplishments/Goals
- Total Spend by Top 10 NAICS
- AF Small Business website
- Responses to questions
- SB Contact Information







- AMIC's SB Program
 - Review profiles in SBA's DSBS
 - Provide company capability statements/info
 - HQ Functionals/Program Managers(PMs)/Div Chfs/COs
 - Local SBS contacts in the area 633rd Cons/Army/Navy
 - Maintain internal database
 - Monitoring Sources Sought/RFIs
 - Provide/Facilitate training on SB topics

• The Role of AMICs SBS

- Assists SBs, Contracting personnel, PM's, Requirement Owners (RO)
- Reviews
 - DD Form 2579
 - Market Research Reports
 - Acq Plans/Strategies
 - Subcontracting Plans eSRS







- Monitors SB performance
 - Metrics:
 - DR Qtrly
 - PK/Division Chiefs Monthly
- Outreach
 - SBA Match-Making events
 - Tech Expos
 - AFCEA luncheons/trainings
 - Office calls
 - Teleconferences
 - Emails



FY 15 SB Achievements



Туре	FY 15 Goals %	FY 15 Ach. %	Total \$'s in Mil
Small Business	47.13	58.06	\$224,327
SDB	18.36	32.64	\$126,111
SDVOSB	16.12	19.34	\$74,717
WOSB	5.41	7.79	\$30,080
HubZone	0.23	0.31	\$1,227
8(a)	N/A	13.73	\$53,033
VOSB	N/A	27.94	\$107,962







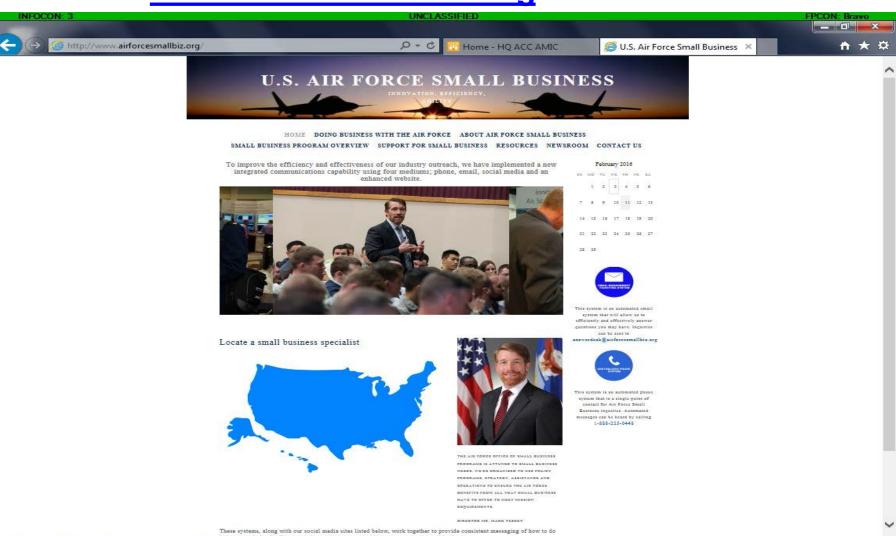
NAICS	Description	Dollars
561210	FACILITIES SUPPORT SERVICES	\$110,546,671.48
611512	FLIGHT TRAINING	\$81,611,709.62
	ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT	
541611	CONSULTING SERVICES	\$70,801,423.78
488190	OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION	\$61,468,848.29
541330	ENGINEERING SERVICES	\$44,981,904.78
	OTHER ELECTRONIC AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND	
811219	MAINTENANCE	\$25,664,244.09
541211	OFFICES OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS	\$25,553,055.08
541513	COMPUTER FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICES	\$15,560,111.96
	NONSCHEDULED CHARTERED PASSENGER AIR	
481211	TRANSPORTATION	\$13,721,791.78
334210	TELEPHONE APPARATUS MANUFACTURING	\$9,215,829.80
Total Spend		\$459,125,590.66



AF SB Website



• URL: www.airforcesmallbiz.org



9:04 AM

2/3/2016

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- New site with changed functions:
 - Locate a SB Professional
 - On the site but with limited functions
 - Select from Map/Menu
 - Names removed phone numbers only
- Long Range Acquisition Estimates (LRAE)
 - Replaced with DoD OSBP Long Range Acquisition Forecasts (LRAF)
- MAJCOMS and what they buy
 - List of the bases
 - Top 10 NAICS for FY 15

• *!!!AMIC SB Facebook page – coming soon!!!*



Responses to Questions



- Why are there not more 8(a), SDVOSB, WOSB for more complex acquisitions such as Aircrew Training (CAT/CWD)?
 - AMICs Standard business practice
 - Future Market Research
- Several 8(a) and SDVOSBs have responded to various AMIC sources sought. How does AMIC interpret Subpart 19.5; Set-Aside for Small Business?
 - Large awards FY 15
 - OTSB Subcontracting Plans
 - Evaluation/Compliance
- * Detailed responses provided in the Q&A handout.



Other SB Contact Information



Air Force: ACC Director of SB: Mr Tonney T. Kaw-uh - 757-764-1621 633rd CONS: Maj Cindy Baker (Acting) – 757-764-2544 SBS DET-2: Ms Chiretta Boclair – JBSA – 210-977-6145

Navy:

Dep Dir SB NAVFAC: Mr Joseph McGrenra – 757-322-4430

NASA:

Mr Randy Manning – 757-864-6074

SBA:

PCR (NASA): Ms Martha V. Hooks – 757-864-5483

Lead PTAP & Vet. Cert. Counselor (GMU): Ms Cecelia F. Cotton - 757.325.6798

PTAP is a non-profit org that provides info & certification guidelines for businesses wanting to contract with federal, state & local govts.





Thank you for attending!!!