

SUBCONTRACTING PROGRAM

Learn the Difference Between Assessing a Subcontracting Plan and Evaluating Small Business Participation

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TOPICS



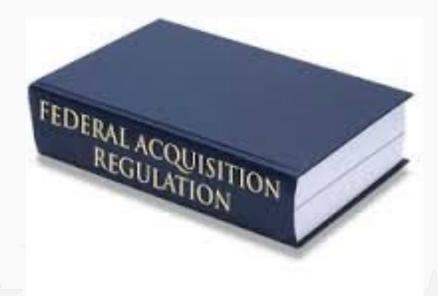
- References
- Process
- Subcontracting
- Small Business Participation
- Source Selection Past Performance Evaluations





Regulatory Requirements for Small Business Subcontracting

SBPs need to understand the FAR and DFARS regulations that apply to small business subcontracting so they can act as accurate and authoritative advisors.









Successful Subcontracting starts with Acquisition Planning





Acquisition Plan Review

When market research does not support a set-aside, SBPs need to ensure that the acquisition plan reflects a proactive subcontracting strategy that maximizes opportunities for small businesses.

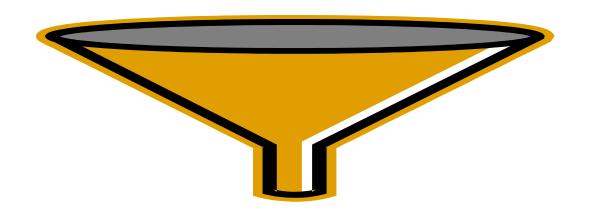


Elements That Affect Small Business Subcontracting

Availability of Small Businesses

Capability and Capacity of Small Businesses

Types of Work



Complexity of Work

Degree of Small Business
Subcontracting





Determining a Small Business Subcontracting Quantitative Objective Based on Market Research Results







Small Business and Subcontracting

FAR 52.219-8 -- Utilization of Small Business Concerns

- (b) It is the policy of the United States that small business concerns, (including socioeconomic concerns) shall have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in performing contracts let by any Federal agency, including contracts and subcontracts for subsystems, assemblies, components, and related services for major systems.
- (c) The Contractor hereby agrees to carry out this policy in the awarding of **<u>subcontracts</u>** to the fullest extent consistent with efficient contract performance.

Note: This policy applies to both other than small businesses (OTSB) <u>and</u> small businesses





Subcontracting Plan Requirements

FAR 19.702(a) requires that all negotiated and sealed bid acquisitions that are expected to exceed \$750,000 (\$1.5 million for construction) and that have subcontracting possibilities, shall require the apparently successful offeror/bidder selected for award to submit an acceptable subcontracting plan.

(See *FAR* 19.702(b) for exceptions) within the time limit prescribed by the contracting officer.

Note: One exception is subcontracting plans are not required to be submitted by small business concerns.





Pre-Award Responsibilities of the Contracting Officer

Determine the need for a subcontracting plan:

- Total contract dollars
- Proposed modification amounts
- Subcontracting possibilities exist or possibilities do not exist
- Subcontracting Goals
- Include formula for liquidated damages*
 - *Formula per FAR 52.219-16: The amount of probable damages attributable to the Contractor's failure to comply shall be an amount equal to the actual dollar amount by which the Contractor failed to achieve each subcontract goal.





Pre-Award Responsibilities of the Contracting Officer (Continued)

Reviewing the subcontracting plan:

- No set standard for every plan
- Sealed Bids plans
- Negotiated acquisition plans
- Determine acceptability of plan





Subcontracting on DD Form 2579

13. SUBCONTRACTING	G PLAN REQUIRED (X one)	Yes	No		

Block 13:

- Indicate whether a small business subcontracting plan is required.
- Specify actions that will be taken to maximize small business participation (if the acquisition is not a set-aside or is consolidated or bundled).





SBP Roles and Responsibilities in Support of Small Business Subcontracting

What are the different roles that the SBP plays in supporting subcontracting throughout the acquisition and contracting process?

- General Activities (can occur at any time)
- Pre-Solicitation
- Solicitation and Award
- Post-Award





Pre-Award Responsibilities of the Small Business Professional

Assist the Contracting Officer:

- In market research
- In maximizing small business opportunities
- Reviewing and recommending the acceptability or nonacceptability of the contractor's subcontracting plan
- In development of the formula to assess liquidated damages





Small Business Subcontracting Plans

SBPs:

- Assess whether the small business subcontracting plan is acceptable.
- Give recommendations for improvements to the Contracting Officer for use in negotiations.

NOTE: SBA PCR also should review the small business subcontracting plan.

Small Business
Subcontracting Plan





Small Business Subcontracting Plan Considerations







Post-Award Responsibilities of the Contracting Officer

After a contract or contract modification containing a subcontracting plan is awarded or an existing subcontracting plan is amended, the contracting officer shall do the following:

- Notify Small Business Administration (IAW FAR 19.705-6(a), (b), (c), (d))
- Forward copy to the cognizant contract administration office
- Monitor Prime Contractor Compliance
- Evaluate the prime contractor's compliance
- Assess liquidated damages if applicable*
- Enforce the terms of the contract upon receipt of notice (IAW FAR 19.706)
- Acknowledge receipt of or reject the Individual Summary Report (ISR) and the Summary Subcontract Report (SSR) in eSRS
- Document Small Business Subcontracting compliance in Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS)





Responsibilities of the Cognizant Administrative Contracting Officer

Assist the contracting office with the contractor's performance and compliance by:

- Administering information on the extent to which the contractor is meeting the plan's subcontracting goals
- Administering information on whether the contractor's efforts to ensure the participation of small business are IAW plan
- Ensure that the contractor requires its subcontractors to adopt similar subcontracting plans
- Notify the contractor if its failing to meet commitments, lack of a good faith effort, and final notice of goals met or not met





Post-Award Responsibilities of the Contractor

- Ensure goals stated in the subcontracting plan are met or exceeded
- Make a good faith effort to comply with the requirements of the subcontracting plan, IAW 15 U.S.C. 637(d)(8)
- Payment of Government assessed liquidated damages for non-compliance with good faith effort, 15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)(f)







DATE	REQUIRED ACTION	
15 May 2021 Update	Due date for Contractors' ISRs/SF 294s	
14 Jun 2021 Update	Contracting Officers complete review of ISRs/SF 294s	
15 Jul 2021 Update	DoD completes review of ISRs/SF 294s	
15 Jul 2021 Update	Dept/Agency Subcontracting Program Managers submit semi-annual eSRS Status Report to OSBP and DPAP	
14 Nov 2021 Update	Due date for Contractors' ISRs/SF 294s	
14 Nov 2021 Update	Due date for Contractors' SSRs	
14 Dec 2021 Update	Contracting Officers complete review of ISRs/SF294s & SSRs	
15 Jan 2022 Update	Dept/Agency Subcontracting Program Managers submit semi-annual eSRS Status Report to OSBP and DPAP	
15 Jan 2022 Update	DoD completes review of ISRs/SF 294s	



Post-Award Responsibilities of the Small Business Professional

- Ensure contracting officer and contractor are compliant with FAR Subpart 19.705-6
- Assess the contractor's good faith effort with the contracting officer





Six Steps to Successful Subcontracting

Pre-Award

1. Market Research

2. Acquisition Strategy/Plan and Solicitation

3. Consider SB for Subcontracting & Reporting in Acquisition Planning

4. Evaluate SB Participation in Source Selection. Get acceptable Subcontracting Plan, where required

Post-Award

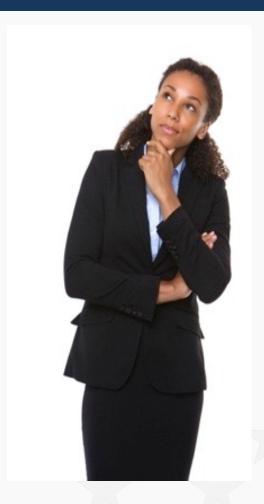
5. Monitor Subcontracting

6. Assess Contractor Performance





Small Business Participation Commitment Document (SBPCD) Considerations



- Identify specific small business subcontractors.
- Identify what subcontractors will provide.
- Provide enforceable commitments.
- Is the amount of small business subcontracting / small business participation realistic?



Benefits of a SBPCD

- Clearly distinguishable from the small business subcontracting plan
- Takes small business utilization beyond intent (plan) to actual, more enforceable commitment
- Can obtain meaningful information that is not obtainable elsewhere







Example Criteria

- ✓ Names of subcontractors and their products/services
- ✓ Type and complexity of supplies/services to be provided by small businesses
- Extent to which small businesses will be used in terms of the TCV (with documentation)
- ✓ Evidence of past performance in small business use





Best Practice: Require an SBPCD from all Offerors

Small Business
Participation
Commitment
Document



Capture information required to accomplish evaluation of small business participation, in accordance with DFARS 215.304.

NOTE: SBPCDs were previously referred to as "small business participation plans."





Best Practice: Use TCV in the SBPCD, if appropriate

	Offeror 1	Offeror 2
TCV	\$10M	\$10M
Total Planned Subcontracting Dollars	\$1M	\$5M
Percent Small Business Based on Subcontracting Dollars	50% Appears Better	20%
Amount of Small Business Subcontracting Dollars	\$500K	\$1M
Percent Small Business Based on TCV	5%	10% Better Participation





Evaluation of Small Business Participation Requirements

- 1. FAR 15.304(c)(4) requires evaluation of small business participation for solicitations involving <u>consolidation</u> or <u>bundling</u>.
- 2. DFARS 215.304(c) requires *evaluation of* small business participation in <u>other than lowest priced technically acceptable</u> (LPTA) source selections whenever a subcontracting plan is required.

Note: Although evaluation of small business participation is not required for LPTA source selections, it is permissible as one of the "technical" factors/subfactors.

(March 31, 2016 Department of Defense (DoD) Source Selection Procedures Appendix C (C.4))





Consideration # 1 - Determine the source selection evaluation criteria

- 1. Extent to which SB firms are specifically identified in proposals
- 2. Extent of commitment to use such firms
- 3. Complexity and variety of work
- 4. Realism of the proposal
- 5. Past performance of complying with subcontracting requirements
- 6. Extent of participation of SB firms in terms of the value of the total acquisition





Consideration # 2 – Determine which way small business participation will be evaluated

Evaluation of small business participation may be accomplished in one of three ways:

1. Establish a separate small business participation evaluation factor

Example:

Section M – Evaluation Factors

Factor 1 Technical

Factor 2 Past Performance

Factor 3 Small Business Participation

Factor 4 Cost

2. Establish a small business participation subfactor under the technical factor

Example:

Section M – Evaluation Factors

Factor 1 Technical

Subfactor a. Management

Approach

Subfactor b. Small Business Participation

3. Consider small business participation within the evaluation of a technical subfactor

Example:

<u>Section M – Evaluation Factors</u>

Factor 1 Technical

Subfactor a. Management

Approach

i. Consideration of Small BusinessParticipation





Consideration # 3 – Select an appropriate option for rating small business participation

The appropriate options for rating small business participation is dependent upon the way it is evaluated.

1. Small business participation is evaluated as a *separate evaluation factor*

Utilize all ratings in Table 6 of DoD Source Selection Procedures

-or-

Use the acceptable/unacceptable ratings as defined in table 6 only

2. Small business participation is evaluated as a *subfactor under the technical factor*

Utilize all ratings in Table 6 of DoD Source Selection Procedures

-or-

Use the acceptable/unacceptable ratings as defined in table 6 only

3. Small business participation is evaluated within the evaluation of a technical subfactor

A separate small business rating is not applied. However, small business participation shall be considered in determining the appropriate technical rating applied





Consideration #4 - Establish Small Business Participation (Utilization) Reporting Requirements

- No regulatory requirement to require contractor to report subcontracting performance other than through the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS)
 - Reporting IAW subcontracting plans
- Why require other than eSRS reporting?
 - o Enhances enforceability of the small business participation requirements
 - To obtain information not required by eSRS reporting
 - Ability to monitor small business performance of ALL contractors (small businesses do not report to eSRS)
 - Aids determination of good faith effort; supports assessing liquidated damages
- For other than eSRS reporting requirements;
 - Tailor to what is appropriate for the acquisition
 - Include in the solicitation
 - Make contractual





Evaluating Past Performance of Small Business Participation

When is the evaluation of Past Performance Required?

- FAR 15.304(c)(3)(i) Past performance shall be evaluated in all source selections for negotiated competitive acquisitions expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold
- DFARS 215.305(a)(2) requires that in DoD solicitations that require past performance evaluation and include the clauses at *FAR* 52.219-8 Utilization of Small Business Concerns and *FAR* 52.219-9 Small Business Subcontracting Plan, the past performance of offerors in complying with the requirements of those clauses shall be evaluated.
- A past performance evaluation is required for negotiated competitive acquisitions meeting the thresholds established in DoD Class Deviation 2013-00018, Past Performance Evaluation Thresholds and Reporting Requirements, issued on 24September 2013





Evaluating Past Performance of Small Business Participation

What to evaluate?

Examples of elements of small business utilization in past performance (compliance with FAR 52.219-8) to evaluate include:

- 1) Actual prior use of small businesses
- 2) Use of small businesses in the socioeconomic categories
- 3) Types of work performed by small businesses
- 4) Complexity of the work performed by small businesses
- 5) Reporting of small business performance in CPARS
- 6) History of prompt payments to small businesses

CPARS=Guidance for the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (October 2020)





Evaluating Past Performance of Small Business Participation

Additionally, when a subcontracting plan is required, evaluation of small business past performance participation (compliance with *FAR* 52.219-9) should include an evaluation of:

- 1. Performance against subcontracting goals
- 2. Compliance with the subcontracting plan in general
- 3. Timely eSRS reporting
- 4. Compliance with requirements of *FAR* 42.1502(g) Reduced or Untimely Payments





Subcontracting & SB Participation Implementation

Small Business Participation and Source Selection

To underscore the significance of small business participation, a good solicitation and source selection evaluation plan will:

- 1) Emphasize how the *assessment* of the subcontracting plan IAW *FAR* 19.704 and *FAR* 52.219-9 is different from the *evaluation* of small business participation
- 2) Explain how offers from small business primes must be structured and how they will be evaluated (if different from OTSB offerors)
- 3) State that evaluation of small business participation applies to Commercial Subcontracting Plan holders and Comprehensive Subcontracting Plan participants
- 4) If appropriate for the acquisition, state a baseline small business MQR (not a "goal") for small business (and socioeconomic categories as well, if appropriate) **based on**market research





Subcontracting & SB Participation Implementation

Small Business Participation and Source Selection (cont'd),

- 5) State if small business participation is based on TCV and explain how percentages and dollars should be stated in the subcontracting plan (if a plan is required)
- 6) Explain how offers will be rated
- 7) Evaluate small business past performance (compliance with *FAR* 52.219-8 and/or *FAR* 52.219-9)
- 8) Determine the realism of the proposed utilization of small businesses
- 9) Require all offerors to submit periodic reports (monthly, quarterly, or whatever is appropriate for the acquisition) on their small business utilization for the contract





Similarities of Small Business Subcontracting Plan & SBPCD

Generally, provisions of the subcontracting plan that coincide with the SBPCD should be consistent;

- Small Business Subcontracting Plan <u>dollars</u> should be at least equal to the <u>dollars</u> stated in the SBPCD
 - Subcontracting percentages may be different if SBPCD proposal based on total value of acquisition (total contract dollars)
 - o Type of products/services to be subcontracted should be the same
 - Both the Subcontracting Plan and the SBPCD should be contractually binding





Differences of Assessing Subcontracting Plans & Evaluating Small Business Participation

SB Subcontracting <u>Plan</u> (Requirements/ <u>Assessment</u>)	SB Participation <u>Commitment</u> Document / SB Participation (Requirements/ <u>Evaluation</u>)	
FAR 19.7	FAR 15.304, DFARS 215.304	
Must be negotiated and determined acceptable by the Contracting Officer (CO) prior to award	Solicitation establishes requirements and evaluation criteria for SB participation	
Must have 15 elements as defined in <i>FAR</i> 52.219-9	Evaluation conducted IAW solicitation evaluation criteria	
Required for all Federal contracts (subject to dollar limitations and exceptions) and includes both negotiated acquisitions and sealed bidding	Required only for consolidated or bundled contracts or certain DoD negotiated acquisitions	
Does not apply to small businesses	Applies to all businesses	
Based on total planned subcontracting dollars. (CO can request an individual subcontracting plan based on TCV dollars) TCV=Total Contract Value	DoD best practice MQR% (if appropriate) based on TCV (dollars) MQR=Minimum Quantitative Requirement	

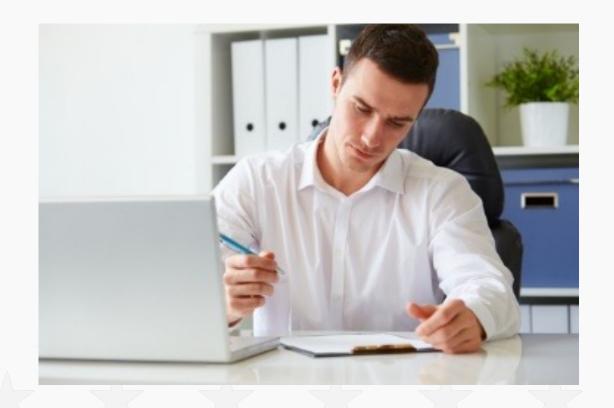




SBP Roles in Source Selection

Assist with:

- Evaluating small business participation using the SBPCD
- Evaluating small business past performance
- Assessing proposed small business subcontracting plans





Evaluating SBPCD

The SBPCD is evaluated as:

- A separate small business participation commitment evaluation factor (preferred method)
- A subfactor under the technical factor
- A consideration within the evaluation of a technical subfactor





Small Business Past Performance: Why Evaluate?



Small Business Past Performance

Evaluating past performance of complying with clauses at FAR 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns and FAR 52.219-9 Small Business Subcontracting Plan



Small Business Participation
Commitment Evaluation Factor



Past Performance Evaluation Factor



SBP may provide rating

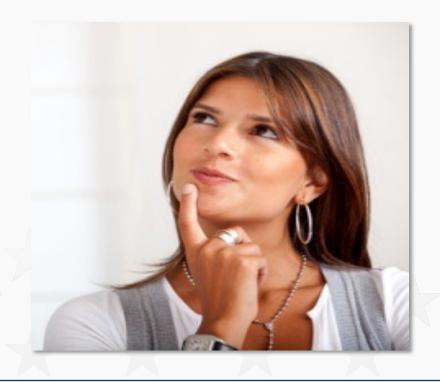
SBP may contribute to overall rating





Small Business Past Performance: What to Evaluate

- Prior use of small businesses?
- Types and complexity of work?
- History of prompt payment?
- Compliance with reporting requirements?
- Meeting subcontracting goals?
- Compliance with small business
 - subcontracting plan overall?





Make It Contractually Binding

Small Business Subcontracting Plan

Small Business Participation Requirements



Enforceable
Subcontracting
Commitments











Thank you

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