

Annual 3-Day Virtual Conference

BUILDING A FUTURE READY GOVERNMENT



Question	Answer
How does Robotic Process Automation (RPA) handle Multi Factor Authentication (MFA)?	The simplest way to handle MFA is to run the automation as Attended and allow the Human to complete MFA before kicking off the automation. For Unattended automations, it is a little more difficult but can be done for some types of MFA like second passwords sent to email address or One Time Password apps.
Is this RPA from GSA Sharable as SaaS by Other agencies ? what is the process for that ?	No, not at this time. GSA team is happy to meet to discuss in more detail, rpaoffice@gsa.gov .
If bots are being created across GSA to do certain automated tasks, why are they not implemented across all GSA divisions? For instance, I hear when GSA-PBS has a bot, but the same bot is not implemented within GSA-FAS for the same task.	One of the recommendations before moving forward with an automation project is to ensure the processes are standardized at the national level so that the automation will function for all GSA that perform those processes and not just for one group. There are situations where similar processes between offices like PBS and FAS may involve different applications for those functions. For example, acquisition related automations that interact with contract writing systems would not be able to work between PBS and FAS as PBS uses one system and FAS uses several different ones.
How to join RPA COP ?	http://gsa.gov/fedrpacop
Is RPA like Generative AI?	No, RPAs are programmed to follow rules based processes and pre-defined criteria. It is unable to make decisions that are not already pre-defined in its programming.
Was this Software build by Federal or a contractor	Federal
How does CLARA handle contract claims negotiations prior to contract close out?	Claims would be handled by the Contracting Officer, not an automation.
Is this free to GSA and the acquisition workforce?	The CLARA automations is built for use by GSA PBS organization and other GSA offices that use PBS's contract writing system.

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Question	Answer
Do you have UFMS?	Unfamiliar with UFMS. Is it Unified Financial Management System? If so, this is not a system that GSA utilizes.
Are there API's available to use with most RPA's?	If the applications or websites the RPA automation needs to interact with has APIs, then it is best practice to build the RPA using those APIs instead of front end activities.
When you talk C-SCRM does this apply across all agencies?	Yes
Many agencies require the ordering CO to do their own analysis to determine price reasonableness.	DOD requires this under a deviation, as does NASA. The FAR doesn't require it. It is something agencies have layered on. Unfortunate.
For the 5-year option evaluation, do you required updated CSP disclosures? Does GSA renegotiate the price for options?	Depends. If no changes to the current CSP were made prior to option. Usually a T&C mod is accomplished to bring things forward. A CSP is not required if the contract is subject to TDR.
For the 5-Year option evaluation, does GSA requires updated CSP disclosures? Does GSA renegotiate the prices during the 5 year option?	Depends. If no changes to the current CSP were made prior to option. Usually a T&C mod is accomplished to bring things forward. A CSP is not required if the contract is subject to TDR. The pricing is evaluated at option but are not necessarily renegotiated.
How are contractors chosen for MAS? Does this elimiate the pre award steps in awaarding contract?	Schedule evaluation factors are outlined in the standing MAS schedule located on www.sam.gov

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Question

Answer

Will GSA upload the CLPs directly to FAI for the attendees or will GSA send certificates to everyone?

"3 CLPs will be issued to participants for each day. CLPs will go out via email a couple of weeks after the event concludes. GOOD NEWS: You DO NOT need to submit an External Training Request in FAI CSOD. CLPs are expected to appear in your FAI CSOD transcript within 4-6 weeks after the event. In the interim, please PAUSE on submitting an external training request to allow time for the Express Class CLPs to post in your official record. You will also receive a courtesy copy CLP certificate via email from ""DoNotReply@gsa.gov"" with the subject: ""Recent GSA Webinar Training - CLP Certificate"". You do not need to upload this certificate; credits will automatically be updated into CSOD within 4-6 weeks."

is there a schedule for emergency services? Fire, floods, hurricanes, etc?

To some degree, yes. Send us an email at MASPMO@gsa.gov with more about your requirement.

Hi. Are you still offering SIN's on MAS and not NAICS?

That is correct. We simply changed the SIN number to align with the NAICS code for a particular class of supplies or services

What's the MAS PS/SIN code for medical space?

Look up the VA Schedules program. It is on eLibrary as well.

Thank you for clarifying. Due to the consolidation I've been informing others that "SIN" is no longer applicable and that we should refer to the NAICS.

Yes, SINs are still a thing and include the NAICS (or a portion of it). Both are applicable. Glad we could clarify.

how many vendors can be awarded under a BPA or IDIQ?

While you can't issue an IDIQ under GSA Schedule, determination of number of multiple award BPA holders is essentially up to the ordering agency and is typically based upon complexity of potential requirements that might be issued under the BPA and need for ongoing competition. I have seen them as small as 3 BPA holders and as large as 70

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Question

Answer

What does this statement entails" The pricing is evaluated at option but not necessarily renegotiated" What tools does GSA utilize to evaluate the pricing? Are you re-evaluating the CSP disclosures including MFC disclosures provided at time of initial award?

We use a number of resources. BUY.GSA.GOV is a big one. Please visit it for more information.

What is the different between the new BUY.GSA and the GSA Hallway in OMB MAX?

Buy.gsa.gov is not replacing the Acquisition Gateway. Our new site is a GSA specific tool. The Gateway is a government-wide tool focused on government-wide acquisition programs, offerings, and contract opportunities.

Can you use these market research CALC type tools for products?

Pricing tools for products is not available on buy.gsa.gov at this time. Prices paid for products is in the process of moving from the Acquisition Gateway to buy.gsa.gov

Will all the sources available to use be Form 889 vetted in advance without customers having to fact check their background to insure they are not using 3rd party sources?

GSA Global Supply and all of its contractors are 100% compliant with policy and implementation guidance for Section 889 Parts A and B. Ordering agencies are not responsible for validating GSA Global Supply compliance with Section 889 when submitting a requisition on GSA Advantage, GSA Global Supply, or via GSA Global Supply Special Order Program. GSA has modified all of its Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) contracts to include FAR clause [52.204-25](#). If a contract is listed in GSA eLibrary or GSA Advantage, it means the contract includes FAR clause 52.204-25 and customers may place orders against the contract.

Are CALC tool prices fully burdened?

Yes

Can the program have the capability that if a customer has 30 vendors to choose from, they can just check a box for the vendors they are interested in for an RFI, and automatically the system allows for email to those companies chosen?

GSA has modified all of its Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) contracts to include FAR clause 52.204-25.

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Question	Answer
I recall a GAO case a while ago that stated we can't use GSA CALC for price evaluation, is that still active?	The tool can be used to assess the relative competitiveness of a vendor's price to other vendors' prices on MAS contracts. However, the tool is to be used only as part of a larger negotiation objective development strategy that seeks fair and reasonable pricing (in accordance with FAR 15.4).
Will there be a different site for contractors?	Much of the content on buy.gsa.gov is accessible to the public. For more vendor resources, please check out the Vendor Support Center .
Is there a plan to deal with off-grid driving, ie Forest Service in the middle of a National Forest where there are no charging stations?	There are currently some solar and portable charging stations available on our EVSE BPA. These might be a potential solution for remote locations. You can check out all the BPA offerings at https://www.gsa.gov/electrifythefleet .
Is Fleet looking into fuel cell vehicles?	We currently have some fuel cell electric options in heavy duty transit buses. You can check out these vehicles and other electric vehicle offerings on our ZEV Fact Sheet at www.gsa.gov/afv . As more fuel cell vehicles come to market, we will continue to explore them as options for our customers.
How far can you drive on 1 charge	That depends on the vehicle itself, as well as the load the vehicle is carrying. Standard travel distance for EV's is between 250-300 miles per full charge without additional weight added to the vehicle
How do we disposal of damaged and older batteries	That hasn't been identified by anybody as of yet. All of my research reveals that is still in development.
What is the % of batteries in full-electric cars that are US Made?	zero
How much more costly are these cars compared to regular gas cars?	The cost difference varies greatly based on the vehicle type. We have seen an average of \$10,000-\$15,000 higher cost for the light duty electric vehicles compared to their conventionally fueled counterparts.

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Question

Answer

What kind of range do these large trucks have?

Heavy duty ZEVs have average range of 150-200 miles. You can see specific ranges of the ZEVs offered by GSA on our ZEV Fact Sheet available at www.gsa.gov/afv.

FAS stands for what 3 words?

Federal Acquisition Service

how do you use a qasp for a SOO?

The QASP will be developed based upon the performance requirements and standards that are established in the successful offeror's proposal. The government may consider requesting the vendor to develop a draft QASP with their proposal, but it is ultimately the government's plan for monitoring performance, so the government should really be ultimately responsible for QASP development prior-to or shortly after award.

Will these slides be available to us, post meeting?

Slides will be available for download at <https://www.gsa.gov/FAST> after the event.

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Question

How do the agency budget for monetary incentives in government estimate when conducting an acquisition? To get additional value the incentives have to be worthwhile to vendor partners to work.

Answer

Every agency has different budgeting processes, so the answer is not one-size-fits-all and is intended to be illustrative not instructive - please consult with your budget office to determine the best approach for your agency.

Generally though, you would start by identifying the maximum value of incentives for each period of performance (PoP) and include it as a part of the total estimated value for the procurement. Those incentive funds would get obligated at the same time as funds are obligated for the core funds. As invoices are received, incentives/disincentives are applied, and the contractor is paid, any unachieved incentive funds would be deobligated - this could be done monthly, quarterly, or at the end of the PoP.

It is important that your incentives are meaningful - a \$100 incentive on a \$1,000,000 CLIN is not likely to encourage higher levels of performance, but if there are multiple task-level incentives under a single CLIN that can be earned monthly, then taken together they may in fact be meaningful. Include incentive structures in your market research and find out what is reasonable/meaningful to them for different aspects of the work.

Finally, make sure your incentive structure does not have internal conflicts. That is, avoid creating an incentive for the contractor to game the system and earn incentives in one area while letting performance slip in others. Avoid overincentivizing lower priority requirements and/or underincentivizing higher priority or critical tasks. And make sure that your strategy is not solely focused on disincentivizing poor performance - there needs to be a balance between positive monetary incentives and penalizing monetary disincentives.

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Question

Answer

The QASP is written by the Government or the vendor?

The QASP is a government-owned, government-managed plan for how we (the government) will monitor performance. It is a living document, so I would not recommend that the vendor write it. You may choose to have a vendor submit a proposed draft QASP in response to an SOO, but since the government is likely to significantly revise it over time, it is better for the government to just to develop a QASP on its own.

Will the Contracting Officer or Requesting Facility Leadership have the authority to determine if a SOW v PWS is appropriate for any given need?

See this article for when to use each requirements document (SOW, PWS or SOO): https://buy.gsa.gov/interact/community/5/activity-feed/post/bd39f758-70d5-4ac0-b932-334ecd849150/Statements_of_Work_SOWs_Performance_Work_Statements_PWS_and_Statements_of_Objectives_SOOs_Which_to_Use_and_when

If the first solicitation was written with a SOW, and we want to re-compete with a PWS, should that be done?

YES. For services acquisitions, the government should move away from using SOWs to the maximum extent practicable.

Focus on results, outcomes, and deliverables - not on how to do the work, which labor categories are needed, or how many hours you want them to work.

Is the CSAW virtual or on-site?

The Civilian Services Acquisition Workshop (CSAW) has been offered virtually through Zoom or WebEx since 2020. While we are not opposed to doing in-person workshops and things continue to evolve and shift, virtual workshops are highly effective and also cost-effective, so the CSAW team will consider a number of factors before committing to an in-person workshop.

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Question	Answer
Sorry, forgot to mention and ask (ref question), wouldn't the Govt get better pricing due to volume if the Govt, would only procure from one central market place?	I'm only able to answer questions related to the use of procurement innovations. I can share what we have seen teams do which is purchase many of their IT services from gov-wide IDIQs and GWACs and also from Federal Supply Schedules.
How do you sign up for the PIL?	We can be reached at PIL@hq.dhs.gov .
Is there any FAR reference that allows the Govt to use optional evaluation factor? And what is the benefit of the optional factor?	FAR Part 1 tells us that if something is not prohibited, then the team should not assume it is prohibited but should innovate. It is beneficial to have in case the original factors are not discriminatory enough.
Where can we find more information about the use of the affordability statement?	The Periodic Table of Acquisition Innovations (https://www.fai.gov/periodic-table) and on the PIL's YouTube Channel named "DHS PIL" in PILCast #7.
With confidence ratings, when using on the spot consensus evaluations, I found it was easy to forget to document strengths weaknesses deficiencies and risks, as required for a FAR 15 acquisition.	FAR 15 actually requires you to document -relative- strengths, weaknesses, and deficiencies. Relative is defined as compared to something else. So a noteworthy observation that raises confidence is a relative strength and doesn't need to be documented specifically as that.
Regarding confidence rating, could you provide samples of the technical evaluation report? I have seen the language in Section L & M	This link takes you to our online Innovation Resource Library. The PIL boot Camp Workbook found on this page contains real examples of streamlined documentation: https://www.dhs.gov/publication/pil
Will the FAR ever be comprehensively optimized?	In the PIL we have been working to change procurement culture across DHS from one of risk-avoidance to one of risk-management while building a learning culture in order to rapidly respond to a changing mission environment. Rather than waiting for the FAR to change, we are promoting the use of the flexibilities that the FAR already allows.

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Question	Answer
Does the acquisition lane matter if doing on the spot consensus evaluations?	No. We have seen On-the-Spot Consensus across multiple FAR Parts and have not yet found a limitation. The FAR is silent on the use of On-the-Spot Consensus and it is silent on the need for individual technical evaluation reports.
are buildings/homes auctions a part of your program??	Generally No. Those are usually handled by the Real Property division. An exception to this is mobile FEMA housing.
How does GSA support the transportation of excess property from one agency to another, including storage of excess property? Often times it is cheaper to just dispose of excess property than transfer to another agency.	No
What is the main difference between a PWS and a SOO?	See this article for information on each requirements document (SOW, PWS or SOO): https://buy.gsa.gov/interact/community/5/activity-feed/post/bd39f758-70d5-4ac0-b932-334ecd849150/Statements_of_Work_SOWs_Performance_Work_Statements_PWS_and_Statements_of_Objectives_SOOs_Which_to_Use_and_when
Are there training slides on QASP alone within the GSA website?	To learn more about performance standards and QASPs, check out the upcoming CSAW Webinar on June 20th at 1pm ET. Register today: https://www.gsa.gov/events/csaw-webinar-series:-performance-standards-and-the-qasp
Do you have a working PWS template for performance based acquisitions	Email csaw@gsa.gov to request a copy of our wireframe PWS template.

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Question

Answer

How do you balance the detailed Technical Requirements on the one hand, with wanting it to be more Performance/Outcome/Objective-focused and less prescriptive about the "how"?

Great question! Procurement is an art versus a science. One should provide the details they know but ensure that they don't specifically spell out how to do it. For instance, if you know that XYZ software is necessary because your office only allows that software, then you have to let the contractor know. However, if you don't care what software they use to get the job done, explain the job that you want them to do. The contractor will provide a solution for you to consider.

When writing 2-3 short but concise sentences, can the gov say something like 'we estimate 1 FTE for 80 hours' or details like that to help avoid the vendor saying we can do this for 3 staff at 40hours/person? Of just how concise can we get when writing the PWS?

If you feel that there may be a wide variation on estimations, then you may do that in the chart where the vendor prices out the requirement as Govt Estimate. In general, one vendor may be able to do the work in significantly less time if they have a better process and so you don't necessarily prescribe the hours.

Should the PWS reflect "shall" or "will" terms interchangeably or should one or the other be used consistently or exclusively?

The FAR uses Shall, but the courts have ruled that Must is the only imperative. Must means that the party has to do something as part of the contract. Will is expressing the future tense and doesn't have the same weight. Pick one and be consistent. Our office uses Must.

Instead of using a % the Acceptable QL could you state something like 'Always' 'Almost Always' or 'Usually'?

How you write the Performance Requirement Statements is up to the writer. I personally tend to stay away from percentages unless there is a good percentage to use. You could use Always,, Usually, etc.. but you also want to make sure you are very clear on expectations so that there is not a disagreement between contractor and government. The more clearly defined the better - whether it is percentages or words.

Is a contractor quality control plan (CQCP) required in a PWS?

We typically require industry and consider it a best practice to submit a QCP with their proposal, evaluate it during source selection, and incorporate it into the contract.

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Question

Answer

can you explain again why you do not use the word "will"?

The FAR uses Shall, but the courts have ruled that Must is the only imperative. Must means that the party has to do something as part of the contract. Will is expressing the future tense and doesn't have the same weight

Should the IGCE then be developed to more closely match industry standard rates that also more closely align to the PWS "ask," or should the government estimates stay conservative, essentially "low balling"

IGCE should be developed to match average contract rates for the contract that you are using when possible. It is not advisable to "low ball" as this is an estimate for internal use used to plan out the procurement and ensure proper funding is in place.

Is assisted acq for a fee?

There is a fee for services for using Assisted Acquisition Services. Once a draft PWS and IGCE is created, our team helps clients finalize those documents and continues to support the client through contract award and then administration. We recommend that if you have a project that you would like to use our acquisition office, that you fill out this form. We will request a draft copy of the PWS, IGCE and ask a series of questions to understand the requirement better. Our fee varies based upon the details of the requirement.

Is there a standard fee or is the fee hourly for AAS services?

There is a fee for services for using Assisted Acquisition Services. There is a one time fee to do all the pre-award actions and then there is a percentage fee for the post award administration. Once a draft PWS and IGCE is created, our team helps clients finalize those documents and continues to support the client through contract award and then administration. We recommend that if you have a project that you would like to use our acquisition office, that you fill out this [form](#). We will request a draft copy of the PWS, IGCE and ask a series of questions to understand the requirement better. Our fee varies based upon the details of the requirement.

Could you let us know what AAS stand for again? Thanks

Assisted Acquisition Services

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Question

Answer

Is there a standard fee for service or per hour/duration dedicated to the project?

The fee is determined upfront, but it may vary based upon the level of effort needed for the requirement. Our office does not track hours. We are focused on ensuring the project is awarded and administered correctly. Please fill out this [form](#) and we can provide the most accurate fee. Please reach out to me at jennifer.auble@gsa.gov if you have any questions.

Is there a place where I can see the AAS fees?

Our fees vary by project. We start at \$175K for the preaward fee (support in developing the IGCE, PWS, solicitation, award) and also have a post award fee - which is a percentage based upon the level of effort. If you would like a specific quote, please fill out this [form](#) and we can provide the most accurate fee. Please reach out to me at jennifer.auble@gsa.gov if you have any questions.

It just seems that we have provided in the past an explanation justifying the increase in price, but it never seems good enough. It would be great if the justification needed could be more thoroughly gone over.

In the past, market research was performed against a more predictable market - trends were observed. In a rapidly changing market, the predictability is diminished and trends are not observable or reliable. There are many examples of documentation that can be supported. I have personally seen some questionable EPA requests during this market volatility. Flexibilities on the limitations of the EPA clause do not equate to flexibility in a price reasonableness determination.

while we're submitting our price increases based on the conditions stated in the memo, we're still negotiating pricing based on current GSA Market conditions (4P) and accepting market threshold pricing. if gsa contractors are also facing these same conditions, multiple price changes, the time it takes to award, etc, then does this make the 4P analysis ineffective? if so, what other ways can we prove fair and reasonable pricing?

Improvements are being made to the 4P tool and are ongoing. We do not consider GSA market conditions separate from commercial market conditions. It is helpful to provide documentation that gives a clear picture of the current commercial market conditions. Recent commercial invoices are a good example of supporting documentation.

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Question

Answer

Why are CBA prices executed on an SF30 for the MAS level contract if CBAs can't be incorporated into the MAS level contract?

The SF30 establishes the GSA hourly ceiling rate for the work performed on that specific task order only. GSA nationwide ceiling rates are based on DOL Wage Determinations incorporated at the Schedule level. If the work under the CBA can be performed at or under the GSA contract ceiling rate, the SF30 process is unnecessary. If a higher rate is needed for a particular CBA, a ceiling is established for that task order in the SF30. Actual task order rates are determined by competition for the award of a task order, based on the applicable WD (or CBA).

How does GSA deny a price request that exceeds the 4_P report threshold, when there are vendors that have approved pricing that is higher than the pricing that we are asking for?

There could be multiple reasons for this including a "typo" that vendors may have made that wasn't caught. Additionally, the existence of a higher price does not automatically set a precedent for an item. A CO would need to justify their price reasonableness determination and could lose their warrant if prices are being approved that are not reasonable.

the DOL BLS has "3 months ended" and "12 months ended". There is quite a disparity. Which one is used?

Services/labor typically use EPA clause I-FSS-969. For an annual escalation factor that is expected to be in place for a 5yr contract period, a 5yr average of an index (e.g. ECI) may be most appropriate.

Is the increase in all around shipping costs considered when analyzing the market threshold?

FOB terms are one of many factors that should be considered when making a price reasonableness determination.

Can you give an example of repurposing please?

In this context, an example of repurposing is when you update or modify a prior acquisition document and use it for your current acquisition.

What is the response time for CSDs when help is requested?

Customer Service Directors (CSD) are a free resource that can assist your agency on all things related to GSA, and responding to customers in a timely manner is their top priority..

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Question

Answer

How can the seller reuse the Past Performance requirement for submitting solicitations. The current process asked the past performance references to take the time to submit the form per solicitation.

Each requirement has different past performance requirement. CPARs is nothing that changes around but sometimes agencies request specific experience depending on requirement.

Is this tool for COs only?

The Acquisition Planning Packages and the Document Library are available to the public on GSA's website. The historical Market Research as A Service (MRAS) reports and the eBuy Open database are available to all federal employees.

when will acquisition gateway be retired?

Planned for 09/30/2023

Can this site (Gateway) be accessed from an AF Advantage login

I do not believe so, <https://hallways.cap.gsa.gov/app/#/>

Is Max.gov only for federal government

Federal Government contractors with Government email addresses can also access max.gov

Does the new Buy.GSA.GOV offer customer a labor hrs analysis between two different procurement/K types (i.e. Cost Reimbursement vs FFP?)

See answer in row 65

Acquisition Gateway has an option where I can see open and close procurements posted by other agencies. I used previous procurements to share with my program offices and to conduct market research. Will buy.gsa.gov have that function?

GSA eBuy Open can be accessed via buy.gsa.gov at <https://buy.gsa.gov/buying-tools> or directly at ebuy.gsa.gov/ebuyopen

Do you have Acquisition Planning packages for medical/dental equipment?

Not at this time. We have acquisition planning packages for the following major government buying categories: facilities, office management, human capital, security and protection, information technology, and professional services.

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Question

AMEND prior QUESTION: Does the new Buy.GSA.GOV offer gov customers a FEDERAL labor hrs analysis of approximate labor hours between two different procurement/K types (i.e. Cost Reimbursement vs FFP?)

How can the vendor better target the product for market research? Example target the product via the PSC code and not just the NAICS code.

Can vendors access eBuy Open?

MRAS seems to be mostly for service acquisitions, can it be useful for multiple item equipment purchases when vetting vendors who can supply?

Do requirements have to be prioritized in any order according to the level of importance?

If the company has the key personnel experience, wouldn't that qualify as corporate experience in some form? Confused.

Answer

[Hourly Labor Ceiling Prices](#) feature ceiling pricing from the GSA Multiple Award Schedule, which includes firm fixed price, labor hour, time and materials, or a hybrid of these types of contracts. [Prices Paid](#) features pricing from GSA's GWACs and may contain any of the following: fixed price, labor hour, time and materials, cost reimbursement, incentives tied to the above contract types, and hybrid blends/combinations of the above contract types.

Setting different filters, PSC would be best filtered on [sam.gov](https://www.sam.gov)

No, it is only available to federal employees.

Yes, product market research is one of the free MRAS services and it can search up to 20,000 items on GSA Advantage at once.

Usually they are prioritized in order of importance and the solicitation will say that. If not, they are generally considered of equal importance.

No. Key personnel only relates to the person. Corporate experience relates to the company. In evaluation for Key Personnel, the evaluation board evaluates resumes for the key personnel. In Corporate Experience, the evaluation board evaluates the projects that company has won. It is possible that the key personnel were hired for this requirement and received their experience at another company. It is also possible that the company has done many more requirements of similar size and scope than the individual person. These two elements are treated separately.

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Question

Confused about Key personnel and corporate experience. So...if the key personnel has the experience, doesn't that qualify as corporate experience if the key personnel work for that company?

I am having missed this can a program office submit for a MRAS or does it need to be an 1102"

Answer

The key personnel would respond to the qualifications needed (bachelors degree, experience in xyz) while the corporate experience would respond to the task orders awarded to the company. When we do key personnel, we don't normally say you must have the size and scope of the requirement. We normally ask for specific experiences. The key personnel does not have to have worked on the task order that the contract won. They are different elements.

a program office can submit for an MRAS. It does not have to be an 1102. In many cases, our team will work with the MRAS team to create the RFI.