October 2003

Duty	Amend or cancel a solicitation.
Conditions	Given acquisition planning, a solicitation, and a potential change in requirements or other factors that may merit solicitation amendment or cancellation.
Overall Standard	Amend or cancel a solicitation when such action is in the best interest of the Government and the action conforms to the requirements of law and regulations.

October 2003

#### **Policies**

FAR	Agency Suppl.	Subject
3.3		Reports of suspected antitrust violations.
7.204(b)		Evaluating the need to change quantity requirements.
14.208		Amendment of invitation for bids.
14.209		Cancellation of invitation before opening.
14.404-1		Cancellation of invitation after opening.
14.404-3		Notice to bidders or rejection of all bids.
15.206		Amending the solicitation.
52.214-3		Amendments to invitations for bids
52.215-1(b)		Amendments to solicitations.

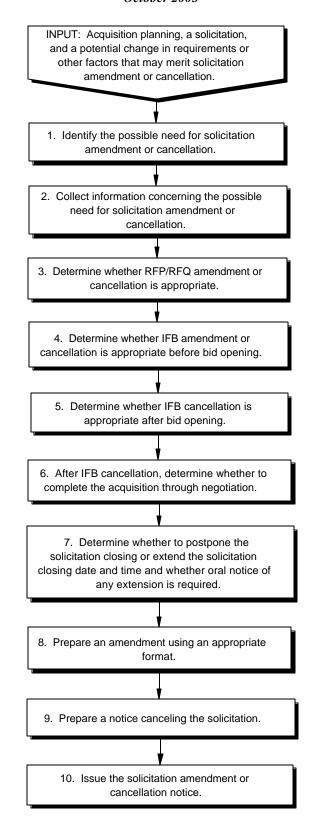
#### Other KSAs

- 1. Knowledge of what kind of amendment necessitates an extension of the period for accepting bids, proposals, or quotes.
- 2. Knowledge of the nature and purpose of relationships among all parties involved in the acquisition process.
- 3. Ability to communicate orally and in writing with all parties involved in the acquisition process.
- 4. Ability to demonstrate the interpersonal skills and teamwork needed to evaluate proposed changes in Government requirements.
- 5. Ability to demonstrate the attention to detail necessary to evaluate the effect of a possible solicitation amendment or cancellation on the Government interest.
- 6. Ability to make appropriate business decisions related to the possible need to amend or cancel a solicitation.
- 7. Ability to use reasoning skills to establish an appropriate process for evaluating proposed changes to solicitation requirements.
- 8. Ability to maintain a customer service approach to evaluating proposed solicitation changes and their effect on the Government interest.
- 9. Ability to maintain the honesty and integrity of the acquisition process.

October 2003

Other Policies and References (Annotate As Necessary):

October 2003



October 2003

#### **Tasks**

1. Identify the possible need for	Consider the possible need for change during all
solicitation amendment or cancellation.	activities related to the solicitation.
	Consider changes in Government
	requirements, such as changes in:
	- Funding or mission that affect the overall
	need;
	- Requirement quantity;
	- Specifications/Statement of Work; or
	- Delivery schedules.
	Consider concerns from prospective sources,
	such as:
	- Insufficient time allowed for the preparation
	and submission of offers.
	<ul> <li>Incomplete, inaccurate, or missing terms, conditions, or data.</li> </ul>
	- Vague or ambiguous terms or conditions
	that are being misinterpreted by prospective
	offerors (vague or ambiguous).
	- Erroneous release of additional data to
	some, but not all, prospective offerors.
	<ul> <li>Requirements that are inferior to currently available alternatives.</li> </ul>
	- Terms and conditions that are unnecessarily
	restrictive.
	Document proposed changes.
	Request Government personnel to sub mit
	requirements changes in writing.
	Request prospective sources to submit
	complex concerns in writing.
	Document concerns submitted orally by
	prospective sources.
2. Collect information concerning the	Consider all available information sources,
possible need for solicitation amendment	particularly continuing market research. Only
or cancellation.	request information from prospective sources,
	when sufficient information is not otherwise
	available.

October 2003

#### **Tasks**

#### **Related Standards**

LUSINS	Kelatea Standarus
3. Determine whether RFP/RFQ amendment or cancellation is appropriate.	Determine to take no action unless available information indicates that amendment or cancellation is appropriate.  When using electronic commerce consider any special guidelines that may apply.  Amend to:
	<ul> <li>Clarify the solicitation;</li> <li>Respond to inquiries; or</li> <li>Change: <ul> <li>A specific Government contract requirement before offers/quotes are received but the overall requirement still exists.</li> <li>Offer/quote submission or evaluation requirements before the period for receipt of offers/quotes has closed.</li> <li>A specific Government contract requirement after the period for receipt of offers/quotes has closed, but the overall requirement still exists and the change would not likely have affected the number of offers/quotes received or the firms responding. If the change is related to Government interest in a proposal that departs from existing requirements, only amend the solicitation if it can be done without revealing information that is entitled to protection.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Cancel before the period for receipt of proposals has closed when:</li> <li>The Government requirement or funding is no longer valid.</li> <li>A requirement change is so substantial that a new solicitation is desirable.</li> <li>Cancellation is otherwise the best interest of the Government.</li> </ul>
	The Source Selection Authority (SSA) may reject all offers received, if that is in the best interest of

the Government.

October 2003

#### **Tasks**

4. Determine whether IFB amendment or cancellation is appropriate before bid opening.	Determine to take no action unless available information indicates that amendment or cancellation is appropriate.
	When using electronic commerce consider any special guidelines that may apply.
	Amend to:
	Clarify the solicitation;     Respond to inquiriou or
	<ul><li>Respond to inquiries; or</li><li>Change:</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>A specific Government contract requirement before bids are received but the overall requirement still exists.</li> <li>Bid submission or evaluation requirements before the period for receipt of offers/quotes has closed.</li> </ul>
	Cancel when:
	• The Government requirement or funding is no longer valid.
	• A requirement change is so substantial that a
	<ul><li>new solicitation is desirable.</li><li>Cancellation is otherwise the best interest of</li></ul>
	the Government.

October 2003

#### **Tasks**

5. Determine whether IFB cancellation is	Invitations may be cancelled and all bids rejected
appropriate after bid opening.	after bid opening but before award when the
	agency head determines in writing that:
	Inadequate or ambiguous specifications were
	cited in the invitation;
	Specifications have been revised;
	The supplies or services being contracted for
	are no longer required;
	The invitation did not provide for
	consideration of all factors of cost to the
	Government (e.g., cost of transporting
	Government-furnished property to bidders'
	plants);
	Bids received indicate that the needs of the
	Government can be satisfied by a less
	expensive article differing from that for which
	the bids were invited;
	All otherwise acceptable bids received are at
	unreasonable prices, or only one bid is
	received and the Contracting Officer cannot
	determine the reasonableness of the bid price;
	The bids were not independently arrived at in
	open competition, were collusive, or were
	submitted in bad faith (see FAR 3.3 for related
	reports to the Department of Justice);
	No responsive bid has been received from a
	responsible bidder;
	A cost comparison as prescribed in OMB  Circular A 76 and Subport 7.3 shows that
	Circular A-76 and Subpart 7.3 shows that performance by the Government is more
	economical; or
	<ul> <li>For other reasons, cancellation is clearly in the</li> </ul>
	public's interest.
	puone s interest.

October 2003

#### **Tasks**

	7
6. After IFB cancellation, determine	Completion of the acquisition through negotiation
whether to complete the acquisition	after cancellation of the IFB may be appropriate if
through negotiation.	the invitation for bids is cancelled for one of the
	following reasons:
	All otherwise acceptable bids received are at
	unreasonable prices, or only one bid is
	received and the Contracting Officer cannot
	determine the reasonableness of the bid price;
	The bids were not independently arrived at in
	open competition, were collusive, or were
	submitted in bad faith; or
	No responsive bid has been received from a
	responsible bidder.
	The agency head must authorize acquisition
	through negotiation in the Government's interest
	as part of the determination to cancel the IFB.
	When outhorized by the accoraty head, the
	When authorized by the agency head, the
	Contracting Officer may negotiate (in accordance
	with FAR 15, as appropriate) and make award without issuing a new solicitation provided:
	Each responsible bidder in the sealed bid acquisition has been given notice that
	acquisition has been given notice that
	negotiations will be conducted and has been given an opportunity to participate in
	negotiations; and
	The award is made to the responsible bidder offering the lowest pagetisted price.
	offering the lowest negotiated price.

October 2003

#### **Tasks**

7. Determine whether to postpone the solicitation closing or extend the solicitation closing date and time and whether oral notice of any extension is	Give each offeror/quoter involved sufficient time to consider the amendment in submitting or modifying its offer.
required.	Provide an oral notice of a time extension when
	time is of the essence. When using an oral notice:
	• Document the contract file concerning the date and time each firm is notified; and
	• Formalize the notice with a written amendment.
8. Prepare an amendment using an	At a minimum, the following information should
appropriate format.	be included in each amendment:
	<ul> <li>Name and address of issuing activity;</li> </ul>
	Solicitation number and date;
	Amendment number and date;
	<ul> <li>Number of pages;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Description of the change being made;</li> </ul>
	Government point of contact and phone
	number (and electronic or facsimile address, if appropriate); and
	Revision to solicitation closing date, if
	applicable.

October 2003

#### **Tasks**

9. Prepare a notice canceling the	The Notice of Cancellation for an IFB must and
solicitation.	for other solicitations should:
	• Identify the solicitation by number and short
	title or subject matter;
	• Briefly explain the reason the solicitation is
	being cancelled; and
	• Where appropriate, assure prospective offerors
	that they will be given an opportunity to offer
	on any resolicitation or any future
	requirements for the type of supplies or
	services involved.
	Because a quotation is not an offer, a Notice of Cancellation is normally not required after the period for receipt of quotations has closed.
	If an IFB is cancelled before the time set for bid opening, that fact must be recorded together with a statement of the number of bids invited and the number of bids received.
	All required documentation must be retained in
	the solicitation file (e.g., an SSA determination to
	reject all proposals).

October 2003

#### **Tasks**

10. Issue the solicitation amendment or	For an IFB:
cancellation notice.	<ul> <li>An amendment or cancellation notice issued before the bid opening must be distributed to all firms on the solicitation distribution list. For solicitations distributed electronically, distribution should be accomplished electronically.</li> <li>A cancellation notice issued after bid opening must be issued to each bidder.</li> </ul>
	For an RFP/RFQ an amendment or cancellation notice issued:
	<ul> <li>Before the close of the period for receipt of proposals/quotes, must be distributed to all firms on the solicitation distribution list. For solicitations distributed electronically, distribution should be accomplished electronically.</li> <li>After the close of the period for receipt of proposals, must be issued to all offerors that have not been eliminated from the competition. Because a quotation is not an offer, a Notice of Cancellation is normally not required after the period for receipt of quotations has closed.</li> </ul>
	When canceling a solicitation, return all bids/proposals received. Purge any bid/proposals received electronically from both primary and
	backup data storage systems.