GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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MULTIPLE AWARD SCHEDULE ADVISORY PANEL

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MEETING ON FAIR AND REASONABLE PRICE FOR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES MAS CONTRACTS

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MONDAY,

OCTOBER 6, 2008

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The meeting was held in Doyle Room A of Jury's Hotel, 1500 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., at 9:00 a.m., Elliott Branch, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

ELLIOTT BRANCH JACQUELINE JONES	Naval Sea Systems Command U.S. General Services Administration
DEBRA SONDERMAN DAVID DRABKIN LARRY ALLEN JUDITH NELSON	Department of Interior U.S. General Services Administration The Coalition for Government Procurement U.S. General Services Administration
THOMAS ESSIG	Department of Homeland
	Security
ALAN CHVOTKIN	Professional Services
	Council
GLENN PERRY	U.S. Department of
	Education
JAN FRYE	Department of Veterans
	Affairs
STAFF PRESENT:	
PAT BROOKS	Designated Federal
	Official

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 2 9:21 a.m. 3 MS. BROOKS: Good morning, 4 everybody. We're going to get started with the 5 panel meeting. For our attendees, would you 6 7 please make sure that you do sign the attendance sheet that is on the table right 8 9 outside? Remember to turn off cell phones 10 11 and pagers. During the break, the ladies' and 12 13 men's bathrooms are out the door to your right. I think most of you are familiar with 14 15 where the eating places are, when we break 16 during lunch, down P Street. 17 So I am going to turn it over to 18 Elliott. 19 MR. BRANCH: Excuse me, Pat. 20 Didn't you mention earlier that there would also be masseuses available? 21 22 (Laughter.)

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1	MS. BROOKS: Yes, massages	
2	available. Sign-up sheet is outside also.	
3	MR. BRANCH: I guess that is the	
4	beauty of running an industrial fund, right?	
5	(Laughter.)	
6	Good morning, everyone.	
7	Don't ever say you didn't get	
8	value for your money.	
9	(Laughter.)	
10	Good morning, everyone. Welcome	
11	to the latest in a series of very long, but I	
12	think productive meetings.	
13	The last meeting I think we have	
14	fairly much disposed of many of the global	
15	issues surrounding the price reduction clause	
16	and have made a good set of recommendations to	
17	be proposed to the Administrator with respect	
18	to service contracting.	
19	So today it will be our task to	
20	take up the question of whether the price	
21	reduction clause belongs in products.	
22	So we are going to do things a	
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little differently this time. I started out 1 2 last time on services, laid a motion on the 3 table. I come to this with perhaps a slightly different mindset. 4 5 We haven't spent a lot of time on 6 products. Most of the testimony that we got 7 was either on services or solutions, as we talked to them before, and we will come back 8 9 to the issue of solutions. 10 So, instead, what I think I will 11 do is I'll simply start with Larry, since he 12 is in my line of sight, and come around the 13 table and see if anyone has any proposed recommendations they would like to put on the 14 table this morning for our discussion. 15 16 Larry, anything? 17 Well, I appreciate MR. ALLEN: I would like to say that my going-in 18 that. 19 proposition is going to be in favor of 20 removing the price reductions clause from the 21 schedules program, period. A lot of the reasons that we 22

discussed for removing the program from the
 services part of the schedules I think are
 also valid for the products.

The price reductions clause is a manifestation that is at least 30 years old. This is a time when the commercial market has changed substantially over that time.

8 In all the discussions I have had 9 with companies, even companies of moderate and 10 modest size, it is clear that they don't have 11 nearly the standard pricing policies that they 12 used to have maybe 25 years ago, 30 years ago, 13 when this price scheme was initially put into 14 place.

15 Therefore, I think the price 16 reductions clause serves largely today as a 17 "gotcha" mechanism where companies, even those that try very hard to comply and put a lot of 18 19 time into compliance, may end up finding 20 themselves running afoul of the clause. 21 On that point, it is not 22 necessarily a meaningful price reduction tool

for the government; it is more of a springtrap, if you will, that can get sprung on even some of the more diligent contractors, given the vulnerability and flexibility of their prices in the commercial market.

6 Similarly, some of the arguments 7 we use for services in terms of federal market competition also hold true for products. 8 Ι 9 have written for the Coalition over the course 10 of many years, before services were added to 11 the program, various letters and bits of 12 testimony attesting to the fact that it is 13 competition that keeps prices reasonable on the schedules program for products. 14 Again, this was before services were even added to 15 16 the program and not the price reductions 17 clause.

18 Therefore, I think that because we 19 have significant pricing now, we have 20 significant competition rather, and now thanks 21 to Congress, we also have the prospect of 22 having Section 803 competition requirements

expanded governmentwide.

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2 We are certainly going to be 3 ensured of an even greater level of 4 competition at the task order level. I think, 5 therefore, that the price reductions clause has outlived its usefulness. 6 7 When you get to a point where you 8 have companies, some of them spend literally 9 millions of dollars a year trying to comply 10 with this clause, and even still having to pay 11 fines, I think that that suggests that the 12 clause has shifted from perhaps being a useful 13 tool to ensure price reasonableness to something that is essentially a pay-to-play 14 penalty, and I am not sure that that is a good 15 reason to keep it. 16 17 MR. BRANCH: Thank you. Debra? 18 19 I agree and would MS. SONDERMAN: 20 suggest that we introduce a motion to 21 eliminate the price reduction clause from 22 multiple awards schedule program supply or

1 products contracts, very similar to the motion 2 that we have put in place for the services. 3 MR. BRANCH: Okay. It sounds like 4 a motion has been made. Do I have a second to 5 that? 6 MR. ALLEN: Second. 7 MR. BRANCH: We have a second. So 8 we have a motion to remove the price reduction 9 clause from product schedules as well. 10 I will continue around the table. 11 I want to just, MS. SONDERMAN: 12 you know, adopt the 803-like approach, blah, 13 blah. 14 MR. BRANCH: Okay. Thank you. Glenn? 15 16 I'm tending to lean MR. PERRY: 17 toward making the same motion. The only thing that I think more than services, this will 18 19 have to be, I think, accompanied by some kind 20 of I believe more aggressive pricing at the 21 contract level by GSA, only because of the general nature of many of the items that are 22

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products and the small quantities that people
 typically purchase under these.

3 I'm not sure I'm comfortable going down the road, as we go through today, I 4 5 wouldn't be comfortable -- sort of the services, that is an area that generally 6 7 prices or costs are going up, and it is 8 probably served under the general types of 9 contracting tools that we use also at the 10 agencies. It is okay for the base cost or 11 base prices to stand for a while as long as we 12 have that competition piece.

13 My concern is with lots of the products on the schedule, if we don't have 14 15 some way to aggressively -- for those folks who don't have the ability to accumulate their 16 17 buys or do it in a way that strategically gets them much better prices, I think we need to 18 19 find a way where the government as a whole can 20 leverage what totally is happening across the 21 country, even though it might be done in tens and dozens or two dozens, that we could get 22

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the advantage from that company doing several dozen, to use a bad analogy, but somehow we can wrap that around.

4 So I think we are going to have to 5 be a little more precise and maybe give a 6 little more direction to GSA as to how maybe 7 to use some of the resources that maybe will be freed up on the GSA side, the way we 8 9 recommended the services be handled, to maybe 10 boost up what is happening at GSA at the 11 contract formation and also during the 12 administration of that contract, during the 13 period, whatever time, we have the agreement. But I am all for starting off with 14 15 removing the price reduction clause and then see where that takes us after that. 16 17 MR. BRANCH: Thank you. 18 Yes, I guess I'm of mixed mind on 19 Philosophically, I believe that the this. 20 smart thing to do would be to remove the price 21 reductions clause because fundamentally it is 22 an after-the-fact check on the integrity of

Page 15 1 the pricing. I think we, as an acquisition 2 community, have an obligation to figure out how we exercise that due diligence at the time 3 of order formation. 4 5 On the other hand, I look at 6 products somewhat differently than I do 7 services. Products tend to be somewhat fungible. Certainly, within a class of 8 9 products, there may be features that 10 discriminate one product from another, but for 11 us to really make a case to buy those products 12 on those discriminating features, they have to 13 be directly related to the needs of the 14 agency. 15 So price, I believe when we were talking about more commodity-like buys, is 16 certainly a more important factor. My concern 17 with eliminating the clause would be I think 18 19 it is important, when we are talking about fungible goods, essentially what are fungible 20 21 goods, is to have a sufficient set of tools in 22 the arsenal to ensure the integrity of that

price.

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2 So if we remove that clause, I 3 think very strongly we have to make a 4 recommendation to the Administrator as to what 5 tools go in the toolbox to ensure pricing 6 integrity consistent with the guidance and in 7 the mandates given to us by the statute, which essentially allows the Administrator to 8 9 determine that the prices are a result of 10 competition, that they do optimize the lowest 11 overall cost to the government. Alan? 12 13 MR. CHVOTKIN: Thank you, Mr. I think you have encapsulated a lot 14 Chairman. of the discussion that we had on services is 15 equally applicable here to products. 16 17 I agree with Debra and Larry that the price reduction clause is probably an 18 19 anachronism that can be done away with. 20 When we addressed services, we 21 clearly coupled the elimination with the competition element, and I think our motion 22

1 here does as well.

2 As Larry pointed out, Congress has already included in the FY09 national defense 3 4 authorization bill a provision that would 5 adopt the DoD 803 approach governmentwide. They don't use the word "like", but I guess we 6 7 just didn't have a chance to get our oar in the water fast enough with them. 8 9 But before we can, in my view, 10 feel comfortable eliminating the price 11 reduction clause as to products, because of 12 the replicability of products versus services, 13 I think we have to also address the basis of contracting officers' determination of fair 14 15 and reasonable prices. We adopted a motion to that effect that was not -- well, I'm not sure 16 if Motion No. 3 from our September meetings, 17 whether those were limited to just services. 18 19 If they are, we might want to put that Motion 20 No. 3 on the table again, just for my 21 colleagues that said that GSA disclosed a 22 basis upon which the contracting officers

determine that the program contract prices are fair and reasonable. Since it was in the context of services, I want to make sure that that is also in the context of products. Then I think we have to also

6 address the price objectives that the agency 7 is going to seek in products. Somewhere along 8 the line, there's got to be that -- if we 9 eliminate the price reduction clause, I agree 10 with you, Mr. Chairman, we ought to look for 11 an alternative, and maybe there isn't one, on 12 the continuity of pricing and products. They 13 tend to have a little bit more stability and less volatility because of the nature of 14 15 products versus services. I think there could be some healthy discussion around that first 16 before we get to eliminate the price reduction 17 clause. 18

MR. BRANCH: Okay, thank you.
Judith?
MS. NELSON: I've thought about
this long and hard. I have to say that I am

not of a mind of eliminating the price 1 2 reduction clause for products. I do believe that the price reduction clause should be 3 4 revisited and altered in some manner. I do 5 not agree with Mr. Allen that a basis for 6 removing it could possibly be the requirements 7 for compliance and the effort perhaps on the part of our vendors and that requirement. 8

9 I think that GSA's role in 10 protecting the integrity of those prices and 11 providing best value to the agencies, and 12 therefore the U.S. taxpayer, is tantamount and 13 paramount. Therefore, the compliance issue is 14 less of an issue.

15 I think that there are things that GSA can do and is working toward doing as far 16 as easing those compliance requirements which 17 should be looked at. But our first 18 19 requirement is to the U.S. taxpayer, not to 20 the compliance requirements, but we should look at efforts on how to ease those 21 22 requirements.

There are some electronic tools 1 2 that can be looked at in best practices from I think also that, when I 3 other agencies. 4 look across the other agencies that have GWACs 5 and ID/IQs and MACs in place, all of them have to some degree in place the award of their 6 7 pricing based on a relationship between how the vendor sells to a customer and how they 8 9 are going to price to the government.

10 Because products go down in price 11 and not up like services do, and GSA is not 12 the procuring agency except in the case where 13 we are offering assistance services, but the acquisition agency, and therefore putting them 14 15 out for our sister agencies to buy ad hoc, we have a requirement to make sure that when 16 those sister agencies come in to buy, that on 17 a regular basis those prices have been deemed 18 fair and reasonable. 19

20 We have to have some type of 21 mechanism to make sure that as those prices go 22 down in price, there's some way that we have

looked at that, based on the relationship that
 that product has gone on.

3 I'm not sure that the current 4 price reduction clause is any longer valid 5 based on how products are sold in the market. For instance, IT products are constantly 6 7 changing. When I say, "constantly changing", I mean on a daily, sometimes five times a day 8 9 pricing. You know, at the worst case, let's 10 look at memory. It could be hourly, but say 11 laptops, daily. In other cases, when we are 12 talking about security-based products, it 13 could be every week or something like that. So compliance issues are major, 14 15 but a lot of these products are not competed to the same degree that services or solutions 16

17 are competed, where it is done on a statement 18 of work basis. I think that we need to look 19 at that very carefully before we say let's nix 20 the price reduction clause.

I think that there are things that the Administrator and the Administrator's

Page 22 offices within GSA can do, but I'm not so fast 1 2 to say we should eliminate that because there 3 are no statements of work. So that's my 4 position. 5 MR. BRANCH: Thank you. 6 David? I'm conflicted here. 7 MR. DRABKIN: I'm not at all conflicted about the use of the 8 9 price reduction clause with regard to services 10 because, quite frankly, I don't think we are 11 buying services the right way. I made a 12 motion that I thought would take us in the 13 right direction, and we have chosen not to 14 adopt it. 15 But, nonetheless, for products it 16 is a very different world. I have heard 17 companies tell us on many, many occasions that they are incapable of tracking all the various 18 19 prices that they offer their customers, and 20 based upon that information, assuming 21 momentarily it is true at least for some of 22 those companies in the product world, then I

don't know what protection the government has in terms of the pricing model. And I'm not talking about companies who are intending to hide prices from us. I'm talking about companies who in the orderly course of their operations accidentally, because of the breadth of their business or because they acquire new customers who might fit into the most favored customer definition or who might fit into the base customer definition, quite by accident could change in the product arena. I don't know what protection the government has, and taking away the price reduction clause kind of takes away the safety net. Now in a different world, if we were a private sector company, I would have no right to have a safety net unless, of course, I was the biggest buyer that company had, in which case if they wanted to do business with me, they would agree to that deal or they

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Page 24 wouldn't do business with me. If I found that 1 2 they weren't keeping that deal, they certainly wouldn't be doing business with me anymore. 3 4 I would find somebody else. 5 By the way, in another panel we 6 heard testimony to that effect. I mean it was 7 no question that big companies like GM and Disney and Wal-Mart drive behavior by the 8 9 suppliers that want to do business with them. 10 The federal government isn't quite 11 as big a buyer in some markets as it is in 12 So eliminating the price reduction others. 13 clause for products without putting in place some other regimen that protects us from well-14 15 intentioned companies, companies who want to comply but who, for whatever reason, because 16 of the breadth of their business, maybe 17 18 because of the way they operate their own 19 pricing within the company, can't comply, I think does a disservice to the taxpayer. 20 21 Having said that, we also talked a 22 number of times about using transparency as a

way to help. Certainly, we discussed it a lot 1 2 in the context of services, but transparency 3 in the product world is probably going to be 4 a lot more difficult because what's really 5 more important isn't what they sold to other 6 government entities for; it is what they sold 7 to their private sector customers for in the product world. 8

9 We will have no transparency into 10 those prices under anything that we have 11 talked about or, for that matter, under 12 anything that I have read about in the press 13 or in scholarly papers for the last couple of 14 years. No one has talked about how we get 15 that kind of visibility.

16 If there was that transparency, if 17 companies regularly posted their prices so 18 that buyers could see what their pricing was, 19 then the price reduction clause I think would 20 not be necessary. But in the absence of 21 transparency, and in the absence of another 22 regimen, particularly in the product world --

I mean I think my colleague mentioned IT as an
 example. I mean IT pricing changes all the
 time; models change all the time.

I don't know how we protect the government, which is what I am concerned about, in the product world without the price reduction clause. So I will be voting no on that in the absence of further discussion about do we put together a regimen that replaces it.

11 It seems to me that one might 12 argue that our system isn't perfect, but it 13 does kind of have some checks and balances in It seems we are taking out some of the 14 it. 15 checks, which means to me that usually in a mathematical equation, although I only 16 17 understand the concept of mathematical equations having only studied philosophy and 18 19 not pursued Aristotle in any depth, but my 20 memory is kind of if you take one part of an 21 equation away, all of a sudden something is So I would have to vote no. 22 unbalanced.

MR. BRANCH: Thank you. 1 2 Jan? 3 MR. FRYE: Yes, thank you. 4 I am not conflicted on this. Т 5 absolutely believe that in terms of products we've got to keep the price reduction clause 6 7 in place. Yes, the PRC is a 30-year-old term, but it's tried, true, and tested. 8 9 In the case of Section 803, 803 10 simply won't work. As many of you know, we 11 run schedules for GSA. They have been 12 delegated to us. The reason 803 won't work is 13 we would have to have hundreds more in our workforce to set up competitive BPAs at the 14 15 delivery order level. We use thousands of products in 16 17 our business, the healthcare business, off the GSA schedules. For the major products, we do 18 set up competitive instruments, but we simply 19 20 don't have the workforce nor the wherewithal to do that for every single product. 21 22 Consequently, we buy off the

federal supply schedules. Our prime vendors
 acquire off our federal supply schedules, and
 in some cases we may not get the best price,
 but we know we're getting a fair and
 reasonable price. We've got to continue down
 that vein.

7 I heard Mr. Allen say, and it's repeated on the board, that this is a "gotcha" 8 9 for these firms. I don't believe that for a 10 minute. The firms know exactly what they are 11 getting into. The terms and conditions are 12 clear on these contracts, and it is not a 13 "gotcha". It is if they decide they want to void the terms and conditions of the contract, 14 15 but other than that, they fully understand before they sign the contracts. 16

17 Oh, by the way, we haven't seen, 18 at least in the VA, firms who sell products 19 that have decided not to get in the business 20 because of these so-called Draconian terms and 21 conditions. We simply haven't seen it. 22 We've got to do business, conduct

1 business in such a way as to protect the 2 taxpayers, and in terms of products I believe 3 that we must keep the price reduction clause 4 intact. 5 MR. BRANCH: Jan, thank you. Jackie? 6 7 MS. JONES: Okay, I'm going to 8 have to agree that I oppose removing the price 9 reductions clause from products as well. At 10 the time a contract formation -- normally, 11 products are negotiated as a discount off of 12 a company's commercial price list because they 13 are sold in the commercial marketplace. So that's pretty straightforward. 14 It's a pretty 15 straightforward mechanism for ensuring that GSA gets the best price. 16 17 I have some concern, though, that we may be looking at the prices at the 18 19 schedule formation -- or I should say at the 20 contract formation -- as individual buys by 21 ordering activities, and they're not. 22 Basically, at contract formation, we are

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developing an instrument for other agencies to
 use based on the best price that we can obtain
 at the time.

I can understand services being
looked at in a different light because
companies are proposing services based on the
labor mix once the requirement is completed,
but products are very different, and there are
different levels of sellers as well.

10 So my position is I oppose it, and 11 I don't think that we've even visited any data 12 to say how much the prices reduction saves the 13 government money by keeping the prices down, and definitely products are a lot more 14 15 straightforward in terms of achieving discounts to the government or for the 16 17 government.

18 MR. BRANCH: Okay, thank you.
19 Larry?
20 MR. ALLEN: Yes, I appreciate the
21 opportunity to come back to this. At the end
22 here, I have what may be a unique suggestion,

but just to address some of the issues that
 have been gotten out here.
 Some of the panel members have
 suggested that the price reductions clause is

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6 would like to suggest strongly that it's not, 7 for a number of reasons, and I'll get to some 8 of the ones in the VA down the line.

somehow a relevant compliance tool, and I

9 But in the GSA world, it's not 10 particularly relevant because what drives the 11 price is the price in the federal marketplace, 12 where there is competition a lot of the time. 13 It's not the price reductions clause that keeps the prices low. I mean certainly 14 15 companies do try to comply with the price reductions clause, but most of the time when 16 17 price decreases come in, it is because of overall prices that are going down in the 18 19 commercial market, not a price reduction that 20 you specifically give to a basis-of-award 21 customer most of the time.

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That said, it is definitely in GSA

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land a "gotcha" requirement simply because GSA 1 2 contracting officers don't always follow GSA's 3 own policy guidance. Simply put, the price 4 reductions clause, the basis of award is 5 supposed to be a customer or a class of customer, but many contracting officers 6 7 routinely daily -- they have probably done it already today -- give people a contract only 8 9 if they agree to make the basis-of-award 10 customer all customers. One need look no further than the 11

12 MAS Express Program, where one of the 13 requirements to getting a MAS Express contract is to agree that the basis-of-award customer 14 will be all customer classes. That sets up 15 16 from day one a supposition that a company will be in default of its contract no matter what 17 they do. If that's not a "gotcha" mechanism, 18 I don't know what is. 19

It's a great way to keep prices
compliant for a government customer because
you are guaranteeing that the contractor is

going to get itself in trouble from day one, but I would suggest that it is much more of a pay-to-play, some would say extortion, tactic than a fair and reasonable contracting term.

5 So one part of the problem is if GSA 6 would agree to adhere to its own policies and 7 make the basis of award what it should be, and 8 not what contracting officers sometimes think 9 it ought to be, that could be part of the 10 problem right there.

11 I think there are a variety of 12 ways to determine price reasonableness on the 13 schedules program moving forward. One would be to follow the FAR, use market research that 14 15 can be used to determine price reasonableness. There are advertisements in the paper daily on 16 17 a number of the items bought off-schedule. There are other web-based mechanisms used to 18 19 determine price reasonableness that federal 20 agencies already avail themselves of today. 21 To suggest that the price reductions clause is 22 the only tool available to maintain price

reasonableness simply does not reflect the reality that many federal buyers already avail themselves of tools readily available in the commercial marketplace that I would daresay come close to transparency in ensuring that those prices are reasonable.

As people know, a number of federal agencies really enjoy coming back to GSA and saying, "I got 30 percent better than the schedule price. What's wrong with you?" So that suggests that price reasonableness and price comparison opportunities continue to go on.

My second-to-the-last point is I 14 15 think it is important to note that in terms of the larger VA contracts for pharmaceuticals, 16 they do operate under a special statutory 17 mandate that is unique to the pharmaceutical 18 19 part of the schedules program. Med/surg items 20 from the VA as well as GSA items operate under 21 more or less the same types of rules but not so in pharmaceutical land, and I think it is 22

important to make that distinction. 1 2 The Veterans' Healthcare Act, 3 coupled with later amendments, sets a 4 statutorily-mandated minimum discount for 5 pharmaceutical prices, in shorthand referred to as the federal ceiling price. While the VA 6 7 does, in fact, obtain discounts lower than federal ceiling prices under certain 8 9 circumstances, many times companies will offer 10 federal ceiling price, and there are annual 11 price redeterminations based on the statutory formulae that ensure that the VA 12 13 pharmaceutical price stays reasonable. It is simply not true that 14 15 pharmaceutical companies, most of whom are Coalition members, would continue to 16 participate in the VA schedules. They do so 17 not because they love selling through the 18 19 schedules, but because part of the reason 20 they're on the schedules is because of the 21 statute. Simply put, they would lose their Medicaid business if they did not put their 22

sole source or innovator drugs on the VA
 federal supply schedule. So while they would
 like to sell to the VA, they would like to do
 the Medicaid business even more because for
 most of them that represents a larger share of
 their business.

7 Absent the Veterans' Healthcare 8 Act, it is probable that many, if not most, 9 leading manufacturers of pharmaceuticals would 10 walk off the program, and the price reductions 11 clause is a primary reason why. I have 12 several members of mine that employ legions of 13 in-house and outside counsel simply to try to comply, and even the very best companies, blue 14 15 chip names that make a huge investment in this compliance arena, regularly end up paying 16 price reductions clause violations, not 17 because they are bad companies, but because of 18 19 the way the program is constructed relative to 20 the reality of their commercial business that 21 has changed dramatically over the past 30 22 years.

1 So it is the federal pricing 2 mechanism that has not kept up-to-date with 3 the commercial market reality. The commercial 4 market reality is supposed to be the 5 cornerstone upon which schedule contracting is So it is time, I think, for the 6 based. 7 government to catch up to what is going on 8 commercially. 9 All of that said, I think that the 10 point that a couple of people made, probably 11 most eloquently by Mr. Drabkin, is a good one. 12 That is that before we discuss the price 13 reductions clause, it is probably a good idea to come up and discuss some alternatives to 14 what we would do. 15 16 While I certainly am not a big fan 17 of the price reductions clause, I am, in fact, 18 a big fan of ensuring the integrity of the 19 multiple award schedules program. I think it 20 is a very fair discussion, indeed, to make 21 sure that whatever recommendations this panel 22 comes up with are consistent with retaining

the overall respect that this program has in 1 2 the government, if not enhancing it. 3 So I think that maybe the thing to 4 do now might be to table the initial motion 5 and come back to some discussions of what else 6 we could come up with to ensure price 7 reasonableness along the terms of the 8 schedules program. I've got some ideas that 9 I alluded to here, but I'm sure my other panel 10 members have them as well. 11 MR. BRANCH: Judith, and then 12 David, and then I will exercise the 13 prerogative to insert myself into the queue. 14 MS. NELSON: Thank you, Larry, for 15 your very eloquent and interesting response there. 16 17 I have a couple of points that I would like to make in response. One was I 18 think it was Jan who made the comment that he 19 20 has not encountered companies who have decided 21 not to play in the arena because they did not 22 agree to the terms and conditions.

1 In my experience in industry, I 2 came across many companies, or not many but companies who looked over the T's and C's in 3 4 the contract and decided that, no, they didn't 5 want to sign up to those terms and conditions 6 and backed away and said this is not a 7 contract that I want to sign up and want to play with. 8

9 But, of course, there is a vast 10 majority of companies that do want to. Right 11 now on the GSA side of things, there are in 12 excess of 17,000 contracts. I don't want to 13 say vendors, but vendors that hold 17,000 contracts. So, clearly, there are a great 14 15 deal who do want to play in that arena. 16 In regard to Larry's statement 17 about the "gotcha" and not following the rules

18 or not wanting to play the fair and

reasonable, he alluded to the MAS Express
Program and the requirement to use all classes

21 of customers. Those are the rules for MAS

22 Express. They are laid out there.

1So those that do choose to play in2that arena, they either sign up for them or3don't, and the few that have chosen to sign up4for them, they're clear and they do sign up5for them. So it is take it or leave it.6Like with any other contract, when7you decide to play, you either decide to play

or you don't. Companies who don't want to 8 9 play in that arena and go there, they are 10 welcome to come in through the regular, as we 11 call it, the regular lane, and they are not 12 required to negotiate their terms and 13 conditions and their basis of award through that manner. So there's no "gotcha". 14 You 15 don't have to play that way.

16 I think that is really a 17 discussion of not whether or not there should 18 be a price reduction class, but rather how 19 fair and reasonable is determined and how fair 20 and reasonable is monitored, not whether or 21 not we should have a price reduction clause. 22 I think here also, as Mr. Drabkin

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1 discussed, we are not here to discuss 2 companies that are out to slide through 3 monitoring their prices. This panel here is 4 only here -- you know, we're not here to look 5 at companies that are specifically determined 6 to pursue fraud, right. We are assuming that 7 we are looking at companies who are only here 8 to work in the best interest of industry, GSA, 9 and the agencies. 10 I remember at one point we were 11 talking with Mr. Williams about something, and 12 we were looking to name a project. He said,

why don't we call those the high-value

industry partners? And the contracting

15 officers looked at Mr. Williams and said,

16 "Jim, all of our industry partners are high-

17 value industry partners." And he said,

18 "You're right."

13

14

We assume that all of our industry partners are high-value industry partners and that all of them are looking to -- right? So that's what we are after right now.

1 I think that, as Mr. Drabkin said, 2 what we need to be looking for, rather than eliminating a price reduction clause, because 3 I do think that there's no way around it 4 5 because we need to protect the integrity of 6 those prices. The competition simply does not 7 occur the way that it does in services at the task order level. I would love to say it 8 9 does, but it is not happening at the E-Buy 10 level that it does at services. 11 But, on the other hand, the 12 compliance requirement, I won't question it. 13 The compliance requirements of the price reduction clause for -- and I can't get around 14 15 the memory or laptops -- you know, to say that it is going to go up on the website, they are 16 not producing hard copy. It is not like the 17 18 old days, so to speak, where everybody has a 19 500-page produced price list. These are 20 website price lists that are changing. 21 Again, Jim Williams mandated that

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we go look at industry best practices, of how

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not just the government and our sister
 agencies are looking at this, but how is
 industry maintaining their electronic
 websites, and how can we work at this.

5 There are some FAR requirements 6 about doing modifications that require -- and 7 I'm sure that the government representatives here are aware -- that there are some current 8 9 FAR requirements that modifications be either 10 bilateral or unilateral on the part of the 11 contracting officer. That is something that 12 I am looking at, and I am sure that I will 13 have some conversations with Mr. Drabkin about how we can facilitate some price reductions on 14 15 the part of our industry partners to make price reductions less cumbersome, shall we 16 say, so they can get those done more quickly 17 and alleviate some of the burdens there. 18 But 19 right now, we do have some FAR requirements 20 that are working against us in that. 21 But we do have to look at some

industry tools, both industry best practices

22

1 and government best practices, and how we can 2 work at that, but I am still standing on the price reduction clause perhaps not as it 3 4 stands right now, but it needs to stay in 5 place. 6 MR. BRANCH: Thank you. 7 David? You know, it wasn't 8 MR. DRABKIN: 9 quite 200 years ago that if you had said the 10 words that you said, Larry, in a public forum, 11 that Mr. Jackson would challenge you to a duel 12 and shoot you dead in front of the White 13 House. 14 (Laughter.) 15 To suggest that it is extortion on 16 the part of the government to negotiate a contract with a vendor is offensive. 17 There is 18 no right to a government contract. No one has 19 to sell to the government. Of course, we want 20 people to sell to us. 21 People walk away from deals and can and do all the time. Now I would not go 22

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Page 45 1 as far as to say that these contracts are not contracts of adhesion, but adhesion is 2 different than extortion. 3 4 So, just for the record, since you 5 used the word, I want to make it clear, 6 whoever's word it is, extortion is 7 inappropriate in any context in discussing how we do our contracting. 8 9 I would agree there are contracts 10 of adhesion. I would be foolish not to. But 11 they, clearly, aren't extortion. 12 And the second point you made 13 about, well, commercial practices and we have to follow commercial practices, that is not 14 15 true. When FASA was passed in 1984, FASA was very clear about the government's capability 16 to use commercial practices when it serves the 17 18 government's needs. I had something to do with how FAR 19 20 Part 12 was actually written and published and 21 implemented. It was never the intention that, 22 just because they do it in industry, we must,

because it's a commercial product, do it in
 government.

3 So the notion that just because 4 companies do business one way or another with 5 each other in a commercial marketplace drives 6 us to behave the same way in the government is 7 a false notion, and it is one that must be 8 gotten rid of, particularly in the context of 9 the schedules themselves.

We are buying for the government. We are buying within the constraints that the government puts on us. It is not good enough in the government to say that we ran a competition, we got a price, and we're going to pay whatever that price is just because we ran a competition.

17 It is also not good enough to say 18 that we are going to buy using the same terms 19 and conditions that are used in the private 20 sector because that's what the private sector 21 uses. And by the way, you know and I know, 22 and everybody in the audience that sells and

1 buys commercially knows, there isn't a single set of uniform commercial terms and 2 conditions. Commercial terms and conditions 3 4 are negotiated based upon the buying power or 5 the selling power of the people involved in the relationships. 6 7 You and I both know that there is 8 an incredible lengthy exchange of forms in 9 many cases when there is a sale between 10 commercial buyers and sellers, and that in the 11 end, often the UCC was put in place to fill in the terms and conditions that commercial 12 13 buyers and sellers cannot agree to. So let's not delude ourselves that 14 15 there is an answer, and the answer is a commercial solution, and that all we have to 16 do is divine it and follow it. Just like 17 performance-based service contracting, which 18 19 industry told Al Burman in 1990 was the best 20 way to buy stuff, and to date industry has

22 themselves, use performance-based service

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failed to produce for us examples of how they,

1 contracting so that we can emulate it, but we
2 are now in 2008, some 18 years later, and we
3 have all kinds of edicts because someone
4 believed that industry was using performance5 based service contracting and it was a great
6 way to go.

Now let's get back to the real topic at hand, which is the price reductions clause. The price reductions clause is not a negotiating tool to establish fair and reasonable prices. It is a safety net, a prophylactic measure to protect the government.

One might argue that we should never award a contract to a vendor who is unable to demonstrate at the time of award that they can track all of their prices so that we will be able to ascertain at any given time what their pricing was to the basis-ofaward customer they agreed to.

21 One might say that a company who 22 is incapable of doing that is not responsible

for purposes of schedule contracts since that
 is how schedule contracts are priced. We have
 chosen not to do that.

Now we could spend a lot of time
arguing about why we chose not to do that.
You could argue that GSA was faced with a
situation in the mid-nineties that if we
didn't start selling stuff and have customers,
we would go out of business. That would be a
true statement.

You could say that we did it that way because it was virtually impossible to do it any other way; we didn't know how to do it any other way. I think that would also be true.

You could say that there is no Commercial equivalent to provide us transparency so that a contracting officer can truly know what one could sells its products for. Some companies think that is proprietary. They don't want anybody to know what that is. They don't even tell us

sometimes.

1

2	But whatever all of those things		
3	are, we have a practical problem. If we want		
4	the schedules program to continue in the face		
5	of the criticisms that we are regularly		
6	getting, not only from our overseers but from		
7	the customers who are sitting here on the		
8	panel, we need to find a way to price goods so		
9	that when folks go to GSA Advantage or they		
10	use E-Buy or they do it manually, they can be		
11	assured that they are getting at least a fair		
12	and reasonable price, not the best price		
13	because they may not deserve the best price		
14	based on the way they are buying, but a fair		
15	and reasonable price.		
16	So I appreciate, however, your		
17	last comments, which is perhaps we should		
18	table this motion and talk about what should		
19	the pricing mechanism be, first, when we		
20	negotiate the price and then, second, as we		
21	administer the contracts, to make sure that		
22	the government and industry get fair prices		

1	for what they buy and sell each other.		
2	MR. BRANCH: Thank you, David.		
3	But before I make my remarks, I		
4	would just like to welcome Mr. Essig back to		
5	the panel. It's good to see you, Tom.		
6	If I could ask, Pat, if I could		
7	ask you go back to the top of the page, so Tom		
8	can see the motion on the table, we are		
9	discussing a price reduction clause as it		
10	pertains to product. Debra has advanced the		
11	motion that we remove that price reductions		
12	clause from the schedule and adopt an 803-like		
13	approach.		
14	It has been interesting sitting		
15	here listening to the dialog amongst the panel		
16	members, and I guess at a level of		
17	abstraction, we are dealing with one of the		
18	most difficult issues that one confronts in a		
19	democracy as large as ours, which is, what is		
20	the role of the state and what is the balance		
21	between the state exercising its sovereign		
22	power versus its proprietary role in		

contracting?

1

I think most of our acquisition, our procurement regulations strive to strike that balance, and here's really what we are struggling with: how one strikes that balance within the business model of the schedules for products.

I would have to observe that I 8 9 agree with my colleague Mr. Drabkin that no 10 one is entitled to a government contract, that 11 what we are really striving for is effective 12 competition. Do we have enough people willing 13 to come to the table for a given set of goods to create a competitive environment such that 14 15 the pricing and other terms result in the best deal for the government, price and other 16 factors considered? 17

I would have to take issue with his term. I think it was perhaps too strong to characterize any government contract as a contract of adhesion simply because the marketplace is broad enough that no vendor who

sells to the government would likely risk
 going out of business for want of other sales
 opportunities, especially with respect for
 goods.

5 So I think there are really two 6 questions that we ought to be addressing 7 before we tackle this one. The first one is, is there a way that we can make the 8 9 administration of the price reductions clause 10 less burdensome both on industry as well as 11 If that is not a preferred course government? 12 of action, is there a substitute mechanism for 13 the price reductions clause in meeting those public policy objectives, of balancing the 14 15 government's role in acting in a proprietary capacity versus its sovereign role in using 16 17 the coercive power of the state?

18 So given that, given that there is 19 some energy around perhaps tabling this, I 20 would so move that we table the motion and 21 that we perhaps pursue some of these more 22 foundational issues.

Page 54 1 Okay, I have a second. 2 All those in favor of tabling the motion raise your hands. 3 4 (Show of hands.) 5 It looks like we have nine. 6 Anyone opposed to tabling the 7 motion? (Show of hands.) 8 9 Okay, the motion carries, nine to 10 one. 11 MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman? 12 MR. BRANCH: Yes? 13 MR. CHVOTKIN: I just have a question when you said "table". Is it your 14 15 intent to lay that aside pending further discussion? When I understand a motion is to 16 17 table, it means we are done discussing it. So I just want to be clear on what the intent is 18 19 here. 20 MR. BRANCH: No. No, let me 21 clarify. I am moving to table this pending 22 further discussion. I think there are some

Page 55 1 foundational issues we probably need to 2 address. As we perhaps reach consensus on some of those foundational issues, it might be 3 4 appropriate at a later time to remove that motion from the table and have a vote on it. 5 6 Yes, Tom? 7 MR. ESSIG: If I could just ask 8 one thing since I did get in late? Ι 9 apologize for that. 10 I think you went around the table and got exceptions. I would agree with 11 12 tabling it as long as I can get my comments in 13 first, very briefly. Absolutely, Tom. 14 MR. BRANCH: 15 MR. ESSIG: Okay. I think I mentioned I was on the record at a prior 16 meeting, too, that I believe the price 17 reduction clause is an archaic tool. I don't 18 19 think it reflects the pricing methodology in 20 today's marketplace. 21 Fair market prices are driven by a number of variables that fluctuate in the 22

marketplace over a period of time. It is not static. It is not the same thing in January that it is in July or that it is in August. I think the price reduction clause does not reflect that.

6 There's at least two things that I 7 think of significant consequence. One, I think it creates a false sense of security on 8 9 the government side to believe that we are 10 getting a fair and reasonable price and, as a 11 result of that, we are less likely to do the 12 things that could actually generate such a 13 fair and reasonable price for us.

14 Secondly, I think it creates an 15 unreasonable risk on the part of industry that 16 has to comply with some clause which has at 17 the time they agreed to it unknown

18 consequences.

19So I am strongly in favor of20removing that clause.

21 MR. BRANCH: All right, thank you.22 Other comments?

		Page 57
1	Is there potentially a way to make	
2	the administration of this clause less onerous	
3	on both parties?	
4	MR. ALLEN: If I may hazard to	
5	weigh-in, "hazard" being appropriate I think	
6	at this juncture.	
7	(Laughter.)	
8	I point out I have my human shield	
9	right next to me now.	
10	(Laughter.)	
11	One, and I'm sure and I hope there	
12	will be a lot more discussion around this than	
13	this, but one potential way to make this a	
14	little bit easier, and I think that reflects	
15	Judith's comments and some of the desires of	
16	the other panel members, notwithstanding the	
17	MAS Express Program, I get that. I think it's	
18	wrong, but I get it. Notwithstanding the	
19	Express Program, perhaps one way to make this	
20	a little bit easier is to adhere to the	
21	original intent of the clause, which is to	
22	negotiate a basis of award that is relatively	

1 precise in nature and is not all customers, 2 because you do have contracts that were not 3 negotiated via MAS Express that have the basis 4 of award as all customers. 5 I would venture to say you have 6 hundreds, if not a thousand, contracts, 7 certainly in the hundreds, that were negotiated with the basis-of-award customer 8 9 being all customer classes. In very, very few 10 of those would that make sense. There may be 11 some exceptions, but I would venture to say in 12 over 98 percent of the cases you ended up with 13 a basis of award being all commercial customers because the contracting officer 14 15 thought that he or she was doing a good job in terms of really holding the vendor's feet to 16 the fire. 17 18 In reality, you had a company that 19 really wanted to get a government contract, for whatever reason, and would have turned

21 over their grandmother if that's what they thought they needed to do. 22

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1 So I think maybe one way to come 2 back at this and to simplify it would be to 3 say that your price reductions clause is based 4 on -- the example I always use is American 5 Airlines. Maybe one way to come at this is to 6 say the price reductions clause is based on a 7 specific customer, and that way there is a one-to-one correlation that can be more easily 8 9 tracked and monitored. As I said, that's just one idea, 10 11 and I hope there's more discussion around it, 12 but I think we've devolved to the point where 13 more and more prices have to be tracked, and in the dynamics of the commercial market 14 15 that's becoming a real compliance burden. 16 MR. BRANCH: Debra and then Glenn, and then Jackie. 17 18 MS. SONDERMAN: I guess on the 19 issue I'm troubled that we are at this point 20 worried more about burdensome, the price 21 reductions clause being burdensome and making 22 it less burdensome, than in trying to make it

more effective, which, getting back to Tom's
 comment about creating a false sense of
 security, that's what I worry about.

What I recall from the testimony we heard from the GSA IG and some other folks, the number of price reduction clause cases was small in any given year, at least that they were tracking, very small in comparison with the total number of contracts that are on the schedules.

11 Jackie pointed out that we haven't 12 gotten a lot of data or maybe haven't gotten 13 any data on how often it is used by a contracting officer and doesn't rise to the 14 15 level of attention of the Inspector General. But as a customer, I can't tell whether it is 16 being used or not. So I share the concern 17 that it does create this false sense of 18 19 security that the prices are being maintained 20 or that relationship of the prices is being maintained. 21

22

As we discuss either altering the

clause or altering our procedures, I would 1 2 hope that we would keep in mind that it's important to improve effectiveness and not 3 4 just to reduce burden. 5 MR. BRANCH: Glenn? 6 MR. PERRY: As I sit here 7 listening more, I guess, we kind of started off I think putting it out there and saying to 8 9 remove the clause, to get rid of the clause is 10 a good starting point. However, it also leads 11 us into the trap that we're back to a place 12 that I thought we got ourselves out of on 13 services. That was to go back and look at the way in which the contracts are being formed, 14 15 how we get the fair and reasonableness determination, and then you tailor this, if it 16 were to stay, you would tailor it to sort of 17 help you during the contract administration 18 19 part of any particular agreement we have. 20 Not only is the way it is now, the 21 motion probably should have said just throw it out the way it is written today because 22

1 everything I have heard over the last three 2 months is that, even if it were a good thing, we don't administer it consistently; we don't 3 4 have any data; we don't collect data to even 5 know that we are administrating it correctly. 6 If I were not only as a customer, 7 but if I were on the industry side, I think I have to listen -- I heard the word "gotcha". 8 9 I don't know if it's that. I think it's just 10 people don't know when it is going to crop up 11 because we don't know what the basis of award

We don't know when they are going to happen to look at it or who, and it is just always sitting out there, and you can't be sure it will be very consistent in the way it is being administered.

We don't know who is administering it.

12

was.

18 So for that reason, you just take 19 it off the table, go back to -- that's why I 20 said, although not as eloquently, at the 21 beginning I go back and look at contract 22 formation. Let's talk about how we get the

1 fair and reasonable price onto that schedule 2 for those particular items. 3 Then if it works, to pick up on 4 something that I think was mentioned just 5 previously, in particular circumstances that 6 might be a good tool during contract 7 administration to have on that particular contract if you are willing to stand behind it 8 9 and provide the resources in order to actually 10 use it in a fair and reasonable way. That is not to be confused with the fair and 11 12 reasonable price, but in the way we behave 13 both on the industry side and on the government side during the performance of that 14 contract and while orders are being made over 15 whatever the life of that contract was. 16 17 MR. BRANCH: Thank you. Jackie? 18 19 MS. JONES: Okay. Glenn, I'm glad 20 you asked that because I am sitting here 21 thinking that there is a little bit of a lack of understanding in terms of at contract

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formation whether or not the price reductions
 clause is an issue, and it isn't at contract
 formation.

When the contract is being established, the companies are required to disclose their commercial sales practices in their proposal. It helps the CO to determine the competitiveness of the price that the company is proposing to us based on what they sell it for commercially.

11 So, in other words, they can 12 propose a price for a laptop to us on an offer 13 as \$1600, let's say. Could you determine that 14 price fair and reasonable if you went out 15 there and did market research on all of the 16 laptops that are sold with the same or similar 17 characteristics? Sure you could.

But if that company is proposing that laptop to us as \$1600, but to all their other commercial customers they are selling -not say "all", but their best price that they are giving to a customer that buys a lot of

1 volume from them, let's say, is \$800, then we 2 want to look at that price. We want to look 3 at that price to see if the \$1600 that they 4 are proposing to the government based on a 5 customer that is buying similar volumes of the 6 same thing being sold to them at \$800, we want 7 some negotiation leverage in that when we are establishing a GSA schedule price. Okay? 8 9 So the commercial sales practices 10 lets the CO know, and the disclosure of those 11 lets the CO know where to look at setting a negotiation objective for prices at the 12 13 schedule level. So the price reductions clause in 14 15 and of itself it not a negotiation tool at contract formation. It is only in play when 16 the contractor, after award, fails to disclose 17 changes in their sales practices. 18 19 So if we put it on contract, let's 20 say, for \$800, and maybe two years into that 21 contract the contractor drops that price for 22 that laptop to the basis-of-award customer

1 that we established at the time of the award, 2 let's say, down to \$600, and we are buying at 3 the schedule level. They're reporting sales 4 of similar volume for that item; we want that 5 price, too. We want the price to come down at the schedule level to \$600 as well. 6 Now if 7 the contractor fails to disclose that to us, then we have a price reductions clause issue. 8

9 So really the price reductions 10 clause isn't a big stick that the government 11 holds over a contractor's head to do a 12 "gotcha". If they're disclosing changes in 13 their selling practices to the CO, so that the CO has information to consider whether or not 14 15 the price of the schedule level needs to be renegotiated, the price reductions clause 16 never comes into play. So that's how it 17 works. 18

19 MR. BRANCH: Okay. I think that's 20 helpful in understanding the role of the price 21 reductions clause at contract formation. As I 22 listened to you, though, Jackie, I guess the

1 analogy that I draw is kind of the analogy to 2 cost accounting standards, you know, where 3 with our larger companies, primarily in a 4 sole-source environment, we say, "So what are 5 your accounting practices? You will bid costs 6 the same way you collect costs." 7 We have a mechanism on the CAS side of the house that works fairly well with 8 9 our large contractors with respect to 10 disclosures of changes in those practices and 11 adjustments. I guess my concern here is we are 12 13 dealing with a much more heterogeneous population of vendors, a much larger 14 15 population of vendors, and we are really looking at kind of how they price or how they 16 17 sell to us on the basis of price rather than 18 cost. 19 So I guess, what's the road we go 20 down? And I don't have a good answer. But 21 what's the road we go down if we are going to 22 a contract formation to say this is the

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1 tracking customer, so that we have a high 2 degree of confidence as those market dynamics 3 change and those pricing dynamics change, that 4 the prices we get are faithful with the prices 5 given to that tracking customer. 6 Having listened to the testimony 7 across all of our meetings, I guess the conclusion I have come to is that no one has 8 9 enough resources, either inside the government 10 or outside the government, to do that 11 faithfully. So I guess I am kind of conflicted 12 13 like David is. I think there is a need to ensure that there is some integrity in the 14 15 process, and I will withdraw the word "burdensome". I appreciate the substitution 16 17 of "effective". But how we do that effectively is, I think, what's on the table 18 19 today. 20 How do we create an effective 21 mechanism to make sure that the prices we have on schedule are faithful with the prices sold 22

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1 in the commercial marketplace? My thinking 2 is, and I say this with some hesitation, but 3 you shorten the term of the average GSA 4 contract. I mean it is absurd that we have a 5 five-year contract with two sets of five-year 6 options, three sets, some of these going to 20 7 years. 8 There is absolutely no way over a 9 period of 20 years that you can maintain faithfulness of pricing as not only markets

change, but the very complexion of the companies who sell to us change.

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11

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13 Now IBM is an excellent example. If you roll IBM back 20 years ago, 20 years 14 15 ago there was some question as to whether IBM was going to survive as a company because they 16 17 had bet heavily on what is now a commodity, and they had to reinvent themselves 18 19 significantly into a services and solutions 20 advisor to even be in existence today. 21 So the idea that we could have 22 gotten pricing 20 years ago from that company,

which was in a very, very economic condition,
 that would retain some faithfulness to that to
 this day is absurd.

4 On the other hand, in order to 5 shorten the cycle of those contract awards, we 6 would have to provide or GSA would have to go 7 out, I think, and hire a significantly larger workforce of acquisition professionals who, 8 9 frankly, are not there today, and even if they 10 were there today, it would probably raise 11 significantly the size of the industrial funding fee. So there are tradeoffs to be 12 13 made here.

But I think one of the first 14 15 places we may want to start this discussion is, are GSA schedule contracts, the length of 16 GSA schedule contracts, consistent with the 17 market dynamics we have today? 18 19 Can I comment on that? MS. JONES: 20 MR. BRANCH: Absolutely. 21 MS. JONES: Yes, at the time of 22 the option periods, before the option periods

are exercised, companies are required to
 resubmit commercial sales practices
 information. So we gather that at every
 option period.

5 However, in between the option 6 periods, if there are changes, then they are 7 required to disclose those. So we don't try 8 to carry out the same basis-of-award customer 9 or relationship through the life of a 20-year 10 contract unless the contractor says that there 11 have been no changes in their sales practices.

Another comment that I wanted to 12 13 make about Larry's concern with contracts being formed with a basis-of-award customer as 14 15 all commercial customers, usually, Larry, that happens because we get a lot of contractors 16 17 who come in and say, "I only sell to the I don't have any other customers 18 government. 19 but government customers."

20 Then what the COs are doing, they 21 are establishing a basis-of-award customer to 22 say that, if you ever make a sale, a

commercial sale out in the commercial 1 2 marketplace, we are going to want you to track 3 our prices with the commercial customer that 4 you would form a contract with in the future. 5 MR. BRANCH: Alan and then Judith. 6 MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, I 7 think Glenn gave us a construct for a way forward, and it is sort of how we got to the 8 9 same place, the discussion of services. We 10 started in the September meetings on services 11 with a discussion of the price objectives, then went to a discussion of fair and 12 13 reasonable prices, then went to a discussion of the contract administration. I think if we 14 15 do that here, we will advance considerably. In fact, I will point out to my 16 colleagues that we actually adopted two 17 motions in the discussion of service on both 18 19 of those and happened to take a break and 20 decided, when we come back, to revisit those

22 with respect to the price objective, and then

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as Motion 10, Alternative 2, that we adapted

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Page 73 Motion No. 3 with respect to the determination 1 2 of fair and reasonable price. It is not how they got it, but merely for the disclosure. 3 4 So I will put those on the table and look for 5 an appropriate place to raise them. 6 MR. BRANCH: Judith? 7 MS. NELSON: Elliott, it's interesting that you raised the option, so to 8 9 speak, that GSA look at the length of the 10 contracts and the options because at this 11 point in time we have many contractors or we 12 are starting to see our contractors enter into 13 their 17th year, their GSA schedules. So now is the time that we are beginning to look at 14 15 what happens when we hit our 20th year and how we deal with that, as well as the Evergreen 16 clause, which is that clause that calls for 17 the potential of three five-year options. 18 19 To begin to gather some empirical 20 data, as opposed to thoughts, on what that 21 would take and whether or not it's correct and 22 a good practice to have the length of

1 contracts that we do, whether or not five 2 years is the right thing, three five-year 3 options is the right thing, and I'm not 100 4 percent sure -- actually, I will be leading up 5 that project -- whether or not it would take an enormous acquisition workforce, 6 7 particularly since we are now cycling into that. We are at the time for that to happen. 8 9 So it may be apropos for us to actually look 10 at that.

11 As far as ways to look at more 12 effective things, I will come back to two 13 things, which is two practices. One as to whether or not it would be more effective, 14 15 first of all, to develop the electronic tools to manage the price discount relationships, 16 whatever they are, when the government, when 17 GSA enters into a relationship with the 18 19 industry partner negotiated on the contract, 20 that those be captured electronically. So 21 that when they are submitted for price discounts, or for new additions, but in this 22

case for price reductions, that they can be done more effectively and more quickly.

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I think that both for the industry 3 4 partner and for GSA to have them done more 5 effectively, more quickly, and actually more 6 accurately, because they can be checked 7 electronically, that I think is one of the things that can be done. It would take an 8 9 investment, and it would take bringing 10 everything over to an electronic format. So 11 it would take some time, but that is the best 12 practice that I have, along with a colleague, 13 found that needs to happen.

I also strongly believe that the 14 15 price reductions, the modifications need to be unilateral with a notification to the 16 contracting officer, as opposed to bilateral, 17 18 so that they can happen more quickly as well 19 and checked behind, so that they can go up on 20 GSA Advantage more quickly and they can be 21 made available to the agencies more quickly, 22 as opposed to going into the queue that our

contracting officers have.

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2 So those are two of the suggestions that I have as far as making them 3 4 more effective, but I think that your 5 suggestion regarding the length of the contracts is very apropos, particularly at 6 7 this time. 8 MR. BRANCH: Thank you. 9 We'll go to Mr. Drabkin, and then we'll take a 15-minute break. 10 11 MR. DRABKIN: You mean I'm 12 standing between everybody and the 15-minute break? 13 14 (Laughter.) I'll wait until after the 15 15 16 minutes. MR. BRANCH: Well, I'll allow 17 David to collect his considerable thoughts for 18 another 15 minutes. I have 10:35. 19 So why 20 don't we take a break until 10:50? 21 (Whereupon, the foregoing matter 22 went off the record at 10:38 a.m. and went

back on the record at 10:57 a.m.) 1 2 MR. DRABKIN: Actually, this is 3 not as dangerous as one might think, because 4 I forgot everything I was going to say. 5 (Laughter.) 6 No, you're not that lucky. 7 Might I propose at this point that 8 we begin building something that becomes a 9 motion to address how one structures pricing 10 for goods on the schedules as a recommendation to the Administrator? 11 Given the conversations that have 12 13 gone on just this morning, excluding my threat to challenge Larry to a duel in front of the 14 15 White House 200 years ago, which I hope was taken as I meant it, very seriously --16 17 (laughter) -- given the District's gun control laws, we don't have to worry; we would be 18 19 arrested. 20 MS. SONDERMAN: You would have had 21 to go to the dueling grounds at Bladensburg 22 anyway.

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Page 78 1 MR. DRABKIN: Oh, okay. 2 MS. SONDERMAN: That's where they 3 actually took place. 4 MR. DRABKIN: Is that where they 5 did it? MS. SONDERMAN: 6 Yes. 7 MR. DRABKIN: I thought he shot 8 somebody right there at the White House. 9 Okay. 10 This really shouldn't be on the 11 record. 12 (Laughter.) 13 It is now. God forbid anything 14 happens to you, Larry; the police are coming 15 to my house. 16 (Laughter.) 17 Anyway, I think there are at least two points, one point that I heard and one 18 point I think I tried to make, that I would 19 20 like to offer into this mix as we start kind 21 of identifying those things that should go 22 into the contract award price negotiation.

Page 79 1 One, I think I heard someone say 2 that it, in fact, has become more and more of a practice to identify all commercial 3 4 customers as the basis for award. 5 I heard something of an explanation that suggested, well, that's only 6 7 when they don't have any commercial customers. 8 That very answer somehow worries me a great 9 deal, that we have someone on the schedule, 10 which is supposed to be a commercial schedule, 11 that has no commercial sales. 12 So, at the very least, my first 13 recommendation would be that no longer in the price negotiations part of the award of a 14 15 schedule or in the subsequent award of an option would we use all commercial customers. 16 If we can't find a customer for basis of 17 18 award, then that's a contract that doesn't get 19 awarded. 20 Secondly, I would like to suggest 21 that, as I mentioned, if a company is 22 incapable of demonstrating that they can track

at the company level all of their sales, so at 1 2 least they can identify those which would affect the basis-of-award customer, that that 3 4 would be the end of the negotiation as well. 5 I mean if you can't track them, if you can't 6 keep track of your sales, quite frankly, I am 7 not sure you're a very responsible company from the perspective of the schedules program 8 9 -- you may be very responsible anywhere else 10 -- but since we use that as a basis for making 11 award decisions.

Then, third, we haven't talked 12 13 about this yet this morning, but one of the things that has always troubled me in the 14 15 schedules program, and most recently when I, myself, went onto GSA Advantage and then used 16 E-Buy to try to buy something for our office 17 18 personally, as an exercise to see how it 19 actually works, I was actually distraught to 20 find that we listed products, the same exact 21 products being offered by different companies 22 with a price variance in one case of almost

100 percent.

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2 So I think the third thing I would add is not only is there an issue about what 3 4 your basis-of-award customer is and whether 5 you contract your prices, but in the award 6 process we do some comparative pricing, and 7 that the pricing not be limited to the company's pricing, but to the marketplace's 8 9 pricing. 10 Don't misunderstand what I am 11 about to say. I still believe what I have 12 just said. I do not believe that competition, 13 given the nature of an ID/IQ contract, the final competition, the best competition, is 14 15 going to occur when we award the basic contract. But if we don't start out with a 16 17 price that at least is competitive in that particular marketplace, how do we get to a 18 19 price that is really competitive at the order 20 level? 21 So I would suggest at least these 22 three things as part of a beginning of a way

to look at how one might price a schedule
 contract.

3 By the way, this is more work for 4 both us and for the company. It would affect 5 our ability, I think, to speed up getting 6 people on schedule, which is something we're 7 constantly pressured to do. But I think the results that these three things offer would 8 9 address much of our concerns so far, and I am 10 sure there are other things to add. 11 So I offer this as the beginning of our discussion about how to make a 12 13 recommendation to the Administrator to improve the way in which we improve pricing for goods 14 on the schedule. 15 Okay. David, I have 16 MR. BRANCH: 17 just a couple of questions of you for clarification. 18 19 So if I accept Jackie's 20 explanation that we use all customers as a basis of award, generally when a firm has no 21 commercial customers but is dealing solely in 22

Page 83 1 the federal market space, is it your 2 suggestion that if you have no commercial 3 customers, then you are not eligible for a GSA 4 schedule award? 5 MR. DRABKIN: That would be the 6 outcome of what I just said. 7 MR. BRANCH: Okay. 8 MR. DRABKIN: By the way, I don't 9 like that outcome because there are lots of 10 companies who operate only in the federal 11 space or only in the government space, 12 federal, let's say, and state and local, which 13 are very good companies and do very good work. But if this is truly going to be a commercial 14 15 products and services group, then I think they've got to sell in the commercial 16 17 marketplace. 18 MR. BRANCH: Okay. I'll get to Debra in one minute. 19 20 And I will go further than that. If you are a vendor who sells exclusively to 21 22 the government, then perhaps the schedules

1 program is not the venue through which you 2 should sell. If there is a compelling reason for those of us in agencies to buy from those 3 4 companies, quality of the work, understanding 5 of our agency needs to a level that the commercial market does not have a better 6 7 quality or a better price, then I would 8 suggest we as responsible buyers in the agency would find a way to do business with those 9 10 folks, if not through our own ID/IQs, through 11 a more traditional basis. That is a tradeoff 12 that we should be making as user agencies: 13 what is the compelling reason to go to somebody who exists only in the federal 14 15 marketplace? 16 I will add one thing, and then I will turn the mike over to Debra. 17 I guess I pretty much endorse the 18 19 three concepts that you have advanced. 20 Although I do not believe that a firm 21 necessarily will be able to track all of its sales, I think it would be sufficient if a 22

firm could track those sales of its basis-ofaward partner. I would suggest that that has to be done through some sort of a pre-award compliance review, so that GSA is satisfied that the company, indeed, does have a mechanism to trace the pricing for that basisof-award customer.

Debra?

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9 I was going to ask MS. SONDERMAN: Mr. Drabkin to clarify whether you intend that 10 11 prohibition to apply to both products and 12 services. We are having this discussion in 13 the context of setting prices for products because we had other discussions about 14 15 determining fair and reasonable price for services. 16

MR. DRABKIN: And there are plenty of people who testify to my schizophrenic nature, and the answer is no. As I mentioned at the very beginning of our discussion this morning, I think there is a very big difference between products and services. For

1 that reason, I am not prepared to go the 2 distance with services that I am prepared to 3 go with products. 4 I could give you a much longer 5 explanation, but we need to get out of here 6 sometime today. 7 MS. SONDERMAN: So for the 8 purposes of clarifying the record, this 9 recommendation or these three recommendations 10 are focused toward determining pricing for 11 products schedule contracts? 12 MR. DRABKIN: Correct. My motion 13 which failed before, not that I want to remind you it failed, would have addressed the 14 15 services issue, I think, much better, but this does not apply to services, only to products. 16 17 MR. BRANCH: Okay, Jackie and then 18 Tom. 19 MS. JONES: Yes, I would like to 20 add an afterthought, too, regarding the basis-21 of-award customer being used as all commercial. Another circumstance surrounding 22

1 that, when a CO would establish that
2 relationship, is also when companies come in
3 and they say, "Yes, we do have commercial
4 customers, but we don't give discounts to
5 anybody. We never discount our prices under
6 any circumstances."

Then a CO would establish that 7 price relationship to say that, "But if you do 8 9 in the future, Contractor, ever reduce your 10 prices to any of your commercial customers, 11 saying that you never discount to anyone, then 12 we want that same discounting relationship." 13 MR. BRANCH: Tom and then Judith. MR. ESSIG: I believe that any 14 15 scenario that excludes companies that only do business with federal customers is 16 17 inconsistent with the concept of full and open competition to begin with and gives us a 18 19 scenario where we exclude some parties from 20 consideration that may actually provide the 21 greatest value to us just because of the way 22 they are structured.

1 I think that is a mistake. T also 2 think it is an unintended consequence of 3 trying to find some way of fixing a defective 4 clause rather than something which provides 5 greater value to the government. 6 MR. DRABKIN: If I might, Elliott? 7 Tom, you make an excellent point, but when we first developed FASA and when we talked about 8 9 the commercial item of both the statutory 10 language and then the rule, the idea was to 11 give us access to commercial companies, 12 specifically because commercial companies, 13 one, were turning intellectual property around

14 faster and cheaper than those companies who 15 traditionally did business with the 16 government.

Two, their products and the prices for their products were being tested in the commercial marketplace, whereas companies who only sold to the federal government had no similar test for the most part.

22 So not picking on any particular

1 company, but if you take a Lockheed or you 2 take a Northrup or you take a Boeing, although all of them have commercial sales today of 3 4 some substance, those things which they sell 5 predominantly to the government really don't have a true commercial market where true 6 7 commercial market pressures test the price. 8 And on the 1423 panel, Ty Hughes continually 9 pointed this out as one of the big fallacies 10 in the commercial items definition. 11 So while I understand fully what 12 you said and I have no desire to exclude any 13 company from the marketplace, I think the schedules program can't in the future be all 14 15 things to all people. It either is truly a commercial marketplace for the government or 16 it's not, and I'll let it go. 17 MR. BRANCH: Judith? 18 19 I have a couple of MS. JONES: 20 comments and then a little bit of clarification to ask of David. 21 22 I also had the same question as to

whether or not he meant just for products or services because I strongly agree, actually, with him that this should just be for products and not extend to the market for services. The other thing is I do agree that companies who have gone into the business,

7 particularly for products and not for services, who only sell to the government 8 9 market should not be awarded under the 10 schedules program. So if that were to be its 11 own clause, if I were to amend it, I would say 12 first that all, suggest that all commercial 13 customers is not the basis of award, assuming that there were -- and I'm not asking that it 14 15 be amended at this time, but I would say that the basis of award should not be all 16 commercial customers because it is too broad 17 of a basis of award to be accurately monitored 18 19 by either GSA or by an industry partner, or 20 even to guarantee that the government is 21 getting the best price.

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The other thing is, as Elliott

1 said, in No. 2, I would also suggest that 2 where it says, if a firm can't track, then that's an issue of responsibility for the 3 firm, I would suggest that the firm be able to 4 5 show evidence that they can track the basis-6 of-award class of customer. So if they enter 7 into a price discount relationship and that be the trigger for a price reduction clause, that 8 9 they be able to show it, but not at the time 10 of award actually, because at the time of award they have negotiated that they may not 11 -- I mean, functionally, in reality, they may 12 13 not actually have an accounting system set up to do that, right? That day they are not 14 15 going to have it. The glory of a GSA schedule 16 contract is there is a unilateral 30-day 17

18 cancellation clause. So if we were to say, 19 for instance, it says you have six months to 20 get on GSA Advantage, so not trying to create 21 the solution right now, but if you were to say 22 you have "X" amount of days, "X" amount of

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months to create a tracking system by which
you must show evidence that you can track your
basis of award, and otherwise, the contract is
canceled, and that were to be monitored,
something like that.

Then the clarification that I 6 7 wanted to ask Mr. Drabkin was, in his third 8 point, to do a comparative pricing to the 9 marketplace rather than just the respective 10 firm's prices. When we talk about the 11 marketplace, are you talking about the full 12 commercial marketplace or to that which has 13 already been awarded on schedule?

I would propose 14 MR. DRABKIN: 15 both. I don't think we are serving our customers well to put a vendor on the schedule 16 whose price is 50 percent higher than anybody 17 else on the schedule or, for that matter, 50 18 19 percent higher than whatever the pricing in 20 the marketplace may be.

21 Of course, there are then things 22 that go along with it. I mean if it's a

Page 93 1 product that comes with a service, that is a 2 whole different thing. I am talking just 3 about pure product. MS. NELSON: 4 Right. 5 MR. DRABKIN: So you can compare 6 apples to apples in the price comparison. 7 MS. NELSON: Okay. And I do want to 8 MR. DRABKIN: 9 make it clear for the record, since I notice 10 there are people here from the press, I'm 11 talking only from my own opinion. This is not 12 the opinion of the Senior Procurement 13 Executive of GSA. So, Matthew, please, I don't want to read tomorrow that I challenged 14 Larry to a duel on behalf of GSA. 15 16 (Laughter.) 17 MS. NELSON: Okay. I, personally, fully agree with David. 18 There are two functional difficulties that I see with it. 19 20 I know that it is being done. In the reviews that I have done on the modification project, 21 22 having looked at greater than 30 percent of

the modifications that were done over a sevenmonth period of time, I looked at a
statistical amount of those across all of the
acquisition centers. In reviewing that, we
found that market research was being done on
a great deal of those to determine fair and
reasonable pricing.

So what do we understand from 8 9 this? We understand that when products are 10 being added onto schedule, first of all, a lot 11 of those modifications contain upwards of a 12 thousand products. So how do you do market 13 research when it's a thousand, five thousand products? You pull a few. 14 So that's one 15 functional difficulty.

You do a couple. So you know a few, but you don't know all of them. You know, there's no feasible way to do market research on 5,000 products.

20 Then the second thing that we 21 found was that, when you find these vast 22 differences in prices on GSA Advantage, a lot

1 of those prices where there's a great gap in 2 pricing is some of those high prices are for companies that are no longer doing business on 3 4 a regular basis, and they are not updating and 5 they haven't pulled their old pricing off of GSA Advantage. So that is an administrative 6 7 problem or an administrative issue that has to be dealt with on contracts that are not 8 9 active.

10 The pricing tends to be very 11 current for contracts that are very active. 12 So you have these low prices, but those high 13 prices, where David, for instance, would find something that was 100 percent higher, was 14 15 perhaps on a contract that hadn't been modified over a period of weeks or perhaps 16 17 months.

18 So there are some functional 19 difficulties, not that the suggestion isn't 20 great and not that it isn't the absolute right 21 suggestion. I would say that probably in 75 22 percent of the time that I looked at

Page 96 1 empirically, of those for the seven-month 2 period that we downloaded, market research was 3 actually being done. 4 MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, I'm 5 sorry, I just have to -- if we can't check the 6 prices, then we shouldn't be doing the 7 business. 8 Let me promise you Wal-Mart that 9 sells thousands and thousands of things checks 10 the prices on everything. We make money on 11 In fact, we make good money on the schedules. 12 the schedules. If we need to do the work, we 13 should. It's not an excuse that there's a thousand items and we can't check them all, 14 and our customers don't know which ones we've 15 16 checked or not checked. I'm sorry, I can't 17 accept that. MR. BRANCH: Glenn and then Tom. 18 19 I guess I wanted to MR. PERRY: 20 say something about that I like Dave's 21 suggestion on including the commercial 22 customers only. I understand the today issue

1 about the marketplace we've created with
2 potentially -- well, we have created with
3 federal-only businesses and some large
4 corporations who have split apart their
5 federal business from their commercial
6 business.

7 The part I like about all commercial customers is for the product side 8 9 I can't think of any right off the top of my 10 head, and granted, there's thousands of items, 11 as has been said. But in today's world, I 12 don't know that we're creating any government-13 specific spec products to be put on the schedules. That is not our objective anyway. 14 15 So what that means is that the products that are on the schedule, and since 16 we are trying to find an alternative to some 17

18 of these other sort of artificial ways of 19 trying to keep the price down, I like the 20 power of someone coming to me and saying a 21 taxpayer has made a decision to buy my product 22 using their own money, rather than coming to

1 me and saying somebody who is spending the 2 taxpayers' money has made a decision to buy 3 that product, as the basis for determining 4 that's a fair and reasonable price that we 5 should be buying at, because it is at the taxpayers' level this was about as far as 6 7 making this a commercial schedule. If you 8 can't meet that test, then I am not sure why 9 we are creating some other marketplace. 10 That is my sort of a little bit of ivory tower here as far as what we should be 11 12 trying to accomplish here, but I don't think 13 it is just to accommodate. I am sure that wasn't what was meant, but I think we are in 14 15 a position that we don't have to take whatever the circumstances we have created today and 16 try to find a way to keep them. I think we 17 ought to go back to some of the basics as to 18 19 why these were commercial schedules, schedules 20 for commercial items for products. 21 MR. BRANCH: Yes, I will pass the

mike to Tom in just a second.

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1 Just to build on Glenn's comment, 2 and the fact that GSA has created options for 3 many of these contracts, and an option is 4 defined as a unilateral right on the part of 5 the buyer to extend the period of performance or buy additional services, I think gives us 6 7 a good migration path to taking out those vendors who may well only do business with the 8 9 government, without needlessly disrupting the 10 business model that is in place today. 11 Tom? 12 Three quick points: MR. ESSIG: 13 first, I would like to get the notes corrected where it says, "Tom E.", to reflect what my 14 That is that I believe that the 15 comment was. exclusion of sources that do only federal 16 business is inconsistent with the concept of 17 18 full and open competition. 19 The second point, if we explore 20 the recommendation to exclude those sources a 21 little further, I think I need to understand 22 the impact on our resellers. These are

Page 100 1 companies, basically. They are not 2 manufacturers of the products, but basically 3 provide them to the government. 4 At Homeland Security we have an IT 5 hardware contract called First Source that is 6 100 percent setaside for small businesses. 7 None of them manufacturers the PCs we are 8 buying; they are resellers. 9 The exclusion of those sources 10 that are set up to provide that service to us, 11 but for products, okay, has a potential of 12 negatively impacting a lot of small business 13 firms. I think we really need to understand what that is before we pursue it. 14 15 The third point, in the 16 recommendations we are coming up with, I 17 think, again, we have continued to lock into 18 the way we have done business historically, 19 where we issue paper contracts; we do paper an 20 analyses of the marketplace and we do paper 21 contracting. 22 I think we really need to explore

alternative solutions available through 1 2 technological changes, things like if you go on the internet, when I do shopping for a TV 3 4 set, I just don't run to Best Buy anymore. I 5 qo online. I type in what I want to buy, make 6 and model, and I go to shopping.com or Yahoo 7 marketplace, to any of a number of services out there that can give me current, today's 8 9 pricing, including shipping to my house, from 10 multiple commercial sources.

11 There are other techniques out 12 there to help us assure that the pricing is 13 reasonable other than putting something in a 14 contract which lasts for a year or longer or 15 trying to basically do an independent analysis 16 of the marketplace. We can let the technology 17 do that for us.

18 MR. BRANCH: Okay. Since I was 19 the one that extended David's concept that 20 perhaps firms that did business with the 21 government do not belong on schedule, let me 22 I guess extend those remarks.

1 I do not suggest that we stop 2 doing business with those firms altogether. 3 What I do suggest, however, is that perhaps 4 the schedules are not the right vehicle to do 5 business with those vendors, that if we 6 believe there's a compelling reason to do 7 business with those vendors -- and I think, Tom, you make a very good point -- to meet our 8 9 small business goals, to use that reseller 10 market, that we in the agencies perhaps have 11 an obligation to put those kinds of vehicles 12 in place in the form of GWACs, in the forms of 13 ID/IQ contracts. I just go back to the conceptual 14 15 model that the schedule program lays down, which says that we are dealing with the 16 commercial marketplace, that to some degree we 17 are leveraging what buying power we believe we 18 19 in government have overall for commercial 20 items. 21 If we have a network of folks

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whose business model says we only sell to the

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1 government, yes, there may well be compelling 2 reasons to get through them. I believe we have other vehicles to get through them. 3 The 4 only question I raise is whether the schedules 5 are the proper vehicle to get to them. MR. ALLEN: Mr. Chairman, if I may 6 7 follow along that line, I think even on the schedules program there is a case to be made 8 9 for having those types of businesses. 10 First of all, probably two-thirds, 11 better than two-thirds, 70 percent, of the 12 companies on schedule today are small 13 businesses. Most of them are small business resellers. A third of the sales on the 14 15 schedules program go to small businesses. 16 Generally, again, most of those are going to be resellers. 17 I think that a panel 18 19 recommendation is that we somehow get at 20 companies that are selling mostly, if not 21 exclusively, in the current market. We are 22 going to run up with some very frustrated

1 Members of Congress, not to mention the Small 2 Business Administration, who would be wondering what the genesis of that 3 4 recommendation would be. 5 These are also companies that are, in fact, supplying inherently-commercial items 6 7 in the reseller environment, anyway, and GSA has mechanisms that allow them to determine 8 9 price reasonableness even for those companies. Most of the time, that is done on a markup 10 11 over manufacturer sales prices. 12 GSA, I think in most of those 13 cases, does a very, very good job, indeed, in ensuring that the prices at which those 14 15 resellers buy is very, very competitive, in most cases I think probably the most 16 competitive price that that manufacturer sells 17 it for to its reseller network. 18 So I would echo Tom's comments and 19 20 say let's be careful about that because I

21 think it could have some ramifications down
22 the line.

The other thing I will talk about 1 2 is I'm all in favor of apples-to-apples 3 comparisons. My concern is that not always 4 are you looking at apples-to-apples 5 comparisons. By that, I mean when we are thinking about this -- and sometimes you are, 6 7 and I don't mean to suggest that we're not, but when we are talking about this line of 8 9 reasoning, it is important to note that a lot 10 of the products today that you find are 11 configurable products. 12 There is, for example, no laptop 13 really, no standard laptop. I would venture to say that the laptop on the right side of 14 our room has a different configuration from 15 the laptop on the left side of our room. 16 17 You can find things that look alike, but I think we have to understand that 18 19 when you get into areas, especially in the IT 20 realm, but also with things like photocopiers 21 and things of that nature, there are options; there are different chip sets, motherboards, 22

1 RAM, all kinds of other things that you can 2 get into that make a product. Although it is 3 inherently commercial in nature, they are 4 highly specialized and customized products. 5 That is just as true in the 6 commercial market as it is in the government 7 market. How I buy my PC online is very different from how somebody else would buy 8 9 theirs online, and different again from how 10 the government would buy it. Yet, it is all 11 under the configuration of a specific brand of 12 laptop computer. 13 Not to say that we shouldn't go 14 down this path, I'm not suggesting that at all. 15 I just want to make sure that when we are having this type of discussion, that we 16 are keeping those types of things in mind. 17 MR. BRANCH: 18 Jan? MR. FRYE: 19 I would like to address 20 the issue of resellers that Tom brought up and 21 Larry continued with. I think resellers 22 absolutely have a place in the multiple award

schedules.

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2	With the schedules, the VA awards,
3	we deal with hundreds of resellers every week,
4	but there's a difference between a reseller
5	and a front company. I want to bring to your
6	attention that we are seeing more and more of
7	these fronts, as I'll call them. Let me give
8	you an example.
9	We have a large business, for
10	instance, who would like to sell to the
11	government, but they don't want us to see
12	their prices. So they find a small and
13	disadvantaged business or a veteran-owned
14	servicable business, a woman-owned business,
15	and they set them up as a front. This
16	business doesn't have commercial sales, and
17	yet they insist that we should put them on
18	schedules, even though we can't use the normal
19	procedures. That is what we are running into
20	more and more as we go down the road.
21	I think what that is going to lead
22	to is the government paying 6, 8, 10, 12

1 percent more for products -- and I want to say 2 again "products" -- than we should be paying. 3 So while I am very, very 4 sympathetic to resellers, and I believe they 5 belong in the marketplace, because of the 6 rules of multiple award schedules, they need to have commercial sales. 7 8 MR. BRANCH: Any other comments? 9 MR. DRABKIN: I just want to make 10 sure everybody is clear that, while I agree 11 with Elliott's language extending my thoughts 12 on this matter, it was not my intention that 13 resellers would, by nature of this approach, be excluded. There are many resellers who 14 have commercial customers who can demonstrate 15 commercial sales. 16 17 We could spend some time talking about the small business program and what it 18 19 was set up to do, and whether or not we are 20 truly meeting the needs of the small business 21 program by providing companies with only a single market to do business in, which, by the 22

1 way, we all know is going to dry up here in 2 the next few years, when the wars get over or the Congress decides it can't pay for the 3 4 trillion dollar bailout and everything else. 5 These companies I'm afraid we have not done any service to at all because when their 6 7 federal customers go away, what's left for them to do? 8 9 In fact, I think we are doing them

10 a service by insisting that, as part of being 11 in this program, they have a commercial sales 12 We are getting a service in return program. 13 by having the commercial market be the tester or the setter of the price, which again has 14 15 been the complaint from a number of people over the last couple of years, certainly 16 17 people on the Hill who are attacking the whole definition of a commercial item and 18 19 commercial services, and they are concerned 20 that there really is no competition to set the 21 price.

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But no one should walk away with

1 the idea that, as a result of adopting the 2 approach I suggest, ipso facto small businesses are out of the mix. Ouite the 3 4 contrary, quite a few of those businesses do 5 have commercial sales, would qualify under the 6 definition. The only ones that would have 7 difficulty would be those who only have a 8 single market, and that is us. Perhaps that 9 is more consistent with an overall good small 10 business policy to force them to seek and get 11 a commercial market as well.

12 MR. BRANCH: Pat, when you finish 13 that comment, could I ask you to go back to 14 David's three original premises? Thank you.

We have heard a lot of discussion, 15 and I think maybe it would be useful to form 16 conceptually what David has into a motion. 17 So I will take the first piece of that, and I 18 will move that we make a recommendation to the 19 20 Administrator that all commercial customers 21 not constitute a basis-of-award customer for 22 purpose of awarding a GSA schedule contract.

Page 111 All right, let me recast that. 1 So 2 I move that the panel recommend to the Administrator that, for GSA contracts covering 3 4 the sale of products, or schedule of contracts 5 covering the sale of products, that all 6 commercial customers no longer be allowed as 7 the basis of award --I'll second that. 8 MR. PERRY: 9 MR. BRANCH: All right. 10 MS. JONES: Wait. Wait just a 11 I have a comment before we make second. 12 that --13 Well, I have got a MR. BRANCH: motion and a second on the table. So I will 14 15 be happy to entertain friendly amendments to that to work the words. 16 17 MR. ESSIG: I just ask for clarification. I'm not sure I understand what 18 19 that means. 20 MR. BRANCH: Okay. What that basically means is when a contracting officer 21 picks the basis of award of a GSA schedule 22

1 contract for products, that he not be allowed 2 to make that award if the company asserts that 3 the basis of award, that is to say, the 4 tracking customer, be all commercial 5 customers; that he's got to go down a level of granularity and pick the class of customers 6 7 that is most like the government in terms of 8 its buying habits. 9 So, Jackie, do you want to amend 10 those words? 11 MS. JONES: Yes. MR. BRANCH: So the Chair will 12 13 entertain a friendly amendment to the motion. MS. JONES: Well, I thought the 14 15 discussion was surrounding the fact that the contractor had to have commercial sales in the 16 marketplace. I think making a motion 17 regarding the basis of award that a CO selects 18 19 in the negotiation process is a CO 20 determination, because I said earlier another 21 instance when a CO may use that category of 22 customers is when a company says, "We don't

1 give discounts to anybody under any 2 circumstances." So that is still a point of 3 negotiation in terms of selecting a basis-of-4 award customer. 5 So I would amend that by going back to the discussion that we had about 6 7 commercial sales. MR. BRANCH: So just hearing your 8 9 thoughts, after the word "customer", instead 10 of a period, we would put a comma at the end 11 and perhaps add the words "unless the vendor offers discounts to none of its commercial 12 13 customers". Would that satisfy your concerns? MS. JONES: Yes, that's more 14 15 accurate. 16 MR. BRANCH: Okay, I'll certainly 17 entertain that as a friendly amendment. Discussion on the motion? Alan? 18 19 MR. CHVOTKIN: I'm not sure I have 20 an objection to this, but I am still concerned 21 that we are into the negotiation part of the 22 contract formation before we set the price

1 objectives and the explanation of what is a 2 fair and reasonable price. So this may be coming third or fourth or fifth down that 3 4 priority list that Glenn laid out earlier at the break. So this will make sense to me only 5 6 if there's clarity around the pricing 7 objective of the schedules program for products and determination of the methodology 8 9 for establishing fair and reasonable pricing 10 for the schedules program for products. 11 MR. BRANCH: Tom? I concur with that. 12 MR. ESSIG: Ι 13 think this motion actually presupposes some other decisions we have yet to make. 14 15 MS. JONES: I third that. 16 MS. SONDERMAN: Would you 17 entertain tabling the motion? 18 (Laughter.) 19 MR. BRANCH: I would certainly 20 entertain doing that. 21 All right, we have a motion to table this motion. All those in favor raise 22

Page 115 their hands. 1 2 (Show of hands.) 3 Those opposed? 4 The ayes have it. The motion is 5 tabled. So I will ask the question. 6 So 7 the Chair will entertain, I guess, the predecessor motions. 8 9 Alan? 10 MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman? Ms. 11 Brooks, if I could ask you at the appropriate 12 time to scroll down to that Amendment No. 10, 13 Alternate 2, that we talked about at the break, did you put that one together? Could 14 15 you put that on the screen? 16 MS. NELSON: Can I just see what 17 it is we have tabled at this point? MS. BROOKS: I would just like one 18 clarification. As we said before, is this 19 20 motion tabled completely or it is tabled until further discussion? 21 MR. BRANCH: All motions are 22

Page 116 1 tabled, I guess, pending further discussion. 2 Then the question becomes, Do we wish to remove them from the table or not? 3 I believe Mr. Chvotkin has a 4 5 motion that is in order. MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, I ask 6 7 Ms. Brooks to put on the screen here -- these 8 are the two motions that we adapted last month 9 with respect to services. 10 Motion No. 10, Alternate 2, Ms. Brooks, if you could just put the bracket 11 12 around the phrase "for services" there. Right 13 in that first line it says, "for GSA schedules", and just bracket the words "for 14 15 services" because we are only talking products. 16 17 This is to try to get at the discussion of the pricing objective for the 18 19 schedules program. So I would move that we 20 adopt for products this same Motion 10, 21 Alternate 2, by substituting the words "for 22 products", this statement that we adopted for

1 services.

2	It lays out the price objective
3	for the schedules program for products, and it
4	relies on the statutory definition that we
5	discussed at some length last month.
6	We know that the discussion in
7	September was clear that the statutory
8	definition of lowest overall cost alternative
9	was really put into place at the time when
10	products predominated and we have morphed into
11	services. I think we ought to re-establish
12	that price objective for products before we go
13	forward.
14	MR. BRANCH: So just for
15	clarification, Alan, are you moving that we
16	adopt Motion 10, Alternative 2, as amended, to
17	substitute the words "for products" "for
18	services" and Motion No. 3 or just Motion 10,
19	Alternative 2?
20	MR. CHVOTKIN: Well, Motion No.
21	10, Alternate 2, was addressing the pricing
22	objectives of the GSA schedules program for

Page 118 products. Motion No. 3 is the second of the 1 2 tiering or waterfall approach because that one goes to the determination of fair and 3 reasonable pricing. I am happy to put both of 4 them on the table, to offer them in 5 combination or separately. If there is no 6 7 discussion about 10, Alternate 2, for products, then we can talk about them together 8 9 or separately. My goal would be to introduce 10 both of them with respect to products. 11 MR. BRANCH: Tom? 12 Actually, I have two MR. ESSIG: 13 questions on Motion 10, Alternative 2. Can you tell me what is meant by 14 contract formation? Is that the schedule or 15 the resulting order? 16 17 Secondly, when we talk about lowest overall cost alternative, does that 18 19 include best value or are we really talking 20 about low price? 21 MR. CHVOTKIN: It was my intent here, Tom, and my recollection of the 22

Page 119 1 discussion in September, that contract formation was at the schedule creation and not 2 3 at the task order level, and the phrase 4 "lowest overall cost alternative" was designed 5 to be a standard different from lowest price. I think in practice it has worked 6 7 as a best value, but that is not a term that 8 we have used. So I know it is more than just 9 lowest price. 10 MR. BRANCH: Yes, Debra? 11 MS. SONDERMAN: Well, my 12 recollection of the very lively discussion 13 around this point at our last meeting was that there was considerable disagreement about what 14 lowest overall cost alternative to the 15 We fell back to that 16 government means. because that is the language in the statute, 17 and our counsel, who would be sitting here if 18 19 she were here today, gave us strong advice 20 that we needed to follow the language of the statute, and that only GSA has the authority 21 22 to interpret the statute or the GSA

Administrator has the authority to interpret
 the statute.

3 Because part of the discussion was 4 that the preceding language to that clause 5 says, "contracts and orders". So some of us said, well, we need to look at them together. 6 7 There's the schedule contract and then there's the placement of the order, at which you do 8 9 things like best value and further competition 10 among the schedule-holders to get to the 11 lowest price.

12 So I offer that just in the 13 context of recollection of the lively discussion, because we have now changed the 14 15 motion to say, "contract formation at the schedule level". I think we carefully crafted 16 the motion not to be, in September, not to 17 18 eliminate what happens at the order level. 19 I'll go to David, and MR. BRANCH: 20 I'll go to Jackie, but could we put the words "at the schedule level" in brackets? I don't 21

22 want to leave the impression that the panel

passed the motion with those words in it 1 2 because we, indeed, did not. We really ought to entertain an 3 4 amendment to Alan's motion to put the words 5 "at the schedule level" in there. So let's bracket or somehow denote that that is not 6 7 part of the record of the panel at this point. David, and then Jackie. 8 9 I am sorry that I MR. DRABKIN: 10 missed the day of lively discussion --11 mission/duties required me elsewhere -because counsel and I would have had a dispute 12 13 between us. There is nothing in our charter 14 15 that prevents us from recommending to the 16 Administrator that he seek a change to the 17 statute if a change to the statute is appropriate. I don't know whether it is or 18 19 not. 20 But in answer to Tom's question, 21 this language in the statute preceded the 22 government's movement toward the use of best

1 As you may recall, that is something value. 2 that then-Secretary Perry announced in 1995, 3 that he would move the Department to, and then the rest of the government moved along with 4 5 him, officially moving to best value. Ι 6 believe the language in this statute was 7 drafted sometime or passed sometime in the seventies or eighties first. 8

9 So I am not at all concerned that 10 if in the part of our discussion on goods, or 11 if we want to go back and revisit services, if we believe the statute should be amended to 12 13 reflect today's marketplace and today's practices, that it would be out of order for 14 us to recommend to the Administrator that he 15 or she seek an amendment to the statute to 16 allow him to operate in a manner more 17 consistent with the marketplace we live in. 18 19 Secondly, then, in our earlier 20 discussion, I think the point I was trying to 21 make is what I heard from a number of you and from the witnesses over the time we have been 22

engaged in the panel, is that the prices that 1 2 have been negotiated on the GSA schedule at the time the schedule is awarded are 3 meaningless. I have heard a number of people 4 5 say words to that effect, if they didn't use 6 those exact words. I tend to agree with them. 7 We discussed, in fact, after 8 hearing much of this testimony, amongst 9 ourselves the fact that really the competition 10 takes place at the order level, because that's 11 where you get head-to-head competition for the first time in the schedules program. 12 13 Earlier this morning when I was talking about how we might change our approach 14 15 to the schedules program, I suggested that there should be some head-to-head look at 16 pricing at the time of schedule award. 17 So that is not just an internal view of how the 18 19 vendor prices, but also an external view about 20 how that price marries up with the market in 21 terms of market pricing for that item. 22 I am not proposing in that regard,

as you would in traditional contracting, that 1 2 you would have a head-to-head competition, you would have a winner, and if you didn't win, 3 4 you were out. But I am suggesting that some 5 policy guidance would need to be developed 6 that would say, if you are within 20 percent 7 -- or I don't know what the right number is, but some percentage point of the market price 8 9 or what that item is selling for in the 10 market, that you can get the contract and then 11 we'll let the actual orders drive the prices 12 further.

13 But I would think that we are doing a tremendous disservice by not making 14 15 this next generational step in the schedules program to address, if nothing else, the 16 17 concerns of the members of this very panel. I mean I think, Tom, you said the 18 19 schedule prices were worthless one day in your observation of how they were being set. 20 Ι 21 know that Jan is concerned about how prices

22 get set at the VA, and I heard Tom Sharp say

1 the same things. I am sure Debra and Glenn
2 also spoke to it and, quite frankly, I agree
3 with them.

4 So as we look at Motion No. 10, 5 Alternate 2, first of all, I would 6 recharacterize it and take Motion No. 10, 7 Alternate 2, out and make it Motion No. --8 whatever the current motion is.

9 I think that for GSA schedules for 10 goods the price objective is to obtain fair 11 and reasonable prices at the time of contract formation. If someone needs to understand 12 13 that, that means at the time we award the schedules, then at the time the schedule is 14 awarded, and I think I would make that a 15 period. 16

I would leave out the language of would leave out the language of the statute because the Administrator may need to go back and get statutory authority or a statutory fix.

21 Then I think the next sentence22 would include the concept that the price has

Page 126 1 to be fair and reasonable or competitive not 2 only with regard to the basis-of-award customer, but also with regard to other 3 4 schedule vendors in the same market space, or 5 words to that effect. I'll second that 6 MS. SONDERMAN: 7 if you offer a motion. 8 MR. BRANCH: Well, whoa, let's 9 slow down. 10 MR. DRABKIN: I don't think I can 11 make a motion at this time. 12 MR. BRANCH: Right. Well, two 13 just for the record, Mr. Chvotkin has things: brought to my attention that there was a 14 15 motion made that GSA pursue a legislative proposal to change the statute language, and 16 it failed for lack of a second. 17 MR. DRABKIN: Right. Well, there 18 19 would be a second today. 20 MR. BRANCH: Well, if anybody 21 wants to so move, when the pattern is cleared, the Chair will certainly entertain a motion to 22

1	do so.
2	Just procedurally, we have a
3	motion on the table. So where we need to go
4	at this point is down one of two paths.
5	MR. PERRY: Can I correct your
6	for Mr. Chvotkin, the motion that was made and
7	we didn't get a second was to remove pricing
8	completely, legislative, remove pricing
9	MR. BRANCH: Well no.
10	MR. PERRY: And it's different
11	than you just said.
12	MR. BRANCH: Okay, yes, I sit
13	corrected.
14	Procedurally, here's where we are:
15	We have a motion on the table at this point.
16	There is certainly an option, if Mr. Chvotkin
17	so chooses to accept a recasted motion in the
18	nature of a friendly amendment; if he does
19	not, we have the option of calling the
20	question and voting on the motion as stated,
21	which will clear the pattern for an
22	alternative set of language addressing this

1 topic.

22

2 So I think, Tom, you wanted the 3 mike?

4 MR. ESSIG: Just as a follow-on to 5 whether or not we opened it up to a 6 recommendation that the statutory language be 7 changed. I read this for the first time after the meeting since I was unable to attend. 8 Ι 9 looked and the keywords I saw there were the 10 ones which said, "We recommend that the GSA Administrator issue clear and consistent 11 12 guidelines to implement this pricing 13 objective."

I viewed that as the opening to what do the words, in today's environment, "the lowest overall cost alternative" mean? We can handle that by policy. We don't need to do that by legislation.

19I would be comfortable with a20policy interpretation from GSA that allowed21for best value in that.

MR. DRABKIN: I'm certainly open

Page 129 1 to it, but I'm told that I missed my counsel 2 telling you that wasn't happening. Well, what counsel 3 MR. BRANCH: 4 said was that it was not within the scope of 5 this panel to interpret the statutory 6 language, that the Administrator was the only 7 one with the authority to do so. I don't want 8 to put words in counsel's mouth, especially 9 since she's not here. 10 MR. DRABKIN: Oh, let's do it. 11 (Laughter.) MR. BRANCH: But what I believe I 12 heard was that the Administrator has some 13 flexibility in interpreting what that rather 14 15 ambiguous statement means with respect to operation of the schedule. 16 MR. DRABKIN: And I think it is 17 entirely appropriate for this panel to 18 19 recommend an interpretation that would address 20 our concerns to the Administrator. Obviously, 21 the Administrator can accept or reject any of 22 our recommendations, but to suggest that it is

1 not within the scope sends -- well, let me 2 just say that I believe it is within the scope to make such a recommendation. 3 Whether or not 4 the Administrator accepts it is another matter 5 altogether. In fairness to 6 MR. BRANCH: Yes. 7 counsel, I am not sure that is what she said. 8 She said that it wasn't within the scope for 9 us to make that interpretation. When the pattern is clear, I think we could certainly 10 11 entertain a motion to suggest to the Administrator what that should be. 12 13 So I think Judith is next and then Jackie. 14 15 MS. NELSON: I'm a bit confused, Mr. Chairman, about what I am allowed to talk 16 17 about and what I am not allowed to talk about at this point. 18

19MR. BRANCH: Then don't talk.20(Laughter.)21No one is curtailing your right to

22

freedom of speech, simply your freedom to make

1 any motions at this point.

1	any motions at this point.
2	(Laughter.)
3	MS. NELSON: Okay, I have no
4	motions at this point in time.
5	Since I was one in the wild
6	conversation on this who actually did not
7	support this motion and had a great deal to
8	say about making the price determination on
9	the lowest overall cost alternative, and
10	unfortunately, was not here to vote, based on
11	other duties for my office, if we are moving
12	toward a the basis of this, and just for
13	those who weren't here, I had asked that the
14	panel take a look at 538.70, which does talk
15	about the determination for award and most
16	favored customer.
17	Basically, the first sentence of
18	538.70 says you should look at most favored
19	customer and then everything after that
20	essentially says, "but" and defines why
21	not most favored customer in a multitude of
22	situations, and that that is not very clear.

1 It does, to a large degree, really 2 address products. In this instance when we were talking about services, there needed to 3 4 be something else. 5 I do believe that that clause does 6 largely address products, but it is not clear, 7 although I think that those who wrote it did a pretty good job extending much of what 8 9 covers in products, and it should be looked 10 at. 11 I agree with Mr. Drabkin that the 12 lowest overall cost alternative is very out-13 of-date. It was written at a time when we weren't looking at best value. 14 15 Certainly, going back to what Larry said, if I am selling -- and not even 16 17 looking at the configuration of laptops because I can come up with a million ways to 18 19 make those apples to apples. But I can 20 remember looking at a small business that was 21 selling cabling, and he was at a small business conference with at the time the 22

1 Deputy Commissioner. I was negotiating a 2 contract for him, and he couldn't get a 3 contract because he was trying to sell cabling 4 with installation, and the contracting officer wouldn't award it because he wouldn't come 5 6 down in price to another contractor who sold 7 it without installation. He said, "But it's 8 not apples to apples; it's apples to oranges 9 because I'm including installation with mine." 10 So it wasn't apples to apples, right? So it 11 is not always apples to apples. I'm not sure how much we need to 12 13 go away from the guidance that already exists.

14 That was one of the reasons why we decided to 15 break products and services.

So I would like to remind the panel that there does exist guidance already within GSA's policy for the price negotiation and basis for products, and to take a look at that. We knew at the time that we had the discussion on services that we didn't like that and it wasn't addressing it, but to

1 revisit that for the products and not say we 2 are just going to throw that out. I vehemently -- and I know that I 3 4 don't have the ability to bring it back up 5 because, well, I didn't vote yea or nay; I wasn't here, so I can't -- this notion of 6 7 basing it on the statute, because I don't 8 believe that the statute is any longer 9 relevant to what is happening in the market or 10 on schedules. 11 MR. BRANCH: Jackie? 12 MS. JONES: Okay. First of all, I 13 thought we had a motion on the table. It is my understanding that this price objective was 14 15 developed for the services as a result of voting to eliminate the price reductions 16 17 clause for services, and therefore, we needed to have some type of pricing objectives. 18 So I am not sure that this is also 19 20 applicable to products or that we would need 21 to apply this to products as well, because we haven't decided whether or not we were going 22

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1 to vote to leave the price reductions clause 2 in for products or to vote it out. We haven't 3 decided that yet. This came after we had 4 decided to vote the price reductions clause 5 out for the services. 6 Then, secondly, after the 7 explaining that I did this morning and how the 8 COs negotiate prices at the contract formation 9 level based on comparisons with the 10 competitiveness of the contractor's price and 11 in the marketplace, I am going to go on the 12 record and say that I would have to disagree 13 that the prices on schedule are meaningless because there's a lot of work that is put into 14 15 trying to determine our position as it relates

16 to the contractor's sales practices.

17 MR. BRANCH: Debra?

18 MS. SONDERMAN: I think Mr.

19 Perry's suggestion about a progression of or,

20 using Alan's suggestion, a waterfall approach,

21 to developing the motions was based on the

22 experience that we had at the September

discussions about services, after which when 1 2 we approved the motion to eliminate the price reduction clause, you, I believe, informed us 3 that we had just thrown contract formation in 4 5 the ditch, because apparently in the services 6 area you do rely on the price reduction clause 7 at the time of contract formation. Then we went through a series of 8 9 developing other motions, including the one 10 that Alan has based a slight revision on. So 11 just a little more context. 12 MR. BRANCH: We have a motion 13 -- Jackie? Just one more thing. MS. JONES: 14 15 It is the same for services, Debra, that it is 16 for products, and what I was explaining this morning. The price reductions clause is not 17 a consideration in developing a price at 18 contract formation. It is the commercial 19 20 sales practices that is. 21 MR. BRANCH: Okay. We have a motion on the table, and I would like to kind 22

of move this discussion forward. So I quess 1 2 the question that I have is, does anyone have 3 a friendly amendment to the motion as it is on 4 the table? 5 Mr. Drabkin? 6 MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, I 7 would like to move that we amend the motion as it is on the table to read, "For GSA schedules 8 9 for products, the price objective is to obtain 10 fair and reasonable prices at the time of 11 contract formation at the schedule level", 12 Then I would delete the next -- yes, period. 13 I would pull up the price has to be reasonable not only as to the basis-of-award customer, 14 15 but to --The commercial 16 MR. BRANCH: 17 marketplace. 18 MR. DRABKIN: Competitors, but to the commercial marketplace instead of 19 20 competitors as well. 21 Then I would bring the last 22 sentence back. We recommend -- the last

Page 138 sentence, right, beginning with "we". 1 2 That would be my friendly amendment, Mr. Chvotkin. 3 4 MR. BRANCH: Is that acceptable to 5 you, Mr. Chvotkin? 6 MR. CHVOTKIN: I'll accept my 7 friend's amendment. MR. BRANCH: 8 Tom? 9 MR. ESSIG: Yes, I have a 10 question. Is this intended to apply to orders 11 of any potential value, any potential size? Or do we want to limit this to fair and 12 13 reasonable within certain constraints? MR. DRABKIN: The amendment that I 14 15 have offered applies to the schedule contract only and not to the orders. This does not 16 address orders at all. If orders need to be 17 addressed, I would propose we have another 18 amendment to deal with that, another 19 20 recommendation to deal with that, following 21 either the up-or-down vote on this one. 22 MS. NELSON: Yes, I would say that

it could be within our scope of the panel to 1 2 recommend guidance at the ordering procedure We have guidance at orders for 3 level. 4 services, but we could recommend guidance at 5 ordering procedures for products as well. 6 MR. ESSIG: Again, I just don't 7 understand what this gets us. As I read this, it says that the prices in the schedule are 8 9 fair and reasonable when all the discussion we 10 have had over the last couple of months indicates otherwise. 11 12 Right. MR. DRABKIN: The purpose 13 of this motion, Tom, is to fix what we have talked about; that is, that people didn't 14 15 perceive that the prices were fair and reasonable because they didn't meet anything. 16 I think the addition of the second 17 sentence, that it has to be reasonable not 18 19 only based on the basis-of-award customer, but 20 also based upon the market, it gives you --21 well, it is what you would do anyway in a full 22 and open, non-schedules contract.

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Page 140 MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman? 1 2 MR. BRANCH: Yes, Alan. MR. CHVOTKIN: I'll move this 3 motion denominated No. 3 as modified. 4 5 MR. BRANCH: Okay, second. 6 Discussion on this? Further 7 discussion? MS. JONES: Well, I have a 8 9 Where the motion says not only, question. 10 let's see, price has to be reasonable not only 11 to the basis-of-award customers -- so that 12 relates back to the price reductions clause. 13 So what's going on with the price reductions clause? 14 15 MR. DRABKIN: I'm sorry, if I may, 16 it does not relate to the price reductions 17 clause at this point in time. All it does is talk about, at the time we negotiate the 18 19 original award, this is what has to take 20 place. We have yet to address the price reduction clause. 21 22 As you may remember, we started

1 this morning with a movement to get rid of the 2 price reductions clause, and I suggested that 3 before we get rid of -- answer the question, 4 whether we should get rid of the price 5 reductions clause, we ought to talk about how 6 we price the contracts first. 7 So now we are talking about that which any good contracting officer would have 8 9 to do first, figure out how to price it. 10 Next, we can talk about, if you 11 wish, whether we should keep the price reductions clause after we have done this or 12 13 not done this. 14 MR. PERRY: Just one comment, and 15 I don't know how this fits in really. The fact that we did take out that other sentence, 16 which I believe based on context of the last 17 18 meeting, I think just somehow can we capture 19 that leaves open the issue of how we use the 20 orders to balance the -- to get either 21 further -- I think my memory of that 22 conversation about the thing that we took out

Page 142 1 was left in a gray area, so that we would 2 address the balance between orders and the 3 contract pricing. So somewhere we are going to have to reintroduce that in a subsequent 4 5 motion. Okay? 6 MR. BRANCH: Yes. 7 I just don't want to MR. PERRY: 8 lose that, what's going on there. 9 MR. BRANCH: Yes. 10 Tom? 11 MR. ESSIG: Okay, I think people 12 understand what they intend by the words that 13 are up there. I am not sure the words say 14 that. 15 The concern I have is, looking at those words again, you could interpret, okay, 16 17 as a contracting officer who wasn't privy to 18 this discussion, that we are once again saying 19 that the prices in those schedules are fair 20 and reasonable. 21 MR. ALLEN: What I would suggest 22 is I think this really gets away from most

favored customer pricing, which had been, I
think, the element of confusion. With the way
that it is set now and based on our earlier
discussions, certainly there was ample
evidence to suggest that most favored customer
may be the objective, but it is not what is
ended up with.

8 This essentially, in my mind 9 anyway, gets us away from MFC pricing and 10 calls pricing negotiations at the contract 11 level something more accurate that reflects 12 what is, in fact, taking place.

MR. DRABKIN: But to be more direct, Tom, yes, now we're going to be able to say that the prices are fair and reasonable because we have had a competition, we've had something of a competition which we didn't have before.

19Before we only looked at prices20vertically within the organization. Now we21are going to require both a vertical and then22a horizontal view across the market, so that

1 we can assure that the maximum price laid out in the schedule is fair and reasonable. 2 I mean it is still not the result 3 4 of a competition because the competition is 5 going to take place at the order level, and it 6 may get even more fair and reasonable. 7 Do you need to add MR. ESSIG: then words "at the maximum price level" or "as 8 9 a maximum price"? 10 MR. BRANCH: Well, let me talk 11 to -- we have tried to do this a little bit 12 today, but let me come back and reiterate how 13 we got to this motion with respect to services, because I think that is really 14 important, and Judith talked about it. 15 So when you pull out the GSAM that 16 17 talks about price objectives -- so this is the guidance to the contracting officer -- in 18 19 deference to my colleagues who draft policy, 20 and I have walked in your shoes, but, frankly, 21 the language was scary because what it told 22 GSA contracting officers to go do, it says you

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1 go take that hill, you go get the most favored 2 customer pricing. And it said that in the 3 first sentence.

Then it carried on for two or 4 5 three paragraphs and said we didn't really 6 mean what we said in the first sentence; go look at the basis-of-award customer and then 7 go look at the basis-of-award customer and 8 9 look at the features in terms of the entire 10 business deal that the basis-of-award customer 11 may provide to the commercial marketplace that 12 it doesn't provide to the government, and take 13 that into account and determine the price fair and reasonable, and if you can't do that, then 14 15 determine that the price isn't fair and reasonable, but there may be another reason 16 17 you really want to give the guy this contract. So when we looked at that 18 19 language, our concern was you were not sending 20 a clear signal to the GSA contracting officer 21 as to what you were really trying to get. So

22

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the purpose of this motion with respect to

1 services contracting, and I think our intent 2 here today with respect to products, is to ask 3 the Administrator to go back into the 4 regulation and say, "Tell your contracting 5 officers exactly what you want them to do, and 6 what you should want them to do is obtain a 7 fair and reasonable price as best you can at the time of contract formation." 8

9 I think what David has done in his 10 friendly amendments is to say, "And in order 11 to do this, we expect that to be a reasonable 12 price in terms of the basis-of-award 13 customer." In other words, however you do it, whether it is discount, whether it is a price 14 15 list, it ought to look good in terms of that basis-of-award customer. 16

And additionally, Contracting Officer, you ought to go out and look at the marketplace, and after you have made the determination that that is a good price, that it is a rational price or a valid price in terms of the basis-of-award customer, whether

it is rational within the context of the 1 2 marketplace as a whole -- in other words, a 3 price analysis. So a little bit of kind of the 4 5 history of where that motion really came from. 6 Tom? 7 MR. ESSIG: Thank you. That was 8 helpful, but it leads me to conclude that I am 9 in disagreement with the presumption that at 10 the time of schedule the contracting officer

11 should be attempting to determine fair and 12 reasonable price, rather than setting up a 13 process that will streamline the ability of 14 ordering activities to determine fair and 15 reasonable price, make it easier for the 16 ordering activity; don't try to do that.

17 That is a heck of a lot of effort 18 upfront to try to determine fair and 19 reasonable price that offers absolutely 20 nothing, or close to nothing, of advantage to 21 the ordering activity. So it doesn't pass the 22 cost-benefit test. Okay?

1What does pass the cost-benefit2test is to have a GSA schedule, again, that3streamlines the process for the ordering4activity, that makes it easy for them, that5puts a lot of things in place, and makes it6relatively faster and simpler for an ordering7activity to place those orders at a fair and8reasonable price.9MR. BRANCH: Yes, David?10MR. DRABKIN: If I might, and now11I wish DeeDee were here, but the statute12requires us to come up with something called13the lowest overall cost alternative. So would14it make you feel more comfortable, Tom, if15rather than saying fair and reasonable prices,16we say the objective is to obtain the lowest17overall cost alternative and leave the rest of18the language?19MR. ESSIG: Actually, it makes it20worse.21MR. DRABKIN: In that case, never22mind.		
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	20	worse.
22 mind.	21	MR. DRABKIN: In that case, never
	22	mind.

Page 149 MR. CHVOTKIN: I'll remind folks 1 2 that that is where we started with this 3 discussion. We moved on beyond that. 4 I don't think this motion trashes 5 the statutory definition. If the Administrator in his or her infinite wisdom 6 7 can issue that clear and consistent guidance prospectively, I think it will go a long way 8 9 to answering the legitimate objectives that 10 many of you who are on the ordering 11 activities, and I can assure you that many of 12 the folks on the industry side who are 13 offering, have concerns about. This is sort of step one of a 14 15 multi-step process. We will get to the next motion, which is the disclosure, and then we 16 do have to address the activity at the 17 ordering level, but I don't think we can skip 18 19 this phase, Tom, and go right to the order, 20 for a lot of reasons that we have talked about 21 over the life of this panel. 22 MR. BRANCH: Yes, Tom?

MR. ESSIG: Yes, if I could, I 1 2 think what I would like to do as a recommendation is identify the end-state we 3 4 would like to see, but let the Administrator 5 know, in order to get there, what obstacles 6 are in the way. If the obstacle is a current 7 statutory requirement, that's a pretty big obstacle and it may be difficult to reach that 8 9 end-state. So you may need an alternative, if 10 you can't. 11 But my concern is that this reads 12 that this is the end-state we are desiring, 13 and I don't really think it is one that I 14 support. 15 MR. BRANCH: Well, I am going to 16 weigh-in on this because I guess I have to 17 disagree with your fundamental premise about pricing for products at least. 18 19 Where we do services, we've got a 20 statement of work, where the approach to the work, the skill mix, the amount, and the rates 21 22 all figure in. I think you put it very

eloquently: it's about quantity, quality, and
 price; you're absolutely right.

3 On products, I think we are in a 4 slightly different place because a number of 5 the things we buy on GSA schedule in the 6 products are somewhat fungible.

7 The other thing is I will go back 8 to this theme. From an economic standpoint, 9 price sends a signal to the marketplace. Now 10 while I agree with you that in any given 11 circumstance that price on GSA schedule may 12 not be a fair and reasonable price for that 13 context because fair and reasonable is highly contextual, both in an acquisition sense and 14 15 an economic sense, I think there is a certain amount of usefulness there in the price in 16 that it sends for market research purposes, if 17 nothing else, a signal. 18

19 It is one of the reasons that the 20 motion below it from our last week was a 21 companion motion because what it really tried 22 to do is to say, "GSA contracting officer, do

		Page 152
1	your level best to get the best pricing you	
2	can to send that signal. Tell us how you got	
3	that," which then allowed the agencies to make	
4	a good business decision.	
5	Tom?	
6	MR. ESSIG: Actually, I agree with	
7	what you just said. It actually gets back to	
8	my first question about this: is there a	
9	dollar range which it applies to?	
10	A suggestion, something to add, in	
11	the recommendation to develop clear and	
12	consistent guidance, I would propose that that	
13	guidance should include pricing thresholds.	
14	For example, things that are less than or	
15	equal to the simplified acquisition threshold,	
16	the prices on schedule are predetermined to be	
17	fair and reasonable. Prices over and above	
18	that, you will use a different technique.	
19	Some guidance, just ask the	
20	Administrator to provide guidance: is there	
21	a threshold, first off? And if so, what is	
22	the threshold where pricing on that schedule	

is predetermined to be fair and reasonable? 1 2 MR. BRANCH: And I think that is a 3 fair comment. I guess my question would be, 4 is that something we really ought to leave to 5 the discretion of the Administrator? 6 I don't want to necessarily 7 engineer GSA's solution. Although as a 8 customer agency I am sure you and I have some 9 fairly strong views on what that solution 10 ought to look like, absent you and I changing 11 jobs, maybe we ought to leave that to the incumbent. 12 13 MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, if we wanted to suggest that the guidance should 14 15 include some thresholds, I would agree with I am very concerned about adding it in 16 that. and making a conclusion that only at above 17 those thresholds do we have fair and 18

19 reasonable pricing.

20 The whole idea behind the contract 21 formation, whether there's schedules or 22 otherwise, is that at the time of contract

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formation the contracting officer has an
 affirmative obligation to decide that the
 price is fair and reasonable.

4 So I am just concerned that we are 5 creating a dichotomy here, Tom, that I don't think you intended. So if I could suggest 6 7 that we recommend the GSA Administrator issue clear and consistent guidance, including 8 9 thresholds, then I think that might work. Ι 10 would encourage you to write the part of the 11 statement or report on that element. 12 MR. BRANCH: I'll go to David, who 13 is waiting patiently.

When we say, "including 14 15 thresholds", I think simply from a clarity standpoint we need to say thresholds related 16 to what though. Related to order values? 17 Related to order price or quantity? Or I 18 don't know. 19 20 Judith, I think, and then Dave, 21 and then back to Glenn.

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MS. NELSON: There is clearly, in

the FAR, guidance regarding placing orders and 1 2 requesting price reductions right now for customers to buy off of the schedule. I don't 3 4 believe that the guidance within this motion 5 should contain -- I don't agree with this 6 amendment part, including thresholds relating 7 to order value. I don't think that it should be in there. 8

9 I think that the guidance in the 10 FAR maybe needs to be clarified or improved or 11 the training -- we have gone through this --12 should be improved or perhaps instructions to 13 customers or policy that GSA could put out for ordering activities or ordering instructions 14 15 for products as we do have for ordering instructions for services, but I couldn't 16 support adding in thresholds relating to order 17 values within this motion. 18

19 MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, I find 20 myself in the marvelous position of being able 21 to suggest to you that we have been at this 22 now for several hours. It has been at least

Page 156 an hour or two hours since our last break. 1 2 Perhaps it would be time to take a short break 3 for lunch, let us cogitate over this, and come 4 back and dispose of the motion. 5 MR. BRANCH: Probably the most intelligent suggestion you've made all day, 6 7 Mr. Drabkin. 8 (Laughter.) 9 I would be wounded, MR. DRABKIN: 10 but I'm hungry. 11 (Laughter.) 12 It's 12:23 by the MR. BRANCH: 13 clock on Pat's computer. So why don't we break until 1:30? People can kind of turn 14 15 this over in their mind and perhaps we can come up with a set of words that we can vote 16 Let's be back at 1:30. 17 on. 18 (Whereupon, the foregoing matter 19 went off the record for lunch at 12:24 p.m. 20 and went back on the record at 1:33 p.m.) 21 22

1 A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N 2 1:33 p.m. MR. BRANCH: On our discussions 3 4 this morning in creating a framework, I will 5 entertain any discussion of what folks may have come to at lunchtime. 6 7 Mr. Drabkin? It occurs to me that 8 MR. DRABKIN: 9 we need to look at this perhaps in a little 10 bigger picture, then break it back down to the 11 motions and dispose of it piece by piece. I can understand the concern that 12 13 some people have with the motion that was tabled recently by itself. So I have drafted 14 15 something. 16 Pat, go down to the bar where it 17 says, "W3". There you go. And then "Draft David". 18 There you go. For consideration, I think I have 19 20 tried to put some things in as what might 21 follow. Maybe this answers or addresses 22 perhaps concerns raised by a number of people.

1 The first thing I would suggest 2 that would follow the motion that we were 3 discussing most of the morning is that the 4 Administrator implement the requirements of 5 Section 803 as mandatory for use of the MAS 6 Program for all users governmentwide at the 7 order level.

8 We all know, or should know, that 9 that is part of the NDAA, although it has not 10 yet been signed. When it is signed, it will 11 require the civilian agencies to comply with 12 the same competition regimen that DoD is 13 currently required to do, which means that, among other things, the use of E-Buy would 14 15 satisfy the requirements of Section 803, which are advertised to everybody or get three bids 16 or do a justification as to why you got 17 satisfactory competition. 18 The third motion here that I 19 20 thought might kind of go as a package deal 21 would be to recommend that the Administrator

develop a solution that captures pricing both

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at the order level and at the contract level 1 2 to provide transparency, so that people, when 3 they look back or as they are considering 4 moving forward in doing their market research, 5 they could get some sense of what fair and 6 reasonable and competitive prices are. 7 It occurred to me, as I was thinking about this, that there really is a 8 9 difference between fair and reasonable pricing 10 and competitive pricing, and maybe we should make a distinction. 11 Then I have some words that follow 12 13 that kind of address the schema that these three things put together. 14 15 First, we would change pricing at the schedule contract level, requiring that 16 the pricing not only be baseline vertically 17 with a customer's appropriate base award 18 19 customer, but it also requires benchmarking 20 horizontally, making sure that the prices are 21 competitive within that marketplace. 22 I believe, based upon the

definition of fair and reasonable in the FAR,
 that that would satisfy the definition of fair
 and reasonable pricing.

4 Second, what it does at the order 5 level is ensure that we get competition. By the way, for those of you who are not familiar 6 7 with it, the schedules have always required 8 competition. They have always required a 9 minimum of three vendors be considered, and if 10 you are over the maximum order limit, then 11 sufficient vendors in excess of three to get 12 competition.

13 803 changes that dynamic to require competition from all of the vendors 14 15 capable of providing it. While we initially objected, all of us in government, to 803, we 16 have discovered in its implementation that it 17 is not terribly burdensome. 18 It is not 19 resulting in tens of millions of bids. In 20 fact, I think the average number of bids received through the E-Buy program at GSA is 21 22 about -- Judy is saying six; I thought it was

three, but it is not an unmanageable number
 for any customer to deal with.

3 Third, the last motion provides a 4 transparency that we were talking about. At 5 our very first meeting, I think Chris Yukins, 6 or our second meeting, Chris Yukins talked 7 about all the data that the government has and the fact that you can't see it. This would 8 help us capture that data on pricing for use 9 10 internally.

11 For those in industry who are worried that somehow this translates into 12 13 we'll disclose your prices to people outside of industry, not at all. It would be treated 14 15 under the schema that I suggest as proprietary and protected, but available to buyers, as it 16 is today available to buyers, if they could 17 18 get it somehow, to use in making their determinations as to what vehicle to use or 19 20 what contracting method to use or how to 21 structure their requirement to get a best 22 value price.

1 The benefit to GSA's customers, 2 that we've already gotten the vertical and 3 horizontal pricing issue, we have made the 4 fair and reasonable determination consistent 5 with the FAR. The customer plays his or her 6 role by getting competition through the 7 We already have an electronic system, system. so there is no real burden to the customer. 8 9 In fact, as I think I mentioned 10 earlier this morning, I actually in September 11 used both GSA Advantage and E-Buy, and I was 12 able to get competition from all available 13 small businesses that were selling what I wanted. I was able to do it within a matter 14 15 literally of like 30 minutes. That is the work I had to do. 16 So it is not burdensome to be done. 17 Then the final outcome is that we 18 19 wind up with pricing that is both fair and 20 reasonable and competitive, which I think, 21 Tom, I heard, I think I understood that is 22 where you particularly were concerned we would

go.

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2	Now I don't know if this schema,
3	beginning with the motion we discussed and
4	then adding these other two motions, gets us
5	to where we go, but I don't see it as being
6	particularly burdensome on the government,
7	except for creating the transparency in the
8	pricing. That is going to be a challenge.
9	It doesn't have to be done right
10	away. I don't recommend we tell them how to
11	do it, but, clearly, it is data that is
12	available to us. It is just a question of how
13	do we collect it so that we can use it.
14	Anyway, Mr. Chairman, I thought
15	this might help us move down with the first
16	motion if we understood possibly where this
17	road leads.
18	MR. BRANCH: Okay, thank you,
19	David.
20	I guess I have a couple of
21	questions for clarification.
22	So does this particular approach

assume the abolition of the price reduction
 clause for products?

It doesn't assume or 3 MR. DRABKIN: 4 presume, direct, or require, but if you were 5 to eliminate the price reductions clause, at 6 least from my perspective, I would feel 7 comfortable that now we have sufficient 8 process in place that the government can be 9 protected when companies make the mistake of 10 not tracking their prices and changing their 11 The protection is what we initially prices. 12 intended; that is to say, the marketplace 13 would drive the price, not something artificial like the price reduction clause. 14 15 MR. BRANCH: Okay, thank you. 16 My second question with respect to 17 this is, Can you talk a little bit about this last step with respect to transparency at the 18 19 contract ordering level and the pricing? Why 20 would we not publicly disclose that 21 information when, under more conventional 22 circumstances, the successful offeror's price

is almost always a matter of public record? 1 2 MR. DRABKIN: It is not necessary to what I would like to achieve to make that 3 4 price publicly available. I am not opposed to 5 it. 6 MR. BRANCH: Okay. 7 But, secondly, I MR. DRABKIN: 8 don't propose that we capture only the winning 9 price, which is all that we would capture 10 today in FPDS. I propose that we capture all 11 of the prices that allow us then to do trend 12 analysis. I mean we need to do things we 13 don't do in spend analysis and strategic sourcing. One of the reasons we can't do it 14 15 is because we don't have the visibility in the pricing generally. 16 17 MR. BRANCH: So to Okay. understand this, we are really not talking 18 19 about capturing only pricing. We are talking 20 about capturing offers as well? This is 21 almost like going to your financial pages in The Wall Street Journal for the over-the-22

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1 counter market where we see a particular stock 2 and we see the bid price and the asked price. 3 Is that an appropriate analogy? Ι 4 am just trying to understand what the 5 groundrules are. 6 MR. DRABKIN: Yes. I don't 7 understand the distinction that you made, but 8 I agree with the distinction. I am trying to 9 capture all prices offered. 10 MR. BRANCH: Okay. 11 When my E-Buy offers MR. DRABKIN: 12 came back, each one of them had a price in it. 13 It had a unit price and it had a total price. I had no way to capture those prices. 14 But 15 what I am proposing is we would capture them all. 16 17 I believe that becomes important information overall in terms of strategic 18 19 sourcing, supply chain management, the kinds 20 of things we all talk about liking to do, but 21 none of us have the resources or information 22 to do.

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Page 167 1 MR. BRANCH: All right, thank you. 2 MR. DRABKIN: And again, that is 3 also why I say it doesn't have to necessarily 4 be publicly available to satisfy my 5 requirements. If someone wants to make it publicly available in another context, that is 6 7 not what I am proposing. 8 MR. BRANCH: Thank you. 9 Tom, and then Judith. 10 MR. ESSIG: Okay. Thanks, David. 11 I think this actually is very helpful to set the framework. 12 13 In general, I like what you have I do have a couple of areas that I 14 here. 15 would like to probe a little further. The first one is just more of a 16 17 technicality. It is in that third statement up there. I talked about the prices are both 18 19 fair and reasonable and competitive. That set 20 us up with a bit of a distinction I am not 21 sure that exists in the regulations. 22 I would propose using the words

that are determined to be fair and reasonable based on adequate price competition, which are already either in FAR or the DFARs. But, again, it is competition is being used to determine that the price is fair and reasonable; they are not separate and distinct.

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8 Secondly, I still think we need to 9 take a look at the upfront cost of 10 determination of fair and reasonable tied to 11 the schedule itself. Whatever we do, we need 12 to ensure that the value that it provides is 13 greater than the cost of doing that.

14Thirdly, I do have some concerns15about disclosure of that pricing data.16Capturing data on all offers may have some17value. I am not sure it would not also create18a bit of information overload. You know, what19do we do with all that data? Does it clog the20database, whatever?

I would be more concerned,however, if that became publicly-releasable

information. There are some current 1 2 provisions about protecting bid data from unsuccessful offerors. I am not sure I would 3 4 want the winning offeror to realize how much 5 it won by and changing its price the next time So I think I would need to think 6 around. 7 through that also. 8 MR. BRANCH: Thanks, Tom. 9 Judith? 10 MS. NELSON: I am wondering about 11 the true value-add capturing the data in the 12 market that we have right now, particularly in 13 the IT market, which is changing so rapidly. So I am just trying to think through it. 14 So we have a bid that goes out 15 through E-Buy, and there is a \$122,000 order 16 that is placed. There's nine products in it. 17 18 The products are priced out. That is a 19 winning bid. 20 What the bid price is, it is 21 captured somehow; within 48 hours that data is 22 available. Two days later, somebody wants to

get the same thing. Yet, those are no longer the prices that are available, or three weeks later those are no longer the prices that are available, or those models are no longer even available.

6 So I am not sure that in the end 7 the cost of doing that type of system that 8 would capture the data would actually turn 9 around and provide the value-add to the 10 government customer, you know, the cost-11 benefit.

12 Maybe enhancing in some of the 13 capacities of GSA Advantage in some ways or FPDSNG, systems that already exist, to be able 14 15 to provide some data. But because of the rapid turnaround in change in pricing in some 16 of the industries, I am not sure that while we 17 have the lofty thought of giving the 18 19 transparency at the sale price, I don't know 20 that we are going to get a cost-benefit value. 21 MR. BRANCH: Debra? Well, I think 22 MS. SONDERMAN:

1 following up on the comment about that there's 2 one thing about internal transparency, the two 3 examples you gave are both publicly 4 accessible, GSA Advantage and FPDS, and I 5 imagine my Co-Chair of the ACE would second a motion that we would not want to entertain 6 7 changing FPDS right now because we are still working on getting it right as it is. 8 9 But I think the general concept of 10 let's make sure there's a benefit for the cost 11 that would have to be involved in collecting 12 that data, in other words, we have to have a 13 good business case to support that, I completely agree with. 14 MR. BRANCH: Other discussion on 15 Jackie? 16 that? 17 MS. JONES: Yes, I have a 18 question. What do you see as the purpose of 19 having a basis-of-award customer and how would 20 that function? 21 MR. DRABKIN: I am not prepared in 22 my own mind to throw away the concept of a

basis-of-award customer when it comes to 1 2 sitting down and negotiating a price with a particular vendor, in no small part because I 3 4 don't believe that currently we have 5 sufficient data available or people trained to use that data to do an open market analysis of 6 7 the price that they are being offered. That doesn't mean we shouldn't get there and we 8 9 shouldn't have it, but I believe that is the 10 case.

11 So having a basis-of-award 12 customer, negotiating with a company to make 13 sure that I am getting a price at least as good as the company's customer who buys the 14 15 way I buy, however that is, gives me some assurance in the marketplace that with respect 16 to that vendor I am getting a good price. 17 I added the horizontal pricing 18 19 because, even if I am getting a good price from that vendor, if that vendor is overpriced 20 21 in the market, then I need to know that by comparing that horizontally to -- and some 22

people tell me, well, if they're overpriced in the market, they won't be in business long, and that's not true because there are plenty of examples of people who overpriced and stay in the market. They may be worth that being overpriced. But that is something that needs to be addressed here.

8 Does that answer your question? 9 MS. JONES: Yes, it answers the 10 question. However, we would have to put a 11 framework in place for ensuring that we track 12 with that customer or are tracking any changes 13 to that customer.

And again, I don't 14 MR. DRABKIN: 15 disagree with that, and I am not proposing to throw out the basis-of-award customer at all. 16 17 I am only proposing really to add a horizontal view to check and make sure that not only is 18 19 the vendor's price good between the vendor and 20 its customers, but it is good between the vendor and the market. 21

22

That will be extra work for us.

1 It is work we have not done before, which is 2 why I have the third issue on transparency, so 3 that at least I begin building the database 4 where I can look at prices.

5 Although I know prices change 6 greatly, when I talk to my colleagues who 7 purchase in private industry, not the people who sell to us, the people who buy for the 8 9 people who sell to us, many of them institute 10 and follow, much like we used to do in the 11 federal government when we had item managers who tracked -- and I'm sure Elliott remembers 12 13 the days of items managers.

They knew exactly what was going 14 15 on in a particular market with regard to a particular item. They followed its pricing. 16 17 They followed the raw materials. They followed labor issues, where it was being 18 19 produced, all of which assisted us in the 20 pricing process.

I am proposing to try to capturesome of that back again, so that we are able

to address folks like Tom who have concerns 1 2 about what do those prices mean and are they 3 of any value whatsoever. 4 If I may, I would like to go back 5 to something that Tom said real quickly. Ι didn't want to let it pass. 6 7 Tom, I understand what you said about fair and reasonable pricing, but you, of 8 9 course, recall that on a sole-source or a 10 single award you must also make a determination of fair and reasonable. 11 There 12 is no competition. I thought it was important 13 here to make the distinction that not only is the price fair and reasonable, but it is the 14 15 result of a competitive process. 16 I think the American people understand that, whereas if we leave it at 17 fair and reasonable, for those of us who know 18 19 you can do a sole-source, what people call a 20 sole-source contract or single award, and you 21 can still have a fair and reasonable price 22 based upon some sort of analysis.

1	I think addition of the
2	competition or addition of the point that it
3	was the result of competition will also
4	satisfy some of our critics in the IG
5	community and the GAO community who are
6	concerned that in some cases we don't get a
7	competitive price, and they are unable, when
8	they look at FAR, Part 12, to make sense of
9	how can you say the price is fair and
10	reasonable if you got no competition.
11	MR. BRANCH: Okay. I would like
12	to react to this a little bit because I think
13	you have kind of taken us back to what I
14	consider to be a fundamental issue in this
15	discussion, David.
16	What we appear to be doing in the
17	first step of the overall schema is ensuring,
18	as you have termed it, vertical and horizontal
19	competitiveness or reasonableness of the
20	price. We are not only baselining the
21	offeror's concessions with respect to its
22	pricing against those which he gives to other

Page 177 customers similarly situated, but we are also 1 2 benchmarking the pricing outcome that that 3 yields against what the marketplace would give 4 I certainly support that. us. 5 But I go to the third step in your schema, and I see how we are using 6 7 transparency at the contracting and ordering level to maintain that horizontal 8 9 reasonableness of the price. But what I don't 10 see there is maintaining, if you will, the 11 vertical reasonableness of the price. So I think the discussion then 12 13 kind of goes back to, well, in that schema, do you need a price reductions clause? 14 So once 15 you have used the basis-of-award customer to 16 satisfy yourself that you are being treated reasonably, that is to say, as well as any 17 similar customer that that particular offeror 18 19 might have, then is it sufficient to rely on 20 the marketplace competition in the 803 21 environment and the transparency internal to 22 the government at large of that pricing to

assure that that pricing integrity is
 maintained?

3 To the extent, sir, MR. DRABKIN: 4 that there was a logic to my madness, you have 5 uncovered it. Because by the time we get to 6 step three, and we have the transparency into 7 the price, transparency which we don't have now and will take us a while to build, then 8 9 from my own personal comfort level, I believe 10 I could live without the price reductions 11 clause because the market is driving the 12 price, not a particular customer or how 13 someone treats a particular customer.

By the way, I can now also drive 14 15 the market because I have the intelligence --16 well, okay, that might be difficult in my case (laughter), but I have the empirical data that 17 I would need to sit down at the table and say 18 19 to competing companies, "That's garbage; your 20 price is 20 percent over what it should be, 21 and here's why I think that, and come down. " 22 Today I don't have that kind of empirical

1 data.

2	MR. BRANCH: And I am only
3	speaking for myself. I could live with that
4	approach provided that we provide for some
5	mechanism to reset the baseline pricing.
6	So here's kind of my use cases.
7	The software developers would say we have a
8	GSA contracting officer at the time of
9	schedule contract formation doing both a
10	vertical and horizontal view of the pricing.
11	We have a system in place that allows for
12	competitive pricing ala 803. We then further
13	have a system that gives us internal
14	transparency with respect to pricing as it
15	falls out on a transactional basis.
16	But I think it would be important
17	then to have a mechanism that would drive GSA
18	at the schedule level back to, say,
19	periodically, whether that period is two
20	years, three years, four years, whatever,
21	whatever periodicity is appropriate, to go
22	back to a vendor and say, "This is your

history, and when I look at your history 1 2 against the baseline prices, win or lose, the prices in your schedule contracts no longer 3 4 reflect your pricing strategy in this market. 5 So you need to reset those." So to the extent that those 6 7 schedule prices provide some economic information for either market research 8 9 purposes or for the purposes of doing a small 10 buy, you need to reset those prices so they 11 reflect the reality of your bid structure in the market. 12 13 MR. DRABKIN: And thus, we evolve from baseline customers to market pricing, but 14 15 we can't do it all in one step. Agreed, and I would 16 MR. BRANCH: 17 probably further propose, if you went down this path, that we probably need to retain the 18 19 price reduction clause with a specific 20 recommendation to the Administrator that it be 21 sunset over time, as the dataset grows richer and we have the ability to do this analysis. 22

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1	Yes, Judith?
2	MS. NELSON: In theory,
3	philosophically, I am very much interested in
4	the proposal. My concern comes around the
5	transactional data and the ability to get it,
6	primarily because I know that a great deal of
7	the transactions and buys are not occurring
8	through E-Buy or GSA Advantage, even for
9	products. They are happening at the vendor's
10	website, and they are happening at the agency
11	level. Most of the buys are not happening
12	through GSA's portals.
13	So I am not sure at all how this
14	transactional data would actually be
15	collected. I am not sure, because a lot of
16	the products, particularly in the IT or even,
17	say, in security, which is very much in
18	products outside of IT one of the largest
19	product areas, they need to be configured.
20	So while they are discrete
21	products, you know, you go to IBM or you are
22	going to go to well, they're sitting in the

1 room, so I'll just go to CDWG. You say, "I 2 need this." Well, this is a multi-faceted 3 system that now needs to be configured before 4 it can be delivered. 5 So you are not just saying, well, 6 ship me 15 nuts and bolts and packages. So it 7 is happening at the website, and you need a 8 specialist to contact in order to make that 9 occur. So it is not happening at a portal. So the transactional data that we 10 11 are talking about in order to collect, to be 12 able to monitor those trends, is not that easy 13 to get to. So are we asking, then, to impose -- we're talking about we started this 14 15 morning, Mr. Allen started this morning talking about the burdensome compliance 16 requirements that we are putting on our 17 18 vendors as well as our agency for contract 19 compliance. Now we are talking about a 20 massive compliance requirement for 21 transactional data. So I would like for us to take 22

that into consideration because you are not 1 2 going to get this from E-Buy and you are not 3 going to get this from Advantage. 4 MR. BRANCH: David? 5 MR. DRABKIN: Actually, no. Thus, my second point, which talks about 6 7 competition. E-Buy currently is not configured to strip out the data and provide 8 9 it to us, but that is up to the GSA 10 Administrator in conjunction with our third 11 recommendation, if you were to adopt it, how 12 he would strip it out. 13 But the second point will drive agencies to use E-Buy out of convenience for 14 15 themselves. In order to satisfy that they are compliant with 803, or whatever it will be 16 called now, they must solicit all vendors, get 17 three bids, or do a justification. 18 19 We know what DoD chose to do, the 20 largest user of the schedule. They chose to 21 use E-Buy and solicit all vendors. That puts them into our bailiwick. That gets them out of 22

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1 going to individual websites to do their 2 ordering because they can't be compliant that 3 way, because they can't guarantee they will 4 get three vendors, and that means they've got 5 to write a justification.

So there is some -- although now I 6 7 am being defensive, and I don't want to be 8 defensive in my proposals, but there is some 9 logic here to drive behavior, which would not 10 require the companies to bear the burden of 11 collecting or providing the data. There would 12 be a burden to GSA to figure out how to modify 13 E-Buy so that when the prices came in, it would strip the prices out, not strip them 14 15 out, but copy them somewhere else to fill this database, which I would never ever recommend 16 17 be part of FPDSNG, particularly since I voted no on version 3. 18

MR. BRANCH: Others? Larry?
MR. ALLEN: Mr. Chairman, I
appreciate this discussion. I think it is a
good one to have in order for us to set up an

overall framework for how we want to proceed. 1 2 But I think that we can probably 3 proceed with motions on at least the first 4 order, which we had discussed preliminarily 5 before lunch, and perhaps even the second one before we go further. 6 7 So, in the interest of trying to 8 move the ball along a little bit, I would 9 suggest that maybe we go back to the motion 10 offered right before lunch and see what it looks like based on the discussions we have 11 12 just been having, to see whether or not maybe 13 the panel is ready to proceed with that motion. 14 MR. BRANCH: I think that is fair. 15 16 So could we see the motion as it was 17 constructed prior to lunch? MS. JONES: Elliott? 18 19 MR. BRANCH: Yes? 20 MS. JONES: Excuse me. I'm sorry, 21 I may be out of order, but I just wanted to 22 comment on David's proposal again --

1	MR. BRANCH: Sure.
2	MS. JONES: and maybe suggest
3	something.
4	MR. BRANCH: Yes, proceed.
5	MS. JONES: Okay. When we are
6	forming a contract, we are looking at
7	commercial sales disclosures, and based on
8	that, we set this basis-of-award customer. In
9	the past, before policy was changed, at one
10	point when the contractors reduced their
11	prices on schedule to a federal agency, they
12	had to offer that to all federal agencies.
13	That policy was changed to allow spot-pricing,
14	if you will, or contractors to propose based
15	on the requirements. We are talking about
16	gathering this information in historical
17	selling prices that the contractors have sold
18	at.
19	At the time of the option period,
20	we revisit those commercial sales practices,
21	especially to see if there have been any
22	changes to that. I have a suggestion for also

1gathering sales to federal agencies at their2lowest prices at the option period, so that we3can take a look at how the contractors have4been selling in the marketplace over this past5five years and possibly renegotiate prices at6the option period.

7 MR. BRANCH: Okay. I think 8 another country to be heard from. Judith? 9 I would strongly MS. NELSON: 10 disagree. I think that we have, GSA has 11 offered the spot-pricing and the ability to 12 reduce the pricing at any time to a federal 13 agency for any reason, so that for the benefit of the U.S. Government, a contractor can lower 14 15 their pricing overall to provide the best That allows for competitive reasons, 16 price. but, again, that is based on requirements that 17 are defined, the scheduled pricing, or based 18 19 on non-requirements.

I think Debra mentioned that at one of the very first meetings when we looked at the price reduction clause, that any

industry partner should be allowed to reduce
to her their pricing on a contract that she
puts out herself through the Department of
Interior and feel free to bid, knowing that
this is not going to affect their schedule
pricing.

7 It shouldn't hazard them at their 8 time of option, which should be their issue is 9 how they price commercially and how their 10 competitors price commercially. Otherwise, 11 you're not going to -- I mean you put at 12 hazard the entire --

MS. JONES: Well, it is in light of what we are saying here. We are wanting to see that information no matter how we get it. We want to see what they are selling out there in the competitive customer requirements world.

I am saying, by requiring the contractor to submit that information to us at the option period does not necessarily make it mandatory that we get those prices, but at

least give it to the CO, have the contractor
 give it to the CO, so the CO can evaluate
 that.

I mean if our customer agencies are repetitively getting 50 percent discounts off our schedule prices, I think we need to take a look at that at the option period and probably renegotiate our pricing if it is a consistent practice.

10 MR. BRANCH: Okay. Debra? 11 MS. SONDERMAN: I agree and, 12 Judith, I think that we were discussing 13 collecting. If we are collecting it off E-Buy, that is federal procurements. 14 That is 15 looking at trends in the federal marketplace.

16 So I don't know why we wouldn't 17 want -- I don't know why GSA wouldn't want to 18 say, wow, every time you received an order you 19 actually charged 30 percent less than our 20 schedule; let's lower the schedule so that 21 everybody benefits from that. I don't know 22 why you wouldn't want to do that, as someone

who is providing service to me. 1 2 MR. BRANCH: If I could come back 3 to Larry, I think he raised a really good 4 point. So with an eye toward moving forward, 5 unless he has additional comments, we have 6 Motion No. 3 on the table from this morning. 7 I think the question is, Can we move through 8 that? 9 So the question I have to the 10 panel, Is there any further discussion on 11 that? Alan? 12 MR. CHVOTKIN: I think this was my 13 motion a long, long time ago. (Laughter.) 14 15 Mr. Essig suggested an enhancement 16 regarding thresholds relating to order values, 17 and we took a pause at that point saying, well, we sort of know there's something else 18 19 that should be captured, but we weren't sure 20 what. I have written down another 21 22 phrase. Let me suggest that that second

1 sentence or the last sentence of that might
2 read, "We recommend that the GSA Administrator
3 issue clear and consistent guidance to
4 implement the price objective, including
5 information relating to thresholds of
6 purchasing experiences."

7 That would encompass the quality 8 and quantity that we had talked about. We 9 used that similar phrase when we talked about 10 services. It isn't the most elegant, but I 11 think it will capture some of the data and some of the kinds of additional information 12 13 that you might have been interested in, Tom, if I understood it properly. 14 15 Then if that adjustment is 16 acceptable to you, I would propose to modify 17 that Motion 3 and move its adoption. 18 MR. BRANCH: Agreed. 19 Say that again. MS. SONDERMAN: 20 MR. BRANCH: I think it was information related to purchasing experiences. 21 MR. CHVOTKIN: Yes, thresholds of 22

1 purchasing --2 MR. BRANCH: Thresholds of purchasing experiences. 3 MR. CHVOTKIN: Well, this will 4 5 come in the guidance, in the Administrator's guidance. So this is her problem. We can sort 6 7 of think of simplified thresholds, you know, major systems kinds of activities, whatever 8 9 they may be. 10 MR. BRANCH: Okay. As this was 11 Mr. Chvotkin's motion, I think he has the 12 right to amend it without any further discussion on the amendment. 13 MR. CHVOTKIN: Only if it will 14 15 pass. 16 MR. BRANCH: Is there any discussion, further discussion, on the motion 17 as it is before us right now? 18 Jackie? 19 20 MS. JONES: Could you clarify the 21 thresholds of the purchasing experiences? 22 MR. CHVOTKIN: Well, maybe Mr.

1 Essig and I can consult on the language for 2 the report, but there are thresholds relating to a dollar value. There are thresholds 3 relating to procedures to be used, when it 4 5 might be appropriate to use simplified 6 purchasing procedures, when it might be 7 appropriate to use other techniques. Again, we are talking about the 8 9 purchase of straight products and not hybrids, 10 not solutions, not services, just the straight 11 products, and not something that has to be 12 configured. 13 I don't know all of the thresholds that might be appropriate. Some might be 14 15 based on the time of the year. There may be something different when you are purchasing at 16 17 the end of the fiscal year than when you are purchasing in the beginning of the fiscal 18 19 year. 20 Those are the kinds of 21 flexibilities that I think the Administrator 22 might value. I think the language of our

Page 194 1 report might address some of those. MR. BRANCH: Other discussion? 2 3 (No response.) 4 Call the question. All those in 5 favor of the motion as currently written 6 signify by raising their hands. 7 (Show of hands.) 8 All those opposed? 9 The ayes have it. The motion 10 carries. 11 MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, the 12 next item that we had on the agenda was that 13 motion maybe now noted as Motion No. 4. When we talked about the services, 14 15 we said that it was important that not only do we have an objective, a price objective, but 16 17 that the buying activities now know how the GSA contracting officer arrived at the 18 19 decision of fair and reasonable pricing. Moving right on down the scheme of 20 21 it that Mr. Drabkin laid out, this motion again related to products, but it is probably 22

Page 195 1 applicable across the board, is to recommend 2 that GSA disclose to the federal agencies the basis on which the contracting officer 3 4 determined that a specific set of prices are 5 fair and reasonable. We adopted a similar motion with 6 7 respect to services. I think it is absolutely 8 appropriate here as well. 9 I move the adoption of Motion No. 10 4. 11 MR. BRANCH: Do I have a second? 12 All right, we have a second. 13 Discussion on the motion? MS. JONES: Wouldn't that be a 14 15 matter of policy in terms of how we are setting our pricing objectives for the 16 17 schedules program? Because if we had that, then everybody would know how the COs are 18 19 determining the contract price as fair and 20 reasonable. 21 I'll make the same MR. PERRY: comment I made on the services. Unless we 22

have this specifically here, my concern is it 1 will not be addressed. 2 MR. BRANCH: Yes, Alan? 3 4 MR. CHVOTKIN: I think this is an 5 effort, Jackie, at moving one level down below 6 the objective. Everybody will be clear on the 7 objective. This is how that objective is applied to a specific set of award decisions. 8 9 Was it beyond the objective or how 10 did the contracting officer arrive at that? 11 What kind of market analysis, market research 12 was done? What kind of prior review of prices 13 were taken? What was the basis of experience and the basis-of-award customer, the 14 horizontals and verticals that Mr. Drabkin 15

17 That kind of an overview answer 18 would be very helpful. It again adds to the 19 transparency, if you will, for the buying 20 activity to know, when they are getting ready 21 to place an order, how did the contracting 22 officer conclude that that set of prices in

said?

16

the contract are fair and reasonable? 1 2 MR. BRANCH: Yes, Judith and then 3 Larry, and then I'll exercise my prerogative 4 to insert myself in the queue. 5 MS. NELSON: Well, to be frank, I 6 will go back to what I said in the services 7 I still don't understand the value. side. So it is disclosed on some website 8 9 that for John Q. Company, I, as the 10 contracting officer, looked at it, and the 11 basis of award for this company was their 12 national account class of customer, and I did 13 some horizontal and vertical market research, in part was the GSA Advantage as of the date 14 15 of award and three weeks prior, and some commercial market research, as well as two 16 other tools in my toolbox, which was a review 17 of commercial sales practices, and I don't 18 19 know, one other thing. And that went on the 20 website. 21 I truly, quite honestly, do not

understand the value that that adds to anybody

22

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six months down the line in any agency, other than the fact that this panel has sat for three months and people have said, "I have no assurance that the prices are fair and reasonable."

6 So all we have done here is say 7 that the 1102s at GSA in the MAS Program know how to follow the rules and have gotten their 8 9 warrants by legitimate format, and they are 10 putting on a piece of paper that "I have done 11 the following things, " and they are 12 documenting for other contracting officers 13 that they have followed the rules of being a contracting officer. 14

But I do not understand how thisadds any value to anybody at any agency.

MR. ALLEN: My comment on this is going to be substantively similar to what it was when we talked about services, except for the fact that, were this motion to pass, I strongly suggest that we put report language around it that makes it abundantly clear we

are not discussing the possibility of 1 2 disclosing proprietary information. Like the motion for services, I 3 4 think this gets very close to disclosing 5 proprietary information. It depends on the 6 degree of specificity to which you drill down. 7 Judith mentioned national I am more concerned that it would 8 accounts. 9 be saying something along the lines of this is 10 predicating on the discount we gave to 11 American Airlines. That type of information 12 is then not just really available to people in 13 the government; it is available to United Airlines, who might get upset that the company 14 15 gave United a worse deal than it gave American. 16 17 I think we need to be very careful about what we say is the level, not just the 18 level of information, but who will have access 19

20 to it. Again, my concern here is that we are 21 running right up against the disclosure of 22 proprietary pricing information, and we want

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to be very, very careful to make sure that we don't make it seem like that's an okay thing to do.

MR. BRANCH: Having taken
prerogative to insert myself into the queue,
let me talk a little bit, I think, about
Judith's comments from a user perspective.

8 I go back to the idea that a fair 9 and reasonable price is highly contextual, 10 that what this does -- and I think it can be 11 done at a level of disclosure that provides 12 contracting officers with the information they 13 need, and it also addresses Larry's concern 14 about the release of proprietary data.

What it allows me to do is it allows me to then look at the context of a given procurement, to look at the context under which those prices in the GSA contract have been determined fair and reasonable, and to answer two simple questions.

No. 1, is my context, is my
economic context similar enough that I can

1 rely on those schedule prices, and if not, 2 what acquisition strategy should I pursue to 3 get a fair and reasonable price for my 4 particular context?

5 So, again, I think that is very 6 important because right now, when I look at a 7 price -- and let's take a price for hardware since we are talking about hardware. When I 8 9 look at the unit price for any piece of 10 hardware, I don't know whether the GSA contracting officer determined that price to 11 be fair and reasonable within the context of 12 13 (a) as a vendor I sell onesies and twosies to everybody; I'm not giving you a discount 14 15 because I don't give any commercial customer a discount, going back to Jackie's point this 16 morning, or, gee, when I look at my aggregate 17 sales data, I really consider you to be one of 18 19 my best customers. Therefore, I am going to 20 give you a discount similar to what I give my 21 best commercial customer.

22

So let's take the former case

1 where the guy says, "I don't discount to 2 anybody. I don't discount to anybody because I sell at onesies and twosies." Well, then, 3 4 if I'm buying a onesie or twosie, then I look 5 at that price and say, okay, that's a 6 reasonable price. 7 On the other hand, if I am buying an order of magnitude or two orders of 8 9 magnitude more units in that particular 10 procurement, I am going to insist, whether he 11 gives anybody a discount or not, that if he 12 wants to play, he's going to give me a 13 discount, simply because the context for determining price reasonableness is not the 14 same context used for the GSA contracting 15 officer to establish a fair and reasonable 16 17 price. So I think that information does 18 19 have some value to us in the ordering 20 agencies. 21 Yes, Glenn? Adding a little bit 22 MR. PERRY:

1 more from the ordering agency, I think we have 2 sort of agreed -- I'll be careful how I use "agreed" -- between us that it has been 3 4 acknowledged on schedule after schedule, 5 there's differing places that GSA is going to 6 get on establishing contract pricing. 7 At the end of the day when we make the order, we are responsible for making sure 8 we do have the lowest cost or the best value 9 10 alternative that we make that award for. 11 If we are going to work as a team 12 between what GSA does and leverage the 13 abilities of both the GSA and the ordering agency, then I think it is incumbent in this 14 15 process that the agency know where GSA left off and what still needs to be done in order 16 17 to get to that. The way we could do that is know 18 19 for that particular area where it was left off 20 and the reasons why it was left where it was,

21 and this is what we have left to do, or to go
22 back to what Elliott said: if we see that

we're already there, then the buyers can say,
 "Okay, we're already there," and then pick
 amongst that without doing a lot of other
 things.

5 On other schedule-type items, you 6 know we are going to have to go through a 7 further process to get to that end-point. That is the end-point thing that we are 8 9 interested in. I think this is absolutely 10 necessary to help us be able to do that. 11 MR. BRANCH: Okay. Jackie? 12 MS. JONES: What you are saying is 13 that the integrity of the prices on schedule is still in question. 14 15 MR. PERRY: No, I --16 MS. JONES: Well, I mean, then the 17 agency has to do a further analysis to determine them fair and reasonable as it 18 19 relates to how we got there at the schedule 20 level. If the prices on schedule are that 21 22 questionable, then we need to do something

1 about the way we establish those prices, so that we give our customers more confidence in 2 3 how those prices were awarded, based on 4 establishing some sort of pricing objective at 5 the schedule level that gives you confidence 6 as a customer that you are getting a fair and 7 reasonable price, whether you are buying one or one hundred. 8

9 MR. BRANCH: You know, Jackie, I 10 have to disagree with you there. It isn't an 11 issue, I think, and I will hesitate to put words in the mouths of my colleagues from the 12 13 ordering agencies, but I am fully confident that if I do not represent what they have 14 15 said, we're thinking they will spit them out with alacrity. 16

17

(Laughter.)

But I look at it this way: I live within walking distance of a Metro station. So on a sunny day, with a nice breeze, a fair and reasonable price for a cab ride from a Metro station to my house is very, very

different than on a day when we are in the
 middle of a torrential downpour.

3 What I would argue is that GSA has 4 the ability, however diligent they are, to establish the fair and reasonableness of a 5 6 price in a single context, that that context 7 does not apply to every agency procurement, 8 that every agency procurement scenario is 9 different. All we are looking to do is to 10 say, How close is our particular scenario to 11 the one that GSA used to establish the 12 fairness and reasonableness of a price? Was 13 it a sunny day with a nice breeze that indicated a nice walk home or was it a 14 15 torrential downpour, which necessitated the 16 payment of a premium to stay dry? 17 So it is not that we question the integrity of GSA prices; it is simply that we 18 19 are saying the circumstance, the context for

20 price reasonableness is different in every 21 case, and that this kind of disclosure would 22 give the contracting officer at the agency

Page 207 level insight, as I think Glenn puts it, to 1 2 know whether we need to finish the good work that GSA has started or whether the good work 3 that GSA started is sufficient for that 4 5 particular buy. Judith? 6 7 Okay. I will confess MS. NELSON: 8 I have been strongly swayed by my panel 9 colleagues, my esteemed colleagues from the 10 agencies, but going back to what Mr. Allen 11 said, I would like to see a friendly amendment 12 put in to protect proprietary data, to make 13 note that the motion does bump straight up against proprietary data. 14 15 As we were looking in the previous about disclosure of bidded information, I 16 think that in this motion we do need to make 17 sure that, when it is interpreted in the 18 19 report, that we keep it at a level that does 20 not move to proprietary data, but rather to 21 higher-level information that would be of use 22 to the agencies. So that there's clear

guidance to the contracting officers and to
 the policy offices, but it is not taken with
 overzealousness.

MR. BRANCH: Okay, Mr. Chvotkin, I
believe that is your amendment or your motion.
Will you entertain a friendly amendment to
that?

MR. CHVOTKIN: Well, I would be 8 9 happy to, but let me ask Judith whether the 10 statement that Larry proposed to make sure 11 that, if we take Larry's sentences, shall we 12 move the sentence that Larry offered there and 13 make sure that this does not disclose proprietary pricing, and address who has 14 access to such information? If we move that 15 up to the amendment, would that answer both of 16 17 Is it necessary to put that as your concerns? 18 part of the motion? If it is, I am happy to 19 make that suggestion. 20 MS. NELSON: Yes, to ensure that 21 this does not disclose. MR. CHVOTKIN: Yes, if it doesn't 22

Page 209 1 cost me votes among the rest of the panel 2 members, I am happy to make that modification. 3 (Laughter.) 4 If we could play with the words 5 for a minute or two afterwards, Mr. Chairman, 6 but conceptually I agree with that. It was 7 never my intent to disclose proprietary information, and I think that is very 8 9 consistent with the kinds of disclosure that 10 I would expect the agencies to engage in, GSA 11 to engage in. 12 MR. PERRY: I would say I guess, 13 whenever I hear someone tell me about proprietary information, it is beauty is in 14 15 the eyes of the beholder on that one some 16 days. 17 So I guess the comment, I would like something written around that to make it 18 real clear about what would be considered to 19 20 be proprietary versus -- I just would not want 21 to see that turn into where we are not going to get any information at all. 22

1 I think there are certain parts, 2 certain information there that I don't think 3 is proprietary that we could figure out how to 4 provide without jeopardizing the business in 5 the way a company does business. That will 6 probably take some discussion as to how 7 that -- we will have to work that out. But since it's price, if most of 8 9 these we are talking fixed, there's some 10 pieces of that information that I think it 11 would be helpful. I wouldn't want to see, for 12 example, the points that the Chairman brought 13 up not get out of this because someone decided that that was proprietary, because there is 14 15 going to be a fine line there. I think, as Larry had said 16 17 earlier, it is close to that line. So I just want to recognize in the writeup around this 18 19 be careful of not getting to where we want to 20 go through too broad of interpretation of the 21 word "proprietary". 22 MR. DRABKIN: If I may, we could

1 write whatever we want here. The 2 Administrator is not knowingly going to 3 release proprietary data, nor will the people 4 that provide him advice or guidance. If we 5 were to recommend that he or she release proprietary data, they would ignore our 6 7 recommendation, as they are required.

8 While I appreciate the discussion 9 and the concern that some of this data may 10 fall into a discussion with industry, who, as 11 we all know, we send them the data that we are proposing to release; they send it back to us 12 13 stamping it; it is all proprietary. We then call them up and say, no, it's not. 14 We have 15 a negotiation with them, and eventually we either agree or we make a decision on our own, 16 as the government, as to what to release. 17 I appreciate the discussion. 18 19 MR. BRANCH: And you get sued. 20 MR. DRABKIN: That is incredibly 21 rare, and that is why we have lawyers and that 22 is what risk management is all about.

1	I, quite frankly, think our
2	discussion would be better taken on some other
3	points. I think we should note that we are
4	concerned about the potential that industry
5	might pursue some of this as being proprietary
6	and care should be taken. But, beyond that,
7	I don't think we need to really wordsmith our
8	motion or recommendation because, quite
9	frankly, our lawyers in GSA aren't going to
10	let us go where they think the risk is too
11	high. By the way, neither would the lawyers
12	in your own agencies.
13	Anyway, I suggest we move on.
14	MR. ESSIG: I have to agree.
15	Nothing in this recommendation is going to
16	violate the Trade Secrets Act.
17	MR. BRANCH: Any further
18	discussion on this motion?
19	(No response.)
20	Anybody care to call the question?
21	The question has been called. All
22	those in favor of Motion 4 signify by raising
1	

Page 213 1 their hands. 2 (Show of hands.) 3 All those opposed? 4 The ayes have it. The motion 5 carries. 6 So now that we have taken the 7 first hour of the afternoon to dispose with the good work of the morning, I suggest that 8 we may want to take about a 10-minute break 9 10 and prepare ourselves to have a richer discussion of Mr. Drabkin's framework. 11 So if we could be back at 2:45 by 12 13 the computer clock, we will resume then. 14 (Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 2:36 p.m. and went back 15 16 on the record at 2:51 p.m.) 17 MR. BRANCH: We can resume, please. 18 19 All right, I think we've done some 20 good work so far today reasoning through those 21 particular circumstances that surround the purchase of goods from the schedule. I think 22

the two motions that we have passed have set the table very, very well for us to finish our work this afternoon.

4 So at this point, we have 5 dispositioned all motions that were not 6 tabled. I think the Chair will entertain Mr. 7 Drabkin's introduction of his proposed 8 motions.

9 I guess let me just ask a question 10 for clarification. Does your overall schema 11 really take the form of a motion there, David, 12 or would you advance that as report language 13 surrounding those motions?

MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, I would only move the unnumbered motions at the top of the page. I drafted the schema so that I could articulate where I thought I was going in light of where I thought we needed to be based upon our discussion before lunch.

I would propose that the schema,
if the motions are adopted, even if they
aren't, that the schema form some basis of the

Page 215 1 report later on, but they are not part of the motion itself. 2 3 But it did occur to me that, as we 4 were talking before lunch, that part of our 5 problem may have been we didn't know where we 6 were going, and the fear of going to Abilene 7 was such -- yes, there are a few of us who are that old and remember the road to Abilene, 8 9 yes. 10 (Laughter.) 11 What happened to those good old 12 days of TQM training? 13 (Laughter.) What was the name, Tom what's his 14 15 name, the guy who was making a fortune at that? 16 17 Anyway, I do move unnumbered motion -- Tom Peters -- I do move now the 18 first unnumbered motion which I think is now 19 20 Motion No. 5, that the Administrator of 21 General Services implement the requirements of Section 803 as mandatory for use of the MAS 22

Page 216 Program for all users governmentwide at the 1 2 order level. 3 I understand that may become law, but at the moment it isn't. I think it is an 4 5 important recommendation in the context of the 6 discussion we have been having. 7 MR. BRANCH: Okay. Do I hear a second? 8 9 MS. NELSON: I second it. 10 MR. BRANCH: The motion has been seconded. Discussion? 11 12 (No response.) 13 Hearing none, I'll call for a 14 vote. All those in favor of unnumbered 15 16 Motion No. 1 signify by raising their hand. (Show of hands.) 17 All those opposed? 18 19 The ayes have it. The motion carries. 20 21 MR. DRABKIN: Next, Mr. Chairman, 22 I move as Motion No. 6 the second unnumbered

1 motion on the previous page.

2	MR. BRANCH: Okay, if we could
3	give Pat a minute to scroll back to that?
4	So the motion introduced is that
5	the Administrator of General Services develop
6	a solution that captures pricing at the order
7	level and makes it available to contracting
8	officers at both schedule and order level to
9	conduct market research, determine fair,
10	reasonable pricing at the contract level and
11	competition at the order level.
12	MR. DRABKIN: Yes.
13	MR. BRANCH: Do I have a second
14	for that motion?
15	The motion is seconded.
16	Discussion?
17	(No response.)
18	Okay, hearing none, I guess I'll
19	start out.
20	This may go to one of the
21	objectives that I have tried to hold to, and
22	if it does, please speak up, in terms of

engineering the solution, but I go back to my
 earlier observation this morning, that I am
 somewhat concerned about the length of GSA
 contracts.

5 I do believe in the usefulness from an economic information about the 6 7 baseline pricing in GSA contracts. So I could support that motion, but I think that motion 8 9 needs to make it very clear that we expect GSA 10 to periodically, and the periodicity of that 11 I think is open for discussion, but to 12 periodically use that information gathered at 13 the order level to reestablish the baseline GSA price. 14

15 I think that would likely play out somewhat like this: to look at transactions 16 on an individual basis is somewhat futile. 17 18 They represent particular snapshots, and I 19 would be inconsistent with my own sentiments 20 in looking at snapshots because I do believe 21 that fair and reasonable is highly contextual. 22 However, having said that, I think

that information in the aggregate could 1 2 certainly be examined for particular trends. 3 It would be my expectation as a customer that 4 GSA would look at the trends for any given 5 vendor or any given class of supplies, and 6 based on those trends, say we understand what 7 the baseline pricing looks like; we are comfortable with its fair and reasonableness, 8 9 but as we have activity that is actually 10 taking place in the market, that this is what 11 is actually occurring, and to use that 12 information periodically to go back and re-13 baseline the schedule price. It would be my hope that that 14 15 would be done more often than every five years, at the time of option exercise. 16 Ι think for many of these commodities, five 17 years is much, much too long. 18 19 I think the goal has to be to 20 strike a happy medium because, as it has been 21 observed in the IT world, five minutes could be considered to be much, much too long. 22 But

1 if we are going to advance a general policy 2 statement, there has to be some time period which kind of balances the fidelity of that 3 4 schedule pricing with what is reasonable in 5 terms of resources and execution. 6 So I generally support the motion, 7 but I do believe that information needs to be used to reassess the schedule pricing on a 8 9 period basis, one that allows that pricing to 10 provide meaningful information to both GSA and 11 the agencies. I would like to see an amendment to that effect. 12 13 David? Mr. Chairman, let me 14 MR. DRABKIN: 15 join you in your concern about the length of contracts generally under the schedules 16 17 program. I know, Elliott, that you and I 18 and many of the others have talked, not vis-a-19 20 vis the panel but in our other collegial 21 settings, about the need to tailor contracts 22 to both the nature of the requirement and then

to the market in which they operate. 1 2 In the GSA schedules, an Evergreen Program with a 20-year contract life for IT is 3 4 nonsensical from the perspective of the fact 5 that the products that you start out with in 6 year one already by year five are obsolete and 7 by generations, and certainly by the end of the 20-year period of time may be not only 8 9 generationally different, they may be 10 conceptually different. 11 I mean when we started the IT 12 schedules, telecommunications was considered 13 to be a separate discipline. As we know now under using IPV6, it is part of the IT world. 14 15 Printers and copying machines used to be considered a separate entity unto themselves. 16 It is clear today that they are fully 17 integrated in any IT architecture, and it is 18 19 important you do that. 20 So I share your concern, but I am 21 not sure how to address it in the context of this particular initiative. I think there's 22

1 yet some other motions or yet some other 2 recommendations, and perhaps these are general recommendations, that we should be making to 3 4 the Administrator to go back and review the 5 schedules. 6 In some of the other commodity 7 programs, in textiles, although perhaps that is not true, but I am sure there are other 8 9 commodity programs where longer contracts can 10 make sense and serve the market. 11 What we need is the flexibility, 12 so that the schedules program can change as 13 the markets change, so they reflect the markets. 14 A lot more work for GSA, but with 15 16 revenue comes responsibility. We should 17 undertake that. 18 Here what is important, I think, for the first time is for us to collect this 19 20 data for use in the context of what we have 21 been talking about today. That is, pricing 22 both at the contract level initially and

pricing at the order level when we have
 competition.

Once this schema, assuming 3 4 adopted, is implemented, it will take the 5 better part of a year or two before the database is as rich -- I believe is the word 6 7 you used, "rich" -- rich enough to begin to form the basis of going back and reforming 8 9 contracts that we have already negotiated, 10 based upon our own internal evaluation of what 11 that pricing is like. During the break, a number of 12 13 colleagues have talked about the fact, well, if someone has been selling something on their 14 15 schedule for 30 percent less to every customer in the world, but their schedule price is 15 16 percent discount, something is wrong, and we 17 need to fix that at the schedule contract 18 19 level. 20 It all goes back to the proper

21 role of strategic sourcing and supply chain 22 management which we need to adopt.

1	So if I might prevail upon you to
2	address this motion, and then begin with some
3	overall larger recommendations to the
4	Administrator about adopting a strategic
5	sourcing and a supply chain management
6	approach to the schedules program, as opposed
7	to the current program, which I guess could be
8	best described by some people as get it on
9	contract as fast as you can, whatever it is,
10	and worry about it later.
11	MR. BRANCH: Tom, and then Judith.
12	MR. ESSIG: Actually, I think I
13	agreed with what you both just said. I think
14	there's a connection between Motion 6 and your
15	addendum, Elliott. I think that they are both
16	worth exploring further.
17	What I would propose doing is
18	separating yours into a separate motion,
19	however, so that it does not take away from
20	the other important aspects of Motion 6. Make
21	yours Motion 7 and leave David's as Motion 6.
22	I think both need to be addressed.

Page 225 Judith? 1 MR. BRANCH: 2 MS. NELSON: Well, given what Mr. 3 Essig has said, I think that my comments mostly come with what would be Motion 7. 4 So 5 I will let them lay. 6 MR. BRANCH: You know, I am 7 comfortable doing that because I believe I can rely on the goodwill of my fellow acquisition 8 9 professionals to do the right thing here. But 10 I can just see us, if we do not -- so let me 11 footstomp this one. I can see us, if we do not have a 12 13 companion methodology or process to rebaseline, this becoming a Washington Post 14 15 story because we all know that, if we have pricing in a GSA schedule contract which is 16 public knowledge, and we have this database, 17 if you will, behind the firewall which 18 19 indicates to us that that pricing is not 20 reasonable nor valid, nor, indeed, are we 21 paying those prices, that we will be starting 22 the story, "But I can explain...." Whenever

Page 226 1 you have to start the story, "But I can 2 explain.... in Washington, D.C., you know it 3 is going to be a bad day. 4 So I think very clearly we have to 5 provide, if we are going to go down this path, for an internal control that mandates the 6 7 periodic rebalancing of prices at the schedule level to maintain the confidence of our 8 9 stakeholders in what GSA does. 10 MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, if I 11 might, if I'm not out of order, may I propose 12 that we lay aside Motion 6 for a moment, so 13 that I can make another motion? MR. BRANCH: Do I have a second to 14 15 that? 16 All right, all those in favor? 17 All right, opposed? Okay, without objection, so 18 ordered. 19 20 MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, I move 21 that we recommend that the Administrator of GSA use whatever data is available to him or 22

Page 227 her to conduct regular reviews of pricing on 1 2 schedule contracts to make sure that those 3 prices are relevant to the market and market-4 available prices. 5 MR. BRANCH: Do we have a second? 6 All right, we have a second. 7 Discussion on that motion? MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, I now 8 9 move that we lay aside Motion No. 7 and take 10 back up Motion No. 6 to move Motion No. 6. 11 MR. BRANCH: All right, there is a motion to table No. 7. 12 13 (Laughter.) 14 MR. PERRY: We haven't gotten No. 15 7 yet. 16 MR. DRABKIN: Okay. Recommend that the GSA Administrator use whatever data 17 is available to regularly review and refresh 18 19 prices on schedule contracts to reflect market 20 pricing or relevant market pricing. 21 MR. PERRY: My comment, I thought 22 that's what you were going to say. My issue,

Page 228 when I think about when you tried to add the 1 2 other sentence, somewhere age is an issue here of that data and when those reviews are done. 3 4 Can we put any recommendations 5 about how frequent? 6 MR. DRABKIN: Can I? 7 MR. PERRY: Yes. 8 MR. DRABKIN: Okay, let's see. 9 MR. PERRY: I've heard argued that 10 the five-year period is --11 MR. DRABKIN: Well, regular review 12 consistent with -- well, somehow we need to 13 convey consistent with the nature of each market segment because that is different. 14 15 Consistent with each market segment. 16 Does that satisfy your suggestion, 17 Glenn? 18 Now you see, Mr. Chairman, you 19 don't have to rely upon our goodwill; you have 20 a motion that you can look at while we dispose 21 of Motion No. 6. 22 MR. BRANCH: Well, it is on the

Page 229 1 table and it may not come off. 2 (Laughter.) 3 So I will continue to rely on your 4 goodwill. 5 MR. DRABKIN: You can be assured 6 of a lot of goodwill as long as I don't have 7 to give you cash. (Laughter.) 8 9 MR. BRANCH: So 7, there is a 10 motion to lay 7 on the table. Second for 11 that? 12 All those in favor of 7 going on 13 the table? 14 (Show of hands.) 15 Opposed? All right, 7 is laid on the table. 16 I move that we take 6 from the 17 18 table for consideration. 19 MR. DRABKIN: Second it. 20 MR. BRANCH: Okay, all those in 21 favor? 22 (Show of hands.)

1 Opposed? 2 All right, 6 is now taken from the Any discussion on Motion No. 6? 3 table. 4 MR. ALLEN: My only comment is I'm 5 not sure exactly how useful some of that data 6 is going to be. I mean, fine if you want to 7 find a way to capture it. Of course, I think 8 it is going to be something that GSA works 9 with on its contractors because I don't know 10 that contractors are going to be thrilled if 11 that becomes a data collection requirement for 12 them, although if you use Section 803, that 13 could be an automated way where nobody gets burnt for it. 14 15 My other comment for Motion 6 is 16 that we heard a lot of testimony during the 17 earlier meetings that pricing was driven on episodic-specific, case-by-case orders, 18 19 competitions, if you will. 20 Therefore, putting the information 21 out there and collecting it about the pricing 22 that was available on one type of opportunity

1 may or may not be significantly relevant to a 2 current customer who is going in and looking 3 at that information, hoping to discern 4 something.

5 For one thing, it could be a 6 couple of months down the road. The whole 7 market could have changed. I wonder what 8 we're telling our customers by saying, you 9 know, if somebody got a great deal on 10 September 20th, and then you came back on November 20th and the same deal wasn't 11 12 available to you, there are lots of ways you 13 can interrupt that, only some of them not nefarious or without attributing nefarious 14 attributes at the time. 15

16 I'm also concerned -- and this is 17 not necessarily a reason to sink it, but it's 18 a concern nonetheless -- that there is such a 19 thing as gathering too much information. You 20 can gather all the information you want, but 21 of what utility are you going to make it? 22 That becomes the real question.

1 I just got my cable upgraded. So 2 now we have over a thousand channels. Well, 3 I'm not sure what good that does me, and it is 4 the same type of thing here. I'm not sure 5 that having this type of data captured is going to really pay off for a lot of people. 6 7 Outside of the idea that some of the bid information I think may or may not be 8 9 proprietary, I hate to keep bringing that back 10 up, but it is an issue, I'm not sure that it's 11 going to do anything other than to confuse 12 buyers. It may mislead them into thinking 13 that they didn't get as good a deal as another agency got buying similarly, but not 14 15 identically, at a different point in time. I'm just concerned that this type of 16 information could open up a Pandora's box of 17 18 unintended consequences, not to mention the 19 fact that it is a lot of work for somebody to 20 do. 21 So I think we want to be very 22 careful, if you are going to undertake this

Page 233 1 exercise, that we have a fairly decent 2 understanding about how the data is going to 3 be collected, who it is going to be used by, 4 and whether or not it is actually going to be 5 of any utility to a purported user. David, and then Tom, 6 MR. BRANCH: 7 and then Judith, and then I'll exercise my 8 prerogative to insert myself into the queue. 9 MR. DRABKIN: I want to take care 10 here not to challenge you to another duel. 11 (Laughter.) 12 Only because I thought it was 13 funny to say that. I just returned from -- well, not 14 15 just -- I went to a conference in August in Amsterdam where my colleagues from various 16 17 countries around the world spent several days studying procurement, studying government 18 19 purchasing. Except for about half of the 20 cases that were presented -- these were 21 actually scholarly cases presented -- there was a team of both academics and practitioners 22

1 who presented. Half of the cases dealt with 2 e-procurement; the other dealt with spend 3 analysis and strategic sources. All of them 4 made the point, both the e-procurement cases 5 and the ones dealing with strategic sourcing and spend analysis, that you have to collect 6 7 the data in order to analyze the trends, in order to understand what is going on. 8

9 There is always a question, when 10 you are collecting data, of what is relevant 11 to a particular decision and what isn't, but 12 the first key in every situation is to collect 13 the data.

Now, clearly -- no, it's not now 14 15 clearly -- secondly, with regard to this motion, we are only talking about collecting 16 the pricing information. I realize that the 17 18 pricing of an unsuccessful offeror or quoter 19 might be considered proprietary; it might not 20 We could have an argument about it all be. 21 day long.

22

But I am not proposing that that

information be made available publicly,
 although there is a bill on the Hill that
 seems to suggest that all this stuff will get
 published, not just the successful offeror,
 but the bids that we received as well.

6 But I'm not suggesting that. I'm 7 only suggesting that this pricing information 8 be captured so that we could begin doing that 9 which we are unable to do currently, which is 10 real spend analysis. How can we call 11 ourselves purchasing professionals in the 12 government if we cannot do the kind of spend 13 analysis that lets us make strategic sourcing and supply chain management decisions that 14 15 reduce the price to the government overall, the total cost? I'm not talking about getting 16 low price, but I am talking about managing the 17 18 solutions, so we get what the taxpayer 19 deserves. 20 All I am proposing here, Larry, is 21 to collect this information and to keep it

within the government and to use it. Now

22

you're right, there are going to be some people who will be overwhelmed by this information and won't use it. We will have a great deal of effort to train people on how to use it.

6 The average contracting officer 7 probably won't use it, but offices like mine, and I'm sure Tom has an office and Elliott 8 9 probably has a group of people and Jan who 10 will be looking at trends in their particular 11 agency, looking at opportunities to reduce the 12 total cost of ownership to the government, 13 particularly since this is in the context of products. 14

I think they will be using it, and I think we will be able to return to the taxpayer a real return, not by driving prices to their lowest possible point, but by getting real value that we can then explain why we paid what we paid.

21 So that is why I think we need to 22 go here. It is also so that we can prove to

our own customers that they are getting good
 prices.

3 By the way, intuitively, I believe 4 that most of the prices we get on the 5 schedules are pretty good prices, not the best 6 prices in town. But the reason I believe that 7 intuitively is because, when you talk to people about what's the price to beat, the 8 9 answer is the GSA schedule price. Everybody 10 takes joy at beating the GSA schedule price. 11 Well, they wouldn't want to beat that price if 12 they didn't think it was a fairly good price 13 to start with.

Go to the State of California and try to sell to them. The first thing they will ask you is, What is your GSA schedule price? That is where they start their negotiations from.

I would like to drive that price
to a better place, not again by shaving profit
from vendors, but by getting competitive
prices that they might give the State of

Page 238 1 California that I don't get. That is the 2 concept here. 3 I don't want anybody to think that 4 we are going any further than that here in 5 this proposal. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 6 MR. BRANCH: Tom, and then Judith. 7 MR. ESSIG: Two comments, and I 8 think they are consistent with everything 9 David just said. 10 The issue of proprietary data I 11 really view as a non-factor here. Again, the 12 Trade Secrets Act is very clear. It restricts 13 the release of proprietary data by government employees outside the government. It does not 14 15 restrict the use of proprietary data by government employees in the conduct of their 16 official duties. 17 18 Secondly, what we are talking 19 about here is not unlike what is required by 20 the Truth in Negotiations Act in situations where we do not have full and open or adequate 21 22 price competition. That requires current,

1 accurate, and complete cost data.

2 Now the purpose of the Truth in 3 Negotiations Act is to level the playing field 4 between the government and the contractor, so 5 that when we are sitting across from each 6 other at the negotiation table we both have 7 access to the same data.

8 Today I would hope that all 9 companies know what prices they are selling 10 their equipment for. It is not the same on 11 the other side of the table.

What we are asking for here is, again, that the government have access to the same information that the contractor does when we sit down and negotiate those prices. So it's a lot of data. It's not unlike what we do in other places.

I think I wouldn't want to say that to a contracting officer, "This is too much for you to be concerned about, so I am not going to give it to you." We need to have them trained and informed on how to do their

1 jobs, give them access to that data, and let 2 them use it appropriately. Judith? 3 MR. BRANCH: 4 MS. NELSON: I think very much 5 along the same line as Tom and David; I am 6 spending a lot of time reading a lot of best 7 practices for market trend analysis and spend 8 analysis in the commercial market for both

commodities and services. Those in industry who know me, I have become very much the advocate for data and more data and more data.

9

10

11

12 I think that David's motion 13 doesn't say which data needs necessarily to be 14 collected. You know, it is talking about 15 getting to the data. The key, then, would be 16 to very carefully craft that data collection.

I mean there's a lot of data that can be collected, and, yes, there is the fear of data overload. But every nuance of data that is out there need not be captured and collected or that which can be can be put in a file but not all of it needs to be analyzed

1 and made public or used. The key is to 2 actually look and see what is vital and what can be used and turned around and be made and 3 4 looked at for data trends that can then have 5 some value for both the agency, GSA, and for our customers. But, otherwise, as many of the 6 7 agencies have said, they don't know what they 8 are getting.

9 I know OMB, in making some 10 presentations to OMB, they have often said: 11 What's the value proposition for the 12 schedules? Can you tell us what you are 13 selling to the agencies? Can you make an 14 empirical case for your sell prices to the 15 agencies?

I think what David is saying is let's make an empirical case for what we are selling to the agencies and make that case to the agencies and give the agencies the ammunition that they need in order to be able to go out and make their procurements. This will give it to them.

Page 242 1 MR. BRANCH: I have to agree with 2 David, Tom, and Judith. I do this from a slightly different perspective. 3 4 This is going to be hard. Let's 5 just accept that. But we don't have a choice. 6 If you will indulge me, let me give you a 7 little fiscal history lesson. So if you go back and look at the 8 9 budget in terms of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings categorizations, and if you go back to FY 10 11 1962, we were spending 67 percent of the 12 federal government on discretionary items. As 13 we submit the 2010 budget and work, the forecast by CBO and others who track these 14 15 things say we will be spending 33 percent of the budget on discretionary items. So we have 16 reversed that course. 17 We have legislation that comprises 18 19 a financial rescue package, frankly, I believe 20 to be of indeterminate amount. We have 21 started, on top of those actions taken by the 22 Fed and the Treasury, we have said here's

Page 243 another \$700 billion; we don't know where that 1 2 is going to go. 3 I can tell you, as we disengage 4 from Iraq, and we step up tempo in 5 Afghanistan, those forces that we bring home from a DoD perspective, primarily the Army and 6 7 the Marine Corps, will need to be recapitalized. 8 9 So I lay all of this out to make 10 the point that, whatever we have done in the 11 past, and whatever we think the rules of 12 engagement with respect to strategic buying on 13 behalf of the government in the past, are largely irrelevant going forward. 14 So we will have to train a 15 workforce that knows how to use this data. 16 We 17 will have to put people in policy positions that understand what data needs to be 18 19 collected, and we will need the cooperation of 20 industry to do this. I would submit to you that, going 21 forward, if our commercial partners are not 22

willing to do this, that they will not have a 1 2 seat at the table, because we in government cannot afford to act inefficiently. We can't 3 4 afford to leave money on the table. 5 Now, to echo David's sentiments, that is not to say that we want razor-thin 6 7 profit margins. You know, we, hopefully, have 8 learned that lesson in the past as we have 9 bargained hard to agreement that companies 10 going out of business and making for a less 11 robust competitive environment is not a way forward. 12 13 But I think we collectively, as a community, are going to have to do those 14 15 things smartly, to husband the meager resources that we are going to get in the 16 17 years going forward. It is really very simple. We can't afford to do otherwise. 18 19 On that note, I would like to call 20 the question. Alan? 21 MR. CHVOTKIN: 22 Mr. Chairman, I

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1 fully support and I will vote for the motion. 2 My only concern is now with the addition, and 3 maybe stress that I would like to call to your 4 attention we have added a second bullet up 5 there, Ms. Brooks did, under the motion to 6 explain what it is we are trying to do. That 7 second bullet responded to your point, Tom, 8 about that this information is going to be 9 similar to what we get in the TINA process. 10 I hope it is nothing similar to what we get in 11 the TINA process. 12 With your concurrence, if we could 13 strike that bullet, then I think it avoids a whole lot of discussion on my part. 14 15 MR. BRANCH: I think that's --16 MR. DRABKIN: Could I ask that we not strike the bullet, that we capture it 17 later to use it in our discussion? 18 19 MR. CHVOTKIN: Yes, but the 20 information that we are capturing is pricing, 21 David; it's transaction data. It is not the 22 information on costing --

Page 246 1 MR. BRANCH: Let me clarify. As 2 far as I am concerned, procedurally, the 3 bullets are not part of the motion. 4 MR. CHVOTKIN: I don't even want 5 them as part of our legislative history, 6 but --So I will leave it to 7 MR. BRANCH: 8 the report writers on the product team to 9 disposition that in a way that everybody can 10 live with in the final report. That would be 11 MR. CHVOTKIN: 12 If we could disposition that off the great. page to start with, I would feel a lot more 13 comfortable that it's not even in the 14 discussion. 15 16 (Laughter.) 17 MR. BRANCH: I think, with Tom's concurrence, since that was his thought, can 18 we take that bullet out of there, in the 19 20 interest of comity, and not "comedy"? 21 Okay, so the question has been All those in favor of the motion as 22 called.

Page 247 drafted raise your hand. 1 2 (Show of hands.) 3 All those opposed? 4 The motion carries unanimously. 5 I move that --MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, I move 6 7 we adjourn. (Laughter.) 8 9 I withdraw my motion. 10 Mr. Chairman, I move that we next consider Motion No. 7. 11 12 MR. BRANCH: All right. 13 MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, I move that we next consider Motion No. 7. 14 15 MR. BRANCH: Okay. Second to take Motion No. 7 off the table? 16 All those in favor of taking 17 Motion No. 7 off the table? 18 19 (Show of hands.) 20 Opposed? 21 The motion is brought forward for 22 discussion. So we have Motion 7, recommend

that the GSA Administrator use whatever data 1 2 is available to regularly review, consistent 3 with each market segment, and refresh prices 4 on schedule contracts to reflect relevant 5 market prices. Discussion on that motion? 6 7 MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, I 8 think if we move the parenthetical phrase "consistent with each market segment" to the 9 10 end of the sentence, then we will have -- or 11 someplace else. It is stuck in the middle. 12 Maybe it comes after "refresh prices", but it 13 didn't belong where it was. "Review and refresh prices, 14 15 consistent with each market segment", that will be fine. 16 17 MR. BRANCH: Mr. Drabkin, that's 18 your motion. Is that acceptable to you? 19 MR. DRABKIN: It is most acceptable, Mr. Chairman. 20 21 MR. BRANCH: Okay, thank you. So ordered. 22

Page 249 1 Jackie, and then Judith. 2 MS. JONES: David, can you clarify 3 the scope of regular market prices? 4 MR. DRABKIN: Relevant market 5 prices? Can I clarify the scope? No, I'm afraid I can't. 6 7 MS. JONES: Well, I guess what I 8 am getting to is, Are you meaning within the 9 federal marketplace as well as the commercial 10 marketplace? 11 Well, I mean, MR. DRABKIN: Yes. 12 in the context of our discussion today, we 13 have talked about vertical pricing, which is how a vendor prices its own product and 14 services -- well, we have been talking about 15 products, products for sale to both its 16 17 government and commercial customers. So that includes commercial pricing. 18 Then we talked about the 19 20 horizontal check, to look at the market price 21 as well, and I don't believe in that 22 discussion or in that context I suggested, or

anyone else did -- and if they did, I
 apologize; I missed it -- that we would limit
 it only to the federal market.

4 In fact, I thought I heard some 5 people talk about going online. In fact, it 6 was even Tom, I think, using some electronic 7 tool where you can check the price of a television on -- what is it? -- geeves.com, 8 9 and they will go out and find all the Toshiba 10 52-inch, 1080 DPI televisions and line them 11 up, and you can do a comparison shop, 12 including what their price is.

13 So, yes, I meant relevant market 14 price. I used the word "relevant" in this 15 case to make sure we are talking about the 16 same product. That's, I think, what I meant 17 when I used the word "relevant".

18 Relevant may also have a time 19 factor associated with it, but I don't know 20 what that is. Some people talked about 21 relevancy in terms of how old the prices are. 22 On some products, going back three years may

1 make sense. On others, going back 60 days 2 would be too far. It just depends on the 3 particular item and the particular market, and 4 the timing in that market. So rather than try 5 to explain all that in lots of words, I used the word "relevant". 6 7 MS. JONES: I would just make a 8 suggestion that we frame that with some of 9 that language in terms of clarifying what that 10 really means in the writeup. 11 MR. BRANCH: Debra? David, in this 12 MS. SONDERMAN: 13 motion you are referring to products. Is this a recommendation that you intend to apply to 14 15 both products and services or only to products? 16 17 MR. DRABKIN: Thank you for that 18 question because you point out correctly that, 19 while we were discussing Motion No. 6, we were 20 talking about this motion in context as an overall recommendation to the Administrator 21 22 about the schedules program in general. In

1 fact, when we finish with this motion, I think
2 I have probably another to address some other
3 comments we have talked about in terms of the
4 length of the schedules.

5 So while I didn't articulate it, I 6 did intend it to mean both products and 7 services, not just products, whereas all of the previous motions that we have talked about 8 9 today I understood to be limited to products. 10 MS. NELSON: So I am looking at 11 this and I'm not sure whether or not my 12 questions/clarifications will lead to asking 13 to table this in light of a different motion, perhaps either from myself or Elliott, or 14 15 whether or not to amend this one. I am not exactly sure where it is going to end up 16

But as I read this, in the course of how we do business right now without any adjustments to how schedules are currently awarded, we award a schedule contract based on finding a class of customer that is akin to

17

going.

how the government buys, and that becomes the basis of award. There is a class of customer that then triggers a price reduction clause, and so a contract is entered into with those found.

6 If I am looking at this, then 7 routinely if, as required, economic price adjustments are submitted when they are 8 9 relevant, and price reductions are submitted 10 when they are relevant, now this 11 recommendation, as I read it, says, 12 essentially, in addition to those, that 13 periodically, and whatever that periodic time be as the market deems for that market 14 15 segment, that GSA do a review for that group 16 of schedule contracts and say, "Hmmm, these prices are not consistent with the market 17 segment." 18 19 Let's assume that that is going to 20 result in a reduction of prices, if any 21 changes in prices. I don't know; maybe it

will result in an increase in prices. It

22

could happen.

1

2	I know that there is one
3	particular solicitation where, actually, based
4	on the tool that they use, there have been
5	times when contractors have been told that
6	actually their pricing is low. Now the
7	contracting officers then don't say you should
8	actually give us higher prices. That would be
9	absurd.
10	So we periodically say, you know
11	what, we've done our periodic review and we
12	have found that your pricing is not consistent
13	with the market segment. So this is separate
14	and apart for the mechanisms that are
15	currently in place.
16	So what I am suggesting is that
17	perhaps, prior to looking at this motion, that
18	we look at something that says maybe we need
19	to look at a different way in which GSA
20	negotiates its pricing and maintain the
21	pricing with that vendor, which is to say that
22	GSA negotiate a baseline price at contract

1 formation, and then for a period of time, or 2 for the length of the contract -- and I will 3 agree with David that the lengths of our 4 schedule contracts are absurdly long, both the 5 base period and the options. But for whatever 6 period of time, and we'll call it -- what are 7 we calling it? -- consistent with the market 8 segment, allow the market to dictate the 9 prices. 10 I will go back, and as I tend to

11 do, harp on allowing for unilateral 12 modifications with notification to the 13 contracting officer to change those prices up 14 and down.

15 Then have GSA do a trend analysis through the collection of the data, through a 16 previous motion that we have put in, and 17 overlay that trend analysis, and then look at 18 19 those prices and say whether or not the 20 pricing that they have done through their 21 market, allowing the market to dictate, falls 22 within that trend analysis.

1 If we say that one sigma is X, Y, 2 Z or two sigma is Y, Z, X, that they fall 3 within 20 percent of that, or whatever that 4 is. So that we are looking at a trend and not 5 a onesie/twosie, this product is "X" and this product is "Y", you know, we came to hear, 6 7 which is, as Thomas talked about, what's the value and how you're going to actually have a 8 9 workforce that is going to constantly do this. 10 My motion would actually, my 11 thought would be that we lay this aside or add 12 onto it, which I do believe it is a good 13 motion, but I think that we look at how we baseline award them and how we administer 14 15 them, and then take this and say, yes, we do 16 periodically, per the market segment, review them and do a trend analysis within a certain 17 18 sigma and say, What is that relevance? 19 MR. BRANCH: Tom? 20 MR. ESSIG: I think what you have 21 been talking about are specific techniques that can be used to review and refresh prices 22

on those schedules. I really don't think that there's anything in any of those reviews that says that this has to be outside of and be over and above what is being conducted in those reviews. That is at the level of detail that I think would need to be worked out by GSA.

8 All this says is periodically 9 review and refresh. It doesn't get into the 10 details as to the extent of the review, what 11 you're going to use, what you're not going to 12 use.

So I don't think this is a case of
duplicating all of that or redundant to that.
That can be incorporated into it. This is a
simple statement.

17In Motion No. 6 we agree to start18gathering this data. This says use it.

19 MR. BRANCH: Yes, I guess I've 20 kind of come to a middle ground on this. I 21 think, due to some excellent leadership from 22 many members of this panel, we have come

through a framework this morning. So if we kind of go back to the top, what we have said that Alan is urging is, okay, let's talk about the pricing objective. So we have done that, and we have said go out and get a fair and reasonable price.

7 Then the next thing we have really said is, okay, and let's allocate the fairness 8 9 and reasonableness of price between the 10 contract formation level and the transactional 11 level by collecting that data, so that contracting officers can do market research, 12 13 determine what is fair and reasonable at both the order level and the contract level. 14

Further, let's take that data and use that to refresh the baseline pricing, so that an agency can have confidence that this is a good place to start.

I agree with everything Judith has aid, but let me suggest that maybe that needs to be content of the report, and maybe it needs to be framed in such a way to the

1 Administrator as, when you look at these three 2 motions as whole, this is a strategy or this 3 is a path that we might recommend that you 4 explore. We think you can do it this way, 5 this way meaning looking at your market 6 segments and determining the appropriate 7 periodicity for review, looking at the data in the aggregate to conduct trend analysis, 8 9 determining what your metrics are for whether 10 that trend is in control or out of control, 11 and what to do in the event that you find the trend out of control. 12 13 I think those might be very 14 important thoughts to convey to the 15 Administrator, but I don't know that they really ought to be conveyed in the form of a 16 recommendation because I think there may be 17 more than one way to solve that problem. 18 19 Having said that, I think that is

20 a very good approach to solving a problem, and 21 we would be remiss by not conveying that. But 22 I don't believe it needs to be conveyed in the

Page 260 context of a motion. 1 2 MR. ALLEN: I recommend we call 3 the question. 4 MR. BRANCH: The question has been 5 called. 6 MS. NELSON: I second. MR. BRANCH: All those in favor of 7 Motion No. 7 signify by raising their hand. 8 9 (Show of hands.) 10 All those opposed? The motion carries. 11 12 MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, I have 13 yet another motion. Mr. Chairman, I move that the 14 15 Administrator of GSA review the length of the current schedule contract program and adjust 16 17 the length of that program to reflect periods of time that address the types of issues that 18 19 this body has addressed; for instance, how one 20 prices a contract for IT over 20 years. I am 21 not suggesting that a 20-year contract made up 22 of 10 two-year options is inappropriate, but

Page 261 I am suggesting that the one-size-fits-all 1 2 solution that currently exists is inappropriate and should be reviewed. 3 4 So my motion would be that the GSA 5 Administrator review the length of MAS schedule contracts. 6 7 MR. BRANCH: Okay, do we have a second? 8 9 MS. NELSON: I second that. 10 MR. BRANCH: The motion is 11 seconded. 12 Any discussion on the motion? 13 Alan? MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, I 14 15 wonder whether we need to be this explicit or maybe suggest an alternate path. 16 When we talked about services, we 17 actually adopted two separate motions, and 18 19 there was nothing in the text that would drive 20 us directly to services only. 21 Motion No. 4 that we adopted in 22 September said that GSA periodically evaluate

1 the program SINs description to determine if
2 the descriptions are consistent with the
3 customer needs, and current market offerings
4 and labor categories are consistent. That
5 might be different.
6 Motion 5 said GSA undertake a

7 periodic evaluation, in consultation with the 8 ordering agencies and industry partners, of 9 the current MAS Program schedules to determine 10 their relevance in the marketplace and 11 applicability for meeting agency needs.

12 I think we have already covered 13 that, but if there is any ambiguity from our actions in September that those addressed only 14 15 services, then I would renew, as an alternative to David's substituting the 16 combined Motions 4 and 5, to make sure they 17 are applicable to products. 18 19 MR. BRANCH: Judith? 20 MS. NELSON: I don't think that 21 Motions 4 and 5 addressed the length and the Evergreen clause. They addressed the 22

1 description of the SINs and the descriptions of the solicitations and the terms and 2 conditions, but they did not specifically 3 4 address the length of the contracts or the 5 specific Evergreen clause. So there are two or three, in this case, different motions 6 7 actually. David? 8 MR. BRANCH: 9 MR. DRABKIN: I do not oppose the 10 suggestion -- I support the suggestion from 11 Mr. Chvotkin. MR. BRANCH: Yes, I have to kind 12 13 of go back to Judith's observation. I think we need to be very careful here. I don't have 14 15 an issue with the combined motion with respect to supplies and services. I think Motions 4 16 17 and 5, as we have passed them, would certainly be useful for both. But I see your motion, 18 19 David -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- as 20 doing something else.

21 Motions 4 and 5 really, in my 22 mind, went to the heart of, one, are those

things being offered to us on schedule 1 2 relevant to our needs and, two, given the 3 changing nature of the workplace, and the 4 changing nature of job descriptions, are those 5 things that we are offering on schedule 6 consistent with the marketplace? 7 I saw your motion as dealing more 8 narrowly with simply, given that we can hold 9 those two things static, the nature of what's 10 being offered and its description, is the 11 pricing correct for that? 12 So I think we need to be very 13 careful before we combine the motions, if my understanding of your intent on Motion 8 is 14 correct. 15 My intent on Motion 16 MR. DRABKIN: 17 8 was to address the program as a whole, as we began talking about when we talked about 18 19 Motion 7, and that we specifically recommend 20 that they review this current Evergreen 21 policy. 22 Let me not suggest by the motion

1 that I think necessarily it has to be 2 eliminated. It is just that it may be proved to be more relevant to be, instead of four 3 4 five-year options, ten two-year options, 19 5 one-year options. I mean whatever makes sense 6 for the market and that it may change, but 7 right now GSA has a one-size-fits-all solution, which it has adopted and managed for 8 9 eight or nine years, and it may account for 10 some of the discontent that some of the 11 customers have expressed in its utility. 12 MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, my 13 goal is the same as Mr. Drabkin's, which is to keep these relevant. 14 15 My reason for trying to stay away from having a motion that adopts as a 16 recommendation that we review the length, 17 rather, that that be one of the elements of 18 19 consideration, is that today we simply no 20 longer have schedules contracts that are just 21 for products or just for services. The 22 homogenization, my word, of these contracts

with the SIN numbers that cover such a wide range probably makes it impractical to look at the length of a schedules contract solely in the context of products or solely in the context of services.

6 Yet, consistent with that, there 7 may very well be SINs that should not go out 8 for five years on a product basis or some 9 other flexibility. I just think that that is 10 one of the elements in my overall goal of 11 keeping these schedules relevant, consistent 12 with the marketplace, that I would add, as 13 just sort of the report language, that the length of the schedule element is certainly a 14 consideration for the Administrator to take 15 into account when looking at the overall 16 relevancy and current, complete, and accurate 17 in a very different context for this review. 18 19 Yes, Debra? MR. BRANCH: 20 MS. SONDERMAN: Well, I respect 21 that point of view, but I share the concern 22 about this specific element and would prefer

1 to see it retained as a separate motion for 2 emphasis, if nothing else. MR. BRANCH: Other discussion on 3 4 this? Larry? 5 MR. ALLEN: I'm coming in with 6 Alan on this. I think it is implicit, or can 7 be implicit, in the report, if we write it up that way, and it definitely looks at the 8 9 program more at a strategic level and lets the 10 Administrator look at the schedules across the 11 program and make sure they are finetuned. Ι 12 think we can add it in with the report 13 language that says, you know, there are various elements; one of them is the length of 14 15 the contract. 16 I think that that is, by the way, 17 a fine and appropriate thing to look at, the length of the contract. I understand that 18 19 there can be -- it is a big program, and 20 different contract lengths may or may not be 21 a better approach, given what you are selling. 22 So it is not that I don't support that,

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1	because I think it is not a bad idea, but		
2	merely that I think looking at it from more of		
3	a comprehensive and strategic way is a good		
4	way to go.		
5	MR. BRANCH: Further discussion on		
б	this motion?		
7	(No response.)		
8	Okay, hearing none, then we will		
9	call the vote on it.		
10	All those in favor of Motion No. 8		
11	please raise your hand.		
12	(Show of hands.)		
13	All those opposed?		
14	The ayes have it. The motion		
15	carries.		
16	Tom?		
17	MR. ESSIG: Actually, if it is		
18	okay, I would like to make Motion No. 9.		
19	It's, in conjunction with the approved motions		
20	to ensure fair and reasonable pricing,		
21	eliminate the most favored customer price		
22	adjustment clause.		

Page 269 1 We have put enough controls in 2 place in Motion 1 through 8 to ensure a fair 3 and reasonable pricing. Do I hear a second? 4 MR. BRANCH: 5 MS. SONDERMAN: I think there is a motion on the table that recommends 6 7 elimination of the price reduction clause for 8 products. 9 MR. DRABKIN: Point of 10 clarification: do you mean most favored 11 customer or do you mean the price reduction There are two different clauses. 12 clause? 13 MR. ESSIG: Remind me what they 14 cover. MR. DRABKIN: Most favored 15 16 customer is the basis-of-award customer, and 17 the price reduction is, if you didn't tell us about a price reduction and we're entitled to 18 19 it, we get it. 20 I think we were talking about 21 eliminating the price reduction clause. MR. BRANCH: All right. So the 22

Page 270 1 motion would be more appropriately to remove 2 from the table Motion 1, which is where we 3 started this morning. MR. ESSIG: Actually, I think you 4 5 did that before I got here. 6 MR. BRANCH: Yes, I think we did. 7 It has been a long day. MR. ALLEN: I would second that 8 9 motion to bring that off the table. 10 MR. BRANCH: All right. The 11 motion is to remove from the table Motion No. 12 1, which was the motion to eliminate the price 13 reduction clause and substitute an 803-like competitive process. 14 15 MR. DRABKIN: We have already 16 adopted a motion to do an 803-like --17 MR. BRANCH: Right, but that was Motion No. 1 as stated. 18 19 MR. DRABKIN: I'm sorry. I'm 20 sorry. 21 MR. BRANCH: So I guess we need to 22 get it off the table or not, so we can amend

Page 271 1 it. 2 MR. ESSIG: We don't need to make a motion to that. 3 MR. BRANCH: 4 No. 5 MR. ESSIG: No, you don't write 6 those as separate. 7 MR. BRANCH: No, no. 8 MR. ESSIG: Just go back up. 9 MR. BRANCH: No. Yes, it is a 10 subsidiary. Okay. So I think we have moved and 11 12 seconded taking Motion No. 1 off the table. 13 All those in favor of removing Motion -- can we go back up to the top, so 14 folks can see that? 15 It's a very short motion. 16 There it is. 17 So all those in favor of removing 18 Motion No. 1 from the table? 19 20 (Show of hands.) 21 All those opposed? 22 All right, the motion is removed

1 from the table.

2 Discussion on Motion No. 1? 3 MR. ALLEN: Mr. Chairman, I think 4 that it's timely for us to do this. As I 5 mentioned this morning when I moved to put 6 this motion on the table to begin with, that 7 it was important for us as a panel to come up 8 and look at other things surrounding the 9 schedules program, and particularly pricing 10 competition at the task order level, fair and 11 reasonable pricing at the contract formation level. 12 13 We voted on those motions, along with other things, to ensure that the amount 14 15 of information available not just to GSA contracting officers, but to customer agency 16 17 contracting officers is robust, indeed. These motions, in sum, will 18 19 provide buyers with an unprecedented level of 20 information that they need to ensure that the 21 government is getting fair and reasonable 22 pricing, not just relevant to what the other

government customers pay, but also as to what
 is going on in the commercial market on an
 ongoing basis.

4 Therefore, there really is no 5 requirement that the price reductions clause 6 remain. It would become an almost completely 7 obsolete contract term.

8 Therefore, I think it is 9 appropriate that we do it, that we remove it. 10 I also think, however, that this motion needs 11 to be amended to at least say just remove the 12 price reductions clause from the products 13 schedules, since we have adopted subsequently 14 a resolution on Section 803. 15 MR. BRANCH: So since this is your

15MR. BRANCH: So since this is your16motion, feel free to amend it as you see fit.

MR. ALLEN: Actually, I think it
was Ms. Sonderman's motion.

19MR. BRANCH: Oh, I'm sorry, it was20Ms. Sonderman's. Pardon me. Or Debra.

21 MS. SONDERMAN: So put a period22 after "schedules".

1	MR. BRANCH: And is that
2	acceptable to you?
3	MS. SONDERMAN: Yes.
4	MR. BRANCH: So we have,
5	essentially, a friendly amendment.
6	Let me talk to this.
7	Philosophically, I'm here. As I have said
8	publicly before, and this is one of my
9	mantras, our job is governance, but not
10	politics. But I think good governance
11	probably indicates that we ought to look at
12	some of the politics surrounding this.
13	I am comfortable with this motion
14	as long as we make that a phased removal of
15	the price reduction clause because I believe
16	it is going to take us some time to put a
17	system in place to gather the kind of data
18	that would allow us to substitute good
19	analysis for the function of the price
20	reduction clause.
21	I think to simply propose its
22	wholesale removal today, and leaving that

Page 275 1 vacuum in for any period of time, is just a 2 non-starter politically. So I would offer a friendly 3 4 amendment that says to remove the price 5 reduction clause from product schedules in 6 phases as the Administrator implements the 7 recommendations with respect to establishing 8 pricing transparency for the schedules 9 program. 10 I guess that is to Debra, since it 11 is her motion. That is fine. 12 MS. SONDERMAN: 13 Question about it, MR. ESSIG: though? 14 15 You focused on this one, on the 16 transparency aspect of it rather than on the 17 competition at the order level under 803. I'm not sure we need to wait for transparency to 18 19 be at that point. 20 MR. BRANCH: Tom, I think that's a 21 point well-taken, but I guess the realist in 22 me says that, as we deploy Section 803 across

all the civilian agencies, it is not going to
 be immediate.

3 So that we might want to take a 4 phased approach, and I would certainly 5 entertain any clarifying words there that 6 bring forward the fact that this 803 approach 7 will get us on that road. But I don't want to 8 walk out of here today and say, hey, we just 9 killed the clause and we left this vacuum. 10 Yes, Debra? 11 What about saying MS. SONDERMAN: 12 remove the price reduction clause from product 13 schedules in phases as the Administrator implements recommendations for competition and 14 15 price transparency at the order level? 16 MR. BRANCH: Okay. 17 MS. NELSON: I could support a motion to that effect. 18 19 Glenn, did you MR. BRANCH: Okay. 20 have --21 MR. PERRY: It is essentially the 22 same. My concern, when we started talking,

Page 277 1 was somewhat adopting remove price reduction clause without all the rest of the stuff we 2 have done all day; it has to complement 3 4 whatever that motion is. 5 MR. BRANCH: Yes, absolutely. Somehow we have to say 6 MR. PERRY: 7 in conjunction; that's what we say at this time. 8 9 MR. BRANCH: All right. Jackie? 10 MS. JONES: I have a question. In 11 David's motion earlier, he talked about 12 establishing a basis-of-award customer for the 13 schedules. The price reductions clause is one mechanism or the mechanism for ensuring that 14 15 our prices track with that basis-of-award customer. 16 17 So if we are going to retain a 18 basis-of-award customer, how are we going to 19 ensure that our prices track along with that 20 customer, absent this clause and replacing it 21 with something else? 22 MR. BRANCH: Yes, Judith?

1 MS. NELSON: In my mind, what we 2 are moving to -- and this is just my 3 opinion -- what we are moving to is really 4 looking at establishing a baseline award price 5 that is looking at how a vendor sells to a commercial customer or a class of customer, 6 7 and that is the basis of award, but that not necessarily be the tracking customer. 8 9 But it is a baseline, and that one 10 of the recommendations that we have adopted in 11 the form of a motion is to disclose to our sister agencies, our customers, what that 12 13 basis of award was, so that they could use that in their procurement decisions. So that 14 is the value of that. 15 It is a baseline decision, which 16 is also the value, so that our contracting 17 officers have a starting point for their 18 19 negotiation as that baseline, but it not be 20 for the tracking of the base contract. 21 MR. BRANCH: Glenn and then David. 22 MR. PERRY: I think the important

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thing about what we have done today is that we 1 2 are making recommendations that change how the 3 schedule contracts are managed, where we are 4 proactively managing what is going on in the 5 pricing from the government's side, instead of 6 relying upon passive tools that in most cases 7 does not get us the information we need to 8 really get to where we want to be when we make 9 the order. 10 So, therefore, I am not concerned about the basis of award as it has been 11 12 written, but the way in which we have used in 13 it in the motion. My short-term memory is getting really bad. I can't even do it by the 14 15 minute now. 16 (Laughter.) 17 So I'm going to quit. MR. BRANCH: David? 18 19 Yes, I mean I did MR. DRABKIN: 20 retain the term "baseline" in the earlier I would continue the baseline 21 motion. customer for all new schedule awards in order 22

to give us both, as I described before, that
vertical as well and then a horizontal view of
pricing.

4 But after the initial award, and 5 once this solution is identified and 6 implemented, so that we are tracking prices 7 across the whole market space, I think the use of the price reduction clause is no longer 8 9 necessary because the real information that 10 should be concerning us is what is the market 11 price and are we getting a good market price, 12 not whether or not they are giving us a 13 consistent price with a baseline customer.

14 Ultimately, I think the baseline 15 customer becomes irrelevant as the contract 16 grows older, but it is important to get those 17 two points of reference to make the initial 18 award price as we bring someone into the 19 program, so that we can satisfy ourselves that 20 we are getting a good price.

21 Although we didn't articulate that 22 in the motion, it would certainly be what I

would intend to offer to whoever is writing
 this part of the products piece to include in
 that discussion.

4 So we would retain baseline for 5 initial contract awards. It becomes more and 6 more irrelevant as the solution is in place 7 and we can track prices.

8 If GSA were to adopt one and not 9 the other of our recommendations, i.e., not 10 track the prices, then eliminating the price 11 reduction clause might be a bad thing. It 12 might not be, but it might be.

13 So I think the way that we have moved this so that we are conditioning it on 14 15 competition, and we have already agreed we are going to force 803-like competition for 16 everything, products, because it is limited to 17 18 products, I think we get, again, two points of 19 reference in order to check prices and to assure both ourselves and our stakeholders and 20 21 our overseers that we have gotten good 22 pricing.

I			Po
	1	MR. BRANCH: Debra?	
	2	MS. SONDERMAN: Question for the	
	3	group: should we amend this to say, "price	
	4	transparency at the schedule contract and	
	5	order level"?	
	б	MR. DRABKIN: It would be	
	7	consistent with our other language in the	
	8	other motion on transparency.	
	9	MR. CHVOTKIN: But we said earlier	
	10	that the price reduction clause has no meaning	
	11	at the schedule formation. So to add it here,	
	12	I'm happy because it doesn't hurt, but I think	
	13	the consistent view of this panel and the	
	14	testimony is that it serves no purpose at the	
	15	formation.	
	16	MR. BRANCH: Alan, I think you are	
	17	correct. However, adding at the schedule	
	18	contract level I think makes that phrase	
	19	consistent with all of our other	
	20	recommendations which address both competition	
	21	and transparency at all levels of formation.	
	22	I think that was where Debra was coming	
1			

Page 283 1 MR. CHVOTKIN: Debra, I think 2 you're right. The way you have put it there, yes, we are talking about price and 3 4 competition at both the schedule and order 5 level, not the price reduction clause. Ι 6 think you make a good suggestion. 7 Expunge my comments from the 8 record. MR. DRABKIN: I would take out 9 10 "delivery" and leave it just plain "order", 11 unless you want to put "task and delivery" in. 12 MS. SONDERMAN: Just "order". 13 MR. BRANCH: Any other discussion on this motion? 14 15 (No response.) 16 Then we'll put it to a vote. All those in favor of Motion No. 1 17 as revised signify by raising your hands. 18 (Show of hands.) 19 20 All those opposed? 21 The motion carries. 22 So I will put a motion on the

Page 284 table. 1 2 MR. PERRY: Isn't there another motion on the table down below here? 3 4 MR. BRANCH: No, I don't think 5 there's another motion on the table. 6 MS. SONDERMAN: I thought there 7 was still a motion on the table. All right, I withdraw 8 MR. BRANCH: 9 -- that was my motion, so I will withdraw 10 that motion. So that takes care of that one. I will move that the 11 recommendations that we have formulated for 12 13 both products and services be applied as appropriate to solutions to be purchased under 14 15 multiple award schedules. Do I have a second? 16 I would second that. 17 MR. ALLEN: MR. BRANCH: All right, we have a 18 19 second. 20 Let me talk to that. I have been giving a lot of thought to this as we have 21 22 gone through this very, very long journey.

1 Before I talk to that, I would 2 really like to thank the members of the panel for their thoughtful, heartfelt, and I think 3 incisive deliberations on these issues. 4 5 But I think we have come up with a 6 set of recommendations for products and 7 services that are consistent with each other, 8 and in that, if we apply them when an offeror 9 proposes to give us a solution under the 10 schedule, I don't think there is anything in 11 here that is inconsistent with the way a 12 vendor or a set of vendors might propose a 13 solution to us. So I quess it is my sense that 14 15 there probably is no additional work required to address any peculiarities in solutions. 16 So in the services portion of it, there will be 17 a statement of work. That will be subject to 18 19 competition. 20 We have already said the supplies 21 will be subject to competition in 803-like language, that that information will 22

1 eventually be reported. I guess it would be 2 my expectation, as that information is reported, if a vendor should adopt a 3 4 particular pricing schedule, or a particular 5 pricing strategy in a solutions procurement, and that were to cause outliers on either the 6 7 product or the schedule side of things, that that would show up in that data, and that it 8 9 is our responsibility at the agency as well as 10 the GSA level to ask the question why. Ιf 11 that is an anomaly because it was a solutions 12 procurement, that should be identified as such 13 and that should figure into the thinking of the contracting officer as he or she proceeds 14 15 with things. So I offer that motion to kind of 16 close out our deliberations today and 17 respectfully ask that you consider it. 18 19 Mr. Chairman, it is MR. CHVOTKIN: 20 awful enticing to close out the discussion on solutions with this motion. 21 I'm concerned and

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I want to make sure that there is clarity in

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Page 287 1 my mind, and maybe that poses a question about 2 solutions in your mind. 3 There are really two very 4 different types of solutions that we see 5 possible under the schedules program. One is 6 essentially where the agency builds a 7 recommendation through a combination of products that exist on a schedule and services 8 9 that exist on a schedule. 10 Also, very common on the schedules 11 today are what we might loosely term 12 solutions, where the special item number is 13 itself a solution. I am not sure how this guidance 14 15 would be applied when we have addressed some very different issues with respect to separate 16 17 products and separate services to this new hybrid called solutions. 18 19 So I don't disagree that the 20 thoughts of competition and transparency work. 21 I am just not sure, because I haven't thought 22 it out as clearly as you appear to have done,

Page 288 1 how that might apply here in the solutions 2 area. That is my only degree of hesitancy at 3 this point, not opposition. MR. BRANCH: Okay. We'll go to 4 5 David, and then let me come back and address your concerns, Alan. 6 7 MR. DRABKIN: I'm not sure that 8 solutions belong on schedules, period. 9 Solutions -- thank you very much, 10 Alan. Did you just throw that at me? Now am 11 I being assaulted by panel members for 12 expressing a question? Okay, good. 13 Well, in that case, I'm pretty No. I'll tell you why. 14 positive. 15 Actually, if we can make a recommendation, we should. 16 A solution is a combination, 17 generally speaking, in today's marketplace, of 18 19 services and goods, the pricing of which may bear absolutely no relationship whatsoever to 20 21 the initial pricing work we have done. 22 So I've got to ask myself the

question, when you compete for a solution, of what relevance is any of the base work that was done to set up the contract in the first place, particularly in those cases where we are using a fixed price to buy a solution, which by the way pretty much is the only sensical way to do it.

8 How does any of that bear relevance? You can't take, for instance, from 9 10 their supply schedule a list of the items that 11 might make up the solution they are going to 12 offer you and use them to really determine 13 whether or not the price they are offering you as part of the solution makes sense. 14 Forget whether it is fair and reasonable or 15 competitive. 16

Because of the way the schedules are set up, and because of the way each individual vendor prices or negotiates its own schedules contract, you may not even be able to find the things that you are going to get in your solution on their schedule. It may be

Page 290 1 coming from an arrangement which we have 2 authorized them to make, either through teaming or from something else, and how do you 3 4 then do a price comparison that way? 5 It seems to me in the very end, as heretical as it might sound to my colleagues 6 7 from GSA, that solutions really belong on our 8 GWACs or in an open market environment where, 9 one, you have a number of different choices 10 for pricing, including cost-plus, and, two, 11 you can get a head-to-head comparison in a 12 field where things kind of make sense. 13 Now I am not saying I am opposed to solutions on the schedules. 14 I am just 15 trying to figure out how it works. 16 I think we, quite frankly, allowed solutions on schedules because people wanted 17 to buy them, not because we sat down and 18 19 thought through this as a "should we have 20 solutions on schedules and then how do you 21 price them?" 22 I'm glad that you have made the

1 motion, Mr. Chairman, but I am afraid it opens 2 up a door which, at least in my mind, requires a lot more discussion and investigation before 3 4 we could make a recommendation that I could be 5 comfortable with. 6 MR. BRANCH: Let me come back and 7 address both Alan's comments as well as yours, David. 8 9 To Alan's -- well, let me start 10 out with a more global view. So whether a 11 solution is something that we buy, that we see 12 as an integrated unit, and the example I will 13 use is training course delivery, where essentially you are providing some material as 14 well as labor. 15 The way I would see this working 16 is let's think about what we have done. 17 We have said the price reductions clause isn't 18 19 going to apply to either supplies or services. 20 We have further gone back to a precept that 21 says the GSA contracting officer will use some set of tools as to be recommended or 22

implemented by the Administrator to determine the fair and reasonableness of that price, and that they'll disclose the basis of that to the agency users, so that they can make a smart decision.

6 So, as I go down the road of a 7 solution that is essentially a single unit, training, help desk services, whatever you 8 9 call it, I think what that motion does is it 10 kind of takes the Administrator out of the 11 dilemma as to, well, you have dealt with 12 supplies, you've dealt with services, what do 13 I do with these hybrid items? Because, essentially, we have now agreed to treat both 14 15 products and services relatively consistent: Competition at the ordering level, 16 17 a collection of that pricing, a use of that pricing to periodically determine whether that 18 makes sense both in the context of what's sold 19 20 to other government agencies as well as the 21 marketplace.

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To go to, I guess, the second

class of solutions, those that we cobble 1 2 together, and I don't mean to offend anyone by 3 using the word "cobble", but the ones that we, 4 if you will, aggregate from components of the 5 schedule, again, we have decided whether they 6 are services or goods. We are going to 7 compete them. We are going to have 8 transparency. 9 I would argue that, to the extent that a vendor's pricing strategy in 10 11 aggregating schedule items into a solution 12 results in anomalies, that that is the purpose 13 for the data, that it is up to the informed buyer to say that looks like an anomaly, to 14 15 inquire why, and upon understanding the reason why, to disposition that information 16 17 appropriately.

18 So I think, going to David's 19 further philosophical issue, yes, I would tend 20 to agree, solutions probably don't belong on 21 schedules at all. Because, in my view, it 22 requires both contracting officers as well as

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vendors who sell to us to perform a set of
 unnatural procurement acts to optimize their
 offerings to the government.

4 But given that they are there, and 5 that they may continue to be there until the 6 Administrator makes a different policy 7 decision, I don't think the things we have been asked to address within this charter, 8 9 given the recommendations that we are making, 10 are applied in a way different because we are, 11 indeed, in the business of selling solutions.

12 So I would argue, if we want to 13 make a recommendation or an observation to the Administrator that perhaps selling solutions 14 15 on GSA schedule is less than appropriate, then that would be fine. But to the extent that 16 17 they are sold today and they continue to be sold for some time, I do not believe any of 18 the recommendations we have made for either 19 20 products or services are inconsistent with 21 each other, nor are solutions within the context of the recommendations we have made 22

1 that unique.

Yes, Judith. 2 MS. NELSON: I don't know that I 3 4 would -- well, I know, let me put it that way, 5 I adamantly know that I would not go so far as to say that the sale of complex solutions 6 7 under the schedules is inappropriate. I think that the ordering 8 9 procedures and the processes, particularly 10 under the BPAs, particularly within the BPAs, 11 under the award of multiple BPAs, and the 12 ability to do the RFQs and make the selections 13 under the BPAs, not only allows for a lot of flexibility, but is working very well. 14 We have a lot of customers. 15 We had some testimony before the panel which spoke to 16 17 that, as to how well that was working with the multiple BPAs and the ability to have those 18 19 base contracts and price, and that he had his 20 pricing staff there who are able to do what 21 they did best, which was negotiate the pricing that they needed to do while the base 22

contract's terms and conditions that they
 needed were in place, and they could
 concentrate on the pricing and the unique
 terms and conditions that they needed and they
 were experts on. That is something that the
 schedules -- that is one of the major value adds that the schedules are able to provide.

So I am not willing to go there, 8 9 to say that there are -- I do believe that 10 there are issues that are unique for having 11 services on, I mean solutions on. If we do 12 move to a place that GSA adopts the 13 recommendations as put forward by the panel, at a time 803 goes governmentwide for the 14 15 civilian agencies, that takes some of the barriers of having solutions with services and 16 products, because if you have multiple 17 different lines in which you have to manage a 18 19 price reduction clause, that is a major issue. 20 So some of the barriers come aside. 21 But I do think that it certainly

takes more contemplation and deliberation than

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Page 297 I know I have at 4:25 in the afternoon to even 1 decide whether or not it takes deliberation. 2 But I could not back -- I would take, at a 3 4 minimum, an adamant minority voice in any 5 report that said solutions do not have a 6 significant role in value-added to our 7 customers on the schedules. MR. BRANCH: David and then Jackie. 8 9 Well, beyond what I MR. DRABKIN: 10 have already said, let's go back and look at 11 what we have talked about doing for goods and services and then look at your motion. 12 13 You say that the motions developed for products and services apply to solutions 14 15 as appropriate. Well, how do you price a solution? At the very first instance when a 16 contractor comes to you and says, "I want to 17 sell solutions through the schedules, " one 18 19 might ask the question, "Okay, what are you 20 going to sell?" 21 The answer "solutions" isn't very 22 helpful. So you ask for specifics. We know

1 that solutions are tailored to customer
2 requirements. They are more uniquely tailored
3 to a customer's requirements than just about
4 anything else that is being sold.

5 By the way, I don't think a help 6 desk is a solution in that sense. I think a 7 help desk is actually a commoditizable service 8 and that it would not fall within this 9 definition.

10 But if you are talking about an 11 integrated IT solution that puts together your 12 financial system with your contract writing 13 system with your property accountability system, that's incredibly unique. I have no 14 15 idea how, as a contracting officer, you would sit there and try to figure out in the first 16 instance how does he price this for his 17 customers vertically, much less what's the 18 19 market price for this, because it is going to 20 be all over the map. So from the pricing 21 perspective, I don't know how you do it. 22 On the competition perspective, I

1 mean competition is competition. I can see 2 that being applicable here. They should 3 subject themselves to the same competitive 4 pressures. 5 You know what? I'm ready to let 6 the group vote whichever way they want. Ι 7 just think that we ought to give this a lot more thought. 8 9 By the way, since my colleague 10 raised it, we haven't talked about BPAs, but 11 I've got a real issue with writing indefinite 12 quantity contracts on top of indefinite 13 quantity contracts, but I suppose we probably don't have time this afternoon to entertain 14 15 yet another motion. 16 All right, Jackie? MR. BRANCH: 17 MS. JONES: I was going to say that we haven't really defined what solutions 18 19 It's a very generic term. But in the are. sense of schedules, the way that we normally 20 21 train the agencies is that a solution is a 22 combination of services, let's say, of

companies that have different capabilities, and then they can team in a teaming arrangement and provide a solution to an agency that has a requirement that spans cross maybe multiple schedules or outside of the scope of what they can provide alone, that company can provide alone.

So I think that it provides an 8 9 opportunity for small businesses to obtain 10 more business than they normally would by 11 having that opportunity to provide their 12 services to an agency through a teaming 13 arrangement with another company. It also rewards those contractors who are innovative 14 15 enough and go out there and get teaming partners to perform the work for these 16 17 agencies as a solution.

18 MR. BRANCH: Let me kind of come 19 back to this. I know it is late and we are 20 toward the end of the day, but I put this 21 motion out here, and let me kind of walk 22 through my thought process.

1 At the end of the day, the only 2 components in a solution are people, which we 3 have dispositioned with respect to our policy 4 on buying services, and products, which we 5 have dispositioned, given our policy on how we want to treat products. 6 7 If you were to go to that whiteboard over there and draw a diagram on 8 9 the recommendations we have made with respect 10 to how we ought to buy services and the way we 11 ought to buy products, I quess I would submit 12 that they are consistent and compatible with 13 each other enough that there isn't a particular set of characteristics for a 14 15 solution that would cause us to do anything differently. 16 17 In other words, if I've now got a solution, and part of that is going to be 18 19 people, well, we have said you've got to issue 20 a statement of work. We're going to let the 21 marketplace determine what the reasonable price is. We have the baseline rates in the 22

GSA contract to help us understand what the
 market ought to bear for those types of labor
 and those skill sets.

4 We have essentially done the same 5 thing for hardware. We have said the price 6 reduction clause doesn't apply. There is a 7 baseline or what I like to call a signal price 8 for that hardware, and you should be using 9 that signal price to determine whether a 10 particular solution is consistent with what the market will bear. 11

I go to the recommendations we are going to make on price transparency, which says you will collect all that data, and you will use that data to make some intelligent judgments about what the price trend ought to be.

18 So to the extent that I am a 19 vendor and I have a pricing strategy for 20 solutions that either makes the labor 21 component an outlier or makes the product 22 component an outlier, because I've bid a

1 certain way, then that should surface in the 2 data. A reasonable contracting officer should 3 inquire as to why the anomaly. Once figuring 4 out that it is part of a solution, I should 5 disposition that as appropriate in the request 6 to establish a fair and reasonable price. 7 So I'm not, if you will, theologically wed to this, but I felt that it 8 9 was important to put the motion out there to 10 see if we really needed to have an additional discussion around solutions and to start folks 11 12 thinking about whether solutions with respect 13 to the policy job we have been given are significantly enough different that we have to 14 15 make special recognition of them and proffer an additional set of recommendations. 16 17 So I just kind of leave that as my line of thinking out there, so you understand 18 19 that I am really not trying to give folks 20 indigestion on the way home at rush hour. But 21 as I have listened to all of our discussion 22 over the last three meetings or so, I am not

Page 304 1 sure that from a policy perspective there's 2 anything fundamentally different about a 3 solutions procurement such that we would have 4 to take another day and come up with specific 5 recommendations about. 6 So just my thought process for the 7 benefit of the panel. Yes, Jackie? 8 9 MS. JONES: I second your motion. 10 MR. BRANCH: Okay. Yes, we have a 11 second to that. Mr. Chairman? 12 MR. CHVOTKIN: 13 MR. BRANCH: Alan? MR. CHVOTKIN: Your thought 14 15 process is very helpful. I think there are some differences between the aggregation of 16 17 the products and services piece combined and maybe your example of the delivery of training 18 19 courses, an example of a solution which we 20 know what the people component is and we can 21 sort of guess what a product component is, if 22 that is what that case may be.

Page 305 But I think there are enough examples, at least that I can think of, claims processing, HSPD-12, where the method/the purpose of the procurement is something different than just bodies or products, claims processing or the enrollment/fulfillment on the HSPD-12, that makes me just pause a little bit and say I've not had the opportunity to reflect on the solution, on the recommendations that we have adopted separately for products and services to see how that would work. I don't suggest that I would come to a different discussion or a different set of recommendations or that we need some. I am really saying I haven't done that work, and I think there are enough unique areas that it is

18 worth reviewing what we have done in products 19 and what we have done in services and revisit 20 that for a short period of time, or maybe not 21 at all, at the next meeting.

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I just would like to welcome the

1 opportunity to do that. 2 MR. BRANCH: Yes. Glenn? 3 Yes, I guess I would MR. PERRY: 4 also say I would like to deal with this and 5 get it over with, but I am thinking, for 6 example, it just seems there is something 7 gnawing at me; there's something more to this that is more complicated than this. 8 I don't 9 want to make it more complicated. 10 But, for example, the end of the 11 fiscal year always bring out the best in 12 everybody. 13 (Laughter.) We had a case, for example -- I 14 15 can give you a real-live case where we tried to use the schedule to buy some software. 16 17 There was a price for the software. I'm sure that is what the GSA folks did when they put 18 19 the schedule in place, put the schedule contract in place for this. 20 21 It was like, without disclosing 22 it, it was, I guess -- that might be

1 proprietary information. But I can tell you, 2 in magnitude, the software for the license was 3 like \$100,000. I'm pretty sure the GSA did 4 something to determine that was fair and 5 reasonable. 6 I don't think what was found in 7 the schedule pricing was what came with it, which was a \$2 million price tag to be able to 8 9 install and use that software. 10 (Laughter.) 11 So I'm trying to think about what 12 you proposed here, and I'm just at 4:30 in the 13 afternoon -- there is something here that I think this needs to be tweaked. I just don't 14 15 know what that is right this second. I'll let Debra have 16 MR. BRANCH: 17 the last word, but in the spirit of not rushing due process in the panel, then I will 18 move that we table Motion No. 9 until the next 19 20 meeting. Okay? 21 All those in favor of tabling? (Show of hands.) 22

Page 308 1 All those opposed? 2 All right, Debra? MS. SONDERMAN: Well, listening to 3 4 this discussion I guess made me think back to 5 an earlier meeting where we got into a 6 discussion about, if I can remember Mr. 7 Drabkin's eloquent words, commoditizable services. 8 9 Maybe a sort of blanket approach, 10 maybe as we are thinking about solutions in 11 preparation for the next meeting, there are 12 those solutions, the simpler ones, 13 commoditizable services like help desk, training, other things like that, where the 14 15 broad-brush approach fits well. There are other things that 16 17 definitely are more complex, where we issue a performance-based statement of objectives and 18 we really don't know is it software; is it new 19 20 hardware? We want better performance on "X" 21 and you come back and tell us. 22 I have really grave concerns about

1 whether that is appropriate for procurement 2 through a schedule order. Judith? 3 MR. BRANCH: 4 MS. NELSON: Maybe we do it for 5 the clarity of the panel -- I think we did it when we first started the services discussion. 6 7 There are certain things that in general the contracting officers do not consider services 8 9 or solutions, so to speak. 10 For instance, training is not 11 considered, when negotiated, it is not 12 considered a service. It is essentially, 13 whether or not you want to use the term "commoditize", it is a product. 14 It is 15 essentially a firm, fixed product. It has a It can be defined. delivery. 16 17 It could be the same thing if 18 you're marketing in some cases. Even though 19 it is being done by individuals, you could 20 have a firm that says, in order to do this 21 marketing campaign for you, I am going to deliver the following nine items; one includes 22

Page 310 1 a radio spot; another includes, you know, a 2 blah, a blah, a blah. The full breadth of this will be priced at \$45,000 or \$92,000. 3 4 Now if you want something else, that will cost 5 something else. 6 But it has a fixed price 7 associated with it. So it is not that it is being priced out by this. 8 9 Another one which we discussed 10 comes when you buy the software, and the 11 automatic updates associated with it, like you 12 do nothing but every once in a while your 13 software stops because you have to click here because of the updates coming. 14 That type of 15 manual software update license, you know, whatever, that would be considered a product. 16 MS. SONDERMAN: 17 If you had paid 18 the maintenance agreement. 19 MS. NELSON: Right, if you pay for 20 the maintenance agreement, as opposed to a 21 maintenance agreement that says you have the 22 right to call up and get online help. Now

that, on the other hand, would be considered 1 2 a service versus a commoditized product. 3 Those are very different things. Okay? 4 MR. BRANCH: Jackie? 5 MS. JONES: If you're issuing a 6 task order for a solution and you're issuing 7 that against the schedules program, then the 8 company is supposed to provide a response to 9 that RFQ based on what they have been awarded 10 on the schedule. 11 When they start quoting things 12 outside of the scope of their schedule or 13 incidentals or ODCs that exceed the value of what you are buying off schedule, then you 14 15 need to go open market. 16 So I guess what I am saying is 17 that solutions, whether it is a solution, service, product, they are not really 18 19 If you are placing an order against separate. 20 the schedule, it is the same method, if you 21 will. 22 MR. BRANCH: Larry?

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Page 312 1 MR. ALLEN: I was just going to 2 say I think we are starting a very robust 3 discussion here at the end of a very long day. 4 I might recommend that we hold these 5 collective thoughts until we can come back when we are a little more fresh. 6 7 MR. BRANCH: So the Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn. 8 9 (Laughter.) 10 MR. DRABKIN: So moved. 11 MR. BRANCH: All right, without 12 objection, so ordered. 13 We are adjourned until, I think, the 27th of October. So we have a fair amount 14 15 of time to consider these. My goal would be to dispose of these issues as quickly as 16 17 possible. 18 Again, thanks to everyone on the 19 panel for a very good discussion and good 20 piece of work today. 21 (Whereupon, at 4:41, the meeting 22 was adjourned.)

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