UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
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MULTIPLE AWARD SCHEDULE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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MEETING

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Monday, November 10, 2008

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The meeting came to order at 9:00 a.m.
in Ballroom II of the Washington Court Hotel, 525 New Jersey Ave, NW, Washington, DC. Elliott Branch, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

| ELLIOTT BRANCH | CHAIRMAN |
| :--- | :--- |
| ALAN CHVOTKIN | MEMBER |
| DAVID DRABKIN | MEMBER |
| DON ERICKSON | MEMBER |
| THOMAS ESSIG | MEMBER |
| JANUARY FRYE | MEMBER |
|  |  |
| JACQUELINE JONES | MEMBER |
| JUDITH NELSON | MEMBER |
| GLENN PERRY | MEMBER |
| LESA SCOTT | MEMBER |
| TOM SHARPE | MEMBER |
| DEBRA SONDERMAN | MEMBER |
| PAT BROOKS | DESIGNATED FEDERAL |

OFFICIAL

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

MS. BROOKS: Good morning, everyone. We are going to get started with this morning's meeting. I just remind everyone to turn off cell phones and pagers.

There is material on the table, as you walk out to your right. For the panel members, there's one set of material that I put in front of you this morning. That was new. The other material is the same thing that we had for the October 27 meeting.

During breaks, the bathrooms are out the door, also to your right. During lunch, there is a restaurant on one of the upper levels, but you're also just a couple of blocks over from Union Station.

Any questions? Okay, then I'm going to turn to Elliott.

MR. BRANCH: Thank you, Pat. Good morning, everyone. I think we're probably heading down the home-stretch here. We did some very, very good work on products and
services, and I think we've come up with a set of recommendations that were arrived at by consensus that we can submit to the administrator in the near future.

We have a meeting scheduled today, as well as one scheduled on Wednesday, and my goal would be for us to finish up, I think, our last item of business with respect to recommendations over those two days and then possibly start to talk about the structure of the report.

I believe we kind of divided the work up at a previous meeting, and I want to re-visit that just to confirm that that's the way we should approach it because as I look at the recommendations, they're so similar that perhaps another approach is called for.

But when we met last on 6 October, there was a motion that the motions developed for products and services apply to solutions as appropriate. That motion was tabled, and I think it was tabled because we believed that
there were some discussion issues that needed to be addressed.

And Pat captured three of them, so I'm going to read those three off, and I'd like us to take this morning to see if we can kind of flesh out the discussion with respect to solutions and see what the path is going forward.
So as I read Pat's record, the
discussion issues were to define solutions. You know, what is a solution essentially? The second issue was, are there differences -- Are solutions in and of them themselves unique so that discussions over and above what we've done for products and services separately require a different or additional set of recommendations.

And then the last one put on the table, $I$ think is one we're re-visiting, and I think it's perhaps important to do that. And the third one is, do we want to do something with what I think David calls "commoditize-
able services versus services that require a statement of work."

So, it would be my intention that we spend most of our morning, at least, discussing those and coming to some consensus on the issues surrounding those, and to develop such recommendations as we think are necessary in this area.

So, with that, I'll simply open the floor for discussion.

MR. DRABKIN: Thank you, Elliot.
I'd like to add a threshold question, and that is, whether the schedules are appropriate for solutions at all. And I know it's controversial, and I want to make it very clear that I am not speaking for my office or for anybody at GSA except me.

The schedules were designed originally to be contracts where agencies could save time and effort by placing orders without having to go through significant source selection to get there.

GSA's role was to do the initial negotiations on the contracts, negotiate the terms and conditions, and identify pricing. And the theory was that agencies then would come behind GSA and really only have to deal with the issues of price and delivery, all other issues having been resolved through GSA's negotiation process.

For goods in today's marketplace, that pretty much remains true, and for those services which I've characterized as "commoditize-able," which can be easily defined by a labor category at a fixed price, and can be purchased by simply saying, "I want two from column A, and three from column B, and four from column C multiplied by their price, and I have placed an order." I think the schedules remain, also, a very viable tool.

But when you get into the process that many agencies find themselves in, and for which there is a growing body of protest
opinions from GAO where in order to buy the solution, an intricate, almost -- Well, if you look at the documents, the contract documents, it's FAR part 15 being done through the schedule's program.

It's taking people six to nine months to place an order under the schedules for some of these solutions, as opposed to one to two weeks or three weeks. It involves sizable proposals being submitted by industry in response to the RFQ instead of a simple pick from column A, B, C, and then multiply, and that's your price.

And I don't believe that the schedules were designed for that purpose or ever contemplated that that's what they would be used for. That doesn't mean that there could not be a change in philosophy, but to do that, I think we'd have to also have a change in how we treat those things to make sure that we address the issues that we've all talked about over the last few months, which are
competition, transparency, the integrity of the process, the pricing issues which many of my colleagues have raised.

And currently the way we've talked about it, even in our recommendations of products and services that we've addressed, we haven't come to grasp with the $\$ 100$ million dollar task order for incredibly complex integrated services, including the delivery of a solution, whether it's a technical solution or a service solution. And I just don't know that without a great deal more work by us, we can get to the point where we can make a recommendation that really will address these concerns.

And again, I think most of the problems that have been written about, most of the problems the GAO has opined about, come from those types of purchases.

MR. BRANCH: All right. I think
that's a very valid question for us to address. In kind of looking at the issues that
we have on the board, I'd like to take that one on early on because I think that may bring to bear on the question with respect to -- You know, our solution is unique. Do we need to make a separate set of recommendations?

Clearly, if we were to recommend to the administrator that we not be able to buy solutions on the schedule, that question becomes moot.

MR. DRABKIN: I'm sorry. One other point I left out. I think it's crucial also, is the way schedules, by their very nature, deny you the use of a very important contract type that might be more than appropriate, and absolutely called for when you buy a solution, and that is a cost-type contract.

And another point I meant to make -- and I just don't want to leave that off while -- because it is integral to this question.

MR. BRANCH: Absolutely, and I
think that -- Point very well taken.
Other comments? Any other questions we want to add to this list of issues for discussion?

Hearing on -- I'm a great believer in defining one's -- Oh, I'm sorry. Alan?

MR. CHVOTKIN: I'm not sure I have a question. I do want to address because I had intended to address the point that David concluded which is the alternative vehicles.

We have said many times to panel and elsewhere that we ought to be mindful of taking tools out of the toolkit. And my only hesitancy about making a declarative statement about the inappropriateness of the schedules for solutions is basically two-fold.

One, they are used a lot for solutions today, and the question is what those solutions look like and how they're used. And secondly, as part of an agency's acquisitions strategy, if there is a way that the schedules can be used appropriately for
solutions, why deny the agencies that flexibility to have it?

So, I'm reluctant at this point to just conclude that they're inappropriate. I recognize there's some added challenges as the request for solutions become more complex. It introduces an important concept we haven't really talked about, and that is the role of BPA's under the schedules.

And I think we probably ought to talk about that in context once we decide whether solutions are appropriate, so if we could -- If Pat would put the role of BPA's up in the list of questions before David's, then when we can get to the whole question of solutions and conclude if they are appropriate, then we can address those other subsidiary questions as well.

MR. BRANCH: Okay, fair enough. Other issues we need to add to our list for today's deliberation?

Well, I guess I'd like to kind of
start us off with defining some terms of reference. So, what do we believe a "solution" is? Now, we know, you know, products are fairly straight forward, services are fairly straight forward in their definition. But when we talk about solutions, what do we believe a "solution" is defined as? I'll -- Lisa?

MS. SCOTT: One of the things that I think is integral to a solution is the measurement of return on investment, which oftentimes doesn't get brought into the picture as an obvious part of a solution.

MR. BRANCH: Could you expand on
that a little bit?
MS. SCOTT: Some work I've actually done -- We took a look at coming up with building an entire infrastructure for a network for an organization. An done of the key components that drove the solution was the return on investment. How much were they going to have to invest up front to replace all of their mainframes and/or their servers
and their server farm?
And then all the networking that might have to be done in terms of pulling wire and cable and the combination of all the labor this needed for all of this.

And then, using the GSA schedules to actually buy the products and the tools that they then used as a supplement to the cost reimbursable effort for designing and building that network again. And then working it so it was measured in such a way so that you could see what the return on investment was. So, it was an overall architecture and installation.

MR. BRANCH: So, would it be fair to say we might start out -- A definition of "solutions" is a solution is the type of project or program contemplated by OMB circular A-11 regardless of dollar amount?

You know, because OMB circular A11 drives us to do kind of the major program analysis where we come up with a need
statement. We do an analysis of alternatives. We settle on a set of alternatives, and we go through some critical decision points with respect to whether the alternative we're pursuing is executable from a financial standpoint and will provide the benefits to the agency over whatever that perspective is. So, I just kind of throw that out as perhaps a framework. David?

MR. DRABKIN: Alternatively, perhaps, I would suggest that it's 'other than a commercial off-the-shelf item or service. It can be a combination of both. It can be the modification beyond what would we call a "minor modification" as we have defined it.

I'm not sure A-11 -- I'm not sure
using A-11 gets us there, but I mean, the schedules were designed for the purchase of commercial items, including those things which are commercial services.

A solution is actually neither. It can be the combination of both. It can be
something -- But it's not something that already exists and that is being purchased in a condition that already exists or is modified in a minor way to meet our need. It's not "not commercial" in the sense that the commercial sector provides solutions all the time, but it's not something that you can walk up and say, "That's what I want and I'll buy it." It's "Here's my requirements."

It's the statement of need and it's the use of the intellectual capacity of the private sector to respond to that need by fashioning something that doesn't currently exist using things that may currently exist. MS. SCOTT: It definitely has an element of packaging to it, bringing disparate elements together to get a total, final product.

But I like that, David. It's not something you just pick up off the shelf.

MR. BRANCH: All right. Yes, Tom?

MR. ESSIG: Just clarification for my benefit. Under A-11, what are we covering other than capital investments?

MR. BRANCH: I guess that's really what's covered.

MR. ESSIG: My concern is the solutions goes way beyond just capital investments.

MR. BRANCH: So, I think what I'm hearing is that there is a -- I guess you could look at a "solution" as the integration of components, be they good or services, into a means to attain an end.

MS. SCOTT: And synergism.
MR. BRANCH: Right. And I think that probably the key -- I'm not sure exactly how to phrase this, but the key to that is that each of these components has utility in and of itself. But that when assembled together in a particular way, is something designed to attain a specific objective.

MS. SCOTT: And has an element

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that's better than the components.
MR. BRANCH: Right.
MS. SONDERMAN: It's also got some creativity --

MS. SCOTT: : Well, not necessarily.

MS. SONDERMAN: No?
MR. BRANCH: Well, it -- You know, but if you look at -- I guess if you look at the discipline of system dynamics, what the literature will tell you is that systems have emergent properties. And I think that's really what you're talking about.

So, just to draw a very simple analogy -- If someone asked you to take the single component that would define your automobile, you couldn't choose a single component because it's the integration of the components -- the wheels, the chassis, the transmission, the drive chain, the engine -the controls that has a set of emergent properties that provide transportation.

So, it's really, I guess, the integration of a set of the components that creates a set of emergent properties that the purpose of which is to solve a problem.

MR. DRABKIN: And the expertise for which -- That is, that combination does not reside within the government. It resides within the private sector.

It's that expertise that creates the integration that actually adds the value. And that's not priced on the schedule.

MS. SONDERMAN: Well, I'm sorry. I'm unwilling to say that expertise does not exist within the federal government. I am willing to say that it's the expertise that adds value to the bringing together of the components.

MR. DRABKIN: I spoke too
generally. Forgive me. It is Monday morning and my team lost last night and -- But, when I say the expertise, I mean the expertise of identifying, supplying, creating the solution
resides in the private sector.
And I think to that extent -- I don't mean to say there's no expertise in the government, but if the government knew what it wanted, it would tell people what it wanted. And what we're doing is using a performance based -- I mean we're really talking about -Solutions are in a performance based environment when you say, "I don't know what I want in terms of what it looks like. I just know what I want it to do when it's done, and I'm relying on your expertise, not mine to put that together."

It's kind of like what Gansler
wrote about in terms of dissimilar solutions when you're trying to put steel on target, which is always a much easier thing to talk about. You can use it in a tube. You can use it plain. You can use a person with, you know, munitions strapped to their back.

The question is, how does the vendor community bring us the solution to
putting steel on target as opposed to us telling them, "Build us a tube with a round that shoots one mile and has a degree of accuracy of 1 tenth or a yard or something or a meter."

MR. BRANCH: Well, that though -- I guess your observation, David, I think raises an interesting question. And it kind of ties in with what Debra has said.

So, if I have really smart IT guys within government, and they essentially define a set of components that would constitute a solution -- So, let's say we're talking about implementing an ERP system, and they go to vendors and say, "Okay. Here's what my data, warehouse, hardware ought to look like. Here's what my user terminals ought to look like. You got to lay it in on this infrastructure, and oh, by the way, I want you to use SAP." I've essentially defined at least the boundaries of that solution fairly tightly. Would that not fall within our
definition of a solution?
MR. DRABKIN: From my perspective, no, because we could then buy those component parts. We can then buy the separate integration services that are definable to put those component parts together the way we've done it. And I believe that's different from saying, "Here's a problem. Come to me now and tell me how you'd solve that problem," which may or may not involve a piece of software called "SAP," or it may or may not involve servers. It may -- I mean, who knows what the solution would actually comprise.

The schedules, I think, are perfect when we know what it is we want to buy because we can go buy it, and it's priced, and it's competed in the marketplace at that price.

What the schedules aren't, I don't think, excellent at is the pricing of those things for which we don't know what we want in terms of functionality -- I'm sorry. That's
wrong. We don't know what we want in terms of components and pieces. All we know is the functionality we want.

And then I think, FAR part 15 is a much better tool and ought to $b$ e reserved for that kind of buy. It also gives us the option where appropriate to use a cost-type contract to reduce risk in the first years of such a solution, whereas on the schedules, you either do a time and materials or you do it by fixed price.

And in a solution where you don't know what it is you want that solution to look like -- you only know what you want it to do -

- I think there's a huge pricing risk, which is what has created some of the
dissatisfaction that our colleagues have expressed with a tool.

It's not to say that the tool isn't any good. It's just to say that some tools -- You know, a hammer is designed to drive nails into a wall. It is not designed to
drive a screw into a wall, and if you use a hammer for a screw, you may well drive the screw into the wall, but you're going to not be happy with the resulting fastening effect.

And so, while Alan makes a good point that -- I also agree we should never take a tool off the table. We should also make sure that tools are used for the right job, and buying solutions where we are defining outcomes as opposed to what you suggested -"I want these kinds of servers and these kinds of interfaces, and this specific software, --" I don't think the schedules are a good tool and will achieve what needs to be done for the -- for the opposite. I think I've lost my train here.

MR. BRANCH: Yes. I want to drive down this road a little more, and I'll tell you why -- Because I think given the constrained resources of the acquisition workforce and indeed, across our departments, we have a tendency sometimes to define the
solution within government. But we really don't want to go through the trouble of being the system's integrator.

So, what we will do is we will package the components of the solution and say, "These are your rather narrow boundary conditions and what I really want to buy from you is your expertise to provide that."

And our view is and if you -- You know, you talk to many program managers, they'll say if you ask them, "Why are you doing that? You could go to schedule 70 and you could go buy the hardware. You could buy the services off the other part of schedule 70 and you could oversee this." And they say, "No. I want a single belly button to oversee this for me."

My concern is that if we don't address that acquisition approach as we talk about this, that we will leave things on the table, and a different panel will be back here in a few years trying to wrestle with that
rather difficult issue.
So, it's not that I disagree with you philosophically on what a solution should be, but I think if we're going to define a solution that narrowly, then we also have to address how ordering agencies would use the schedules when they wish to prescribe major components of that solution.

MR. DRABKIN: And I think you've described it actually, quite well -- How they should use it, how it was designed to be used is "I'll buy the parts and I'll buy the integrator, and there won't be a single contract. They'll be multiple contracts, and I'll have the integrator out the parts together."

The risk then is where it belongs. It's on me, that I've bought the right parts and I've come up with the right -- And all I'm buying from the integrator is the thing I don't or can't do for whatever reason, which is put it all together and make it work.

And the schedules are fine for that because then you can have the competition on the parts and you can have a competition on the service of an integrator, and it's put together.

But it's a whole different thing when I say, "I want to buy it all now as one lump sum," particularly when I'm buying something that has not been done before, which doesn't make it not commercial. I have colleagues who say then it's not commercial. That's not true. But it does make it of a different nature that requires a different type of acquisition, both strategy and source selection.

And what I'm concerned about is, is that people, when using the schedules -even though the schedules are very clear that you should adapt your source selection to the complexity of your product -- they essentially think they're getting someplace by doing a FAR part 15 source selection for a solution on the
schedules. The only disadvantage they have is that when it's appropriate -- the price, the risk -- through a cost-type contract, they can't.

But expediency -- what they think is expediency -- is driving them to do something which is not in the government's best interest or for that matter, industry's best interest.

And again, while I don't believe -

- I mean, I'm the biggest proponent of a huge toolbox. But again, some tools -- and some tools shouldn't be used and sometimes you have to put a notice on a tool, "Don't use this as a hammer," or "This is a screwdriver." Or you say, "You cannot, for safety reasons, use this tool for this purpose."

And I think we're at that point on some of these things. The majority of things -- it's never going to be an issue. You know -- I'm trying to buy financial system. Not really a big issue. I'm trying to buy the
integration of my financial system and my procurement system and my property system. Big issue.

And I think those are different.
You can buy financial systems modified in a minor way to meet your agency's needs as a commercial off-the-shelf product. Buying the integration of all those into a single system or single enterprise architecture -- not so much.

MR. BRANCH: Lisa? MS. SCOTT: I was going to say I analogize this to a construction contract, and whether you need a general contractor or not. That's probably the easiest way for me to explain it.

MR. BRANCH: Any other thoughts on what we really mean when we say "solution?" I think where we are is that we're really talking about a place where we're talking about generally a performance based statement of work that would involve the provision of
components, both hardware and software, if you will, or "goods" and "services" where there is a key task of integration such that the result possesses emergent properties that are separate and apart from each of the elements.

Are folks comfortable with defining a solution that way? I'd like to get a consensus.

MR. PERRY: Can we put the words up there so we make sure we all understand what the definition is?

MR. BRANCH: Okay. All right. I'm going to try this again. So, it is the integration -- I think Pat has many of them there. So, it's essentially a performance -"It is the outcome of a performance based statement of work that involves the acquis of hardware or goods and services." I'd say "goods and services."
"And the integration of those goods and services to create a set of emergent properties that are not possessed by those
goods or services alone."
MR. ESSIG: I concur.
MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MS. SONDERMAN: I would just ask for us -- I understand what you're saying and I agree with it. I am concerned that a phrase like "creating a set of emergent properties" is so intellectual that the average reader will not understand what we mean.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Fix it.
MS. SONDERMAN: And that it's --
So, I would ask that we --

MR. BRANCH: It's early on Monday, so please fix my words.

MS. SONDERMAN: I know. Well, I'll have to think about because I'm not prepared to do that right now, but it --

MR. BRANCH: That's as well as I can do this early on a Monday morning, but I -- And I certainly -- There's no pride of authorship in that definition, so if we can
have an understanding of what we mean, knowing full well that we're going to have to probably write it with more clarity.

MR. PERRY: Could you say "outcome of performance based" -- that it's the outcome. You want to say that the goods or services alone don't give -- doesn't give you unless you have the -- You could almost drop that set of "emergents of properties that are not possessed."

It's just that's that outcome that -- If you have either goods and the services alone, together, that it won't -- Those that end up sales don't give you that outcome.

MR. BRANCH: Well, I guess I would -- Let me suggest a separate set of words. I think you want to keep that, so "to create," I guess, "to create a product that does not exist, that does not previously exist" -something like that.

MS. SCOTT: Well, Tom mumbled, "Where the whole is better than the pieces."

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Works for me.
MR. DRABKIN: Or is the resulting solution unique to that requirement, although if we use the word "unique," we feed to those people who want to argue then it's not commercial, so -- never mind. I don't want to use the word "unique." I withdraw it.

MR. BRANCH: Well, it creates a --
MS. SONDERMAN: "Create a result that's different from those goods and services alone."

MR. BRANCH: Or perhaps, "That creates a --" Yes, I hate to use the word "solution" because that's -- total logical. I mean, what we're really trying to say is, "Hey, we've gotten now something that is specific to an agency need."

MS. JONES: I'm just wondering if there's a FAR definition? There isn't.

MR. BRANCH: No.
MR. ERICKSON: Could you just say
that "integration of those goods and services
that meets a need that would not be possessed by those goods and services alone?"

MR. BRANCH: Yes, I like that. Yes, that works. I don't know if "possessed--" "That would not be met by those goods or services alone."

MS. SONDERMAN: "Goods and services - -"

MR. BRANCH: I guess "to meet a need --" Yes, I would, yes, take "services" -to after "services," just take out "create a that," and then --

MS. SONDERMAN: And "singular need."

MR. BRANCH: Right. So, "meet." So it becomes "meet a need."

MS. SONDERMAN: So "meet" and -He's driving something different.

MR. BRANCH: Okay, so a "solution" is "an outcome of a performance based statement of work that involves the acquisition of goods and services, and the
integration of those goods and services to meet a need that would not be met by those goods and services alone." Works for me. MS. SONDERMAN: Do we require -Does the FAR require solutions, procurements, to use performance based statements of work? MR. BRANCH: Well, we looked at the FAR -- When we first went down this path, I guess -- To take us back to earlier meetings, the FAR doesn't, I guess, define a solution. MS. SONDERMAN: Right. MR. BRANCH: So, since it doesn't define a solution, $I$ guess the inference I would take is "no." It doesn't require the use of a performance based statement of work because it's not
defined."
MR. DRABKIN: Actually, Tom?
MR. BRANCH: Go ahead, David.
MR. DRABKIN: My concern is if we don't use a performance based statement of work, how do we accomplish that definition
where it's more than the individual parts? MS. SONDERMAN: It was more a question of curiosity. I'm not challenging the use of performance based statements of work. I don't know that the rules currently say that you have to do that in order to purchase a solution through the schedules program.

MR. BRANCH: Yes. David and then Lesa. MR. DRABKIN: One, there currently is no requirement in the schedules program that addresses this, either for solutions or the use of performance based statement. Actually, PBSA. The coverage in the FAR on PBSA does not talk in terms of solutions. It talks in terms of requirements to meet a certain goal of purchase -- And it's dressed at services, not solutions, interestingly enough. It doesn't go beyond that, just so you'll know.

MR. BRANCH: Lesa?
MS. SCOTT: I was sitting here
mulling away and I re-arranged the words a little bit so I've got an alternate strategy for folks to read. "The acquisition of goods and services that result in a singular outcome for a performance based statement of work." Just to make things fun.

MR. BRANCH: I think that's
cleaner, but I think -- So, I'm comfortable. To go to Tom's point though, this comes back to the discussion -- Go ahead.

MS. SONDERMAN: Or "performance based statement of work," I think is what she's saying.

MR. BRANCH: Yes.
MS. SONDERMAN: Lesa, can you read
it again?

MS. SCOTT: "The acquisition of goods and services that result in a singular outcome for performance based statement of work." Or you could just say "statement of work." Maybe even "performance based product."

MR. ESSIG: I think that will need clarification for your average reader.

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MR. ESSIG: Specifically, what does a "singular outcome" mean?

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Judith?
MS. NELSON: I'm kind of -- Well, I would go back to taking the "performance based statement of work" out.

MR. BRANCH: Why would you take that out?

MS. NELSON: Well, again, because there's no -- As David said, there's no requirement that it be performance-based.

MR. BRANCH: Tom?
MR. ESSIG: My concern is then is that we have a thing that says, "Combine Oracle -- Integrate these Oracle systems and these other systems and deliver it." And where's the added value over having purchased them individually?

MR. BRANCH: David?

MR. DRABKIN: I think our point here, Judith, is what we're talking about is something -- a new requirement to make it clearer in the FAR, both with regard -- Well, in this case, with regard to the schedules, and that a performance based statement of work is what distinguishes from our early
discussion those things which the schedules were designed for, i.e. I can buy software. I can buy hardware. I can buy services. And this new thing, which is truly something different, although it's composed of these various parts and the difference is the value added by the contractor in figuring out how to make that work. And a performance based statement of work is the key here.

We talked earlier about the fact that if you knew what you wanted in the system, in the solution, you could buy off the schedules, quite appropriately, you could buy the software. You could buy the hardware. You could buy the services to integrate all of
them, and you can direct how that would be done.

This is the circumstance where you don't know how to integrate them to achieve the solution you want. And the only way you get there is by using a performance based statement of work, which is the postulate we began with was -- that I began with, was that the schedules were not designed to sell that kind of solution. They were designed to sell everything else but that.

MR. BRANCH: Yes, well, going back to Tom's point -- I think it was really -- The concern I had earlier with respect to defining it this narrowly, so I think we need to perhaps come to a consensus on that.
I can see again us getting into a situation where the agency decides to kind of half take on the systems integrator role. So, it says, "I want Oracle financials. I want People Soft personnel. I'm going to go buy a big IBM mainframe and that's going to be my
data warehouse and it's going to be connected to all these Dell laptops. And oh -- By the way, you now, Mr. Contractor, go figure out how to make all that work together."

Because what they really want is a single belly button, but they want control over the solution, so I think the question is, do we need to broaden the definition of a solution to include those? That's one alternative.

Or, do we need to keep the definition of a solution narrow and perhaps, make a few recommendations as to how ordering agencies would go pursue that course, i.e. to tell agencies "No, you may not have this kind of teaming across schedules. You may not go get a single vendor to go partner with these guys to buy the components that I specify." Judith?

MS. NELSON: I think the value of the schedules would be greatly diminished if we don't allow the agencies to create an
acquisition plan that meets their needs.
One of the values of the schedules is that it offers a great deal of services and products. And it's upon what we want to be able to do is allow the agencies, the customers, to be able to create an acquisition plan.

I mean, let's not forget that the
customer is able to create a specific acquisition plan whether or not it be performance based or in another format that best meets their needs to be able to pursue what they want.

So, if we narrow the definition of how that happens in the FAR, then ultimately we're not meeting the needs of the customer. I think we're better off giving guidance to the customer and allowing the schedules to -What I'd like to be able to see is actually a broadening of the use of the schedules for the customer, but better regulations or use of the schedules tighter, but a better use of the schedules for the customer.

MS. SONDERMAN: What does that mean?

MS. NELSON: I don't want to restrict how the schedules can be used as far as the customers can use them. I'd like to see the competition there. I'd like to see how -But I don't want to tighten how the schedules can be used across the schedules.

I don't want to say that "You can only use MOBIS" or "You can only use IT schedule," and that "You can't go for more than one vendor and that vendor has to figure out how to use it, and then you're going to have problems with sub-contractors," because I foresee that you're going to end up with these back boxes if you don't allow to go across the schedules.

MR. DRABKIN: I don't think --
First, we're not telling, in this recommendation, if we were to adopt it -We're not telling the administrator how to
implement it. So, whether they do it by guidance in the schedules program, whether they put it in FAR 8.4, whether we amend the section -- What is it? --37, on buying services -- That's not for us to decide if the recommendation goes forward.

Secondly, we're not saying in here that you cannot have a cross-schedule procurement. What we're talking about here is that -- What we're discussing is whether we agree that the schedules cannot be everything to everybody, and that there are some things -- In this case, we're talking about a very limited area. If we used the language that we've written up here, those procurements which are the result of a performance work statement, performance based statement of work -- And that those things really are not the things for which the schedules were designed to be a solution.

And yes, it is restrictive in that sense. But you know, that's why we have IDIQ
contracts, which have cost-cleanse and a while different world and it's why we have GWACS and other forms of IDIQ's.

The schedules were designed for commodities and commoditize-able services, not solutions. That was the point I made when we began the discussion, and I haven't heard anything to date, so far, that suggests that that's not the case.

MR. BRANCH: Jackie?
MS. JONES: Yes, I have a comment about -- not necessarily about what you said, David, but just a different way of thinking about this.

In the services industry,
companies are not just limited to performing one thing or the scope of one particular service. They're multi-faceted now, and especially for some of your larger government providers.

I think the opposite. I think that we are trying to fit contractors in a box
under the schedules program in a lot of ways by saying that in order to have a MOBIS contract, the scope of what you're providing has to be limited to this.

And as a result, companies may have seven different schedules -- seven different schedule contracts, and each of those contracts are limited in scope.

I think the opposite. I think that
if we allow companies under the schedules program to have a single contract that provides a total solution to an agency then it becomes a better tool for using the schedules approach to fulfilling a requirement.

That's just my opinion.
MS. NELSON: David, with all due respect, I have to disagree to some degree with you.

Indeed, the schedules program were designed to offer commercial commodities. That's true, and they have moved far beyond that post-fair FASA -- I mean, they are
successfully at 65 percent of the schedules program offering services and a great deal of those services are total solutions.

So, the program has moved far beyond that and a great deal of our panel members are successfully using that and offering very successful, mission critical --

MS. SONDERMAN: I would like to see the evidence about that, frankly. I'd like to see the data.

MR. BRANCH: I don't want to cut off discussion here, because $I$ think it's a very important discussion. But $I$ think before we come back to it -- I guess the only question on the table as $I$ see is how do we want to define "solutions" because I think that kind of drives the discussion that we're starting to have.

MR. DRABKIN: Your wisdom, sir, is beyond description.

MS. SCOTT: I was going to amend and take out the word "singular." Pat, take
out the word "singular," and change it to "outcome."

The sum of its parts. "The acquisitions of goods and services that result in an outcome where the sum of its parts --" whatever.

MR. BRANCH: Could I make a suggestion and I -- So I would change your amendment to "an outcome that satisfies the requirements of a performance based statement or work?"

MS. SCOTT: Yes. I was trying to stick in "an outcome that is greater than the sum of its parts in response to a performance based statement of work."

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MS. NELSON: Debra, the data that -

- On one of the data calls that GSA was asked to provide very early in the panel's deliberations was based by schedule and by special item number.

MS. SONDERMAN: That doesn't say
anything about the success of any of those acquisitions. That gets back to Lesa's earlier comment about return on investment. And I don't believe any of us have that data.

MS. NELSON: Well, I think that Tom Sharpe has mentioned that 30 percent of their business, their acquisitions, go through GSA schedules. I don't know why they would continue to do so if they weren't successful.

MS. SONDERMAN: They're fast and you can limit competition. That's why.

MR. SHARPE: It's just under 30 percent, and we've done no qualitative analysis. I mean, it's ease of use.

MS. NELSON: I'm sorry. I --
MR. PERRY: I'm going to third that. It's speed and it's limited competition. I can point at just as many failures under these schedule awards as I can successes. I can probably give you some data on that, but no one's asked. I think we're trying to --

MS. NELSON: Tom, I did ask for the data and you didn't provide it.

MR. BRANCH: If we can restore a little bit of order here.

MR. DRABKIN: Let me suggest that there is no value added to our discussion now today, particularly since we do lack substantive qualitative data about the issues that have just been under discussion.

The point is we're here to talk about what improvements or changes we recommend should be made to the schedules program to make it more effective, vibrant program that meets the needs of our customers.

I think that's the point we're looking at. Rather than trying to go back and justify whether it's good or bad now, which is really -- without people who have actually taken up a task order and looked at its implementation and done a value analysis -- I think that's not going to serve our purpose.

The question is properly put by
the chairman -- How do we define a solution and then we can have the discussion about whether we want to recommend a limitation or not on the use of the schedules to acquire solutions.

MR. BRANCH: Glenn?
MR. PERRY: My dear colleague, Mr. Drabkin, before he cut me off. That's what I wanted to say.

I think what we have up here is what I find an unattractive statement to shape how we would go froward in defining solutions that would address the issues I was just sort of throwing out as examples as to why without this doesn't serve us well.

I don't want to come out of here with any recommendation that basically provides a platform to continue to do -- And I what I sort of -- layman's speak, "bad contracting."

And I think this would be a good place to start and go forward from there.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. So, I think Lesa has come up with some -- a refinement of what we've been taking about and Pat is putting that up now.

So, a solution would be defined as "the acquisition of goods and services that result in an outcome that is greater than the sum of its parts in response to a performance based statement of work." Yes, Tom?

MR. SHARPE: I can also live with that one.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Can we -- we're just trying to get definitional. I think it's very, very important for us to have the discussion that we've been having, but it's also helpful if we have a common reference point -- If we can come to consensus on what we mean when we say "a solution."

So, I guess I'll throw the question out there again. Is that a definition we as a panel can live with for the purposes of having the discussion on David's threshold
question, which is "Should we be using the schedule to buy solutions?" Yes, Debra?

MS. SONDERMAN: Do you believe this is sufficiently broad to cover the example that you provided where the agency does specify some things but nevertheless is looking for a solution kind of outcome?

MR. BRANCH: I don't. But having said that, I 'm not sure that that's important, and I go to David's observation, which is, if we want to specify the components of that solution in government and those component providers either -- And I'm defining "components" broadly to mean goods and services -- are all on schedule. It should be within the purview of an ordering agency to acquire those things off a schedule.

Now, having said that, I'll add an editorial comment here that I wold not be comfortable in my agency buying a solution that way because going back to David's point, if $I$ were going to acquire the goods and
services, including integration for something that I specified and I wanted a single belly button, $I$ would lose money doing that with a time and materials contract. I would be better off doing that using a part 15 approach, probably using a cost reimbursement type contract.

MS. SCOTT: I was going to say the example you gave earlier becomes a questions of who is the integrator and who is the creator of the solution. And I don't know that the definition needs to go to that, but it is an aspect that needs to be addressed.

I've actually seen this situation where the agency came up with and did research and had a consultant. They wrote a report and said, "We believe the solution is these two products." Had a competition, got adequate competition, and got a totally different unique solution that absolutely floored the technical evaluation team and resulted in a much better product and a much better result
that was 180 out from what they had originally envisioned and gotten from their consultant.

MR. BRANCH: I guess the question is, "Is this a useful reference definition for the rest of our discussions today?" I think that's really all we're trying to get a consensus on.

Okay. So, I think -- Hearing no objection to that, so we're going to define a "solution" as Pat has delineated in item number 3 up on the screen. So, it's "the acquisition of goods and services that results in an outcome that's greater than the sum of its parts in response to a performance based statement of work."

Acceptable definition to go
forward for discussion?
Okay, so I think we've got a consensus on that. And I think it's now incumbent upon us to move to the next question, which is, given that definition, are the schedules appropriate to buy solutions? So, I'll open the floor for
discussion on that.
Debra and then Tom.
MS. SONDERMAN: I support the thesis proposed by my colleague, my esteemed colleague from GSA, that they are not, that solutions do not belong on the schedules.

MR. BRANCH: Tom?
MR. ESSIG: I would like to echo Alan's comments about not taking a tool out of the toolbox, but in general, I also concur with David's comments.

Perhaps what we really need to do is provide guidance on the proper use of the vehicle. It is not intended for this type. It is okay for that type. I guess -- Allow the tool to be there, but restrict its use to where it makes sense.

MS. SCOTT: Well, I'm back to defining the integrator, and if an agency wants to decide and designs and create their solution and then buy the pieces in parts, that makes sense.

But I agree with you also that it's not effective.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Other comments on that?

MR. ESSIG: A question -- I ask the question -- the network schedule involves, as I understand it, a bit of a solutions concept.

MR. DRABKIN: If I might, just to save you some time -- Networks is not a schedule. It's an IDIQ. It's not a GWAC either, but it's one of the IDIQs in our -Part it's definitely not part of the schedules program, Tom.

And just so we're clear that non of our GWACs are part of the schedules program either. Answer, Millennia, Millennia Lite, the service-disable veteran-owned, the HUB Zone, the 8(A) Stars, and there are a couple others -- None of those are part of the schedules programs. Those are all GWACs under the Klinger Cohen executive designation.

MR. BRANCH: Yes. David, I guess I
have a question for you. That, not being my primary product line, can I write a cross reimbursement contract against a GWAC?

MR. DRABKIN: Yes. Actually, that's probably the largest distinction between the GWACS and schedules programs at GSA is that we specifically provide cost CLIN in those contracts if you choose to use them.

MR. BRANCH: Lesa and then Judith.
MS. SCOTT: When the GWAC vehicles are -- Solutions that are awarded underneath the GWAC oftentimes authorize the contractors to use the schedules in order to buy pieces and parts toward their total solution.

MR. BRANCH: Judith?
MS. NELSON: The GWACs, by
definition, are not considered commercial vehicles.

MR. DRABKIN: Right, and the reason is because we have a cost CLIN.

MR. BRANCH: Right. Yes. Well, I guess I have to concur with Mr. Drabkin here.

1 You know, when we look at the definition of a solution -- and I tend to think of the risk inherent in acquisition along two axes.

You know, we talk about cost schedule and performance, but if you think more deeply about it, cost schedule and performance risk are really symptoms of two things. And they are symptoms of our ability to define the scope and our ability to define what I will call the "technology." And I use "technology" not in the narrow sense of information technology or the application of science to solving problems, but I use it in the sense that technology is a tool that allows man to do a useful thing. And if you kind of draw, if you will, a graph in your mind and say, "At the origin, the scope is fairly well-defined and the technologies are fairly well-defined," that would drive you to a cost type solution.

And at the other end of the spectrum, if you kind of picked a point at the
opposite ends of both of those axes, you would say, "That's really an envelope of uncertainty."

And my concern about buying
solutions on schedules is the key component to buying solutions, in my view, is really the intellectual capital provided by the industry. And when we look at time and material type contracting in the hierarchy, we all accept the fact that that is the least preferred type of contract.

So, in a solutions environment where the risk is very high and we have alternatives, we should not be using the least preferred contract type to contract for those things. I don't think they serve the agency, nor do they serve the taxpayer.

And given that GSA has a set of vehicles given to them under the authority to do GWACs that would allow us to use the proper contract type to contract for those things, I guess my own sense is that I would recommend
to the administrator that he prohibit the acquisition of solutions on GSA schedule unless the contracting officer determine that there was some compelling reason to use a time and material contract, and that that compelling reason be approved at least two levels above the contracting officer.

MR. DRABKIN: I've talked a lot. Why don't you go ahead and then I'll follow you.

MS. JONES: Okay. First of all, the schedule contract is an IDIQ in and of itself. I meant, absent of the fact that it's under the GSA schedules, it's an IDIQ ultimately.

And I'm sitting here and I'm looking at ACQNET and the guidance that's provided on ACQNET about task orders being performance based. And the guidance on ACQNET, which is used by the acquisition community is stating that "yes," they can, as long as the IDI contract includes language that says that "some/all task orders issued against this
contract may be performance based.
"Even though the overall work statement at the contract level be broad and impressive, individual task orders can be written with precise definitive performance work statement or statements of objectives including performance standards and incentives.
"The IDIQ contract promises a minimum dollar amount, not a minimum quantity of hours. Each task order within needs to be written with its own incentive structure and/or pricing arrangement, including type matched to its requirements.
"Furthermore, multiple contract awards will require submission of competitive proposals."

MR. BRANCH: We've got Judith in the que and then David and then Alan. MS. NELSON: Well, in part I was going to go where Jackie is going. In addition, the schedules program allows for
more than just T\&M contracting.
We have the fixed price. I think we've also just defined solutions as falling under performance based, so we go back to that as well.

I also would like to reiterate
that I would hesitate to take, as Tom Essig here, to my left, has said, to take a tool out of the toolbox of the contracting officer. I would like to see greater regulation or guidance. I don't know if it would be regulation, but greater guidance out there to the contracting officer at the task order level in putting out task orders for solutions, whether or not that be the definition of the solution or the guidance of how to order the solution, and at what levels. Maybe that would be based at certain acquisition levels, what kind of authority they need -- Somewhat along the lines of what Elliot was saying.

But I am very hesitant to limit
the tools as well, as I have misgivings limiting -- One of the things that the schedules allows a contracting officer to do is not limit the solution to say -- The IDIQs that GSA has are specifically IT. All of them. So, when the customer comes in, they do not have the ability to get the project managers the financial skills, say, that they need that, or any of the other solutions that they need and to combine them, say, with the IT.

So, if VA comes in or DOD comes
in, and they have a BRAC requirement to combine healthcare requirements because they're pulling together multiple organizations and they need to bring in all of them together and they're bringing in all of their systems to be able to look at the records, they can't do that under a GWAC. But under the schedules, they can do that.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. I just --

Clarification for me, Judith. So, as I'm
hearing the example that you're using, I guess I wouldn't contemplate buying that under a performance based statement of work. I would be contemplating saying, "I want," to David's word, almost commoditize-able services where I say, "I need to pull this together. I need some really certified smart guys to go get that so I'm going to issue a time and material order. I'm going to go buy a year of a program manager, project manager, analyst, to do that."

So, am I not understanding? I guess, let me phrase that differently. So, could you help me understand, given that example, how you would you use a performance based statement of work to buy those, such that they would fall into the ambit of our discussion today?

MS. NELSON: No, it certainly could be done on a performance based. I mean, it's something that could be said, "This needs to be done in an 18 month period of time. I need
nursing skills. I need --"
In order to achieve it, you don't have to say who you need to do it, but this is something that's done in the commercial market. It's done in the DOD market. It's done in the VA market.

And there are certain skills that need to be able to do to achieve it. There's certain software that needs to be done to achieve it, and it could be set up that this needs to be done in a certain time-frame, and there can be incentives in order to do it, to do it faster. But it cannot be done under a specific, say, IT-skill base. It can be done under GWAC. It can be done across the schedules, and it is being done across the schedules. That's one specific example.

Now, there's multiple examples
like that. Certainly can be done performance based if it's laid out by DOD for exactly the BRAC and quite frankly, it's going on.

MR. BRANCH: All right. Thank you.

David and then Tom.
MR. DRABKIN: A couple things.
First of all, my colleague who read to you from her BlackBerry was reading from the "7 Steps Guide to Performance Based Contracting" which deals with IDIQ contracts under FAR part 16.

It's important to note that GSA has always maintained that the schedules program is not an IDIQ contract under FAR part 16, and has never been so. And we make that distinction for important reasons.

The schedules program is awarded under the administrator's authority under Title 40, not under the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act in Title 41. It also allows us to structure our program a little differently than you would under an IDIQ contract.

So, for instance, fair opportunity was defined very differently under the schedules program, and it only recently
required to be changed to be consistent with FAR part 16 as a result of the National Defense Authorization Act of FY '09, extending to the civilian agencies the requirements of Section 803.

That's an important background policy there, and we shouldn't confuse schedules contracts with IDIQ contracts under FAR part 16 or FASA.

Second point I would make though, is that I am compelled by the statements made by my colleagues Mr. Essig and Mr. Chvotkin about their desire that we not eliminate a tool. The difficulty is, we've heard over these months is that GSA does not see itself as a policeman of its vehicles. It puts those vehicles out there for use by its customers.

We write rules that we expect our
customers to follow when they use the vehicles, between we have all heard about situations where our vehicles were not used properly. And we as an agency have virtually
no power, authority to correct the misuse of our vehicles short of denying an agency access to those vehicles, which we have never done. Having said all those things, I do not think in our recommendation we ought to tell the administrator whether he should limit the use of a vehicle absolutely for solutions. I think, rather, what we should is describe for the administrator the problem that we see with the use of solutions and allow the administrator to fashion a solution that achieves what we're talking about. I mean, after all, in the very end, what we're talking about is a solid acquisition plan which, as part of the planning process, determines the appropriate vehicle to be used to meet the goals of that acquisition. And if the appropriate answer is to use a cost type vehicle because of the risk allocation issues associated with the solution you're buying, the schedule is not the right answer.

And last, with regard to my colleague's discussion of the GWACs -- I certainly don't want to say that she was inaccurate in describing what the GWACs are used for, but in fact they are used for solutions that involve IT and they have design systems which have required the bringing together of financial expertise or property expertise or any numbers or types and varieties of expertise to achieve an IT solution. And there are companies in this room listening to what we're talking about who sell through our GWACs and have sold solutions of that very nature.

> It is true that you do not go to the GWACs to do a re-invention of your property system -- to have a consultant come out and do that. But if you're buying an IT solution to re-invent your property system, you most certainly could go to the GWACs and buy that solution there and you would you have available to you both the cost CLIN -- a fixed
price CLIN -- and a time and materials CLIN, all of which have been provided for.

Again, though, the key to that would be the acquisition planning process, which properly identifies the nature of your requirement and the best way to acquire that requirement, which then drives you to wether you're going to use the schedules in the first place.

So, that's a very long-winded way about getting back to saying, in our recommendation -- and even though I've begun this discussion -- rather than recommending that he prohibit the use of the schedules for solutions, I think we need to describe for the administrator what you and I, Elliot -- and I believe Deborah, as well -- and others agree is that solutions are complicated things with risks that need to be addressed.

And one of those risks, among
others, is pricing, and that we should provide guidance and we should provide some additional
oversight to make sure that the schedules are being used properly because, quite frankly, my colleagues who are the senior procurement executives at the various agencies themselves don't know that one's activity within their agency has placed an order until it's way too late for them to have become involved in reviewing, even with their own agency, whether the right acquisition solutions have been chosen in the acquisition planning process. MR. BRANCH: Alan? MR. CHVOTKIN: I think that if it weren't for David's opening statement about the inappropriate use of the schedules for solutions, the rest of the statement I wholeheartedly endorse because I think he laid out a case for just that under certain circumstances the schedules not only are appropriate, but have been used for the acquisition of solutions including complex solutions.

Many of the schedules today have
special item numbers that are solutions based and those are being used, I'm sure, to some extent.

By the same token, there are some natural constraints on their use. We've talked about some of them already that they're only fixed price, the T\&M. There are no open purchases off the schedules, so external constraints. And so, there are some things that limit an agency from an acquisition planning standpoint.

My appropriately limited agency's desire to sue the schedules for certain types of solutions and go to a cost type contract or some other type of vehicle.

As to the liability and the
oversight -- There's no question that that's appropriate. We've talked about the responsibilities of both the acquiring agency as well as GSA and the oversight.

And if we draw this analogy out of the misuse of the tool, rarely am I aware of
chair manufacturers who sue when a consumer uses a chair as a ladder, but it could happen. And here again, a misuse of the tool -inappropriate use of the tool -- has consequences with it and agencies need to police their use of this tool just as the GSA should be monitoring how agencies are using it.

## And I think David raised the

 question that we've avoided talking about so far, which I think is the crux of the issue in the use of solutions, and that's how to arrive at ensuring that the pricing of a solution is fair and reasonable. We have not had that discussion yet.And I think it is the most
challenging part when you're looking at the combination of goods and services into a unique solution or a set of outcomes to be achieved. How do we ensure that the pricing offered under the schedules is fair and reasonable? We know what some of the tools and
techniques are available under other types of vehicles.

So, my bottom line for this is
that I think we can make the case that there are appropriate uses of solutions on the schedules. We ought to give the administrator our guidance, best thinking about what that universe might look like, and then delve a little bit more deeply into how we answer the question about the pricing.

MR. BRANCH: Thank you. Tom and then Judith.

MR. ESSIG: Based on the discussion we've been having, I think I'm going to have to temper my prior recommendation to keep the tool, but provide significant guidance.

Considering things such as limitations under schedules for the use of other than fixed price or time and materials contracts, and a discussion, for example, of networks and other GWACs or whatever being viable alternatives to schedules.

I am not sure at this point that the potential market for use of a solutions schedule -- appropriate use of such a schedule -- is sufficient to justify the cost of building and maintaining that capability. While I don't think I have enough data to say "yes" or "no." I think it's something which really should be evaluated by GSA. Given the constraints that we would apply to what would be the appropriate use of a solutions schedule -- Is there likely to be enough business out there to maintain it?

MR. BRANCH: Judith?
MS. NELSON: I don't think that we're at this point recommending a specific solutions schedule. What I would recommend is more appropriate guidance to the customers on how to use multiple schedules. Although, I would like to see ultimately a better -- a greater platform for customers to be able to use appropriately across the schedules with less barriers, scope-wise, to be able to use
the schedules.
I think, to a large extent,
because of scope issues, the schedule create a difficulty for our customers to be able to create the solutions that they need. So, I would like to see first of all, guidance in the way of competition and the way of scope and in the way of creating acquisition plans that would allow the customers to be able to appropriately use the schedules.

I would like to be able to recommend to the administrator, whether it be he or she, that there be some look at how, perhaps, the GWACs and/or the schedules can -not "and/or" but the schedules can be looked at that, rather than dividing what GSA has to offer our customers, they can be looked at as a more holistic view so that GSA's customers can come to us and say, "Here's my acquisition requirement, and I need to be able to fulfill it. What is the best way for me to fulfill it?" And rather than dividing it up.

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So, I do, to a large extent, agree with Tom, but not to be able to eliminate the schedules as a solution to strongly put out the guidance, but to look to eliminate as many of the barriers across the schedules so that the -- And what I mean there is scope-wise to allow for greater solutions but not eliminating the competition requirements knowing now that the 803, which I believe is Section 862 -- just to confuse us all -- in the public law, has gone into place, knowing that we're recommending that it be performance based, knowing that we have the capacity to do firm fixed price. And looking at some other possibilities under the schedules, which may require some changes to the schedule, but not eliminating them as a tool. MR. BRANCH: I guess I'm going to take a somewhat philosophical hard-line on this issue. And that is driven, in my mind, by what I believe are key words in our working definition, and those key words, to me, are
"results in an outcome."
You know, the scope of this panel
really is to look at pricing. And when I think about pricing in the context of those words, I can never use a time and materials contract that will result in an outcome because what $I$ buy from that contractor is not even his best efforts to provide that outcome. But I simply buy the hours.

So, I would argue that when we use schedule to buy solutions, unless we buy those on a firm fixed priced basis where the offeror is committing to me to provide a solution that is compliant with the spec for a sum certain on a date certain, that the pricing structure of the schedules is inconsistent with purchasing solutions.

And I think we probably, perhaps, do not need to recommend to the Administrator that he prohibit their use, but I certainly believe we should not soft pedal a recommendation here because the pricing
methodology used in the schedules is inconsistent with the idea of a completion type. Tom?

MR. ESSIG: What you just said, I
think, is very consistent with what I was trying to get at before, $I$ guess, to the complexity of the integration effort involved and if it becomes very complex. By doing an ERP solution for the Department of the Army, for example, probably exceeds the ability to do that effectively under the schedule. But for items that can appropriately be managed and risk on a firm fixed price basis where the risk is manageable and understandable, this type of schedule might be very appropriate.

So, I would say with that, is a recommendation we may want to consider is to allow the continued use of a solutions schedule, but only if the risk can be a managed on a firm fixed price basis.

MR. BRANCH: Judith?

MS. NELSON: I'm in absolute agreement. I mean, I thought that we were looking at a definition that was performance based and my comments were around that. So, if we're looking at a performance based or to expand that to a firm fixed price acquisition, I certainly would expand that.

My issue with our definition was to limit it to performance based only. If we're looking at a definition, which I would expand to firm fixed price, I would greatly agree with expanding our definition from only "performance based" to "firm fixed price." I have an issue with doing solutions under T\&M because they cannot be controlled. I have no issue with just acquiring services under T\&M because -- right? But if we expand our definition, number 3, to "firm fixed price for solutions," then it can be greater controlled. So, it's either both performance based and firm fixed price.

MR. BRANCH: Okay.

MR. DRABKIN: Just for
clarification for Tom because you've said it now twice, Tom, and I don't know that it's just a semantics issue or not. But we're not talking about creating, nor have we created a solutions schedule. We're talking about using the existing solutions to buy a solution.

And I just want to make sure that we're clear there. I don't think anybody is talking about creating something. It's a question of how they're currently being used and whether that use is appropriate.

MR. ESSIG: Okay. I appreciate the clarification.

MR. DRABKIN: And if I might, Mr. Chairman, one other point. And of course, I'm torn here being part of GSA. And I do understand that a firm fixed price contract on the schedules is conceptually an appropriate solution, which is the use of the word inappropriately.

But what I'm not sure we've
resolved is the ability -- and of course, in GSA we currently have these. We're trying to figure out these problems -- is how does a vendor bring that solution to bear when the things that they've priced on their schedule don't include, many times, all of the pieces of the solution itself. And the don't, certainly, price solutions when they come into negotiate their schedule's contract.

And we are currently going through a policy discussion about will we allow scheduled vendors to use other scheduled vendors to sell solutions or to sell something to the government and whether that's appropriate and how, in fact, we'll deal with that pricing.

And when they don't have -- When you haven't even had the rudimentary pricing discussion -- which we have when we're talking about a specific service or a specific good -We haven't had even a rudimentary pricing discussion on the solution, how do we -- Well,

I guess "how" is the wrong word.
What we really wind up is what we've talked about from the very beginning, which is competition takes place and pricing, real pricing, takes place at the order level.

And so, I guess, we've almost come
full circle then in our discussions and solutions is the example because you're not going to find on any scheduled contractor's contract something that says "solutions," and even if you did, how in God's name could they contemplate what would be in that pricing based upon the very nature of what solutions are?

So, I'm going back and forth, I know. I'm torn by Tom and Alan talking about not taking away a tool. But again, I think, the schedules aren't designed to provide this tool.

There is no pricing done. There is no fair and reasonable pricing done by a GSA contractor on a solution. There is a fair and
reasonable pricing determination made on a labor rate or on a good, but not on a solution.

Leaving all of that totally to the contracting officer by the using agency in the direct order direct bill scenario.

MR. BRANCH: Yes, and I'm okay with that. You know, because I think as we've come through this discussion over the past months, we've determined that there's a role for pricing the labor component.

There's a role for pricing the composite component at the contract level -That the fair and reasonableness of those things get driven at the order level. And I think when we talk about solutions, we are not talking about anything other than either the labor component or the product component. We are simply talking about their configuration around something that meets an agency need.

So, I'm good with that. I guess what I'm sitting here kind of struggling with
though, is never having used a GSA scheduled contract to buy a solution. Exactly how does that happen?

You know, if the terms and conditions are such that I buy labor, and I buy a certain number of hours of labor and I buy components, and I buy a certain set of components -- So, if I were to do that on a fixed price basis, what happens when the guy runs out of labor hours? Do I have the right to say "No. You sold me this as a solution under a GSA order. You got to keep performing until such time that you get the --" Okay. Then the only kind of solution that I would be okay buying under the schedule would be a firm fixed price one because if I'm trying to buy a cost reimbursement one, at some point in time, when I get to components and I get that good pricing but when I run out of hours, I'm out of hours. And if I want the answer, I've got to buy more hours.

Yes, Judith?

MS. NELSON: Firm fixed prices, firm fixed price. So, either somebody is taking a risk. The government in designing it may ultimately have the risk or the contractor may have the risk. So that's how it works.

And there's multiple -- We can go into it, but there's multiple ways to acquire it. It may be a prime or it may be blanket purchase agreement, and how it's done. There's multiple ways to set it up, but just like in any other scenario, it's firm fixed price.

And as to David's concern about how to set it up and pricing the solution -I'm listening to it and I'm a little confused because I don't understand how that's different than pricing any other solution under any other IDIQ that's out there where we would need to mesh labor rates that exist with bringing in solutions and components from other areas.

The labor rates are out there. The acquiring agency goes out through other areas
and particularly now with 862, the competition has to take place and the ordering activity is going to have to run it through competition to the most -- as many available contractors as possible and see what the best value solution is. So, that's what's going to happen and that's what we have suggested, whether or not that's for products, services, or solutions. So, an acquisition plan is going to come in place. It's going to be firm fixed price or it's going to be PBA, and they're going to run it through competition, pulling together what they need in order to provide a solution -- the same as they would under any other IDIQ whether or not it was one of GSA's IDIQs or quite frankly, Seaport-E, and pulling together everything that they needed to provide their mission.

MR. BRANCH: I think Tom was next and then David and then I'll insert myself into the que.

MR. ESSIG: Actually, I'd like,
first off, to get a clarification. David, your comment down there? If I understood you correctly, it's no fair and reasonable price determination on a solution at the schedule level?

MR. DRABKIN: Correct.
MR. ESSIG: Okay. So, I think that's misstated there. It's not by the contractor. It's at the schedule level.

Based on that definition -- Since you indicated it is not a separate schedule -- for solutions, the fair and reasonable price determination is at the task order and has to be at the task order level. And so the rest is moot.

MR. DRABKIN: And actually, that --
When it comes to mind now is we're really talking about scope. In the GWAC, we announce as part of the scope, as part of the statement of work, 1) that we're buying solutions, and 2) we discuss how it will be priced in different ways.

In the schedules, there is no discussion of buying solutions and there is no scope. And when I describe what we just described, it occurs to me, what we're doing is having an open market in theory -- and open market competition -- in a very limited market because when you're buying a solution, you've neither notified -- I mean, if we were going under a CICA definition of scope, you've not notified anybody that you intended to sell scope solutions under this contract. You've not given them the opportunity to compete -I use that word carefully when we talk about a scheduled contract -- for that solution. You've not taken the time to include solutions in your terms and conditions, nor have you discussed it in your pricing.

And so what we've -- essentially,
I think it becomes a question of scope. The more we discuss this, the more convinced I am that we were right at the beginning. This is purely contractually now, we're really down to a scope issue.

A solution is not within the scope of the contract that was awarded. The task order cannot cure the scope issue. The task order can address competition, but it can't cure the scope issue in that it was never intended within the scope of the contract awarded that we would sell solutions.

MR. ESSIG: Chairman, I move that we don't debate it further because we're getting him more convinced -- that I move we close.

MR. BRANCH: Well, I guess a couple things. 1)To address Judith's observation -I think the key difference between nonscheduled IDIQs and the way they can be structured and schedules is that, for example, in Seaport, we use cost reimbursement line items.

So, what does this mean for us? It means, certainly, that the vendors only give us their best efforts to provide a solution.

But at least under Seaport, once he runs past that total estimated cost, I stop paying him profit. I don't do that on T\&M contracts.

To buy a solution on a T\&M contract, I would argue, almost rises to the level of being a cost plus percentage of cost contract where I continue to pay him profit until he gets to the result that $I$, as an agency, believe fulfills my needs. And that's my discomfort with using the T\&M pricing model.

Firm fixed price, you could get there -- and I want to talk a little bit about David's scope issue. I disagree with you, and I disagree with you because as long as I have all the components on a schedule, and as long as I have all the labor categories on a schedule, all we're really talking about is how we aggregate those to get to a specific solution set that meets the agency needs.

So, I would argue that yes, at a macro-level, no, there's not scope there. But
inferentially, you have properly covered the scope of a solution.

MR. DRABKIN: But with all due respect -- Foregt that "all due respect," because I do, in fact, respect you, Elliot, although one of my colleagues who used it with regard to me earlier doesn't respect me at all. Nor would I expect her to.

But the real difficulty here is that the schedule contract does not include all of the various parts it needs in order for you to argue inferentially that you have within scope -- In fact, that is precisely the problem that we are having in that company's find themselves ffering solutions, which, even if you looked for the ieces of the solution, aren't priced in their contract.

And then the question becomes, how do we allow them to offer that solutoion on the scheduel when all the component parts -service and hardware, software -- aren't on their particular schedule, which is what's
driven us to teaming arrangements and all sorts of other kinds of things. But I do think that if you sit down and peel this back, scope really is the issue on solutions.

MR. BRANCH: Judith?
MS. NELSON: Again, with all due respect, Mr. Drabkin, you say with a little lilt in your voice, "which has driven us to teaming arrangements" -- Teaming arrangements are very much authorized under the schedules. And at this point, blanket purchase agreements are very much authorized under the schedules -- All of which allow us to -- or allow the customers to combine the scopes.

Under a particular contract in solicitation, the scopes of the contract are limited on what the scope of the solicitation is. That does not limit a customer to buy off of multiple schedules and to team those schedules together and to get their solicitations together.

And as evidence of that --
actually, on our own tool, E-Buy, which our customer use -- they are not limited to saying, "Oh, we only want to buy a solution off of one schedule." A customer on E-Buy can say -- they can choose multiple solicitations, so they don't have to say, "Oh, I only want the solution from MOBIS."

I actually will open this up to many and see where the best solution is going to come from because I don't know. I don't want to limit this. Maybe the best solution will come from IT, and actually, hopefully the best solution may come from three small businesses that can give me the most innovative solution as opposed to one large business that's always winning.

So, GSA's own e-tools, by design, has set it up so that it may cross scopes.

MR. BRANCH: Tom and then David.
MR. ESSIG: I'm unable to dismiss David's comments. I think he raises a very, very good point. And so, at the task order
level of solutions -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- we have a combination of three things -- an order under a supply schedule, an order under a services schedule, and an open market purchase. Something that's outside the scope of any of the schedules.

MR. CHVOTKIN: Can't do that.
MR. BRANCH: Can't do that.
MR. ESSIG: Well, if we're --
David's point was, in those solutions, they come up with a service which they don't have a schedule for.

MS. NELSON: Only if you compete that will be.

MR. BRANCH: Well, I'm going to try to clarify that, knowing full well that David will spit the words out if I'm putting them in his mouth inappropriately.

I think what I hear him saying is, when I look at the SIN on a schedule contract, there isn't a SIN that says, "I can sell you a solution here." You know, there's no line
item against which I sell solutions.
What there are is there are line items for hardware. There are line items for labor, but there's no place where it says, "One each. Solution in the general area of X." So, from his perspective, if you look at it from a CICA perspective, I have not properly framed my requirement such that every potential offeror really gets an opportunity to compete. It's kind of going back to the --

But had I know you wanted to buy this argument, I would have submitted a proposal and I didn't. And I think what I heard Judith respond was, however, to the extent that I can get all of the components for a solution from a number of scheduled vendors. Not only do we encourage that through teaming and BPAs, but we also actually encourage it in the implementation of the tool with it.

Am I putting words I either of your mouths that you care to spit out at this
point?
MR. DRABKIN: None in mine.
MR. BRANCH: Okay. So --
MS. NELSON: You got me.
MR. ESSIG: The next to their last bullet -- the phrase "are all component parts on the schedule."

MS. NELSON: Tom, all component parts are on the schedule. If a customer wants to buy something that is not on schedule, they can buy it open market, but they must -Anything over the micro-purchase threshold must be competed full in open market -- full in open competition.

MR. ESSIG: Okay. That's what I was trying to get to. So, we have to have -- make it clear to whoever places the task order that they can only buy products and services that are on schedule.

MS. NELSON: Correct. There's a ruling. If it is above the micro-purchase threshold, it must be competed by the ordering
activity full and open.
MR. DRABKIN: Well, and therein
lines the problem because when you buy a solution, you're not buying a component part.

In fact, if you're truly buying a solution under performance statement of work, which we started with way up at the top of our discussion, we're not requesting to buy anything in particular vis-a-vis a component part. We are asking for a vendor to come back and propose to us a solution of their own -however it is configured, and then we hopefully are getting competitions between those solutions and the solutions of other vendors that achieve the same outcome. We're not buying component parts.

The difficulty is the way the schedules program is currently configured, there are many things that might go into that solution, the individual solutions of the company, which may not either be on their schedule or anybody else's schedule., which
means they've never been priced in advance, nor have they have been competed in advance, nor have people been given the opportunity to compete for them.

We have jury-rigged solutions for that. The teaming arrangements were a result of the realization that we have vendors who don't have anything on the schedule, and so we encourage them to team to come up with a joint solution.

We still have issues about how do we pay the teaming arrangements, who is the primary person responsible for, where's the privity of contract -- I mean, there's a whole host of issues.

But my point is that when you look at the scope of the schedules program and the contracts that we've awarded, we didn't contemplate this. We didn't allow for competition for it. We've come up with solutions to jury-rig things to make it work, and we still haven't addressed, of course, the
issue of "is it really appropriate?"
I don't know that maybe what we ought not to be telling the administrator is, "Hey, look. You have jury-rigged over a period of time a result which you should have adjusted and recognized and fixed up-front, and so, solutions ought to be in your master solicitation. And figure out -- Maybe that's an un-priced CLIN because the solution is obviously going to vary from requirement to requirement.

And maybe the rules associated with providing a solution either say you can bring anything to the table, whether you have it on your schedule or not. Or you can buy what you're missing from other schedule vendors if there are component parts you need to buy.

But the schedules today do not address the scope of solution, and they certainly don't provide the pricing flexibility which you, yourself, have
described exists when there is risk -- that a fixed price contract won't either meet industry's risk needs or our own risk needs.

MR. BRANCH: Jackie and then Glenn, and then what I'd like to do -- Since it's 11:00 and we've been going at this, let's take a 15 minute break.

MS. JONES: I'd just like to
comment from a working level. When the contracts come in, they're proposing their capabilities as a company to provide a service -- which , I work in the services arena -- to provide a service that falls within the perimeters of a specific business line.

So, I guess you could play on words and call that a "solution" or not a solution, and the agencies -- What they're doing when they are issuing a task order is they're trying to figure out where the scope of their requirements fit within the parameters of the individual schedules.

And what I'm going to re-state
what I was saying before is that I think the way the program is compartmentalized where we continually are evaluating companies and trying to determine whether or not what they're offering us fits into this box or this box or this box.

And when a company comes in --
Let's say, for example, they're proposing MOBIS services and we say, "No, you don't fit in this box specifically. You're doing IT." Well, they could be doing some of both, actually, in terms of the approach to them providing a solution, if you will, within the realm of what they do as a business. So, we do have a solution schedule, Tom, if you will, but we don't promote it. Where companies can come in and provide everything that they're capable of doing, they can propose that under and get an award for a single contract. But that's not the preferred method for a lot of companies because they like the boxes. They like the boxes. They like
to compartmentalize what they have on schedule because of the way that they're set up too within their own organizations and their structure.

So, I guess my point is, there's a lot of dialogue going on about the solutions, when in fact, companies are coming in and saying, "Here is my capability in terms if what I can provide as a solution if you are looking for -- consulting services." So, that's just --

MR. BRANCH: All right. Glenn?
MR. PERRY: I'm going way back to
your question about what we're doing under Start Smart is what I want to say -- back to the fixed price part on the schedules.

The reality is the practicality of what's going on is that for solutions, I think there are lots of people trying to do that and do try to do that. But it doesn't work very well because there isn't anything that really addresses what the price is for these solutions. I think Dave is right also. We have a proliferation of SINS on the schedules that people are trying to -- Oh, I'm sorry. I can't believe $I$ just said that but that's all right.

I should have -- Instead of using the acronym, I should have said "line item numbers" -- That what I think has happened, yes, GSA has tried to put together because I did take a look at the lists that were provided earlier and I looked at who the contractors were against some of those special line item numbers, and that's what you can see.

You can see, I was asking, "Well, how come there's only two of those in there? Them." Well, that's because someone tried to set something up as a solution, but it didn't work. And so now what we have is a whole huge collection of these things that don't make a lot sense.

And I would just prefer that for the schedules program, let's just focus on services that can be priced, goods that can be priced, and there are other ways in order to obtain the combination of those than using the schedules because I think the biggest problem we're going to have here if we keep trying -The other two items, we kind of got comfortable with, that we're able to come up with at least some ricing at the schedule contract level. We're not going to be able to do that here based on this.

So, I don't even know how we're going to do that if we were to leave this in.

MR. BRANCH: All right. So, why don't we -- I have five after 11 , so why don't we take a 10 minute break until 11:15 to allow folks to process some of this stuff.

And perhaps we can move on to trying to shape some recommendations for the administrator. This here has been a very good
discussion. So, 11:15, let's be back.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 11:06 a.m. and resumed at 11:21 a.m.)

MR. BRANCH: You know, I think this morning's discussion has been a very good one, and I will offer my observations.

I think the first would be whether the schedules were designed to sell solutions. Vendors are certainly selling solutions under the schedule and agencies are buying them. GSA, over the years, in an effort to be responsive to agency customer needs as well as the vendor community, has put in place several devices to make that possible -- that those devices are somewhat -- I won't say "cumbersome," but they were architected one at a time and no one has ever taken a comprehensive look at how we sell solutions on the schedule.

So, I would move that in our report that we do two things. So, I would
move that we observe the current state of acquiring solutions under the schedule for the benefit of the administrator.

And I would move, secondly, that our recommendation be that the administrator take a comprehensive examination of that policy currently in place that facilitates the purchase of solutions under the schedule, and to revise that policy such that the acquisition of solutions under the schedule be consistent with both the guidance under which the schedule program was established and consistent with good business practice.

MS. SCOTT: I second.
MR. BRANCH: Okay. We have a "second." Any discussion?

MR. DRABKIN: Great wisdom. Thank you.

MR. BRANCH: David? Okay. So, hearing no further -- Oh, Debra?

MS. SONDERMAN: Which "current state" do you want the report writers to
observe?
MR. BRANCH: Well, let me outline, I guess, what I think I've heard is that --

MS. SCOTT: The "establishing schedule guidance" is the word she's missing.

MS. SONDERMAN: The "guidance under which the schedules program--"

MS. SCOTT: "Was established."
MS. SONDERMAN: "Was established," which is slightly different.

MR. BRANCH: Right.
MS. SONDERMAN: Or maybe quite different than the -- So, yes, in that second line where you have "with the schedule guidance --"

MS. SCOTT: Yes, it should be "the establishing."

MS. SONDERMAN: "With the guidance under which the schedules program was devised" is the word that Elliot used.

MR. BRANCH: Yes. Now in
addressing the question is to the current
state, so I think we need to observe that the history of the schedule program contemplated the purchase of goods. It contemplated the purchase of services -- that it contemplated that those purchases be made under separate orders -- That as we have evolved to more complex long-cycle requirements in the agencies that there has been a need for solutions as we've defined them -- That in order to facilitate the aggregation of the components that make up those solutions, that we have done things like BPAs, that we have done things like teaming arrangements, which have allowed vendors, if you will, to partner in providing a solution as we've defined it under the schedule.

But that the structure of schedule contracts in and of themselves doesn't inherently allow for that. I mean, that's kind of what I've seen and if you look at even those things we see as firm fixed price under schedules -- and having been on the other side
of the table in putting together some of those orders -- very often what you will see is you will see yes, firm fixed price, but you will see all hours referenced there.

And yes, and when companies -- I'm telling you what happens at the ordering agency on the ground. So what happens is as a contracts manager, I would argue first, "Well, we have used up X number of hours and you really need to give us more hours." And some contracting officers, frankly, had the business acumen to push back and say, "No. A fixed price is a fixed price," and others readily gave more hours because they wanted a solution.

So I look at what happens in actual practice, at least from my limited -I guess, my narrow experience. I won't say "limited experience" because we did a lot of work on schedules. But my narrow experience is that our IT practice would often go out and say, "Well, we're out of hours so you need to
give us more hours," and agencies gave us more hours on what were fixed price orders. So, they were not managed as fixed price orders. So, I think we need to observe the current state -- How we actually are buying solutions under schedules and we need to make some observations about the pitfalls of doing that that way, and that there be a recommendation to the administrator that there be a comprehensive review, and that review can start with Mr. Drabkin's threshold questions. Ought we to buy solutions under the schedules and if so, under what conditions subject to what guidance and oversight? Judith?

MS. NELSON: I would like to look back to our definition of solutions and add into it the "firm fixed price" alternative. MR. BRANCH: Okay. Where would you put that?

MS. NELSON: Just "the acquisition of goods and services that results in an outcome that is greater than the sum of its
parts in response to a performance based or firm fixed price statement of work."

MS. SONDERMAN: Or you could just put "the acquisition of goods and services on a firm fixed price basis that results in an outcome." Something like that.

MS. NELSON: Works for me.
MR. BRANCH: Okay. Want to change that, Pat, and see how -- I guess the only question $I$ have about that in putting that in the definition is, is that the only way we buy solutions?

I mean, it should be the only way we buy solutions, but is it the only way we buy solutions?

MS. NELSON: Ideally, right, the guidance coming out of OFPP is to say that it should be done performance based. I don't know -- I'm coming from the acquisitions side. I don't know on the procurement side what percentage of solutions from any -- whether or not internally from organizational IDIQs or

MACS or actually being done on a PBA. So, if we want to limit it at this time to performance based or we don't want to limit it to performance based.

My preference at this time would not be to limit it to performance based. I think ideally that would be it, but I certainly would want to limit it to firm fixed price.

MR. BRANCH: Tom?
MR. ESSIG: I think, clearly, that's not the way we're doing it across the federal government. I think the need here though, is to define this within the terms of the schedules. And for use within the schedules, it means this.

The issue of whether or not it's performance based -- If we go with a firm fixed price, it's not performance based. What the heck would we get? I don't know how you separate those two.

MR. BRANCH: Well, the only reason

I raise the question
is that this is kind of a reference definition, so when the report is read, the reader will say, "Okay. I'm going to assume what you mean by solutions is this --" It was not meant to make a policy recommendation, so that's why $I$ asked the question -- Because $I$ would hate somebody to read that definition and say, "Oh, they're not talking about me because $I$ have a bunch of components over here and then $I$ have a bunch of T\&M line items over here and $I$ call that a "solution." And so, when I read that definition, none of this applies to what we're talking about.

MS. NELSON: Well, let me ask a question. OMB and several other -- For instance, put HSPD 12 in the purview of the schedules. Can that be done on a-- and it's being done across the government. Can that be done on a performance based --?

MR. BRANCH: I guess $I$ would have a
different question, which is, is that a solution?

MS. NELSON: Yes. It's integrated services and products.

MR. BRANCH: Well, I guess -- You know, you could do anything on a firm fixed price basis if you can bargain to that agreement.

MS. NELSON: Well, it can be done on a firm fixed price. I would agree to that, but can it be done on a performance based, and that's the question that I'm asking. I'm not questioning the firm fixed price. What I am questioning is the performance based aspect of it as this point.

MR. PERRY: I don't see why not.
MR. BRANCH: Yes, Tom?
MR. ESSIG: In response to your
concern about people saying, "This is not what I'm using --" These are the only types that are authorized under the schedule, and that's what we're saying here. And so, if you have
some different type that's using time and material, it's not authorized under the schedule.

MS. SONDERMAN: That's what we're proposing? Yes.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. I understand that that's the only type that's authorized under the schedule.

MS. SONDERMAN: That's what we want -- is to recommend.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Then I would argue that that probably shouldn't be in that definition because that's all that is. It's a definition that we want to make a separate recommendation
that --
MR. ESSIG: Concur.
MR. BRANCH: You know, that they
only get done on a fixed price basis.
MS. SONDERMAN: And that they only get done on a performance based basis.

So, does that mean we have a new
definition? That the definition is -"Solutions" are "the acquisition of goods and services that result in an outcome that is greater than the sum of its parts." Period.

MR. BRANCH: Yes. So, I think the discussion says, "Take out fixed price basis and take out everything after "parts." And take out "in response." Right.

MS. SONDERMAN: And then take out
"on a" -- after "services."
MR. BRANCH: Yes. I think that's
fine. Right. Okay, so we have a motion on the floor that we make an observation on the current state of how solutions are bought under solutions and a recommendation to the administrator that he take a comprehensive review of that and kind of rationalize that so it's consistent with the policy under which the schedules were created and consistent with good business practice.

MR. ESSIG: Question?
MR. BRANCH: Yes, Tom?

MR. ESSIG: As a stand-alone, that's okay, as long as we go back and then re-insert the performance based and the firm fixed price some place.

MR. BRANCH: Well, I guess I would recommend that what we might want to do is we might want to create two additional recommendations.

One that the administrator -- And I'm not going to frame these as motions because we have a motion on the table. But one is that the administrator reiterate that you can only buy solutions using a performance based statement of work and that they must be fixed priced.

MS. NELSON: I would ask that those two recommendations be split into separate sentences.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. We can dispose of that one when it comes time for motions -Although I'd come back to this, so if you're telling me that $I$ can buy a performance based
solution, and it's not fixed price, then it by definition has to be T\&M. And I would argue that by definition, then it is not performance based.

MS. NELSON: My point is, I'm going the opposite direction. My statement is that -- I totally concur that it must be firm fixed price. I do not concur that it must be for performance based.

MR. ESSIG: Can we go back to the recommendation for discussion purposes?

MR. BRANCH: Yes.
MR. ESSIG: We have been deliberating this morning -- should we use solutions. If so, what constraints should we put on those?

It seems to me, at this point in time, we're not coming up with any recommendation. We're telling GSA to go back and study it, and I'm not sure that's what we want to do.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Other discussion
on that issue?
MR. PERRY: I have on this one or -

MR. BRANCH: Either.
MR. PERRY: Well, it's not really -

- My thing was, the recommendation, I think, is predicated upon doing something with the recommendations that we made on products and services. And I don't think you can even -You can't adequately deal with this issue until you address the other issues that we had on products and services. You go to clean up both of those first. Then you can talk about the interplay between them.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Yes, Debra?
MS. SONDERMAN: I guess the
phrasing on the recommendation of that facilitates -- "recommend that the administrator take a comprehensive review of policy that facilitates solutions under the schedule" could be implied to be saying that we want to continue to have solutions under
the schedule.
And I think we need to find
slightly more neutral language -- maybe "a comprehensive review of current policies used for solutions under the schedule" or something like that.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Tom?
MR. ESSIG: Okay. Again, that's a little less definite than $I$ thought we were headed to. I thought we had narrowed -- And I could be wrong, obviously, but I thought we had narrowly constrained the conditions under which schedules for solutions or combinations of schedules that result in solutions could effectively be used."

And those conditions were if you can do it on a firm fixed price and you can do it on a performance basis. Then it made sense and it was a recommendation of this panel to allow solutions. If you could not, then the recommendation was not to allow them.

MR. BRANCH: Well, let me talk to
that and tell you why I phrased the recommendation the way I phrased it -- because I think we have two issues.

And the first issue is one of appropriate use, which will kind of deal with -- in the form of other recommendations, I'll certainly entertain a motion to do that -that they be performance based and they be fixed price.

But I think the other question -It kind of goes to David's point. And what we've done is we've taken schedules that were clearly designed for the purchase of goods or the purchase of services within a particular vendor, but not necessarily both. So, not necessarily for both the purchase of goods or services and not necessarily across vendors.

And what GSA has done over the history of the program -- in order to be responsive to customers is they've come up with what I will call "devices" to make that
happen. So you have teaming. You have BPA, such that if you have, let's say, KPMG redoing your financial system and they believe part of that system is Oracle Financials, then they can go out and get the Oracle guys because the Oracle guys have the schedule and they can partner with those guys.

And to David's point, there are issues of scope. The schedules never really contemplated that and you get kind of into the "but for" -- You know, "If I had known that's what you were really going to buy under the schedules, I would have bid or I would have done something differently."

And then you get into the issue of sub-contracts -- who has privity of contract. When the Oracle release doesn't work as you expected, do you go back to Oracle because they have a GSA schedule contract or do you go to KPMG Bearing Point because they're the ones that brought Oracle on the team?

And then thirdly, what's your
visibility into the pricing between KPMG, let's say, and Oracle on this? So, that recommendation was really meant to say, "You know, you really ought to sit down and you ought to take a look at the mechanics of how you buy solutions on schedules, and you really ought to issue policy that, if you were rationalizing, it makes it clearer how we get to contract formation for a solution.

And then I think that's separate and apart from "Oh, by the way. When you use the solutions, it ought to be performance based and it ought to be fixed price." So that was my reasoning behind that.

MR. ESSIG: Thanks.
MR. BRANCH: Other discussion?
MR. ESSIG: I think you just need to do some editorial clean up on the language. Wrong verbs. It's not "take."

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MS. JONES: I have a question. Did we lose "products" in this? In the
"observation of solutions?"
MR. BRANCH: We said "goods." If you want to make that "products," that's fine. MS. JONES: Well, the reason I was asking that is because now we're talking about -- it must be fixed price and it must be performance based. So if you have "products" included in that, then that doesn't cover the products -- The "fixed price" does, but to say that it should be performance based is excluding the products aspect of it.

MR. BRANCH: I don't think so. And if that's a component of the solution.

MS. JONES: Well, you're assuming -

- But you're assuming that all solutions are services when you say it must be performance based.

MR. BRANCH: No, no.
MR. ESSIG: Go back up to the definition.

MS. JONES: Yes. I'm just wondering if I missed something. That's all.

MS. NELSON: Now, the performance based is Absolutely going to include the products by the definition of how the performance based statement of work is put together and understood between the acquiring contracting officer and the contractor.

MS. JONES: Well, I guess my point is the performance based statement of work is applicable for services.

MR. ESSIG: It's applicable to
both.
MR. BRANCH: It's applicable to both. But, yes, I think -- Let's not get tripped up over terminology here. I guess when we were talking about solutions, you could argue that we call -- Sometimes in some agencies are called "performance specifications" as opposed to "design specifications" or "build specifications," but I think the sense is that the way we're using the terms, it includes both products and services.

MS. JONES: Okay because we're acquiring part 12. So, I guess I was thinking the way that it's set up now, in terms of the way that agencies can go about acquiring solutions, you could have a tram lead on either side of the fence.

So I guess I was relating the performance based statement of work to the services aspect of it. That's all.

MS. NELSON: Can we just come down to the recommendations again so we can wordsmith it a little? So, "recommendation that the administrator take a comprehensive review of current --"

MR. BRANCH: I guess "make a comprehensive review."

MS. NELSON: Okay, so starting with
"recommend that the administrator take a comprehensive -- recommend that the administrator perform a comprehensive review of current GSA policies and guidance that facilitate --"

MR. BRANCH: Yes, I would take out that -- "that facilitate."

MS. NELSON: "That facilitate --"
Take out the "s."
MR. BRANCH: Yes.
MS. NELSON: "That facilitate the acquisition --"

MR. BRANCH: Yes.
MS. NELSON: I actually would add in "the acquisition--" I want to say, "the acquisition --" I would say "the acquisition planning" rather than say -- Yes. "That facilitate the acquisition of solutions --"

MR. BRANCH: "Under the schedule -"

MS. NELSON: "Under the scheduled program --"

MR. BRANCH: Yes, and I would put a period after that.

MS. NELSON: "Under the scheduled program, period," because I don't want to say "schedule" because that would be singular.

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MR. BRANCH: Right. I agree.
MS. NELSON: And "solutions," by definition may be program or it may be a single schedule.

MR. SHARPE: Is not the predicate that we think, "absent this," it's inappropriate?

MS. NELSON: Correct. Well --
MR. SHARPE: So, are we saying that because what of this review never occurs? What's our advice? So, isn't our advice is, we think it's not used appropriately and it needs to be fixed?

MS. NELSON: Well, our recommend --
I think that "absent this" -- The reason why we're putting "recommendations" in is that it falls outside the purview of the price reduction clause and the use of pricing specifically under the schedules, so we're making a very strong recommendation. And we can word it that way --

MR. SHARPE: What happens in the interim? What of this review never occurs?

MR. ESSIG: That's our other recommendation.

MS. NELSON: Well, if this review never occurs then $I$ suppose that the customers can make a very clear choice in their use of the schedules.

MR. SHARPE: Is our advice that they stand down the use until this occurs?

MR. BRANCH: Well, I think that's a motion we could certainly put on the table, Tom.

MR. SHARPE: I just don't understand, we seem to be spinning on this. If we think it's inappropriate and we're recommending "Go figure it out so it's appropriate," that second part may never occur.

MR. BRANCH: Well, I'm not sure we've concluded that it's inappropriate. We've built a consensus around that. And I'll only speak for myself.

I believe that the use of schedule contracts to buy solutions is inappropriate unless they are firm fixed price solutions. I mean, that's my personal opinion.

MR. ESSIG: Is this a recommendation to table this motion and put another one first?

MR. SHARPE: That's where I was going.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. So we have a -MR. SHARPE: I mean, what's the problem we're solving?

MR. BRANCH: Well, I think we're solving a couple of problems here. Number one, we're not real sure whether -- Well, I think there's a given. We're buying solutions under the schedule today. No question about that.

And when you look at the policy that we use to do that, it is, if you will, an assemblage of tactical pieces that allow that to go happen. But nobody started with a blank
sheet pf paper and said, "You know, if we were going to allow you to buy solutions against a solution, this is how we would make that happen." So I think that's one issue.

I think the other issue is should you be doing it at all? I would agree that that's an issue on the table. So, maybe the order, if you will, that you need to be thinking about this is, should you be doing it at all. And if you decide you should be doing it, then you need to go fix the policy that you used to do it.

MR. SHARPE: Or even stronger. I guess, our wisdom this morning is "you shouldn't be doing it unless this can be fixed."

MR. ESSIG: I don't think I'd agree with that. I think I would agree with allowing these as long as they were fixed price and performance based. So, that's different than what you're saying, Tom.

MR. SHARPE: I think I'd be okay
with what you just said, Tom.
MR. ESSIG: I recommend, actually, we proceed with this recommendation and then immediately go to the --

MR. BRANCH: Well, let me -- Well, I'll move we table this recommendation until we address the issues of under what conditions this should be done.

MS. SONDERMAN: Second.
MR. BRANCH: All right. So, all those favor in tabling this, that we take up --? Okay. Opposed?

All right. So, this motion is laid on the table. The chair will entertain a motion to deal with the circumstances under which solutions should be purchased under GSA schedule.

MR. SHARPE: Why don't we start with what you just suggested, Tom?

MR. BRANCH: Want to frame that as a motion, Tom?

MR. ESSIG: Yes. Motion?

MR. SHARPE: I guess I move that Tom frame what he's saying --

MR. ESSIG: Task orders for solutions under schedules must be on a firm fixed price performance basis.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Do I hear a
second?
MS. SCOTT: Second.
MR. BRANCH: Second. Okay. So, task orders for solutions under GSA schedules must be on a fixed price performance basis.

MR. ESSIG: Firm fixed price.
MR. BRANCH: Firm fixed price performance basis.

MR. SHARPE: Can I ask a quick question? I think I'm okay with that. Is it always clear in all cases what PBA is? Is there a better way to word that?

I agree with what you said . I know at Treasury we struggle when it's a PBA and when it's not.

MR. ESSIG: I just asked that
actually, and the language, I guess, more PP, talks to performance based acquisition but it really talks in detail about performance based services.

MS. JONES: That's the point I was making earlier.

MR. ESSIG: But I think there's enough guidance on performance based now. I wouldn't try to open that. That is in FAR.

MS. SCOTT: Pat, my suggestion would be make it "task orders for solutions under the schedules program should be on a fixed price, comma, performance basis.

MR. ESSIG: Yes, firm fixed price
MR. SHARPE: Does it matter that it's PBA? I mean, I support that but if it's "fixed price," I think we're there, right?

MR. BRANCH: Not necessarily
because you could go back to, again, the scenario where I say, "Go bring me these pieces and go hook them together." Glenn and then Judith?

MR. PERRY: I'm still -- I guess I'm still stuck on what I said before, so -But you can all just tell me to shut up on this one. I think why you continue --

MS. NELSON: Shut up.
MR. PERRY: I didn't say whether I'd acknowledge it, though.

Based on our conversation, we're talking about solutions, but those solutions would still entail the utilization of the pricing for the goods and for the services. And then there's that sort of the in-between piece that's in our definition.

So as long as -- So, I think
before you can even start to try to do a solutions, we still need to address the inconsistencies and the issues we identified on the products side. We still have to do the part on the service side.

And then you're going to have this
third piece because even if I do -- Your performance based thing -- You want to make
sure -- When you do solutions on the schedules, you still want to see that Oracle Financials -- to use -- Maybe we need to give fair play. I'll use another one, SK or something -- You want to make sure that you got a reasonable price in that solution for that. You still want to have the other piece in the solution of that, and then you're going to have this other -- I think you ended up with this third piece -- What's it going to take to put the two of them together, for example?

But yore still going to be using
that underlying pricing on those two
categories in order to come up with this integrated solution. So, either somehow we've got to build that into this, that that has to happen.

MR. ESSIG: I propose that be on a separate motion. I think they're all valid concerns. I don't think the necessarily apply here.

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MR. ESSIG: But I would like to clarify that statement. First off, delete "should," and it's "must." It's not optional.

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MR. ESSIG: And it's not "fixed price." It's "firm fixed price."

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MR. PERRY: But that's like -- I just want to add. That's why I like having "performance based" in there because I think that is the piece about solutions that's different and it needs to be there.

MR. BRANCH: Well, Judith, I think -- Judith, do you want the floor? All right, well, while we're waiting for Judith --

Because I guess I would observe that even though the integration piece is the piece that makes it a solution, that integration piece is still going to consist of either goods or services, which are priced on
the schedule.
So I'm okay with not worrying
about that in the sense that where the burden now falls is on the ordering agency to look at the quantity of that integration piece and say, "Is that really enough hours?" And "Is that enough, in terms of material, to do that piece?"

So, I guess I'm not as
uncomfortable, perhaps, as you are with, "Okay, so how do you go assure reasonableness, the pricing of that?" You have the rates on labor. You have the price of the components, you know, at the schedule level. You have competition, hopefully, although it may be dissimilar.

And the real issue is a technical evaluation of the hours and the products to be used. So, I'm okay. Judith?

MS. NELSON: I'd like to offer a
friendly amendment. First of all, to take the word "task" out and leave it at "orders." And
to address the pricing to put -- Ad you don't have to adjust it here, but just -- I'm talking to Pat -- But just to hear, "Orders for solutions under the schedules program must be on a firm fixed price basis in accordance with the contracting officer's determination for best value pricing."

MR. ESSIG: I would agree with the first change, delete "task." But not the second.

MR. SHARPE: A question? Which contracting officer are we talking about because we don't have any GSA pricing help, right?

MS. NELSON: No. In accordance with the contracting, with the task order, with the ordering activities because we've determined -- Going back to your concern, Tom, that you expressed. We've determined that the best value pricing is made at the ordering activities level.

And I think that going back to the
concern that this go back to the discussion on products and services that we made earlier and tying that back to that, I think that the motion should tie back to that, and this does it -- that we need to address the fact that when placing orders for solutions, we look at the best value determination -- which we've already discussed, happens at the task order level.

MR. SHARPE: So the ordering CO is on the hook for the fair and reasonableness of the pricing?

MS. NELSON: No, for the best value of the pricing, not for the fair and reasonable.

MR. SHARPE: Okay. They're
responsible for the pricing?
MS. NELSON: At the task order
level or the --
MR. ESSIG: I think those are two entirely different points. The first one is a limitation on your ability to use it at all.

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The second one concerns the determination of a fair and reasonable price.

MS. NELSON: But I think we need to do both of them.

MR. SHARPE: I agree.
MR. ESSIG: I think it muddies that they try to put them in the one overall statement.

MS. NELSON: That's fine. I just want to make sure that we address both of them.

MS. SCOTT: Well, a friendly
amendment to her amendment.
And if you did put it in one sentence, what you could say is "on a firm fixed price basis" or "firm fixed price basis awarded to what is a best value." So you've got firm fixed price awarded on best value.

MR. ESSIG: Best value and -- "Best value" gives the impression that cost only awards are not allowed, and I wouldn't want to do that.

MS. NELSON: In that case, while I would love to have the assurance that the entire federal government is ordering PBA, I would then offer the friendly amendment to motion number 2 that says "orders for solutions under schedules program must be on a firm fixed price basis or under a performance based basis only under firm fixed price."

MS. SCOTT: Can't we split this
into multiple versions?
MS. NELSON: It could be split into two, but I do not want to limit the use of schedules to performance based contracting because the federal government is not ordering specifically and solely under performance based contracts under any contracting vehicle. MR. ESSIG: It sounds like Debra's recommendation is going to be necessary to get through this, and we'll split it into two parts.

MR. DRABKIN: Well, but I think if
we --
MR. DRABKIN: Excuse me. Aren't we just talking about solutions here? So, the restriction to performance based contracting, the language, would only be to solutions. It's not to anything else, right? Okay. So, I'm not sure, Judith, I understand where your concern is.

MS. NELSON: Because I'm not aware of the federal government buying solutions under any contract vehicle for any specific -under any contract vehicle anywhere in the federal government only under PBAs.

MR. DRABKIN: So, GSA can lead the way in providing an opportunity for contracting officers to do the right thing.

MS. FRYE: I would say though, that we don't have enough program management types to put PBS in place across the government. That's the problem.

Contracting officers can put contracts in place all day. You've got to have
program managers that are willing to administer those contracts. That's the issue. MS. NELSON: I would love for GSA to lead the way, particularly if we had the program management to offer to the federal government to be able to do that. So, if we could triple the size of assistive acquisition services, that would be fantastic.

MR. BRANCH: As I listen to the discussion -- If it's simply the government saying "I want a widget off of this contract and a widget off if that contract, and I want three manures of project management, a couple of the technical writers, and a senior engineer to put this together" by definition, did we not decide that that wasn't a solution?

MR. DRABKIN: I believe our discussions of this morning came to that agreement.

MR. BRANCH: If that's not a solution, then wouldn't all solutions, by definition, have to be performance based?

MR. BRANCH: So what we're really telling agencies is "Don't use schedule contracts to buy solutions unless they're performance based solutions."

And that is probably going to reduce the number of solutions that get bought under the schedule. It will certainly reduce the number of marketing buzzwords people sell to us can use, and it will probably drive contracting officers and program managers to go do what the law has been telling them to do for almost the last eight years .

MR. DRABKIN: It certainly doesn't force them to decided to buy a solution. That is their decision in the first place. It is part of the acquisition planning process, and what we're saying to them is, "After you've made the decision on whether or not you want to buy a solution, and you decide you want to use the schedules to satisfy that requirement, then your order for the solution must be performance based and firm fixed price."

But we're not telling them whether they have to buy a solution and whether they have to buy it from the schedules or not from the schedules. We're only saying "Once you've made these decisions, then the schedules will accommodate you under these circumstances only -- Firm fixed price and performance based." And yes, Judith, there will be other contracts with other types of requirements that don't have to have a competitive advantage or with the sales we make at GSA, but GSA is not in business to make sales. GSA is in business to provide acquisition excellence and leadership across the government.

MR. FRYE: I would say one of the
other things it will do is cause contracting officers to lie and say contracts are performance based -- because I look at contract after contract after contract that contracting officers claim are performance based now and they're not. They're simply
checking the block.
MR. DRABKIN: Yes. There won't be any more lying than is going on right now. They also say personal services are nonpersonal services.

I mean, we can't make people honest. We can only provide the with the guidance to do the right thing, and hopefully, most of them will at least try.

MS. SCOTT: I would recommend the wording be "orders for solutions under the schedules program must be firm fixed price and performance based.

MR. ESSIG: I concur with that change.

MR. BRANCH: Further discussions? Hearing on? I'll call for a vote on the -- Oh, Judith?

MS. NELSON: I would ask that the vote be captured in the transcripts.

MR. BRANCH: We'll do a vote by
roll call then. Okay?

Tom Sharpe? Glenn Perry? Lesa Scott?
COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. Could you turn on your microphone if we're voting on the record?

MR. BRANCH: Okay. We'll start this over. Tom Sharpe?

MR. SHARPE: Aye.
MR. BRANCH: Glenn Perry?
MR. PERRY: Aye.
MR. BRANCH: Lesa Scott?
MS. SCOTT: Aye.
MR. BRANCH: Tom Essig?
MR. ESSIG: Aye.
MR. BRANCH: Judith Nelson?
MS. NELSON: Any.
MR. BRANCH: Alan Chvotkin?
MR. CHVOTKIN: No.
MR. BRANCH: Jacqueline Jones?
MS. JONES: Any.
MR. BRANCH: David Drabkin?
MR. DRABKIN: Yay.
MR. BRANCH: Debra Sonderman?

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MS. SONDERMAN: Aye.
MR. BRANCH: Elliot Branch, the chair, votes aye. Don Erickson?

MR. ERICKSON: No.
MR. BRANCH: January Frye?
MR. FRYE: January Frye, no.
MR. BRANCH: Okay. Motion carries. Are there any other motions that we need to take up before we look at taking the previous motion off the table? Okay. So I move that we take the previous motion off the table.

MS. SONDERMAN: Second.
MR. BRANCH: All those in favor of continuing discussion on motion number 1 ? Okay, the "ayes" have it.

So, motion number 1 is to include
in our report an observation of the current state or, I guess, the current process under which we buy solutions under the schedule. And to recommend to the administrator that they perform a comprehensive review of GSA policies and guidance that facilitates solutions under
the schedule. Discussion?
Okay. Hearing none, we'll put it to a vote. All those in favor? All those opposed? Okay. Motion carries.

Okay. It is 10 minutes after 12. I think that's probably a good time to break for lunch. So, why don't we come back at 1:00 and go back to our original list of action items and see which of those needs to be dispositioned. Please be back at one.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at $12: 10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and resumed at 1:10 p.m.)

MR. BRANCH: Okay, we have a quorum, so we are going to get started, and I think we have a definition in addition to a definition.

So, we've defined number 4, which was scrolled up. That's our reference definition for solutions -- not a policy issue. Not necessarily a recommendation for adoption by the administrator, but simply the
premise from which we start. So, our premise is that if I acquire goods and services and I get an outcome greater than the sum of the parts, that really is the solution. We have three recommendations that have carried the day. One is to essentially ask the administrator to perform a comprehensive review of GSA policies and guidance that facilitates the acquisition of solutions under the schedule program, and that's driven by, if you will, the patchwork architecture under which we buy solutions and a schedule that was really designed to buy products or services, but not necessarily the two in conjunction.

The next motion that was approved was that orders for solutions under the schedules program have to be fixed price and performance based. And this is consistent with the philosophy of ensuring that we do not use time and material, which results in the delivery of hours or effort to the extent that
additional effort is needed to complete the goal -- rewards the contractor with additional profit for that to restrict those for firm fixed price and performance based.

So, good work this morning, I think. So, Pat, if I could ask you to go back to the beginning of your notes this morning. We put some issues on the table. I think we've resolved most of them here. But I just want to do a last minute check to see if there are any outstanding things that we have to deal with. Okay, so we've defined solutions. I'm not sure we need to address the second one, in light of our observations and recommendations this morning. We recognize that solutions are unique. We recognize that the architecture for buying them under schedules is something that probably needs some review, so I would propose that bullet number 2 has become somewhat irrelevant given our discussion.

I think we've accomplished bullet
number 4 -- in that we have made recommendations to the administrator when they are appropriate, i.e. when it is performance based and they can be done on a fixed price basis.

MR. SHARPE: Have we addressed all of them?

MR. BRANCH: No, we have not addressed all of them.

MS. SCOTT: Should we delineate bullet number 2 and 3 because we have dealt with those. No?

MR. BRANCH: I don't think we've addressed 3 at all, so I'll start the discussion by putting this on the table. We had talked about 3 in a different context. And if you recall, it was in the context, if you will, of Tom's rate sheet against a ste of standard labor categories. I think we're revisiting it in a slightly different context here. I think it was raised in the context of solutions, and I'll give the example that

Judith always uses of a help desk.
So I have a help desk is essentially a solution, and it consists of labor and I pick off, you know, I want 10 tier 1 support guys, 5 tier 2 support guys, 4 tier 3 support guys. And that really kind of constitutes a solution, but if you look at the composition of that solution, it really does look like a commodity. Lesa?

MS. SCOTT: I was going to say that to me, it's just the reverse of that. It's that you need the help desk and you don't know how many people they're going to bring in. You're just buying it at a certain fixed price for a certain level of service. And that would be the commoditized version of it.

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MS. SCOTT: So I was taking that when we were talking about using performance based and fixed price, that would then eliminate the need for this.

MR. BRANCH: All right.

MR. PERRY: Another example is we use -- or we actually set up with GSA -- I better not use that acronym again. Anyway, something to do with collecting defaulted loans. So, it's a commodities service and they get paid based on -- We don't care how many people they use. They get paid on what they actually collect and a percentage of that.

MR. BRANCH: So, I guess the question on the table is do we need to address this issue as it's stated or have we dispositioned this sufficiently within the context of our discussions this morning?

MS. SONDERMAN: I guess -- Because Pat was so helpful and set out our previous motions, do we need to re-look at motion number 6 from our services debates that we disapproved, which was that GSA undertake a study to determine the services sold in the marketplace that are similar to commodities, can be standardized, and set up as commoditized services. Does that need to be a
separate schedule category?
MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman --
MR. BRANCH: Alan.
MR. CHVOTKIN: I was very
comfortable with the decision we made that about stand alone services. I'm just not sure what's left over here based on the discussion this morning.

We talked extensively then,
although I didn't fully agree with it, about fixed price and performance based. I think that was endemic to what David had when he described a commoditization. And I think the one thing that is different that makes the discussion of commoditization of solutions different is the very definition we used that it is a solution with --

Ultimately, we didn't use the word
"unique." It is not replicable. They're usually one time events. And so I think these two terms are almost inconsistent -commoditization and solutions -- So I think we
should either table or trash it or do something appropriate.

MR. BRANCH: All right. So, do we want to consider that bullet having been dispositioned as a result of our discussions this morning?

MS. SCOTT: I make a motion we remove it since it's dealt with.

MR. BRANCH: All right. Second?
MR. CHVOTKIN: Second.
MR. BRANCH: All those in favor?
Opposed? Motion carries, so we've dispositioned that particular bullet on commoditize-able services.

MR. PERRY: I guess I should have said something. Should we leave it, but should we leave it some place in there and at least make some mention of it since it does keep coming up -- How we dealt with that.

MR. BRANCH: I guess I would suggest that we address that in the report.

MR. PERRY: That's what I was
thinking.
MR. BRANCH: Yes. Absolutely, because we do have the motion from our services discussion where we disapproved that idea.

And I think, in fairness, the administrator should get the benefit, not only of our recommendations, but the administrator should get the benefit of those things that we did not approve with some brief discussion of why we did not approve them because maybe there is absolutely something we missed. I mean, maybe that's a direction the agency would like to go in.

And in that sense, the discussion around that issue would serve as, at least, if nothing else, an observation of some of the pitfalls and issues that would have to be grappled with. So, it would be my recommendation that in our report, we discuss all motions, whether we voted them up or down. Lesa?

MS. SCOTT: I would say that here we say the definition that we are proposing eliminates the need to address this underneath "integrated services" and that we refer them back to motion 6 under "services," as Debra pointed out.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Folks comfortable with that? Okay, very good.

MS. SONDERMAN: We did have a recommendation from the Office of GovernmentWide Policy that was provided to us about the definition that asked us to consider, including computing services as an area in addition to products and services.

And I think, in some respects, the computing services as described in this paper, fall into that commoditize-able service bucket and maybe should be -- This particular set of comments and suggestions could be included in the report in that section, rather than under the solutions. But there is some worthwhile --

MR. PERRY: Although, I think we
took care of the recommendation here. The concern was that we said "professional services," and we have eliminated the word "professional," so it now covers what they were looking for. So, I think we've dispositioned this.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Very good.
MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman?
MR. BRANCH: Yes, sir?
MR. CHVOTKIN: I don't disagree with the disposition. I've looked at that paper several times in a slightly different context, and Lord knows, as a government contracts lawyer, difficult to be talking about computing technologies.

But it raises an interesting issue -- A whole lot of literature now and acquisitions around what is referred to as "cloud computing," and when I look at the schedules program in 70, an awful lot of that looks like it's desk top oriented or selfcontained.

And it raises the question about sort of the innovative way in which the marketplace is accommodating change which the agencies are adapting to that new technologies far faster than our acquisition vehicles are capable of handling. And that, as a result, is encouraging people or recommending people or folks are in any way -- seeking acquisition vehicles that are close enough so that they can accommodate the emerging technologies even though our acquisition vehicles haven't kept pace. And I suspect that that's the case with respect to cloud computing. I have not scanned all of 70. I don't think any of the vendors have cloud computing as a capability or a pricing technique. So, it does raise some interesting questions. So, I agree with Mr. Essig that we've dispositioned this by eliminating the restriction on solely addressing professional services. We're talking about services more broadly, but I do think it raises an important
question about addressing the innovation and technology and the rapid change of technology and how our acquisition vehicles accommodate those.

MR. BRANCH: Yes, I guess I would invite everyone's attention to the motions that Pat passed out. Those have 19 and 22 September.

Alan, I think you make an outstanding point, and I think that could be a discussion under both motions 4 and 5 on that day. And motion 4 was that GSA periodically evaluate the program SINS to determine if the descriptions are consistent with customer needs, current market offerings, and then, further on motion number 5, that they take a periodic evaluation in consultation with the ordering agencies and industry partners of the current schedules to see if they're relevant in the marketplace.

So, if you would kind of hold that thought and let's make sure that that gets in
the report, we can reference the presentation given to us today as an example of where that would be very useful. So, I would suggest we might want to proceed along those lines. MR. CHVOTKIN: I would be happy to do that, and I will also take it upon myself though, just for my own knowledge and I'll be happy to share with the panel, how some of the activities and how some of the industry are now offering those services into the government marketplace.

MR. BRANCH: Thank you. All right, I think we have worked through products, services, and solutions -- especially solutions, as best we can. I certainly, at this time, would like to thank my fellow panel members for their insights and their passion and the spirited discussion around these issues, as well as the drive to build consensus to them. I think we've done some excellent work here with what has now turned into almost a six month project.

So, it's with some hesitation, but I think my duty to completeness -- to ask is, have we formulated a complete set covering the issues in our charter? Does anyone believe that we have not at least deliberated on an issue critical, given the charter for which we should make a recommendation to the administrator? Debra?

MS. SONDERMAN: I don't know whether we have or haven't done a complete set, but I guess in looking back over the motions, in the context of the solutions, do we need to at least discuss the issue of the price reduction clause and whether it applies or not, and just for completeness of our discussion since that was what our initial charter was. We've looked at that specifically for services. We've looked at it specifically for products, and just for the sake of being able to say, "Yes, we did look at each of these things as we were considering."

MR. BRANCH: Tom?

MR. ESSIG: I'm not sure I understood because we did address that specifically in products, and it says, "Motion approved to eliminate price reduction clause" I'm sorry, "for services." What are we doing for products?

MS. SONDERMAN: Right. We said we'd leave it in -I'm just asking. Do we need to -- Is there something about the solutions that we should pause for a moment or talk for a few minutes about -- whichever way you process information better, whether there's any need for a price reduction clause -- Does that need to apply to the products that are covered by a solutions -

MR. ESSIG: Well, we recommend eliminating it from products and services schedules, which are the underlying vehicles for solutions. We've also identified that the solutions can only be on a firm fixed price performance based basis. You combine those two
and I would see absolutely no benefit to including one.

MR. BRANCH: Yes, I would -- though
you have triggered a thought in my mind. I agree with you, Tom, but I would -- So, I'm going to put a motion. I'm going to make a motion.

So, with respect to solutions, I move that we do explicitly state that procurements for solutions be subject to the same competitive forces at the task order level that both products and services are now required to undergo.

Just so we make it explicit -"Yes, you can buy solutions and that's fine, but we expect you to put a statement of work out there. We expect you to compete those. We expect that price competition to take place at that level."

At some level, it's probably not necessary. One could infer from what we've done on products or services that, "Well, of
course, you must compete these," but I think it would be useful to leave no doubt.

MR. DRABKIN: I second that motion.
MR. BRANCH: Okay. Discussion?
MR. ESSIG: Clarification? Is it
"products or services" or "products and services?"

MR. BRANCH: Actually, it's
"products and services." I think it's
"products and services" because if you go back and you look at the motions on products and services, they are clearly consistent with each other. I mean, they're not quite identical, but they are consistent with each other. So I think you could say "products and services."

MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, would you consider a friendly amendment that said "the level similar to the panel's" or "panel's recommendations for products and services." MR. BRANCH: Yes. I would certainly accept that as a friendly amendment. Glenn?

MR. PERRY: More eloquently -- I
was starting to go through the other recommendations and I think by including all of them -- because I was going to start saying "transparency competition," all those things we addressed and the others -- that if we could make sure we include all those, I think it would be good.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Very good.
MS. SONDERMAN: In deference to Judith, who isn't here, do we need to take out the word "task?"

MR. DRABKIN: Just for the sake of clarity, if you put in "task," then by definition somewhere else, you're only talking about services. If you take out the word "task" or add the word "task and delivery" so that you cover both. If you leave "order," then you cover both.

MR. BRANCH: In the words of Ken Oscar, too many words take it out. Further discussion on that motion?

Okay, so I'll put that to a vote. All those in favor? Those opposed? Motion carries.

Is there anything else in the nature of clean-up or for the sake of completeness that we need to address? Alan? MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, I think we've not addressed Debra's question, which is the right one about the price reduction clause because as you recall, when we did the construct for products and the for services or services and then products, we addressed specifically the need for competition and then addressed the pricing questions. And I think here in solutions, the application of the price reduction clause is even less applicable than a case could have been made somewhere else.

So, just for the sake of
completeness, thoroughness, and that we didn't forget about it, safety, and current complete and accurate and every other thing, I would move that the panel -- No application of the
price reduction clause to solutions as we have defined it.

MR. DRABKIN: Second.
MR. BRANCH: The motion has been seconded. Discussion.

MR. DRABKIN: For the sake of the record, because there will be some people who actually read this thing. I would like to put on the record that one may argue about whether the price reduction clause ought to be for products or ought to be for services but there is no question given the fact that solutions aren't priced in the original contract that the application of the price reduction clause would be not only inappropriate, it would be impossible.

Just so its clear on the record what we are talking about if someone were to read it, and again I remind you that as I said earlier when we award a schedules contract and we talk about products, we talk about solutions -- I am sorry, we talk about
products and services, but we don't talk about solutions, and we specifically don't have a price for solutions.

And the reason we don't have a price for solutions is because you cannot anticipate what the various solutions might be that would allow you then to do a pricing discussion against which the price reduction clause could ultimately be used, and those are my words for posterity.

MS. SONDERMAN: So does that mean we should say the price reduction clause cannot apply to the solutions? I am trying to get the right verb.

MR. DRABKIN: Well, this is Alan's motion. Why don't we let Alan address it.

MR. CHVOTKIN: I completely agree with David, so maybe the right way to address it is as the price adjustment clause cannot and should not apply to the acquisition. I just don't want a lot of creativity to sneak in here and someone saying we didn't address
it, so maybe we thought otherwise, so cannot and should not.

MR. BRANCH: And I would agree with, I guess, the evolution of this motion. I would observe however -- I think we need to draw David's logic out in the report words, because the first thing I think of is, but the underlying components of the solution set are things you could apply the price reduction clause to, so why wouldn't you at least apply it to those underlying components, assuming the administrator, of course, disregards our recommendation to get rid of those underlying components?

And I think to David's point, it really doesn't matter, because when you are talking solutions, you cannot price them at the schedule level. So even if you were to maintain the price reduction clause , you would limit its enforcement to when you bought products and services as components, and not part of the solution set.

MR. SHARPE: Just a dumb question, I didn't follow this from prior discussions. When the price reduction is taken where does it go? I am losing what's the difference, how it's priced on the ordering office side because if there's a price reduction, where does it go? Back to GSA? So wouldn't it go back to GSA no matter how it's priced at the ordering office?

MR. BRANCH: No. You know, GSA
folks correct me if I am incorrect. But that's the interesting thing about the price reduction clause. You know that money certainly does not rebate, as $I$ understand it, to the ordering agency. So the real benefit to the ordering agency is now that benchmark prices..

MR. SHARPE: What $I$ am asking -- I am surprised we don't know where the money goes, but what's the difference how the ordering office bought it? Whether they bought just one at the schedule price or rolled it up
into a solution, I don't see what difference that has to do if a vendor comes in and says there's a price reduction that comes back to GSA. Why would we want to preclude that coming back to GSA?

MR. DRABKIN: I think this question has multiple answers. The first answer -- the price reduction clause in theory, kicks in in the first instance at the order level when you are pricing and the company has somehow changed its pricing mode. And you would, in the very first instance, you as the ordering office, would have the advantage of the price reductions clause reduction in price.

The second level that the price reduction clause kicks in is when we find that a contractor has not, over some period of time, reduced its prices. Then we negotiate over time with the contractor what amount that represents and there is a payment made to GSA for that amount with a concomitant reduction in price on all future orders.

MR. SHARPE: In the second instance why wouldn't that apply?

MR. DRABKIN: Because that brings me to the third point of the discussion. When you are buying a solution, the price competition isn't on the component parts. It is on the whole. In fact, that is why you had a rather substantial discussion there -- was language up there several times that talked about the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. The very nature of a solution is your competition is not at the piece level. It is at the end-item level.

MR. SHARPE: I agree David, but within that is going to be a piece of product. Why would it be excluded from the price reduction back to GSA?

MR. DRABKIN: Because we would not get a cost build up in a fixed price solution. You get a price.

MR. SHARPE: But you don't get that anyway. You don't have visibility of people
buying just the products, right?
MR. DRABKIN: Actually, in time and materials you do get that. Time at the labor rate and materials at their cost.

MR. SHARPE: No, when GSA takes a price reduction, you have no visibility what the various ordering offices paid for the product. What's the difference?

MR. BRANCH: The presumption is they would not have paid anymore than the schedule price.

MR. SHARPE: Okay, but the point being that we don't know, and even under a solution, there is some product being purchased. Why would it be excluded?

MR. BRANCH: I'll go a different place with that, Tom. And that is that while that pricing information on a component basis may be useful, if I am really willing to drive the competitive forces at the task order level for a solution, I might well want to give the vendors some leeway to pricing those components.

MR. SHARPE: I'll say it differently. Forget how it's priced at the ordering office level. If there is a price reduction, why would you exclude the quantities that were bought on a solutions basis from the rebate back to GSA?

MR. BRANCH: GSA gets no rebate unless essentially they have uncovered someone who failed to report. Okay. So I think you would, and GSA would get that rebate back.

MS. JONES: Are you referring to the price reduction clause and discounts interchangeably, Tom?

MR. SHARPE: No. I'm saying, if you take a price reduction, doesn't it apply to all the quantities purchased under the schedule. I mean, how do you figure out what the reduction is?

MR. DRABKIN: Well, if you presume -- To answer your question scientifically, the IG goes in, does an audit, and says, "The
company has made this many sales based upon the receipts that they uncover in the company's records, and that the price for the items they sold exceeded what the price should have been. And they do some arithmetic and tell you, "This is what you should get back under the price reductions clause."

If you are selling a solution, I don't know how the IG would uncover the things that were sold under the solution because the only pricing will be the solution. There's no cost breakdown. There's no cost build up. There is a price -- that firm fixed price. If they're using time and materials, there would be such a breakdown.

MR. BRANCH: Tom?
MR. ESSIG: Can I make a suggestion. In the interest of time, since the panel has already voted to eliminate the price reduction clause every place that this discussion is moot. I would like to change the note however though, to clarify, since
solutions are not priced at the schedule level.

MR. BRANCH: I think -- and I would agree with you that the discussion surrounding is probably not at the heart of our recommendations, but I do also believe that it is important, and this is just my opinion. I believe it is important to talk to why it is not meaningful in the context of solutions and here's the reason. So if the Administrator receives our report and goes, you know, "I cannot get to eliminate the price reduction clause for either goods or services," that is a bridge to FAR for whatever reason. I would still argue you wouldn't want to apply that to solutions.

MR. ESSIG: For the reasons identified in --

MR. BRANCH: Exactly. Exactly. So I think if we do that we've gone far enough. That's my personal opinion. Further discussion on this?

MS. SONDERMAN: Is the FAR guidance clear that if you are going to do solutions. As I recall -- and I haven't read or reread it for a few week -- In part eight where it talks about, that the price is determined to be fair and reasonable, is the FAR clear that if you are buying a solution, the price has not been determined to be fair and reasonable? And is that an area that we need to make a recommendation on clarifying the guidance?

MR. DRABKIN: FAR 8.4 does not talk to the distinctions between solutions, products and services. It only says that schedules prices are determined to be fair and reasonable. The CICA provision upon which the FAR language is based also makes no distinction whatsoever between solutions, products and services. In fact, I suggest to you that CICA wouldn't have contemplated solutions in that regard anyway.

MR. ESSIG: And again, since there are no schedule prices for solutions, you
cannot make an assessment as to whether or not those non-existent prices are fair and reasonable.

MR. DRABKIN: Not at the contract level certainly, not until you get to the order level.

MS. SONDERMAN: I am just thinking, I was talking with Glenn earlier about some of the challenges we have in the real world. We are supposed to get tax exemptions on our charge cards for transactions that are paid for by the government, but our fate on tax exemptions is in the hands of the clerk at that store in Winnemuka, Nevada, or wherever it is.

And we have people ordering
against schedules all the time who may not have the time to stop and think, and I just ask if the FAR language is not explicit about the differences between products, services and solutions, perhaps it should be so that they acknowledge or our training or whatever, that
they know there must be a price reasonableness determination as part of their order.

MR. BRANCH: Would you add something to the note to that regard. Can I ask a question? What contracts do we think these orders are placed under for these solutions?

MS. SONDERMAN: 70?
MR. SHARPE: 70 MOBIS probably.
MS. SONDERMAN: FAMS.
MS. NELSON: They can be placed under any of the schedules.

MR. SHARPE: Solutions would be in scope of any schedule contracts.

MR. DRABKIN: Well, that's the discussion we had earlier today. I'd argue they are not within the scope, but I was -seem to be a majority of one.

MS. SONDERMAN: Make that two.
MR. BRANCH: Well, I guess I would
observe, and here's where we come into the subtlety here, whether you believe as David
does, somewhat as a purist, that they are not in scope.

The reality is that GSA has laid mechanisms in place -- teaming agreements and the like, that treat them as if they are in scope. Which really goes to motion number 3. "Go take a look at what you have done and go fix that piece."

So I guess in answer to your question, Tom, I would argue that the way GSA administers these contracts in practice and to the extent a solution spans either a number of vendors or a number of schedules, yes, every GSA schedule contract allows for the purchase of a solution. And if anybody wishes to disagree with me I will turn off my mike.

MR. DRABKIN: You should turn off your mike anyway. But I think that based on Deborah's comment that an other motion is in order, not as part of the note, but I do think that the existing guidance in the schedules program which is reflected in the FAR should
be changed to recognize that prices for solutions must be determined to be fair and reasonable at the order level.

MR. BRANCH: And I would agree with
you and I will entertain such a motion upon disposition of motion 4.

MS. SONDERMAN: Must be determined to be fair and reasonable at the order level.

MR. SHARPE: Second.
MR. BRANCH: Well, you are out of order. Is there any more discussion on motion 4?

MR. DRABKIN: We have not finished with that. I thought we hadn't.

MR. BRANCH: No, we didn't put motion 4 to a vote.

MS. SONDERMAN: Can we go back and have a vote? That's it at the top of the page. The price reduction clause cannot and should not apply to the acquisition of solutions.

That's motion number 4.

MR. BRANCH: Any further
discussion? Okay, hearing none, we'll put that to a vote, so all those in favor of motion number four? All those opposed? Okay, motion number four carries. So now you may move number 5.

MS. SONDERMAN: I will second motion number 5.

MR. DRABKIN: Actually you have to move it.

MS. SONDERMAN: I move that we recommend that the schedule guidance be updated to be clear that prices for solutions must be determined to be fair and reasonable at the order level.

MR. DRABKIN: Second.
MR. BRANCH: Okay, it has been moved and seconded. Discussion? I guess I would like to offer a friendly amendment because I think we need to be more explicit than that, and it would be to update FAR Part 8.

MR. DRABKIN: Actually, here's
where I would have a disagreement with you.
The FAR reflects the schedule guidance. It is not the FAR itself.

MR. BRANCH: Alright, then I will withdraw my friendly amendment.

MR. DRABKIN: Thank you, sir.
MR. BRANCH: Discussion on motion number $5 ?$

MS. SONDERMAN: Could you put to clarify after the word "guidance" -- update schedule guidance, to clarify that prices for solutions or make explicit or something?

MR. BRANCH: Further discussion about motion number $5 ?$

MS. JONES: I have a concern about consistency here. All other areas says that the ordering activity has to make a best value determination. So, now we're saying that for solutions though, we're going to determine the prices to be fair and reasonable.

MS. SONDERMAN: You have to
determine that a price is fair and reasonable before you can make an award, and unlike other orders where the prices on the underlying schedule have been determined by a GSA contracting officer to be fair and reasonable, that is not true for solutions. Somebody has to do that before an award can be made.

MS. JONES: But in that where the price for the solutions is coming from, the prices on the schedule?

MS. SCOTT: Yes, it's the component parts but you still have to evaluate the sum total. In this case the configuration will change the entire pricing philosophy.

MR. BRANCH: I would observe not entirely. I think we have a tendency, because our training and orientation is always to drive priced down, to assume that if a price is below that which we have determined fair and reasonable, it is by its extension fair and reasonable. I will tell you from my experience having worked a fair number of
claims, that there are times when a price lower than the benchmark price is not fair and reasonable, and I will tell you also, if you look at, not necessarily the case law, but certainly the administrative boards we have, they will impose upon the contracting officer a duty to inquire with respect to pricing when he or she thinks that price is too low. So no, I don't necessarily agree with the premise that simply because the pricing is at or lower than its component prices that you would necessarily determine that that price is fair and reasonable because vendors, having the right to discount against the schedule prices, may well drive a vendor to a place where the price is not fair and reasonable, where it jeopardizes performance. MR. DRABKIN: And consistent with
our earlier discussion as well, keep in mind that the solution may include items and services not priced already on the schedule by the nature of the very solution. Even if you
were to use and arithmetic approach to determining fair and reasonable, you would be unable to get there because there is a component that's missing.

MR. BRANCH: Further discussion on this motion. No? Hearing none I will put it to a vote. All those in favor of motion number five raise your hand. All those opposed? Motion carries.

MR. BRANCH: Before we leave this particular major area, are there any other things we need to clean up? David?

MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman. We talked around it and I reserved it for the end because I think it is potentially one of the more controversial issues that we can address, and that is whether or not we should recommend to the administrator that cost-type CLINs be added to schedule contracts in this context -at least for solutions given our earlier discussions, and potentially whether it should be added across the board for all of the
supplies and services sold under the schedules program.

MR. BRANCH: Would you care to
frame that as a motion?
MR. DRABKIN: I was actually just hoping for discussion before we got a motion, but I can easily do it. I move that we recommend to the administrator that cost-type contracts be added to schedules program for products, services and solutions?

MR. BRANCH: Okay, Tom?
MR. ESSIG: One of the controls
that actually I had recommended was to limit the ability to use it to those that could be relatively low risk -- those that could be priced on a firm fixed price environment. And I think that at least as far as solutions is concerned, opening it up to cost-type goes way beyond that. It creates a very significant area of risk. I would not be in favor of doing it for solutions.

MR. BRANCH: Just so we keep
straight, I will second the motion so discussion is in order.

MR. DRABKIN: And I understand, by the way, that Tom's point -- I think I understand it well. I make the motion understanding that the competencies and skills in our workforce today to do cost-type contracting correctly are meager.

I am sure that's not the case in the Navy, sir, where you have trained them all quite well, but it certainly has been my experience finding people who understand costtype contracting is hard to do. But on the other hand, just because something is hard to do, or because we have meager resources to do it with, if we are trying to improve the overall value of the program and give customers a choice which allows them to do the right thing as opposed to channeling them for expediency's sake to do the wrong thing, that it would be in our interest to at least allow for them to do the right thing and leave it to
their judgment whether they are capable of doing it or not.

MR. BRANCH: Tom?
MR. ESSIG: The rest of my comment in the other two categories really gets down to almost a question as to the overall purpose of the schedules. If it is intended to provide easy access to commercial products and services, than $I$ would be reluctant to open it up to cost-type, which implies some necessary developmental work or things that don't quite fit the current market today. If the purpose of the schedules was broader than that, than I might have a different answer.

MR. DRABKIN: And I guess that does
actually go to what the Administrator will have consider. First I would suggest to you that the schedules are only called commercial contracts because GSA decided to call them commercial contracts, and at the time that GSA did it, we were exploring a new world, new marketplace for government procurement.

I would further suggest that over time we have learned that there are commercial services and commercial products which certainly can be priced in a fixed price contract, but which may in combination or even by themselves be better purchased on a cost type basis, assuming that industry wants to sell it that way to us. There are companies who have told us they will never sell to us a product that they make on a cost type basis because they do not wish to subject themselves to cost accounting standards or to providing certified cost or pricing data. Nonetheless, there are also many companies that provide us with commercial products and services whose ability to satisfy our requirement in an expedited fashion is limited solely because of the type of contract. Again, this presupposes that people will use judgment in deciding in their acquisition plan when they are going to purchase the item, the method, the means of
purchasing it, but we have denied ourselves access to this type of contracting which would have addressed many criticisms but not limited our access to the commercial marketplace at the same time. Does that make sense, I hope it makes sense.

MR. BRANCH: You know, philosophically David I have to agree with you. I think it makes a great deal of sense, but as a practical matter you couldn't peg the industrial funding fee high enough, or if you could, could you get enough auditors to go in to validate the acceptability of most of your vendors' accounting systems for cost type contracts, in the event that they would do business with you on that basis.

MR. DRABKIN: You know, that is an interesting observation you make, but in our recent competition, which is not yet completed on Alliant and Alliant small business, most of the companies -- well, all of the large and most of the small -- had cost accounting
capability, had a certified cost-accounting system or in the process of getting one.

There are 18,00, give or take a few, scheduled contracts. There are about 11 or 13,000 scheduled contractors, but almost all of the large businesses -- I would say 90 plus percent -- already have a business line as part of their business that has a certified cost-accounting system. And many of the small businesses who do business both with us and the DOD either have them or are in the process of acquiring them.

I am not sure that the resources to get the company capable of selling to us are really the issue. The real issue, I think, is the resources we would need to both structure and administer the contract properly to take complete advantage of a cost-side contract.

I understand that Senator McCain
thought the cost side contracting was basically an evil thing, but the reason

Senator McCain had had bad experiences with those contracts, as you well know, came from his experience on the Senate Armed Services Committee dealing with DOD cost-type contracts that were managed poorly, and if you manage them poorly they deliver a bad result. The same thing happens with T\&M, T\&M can be a very satisfactory value returning type of contract if we manage it well, but if you don't manage it and you just burn hours, it's not.

MR. BRANCH: I guess though -- I
hear your analogy, but when I look across the universe of all of your contractors, I would still argue that it takes significant resources on their part -- some of the vendors, especially those not in MOBIS and not in IT. I mean, I think MOBIS folks and IT folks are probably closer, although I work for a MOBIS schedule holder that avoided DCAA like the plague for that reason and would take fixed price orders and T\&M orders, but would not take a toss type contract committee.

And I think the other -- My greater concern is the other though. I'm not sure we have the level of staffing at GSA, nor do I think you could buy them even in this labor market, such that we could effectively administer cost type contracts -- to schedule though. And the other thing is, so what would that mean exactly?

MR. DRABKIN: Well, I think it means a couple things. First, I think the administrator has to decide whether or not based on our recommendation. This is an area which he wishes -- or she wishes -- to explore.

> I think, secondly, it has to remain the way GSA's current philosophy is, which is companies don't have to come on the schedule. They have a cancellation clause which is unique in government contract, which allows them to quit anytime they want with a 30 days written notice. And they don't have to offer us a cost CLIN if they don't want to
sell us through a cost CLIN, and even if they have a cost CLIN, there are provisions for them or --In different parts of our schedules program, we allow them to refuse orders.

And so if you decide that the true fulfillment of the schedules program is to have also this cost capability, then I think we have to leave it to the administrator to structure it in such a way that is voluntary and that it's only done if you have the resources to do it with.

But I think we would be remiss in not having some sort of discussion in our report that the lack of a cost type CLIN drives people to behavior which we have all decried, but we haven't really talked about it in that sense to date.

MR. BRANCH: Alan and then Debra and then Judith.

MR. CHVOTKIN: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman. I agree with Mr. Drabkin. I think this too falls in the areas that we talked
about earlier and the recommendations of the past of 5 and 6 deflect guidance to the administrator recommendations for the panel to the administrator to evaluate the continuing vitality of the schedules and the use of them --

Here again, as I said at the outset of today's meeting, I'm not only reluctant to take tools out of the toolkit, but I'm also in favor of putting appropriate tools into the toolkit. This is one of those where while I'm not a big supporter of broad range of cost type contracts or the schedules program today, I'm not visionary enough to know what that program is going to look like in the next four of five years. And yet, as the technology changes as the demands and the agency's mission change, I think the administrator ought to be encouraged to take a took at those issues.

So, I'd be supportive of a motion that recommends that we modify the earlier
provisions and recommendations 5 and 6, that they look at SINS -- may be appropriate for some and not others. And we look at the schedules across the board. It may be appropriate for some and not others to consider cost type CLINS in the appropriate circumstance.

MR. BRANCH: Debra?
MS. SONDERMAN: I was going to suggest a friendly amendment to your motion, David, to recommend that the administrator explore the addition of cost type CLINS to be added to the schedule programs with some of those things that you just said on a voluntary basis for those companies who find it beneficial and who are capable --

MR. DRABKIN: I accept your friendly amendment. And so let's try to get those words up there.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. I think Pat's --
MS. SONDERMAN: So the addition of
-- Yes, take that out. Take out "are added."
"To schedule on a voluntary basis for those contractors --"

MR. BRANCH: Yes, I think we might want to bullet-ize those or do you want those spots to really be in a demotion.

MS. SONDERMAN: I don't know. I'm
open. I'm easy. "Who have the --," you know, "with the capacity to manage cost type contracts and whatever."

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Judith?
MS. NELSON: Yes. I mean, to go to what Elliot was saying earlier and his concern a little bit -- We've tried to steer clear of not getting into the solution. And because we don't have in front of us the absolute solution as to whether or not GSA currently has the capacity to implement it, I would hesitate to put aside a valid recommendation. So, that would be the first thing.

The second is, I fully agree with Debra and David that it be on a voluntary basis. And the way the current schedules work
is that the SINS are out there and any contractor has the capacity to choose which SINS they want to respond to, and I think this should follow along the same lines -- is that a contractor has the capacity to respond to the SINS and then any particular SIN not be required to be cost reimbursable. And, as well as we have some programs such as Disaster Recovery of Cooperative Purchasing under some of the schedules where those are voluntary. You can play or not play in that arena.

Som those would be two of the things, and I'll leave it at that because I think, sort of, it's all been out there.

MS. SONDERMAN: Do we need to make CLINS -- Do we need to add slash and add SINS? I mean, you all are the technical experts.

MS. NELSON: The schedules work on
SINS. The CLINS come at the order bases. Schedules are awarded on the SIN basis, whether or not you want to read into that or not, but --

MS. SONDERMAN: Okay.
MR. BRANCH: Tom?
MR. ESSIG: I think I'd like to express the opposing viewpoint to this. I really don't understand at this point the implications on socioeconomic concerns. Some small businesses who don't have the finances to set up some of these capabilities, and even if it's on a voluntary basis, it's pretty much okay. You didn't volunteer. You didn't do it. Well then, you're not eligible for award. And we really would need to understand the implications, again, on small businesses before opening it up like this.

Secondly, I don't believe that the schedules need to be or should be schedules to provide everything to everybody. It has to have a niche. It has to have some things it can do very, very well, but to try to broaden it up to things that imply complex development work or where the requirement may be unique for one buying activity are things that
probably should be more appropriately contracted directly by that activity. So, I have the other viewpoint.

MR. BRANCH: Other discussion?
Jackie?
MS. JONES: In the context of solutions, contractors do come in and request to add ODCs to their schedule contract and those could be evaluated as cost type ODCs, but the remaining portions of the schedules program and the way that they're evaluated as a fixed price -- I'm not seeing that aspect of it.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Now, I guess I can live with the motion as amended because I think that's a conversation that's probably worth having and it's worth having well above our pay grades.

I was uncomfortable saying we should definitely go do this, but I think Tom raises some valid points with respect to out flexibility in meeting socioeconomic goals.

I'm still concerned about the added burden of imposing -- The requirements of cost type CLIN, even if contractors take them on voluntarily, as well as the burden we impose on ourself. But I think the conversation is worth having, so I will support that as it's written. Tom?

MR. ESSIG: I guess one final thought -- There is, in my opinion, a bit of a conflict of interest built in here. By having the administrator of GSA make a determination as to federal-wide, GSA should be doing more business.

MR. BRANCH: David?
MR. DRABKIN: Well, actually -- No matter what I do I have a conflict of interest. At least from my perspective, what I think we ought to be doing is figuring out what's right for the government. If you want to buy it from GSA, fine. Nothing requires you to go and use the schedules contracts.

There are a few things you have to
buy from us, but schedules contracting isn't one of them. I'm just talking about doing a good job and letting the marketplace -really, letting market forces have people make a decision whether they use us or not. I'm not particularly interested in increasing our business, but for instance, one of the things I'm very worried about is right now we're in an environment where Congress is trying to force us, for instance, to buy services solely on a fixed price basis if you choose to use the schedules -- the schedules to buy services, particularly those which I continue to refer to as "commoditize-able," is a marvelous way to reduce the administrative cost and time it takes for the government to acquire those services.

The difficulty now is, is we're going to force people to buy at fixed price in order to take advantage of that quick and easy way to the market. And if I can add a cost SIN and I have companies who are willing to
participate, I give back to government contracting people the fast and easy way, and at least a choice between using a type of contract that makes sense instead of taking that horse and painting cow all over it just so that they can buy it quickly.

MR. ESSIG: I have to agree with that on services. My concern is more on the products area.

MR. DRABKIN: I can't imagine that we'd buy products on a cost type basis.

MR. BRANCH: Yes, I would not imagine.

MS. SONDERMAN: So should we amend the motion to remove the word "products" and just have it cover "services and solutions?" MR. ESSIG: I could support it that way,

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Besides that, I sure GSA would be willing to make the industrial funding fee a non-allowable cost under the cost CLINS rate.

MR. PERRY: Can we go up the list of motions because I'm having a bit of a hard time if this is a motion under "solutions," how this interacts with the previous motion we approved about the fixed price stuff.

MR. DRABKIN: Well, actually, that's a good point, Glenn.

MR. BRANCH: Well, actually, I don't see them as inconsistent. So, let me talk to that for a minute because $I$ think what we're really saying is that if you accept this state of nature as it is today, where we buy solutions across schedules and across vendors using teaming agreements and BOAs and the things we have put in place to enable that -Given that, then we should only be buying solutions on a fixed price basis and they should only be performance based.

However, were you to look at changing that model, you know, as you evaluate how you want to rationalize the provision of services, one of the things you ought to look
at is the idea of establishing cost type CLINS. At least, that's my reading of what we've kind of done. Glenn?

MR. PERRY: I only bring it up because when we write this up, I just was making sure we talked about it.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. I think that's excellent. Tom?

MR. ESSIG: Again, that's
inconsistent with my recommendation here about limiting the scope for solutions to those that are low risk -- those that can be accommodated by fixed price.

If we in turn then go back and suggest to the administrator that you also study cost type contracts that would allow you to go there, then actually my consent in solutions at all changes.

So again, that one recommendation is inconsistent with our decision here.

MR. BRANCH: Well, Tom, I've got to ask because I don't understand -- I mean, I
understand your view that solutions ought to be low risk, that they ought to be in that quadrant that you can fix price them, but am I hearing you say that under no circumstances ought the administrator even look at broadening the scope? Because that's kind of what I hear you saying.

MR. ESSIG: In part, but it's even worse when I actually specifically recommend that they look at increasing the scope. That recommendation says, "Look at cost type contracts for solutions." It's an affirmative recommendation from us to look at that, and what that implies is that we may feel that under certain conditions, that would be okay.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. I guess
I'll have to respectfully agree to disagree with you on that. I mean, its just because I look doesn't mean I'm going to say "yes." -Which is why I would not support the motion as it was originally drafted because I am not in favor of necessarily saying "yes." I just
think the question deserves a fair hearing. So maybe it comes in the way we draft the report. Maybe we want to say, "though we express no opinion one way or the other as to whether cost type line items are appropriate for schedules, indeed, in keeping with the philosophy of low risk sorts of solutions, they may not be. Regardless, we suggest that you want to look at that." I think that's a legitimate policy question, but I tend to philosophically agree with you, but I think the administrators -- I guess I believe the administrator has sufficient authority to go look at that.

MR. ESSIG: Again, I don't disagree that the administrator has the authority to look at it -- Is whether I want to recommend what the panel recommend that he or she do so. But I don't disagree with the comments you put on it -- "That we're not recommending this, however --"

MR. BRANCH: Yes. David?

MR. DRABKIN: Well, you know, listening to the conversation, which I guess is the advantage of having a panel -- Maybe we should just talk -- we started out with products, services, and solutions, but maybe where we ought to be is just services, which addresses part of Tom's concern that, you know, I don't want them to buy a solution for Seabased air warfare through the schedules program -- which might be translated into an aircraft carrier or something else.

But I am concerned about how we buy services and the choices that are being left to us and the fact that you virtually have no choice when you buy services. So to my own motion now, I would propose an amendment to take "and solutions" off and just leave it "schedule program for services."

By the way, once we make the suggestion, whether we're talking about services or not, the administrator, if he or she has any sense, are going to look at all of
it anyway, but I think we would be doing ourselves a disservice to walk away from this whole issue of services and whether or not we ought to at least look at buying them on a cost type basis through the schedules program.

And you could have the same discussion, Tom, about whether complex services ought to be purchased that way through the schedules or would not be better served purchase under FAR part 15 through a full and open competition or on a GWAC, which had already been competed and other things had been done. So, I make that motion to amend my own motion to delete "solutions."

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Glenn and then Tom and then Lesa.

MR. PERRY: Yes, I was just going
to add that the more we talk -- Leaving it under the "solutions" piece is the wrong place for this. Can we move it to either "services" or can we create another thing, and this is an "other" motion? It's sort of more global
across the board.
But, sir. I'd like to actually
after Dave talks, maybe putting it under "services" is a better place to put it.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Tom?
MR. ESSIG: Yes, I would
completely support looking at it for services.
My question is, do we want to limit that analysis then on voluntary basis or just end it with a period after "services?"

MR. DRABKIN: I think the reason the words "on a voluntary basis" was added was in part to address the concern that you raised about, for instance, socioeconomic -- If we say that every schedule offeror for services must include cost, we may well exclude small businesses who either cannot or do not want to get into that business.

I'm not so much worried about large businesses who may choose not to sell us services on a cost type basis, but I think you had a good point. So, the words "on a
voluntary basis" for those contractors, I think, address that concern.

MR. BRANCH: Okay, thanks. Lesa?
MS. SCOTT: I was going to second David's amendment.

MR. BRANCH: Well, I don't want to go down a rabbit hole here, but I have to look at that. So once I start to buy services on a cost reimbursement basis, why would I ever use time and material again -- under a schedule contract?

MR. DRABKIN: And I think the answer is, you've made a decision that you can actually manage T\&M or you don't have the resources and so you limit yourself to a statement of work that can work under T\&M versus what you might have done if you had the resources to do a cost reimbursement contract.

MR. BRANCH: Well, so let me extend my logic a little further here.

So, once I've decided that I can manage a T\&M contract, then it is not a
difficult extension to say that I could manage a cost plus fixed fee level of effort contract. So, fundamentally, what becomes of the difference is, I guess, the only question I'm tossing out there.

MR. DRABKIN: I'm not sure I
understand. The only fundamental difference a that point in time, from a company perspective, is the necessity of having an approved accounting system.

MR. BRANCH: Well, not only, but there is another one as I see it. And this is why I go to so if I had the ability to cost a cost line item, why would I ever want to do otherwise. Just think about it. If I use a cost line item, even if it's level of effort, I pay reasonable, allowable, and allocable cost. If I use a T\&M lien time, I'm going to pay the fixed rate.

So, I'm almost always better, even
if I decide -- You know, if I decide that I have the capacity to manage a T\&M line time,

I'm almost always better off, from a pricing perspective, managing a cost plus fixed fee level of effort line item.

So if the vendor figures out an innovative way, say, to substitute junior labor for more senior labor, but I've priced it at more senior labor rate, in a cost reimbursement contract, $I$ get the benefit of that and in a T\&M contract, $I$ don't.

So, I'm just kind of putting it out there. Once you open that rabbit hole up, you really are kind of opening yourself up to reviewing the entire pricing structure of schedule contracts.

MR. DRABKIN: But I think there may be another way to look at it. And that way would be to say, "Look, we buy a lot of services, which are --" I've talked about being commoditize-able, and for which, if we did a head to head competition on a defined labor category, we would be more successful in driving an acceptable price for those
simplified services that we're really only buying in 40 hour lots or multiples of 40 hour lots, as opposed to in a cost type contract where they could do just exactly what you've suggested. In helping me achieve a solution, they could figure out a better labor mix. But if what I'm really wanting to buy is 365 hours of a receptionist -- That's what I want and I just want that receptionist at the desk 365 days a year. I think I have had a real competition -- and I know I've lost this issue in a vote and I'm not bringing it back up for a vote -- but if I had a real competition just on that head to head description of a receptionist, $I$ would get better pricing and it would be cheaper for me overall as a government to buy it that way. Whereas, if I was on a cost type
contract and for that receptionist, I'm paying the full boat for the maintenance of the whole cost type structure just to get a receptionist, where there's no way that the
contractor is going to find a way to substitute -- because I want a body sitting there at the table 40 hours a week times 52.

MR. BRANCH: David, I think that's an excellent observation, so I certainly won't continue to go further down that hole. I do, however, think, as the administrator looks at this, if he or she chooses to, those are some of the types of issues that have got to be looked at.

MS. SCOTT: I would just like to
ensure that it's a neutrally expressed concern, just an idea that's out there, not that we're positively with it or negatively opposed to it, but extremely neutral. Is this the right time to look at?

MR. BRANCH: Okay. So, I would suggest that kind of be a note for the text of the report.

MR. DRABKIN: Although, I might add that there will never be a better time. By the time our recommendations are received, it will
be beginning of a new administration. We will have people new at OFPP. We will have people new in GSA.

We are facing concerns raised by the Hill on how we buy services generally. It seems to me that if we're going to ask this question, we ought to ask it -- I agree when you say "neutral," that we not an express an opinion on what the outcome of that review be, but I think we ought to be very positive that the review should happen now. And if that's what you meant when you said "neutral," then I agree 100 percent. If it's not, then I've made my point.

MR. BRANCH: Further discussion on
this motion. I'm hearing none. Let's put it to a vote. All those in favor? Opposed? Motion carries.

MR. DRABKIN: We agreed to move this to the "services" piece.

MR. BRANCH: Right. Okay. Very
good. Any other things? Any other loose ends
for us to tie up here? Okay.
Hearing none, this is what I'd
like to do. My goal is to give everybody their Wednesday back. I think we have gone through this fairly comprehensively. I mean, we've talked about services. We've talked about products. We've talked about solutions. I think we have a good structure on the table here, or a good set of recommendations on the table here.

So, what I'd like to spend the rest of our time together doing is talking about the structure of the report. We had started down the road of dividing up into three teams, I guess, four teams. We had a products team. We had a services team. We had a solutions team, and then we had an editing team.

> I think Pat has captured those team assignments. If you haven't volunteered for a team, as you well know by now, while you can run from Pat, you cannot hide, so she will
put you on a team.
I guess the real question is, given our discussion -- because when I look at the recommendations we've made on products and services, frankly, I am surprised they came out to be as similar as they were. But given that set of similarities, is this the right structure for us to write the report or is there another line of organization that we might want to take in putting together the report.

If we can decide on what that might look like, then this is what I will suggest. Pat, we can post documents to the website, and if we generate documents, we can post those to the FACA website, yes -- no.

MS. BROOKS: To the FACA website?
MR. BRANCH: Yes, I mean to the GSA panel website?

MS. BROOKS: Yes -- No, you cannot because of the process that it has to go through, so it would need to come to me.

MR. BRANCH: Okay, but I don't mean directly, but I mean, we, the panel, can get those up?

MS. BROOKS: Yes.
MR. BRANCH: Okay. So this is what I'd like to suggest. If we can come to some kind of general agreement on the structure of the report -- Based on that, I'll put an outline out there and I'll get it out to you. And to make sure that that outline is transparent, we'll put it on the website, so any interested party can kind of see what we're writing to.

I'd like to establish some deadlines to get those drafts exchanged, and then I'd like to schedule the next couple of meetings to actually come in and deliberate on our drafts.

So, it's kind of a meta-process. That's the way I'd like to do it, but the question $I$ have on the table now is, have we structured our teams correctly in order to
start writing this report? So, I'll open the floor for comments.

MS. SONDERMAN: I guess I'm
wondering -- Since we ended up with so much similarilty, is on simpler to have a sort of background and findings or testimoney or whatever, what we heard, and then just break into the separate motions and recommendations as we have -- because I would fear that if we had a section just on services, a section on products, there would be a lot of repitition in the findings that went in to lead us to the conclusions that are reflected in the motions and recommendations.

MR. BRANCH: Other thinking on this? Yes, Judith?

MS. NELSON: I agree. I don't think it makes sense to divide it specifically by services and products. I think, in large part, if we charted out services in a chart -- If we charted out services and products, we'll be able to see where the difference is or where
there were things that we motioned or made decisions for one that we didn't for the others, and then are bale to write around them or write to them.

But I don't think we should divide it out between the two. I think there's a background to be done or a context and a background, a context, and then moving on to the findings. And maybe within that, some pieces on service and products, but certainly not separate sections.

I'd rather say that there be sections specifically around the price reduction clause, maybe the sections be broken out around the issues rather than around products and services.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. So, if I were to kind of look at that -- So, we might have a section called "background --" And I would actually bring your "issues" section back out a level of indenture. So, I'm thinking that what I'd like to see, and if I hadn't sat
through this for six months and I were picking it up as a casual reader, "so explain to me how this schedule pricing thing works?" That's the first thing I would want to know.

And then the context of how schedule pricing works -- "Explain to me how this price reduction thing works and why it's such a big deal?"

So, that's kind of what I'd like to see, and then I would like to say, "Well, clearly, the price reduction clause has made some people unhappy and some people happy." So, what are the issues surrounding that?

And based on those issues, this is what we did. We took testimony from people. We had robust discussions, and out of those, this is what we think. We think there's a value in having schedule pricing at contract formation because it gives us economically useful information or however you want to phrase it. We believe, however, the best competitor pressure comes to bear at the order
level and so forth and so on, and based on these things, here are our recommendations for going and restructuring things.

I mean, that's just kind of in my own head, how I tend to think about this. Judith?

MS. NELSON: One of the exercises that you as the Chairman, asked us to do as the panel, I think, might also serve as a very good format. And I don't have the specific questions in format of us, but one of the ways you broke it down was --

MR. BRANCH: I think you do. I'm
sorry. I think Pat -- You gave us those questions, I think, in our notes. I think there were five questions.

MS. NELSON: I don't bring -- If you recall, at one of the sessions, the questions that you had, but also at a previous session, you asked us very early on what were the roles and responsibilities of GSA? What was the roles and responsibilities of the
contracting officer at the ordering level, and then again, the five questions that we put out now.

And I think that if we looked to those questions, in large part they may frame how -- because that is the way we walked through getting to out recommendations. So, if we were to do a background and we were to say, "This is how the program works right now. This is what the schedule is right now. This is how the price reduction clause works right now, and this is then therefore what the roles and responsibilities are right now at the contract level and at the ordering activity level. So, therefore, this is where we've moved to and this is how we understood it. This is where we went to.

That frames the context for our discussion. It frames the context for where we want it to go. Here is some of the testimony that we heard in order to base our decisions and our recommendations.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. Glenn?
MR. PERRY: I guess the only thing
-- Sort of, because they're similar -- the motions and what we decided. I think we still should -- We decide to sort of glom them together a little bit.

We have to make sure we still are disciplined enough to address how those motions affect the market place where products are the predominant versus the marketplace where services are predominant because while they look the same, they potentially will have different impacts, different reactions from people.

MR. BRANCH: Right. We kind of got to some of them using a different logic, so I would agree with you. We need to retain the logic. Further discussion?

MS. SONDERMAN: Is there a general set -- I mean, we have, with the help of our colleagues, broadly interpreted our charter to include things that are not only the price
reduction clause. So, is there a need to have a general recommendation?

I'm comfortable structuring it any way, but -- I don't know. I offer that for thought.

MR. BRANCH: David?
MR. DRABKIN: I don't see an introduction listed here, but it would seem to me that in our introduction, we would identify the charter that we received and then how we've chosen to interpret that charter. And the background then isn't the background of the panel, the background is the background of the schedules program.

And our introduction is
essentially the background of the panel. Is that consistent with what you were thinking?

MR. BRANCH: No -- Yes, well, it
was your suggestion, Debra, but I guess what I heard was we ought to talk about the charter and we really ought to say early on in the report -- and you wouldn't phrase it this way,
of course -- but the message is, "Hey, you know, you're going to see a lot of stuff in this report that doesn't say 'price reduction clause' directly, but when you look at the price reduction clause as part of a system for establishing a fair and reasonable price, you really can't look at the price reduction clause in isolation. You have to look at all this other stuff. So, there is going to be a whole bunch of recommendations here that don't have anything to do with the price reduction clause, per se, but are enablers to reaching the goal of fair and reasonable pricing in the schedules program."

I mean, that's kind of what I heard you guys --

MR. DRABKIN: Right. And so, with the introduction where that occurs and then the rest of this kind of falls into place, I think.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. So, we seem to have about a 5 --

MR. DRABKIN: So, Elliot, you're going to prepare the first draft and we'll all chop on. Is that right, sir?

MR. PERRY: We'll all be editors.
MR. BRANCH: Well, no.
MS. NELSON: That will be ready for Wednesday, Elliot?

MR. BRANCH: No, but if this is the first level of the work breakdown structure, I commit to getting you to at least the third of fourth level of the work breakdown structure, at which point we will parse out the work.

MR. DRABKIN: I was teasing, sir. I do think, based upon this discussion, if we could divide these parts up -- My experience is that multiple drafters lead to longer process and that if one person can kind of take ownership of preparing the first discussion draft, which will be just that -just a draft. And then we can flush it out and go from there as a group. It might facilitate
it getting done faster.
MR. BRANCH: I agree. I do agree with you.

MR. DRABKIN: And so, for example, I would volunteer to take ownership of the recommendations section and to write that up.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. All right, and in the spirt of cooperation, I'll volunteer to take ownership of introduction and do an interpretation of charter. Judith?

MS. NELSON: I would volunteer to do the background on the schedules program. MR. BRANCH: Yes, you and Jackie are the subject matter experts, I think, on that, along with Lesa.

MS. NELSON: Wait. As I'm
volunteering, we actually haven't set those time-frames yet.

MR. BRANCH: No, we haven't.
MS. NELSON: Seems to me, I've
jumped into a pit before $I$ knew how deep it was.

MR. DRABKIN: That was my intent -to lead you right there.

MS. NELSON: Thank you again, Mr. Drabkin. So enjoyable working with you on a regular basis.

MR. DRABKIN: Yes, with all due respect, I understand.

MR. BRANCH: Well, I think
certainly, this has got to get done sooner than later, but it's also got to get done with the understanding that everyone in the room has a day job.

MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, given that today is the 10th? That was a question. MR. BRANCH: Yes. It is the 10th.

MR. DRABKIN: Given that the day is the 10th, is it unreasonable to suggest that we circulate the first draft by Monday the 21st so that people can have it to look over the Thanksgiving holiday? I ask that as a question.

MR. BRANCH: Well, I'm certainly
willing to have a first cut at the introduction, and I'm assuming, since it's your question, you're willing to have a first cut at issues.

MR. DRABKIN: On recommendations.
MR. BRANCH: On recommendations.
MR. DRABKIN: But by the 21st, which is -- No, it's not the 21st. The 21st is a Friday -- the 24th.

MR. BRANCH: 24th. Okay, so two weeks from today.

MS. NELSON: I'm good with that.
MR. BRANCH: Okay. So, would anyone like to try to pull together findings and testimony? I will reserve that while I'm certainly not a fan of plagiarism, I do take benefit when people have clarified issues for me, and if you look at the ABA statement, they wrote two of our five questions.

So, we know what those five questions are, and while not everything they have is consistent with what we agreed to,
quite a bit of it is, and I think that would be a drafting aid for somebody to take on findings of testimony. So, do I have a volunteer to do that? Or should we volunteer someone who is not here?

MS. NELSON: I volunteer Thedius.
Can I ask a point of clarification?
MR. BRANCH: Yes.
MS. NELSON: What is the difference between "findings" and "recommendations?"

MR. BRANCH: In my own mind, it's this -- The findings that we come to are, essentially, things that we believe after having reviewed all the testimony and all the discussion from which the recommendations flow.

So, for example, a finding may be, "We find that pricing at the schedule --" And I'm tossing this out because it's one of my favorites. "We find that pricing at the schedule level primarily functions as a baseline set of information for the
contracting officer to do Further due diligence and da, da, da.

So, we find that the most effective competition takes place at the task order level. We find that GSA pricing does not go vertically and horizontally, and therefore we recommend that --"

MS. NELSON: Mr. Branch, I just ran through every IG report and GAO report I've ever seen and I got the difference.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. So, I think -We might e able to actually take out issues. MR. PERRY: I was going to say, we have the testimony, We had material presented to us. Are we going to synopsize that here or somehow cover that? But that is what generated the issues piece that came out of it, which would be, sort of -- Is it "issues?" Is it "findings," but that's the part that probably --

MR. BRANCH: Yes, and I would --
MR. PERRY: We did some data
gathering.
MR. BRANCH: And I would think we would want to cite that in that section and talk about -- Based on that discussion from the panel, this is what we conclude.

MR. PERRY: And that left us with
some issues, and that's where your recommendations came in from.

MR. BRANCH: Right. Actually, I think we could take out the "issues" section. I'm not sure that's necessary.

MR. PERRY: I am concerned that in the initial drafting stage, so far it's the government. And I do think that industry ought to be heard from, not that I'm trying to volunteer Larry and Alan and Don, who left, but -- And Alan's backing up because he can see what's coming.

I don't know whether that's going to be covered by the review of the draft or whether it ought to be covered in the initial draft.

MR. DRABKIN: I didn't try to -throughout the course here, suggest that there was an industry view or a government view of the panel's recommendations. I thought, sort of how we could find a way that addressed best use of the schedules programs for the multiple stakeholders, so -- And I've already talked to Elliot about where I might be able to be of assistance. I'm happy to add to that.

I think the structure here is a little different than we had talked earlier, so I wanted to see how that developed.

MR. CHVOTKIN: I didn't mean to suggest that here were two views based upon where you sat. I am concerned about the appearance that may have if -- But I'm satisfied that the fact that I've raised the subject has now neutralized it.

MR. BRANCH: Glenn? Your mike's on.
Do you have a question or a comment?
MR. PERRY: I'm not volunteering.
MS. NELSON: Elliot? Just to
clarify -- You're going to put out a more detailed structure and --

MR. BRANCH: That was my intention.
MS. NELSON: And then we'll get to work on it so we look a little bit more cohesive before we start working?

MR. BRANCH: Yes, that was my intention.

MR. PERRY: I would be willing to spend some time on the "issues/testimony" piece.

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MR. PERRY: But again, in some ways, I'd like to have it tempered a little bit because I feel like I'll end up being prejudiced on one side and it needs to be balanced to make sure we got all perspectives on that.

MS. SCOTT: Which way do you think you're going to lean and we'll decide who else should help you.

MR. BRANCH: Well, let me do this.

The introduction and the background piece and the recommendations, I think, are very, very straight forward because we have the motions. That really covers the recommendations. We've had extensive discussions on it. You can kind of go back to the transcripts.

I think the introduction is
somewhat straight forward. We have the charter in front of us. We have the transcripts from our early meetings in front of us, which I think kind of shaped our path as a panel.

Background is certainly not a trivial section to write, but with Judith and Jackie as kind of our subject matter experts in acquisition and procurement, that piece ought to fall out surely straight forwardly.

I think maybe one of the things we're kind of struggling with is "issues."

MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, before you go to the next one -- I think it's important on the "background," that we talk about the operation of the GSA schedule from
the GSA's part. I think that's also essential that we get the perspective of the GSA schedules from the ordering agency's part. And throughout the panel, there has been a lot of discussion about the different perspectives and I think that's essential to be captured. It really drives part of the recommendations we have and so, in addition to having the GSA folks talk about how the schedules work, I would really encourage somebody from the ordering side -whether that's Mr. Essig or Debra or somebody else -- talking about the schedule's utilization from the ordering activity's side.

MS. SCOTT: I was going to volunteer to do that aspect because that's where I really spent the bulk of my career.

MR. BRANCH: Okay. That's fair.
That's great. So, why don't we do this. I think we may be struggling and the lack of hands I see may be driven by the uncertainty caused by that section.

So, I will take an action to flesh that out in deeper outline from and then I will call upon you to perhaps -- either somebody to take ownership of it or for people to take ownership of issues within it. Does that sound fair? Okay.

So, let's see. Today is the 10th.
So, if I have a more detailed outline out to everybody via e-mail by close of business on the 12th -- Since I think we've eliminated the need for that meeting and I just won't tell anybody that so I can get this piece done -Would that give folks enough time to get a rough draft of the things they've committed to together by the 24th?

MS. BROOKS: We made a public announcement that there would be a meeting on the 12th.

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MR. DRABKIN: Okay, so you show up and tell them we canceled the meeting. You're the DFO, right. You don't have to do any
writing. No one is assigning you any work. MR. PERRY: What happens on the 27th?

MR. BRANCH: I mean, I understand that, but I think the panel really has no business to conduct then.

MR. DRABKIN: Why don't we just have a notice that it's been cancelled?

MR. BRANCH: We will do one as a formality, but by the time it gets published in the Federal Register, it will be a week or two after the fact. We do have someone from the press here, who I'm sure will be publishing today a story about the panel's proceeding and announce that the panel decided not to have a meeting on the 12th. Right, Mat thew?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I don't have a microphone.

MS. NELSON: Did I just hear that there won't be a quorum on the 12th?

MR. BRANCH: I don't believe
there's going to be quorum on the 12th. But I do think we need to -- We now do need to schedule a couple of meetings to really deal with the editing of this because -- And I don't want to edit offline. I think we owe, within the spirit of FACA, the right for the public to hear us deliberate on this draft so As we move into the holiday season, does everyone have their calendar?

MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, the only days that I cannot move between now and the first of the year are 3,4, and 5 December. I'm not available on those three days.

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MS. BROOKS: Elliot, I also remind the panel that

I will need from today's date, I will need about 20 days to get the meeting notice published unless we can get it expedited, say by Friday, to get it over to the Federal Register. We can't hold the meeting until 15
days after the notice.
MR. BRANCH: Okay. So, what if we
were to schedule one
on the 8th of December?
MS. NELSON: Elliot, for better or for worse, don't schedule it around me. I will be in Shepherdstown from the 8th through the 18th. I just won't be here.

MR. BRANCH: Have you ever been to
Shepherdstown in the middle of the winter? You sure you don't want to use this as an excuse to get out of that?

MS. NELSON: I don't think I have a choice.

MR. BRANCH: Okay.
MR. DRABKIN: I can make the 8th.
Except for those three dates, I will rearrange anything else on my calendar.

MS. SONDERMAN: The 8th of December.
MR. ESSIG: Sorry. What dates are we looking at?

MR. BRANCH: That's a Monday. Pat,

1 let's do this -- Let's try to do this by e- mail when folks get back to their calendars because we do have a few people who aren't here, and I think we're going to have to go with our long standing rule on deliberations and go if we have a quorum.

People will have drafts and we will have hopefully circulated those drafts in order to deliberate, so if you will not be here and you have questions on those, please submit those via e-mail to Pat and we can publish those along with our draft.

So, if I could ask everybody when they review drafts, turn track changes on so that there's an audit trail and we'll just adjudicate that language. But we're going, I think, have to go with our quorum rule to pull this together and get it done. So, why don't we say the 8th of December?

MS. SONDERMAN: I thought you were going to say "no."

MR. BRANCH: Starting point, yes.

So, we'll start -- I'd like to start with a date because of you don't start with a date then people will kind of wander. So, let's out that one on the table and see if that's good for a quorum. If it's not good for a quorum, are there other dates that people are good for or terribly bad for?

MS. SONDERMAN: Well, along with David, Glenn and I are both out-of-pocket on the 3 and 4th of December, so those are -MR. BRANCH: Okay. Yes, and I'm out of pocket that first week anyway, so -- Let's start with the 8th and the 9th tentatively. Let's just say one of those two days we'll hold the meeting. We'll see which day we can raise a quorum on and move from there.

MS. BROOKS: Okay. So, are you suggesting then that I send out an e-mail, say, tomorrow, just to poll everybody to say which date works better for you and then based upon that, I'll go with my notice?

MR. BRANCH: Yes, and I think if we
take a look at what we have on that day, then that will drive our next meeting date. I don't want to necessarily schedule more than one at a time. We've come through this pretty well, I think, and if we can build a consensus around those drafts or whatever changes people have to them, maybe we'll be able to do this in early January and put it to bed.

MR. PERRY: Pat, when you go out, why don't you just -- the 8th, 9th and ask for people's availability the 1st three weeks of December, whatever. Is there anything wrong with just having people tell you what their availability is?

MR. BRANCH: No, I think that's a good idea, Glenn.

Okay. Is there any other business we need to take up today? Hearing none, we are adjourned. Thank you.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter concluded at 3:00 p.m.)

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