## U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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ADVISORY PANEL

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 2009
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The Panel convened at 9:00 a.m. in Room L-1301 of the offices of the U.S. General Services Administration, 2200 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia, Elliott Branch, Chairman, presiding.

## PANEL MEMBERS PRESENT:

ELLIOTT BRANCH, Chairman, Naval Sea Systems Command
LARRY ALLEN, Coalition for Government Procurement

ALAN CHVOTKIN, Professional Services Council DAVID DRABKIN, General Services Administration JACQUELINE JONES, General Services
Administration
JUDITH NELSON, General Services Administration
GLENN PERRY, Department of Education
LESA SCOTT, General Services Administration
THOMAS A. SHARPE, JR., Department of the Treasury
DEBRA SONDERMAN, Department of the Interior THEDLUS THOMPSON, General Services Administration

DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL:
PAT BROOKS, General Services Administration

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Adjourn

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P R O C E E D I N G S
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9:14 А.М.

MS. BROOKS: Good morning,
everyone. Welcome to another panel meeting.
A couple of administrative things
and then I'm going to turn it over to
Elliott, the Chairman.
You've all found the donuts in
the back. There is a shop right across the hall for you to pick up coffee or if the donuts are not to your liking. The ladies' and gentlemen's restrooms are out the door and to your left. We will break during lunch. There are a couple of facilities on the underground area. If you go out on Crystal Drive, there's several restaurants there, McCormick \& Schmick and I forget whatever else is there.

The usual rules apply this
morning. The discussion will be among the panel members. You will not be permitted to ask questions or make comments during the
meeting.
I had no requests for comments, but we were not taking written comments anyway, but the written comments that we did receive -- $I$ just realized that $I$ forgot to bring copies for the public members, so I'll make sure that $I$ get copies for you during one of the breaks.

So with that, I'm going to turn
it over to Elliott.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Thank you, Pat.
Before $I$ start our meeting this morning, I'd just like to recognize that our panel is one member short due to the retirement of Tom Essig from the Department of Homeland Security. Tom retired at the end of the year to devote more time to his children who are in college and $I$ just want to say a few words about Tom because Tom was a member over the 30 plus years of his career of the Navy family for a very long time. Tom and I personally go back to when we were
acquisition interns together and then had an opportunity to work together at NAVSEA. Tom as probably one of the giants of our business. If there was anyone who understood things from both a policy and execution standpoint and how to get a better deal for the taxpayer, it was Tom. And I just wanted to make those remarks, recognizing his service and wishing him well in retirement. We will certainly miss his keen insights on the panel. With that, let me get started. We are slowly, I think, coalescing toward a final deliverable, a report. We have some draft sections today and we have a draft detailed outline.

So this is how I would like to proceed. I'd like to start with the panel outline. I think the panel outline is important for us to produce a product that hangs together coherently. I think Pat has hard copies for all the members of the

Panel. What I'd like to do is I'd like to kind of go through that outline to see if we're comfortable with the way I propose that we structure the report.

And I want to pay particular attention to the last piece of the outline which deals with our recommendations because while I have stated our recommendations, in general, I think we probably want to talk today about the key points we want to make that underpin those recommendations.

The other thing that I've done in that section is I've actually taken them out of the grouping by which we pass the motions which was supply services and solutions and tried to draft them functionally. And I think we need to have a discussion as to whether that works for the Panel or people are more comfortable writing across the product and service offer areas, because as I looked at the recommendations, there seemed to be about five natural affinities.

So with that, I just would like to go through it line by line. If we need to modify it, Pat has it up on the screen. If you're not comfortable with the wording, if you want to add topics, if you believe we should delete topics from the outline, this is the time for us to do that.

So I'd like to spend -- I'd like
to start off doing that today. And if we can do that today in our energy efficient building which I think has lights on timers. Is this part of the green energy initiative. (Pause.)

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: If we can get
through the outline, then what I'd like to do is I'd like to turn to the draft submissions that we have. We have draft submissions for Mr. Drabkin. We have draft submissions on the background of the schedules program section and I think a couple of others. If we can agree on the outline today and we can at least start to
work on some of the draft sections, then I think it should be a fairly easy task for us to fill in the body of the report and I think if we apply some diligence to this, I know everybody's schedule is very busy, but if we apply some diligence to this, we may be able to finish this off in two more meetings. I'm thinking Monday and a final meeting to be determined.

Questions or comments about the
plan for today?
(No response.)
Okay, with that, if we could
proceed to the draft outline. I think you all have copies of that in front of you.

Pat, I think Debra needs a copy.
I'll just give kind of a general
overview of the outline. I propose that we
break it up into five parts: an
introduction, which generally talks about the schedules; the panel itself; basically a description of the schedule contract pricing
and award process which we have a draft to look at today. I have drafted a piece called findings and I mean those findings to be at a summary level, not a detailed level and those findings essentially answer the five question framework that we have used in our deliberations throughout our tenure here. And then the last section which is recommendations.

So at a very, very high level,
I'm proposing that those be the five sections of the report. Does anyone believe that we need to add a section, a major section to the report or delete any one of those five sections? I'd like to just kind of start there.
(Pause.)
MR. CHVOTKIN: Chairman, then you'll have lots of appendices with other names and stuff like that.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: My assumption was any presentations, any source material
we wanted to refer to in the report itself as attached as appendices, I see no reason to insert that in the body of the report. Thedlus? MS. THOMPSON: I might have missed it when you were going through, but is there going to be sort of like a sense of the Panel in terms of the overall viewpoint in addition to the specific recommendations?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: My intention was to include that piece in I think what I call Section 4, Summary Findings. So if that's not sufficient, there's no pride of authorship. Let's address that here, but yes. My intention was to use our five question framework to establish that sense of the Panel about those things that we talked about and then to put the recommendations out there underpinning them with whatever detail we believe is compelling to support the recommendation.

So at the very top level are we
comfortable with those five sections, those five major sections of the report? I see heads nodding up and down, so I think we have a consensus on that.

So why don't we simply turn to the
-- we'll just go through each section one by one and see whether there are any insertions, modifications, or deletions in terms of the topic areas that need to be covered.

MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, A3
in the range of customers, instead of talking about states, a better topic might be cooperative purchasing. There are four areas where Congress has authorized -- GSA is a lot more authoritative than they're using, but at least Congress has authorized four specific areas for cooperative purchasing. So instead of talking about states, because it's broader than just state capability to buy up the schedules.

MR. DRABKIN: There is another category of customers that is international organizations.

MR. CHVOTKIN: Slow down. Can you
-- as you go through here can you help me with what you want added and deleted so Pat can keep up.

MS. NELSON: What I would say rather than international customers, there's an ADM that references and we can put it in and it lists -- if we go to $B$ instead of the District of Columbia, we can reference the ADM which lists out authorized users of the schedule beyond the federal agencies and instances in which states are authorized to use it. That would include instances in which international customers, quasigovernmental agencies, instances in which say the American Red Cross or things like that, and it specifically lays out who and how.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So I think maybe it would be better to just collapse B into $C$ and say "other nonfederal users"? MS. NELSON: No. I would say B and reference the ADM, authorized users per ADM XYZ.

MR. PERRY: I would say, Mr.
Chairman, I would suggest since our focus is on the federal agencies and basically we talked the whole time about the federal acquisition regulations and federal policy as to how we carry out, use the schedules, we didn't talk about other people using the schedules. If you want to break up the dollar amounts in the schedules program, I'd just identify the spend with the federal agencies and then just put other or something for other people that may use those schedules.

MS. SONDERMAN: I agree because our recommendations, well, the recommendations that $I$ voted on $I$ wasn't
doing those with the intention that they would apply to any other than federal customers.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, this
phrase is an interesting question though. I know essentially that when we use schedules in the District of Columbia, we follow Part A of the FAR to use those schedules, so to the extent that our recommendations as they are implemented in Part A affect non-federal agencies, I think we probably -- you know, this is just the introductory part.

My thinking was we need to give recognition to the fact that the schedules and our recommendations will affect more than just federal agency users.

Thedlus?
MS. THOMPSON: I agree that the
focus here of the Panel has just been for federal agencies. So I would assume that our recommendations would be tailored to those federal agencies. However, I think it
is important to just mention that our customers include beyond federal agencies and perhaps cite the GSA order so that the reader will know, but we don't have to go into detail. That's my thoughts.

MR. DRABKIN: And of course, keep
in mind that in the federal context there's the authorization, at least in cost-type contracts for use of sources of supply and the schedules are used by prime contractors with the appropriate clause. And that affects ordering officers in their decisions, but I also agree with I think Elliott, I think everybody, this is just an introductory piece that talks about the schedules program. The recommendations, at least the way I've drafted them for your consideration only speak to what we considered which is the ordering contracting officer and the placing contracting officer and the mass program contracting officer.

MS. JONES: The schedules
background piece does outline the GSA order and all of the authorized users under the schedule. I believe that these recommendations as it relates to how the customers will use the program and how we are recommending the program be restructured is going to apply to everyone using the schedules. It's going to be a program change, if they're implemented.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes, I mean my
sense of it when drafting the outline is that you had to help the reader to understand, assuming this was read by more than people inside GSA, that there are other users other than federal agencies. I certainly hadn't planned to linger on that or go into a dissertation as to who they were and how that worked.

So I guess hearing the discussion, my recommendation would be to change B to just say "other authorized users" and to take in Pat's parenthetical
comment where they're referenced in the GSA order. And as we've covered that in detail in the section that talks about the schedules program background, we're really talking about a sentence or two that just mentions federal agencies and a whole bunch of other people who are authorized for GSA to do this for specific purposes, homeland security, law enforcement, cooperative purchasing and stop right there.

Do I have a sense of the Panel that that's acceptable? Okay. So we can just kill C entirely, Pat.

MS. NELSON: If we make the other authorized users per GSA order XYZ and congressional authority, then it covers both the order and states.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay. This is probably a couple of sentences, not even a paragraph. But I think we need to simply convey the sense that this is -- this goes beyond just federal agency users. Okay.

MS. NELSON: I'm only making the point that the order doesn't cover the state and local programs.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, so we just want to put in the parenthetical --

MS. SONDERMAN: But state and local programs are authorized uses.

MS. NELSON: But not through the order. In other words --

MS. SONDERMAN: Elliott just said call it other authorized users. So anyway.

MR. ALLEN: Just listing them in the introduction. It's not anything that --

MR. DRABKIN: Perhaps it would help if we just -- I think everybody has expressed their opinion what should go here. Someone, I guess Elliott, is going to write the actual words and when you get the actual words, perhaps then if there's something that's not clear to you, you can clarify it as an edit to the words that Elliott writes. But I think everybody is clear, we're
talking about all the other -- we want to identify other authorized users and there's a multitude of them.
(Pause.)
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So we're agreed that we'll just shorten that up.

Moving on, any other changes to the outline in the introduction?

MS. SONDERMAN: In Section B.2,
the sentences or the phrase is "provide vendors who wish to sell their commercial products to the government." Do we need to say "or services"?

MR. DRABKIN: I think so.
MS. SONDERMAN: Products or
services?
(Pause.)
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: And services.
MR. DRABKIN: I think you also
want to add the word "solution" since we addressed that in the recommendation.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay.

MR. DRABKIN: So it would be
"products, services, and solutions."
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay.
MS. NELSON: In both B. 1 and B.2?
MR. DRABKIN: That makes sense.
MR. PERRY: I hate to -- we're
going to be wordsmithing I can see today. I guess I'm a little on the -- including solutions here is going to run amok with the last set of recommendations where we determined that solutions really weren't something to be acquired, they could be acquired in the schedules, but it was a combination of goods and services, based on our discussion that we had back in -- last whatever it was.

So when we introduce it here, you're giving it a different emphasis than I think we came to the conclusion that we should on a technical basis.

MR. DRABKIN: Since it was only
last night that I wrote up my section on
recommendations and reviewed this stuff, I believe what we had talked about was the fact that there are already solutions being purchased under the schedules, that the schedules weren't really designed for that purpose and therefore our recommendations, as I recall, said that the Administrator should develop a set of guidance for the purchasing of solutions. So I'm not sure -I don't think it runs amok of anything, but maybe I missed your point, Glenn.

MR. PERRY: My memory was on that was that we only -- we kind of tee'd up our solutions recommendations to say that really the only thing we're doing technically is acquiring a combination of goods and services under schedule orders. And I just don't know whether you want -- and we were going to refer back this issue back to the Administrator to provide more clearly and be explicit that a solutions word could be introduced into the use as a purpose of the
use of the schedules. I think it's the last page of the recommendations we talked about.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: That was our last Panel meeting.

MR. PERRY: Yes.
MR. DRABKIN: I think if you look at page 9 of 11 of the draft that $I$ put on your table this morning, I set out there the language from the recommendations and the format. I think the very first recommendation that we approved identified as number one on that -- bottom of that page was -- it was recommended that the Administrator perform a comprehensive review of GSA policy to facilitate the acquisition of solutions under the mass program.

Again, I'm not sure where we're running amok to address it here, but I don't know that it's worth a substantial discussion now, as opposed to when we get more language and look and see if it does some harm to the idea that you've advanced,

Glenn.
MR. PERRY: Okay.
MS. SCOTT: I consider this kind of a historical perspective at this point and people do believe they're getting solutions. So I kind of view it as we stand now we think this is what's being offered, so that's -- I would say leave it now here and then revisit it later.

MR. PERRY: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, you know, I'm going through the transcript of our last meeting here. And I think we started out in a place where we considered the idea of just prohibiting the sale of solutions on the schedules and as I read, kind of skim the transcript, I think the sense of the Panel was at that time that we were not comfortable doing that and that we came to a conclusion that while the acquisition of solutions under the schedules was imperfect, it was happening and our job was to make
recommendations to the Administrator that improved the acquisition of solutions under the schedule.

So I think it would probably be appropriate to just talk about it here, given that the sense of the Panel as we saw it at our November meeting.

MS. THOMPSON: I view this as an introduction. So we're looking at the value of the schedules program currently and not prospectively with just what the recommendations would do. So that's why I would not believe that solutions were necessarily -- I like the language as it is now.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So is there a consensus to just not address solutions in the introductory paragraph?

Okay. And I'm okay with that. So Pat, if we could just make, if we could just take solutions out and change goods to products so we're consistent in subtopics 1
and 2, we call it products and services. And I think it's important to make a note to ourselves when we write the underpinning language for the recommendations to perhaps give some of our sense on solutions that while we think they are imperfectly procured under the current schedule program, we recognize that they be procured. I think that's a point that's too important to get lost.

And without that point, I don't
think our recommendations have the right context.
(Pause.)
Other changes we need to make to the introductory section?

MS. THOMPSON: If we could go back just a second to A when we're talking about the scope of federal supplies schedules. I think it would be appropriate to add in the number of contracting officers that administer the program.

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We have the range of customers. I think it would be helpful to see just how many
-- the staffing, the administrating of the program.

MS. SONDERMAN: So does everyone who works on this program, is everyone a contracting officer or are there other contract specialists who are not contracting officers who work in support of the program?

MS. SCOTT: Yes. There's procurement technicians and contract specialists and contracting officers.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So we need to figure out the number of acquisition personnel.

MS. SCOTT: We'll need to decide if we're going to do big A or little A, is what I think I'm hearing because there's also the program side, too.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes, at best it's sort of a general size of workforce.

And that also includes how many contracts there are and all that stuff about 11.3 billion line items, whatever it is. Just put it in the background.

All right --
MS. NELSON: I think that's in
the background.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: It's in the background part?

MS. NELSON: We can put it in one or the other.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: All right, we'll work through it, as we work through it -- so I've added below annual spend just in this outline, a number of contracts because we probably want to talk about the fact that there are 18,000 contracts across the schedule.

MS. SONDERMAN: If we're going to do that, I think it's also material to mention that 3,000 of them in any given year have no activity.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Fair enough.
MR. DRABKIN: I think you should have a fair representation of the whole program. I mean --

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Right.
MR. DRABKIN: Maybe even a chart that shows sales, number of small businesses, percentage of orders, I mean all that kind of descriptive stuff.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Right --
MR. DRABKIN: Which is readily available already.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay. So yes, number of contracts, number of people, and we've captured the spend. Okay. Great.

MS. NELSON: I'd like to make the
point that when we do that, that we do it both for those contracts that are held within FAS and those contracts that are held by VA under the authority of FAS because that represents the entire multiple awards schedules program.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, that raises an interesting point. So is what we do -- if we were to take the hypothetical that our recommendations are just a roaring success and that the Administrator does everything we ask him to do, are those recommendations going to flow down to VA?

MS. NELSON: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay.
MR. DRABKIN: Well, I mean just
to make it clear, VA operates under a delegation of authority from the Administrator, its schedules program which are essentially for medical equipment and pharmaceutical --

MS. NELSON: As well as medical services.

MR. DRABKIN: Okay, whatever it
is that they operate, but they operated under the context of our policies and rules and in fact, we've had a very good working relationship with VA. I wish Jan were here
to confirm that and we sort out issues associated with operational issues that have policy impacts between us, but yes, it will have an impact on anybody who operates under a delegation. We delegate the authority to operate, but not the responsibility to manage the schedules program.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: All right.
MS. JONES: I have a question.
If we're going to refer to the number of contracts and the number of FTE that are required to run the schedules program, what cutoff date are we going to include as of what period? Because that constantly changes.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I think we can handle that with an approximate -- we're talking about context for the reader, so I'm not sure anybody is going to make any personnel decisions based on the content. Pick a date, whatever -- at the end of Fiscal Year '08 is probably good.

MS. NELSON: It just helps me gather or someone within FAS gather the data for you, because the data that we provided earlier in the Panel obviously didn't cover Fiscal Year '08.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So I'll ask the question, Judith, what's the easiest for you because I really think this is purely contextual and you've not gone out and hired a thousand people or terminated a thousand people unlike Ford Motor or Starbucks. So what's the easiest data for you to pull?

MS. NELSON: Fiscal Year '08.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, then
let's assume we're going to say Fiscal Year '08.

MR. ALLEN: I have one suggestion
for C.3. Right above it in C. 2 we said initially created for the procurement of fixed price supplies. I think we also ought to include some more language in 3, initially, a mandatory source of supply for
many agencies.
I think the only place that it's mandatory today is maybe on GSA and on the VA that I remember.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Larry, I guess I don't understand how you want to modify those?

MR. ALLEN: C. 3 --
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Right.
MR. ALLEN: Make the first word "initially" and --

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, gotcha.
MR. ALLEN: Initially, A
mandatory source of supplies.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay.
MR. DRABKIN: Well, I presume
Judith will help Elliott by explaining the few remaining mandatory -- that's fleet, that's not the schedule. Okay, never mind.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I think we're good because when we talked about -- my sense is you have to start in 1950 and say
you know we were buying pencils, papers and widgets and everybody was buying them and if you look historically through the program there have been some seminal changes and I tried to just -- I'm not sure that's all of them, but I tried to capture three of them.

So we changed the pricing models going away from the DSMD to commercial sales practice document. We said they were primarily optional and we added services, so I was hoping to just kind of capture here's where we were in 1950, here are some of the big swingers that have us today, just to make the point that the schedules program has evolved to be responsive and relevant to the needs of the stakeholders.

MS. SONDERMAN: Elliott, speaking of that phrase, I would agree the schedules program has changed as sometimes Darwinist, I'm not sure that it's evolved. I'm comfortable with you using the word "change." It's clearly change.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: If you assume that Stephen Jay Gould is right and evolution is a messy thing, it would probably be okay.

MS. NELSON: Do we have more copies of the background?

MS. BROOKS: Of Elliott's?
MS. NELSON: No, the background document.

MS. SONDERMAN: The draft that you --

MS. BROOKS: No, because I sent them to everyone so I didn't print out -- I can bring it up here. I've got it on my disk.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: While Pat is doing that, Alan, you had a comment?

MR. CHVOTKIN: In that same section C.4, the changes, just to reflect also not only the addition of services, but the growth in the number of schedules and
the addition of constantly changing number of schedules.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, good. MS. BROOKS: Okay, there it is, Judith.
(Pause.)
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Pat, I'm making changes as you're making changes, and I know we have you multi-tasking over there, so you and I will just get together and reconcile our markups.

But I've added as a fourth
thought under C.4, based on Alan's suggestion, that we recognize the growth in the number of schedules.

MS. THOMPSON: And Elliott, I think the 19th of this should be 1949.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Actually, when
I go back to the transcript, the transcript indicates that the schedules program came about a year after the Act did which is why I used 1950.

MS. THOMPSON: All right.
MR. DRABKIN: Is counsel
corrected?
(Laughter.)
MS. THOMPSON: This time.
(Laughter.)
MS. NELSON: I would also
recommend per -- in addition to Alan that when we note the growth in the number of schedules, we note the growth in the scope of the schedules.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, just for my edification, so we would express that as the number -- the increased number of SINs, would that be the way to talk to that? Okay.

MS. NELSON: Sure.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay.
MS. NELSON: SINs takes care of it whether or not they're under a specific solicitation or multiple solicitations, SIN represents one measure. It's a way of
measuring growth.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: We need to strike a balance with this section, so we need to provide context for the reader, but we also I think need to understand that our purpose here is not to give somebody a history on the schedules program. So I'd like to just impart that information in as general a way as we can because if we get too specific, we'll lose the reader before they get to the recommendation.

MS. JONES: That's why I was recommending schedules in lieu of SINs because that is at a more detailed level where all of the other information we're referencing at a schedules level.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay. I guess I heard two different comments, so this is a good discussion to have. I heard not only had we increased the number of schedules, in other words, we were buying a wider variety of items, but I think the thought that

Judith was going at is and within each of those schedules, we've also increased the number of product offerings.

So for example, we added training as schedule 69 and if you go to schedule 69 over the years we've grown from training and federal financial administration to business process improvement, the Lean Six Sigma to all these other things that would be the SIN.

So am I not getting the thought
that I thought was being conveyed?
MS. JONES: Yes, but rather than drill down to the SIN level, I would say scope, the scope of the schedules has expanded, because that's what a SIN represents.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Right.
MS. JONES: Part of the scope.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, I think we're in agreement, so we're going to operate on a rule for this section. We're
going to pull the information that's easily available. If it's not easy to count SINs, then we won't count SINs and we'll just say we'll just note the growth and scope and if we can count SINs, we'll put it in there. Does that work for everyone?

I don't know how easy it is for
you to tell me how many SINs across every schedule there are and I don't want you to have to go do that. I'm happy to just generally refer to a growth in scope. Okay. MS. THOMPSON: I have an additional suggestion for adding the volume of sales that has increased tremendously and I don't see that that is added as one of the changes that has occurred.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I did not put that in there intentionally. I think -your point is well taken. I think where you might want to talk to that is in A. 2. Instead of annual spend, you might want to say "increasing spend, over the period spend
has grown from X" and pick a Fiscal Year, Fiscal Year 1990 to an astonishing Y today. But what I was trying to capture in that last piece was you've made process changes to the schedules that have essentially really changed the nature of what schedules are today versus what they started out being.

MS. THOMPSON: Okay, then can we say process changes then?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay.
MS. THOMPSON: That will
specifically delineate exactly what you're talking about.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So let me change that to numerous and significant process changes.

MS. NELSON: Yes, I just assumed that A. 2 is annual spend would be associated with an appendix that showed annual spend over a period of years by the government customer.

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## CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes.

MR. PERRY: Yes, I think it you mention the process changes and then the last point that you had on the next page, Elliott, I think you'll find in the piece the committee did on the issues and findings which were done without benefit of any collaboration about the structure here, I tried to address the fact that the marketplace itself has changed considerably and also how the government, the role of government and the way we -- and the role of industry as far as how we're getting our work done has changed dramatically over that time and the schedule is just a reflection of that.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay. So I can just kind of make that point.

MR. PERRY: I think I would just talk about the change in the general environment.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: All right, hold
on. Let me catch up.
(Pause.)
Just Debra, so you know, I had the same thought. I was going to use the word evolve, and I just didn't -- I wasn't comfortable with the word "evolve."

MS. SCOTT: In this case I suggest we use the word adapt.

MR. DRABKIN: This is what
happens when you write a document by committee. You may recall that the Continental Congress spent quite a bit of time writing the Declaration of Independence and Mr. Adams was incredibly frustrated by it.

## (Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: We're going to be using this in legal communities.

MR. PERRY: This is the guiding light for GSA for the next 200 years.
(Laughter.)
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: All right, so I
have just noted on that fifth one the key point that schedules have evolved and I will stick by that word.
(Laughter.)
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Throughout the history of the program to meet the needs of government and industry stakeholders as the political and economic environment has changed. I think that goes to your point, Glenn.

MR. PERRY: All right.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, so are we comfortable, generally, with the outline of the introduction?

Then I will take an action to try to complete that section over the weekend and we can review that on Monday.

That moves us to Section 2, where I simply tried to then describe the Panel.
(Pause.)
MS. SONDERMAN: Looks good to me.
MS. THOMPSON: Paragraph B under

II, that's not quite a complete sentence.
You say the important issue --
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: An important
issue. It's certainly not the only one as we've discussed. You'll have to excuse the shorthand, my father is turning in his grave.

MS. BROOKS: Thedlus, did you
want the correction?
MS. THOMPSON: Paragraph II.B, an
important issue to the relevance and responsiveness.

MS. SCOTT: It might be easier to
start with the word pricing and that would make it more clear cut. Pricing is an important issue.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I guess my question would be have we captured the thought? Because this is an outline from which detailed text will be written. If we're successful, no one will ever see this after the final product is delivered.

MS. SCOTT: I like it.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Have we got a consensus that Section 2 describing the work of the Panel and the way we went about deriving recommendations is sufficient? Okay. Good.

MS. JONES: Elliott, I have one more comment, subparagraph C , the last line there where it says "especially the use of the Price Reduction clause." I would recommend saying "especially the application of the Price Reduction clause."

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay. Other comments on Section 2?

MS. NELSON: Just one small point.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Sure.
MS. NELSON: Editorial point. I think we might want to capitalize Administrator.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, then can we say we've reached consensus on the topics
to be covered in Section 2 of the report? Outstanding.

Okay, I did not outline Section 3 because we have, I think, a very good write up describing how the schedules program functions with respect to contract pricing and award, so we can either stop here as we're at this part of the outline and go through that or continue to finish the outline?

All right, then let's move right along to Section 4 and we'll come back to review the drafts.

Before we start looking at that,
this is what I attempted to do here. I
attempted to put our findings not in terms of the discrete recommendations, but to use the five questions that we came up with that kind of constituted our framework for deliberation and debate.

And as I look back through transcripts to see what the sense of it was,

I tried here to capture the sense of the Committee, so here there really is no pride of authorship whatsoever. This is, I think, the heart of the matter, have I captured the sense of our deliberations over time? So this is the section that I think we'll probably want to spend the most time on and I think we need to read it carefully and if you think I've omitted anything, if you think I have stated anything that is not consistent with your recollection, if you think I have put things in here that are not consistent with your recollection, please, please let us know and we'll run this to ground.

I think to a large degree this is the heart of the report.
(Pause.)
It's about 5 after 10, so given
the importance of this, I'm going to give everybody about a half an hour to really take a look at this, take a hard look at
that, so if you've looked at it and you're good with it, or you've decided quickly, feel free to get another cup of coffee or look at your BlackBerry. And let's plan to start substantive discussion around this section at 10:30.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:06 a.m. and resumed at 10:37 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, we have a quorum. We're missing our DFO which is somewhat problematic since she has control of the machine, but since $I$ do have Section 4 up on my machine as she has it, I'd like to start the discussion, so if we can kind of walk through this.

Let me tell you what I tried to do here in findings. I tried to convey the reality that the Panel saw, so I am not going to tell you that these are absolutely empirically proven facts, but this was my summary of the way Panel saw reality after
listening to all the evidence and having a discussion. So if I did not see that correctly, I apologize in advance and I'm open to modifying this absolutely. So comments on summary findings?

Thedlus?
MS. THOMPSON: I have a question
on A.1(b) purchases of quantities not contemplated by the government and vendor at the time of contract of work. Are you referring to purchases exceeding the maximum order threshold?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I am referring
to both purchases exceeding the maximum order of threshold and the possibility that purchases may be made over and above those comparable to the tracking customer. So you've got two situations. One is the tracking customer may have said I sold that 10,000 of these units. We may have looked at our data and said hey, that tracking customer sounds about right for the amount
we do. And then we find that demand significant exceeds that or we look at the kind of average unit sales and the tracking customers averaging sales through its commercial partner and then we have something that's significantly larger than that.

A really good example of that would probably be the BPA that DOD uses with IT vendors on site licensing agreements. I doubt when the GSA contracting officer put in place a price for say Microsoft Office he ever contemplated that the entire Department of Defense would put it on every desktop. So that was the thought I was trying to capture there.

MS. THOMPSON: Can we put some of that -- obviously, you could go on and a whole paragraph, but something with a little bit more meat that would flesh out the context in which you just discussed in those two particular instances?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Sure.
MS. THOMPSON: Because that gives
a little bit better meat to --
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, so --
MS. NELSON: May I offer somewhat
of a rewrite of this?
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Absolutely.
MS. NELSON: I had looked at it and come up with a different way of stating it.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Sure. MS. NELSON: It may not meet -- I wrote that procurement requirements of government customers cannot be foreseen by GSA PCOs and contractors at time of base contract award.

MR. SHARPE: Why? If there's historical volumes, is that considered?

MS. NELSON: They can be considered, but well, we had discussed this, that your need for an IBM desktop solution versus six months later Glenn's need for an

IBM desktop solution may be totally different.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Before we go on discussing those words, let me make sure I've captured them accurately. I think what I heard you say was procurement requirements cannot be foreseen by GSA contracting officer at the time of contract award, is that correct?

MS. NELSON: I just added in
procurement requirements of -- you can say varying, but of government customers, of different government customers cannot or always be foreseen.

MR. SHARPE: Cannot or is not? MS. NELSON: Cannot. MR. SHARPE: Do they attempt to do it?

MS. NELSON: Be foreseen by GSA contracting officers and contractors at time of base contract award. CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, just to
make sure we're talking about the same language, so procurement requirements of different government contract, government customers cannot be seen by GSA contracting officers and contractors at time of initial contract award or base contract award?

MR. SHARPE: Is that accurate though? They cannot? There's no way to survey and estimate that?

MS. SCOTT: We do, but it's not to the level of detail that would satisfy most --

MR. SHARPE: Judith is saying
it's an impossibility, it cannot.
MS. SCOTT: Well, what I would say is what we don't have -- we're trying to describe the instant requirements versus the generic, so the award is based on generic information, not on a specific instant, so there can be some -- if there are cost savings done, that's just what happens at the level where the competition occurs.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, is that -

- is that a better way of stating it?

Awards are based on a generic rather than a specific requirement at the time of contract award?

MR. ALLEN: They're IDIQ
contracts which suggest that there's no definite quantity being contemplated.

MS. JONES: Yes. I have a suggestion to just say that purchases of quantities and delivery is indefinite and not contemplated by the government, blah, blah, blah.

MS. SCOTT: Maybe we could just
say it's broad scoped quantities and deliveries.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: All right, let me - -

MS. SCOTT: Something like that. Possibly recraft it a little bit. I think the general consensus is we need to recraft this a little bit.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Let me try to help people with the thought $I$ was getting at here. The thought $I$ was trying to get at here and I thought the sense of the panel was schedule pricing alone does not result in the lowest overall cost to the government in all circumstances. Why not? Well, first they're services which requires statement of work and you can't get to the best value or low overall cost conclusion until you match the rates in the mix against the statement of work.

The second was essentially the thought that I was trying to capture was because we have no idea what ordering activities are going to order against schedule contracts at the time of contract award, we essentially pick and I don't want anybody to take any kind of value judgment from my word here, but we pick an arbitrary point that is a combination of what the basis of award contractor looks like in
terms of total volume as well as per transaction sales and what we think is a reasonable forecast of government demand and that the actual ordering under that contracting vehicle may well be very different from that arbitrary point. That was really the thought I was trying to get at. So if those words don't convey that, I understand that. I'd be more than happy to entertain changing the words, but I wanted to share with you the thought that I was trying to craft there so we can perhaps more effectively come up with the right words to express that.

MS. SONDERMAN: Is the point you're trying to -- is this leading to some issue related to the period of time that the contracts are set in place or you know, that options should be every three years instead of every five years or is this more an observation?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: This was really
more an observation. If you go look at the model and this is really kind of a -- my paraphrase of Jackie's question when we set up the five-part model, does competition occur at the schedule pricing level and I think the consensus of the panel is that yes, it does. Now whether that competition is of any real value when you place an order is another question entirely. So the thought I was trying to convey was while the answer may be yes to that question, that isn't sufficient to guarantee the objectives of pricing against the GSA contract.

Now if you've got issues with
that thought, I was trying to express this is the time we need to discuss this.

MS. NELSON: I completely agree with the sense that you're conveying and the only issue that I was bringing up and I think Thedie said it, was that subparagraph B didn't convey adequately what you were saying.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: And I accept that. I guess what I was -- we seem to be getting off on some different paths with respect to wording that, so I was just trying to convey the sense of a thought so that we could maybe better focus our efforts on picking the words that either match that thought or match the thought that was the consensus of the panel.

MR. DRABKIN: But I do think Elliott has an important point that needs to be captured and that is we don't award these contracts based on a requirements analysis that we've determined. And in fact, the very nature of our program is that it's open and continuous announcement and anybody can apply for a contract and the test for getting a contract isn't do we need that additional capacity in order to meet government requirements. The test of whether you get the contract is wholly different. Are you responsible? Do you
have commercial product? Do you have commercial sales? Etcetera.

I have never heard us, as a matter of policy, anywhere say we've got enough contractors right now, no more are welcome. In fact, it would disturb our entire -- our entire programs policy and our commitment to the small business community in particular, were we to ever cut off the ability of a company to apply for and get a schedules contract.

I think Elliott's point here is that, at least as I understand it, is that these contracts aren't awarded based upon a forecast of government requirements other than a general requirement for the item. And if it's not conveyed in his words, I think that's what he meant. That's certainly what I would say if it were me and I leave him to find those words to convey that thought.

## CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I guess I was

trying to convey a little more than that. That was kind of my beginning thought that we don't award these contracts based on an analysis. We award them based on this composite of factors and therefore in execution the reality of how we buy and what we buy in terms of both quantities and timing is very different from the assumption made at contract award.

MR. DRABKIN: I wouldn't -- and I know it's semantics and we can spend a lot of time perhaps discussing it, but I wouldn't say
-- we do do an analysis of whether the product or the service is required by the government, but we don't make the decision about the number of contractors we will have based upon an actual requirements analysis of what the government may need this year or next.

I think that's how I would split the hair, if you will.

MS. SONDERMAN: And I guess for me that gets back to the statement in A, and I apologize for being out of the room, did we determine that competition occurs at the contract level?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, I think that's a good question. That was my kind of recollection of the consensus and I think we were of a split mind on that. And what I was trying to convey in this was yes, I think we generally agreed to that point, but I think we also generally agreed that it wasn't sufficient.

MR. ALLEN: I think that's
accurate, but I also think -- I think you're right on that, but I also think the last part of $A$ needs to be changed because the schedules program at its core does -- is predicated on the fact that the contract price is, in some way, fair and reasonable so to suggest that it's not fair and reasonable turns the program on its head a
little bit.
I think perhaps better wording would be that the price does not always result in the absolute or you could just say the lowest price available.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Let me talk to that because I really struggled with that piece of wording, and again, this is, I think, a good discussion. But I picked fair and reasonable for a particular reason because I saw this really in terms of we've been looking at this in terms of three or four lenses and I'll kind of split this into a little Jahari window if you will.

So one of those lenses is is it the most favored customer price or is it the basis of award price?

The other access to windows are is it a fair and reasonable price or is it a price that results to the lowest overall cost to the government?

The reason I used the word fair
and reasonable here was because the words, the lowest overall cost to the government are the words reflected in the statute. So while the Administrator may well determine that this results in the lowest overall cost to the government, the sense of the Committee, I believe, based on the fact that we think true or full competition takes place at the task order level, I made a, if you will, a semantic decision to say that while this pricing was competitive, it didn't always result in a fair and reasonable price. So there was a little bit of, if you will, bureaucratic artistry in the words I picked there. MS. SONDERMAN: We did have a rather compelling presentation from a private citizen that asked us to -- invited us to ask that very question, how can for the same item on the same day, I don't remember the specific numbers, but they were in the range of $\$ 5,000$ per item, $\$ 800$ per
item, and $\$ 500$ per item. How can those prices all be for the identical item on the same day? How can that price be fair? All of those prices be fair and reasonable? MR. SHARPE: The way this is structured, do you mean to say the prices are the result of competition or are there two separate thoughts? There's some competition, but the price is determined fair and reasonable on a different basis than the competition?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: That's
precisely what I mean to say. They're competitive pricing. No doubt about that.

But I guess I'm breaking the paradigm -MR. SHARPE: How do you square that with Debra's comment? CHAIRMAN BRANCH: We have a paradigm, I think, in the community that competition always results in a fair and reasonable price and I'm not sure it does in the case of the schedules and I guess that
was really the thought I was trying to convey. We've got competitive pricing, but we have this kind of -- if you will, and again, I assign no value judgment to the word I'm about to use, but we have this artificial economic environment. And it's artificial in the sense that there is not a quantity certain for delivery on a date certain of a specification certain. What it is is it's a set of assumptions that we use to construct a price that may or may not be reasonable in the context of a particular procurement.

And I go back to points that Debra has made continuously throughout our meetings as well as points made by Lesa. If you are a small agency and you're in the middle of Yellowstone National Park, that schedule price may be an absolutely fair and reasonable price for the one unit that you're going to buy when you have no competitive alternatives. But if you were
sitting in Washington, D.C. and you were planning a buy for 10,000 of those units to be spread throughout the National Capital Region, there is no way in that particular procurement situation that price is fair and reasonable.

Judith?
MS. NELSON: There are two things that would make me more comfortable with paragraph A. Despite the testimony from our private citizen that came forward, I could do research that either would show that he was completely right and there was no competition and for that particular item there were completely erroneous awards. Or it could show that the contractor was -contractors were deficient in managing their contracts and that had a CO procuring would have found that in doing their own due diligence in awarding.

So there's no real empirical
evidence. So one of the things that I would
say is I would be comfortable is if it's said, while the panel -- and we did not, despite requests from the Panel, both going out in requests from the customer agencies for testimony, did not receive it, nor did we receive from the procurement executives on the Panel, testimony showing whether or not they were receiving fair and reasonable pricing. So there was not presented to the Panel any empirical evidence regarding fair and reasonable pricing at the customer level.

So I would be more comfortable with the statement that said while the Panel determined that competition does occur at the contract level, it is the sense of the Panel -- okay, because there was -- it is our sense, and I think to a large degree on a consensus-level basis we came to a sense that fair and reasonable pricing does not exist, but we have in none of the documents that I have read through and none of the
transcripts I have read through any empirical evidence. But we do have a great deal of sense. And GSA itself has multiple times and is in the process of trying to run a project to look at that pricing, at the task order level and it's not going so successfully as far as gathering that information at the task order level.

The second thing that would make me more comfortable is if we were to amend it to say that the Panel has the sense that it does not always result in fair and reasonable pricing at the task order level. MS. SONDERMAN: Well, Judith, I appreciate your frame of reference. I would offer that you could go -- one could go to a document as publicly available as the Department of the Interior's Strategic Plan where you would see that our goal for our strategic sourcing program is written in such a way that we gauge our success by what level of percentage savings we gain from the

GSA schedule price for whatever commodities or services are being obtained in that way. And I think that is a fairly common benchmark in the procurement community. You know, oh, I got six percent off. I got 20 percent. Oh, I got 90 percent off.

Another example, you know, the family example, I go home last night. My husband is complaining -- who is also a federal employee, complaining about the price of tickets from the City Pair Program, a schedules program. Wow. I went in my mandated -- I won't name the name of the vendor that we use for our etravel program. Went there. The City Pair rate for a trip to Atlanta on such and such a date is $\$ 546$. I went out to Orbitz. It was \$180, for an unrestricted ticket. Now how can that be a reasonable price for me to pay? So I regrate that we haven't provided adequate testimony for you to believe that there is empirical evidence
that the prices on the schedule aren't necessarily fair and reasonable, but there is certainly more than a sense that they aren't.

MR. DRABKIN: I'm sorry, Mr.
Chairman, but I think there's a lack of context here. I do think that at many of our meetings, not only were there questions and discussions among the Panel which, by the way, the Panel is empaneled. You were picked to be here because of their experience and you bring your experience to your judgment as you view facts here. And you're expected to do that. But there's lot of discussion and also with witnesses about this whole issue of pricing.

The credit schedule's pricing is fair and reasonable by definition, based upon a quantity of one. I think that's what we heard. Some people tried to argue about it, no, that's not true, but I mean in the end we said how did you determine the price?

It's a quantity of one. In fact, the schedule's program itself encourages, directs its customers to seek competition as they place orders against the schedule because even with a quantity of one, depending on the time of the year or a particular day of the week, a vendor may wish to reduce the price because they got more stock than they need. It's the end of a cycle or it's whatever.

And so to suggest that the schedule pricing based upon one is not fair and reasonable $I$ don't think that's a fair observation, particularly when it's the price to beat. I mean, as a leader in the marketplace, I'd like to be the price to beat. That makes me the benchmark. It doesn't please me that people think that somehow that's a detractor from it. I'm setting the price. You've got to get a better price than that when you buy more than one or when you go out and ask for a
ticket.
Now as to your specific example about the airline ticket, I'd really like to find out from your husband if it was an unrestricted, totally refundable fare, because generally speaking, I don't think that's the case. I remember that just like for many of the schedule items we set these prices based upon a set of factors which are standard across the enterprise of the government. And when you go out to buy paint or chairs or desks or computers, your requirement may not be the standard requirement that was used to price it at the first place.

But $I$ don't think we really need
to argue this amongst ourselves because in
the end, we all recognize that better pricing can be achieved and we agreed to this in the recommendations by having greater competition, exposure to pricing that's obtained and that this will occur at
the order level which in the end is actually where we really wanted to drive a two-step competition.

We also recall in the recommendations address that we need to have not just vertical pricing within a company, based upon its best price to its customer who buys similarly to the government, we also said that GSA should add a horizontal pricing view to compare that price to the market to make sure that we're getting a good price for one at both levels, both from the perspective of what they sell to their other customers and from the perspective of what that product or service is being sold for in the market or similar products or services are done.

But it isn't a sensitive issue because I believe by either regulation or statute we say that the pricing is fair -is presumptively fair and reasonable at the schedules and then we encourage you to go
get competition. Now part of the problem many of have experienced is that our ordering officers don't get competition or they don't ask for discounts or when they ask for discounts and don't get them in an offer, they don't negotiate with the vendor and say I still want a reduction in price.

And all those things get to the bottom line, experience that we've shared and the frustrations that we shared which is we could get better pricing for our customers. We're using the GSA prices as a benchmark to get 20 percent off or 6 percent off. A strategic sourcing by its very nature is aggregating requirements instead of buying them one at a time, and changing the way we buy those requirements in order to get better pricing whereas the schedules were set up contemplating that you're going to buy one. You're going to pay for it individually. You're going to have it shipped to an individual location and then
you may buy another one. Of course, I could talk forever and I'm stopping.

MS. JONES: I just wanted to make a point too concerning the fair and reasonable price issue.

One of the things to remember is
that the schedules program is open to all responsible sources, so you have all levels of suppliers that you're requiring these products and services from. You know, we have manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, resellers, and a whole myriad of contractors that provide services at a different level, for example, to acquire consulting services from a highly-specialized company, say McKinsey, for example, versus buying those same consulting services from a company that also does consulting who may be a large or small business in nature, but does not have the specialized expertise that one company would over another. You call it all consulting, but you're going to see a range
of prices based on that company's particular expertise. You're going to see a variance based on their locale and where they're located. So there are a lot of variables that go into determining fair and reasonable price. So it's really an adequate apples to apples comparison to say that I saw this same thing at one price versus a range of a much lower price versus a range of a much higher price and that makes it not fair and reasonable based on the variables that I've seen.

You have to know what's gone into
that analysis to determine that and I think we addressed that in another issue where we talked about transparency and the customer agencies having the information behind the information and the data that established the price as fair and reasonable as another level for the agency customers to determine their requirement to be fair and reasonable once they get the quotes back from the
vendors.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So at the risk of displaying my split personality, I agree with everything that's been said on this.
(Laughter.)
So let me attempt to harmonize this into a finding. So first, Judith's point. I think your point is very well taken. We don't really have the information systems available to prove definitively what the delta between schedule pricing and task or delivery order pricing is. And I think Debra is right in that if you simply go out at any given instance you can probably finding pricing better than GSA pricing that every one of us in an executive agency who orders from schedule probably has some sort of strategic sourcing initiative to beat the GS price which to David's point is when we look at the basis of schedule pricing at contract award it is, if you will, to use the word the purest form of pricing. It is
the simplest case. It does not take into account leverage buying power, strategic sourcing initiatives or anything of the matter which goes to Jackie's point that fair and reasonableness is highly contextual to a situation.

So let me offer the following compromise here. Accepting Judith's change so that the major topic head will read "while the Panel determined that competition does occur at the contract level, it is the sense of the Panel that schedule pricing alone does not always result in a fair and reasonable price at the task order level."

And to modify subpoint $B$ to David's point, "the basis of schedule pricing is rarely the basis on which ordering agencies buy products and services using schedule contracts" because I think that's the thought we're really trying to get at. You know, we price them on one basis and then we use them in a totally
different way to buy products and services. So I would offer that up to be the consensus of the Panel.

Tom, you look like you've got a thought.

MR. SHARPE: Well, I get it. I sit here and I struggle at our centralized buyer prices things on a quantity of one. But I get it. It's what we agreed to do and I get the thing in the task order that folks are getting better prices and I don't know how often that occurs. I hope it happens more times than not.

But then in the aggregate, across
all those orders, no one ever goes back and closes the circle and say look it, if we did this, you know, bundled that or DC-based or whatever would be allowed, that's really the real value and that loop never closes and we reset to a quantity of one. And taxpayers today, I would think would be pretty disappointed.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: If you would
permit me one minute. So could you frame as one of the -- I think that's a very important point. Do you have language to frame that as a third subpoint under this, that -- and we never go back and look at our actual data to rationalize what our central buy does in setting prices.

MR. SHARPE: I guess it's three steps, right? It's what you just said. I thought pretty well about how GSA sets the price. I agree, it's a quantity of one. And the second opportunity is at the order level, right, that the buyer does a good job or not so good job, right?

Then the third level, I think, is
now focused on do we look at that history and figure out a centralized way to do it for some of that quantity next time around, next year.

MR. DRABKIN: And I think Tom
makes an excellent point and I don't think
that we have discussed this -- I could be wrong, but I don't remember that we've had a real serious discussion on GSA's role outside of the schedule's program to do the strategic sourcing type analysis that Tom mentions. Clearly, if we were able to promise customers a guaranteed minimum of more than one, it could affect pricing, or alternatively, if we were to buy in anticipation of historic quantities, at a single contract, lump sum buy, one-time payment, we could get even further discounts, generally speaking, in the market and then resell that product to our federal customers.

It's a model that GSA doesn't
currently operate on. It's a model which is not funded, but could be funded through any number of means to accomplish that goal. It would result in lower prices, even the strategic sourcing initiatives that you've chaired for the CAOC have not gone the
additional step of saying what if we were to aggregate sufficient funds and go out and make a one-time buy, what would that -- what impact would that be able to make on our buying power with the companies that we buy these things from based upon historic analysis.

So I do think you make an excellent point, but it's beyond the scope of the current schedules program and we did not undertake to look at whether we should recommend a change in scope because it changes completely the idea of the schedules program which is we make it available to you, for you to use as you see fit. We don't buy product and resell it. We got out of that business back in the '90s when we got out of warehousing, etcetera.

MR. SHARPE: What you said would make sense, but I think there's other ways to do that at the third step. We don't restrict the supply base at all, right? So
as soon as you allow anyone in, you know, you're diffusing what volume you have historically. So there's other ways to get to that. If you don't think it has bearing for what we've been chartered to do, I get it, but that's where the money is.

MR. DRABKIN: I didn't say that.
I just said we didn't discuss it.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I'm not we did
discuss it. So I'm going to just read for the record one of our recommendations. I believe it was Alan's recommendation that I thought started to get at that issue. And it was a recommendation that GSA with the consent and active participation of the ordering agencies establish a process that will enable ordering agencies to collect and report on purchasing experiences of buying activities including quantity and quality considerations as well as price.

So we did have some discussion with respect to, I think, the point that
both you and Tom are making in that we don't use the transactional data to get better at any level. And we need to do that.

MS. JONES: And I was saying that that information would be useful, especially for establishing prices for the option period at the schedule level. If we were able to see what the contractors were consistently selling to federal agencies, then we could reset those prices when we go to renegotiate option periods.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So I think we may have gotten at that. Let me make a recommendation going back to the third topic level under summary findings. So to Tom's point, I think it might be useful to add a sub-bullet $C$ that says "GSA and the agencies do not currently use ordering agency transaction history to improve schedule level pricing."

Is that kind of a fair
representation of your thought, Tom?

MR. SHARPE: I think that's
accurate. I don't even think as a strategic approach it's even being considered or talked about or -- you know, your statement is accurate.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, well, we're in a finding section.

MR. SHARPE: I won't get too confused when we talk McKinsey, right? I'm just -- how about some of the basics, you know? Office supplies.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Let's -- if you would agree that that is an accurate reflection of finding of fact as we see it or a sense of us, maybe we want to revisit that particular fact when we look at the recommendation. I agree with you. We don't do any strategic sourcing government-wide.

So I think we all agree on that fact.

We agree on the fact that the agencies don't use that data either in
conjunction with GSA to get better, so maybe the place to deal with your concern that we ought to be doing that is in the recommendation section. So as we go through recommendations, I'll exercise my prerogative as the chair to entertain any additional recommendations that we make that may come out of today's discussion. I'd like to limit them to the discussion of today, but I think that's fair.

MR. SHARPE: One way to influence
would be that fair and reasonable determination for a CO in the field to rely on it, but it only works if you're buying the one.

MR. DRABKIN: Assuming that you haven't had -- you haven't asked for a discount and you haven't gotten competition at the order level which is what essentially they're supposed to do anyway.

But the one other point I'd like for you to consider as we think about a
possible additional recommendation is that GSA as a nonmandatory source for the majority -- well, for everything we've talked out, is a nonmandatory source and you made references to GSA as a centralized buyer. In fact, GSA is not a centralized buyer. We are a centralized provider of contracts, but we buy very little and then resell it to our government customers.

Personally, I think if we were a corporate entity and we viewed the acquisition across the federal government as a horizontal activity, I think there are things we would do differently because as you know better than anybody else here, Tom, probably I mean strategic sourcing is a spectrum. At one end in the strategic sourcing analysis, you decide that there are things which we cannot anticipate buying and so we plan, in order to satisfy those requirements to write contracts as those requirements come up and on the other end,
there are things we know we're going to buy and basically the same quantities, year in and year out, and the best way to buy those in terms of price is to run a competition, somebody wins, buy it and then we get a better price. That's not how we, GSA, operates as a central buyer. That's not the mission, you as our customer, have really give us, nor is it one that GSA has decided to take on kind of in the build it and they'll come kind of theory. So I think your point is
excellent. I think it's something that should be considered and I think a recommendation that at least forces GSA to look at that regardless of what they decide to do with it, I think it may also be appropriate, because ultimately the tax payer is best served when we have a total strategic sourcing analysis that does break up our spend into those various categories and then we decide, collectively or
individually, how we're going to address that.

The taxpayer is disadvantaged in the current process because they aren't getting the best price. And office supplies may be an absolute perfect example of something where we could really drive the price down, save the taxpayer dollars, but because of the way we all choose to do business, we don't do that.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So I think where we are is to add a third thought in that finding that addresses the fact that well, we don't use the transaction data strategically. I think we will consider when we start to review our recommendations whether we want to add an additional recommendation which addresses specifically whether GSA should have a role as a central buyer as opposed to simply -- or I guess a central negotiator as opposed to simply a facilitator of ordering instruments. Is
that kind of a fair -- does everybody think that's a fair way to proceed through this? Okay.

Are there any other thoughts that we want to add under summary finding number one? So we've agreed that it is the sense of the Panel that competition does occur at the contract level, that the schedule level pricing alone does not result in a fair and reasonable price at the task order level for those three reasons. We have service with the statement of work. It's impossible to price those at the schedule level. Purchases, basically, I think the way we reworded that, that the basis of schedule pricing is rarely the basis on which ordering agencies actually buy products and services using the schedules. And thirdly, GSA and the agencies don't currently use agency ordering transaction history to improve schedule level pricing.

MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman? When
we do write this in more detail, I guess I would -- there's no issues with this. I would like -- I feel like based on my review, going back, that this section reflect what myself feels reluctantly accepting that there is some competition at some minimalist level at the contract schedule award and that -- and also acknowledge that the awarding, GSA is the awarding body of the schedule contract, is working with a very limited set of data and information, the majority of which is only what comes from the prospective schedule contractor providing to that person as the basis for making that fair and reasonable determination.

I think we came to -- I think we accepted that, but I sense a lot of reluctance in getting there, but we did have a feeling that at least the minimum requirements were met in order to at least establish the contract itself, but it was
certainly probably wanting of what we would expect normally would occur when you award such a contract.

And I think some way, more artfully said than $I$ just did, that that sense is there, that we didn't come to that lightly that conclusion and it was with some reluctance based on the context of how GSA -- what it was left with in order to come back.

## MR. DRABKIN: Tom?

MR. SHARPE: I agree with that.
You're elaborating on kind of step one, right, what GSA does and we talked at length about three. Even at two, right, the prices are competed, maybe some volume influence at the second step, but people help me with the rules. It's based on suppressed competition, right, three bids? MR. DRABKIN: Well, actually, at the time we began our discussions, the rules on the schedule said that you had to
consider three offers, not get three bids. But now that -- solicit three.

But you didn't have to even get three bids. You could just get one. The rules now that will be implemented this year as a result of the NDAA which I do mention here because we talked about requiring the Section 803 competition requirements, those rules have been mandated by statute now, so they will have to either solicit everyone on the schedule, get three bids, or do a justification as to why they -- establishing how they got, why they got maximum competition without getting -- without doing the first two.
I'd also like to point out,

Glenn, and maybe I misunderstood your point, maybe point out is the wrong words, but we did and I think if you look at my draft, page 6 of 11, now we begin talking about the issue of products and the price reduction clause and competition. We did recommend,
we agreed to recommend that there be not only the vertical pricing which is currently done on the schedules, but there also be horizontal pricing within the market to make sure that the pricing that we accepted from the vendor which might be vertically correct in terms of how they priced to their best customer also was -- correct is the wrong word -- was competitive with the same or similar items in the market and then we went further on to recommend on the next page, I think page 7 of 11, that GSA obtained and disclosed to both the contracting and ordering officers more pricing information so that they could make better pricing judgments both at the schedule pricing level and then the ordering contracting officer would have that information available to make better pricing judgments at the ordering level.

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MR. PERRY: I agree. I just
wanted to tee it up.
MR. DRABKIN: Oh here. Okay, I'm sorry. Which I think is an excellent recommendation. Although we report these as being majority, I believe this was unanimous for most of those recommendations.

MR. PERRY: I just wanted it adequately tee'd up.

MR. DRABKIN: Okay.
MR. SHARPE: David, if I
understood you correctly, soon all schedule holders need to be quoted?

MR. DRABKIN: Soon the rule will read that in order to run a competition on the schedules you must either solicit all the schedule holders for the item that you're buying. And by the way we heard testimony about the e-buy tool. And you may also remember we heard that DOD's experience is that doesn't result in oodles of bids, but they're getting now as a result about an average of three $I$ think it is, five to six,
fix to six bids as a result. Or the first choice is solicit everybody or solicit whoever you want, but make sure you get three bids which is a crap shoot. Or the third piece, do a justification that explains why you got maximum competition if you didn't solicit everybody or you didn't get three bids. That will not be, that has been the rule at DOD for three, four, five years -- implemented in 2002, wasn't it, the statute? And now it's the rule for all civilian agencies.

It actually talks in terms of all
IDIQ contracts, but fair opportunity defined in FASA already basically does that. It requires you to consider all GWAC holders, except in four circumstances. And the language in this also identifies those four circumstances, logical follow-on, need to satisfy a minimum, the minimum is on the schedules are minimum, and bad past performance on the last order and there's
one other exception, $I$ can't remember it right now off the top of my head.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Before we lose Glenn's thought, I just want to make sure I've captured it properly.

So it is not an issue of adding another sub-thought, but as we expand these thoughts into an outline, what I think I've heard you say, is that we should make it clear that the Panel considered that finding very carefully and came to that conclusion reluctantly, primarily because the GSA regulation calls for using a very narrow slice of data, i.e., the vendor's commercial sales data to determine price reasonings. Is that essentially the context in which you want us to cover these three bullets? MR. PERRY: Yes. CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, I just wanted to make sure I had your thought right.

MR. PERRY: It doesn't include a
traditional -- I think someone called it head-to-head competition.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Right.
MS. SCOTT: I was going to actually offer some wording up.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay.
MS. SCOTT: Schedule prices in
some circumstances are not -- wait, excuse me. Schedule prices in some circumstances are based on a limited data set versus based on head-to-head competition.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, so we think -- do you that thought --

MS. SCOTT: I didn't want to presume for everybody.

MS. NELSON: I mean just to
elaborate, they're never based on head-tohead competition. When a schedule contract is awarded, the contracting officer has within their toolbox to do market research and clearly doesn't want to award a contract for similar items that are already on
schedule, except when they fall within
reasonable percent of that which is already on schedule. But it's never going to be based on head-to-head competition at the award, you know, like a Part 15 award. So it's not in some circumstances. They have multiple tools within that toolbox to be able to determine that their prices are competitive to those that are on schedule, but it's not going to be a head-to-head competition.

MR. SHARPE: And how does 4A
work?
In that statement, there's both competition and fair and reasonable price. I think it's very misleading. So there's never competition in terms of price.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, I think we have to be really careful about this. And again, I was trying to word this in a way to stay consistent with the wise counsel I knew I was going to get from counsel. (Laughter.)

So the words I picked, I tried to stay consistent with our discussion about the statute. The statute essentially says "however the Administrator thinks we do this reasonably." In his opinion, he meets the objective of the statute which is lowest overall cost to the government. He has the right to determine (a) that it's competitive, and (b) that it's fair and reasonable.

So I think we really need to be really careful here about applying our, if you will, traditional parts 14 and 15 paradigm to reasonableness on the schedule because it isn't the same paradigm. So my words were really attempted to get at that and maybe as we flesh this section out, we need to make it really clear that the assumptions about fairness and reasonableness and competition are solely within the purview of the Administrator
pursuant to the Act and not necessarily do they need to be consistent with the Act with respect to other types of procurement.

MR. SHARPE: I guess I'm a little
lost. Where it says specific meanings to procurement folks, so we're backing into this because the Administrator believes he's achieving lowest overall cost either by their competitive --

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I didn't say the Administrator believes that. I said he has the authority to determine what that reality is.

MS. THOMPSON: Our limited MAS authority under 41 U.S.C. $259(b)$ does say that the procedures for the schedule contract are competitive procedures. They are competitive procedures. So --

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So theoretically -- exactly.

MR. PERRY: It is what it is. We
understand the findings and the
recommendations that sort of tees up to say the recommendations we're making is to address the deficiencies that we feel are left based on that approach.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I think the solution to this is probably to bolster the narrative on this finding with what the Act says with respect to schedule contracting. Tom, I agree with you, okay? In our world, putting out a solicitation, it isn't competitive. But as Dr. Halprin who taught me tax accounting many years ago says the code doesn't have to make sense, it is so because the code says so. So we're dealing with one of those situations where the code basically says the statute says by definition these are competitive procedures. I mean absent abusing his authority, he could literally stand on the corner of 23 rd and Crystal Drive here and just hand out contracts and
say that was the result of a competitive procedure.

MR. SHARPE: I get it. So we're going to restate what the Act says. The context here is how the prices are derived, right? And what we're learning is, at least in terms of competing to get the price is not the case. They're not competed. They're set up in a quantity of one, absent the changing rules, right, soon to hit the civilian world. The order price is based on suppressed competition and we never close the circle on routine and historical volumes. This is not a good pricing program.

## MR. DRABKIN: And I think we

identified that which is why we've made recommendations to improve it, although I mean historically I think it's fair to say that at least on average, hasn't been bad. Not the best, but hasn't been bad.

I mean we get reviews and I think
somebody referred to them in one of the testimonies. IGs and GAO reviewed these programs periodically and frequently over the last two decades, and as a general rule they found that we do get competitive pricing, not the best pricing, and that's part of the problem. I mean one of the discussions and I tried to address it somewhat in how I wrote up explanations for the recommendations is we keep forgetting that the goal of the schedules program, the lowest overall cost, is different than the goal of your ordering officer which should be best value defined by the nature of the requirement. And sometimes for pencils that may be the lowest price, and sometimes it may be a higher price, but with a contractor who performs better generally over time or who's done this work and the risk is lower by doing business with him.
And so to focus -- it's
difficult. But let's keep in mind that
there are unfortunately, multiple applications of the same term of art which have different meanings because not only does the Federal Property Administrative Services Act say that these are competitive processes, SECA, which defines competition for all of us also says these are competitive processes and we know that that means different things based upon how they're operated. But you're right, the
uninitiated, even amongst ourselves who read this, might be confused because they don't understand that there are different programs set up different ways to achieve different outcomes.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So just to review the bidding on this one, I have the following notes to myself. So we need to introduce this particular finding by narrowing our definitions of these terms to the Act that allows GSA to put in place
multiple awards schedules so as not to confuse those of us who tend to use them in the broader -- as a broader term of art. We need to make it very clear to the reader that this was a carefully considered set of conclusions and that we came to this finding reluctantly and we came to this finding reluctantly for five reasons. One, this clearly has no applicability when we require a statement of work for services. Two, the basis of schedule pricing is rarely the basis on which the ordering agency buys products and services on the schedule. Three, the pricing is based on suppressed, and I have suppressed in quotes, competition.

The old model of you just have to consider three sources, you never really are required to aggressively seek competition under the schedule. Four, that GSA and the agencies do not currently use ordering agency transaction history to improve schedule level pricing. And five, schedule level pricing is not based on head-to-head competition.

MS. SCOTT: Elliott, could you go back to the third one again?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes.
MS. SCOTT: My question is are you talking -- I'm hearing that as though you're talking in terms of ordering as opposed to establishing the schedule. Am I missing something?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: No, I'm sorry. I'll clarify that. I was talking about the schedule pricing not being based on head-tohead competition.

So ordering, I mean we often do, we drive our people, you go get competition head-to-head for the task order, but on the scheduling it's basically the narrow slice of the contractor's commercial sales practices and whatever other tools that GSA contracting officer might decide to use to
determine price reasonableness. So I'll just modify that letter C to be schedule pricing is based on suppressed competition and the word in the report, that's just a shorthand to myself.

Are we comfortable with the first topic under that summary finding as we've explained it? Great.
(Pause.)
Does anybody have any comments on I guess the next finding which is fair and reasonable pricing matters at the schedule level?

MS. THOMPSON: Excuse me, can we go back to capital A. I just want to see what -- sorry.
(Pause.)
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Counselor, if you are not comfortable with that speak now or forever hold your peace.

MS. THOMPSON: Can we go back up. I'm still on that A. Just a possibility,
the second phrase of that sentence, first sentence under A, schedule level pricing alone does not always result in a fair and reasonable price for the ordering activity's requirement.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I think the assumption is you say that the task or delivery ordering level that's clearly the ordering agency's requirement because you don't have those at GSA. So I think we've captured --

MS. THOMPSON: Okay, all right.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: But you're right, I think let's make that test delivery order.
(Pause.)
So our finding $B$ now, fair and reasonable pricing does matter at the schedule level.

MS. NELSON: I have a comment on subparagraph 2. I would recommend a change that reads schedule pricing acts as a
ceiling. I don't know if I would change that to benchmark, but from which -- or ceiling, from which agency contracting officers must seek better pricing as appropriate.

It's only below certain levels
that they should seek it and the regulations, actually, direct that you must seek a price reduction. I will say in recently reading this last year's customer compliance survey, there is a serious deficit in customer contracting officers seeking price reduction clauses when they should be.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So we'll change the word should to must.

MS. NELSON: As appropriate.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, so that should read must seek better pricing as appropriate.

MS. JONES: I have a comment about subparagraph one. When you say
contract level pricing, are we talking about schedule level pricing there?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes.
MS. JONES: So should we change that to be consistent?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes, we'll change that to be consistent.

MS. THOMPSON: I also have a question, when you say this is -- contract level pricing is an important market research device, what is your intent there because I'm not --

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I guess my
intent was that at the end of the day, if I work for Tom, either one of the Toms, as a matter of fact, and I discard the schedule level pricing as being the best pricing, it at worst provides with a market research tool. It gives me a baseline to do an independent government estimate. It gives me information that tells me what the market generally runs for a certain category of
good or service. It gives me kind of a high and a low and a medium. So it's a great market research tool, even if I decide I need to seek better pricing from that schedule price.

MS. SONDERMAN: And if I recall, this was discussed in the context of should we abandon pricing at the schedule contract level entirely and only have pricing at the task order or delivery order level. And so I agree it is a very valuable market research tool.

MR. PERRY: There is some pricing
information or otherwise we would not be able to get hold of.

MS. THOMPSON: I'm just trying to make sure we're talking in the context of the schedule and not market research for Part 12 or Part 15 or you know, that's -- my concern is I'm just using that --

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, we can expand that to say it's an important market

1
research tool for schedule purchases and other types of procurement.

MS. THOMPSON: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Because it is. That's a great place, the schedule is a great place to go whether you're going to do it yourself or do it under the schedule.

MR. DRABKIN: And just a minor point, I think is FAR Part 11 market research, that's right, doesn't make a distinction between whether you're doing it for $12,13,14,15$ or schedule. It talks about market research.

MS. THOMPSON: I just wanted to find the context here, because $I$ know that a lot of times I've heard ordering activities do use the schedules as their market research for other --

MR. DRABKIN: Actually, I think we heard people testify that they go to GSA Advantage to do their market research.

MS. THOMPSON: Right.

MR. DRABKIN: And then they use that pricing information to go out and determine whether or not the prices they've received are fair and reasonable, again, using the schedule price as the benchmark and if they got a better price, then they obviously got a fair and reasonable price, not necessarily so, but that's the logic they presented to us and the testimony we heard.

MS. NELSON: Out of curiosity and not part of our findings or recommendations, when agencies use schedule pricing as a benchmark for you all to do your Part 15 competitions, do we actually get a finder's fee on that market research?

I mean our $\operatorname{COs}$ are doing the research, I guess.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: We consider that information in the public domain.
(Laughter.)
MR. DRABKIN: It's the service we
provide all of our customers to better the procurement process and give a better result to the taxpayer.

MR. PERRY: I think as a third item, Elliott, I believe we had a conversation that again it was after quite a bit of deliberation and maybe consternation, but didn't we -- it was important because we needed that determination in order for GSA to actually consummate a contract, schedule contract versus having something else, not having a contract.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: They had to have pricing in order to get to a contract. Is that required by statute or regulation? Statute.

MS. SCOTT: I'd offer -- and you might change the word device to resource and that would solve the problem.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I think we changed it to tool.

MS. SCOTT: Okay, tool, device,
resource.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: That's -MS. SCOTT: I found it to be a very handy place to verify when you're getting ODC's proposed on a cost reimbursable contract in FAR 15, a great place to double check whether the ODC pricing that you're getting quoted is good. CHAIRMAN BRANCH: All right, any other comments on that second finding? So I think the finding now reads as follows: Fair and reasonable pricing matters at the schedule level. And the first thought to support that is schedule pricing is important as a market research tool for schedule purchases and other types of procurement. Two, schedule pricing acts as a ceiling from which agency contracting officers must seek better pricing as appropriate. And three, statute requires pricing at the schedule level. MR. CHVOTKIN: For a contract
formation?
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, for
contract formation.
Okay, any comments on the second finding, summary finding? All right, so we think we've expressed the thoughts we want to go into that?

Okay, looking at Pat's computer it's 10 of 12 and this is probably a good place to stop and have lunch. So let's -there are plenty of places to eat here. And since we all ought to be able to get back comfortably in an hour, let's say that we're back at 10 of 1 and we'll pick with summary finding number three.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 11:50 a.m. and resumed at 1:06 p.m. )
A F T E R N O O N
S E S S I O N

1:06 P.M.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, if we can
get started again, coming back to our
summary findings. I think this morning we had a pretty good conversation and wrapped up the first two summary findings, so we are now on summary finding $C$, the third one.

Any comments on summary finding
number three or letter C ?
MS. SONDERMAN: You mean at the schedule level, right? I'm just going for consistency, maintain the schedule pricing relationship?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes, yes, that was my intention.
(Pause.)
MS. SONDERMAN: And Elliott, in
C3, you're making the general statement because we concluded that that applied both to products and services, is that correct?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes.

MS. THOMPSON: Can I suggest a modification for C ?
(Laughter.)
And that would read, I kind of want to turn it around a little bit. Instead of as stated, it would read GSA's procedures are frequently inadequate in ensuring fair and reasonable prices and maintaining the pricing relationship with the basis of award customer.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, I have no heartburn with that suggested wording. Again, let me just put this in context. I pretty much took the wording and all the findings from our five question frameworks so it's the only reason it's worded that way. If we want to soften that language, I have no philosophical issues with that.

MS. THOMPSON: I must admit I'm really much into editing. I can't resist.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: My father taught high school English for 25 years so I
understand your pain.
MS. THOMPSON: Adequate in
ensuring fair and reasonable prices.
MS. SCOTT: Ensuring or
demonstrating?
MS. THOMPSON: And after prices and maintaining the pricing relationship with the basis of award customer.

It shouldn't change the intent.
I just want to make sure it's not either, but I was just --

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I have no objections to the recommended change. Do we have a consensus that that's reflective of our finding?

Jackie?
MS. JONES: Well, I have something. Where we said in 4 subparagraph A, where we added "resulted in a fair and reasonable price at the task order level" do we want to also --

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Jackie, if you
could hold off on that for one minute. Do we have -- are we okay with Thedlus' proposed wording for this one and then we can go back up to --

MS. JONES: That's where I'm going with this one, the one that Thedlus is proposing.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay.
MS. JONES: After "ensuring fair and reasonable prices" do we also say at the task order level, at that juncture because we're talking about fair and reasonable prices where?

MS. SONDERMAN: At the schedule level.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Let's go back to the tape here. My intent here is to stay faithful to the framework that we used to deliberate. So while there may be more clarity around that because of our deliberations, I don't want to lose the spirit of the original framework because I
think it kind of gives the reader a flow as to how we thought about it at the time we were deliberating.

And so I just want to verify what we meant by that question.

MS. SONDERMAN: Isn't it true that GSA determines that the schedule price is fair and reasonable?

MS. NELSON: If that's the case then the edit by Thedlus, then I don't agree with the edit by Thedlus.

If we are stating that we're discussing at the schedule price, then I take -- then the edit by Thedlus, I would rephrase the edit because by definition the contracting officer makes a determination of fair and reasonable pricing at the schedule level.

MS. THOMPSON: How would you edit it?

MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, I think now it just raises the conundrum we
face and I think we benefit even in the summary discussion and more appropriately in the recommendation discussion to separate out the decisions and actions that GSA takes in forming the schedules and the decision it makes that fair and reasonable prices at the schedule level and separate out the actions that the ordering activities take, because the contracting officer at the order level makes a different decision, fair and reasonable price, at the transaction level. In an effort to try to simplify some words, I think we're creating -- we understand it here, and so I'm not really worried about wordsmithing this set of outlines, as long as the writer is going to be clear. But I think it would help enormously in clarity to separate out the decisions and actions that GSA takes at formation and the actions that the ordering activities take at the transaction level.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Alan, I think
that's a point well taken.
MS. THOMPSON: Well, actually, I don't know that fair and reasonable pricing applies at the order level at all. It's really best value at the order level, so -CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, not necessarily.

MS. THOMPSON: In terms of procedures.

MS. SONDERMAN: I thought the FAR
said that the prices have already been determined by GSA to be fair and reasonable and agencies are encouraged or required to -

> MR. DRABKIN: It's another
situation where we have terms of art that are used to describe different processes at different times.

A contracting officer under FAR Part -- I can't remember which part it is, you got me, I'm stumped. Actually, it's probably in all four places, in 12, 13, 14,
and 15. The contracting officer is determined -- is required to determine at time of contract award and this would also be true for an ordering officer, that the price is fair and reasonable.

In FAR Part 15, we tell them that the goal of the pricing objective is to get best value which may -- which requires a consideration of at least three mandatory -three, two -- price, past performance, or mandatory, and then whatever other source selection, nonprice factors they want to add.

And they're required to determine best value, but no matter what, best value is one determination, but one of the things the contracting officer has to do at the time of contract award, along with determining that a contractor is responsible immediately prior to making the award is also to determine that the price is fair and reasonable and that definition of fair and
reasonable is then made in the context of the best value source selection criteria that they establish. And the way we're discussing it here almost makes it sound like best value, and fair and reasonable might be separate and they're not. They're not competing. It's just that the price may be not as important as part performance or as important as technical, but the contracting officer in light of his best value source selection factors has to determine that he's gotten best value and therefore the price is fair and reasonable, even though the price taken in the abstract might be higher than a price he could obtain, but since it's not taken in the context of beset value, then you're not -- you're -- it becomes -- I think as Alan said, I think we all understand it, but the writing is complicated, but the suggested fair -- the fair and reasonable issue is clear.

The schedule's program, I think it's FAR Part 8, we say it is fair and reasonable and you can use it based upon that.

But when you do your best value analysis in your ordering, that price may change. It doesn't change the fact that the price in the schedule is fair and reasonable, but the contracting officer at the time he places -- or she places the order, has to say it's now again fair and reasonable in the context of the best value decision that he's made. Is that right?

Alan, are you with me?
MR. CHVOTKIN: Absolutely right.
As to the last sentence, absolutely right.
(Laughter.)
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, so why don't we try getting at this backwards? Because I think what's happened here is when we frame this question, we knew what we meant and the discussion and deliberations around this question were reflective of what
we meant and now our larger task is to explain it to a wider audience. So we may have to modify those words in order to maintain the intent of our framework.

So I'd ask us to kind of answer two questions. One is if we look at the four thoughts under that particular finding, do we agree on them? And if we agree on those four findings, then what language would that suggest for a summary finding? MS. SCOTT: I would suggest that it says -- there's a lack of confidence that GSA procedures are adequate to ensure prices are fair and reasonable and the pricing relationship is maintained. So make it a confidence factor, as opposed to sounding like it's something we don't do or it doesn't get done. Because it's a perception, it's an issue of perception as to how GSA folks feel that they do it and how client agencies understand how we do it. There's a lack of confidence that

GSA procedures are adequate.
MS. SONDERMAN: But we are talking about pricing at the schedule contract level. Do we agree on that?

MS. SCOTT: Absolutely.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes, yes.
MR. CHVOTKIN: Except that number four talks about the transaction level.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, number one really one says there's a lack of transparency on the part of ordering activities as to what the basis of the schedule pricing was.

MS. NELSON: And that goes to the recommendation that there be some type of database or otherwise disclosure of what, in general, was the most favored customer.

MR. PERRY: When we get to four I was going to ask to be added to talk about making available what was the basis of award to the CO so they know to what extent they have to fill in the gaps in order to come to
that best value determination.
MS. NELSON: I think that tees up that recommendation.

MS. JONES: I have a fundamental problem with this whole statement because one is an issue of contract formation where we talk about the fair and -- ensuring fair and reasonable prices. And when we say maintaining the pricing relationship, that's a function of contract administration.

So what we want to say rather than maintaining the pricing relationship, establishing the pricing relationship because those are two contract formation functions.

MS. THOMPSON: Or we could say both, establishing and maintaining.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes, I think that really was the spirit of our discussion, that the price reduction clause does nothing for you in establishing a contract price and frankly, it doesn't do a
whole lot in maintaining that relationship between the government and the vendor with respect to the price that was determined at contract formation.

MS. SONDERMAN: Right, and I
think this follows on to Tom's comments that we were discussing before the lunch break that we don't have a mechanism to feed -- we the ordering agencies, don't have a
mechanism to feed back information to you that's instructive to the GSA contracting officer in maintaining the pricing relationship or changing the pricing relationship, you know, to reflect what the market place is actually.

MS. JONES: But the ordering
activity has no input in that -- in establishing that. That's strictly between GSA and the contractor.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, yes, and I think we understand that. And I'll speak from an ordering activity perspective. I
accept that by statute and regulation that the Administrator has the right to deem that fair and reasonable. As someone who is experienced in cost and price analysis, I will not accept that intellectually. I have no confidence in that price being fair and reasonable because I believe that the fair and reasonable price is highly contextual and that there is no way that I'm going to buy an item on that basis. So I think it's a fair statement to statement and I open the floor to my colleagues from other ordering agencies to chime in, that the average contracting officer isn't willing to accept that, prima facie, for many delivery order procurements, that that's absolutely a reasonable price, that they're not going to go any further, they need go no further and ask for pricing discounts or concessions. And I think that's really what we're trying to express there.

MS. JONES: When we established
the prices at the schedule level, it is strictly -- and I say this cautiously, because I see David looking at me, but it is strictly --
(Laughter.)
Well, it's primarily based on the commerciality of that product or service in the commercial marketplace. So in establishing fair and reasonable, it very well may be based on the commercial marketplace whereas the other tests for reasonableness is when you develop a definitive requirement with a definitive delivery time frame, so I think we need to be a little bit cautious about saying that the not fair and reasonable, it's just that there is a single method for determining reasonableness at the schedule level and that's based primarily on commerciality.

MR. DRABKIN: Let me see if we -because Elliott's tried to go frontwards and then backwards. Now let me try sideways.

The only reason -- the only reason we make a fair and reasonable determination at time of contract award in the schedule's program is because we are required by law, under SECA, to determine that the price is fair and reasonable.

Unfortunately, the schedule's program is not what SECA contemplated when the people who wrote SECA wrote it. They wrote it contemplating that at that time that IDIQ contracts were very rarely used, if ever. In fact, there was a perception that they were not compliant with SECA and couldn't be used. They were thinking about a one time contract where there was a head-to-head competition, however you choose to interpret that and the contracting officer could make a determination on that one-time contract for that one-time requirement, whether it was an indefinite delivery contract or definite delivery or indefinite quantity contract or definite quantity
contract, make a determination that it's fair and reasonable.

Rather than clearing up the statutory language to address the issue of the schedule's program where at the time we place the award, we don't place an order, we don't buy anything, we have a program which follows the rules for definite type quantity contracts or even indefinite quantity contracts where there's an initial order placement and make a fair and reasonable determination.

If we had our druthers and could reframe the statute, we would take out the requirement, $I$ think, that we make that determination because we all agreed, all of us, I think in our conversations that the real determination of whether the price is fair and reasonable as the time you actually buy something, place the order.

And so we're spending a lot of time trying to rationalize something which
is irrational and we're driven to do by statute and not driven to do by good purchasing practices.

Perhaps what we should have -- if -- perhaps if I raised this issue before, one of our recommendations to the Administrator might be go back and seek statutory relief to revise SECA and any other appropriate statutes to eliminate the requirement at the time you place a schedule's contract to make a determination that the price is fair and reasonable. But we didn't think about or talk about that, although we talked around it a lot. But we really didn't think about, talk about that.

And so I think part of our
consternation is I think we really, if we were all -- took off the various
organizations we represent, I think if we looked at it, we'd say why would you ever waste your time trying to make a fair and reasonable determination unless you were
placing an order at the time you placed the contract and then even then you would only make that determination for the order you placed, not for the whole contract. Because you have no idea what the price will actually be on subsequent orders placed under the contract. All you can do is set up a framework for a pricing decision which will ultimately determine that the price is fair and reasonable.

MS. SONDERMAN: I agree, well
said.
MR. DRABKIN: Thank you, Ms.
Sonderman, particularly since $I$ made a snide remark at the beginning of the day for which I apologize.

MS. SCOTT: This is a two-for-one deal, Deb.
(Laughter.)
MS. SONDERMAN: Accepted, thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: All right, so
given that discussion, I guess is the rewording of that finding acceptable?

It's the one that says
alternative.
(Pause.)
MS. SONDERMAN: Works for me.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Jackie is
shaking her head.
I think it's missing a thought and this finding may take two sentences. So here's the thought that $I$, at least, have in my mind.

GSA has followed the rules when they award a schedule contract. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind about that. And because they have followed the rules, the price is fair and reasonable at the schedule level.

When I look at that as an ordering agency, however, as a contracting officer bound by my duty to determine a price fair and reasonable, I am not willing
to accept GSA's price determination of reasonableness a priori, so I lack confidence -- as an ordering contract -- and maybe that's the way we phrase it. But it's the sense of the Panel that agency ordering officers lack confidence that GSA's procedure are adequate to ensure a fair and reasonable price at the task order level. Because I really think that's the issue. I will stipulate until judgment day that GSA has done what they were supposed to do and they've done a fine job at it. What I am saying is but that's not good enough for me at the ordering activity level for me to simply accept the premise that the price is fair and reasonable without further due diligence.

MS. SONDERMAN: For me overseeing
a lot of people who are in a highly decentralized organization doing purchasing in remote areas, this manifests itself in the language in the FAR that comes from the
statute that says prices have already been determined or words to that effect in 8.4, that prices have already been determined to be fair and reasonable.

The implication of that, whether it's correct or not, is that they don't need to do anything further than place an order for one or ten and that they're good to go and they're always in a hurry and there's never enough of them. So I think that drives behavior that might not happen if that language were not there in the FAR.

MR. DRABKIN: And there's
conflicting guidance further. If the price is fair and reasonable, why would we also in the same 8.4 tell you that you're supposed to seek further discounts and further competitions. Perhaps since we're talking about this and maybe we're not prepared to -- quite frankly, I think it's unrealistic to ask Congress to change SECA. We'd get changes we wouldn't want anyway.
(Laughter.)
But perhaps to address this, maybe we ought to keep in mind, Mr. Chairman, when we get to the recommendations that maybe we want to recommend that the Administrator consider revising or withdrawing that language. It may not be necessary to the proper functioning of the schedule's program to repeat in 8.4 what's already laid out in the statute and it might also deconflict folks who look at that and then look at the admonition to get more competition, maybe -- at least maybe we should consider a new recommendation to have the Administrator look at that since what appears in 8.4 is the result of what the Administrator tells the FAR counsel should appear in 8.4.

MS. SONDERMAN: I support that.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I think that's fair.

MS. JONES: I just have a
comment. Are we trying to say -- I'm just trying to wrap my brain around this, are we trying to say that there is a lack of confidence by ordering activities that GSA's procedures for ensuring fair and reasonable prices solely based on establishing a basis of award customer is inadequate?

MS. SCOTT: No, we're saying that
GSA's -- there's a lack of confidence in the procedures that we use to establish and set the prices as fair and reasonable, because they don't understand the whole commerciality argument.

MS. THOMPSON: No, there should be an "and" after prices because there's two different thoughts there.

MS. SCOTT: There's two different thoughts.

MS. THOMPSON: One is ensuring fair and reasonable prices. And the other thought is in establishing and maintaining a price relationship with the basis award, at
least that's how it was written originally. They're two different thoughts.

MS. SCOTT: What happens is that the ordering officers look at the prices that are in there and if you -- one of the things that happens is we set the prices up and we set them up today, but those prices could be there for five years.

MR. SHARPE: If these prices are not supportable, they should come out.

That's what we keep circling around.

MS. SCOTT: No, we've had this argument and we don't agree with you.

MR. SHARPE: I know you don't.
MS. SCOTT: We do believe that we set up prices and we intend to set them up fair and reasonable.

MR. SHARPE: We're spending considerable time on this, this bit of wording and fiction and if the price is not valid for quantity one, it shouldn't be used
as a benchmark or anything else. And it is. MS. SCOTT: I don't want to readdress this fight. We went through this one already.

We do set up prices. The hassle is -- the hassle that we have to deal with is that the prices are set up for a long period of time and then they need to be revisited which is why the transparency is such a good issue and the feedback from the contracting officers at the ordering activity is so critical is that we don't get to revisit the prices as often as we should. MR. SHARPE: That really doesn't hold water because in a lot of instances GSA themselves are setting up these orders off of the schedules.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, Tom, philosophically I agree with you, at least with respect to services. I for one would just say just pull the pricing out entirely. However, I think we've gone
through this ground. We had a motion and it either was disapproved or it failed for lack of a second. And I believe the issue -- so if I remember the discussion at that meeting, it was that that would take a legislative change and that was probably a bridge too far for our work here.

So I don't think anybody
philosophically disagrees with you. If you want to charge that hill, I'll be right next to you. But that would require us to convince the powers that be that a legislative proposal is in order.

MS. JONES: Well, one of the
reasons I asked that question is because that's what these bullets support and then we also made a recommendation that we also include additional information in establishing price reasonableness at the schedule level. So I'm -- I was just questioning if that's what we were trying to say here that's solely based on establishing
most of the customers are inadequate.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I always speak
for myself on this. And since I drafted that summary recommendation, it will give you some insight into my beliefs and I am willing to redraft those beliefs to reflect the consensus of the group. But I for one, and there is certainly no offense meant to my brethren at GSA, have absolutely no confidence in any GSA schedule price for a unit greater than one unless I do more due diligence.

So that goes to basis of award customer, that goes to your GSAM guidance that says go seek the most favored customer, basis of award and then back tracks in the most convoluted way I've ever read in a procurement regulation through the exceptions to why you don't have to do that. It goes to the lack of transparency with respect to disclosure of how the GSA contracting officer arrived at that fair and
reasonable determination and a number of factors.

So speaking for myself, I have no confidence in GSA pricing for more than a unit of one unless I do further due diligence to confirm that. I think the problem that we've discussed is as people look for vehicles that are easy to order from and the paramount objective becomes speed, not every contracting officer conducts that due diligence responsibly. So we're looking for a way to either improve GSA schedule pricing such that it does give you the confidence if you don't have to do more due diligence, or alternately, creating a system that drives every contracting officer who orders against the schedule to do that due diligence through competition or some other mechanism that is generally accepted in the broader sense for determining the price fair and reasonable.

So that was my thinking around
these words, if you will and as I said, no pride of authorship, and if that's not the thought, we as a Panel want to reflect then let's draft that thought. I thought I captured the sense of our deliberations, generally.

MS. JONES: Well, the reason I asked that though is because also made some recommendations back here for better determining price reasonableness which is based on establishing pricing at the contract level with additional information that comes from the ordering activities.

So essentially does that mean then that if we were to do that that ordering activities would have more confidence in the GSA pricing? I'm looking for consistency here in what we're saying.

MR. DRABKIN: I seem to remember in one of our discussions towards the end, that one of the things we said with regard to these recommendations on providing more
pricing information by sharing the information that's generated every time people use is that the original GSA schedule price eventually becomes almost irrelevant because the current pricing as a result of the ordering will inform the benchmark. Now that may also be a way to -- as a result also, it's possible and I don't think it's probable, but it's possible that that GSA originally negotiated price turns out to be a very relevant price because it closely mirrors the subsequent pricing that people get as a result of more competition and better pricing information. We don't know. I think it's not probable.

But I do recall that in one of
our discussions I think we posited that eventually the price of the contracting officer, the schedule contracting officer negotiated becomes irrelevant as we have more robust and current pricing information resulting from the competitions at the order
level. I think we did that in the context also of why the price reductions clause under that circumstance is no longer necessary because we're actually getting up front as opposed to in a post review, we're getting the benefit of better pricing information, market pricing information, competitive pricing information, prices that are tested by the market.

MR. CHVOTKIN: And if I could just add and the reason we wanted -struggling about the feedback loop from the transaction side is that that continues to be the basis of market research for the GSA review and so that's the feedback loop on both sides.

MR. DRABKIN: I'm sorry, Alan, and then to tie that together with one of the last recommendations we have was, which was to the schedule contracting officers to refresh the schedule's prices more frequently so that you have this continuous
feedback loop where you start out with a benchmark price, you are informed by actual competitive prices and then you go back and change the benchmark price based upon that continuous loop of information which we have, but we don't have access to.

MS. SCOTT: If I could do it as a concrete, it would be wonderful if, for example, we opened GSA Advantage and you look at it and the contract was awarded three years ago and you have all the orders that were placed against it and showing what their price was, for example. It would be my dream would be that as part of that market research available on GSA Advantage, you see what has been awarded against that contractor, for example. MR. SHARPE: This is not just academic. Maybe I'm wrong, but on the FSSI, do we not have FedEx prices and has GSA rationalized those prices to the schedule prices? I mean there's instances where GSA
is still doing both pricing programs.
MR. DRABKIN: I don't know the answer to your question, Tom, I'm sorry.

MS. NELSON: Okay, I've been
listening to everything everyone has said and attempted to write yet another alternative rendition of C, alternative 3 that is perhaps a synopsis of what people have said. I don't know.

Federal customers do not have confidence in GSA's determination of fair and reasonable pricing at the schedule level as defined in FAR Subpart 8.4 for quantities greater than one.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, let me stop you there for a minute, because I do have quantities --

MS. NELSON: For quantities
greater than one.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I do have confidence in that the price is fair and reasonable in accordance with 8.4. I just
don't believe that --
MS. NELSON: So let's 8.4.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: -- fair and reasonable generally.

MS. NELSON: For quantities greater than one.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Right.
MS. NELSON: Okay. And then sentence two, agencies must conduct further pricing and competition analysis to make fair and reasonable best value determinations for orders.

MS. THOMPSON: Is that a finding or a recommendation?

MS. NELSON: Just our findings. Now how they need to do that or whatever, but we didn't seem to be able to synopsize what our finding was. Now it comes back up in a recommendation.

MS. THOMPSON: I guess the way I read this, okay, yes, agencies don't have confidence, therefore they conduct -- they
feel they must conduct further competition of pricing analysis? I mean that doesn't quite -- so I'm not quite understanding the second sentence.

MR. SHARPE: When you set a price with a vendor, you're trying to determine if that price from that vendor that they're offering the government for quantity one is fair compared to what that vendor would charge another customer. It's a vertical look. You never look where that could be offered somewhere else, right?

So I think Elliott captured it.
It's fair and reasonable per Part 8.4. It's not the way a co would approach it on the ordering because it could be a great price out of that vendor, but it could be obscenely high compared to the other options for that pencil.

MS. SCOTT: Well, we're back to
the same issue which is the appearance of how GSA does what they do. It's not the
same as what happens at the ordering officer level. And people don't understand how the GSA contracting officers do what they do. So it's -- we're back to the recommendation we have which is that lack of transparency. Folks do not understand how we do what we do. And that's the bottom line issue here, they don't have confidence that we do it in a way that -- we have very difficult time explaining to people how we do what we do. And it's because we're using again, like you said earlier, we're using the same word in two different contexts.

So we view what we do as very competitive, but it is a different kind of competition than what's done at the ordering officer level. Because folks look at it vertically, as you mentioned, but they do look horizontally, but that's not clear to ordering activities. And having been an ordering activity in person, I clearly didn't understand how the prices were what

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they were.
I would offer to change from do not to using the word lack because people miss the word "not", it's a psychological thing. So if you can change it so that you use a verb or a word that gives that negative without using the word negative, it helps people comprehend it.

My biggest problem with this is
"lack confidence in GSA's procedures in determining the price" because I don't want it implied that we lack confidence in the people. It's the procedures that they follow. I don't want to slam the people. That's not the intent.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I'm agnostic on
this. I can live with my original words or any of those variants because I think what we're trying to do is to summarize a very, very nuanced thought.

MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Alan?

MR. CHVOTKIN: Who is the lead author for subsection C?

MS. NELSON: The chairman.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I'm not sure we've determined that. I signed up to do the introduction and --

MS. NELSON: Are you
volunteering?
MR. CHVOTKIN: I'm not
volunteering. There's only a word or a phrase or something different. I think the discussion here, the transcript of this meeting is actually far more valuable than trying to capture the words. If the purpose here is to have a summary -- if we're going to publish a summary, then we need to get the words down right. If the purpose of this outline is to drive the report, then I think we've had enough discussion around it and hopefully whoever the author is can draw from it, but it really is a process question. Do you intend to publish the
outline or is it simply to lead the writer?
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I don't intend to publish the outline, but I was hoping at least for C or actually A through E, that we would come to consensus on those words because I think at the end of the day if anybody reads this report, anyone who does not read this report in its entirety are going to focus on two things. What did you find, what was your sense and what are the recommendations? So I think it's very important that at least at that A, B, C level that everybody walk out of here comfortable with the way that finding is worded.

So from a process standpoint, if we want to move on to the next one, and come back to this one after we've had some time to consider it, maybe that's useful. I think horses may be dying everywhere on this one.

MR. CHVOTKIN: I like alternative
two. I think there's a good set of words on that and the way that Pat has expanded it and so if you want to start around the table, I'll start and I'll start with number two.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay.
MS. SONDERMAN: I support two.
MS. THOMPSON: Two.
MR. DRABKIN: Two.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I can work with two.

MS. SCOTT: Two.
MS. NELSON: Fine, I'll go with whatever you go with.

MR. DRABKIN: What kind of vote is that?

MS. JONES: Yes, two is fine except you're missing "not" after "are" in the second line.

MS. SCOTT: No, it's phrased positively, so there's a lack of confidence that the procedures are adequate.

MS. JONES: Okay, okay. I got you.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Then I think we settled on two and we can move on.

MR. DRABKIN: If this does become in print $I$ really do think that a reference should be made in a footnote to today's transcript. I'm serious. I'm worried that CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I think that's -MR. DRABKIN: You're right, not a lot of people are going to read this, but my worry is is that people will read this who might decide they're going to use this as a way to fix something and without benefit of our discussion may come up with a solution which is not what any of us intended throughout our discussion.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Pat, can you just insert a comment there that captures David's thought? So the author should be
sure to insert a footnote that references the transcript? I think this has been a really good discussion and I think David makes a good point that as much help as we get fixing things in this system, if we're going to get help at least the people who are going to render that assistance should give it to us based on all of the facts.

Okay, moving right along to
finding D. Wait a minute, before we do that, we spent a lot of energy around the summary finding. Did anybody have any issues with the four thoughts that support that finding?

MS. SONDERMAN: I think they're all fine.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, moving right along to finding number four which is labeled D. MS. SONDERMAN: That's just a summary sentence saying see the next paragraph, correct?

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CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Wait a minute. MS. SONDERMAN: The Panel's recommendation --

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: You're right. MS. SONDERMAN: So I think we need to strike D since the next paragraph is the recommendation.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay. That was a thought for the -- I don't take that out. That was a thought to transition the editor into the recommendation section.

So essentially we have --
MS. SONDERMAN: Are you leaving D
in, then?
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: We're leaving D
in. I mean it won't be in the final report, but it's just a reminder to whoever edits this it will probably be myself or Thedlus to transition between okay, these are the findings and based on these findings we hereby make the following recommendations. We probably just need to leave that as kind
of a work in --
MS. SONDERMAN: Okay.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: If you will, a cue card to the final editor.

MS. SONDERMAN: Cue card then policy and procedures, because this isn't just policy. Our recommendations also address procedural things.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Right, right.
If you're concerned those words are going to be in the final report, $I$ doubt they'll survive the final cut.

MS. SONDERMAN: I just wanted to have a complete reminder.
(Laughter.)
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, we're on to the recommendations now.

MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes, Alan.
MR. CHVOTKIN: Earlier I had suggested that we think about these findings from the role of GSA and the role of the
ordering activities. I think somewhere in the summary and I've not written it because I just had a chance to look at this today, but there are really three parties to these transactions. There's GSA. There's the ordering agencies. And then there's the vendors, both the existing and prospective. And many of the changes we've talked about have an impact on we hope a positive impact from a competitive standpoint and from a pricing standpoint on the vendor community as well and I think that's an important perspective to address somewhere in this report. That's also an element of it.

And I'm happy to try to craft a -

- raise a paragraph or something, but I didn't want to do that unless there was a view that that was not appropriate. So as I said earlier, I think we ought to think about this report from the role of GSA and the role of the ordering activities and I
think there's a role in the vendor community as well.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Alan, let me suggest that and we haven't looked at this section yet, but Section 3 which I think is a very good description and a draft of how a scheduled contract gets awarded, maybe what we should potentially do is extend that and say once this is awarded, here are the responsibilities on the vendors and the ordering agency ordering officers and then you have a complete picture of what the stakeholders do in the process and I think that may address -- now I've read through it. I understand how a contract gets in place and I understand how a vendor does that with GSA. I now understand how an ordering activity defines a requirement and gets a proposal and negotiates an order with the vendor.

Would that address your --
MR. CHVOTKIN: It probably would.
thank you.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, so if you've got some thoughts on that, scribble them down and we'll try to integrate your thinking with that piece, but maybe what we need to do is change Section 3 to kind of roles and responsibilities of the parties in GSA schedule contracting, expand that piece a little bit.

MS. JONES: I would have to say that I agree with Alan because this whole section C bothers me in the sense that it's coming from an ordering activity standpoint and it doesn't really specify that as it would if it were sectioned in terms of who is addressing which issues or which stakeholder, some of these areas involved.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: So if we wanted
to clarify that, if we could come back to alternative two which I think we came to consensus on to address Jackie's point and I would propose that we say there's a lack of
confidence on the part of ordering activities. Does that clarify our intent?

Is that acceptable to everyone?
MS. SONDERMAN: Assuming that
ordering activities are proxies for taxpayers. I mean I don't know that -- I guess we can only speak for ourselves in this context. I don't know how -- well, I do know how some vendors feel, that they lack confidence as well, that the government is achieving the best price or the -whatever. But then they always have the opportunity to lower their prices which I remind them, great, you can do something about that. It's in your power. CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Personally, I think taxpayer is probably too broad. With all due respect, everyone in the room, I think if you tried to explain to the average taxpayer how we go to contract formation on the schedule and place and order their eyes would roll back in their heads and they'd
faint dead away.
But those of us who are stakeholders --

MS. SONDERMAN: But I think they would get the idea that we don't -- that the price on the schedule isn't the price that we ought to pay.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, that may well be.

MR. SHARPE: No confidence, why doesn't it flip the other way. There should be no reliance by the ordering officer.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Well, I don't know that there should be or not. I think we're trying to come up with findings, a sense of our conclusions, so there is no reliance.

MS. SCOTT: I think we're
confusing the price with again the process. It's the process that people don't have confidence in.

MR. DRABKIN: And again, the
price should be relied on as the starting point for their market research and their ultimate price evaluation at the time they place an order. What is happening is despite the guidance that they should be seeking greater discounts and getting competition, many of our customers -- I don't know that they rely or don't rely on the price, they simply use the schedule as a shortcut to get work done in a fast way and assume that because it is already determined fair and reasonable that they don't have to do any more work to get it done. I'm not sure it's because they rely on the intellectual veracity of the price that's being offered there. It's because they're in a hurry and they can take a short cut. And I think we get circulate again in our discussion. It is what it is. But I do think if we get to the recommendations and perhaps it will help clear things up, let's just take out the
discussion in 8.4 because I can assure you no contracting officer or very few of them are going to go back and read the statute that says that the price is presumed fair and reasonable and I think if we take out that word and we leave in and emphasize as we've had, not only the competition requirements, but not the use of additional ordering pricing information that we achieve what we want to achieve which is getting them to do the job that the schedules anticipate they will do, get competition, seek price reductions, to the extent price reductions are appropriate and the best value context that they happen to be ordering.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: We can -- I
think we can get wrapped around the axle on this one. So what I propose is that we leave alternative two as it includes Jackie's clarification and that we revisit this when we look at a final report because
as we flesh this in or flesh this out, in terms of narrative, maybe it will hang together more cohesively.

And with that, I think we're on recommendations which is Section 5. I'm watching Pat's cursor move.

MR. DRABKIN: Mr. Chairman, could
I suggest that since I've taken -- as I chastise my daughter, why are you doing it the night before the test is due, but nonetheless last night, I did try to flesh out a recommendation section and I gave everybody a copy and Pat has an electronic copy. Might it be more productive if we worked through what I've already started to write as opposed to your outline?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Yes, and because basically these recommendations are purely cut and paste from our motion. So there's no amplifying narrative. The one thing I would want to discuss is I guess I took a slightly different approach and I
grouped them and I guess I'd like to see if people are comfortable with grouping them or do we want to address them in the form we had originally started down which was supply services and solutions and the reason I grouped them is that if you look at the first three, for example, one comes out of supplies, one comes out of services and one comes out of solutions and they say almost exactly the same thing. So I just kind of want to take a conceptual poll on that and if we can get that I think the smart thing to do is to then go through your narrative.

MR. DRABKIN: I have absolutely no pride of authorship is what I've drafted. I think you're right. There is at least, I think, two groups of recommendations that are virtually -- one group cuts all through all three, the price reduction clause, basis of award, customer. 803 I think also cuts through all three.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Right. And that's really the first group.

MR. DRABKIN: Right. So I don't care how -- I shouldn't say I don't care. I am at your pleasure, sir, in terms of how we approach this.

MS. SONDERMAN: I like the buckets.

MR. PERRY: We split them up so I think -- remember, we talked why we split them up was to make sure we covered all the issues surrounding each of those. But when you go back and look at them together then after that, they all end up racking up against the same against everything.

We just made sure we came to that conclusion for products, for services, for the other.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I just bucketed them because you know, to make it easier really for the reader to follow and I think if we're okay with buckets, the concept of
buckets in general. I'm not even suggesting these are the final buckets, but as I went through the motions and just kind of cut and paste them, these are the ones that seem to be, to have an affinity. We seem to talk about 803 and price reasonableness. We seem to talk about the idea of disclosure, the idea of contract type and what I call program evaluation review where we go back and tell or suggest to the Administrator that there are some things he should look at.

So if we can conceptually agree
that it makes more sense to bucket them than talk about them in terms of product services and solutions, then I think it's time to really go to the substantive work that David has done and look at what the text is because we can always take the text and repurpose it to deal with that.

MR. DRABKIN: I have basic word processing skills. I can cut and paste,

| 1 | sir. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Duly noted. Do |
| 3 | we think buckets are a good approach to |
| 4 | take? |
| 5 | Okay. All right, then I think we |
| 6 | have probably put the detailed outline to |
| 7 | bed with the exception of that one issue on |
| 8 | the last recommendation which we're going to |
| 9 | defer until we see the words in the final |
| 10 | report. |
| 11 | Alan, I think you have an action |
| 12 | to talk about, some of the stakeholder |
| 13 | roles, responsibilities with respect to the |
| 14 | vendor community and we'll add that to |
| 15 | Section 3. |
| 16 | MR. CHVOTKIN: I want to build on |
| 17 | the short discussion we had about the |
| 18 | discussion assessment of the three areas of |
| 19 | product services and solutions. |
| 20 | Will that be addressed in sort of |
| 21 | the Committee, the work of the Panel |
| 22 | activity because I think it is an |

interesting transition that we made in the Panel activity. It says the Panel considered in the three broad categories in D4 and I think Glenn makes an important point as we thought at the beginning that there's going to be wide variances in our -in the approaches and actually in our recommendations. And as we worked our way through as the Panel, we found that there was a high degree of commonality and that may be addressed then in Roman IID4, Panel activity.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Agreed. I
think it's really important in this report that whoever picks it up gets at least at a very top level the evolution of our thinking as we went through, saw presentations, heard testimony and deliberated, so a point well taken and if we missed that in the final product you'll focus.

So at this point I think Mr.
Drabkin has the floor. I think you all have

1
a draft of his recommendation section in front of you. It is 10 after 2. So why don't we do the same thing we did with the outline, give people an opportunity to read it and think about it for a few minutes and start our discussion say at 2:30. That will give folks 20 minutes to go through it and do some regulating.

MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, I asked you earlier, and I apologize, but I need to leave around 3 o'clock and I'll stay for as much, but we discussed briefly the editing process and there will be some drafts coming out, revisions to this, other chapters coming, and how do you want us to handle those?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I think at this point, Pat is our configuration control, so what I plan to do at the end of our meeting, either today or Monday, depending on how far we get, is to make sure everybody has a section of this or rather not that everybody
has a section of this, but somebody has all sections of this and then we'll set a hard deadline for submission to Pat on those and my hope is that we ought to be able to come up with a final report in one more meeting.

So finish up what we've got, make sure each one of the sections is covered, establish a firm deadline to get those inputs back to Pat, and then meet one more time to attempt to put the report to bed. David, do you want to -- I guess when we come back do you want to talk generally about what you've written here, kind of give people an overview of it or should we just start at the top and launch?

MR. DRABKIN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Okay, so 2:30. David will kind of walk us through his thinking on this and we'll dive into this section.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 2:12 p.m. and
resumed at 2:31 p.m.)
CHAIRMAN BRANCH: We have a couple of the members of the Panel who have to leave early and counting our numbers, with Mr. Essig's retirement and some question about his status as a part of the Panel, I fear that we lack a quorum to proceed. So in order to secure the integrity of the process, I'm going to change the order of the business. We're going to discuss the schedule for the meeting after next, so the meeting after the second of February meeting and I think then we will be done with our business today. MR. DRABKIN: Given that we were going to reconvene on Monday, I'd like to ask that -- I know this is a lot to ask for homework, but if you could send suggestions for my draft as changes in Word, I think that would help us in trying to -- and if we get enough of them between now and Sunday night, send them to me and Pat, we can have
another document and perhaps save some time on Monday. I mean if you can.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I was about to ask that, do we have this electronically yet, Pat?

MS. BROOKS: I have it now, so I will get it, send it to everybody tonight.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Very good.
MS. BROOKS: What I will send tonight is everybody's drafts as well as the changes that we've made to the outline.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Very good. MR. DRABKIN: And given your earlier, the earlier preference of the Panel to reorganize the recommendation section in the buckets, I will go ahead and do that reorganization. That doesn't mean you shouldn't send me your words. I'll try to make sense of any changes you make in the context of the reorganization of the material.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Dave, as the
buckets were conceptual device to do this, if you should find in going through recommended changes in your own narrative that other buckets were appropriate, go ahead and change the buckets. MR. DRABKIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And now on to the business that you wanted to do.

MS. SONDERMAN: Did we get a clarification on the editing procedures and specifically the -- do we have to edit in the public domain in order to comply with the rules of the FACA rules governing our Panel?

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I guess let me kind of state this as a general principle. Whenever we convene to edit collaboratively, yes we must do that under FACA. So to the extent that you are reviewing material that is provided to you as a result of our sessions and you are expressing your own
views with respect to that material and formulating suggested changes, no, but when we come together to decide on what the final edits will be, yes, we have to do that in public.

So I'm going to turn it over to
Pat now. She does have one piece of business left. As I expressed at the beginning of the meeting, it is my hope that we conclude the majority of our business on Monday and that we schedule another meeting to put the final report to bed, so I'm going to ask her to poll the Panel and get appropriate dates for that last meeting. And once we finish that, yes, the beers will be on me.
(Laughter.)
MS. BROOKS: Okay, based upon -remember, whenever we set up a meeting, I have to do a Federal Register notice and then our meetings cannot occur until 15 days after the Federal Register notice.

So factoring in the time that we are now, and I'm anticipating that we could get the Federal Register notice published no later than the 9th, so the window of opportunity, this is February 9th, so the window of opportunity for our next meeting would be between the 25th of February and the 4 th of March and the meeting would be held here. So I would ask that you look at your schedules over the weekend, so that we can decide on a date. Again, the window of opportunity is 25 February through 4 March for our last meeting.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Alan?
MR. CHVOTKIN: Mr. Chairman, I
think while we made great progress today, I would recommend that we pick two days going back to back. It's always easier to cancel than to try to schedule yet another one, so in the past we've done Friday, Monday or something like that which would be the 27 th and the $2 n d . \quad$ I'm open to any combination,
but or Thursday, Tuesday, whatever is good for members, but I just suggest we think about two days in that window, announce them. It's always easier to cancel.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: Alan, I think your point is well taken. Margin for error is always good. Thoughts of the Panel? Do you think we can wrap this up in one more day after Monday or should we schedule two to have a little bit of error budget.

MR. DRABKIN: Given the
scheduling process, I think Alan makes an excellent point. It's much easier to decide we finished at noon on the next day and cancel the rest than it will be then to go and publish and wait 15 more days and elongate the process further. Although Mr. Chvotkin did not make it a motion, I guess I move Alan's suggestion.

MS. NELSON: Fine, I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN BRANCH: I don't know that calling meetings of the Panel is something that we need to do through parliamentary procedure, so I would simply ask you to identify the best two days that you can in that window so Pat can schedule a meeting with the understanding that our goal is to give you a day back, but I think we need to make sure we can wrap this up sooner than later.

Any other comments from the Panel? Then due to the departure of a couple of our members and I think running the risk of lacking a quorum, we are adjourned.
(Whereupon, at 2:38 p.m., the
meeting was concluded.)

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