

# SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES INDUSTRY CONFERENCE



COMMUNICATIONS  
WITH INDUSTRY  
**Table Exchange**  
CONTRACTING OFFICERS &  
PROGRAM MANAGERS

SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY, & LOGISTICS



# Pre-Solicitation Phase

Requirements Identification/Users' Needs, Acquisition Planning and Developing the Request for Proposal (RFP)

## How The Government Communicates With Industry-

- Congressional Briefings/ Budget Publication
- Attend Technical Industrial Liaison Office (TILO) briefings
- Attend Trade Shows; Brief requirements at SOFIC; SOFWIC
- [www.socom.mil/SOF-ATL/](http://www.socom.mil/SOF-ATL/)
- Publish in FedBizOpps: Sources Sought, Request for Information (RFI), Broad Agency Announcements (BAA), Draft requirements and Draft RFP
- Questions and Answers
- SOFWERX; OSBP Director, Mr. Christopher Harrington (Weekly)
- Industry Days/Pre-Solicitation Conferences; one-on-one's

## How Industry Can Communicate With The Government-

- Attend Trade Shows; SOFIC; SOFWIC
- Respond to FedBizOpps announcements, submit White Papers, submit questions.
- Small Businesses should seek assistance from OSBP
- Participate in SOFWERX; OSBP Director, Mr. Christopher Harrington
- Submit capability brief to TILO, Ms. Shelvin Watts
- Attend Industry Days/Pre-Solicitation Conferences, participate in one-on-one's

# Misconceptions and Facts

- Misconception: “The best way to present my company’s capabilities is by marketing directly to the Contracting officers and/or signing them up for my mailing list.”
- Fact: Contracting officers and program managers are often inundated with general marketing material that does not reach the right people at the right time. As an alternative, vendors can take advantage of the various outreach sessions that agencies hold for the purpose of connecting contracting officers and program managers with companies whose skills are needed.

# Misconceptions and Facts

- Misconception: “It is a good idea to bring only business development and marketing people to meetings with the agency’s technical staff.”
- Fact: In meetings with government technical personnel, it is far more valuable for you to bring subject matter experts to the meeting rather than focusing on the sales pitch.

# Misconceptions and Facts

- Misconception: “Attending industry days and outreach events is not valuable because the agency does not provide new information.”
- Facts: Industry days and outreach events can be a valuable source of information for potential vendors and are increasingly being used to leverage scarce staff resources.

# Misconceptions and Facts

- Misconception: “If I meet one-on-one with agency personnel, they may share my proprietary data with my competition.”
- Fact: Agency personnel have a responsibility to protect proprietary information from disclosure outside the Government and will not share it with other companies.

# Misconceptions and Facts

- Misconception: “Agencies generally have already determined their requirements and acquisition approach so our impact during the pre-RFP phase is limited.”
- Fact: Early and specific industry input is valuable. Agencies generally spend a great deal of effort collecting and analyzing information about capabilities within the marketplace. The more specific you can be about what works, what doesn't, and how it can be improved, the better.

# Solicitation Phase

## Request for Proposal (RFP) → Proposal Receipt

- Bottom Line Up Front (BLUF): During this Phase, the Contracting Officer (KO) is the Government point of contact
- Government communicates in writing and through FedBizOpps
- RFP goal is to clearly articulate requirements in writing as well as explain to industry how the Government will evaluate proposals (Acquisition Team applies communication exchange/feedback from pre-solicitation phase)
- Industry Questions should be early and in writing
  - Government answers could take over a week to answer (technical, contracting, legal, OPSEC coordination and reviews)
  - The Contracting Officer will not provide personal/individual advice on proposal approach and/or submission
  - Answers posted to FedBizOpps
- NOTE: Amendments to the RFP are possible at any time during this phase; set alert on FedBizOps



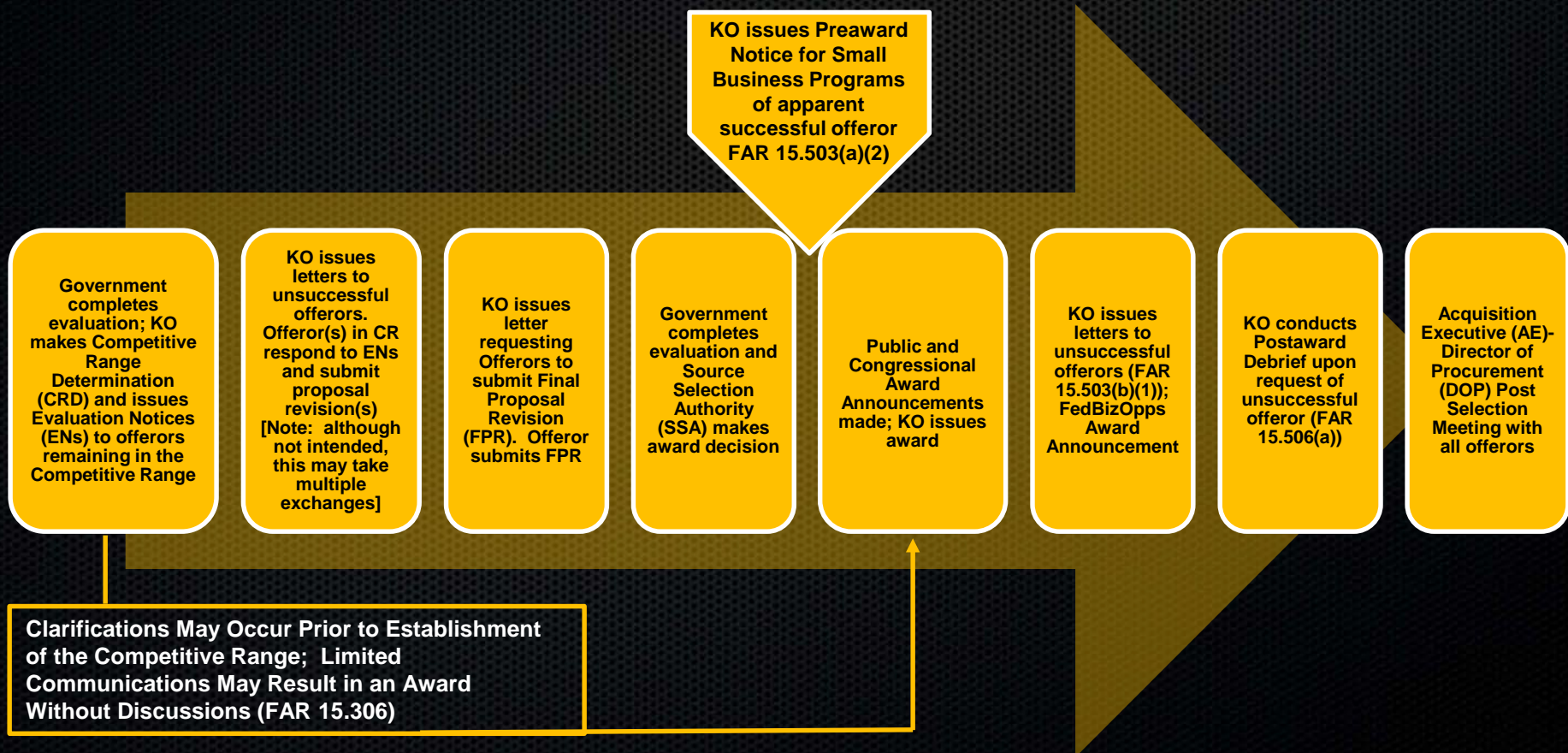
# Misconceptions and Facts

- Misconception: “To develop my new proposal, I don’t really need to tailor my solution to the specific solicitation since the government won’t read my proposal that closely anyway.”
- Fact: Offerors should tailor each proposal to the evaluation criteria, proposal instructions, and specific requirements of the solicitation to which they are responding. Contracting officers and evaluation team members read proposals closely for compliance with the proposal instructions and must evaluate them against the evaluation factors and the statement of work in the solicitation.

# Evaluation and Award Phase

## Proposal Receipt → Award

- BLUF: During this Phase, the Contracting Officer (KO) is the Government point of contact
- Government communicates in writing



# Debriefs

- Preaward Debriefing of Offerors (FAR 15.505)
  - Offerors excluded from the competitive range may request a preaward debriefing by submitting a written request for debriefing to the contracting officer within 3 days after receipt of the notice of exclusion from the competition.
  - Offerors are entitled to no more than one debriefing for each proposal.
  - Debriefings may be done orally, in writing, or by any other method acceptable to the contracting officer.
  - The KO should normally chair any debriefing session held.

# Debriefs (con't)

- The Preaward debriefings shall include --
  - (1) The agency's evaluation of significant elements in the offeror's proposal;
  - (2) A summary of the rationale for eliminating the offeror from the competition; and
  - (3) Reasonable responses to relevant questions about whether source selection procedures contained in the solicitation, applicable regulations, and other applicable authorities were followed in the process of eliminating the offeror from the competition.

# Debriefs (con't)

- The Preaward debriefings shall not disclose --
  - (1) The number of offerors;
  - (2) The identity of other offerors;
  - (3) The content of other offerors proposals;
  - (4) The ranking of other offerors;
  - (5) The evaluation of other offerors; or
  - (6) Point-by-point comparisons of the debriefed offeror's proposal with those of other offerors. Moreover, the debriefing shall not reveal any information prohibited from disclosure by 24.202 or exempt from release under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) including --(1) Trade secrets; (2) Privileged or confidential manufacturing processes and techniques; (3) Commercial and financial information that is privileged or confidential, including cost breakdowns, profit, indirect cost rates, and similar information; and (4) The names of individuals providing reference information about an offeror's past performance

# Debriefs (con't)

- Postaward Debriefing of Offerors (FAR 15.506) shall include:
  - (1) The Government's evaluation of the significant weaknesses or deficiencies in the offeror's proposal, if applicable;
  - (2) The overall evaluated cost or price (including unit prices), and technical rating, if applicable, of the successful offeror and the debriefed offeror, and past performance information on the debriefed offeror;
  - (3) The overall ranking of all offerors, when any ranking was developed by the agency during the source selection;
  - (4) A summary of the rationale for award;
  - (5) For acquisitions of commercial items, the make and model of the item to be delivered by the successful offeror; and
  - (6) Reasonable responses to relevant questions about whether source selection procedures contained in the solicitation, applicable regulations, and other applicable authorities were followed.

# Debriefs (con't)

- Postaward Debriefing of Offerors (FAR 15.506) shall not include:
- Point-by-point comparisons of the debriefed offeror's proposal with those of other offerors. Moreover, the debriefing shall not reveal any information prohibited from disclosure by 24.202 or exempt from release under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) including –
  - (1) Trade secrets;
  - (2) Privileged or confidential manufacturing processes and techniques;
  - (3) Commercial and financial information that is privileged or confidential, including cost breakdowns, profit, indirect cost rates, and similar information; and
  - (4) The names of individuals providing reference information about an offeror's past performance

# Misconceptions and Facts

- Misconception: “If I lose the competition, I shouldn’t bother to ask for a debriefing. The Contracting officer won’t share any helpful information with me.”
- Fact: Unsuccessful offerors should ask for a debriefing to understand the award decision and to improve future proposals.



# Communicating Future Opportunities

Attend Trade Shows; SOFIC; SOFWIC  
Respond To Fedbizopps Announcements  
 (Set Alerts), Submit White Papers, Submit  
 Relevant Questions On Draft  
 Requirements And Draft RFPs;  
 Small Businesses Should Seek Assistance  
 From OSBP  
 Director, Mr. Christopher Harrington;  
Participate In SOFWERX;  
Submit Capability Brief To TILO,  
 Ms. Shelvin Watts;  
Attend Industry Days/Pre-solicitation  
 Conferences, Participate In One-on-one's;  
 Keep Contacts; Check-in With PMO;  
 Keep Ear To The Pulse Of Industry

Review Final RFP Early And If  
 Necessary Submit Questions Early  
 And In Writing Without Proprietary  
 Data Attached. Submit Timely  
 Thorough Proposal In Accordance  
 With RFP Instructions And  
 Evaluation Criteria

Offerors Should Provide Timely  
 Responses To Notices From  
 Contracting Officer. Evaluation Notices  
 Need Timely Thorough Response And  
 Potentially Proposal Revisions.  
 Unsuccessful Offeror Notices Require  
 Formal Written Request For Debrief  
 Within 3 Days Of Notice

Request Debrief And  
 Understand Opportunities  
 For Improvement