

## Environmental Management Procurement Update

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## **Emerging policy implementation**

- Ensure contracts align with taxpayer interests and structure contracts so contractors bear responsibility
  - Hold contractors accountable for overruns due to negligence
  - Share savings due to better-than-promised performance
- Improve upfront planning and requirements definitions
  - Ensure sufficient design and technical readiness before beginning construction activities
- Consider Firm-Fixed-Price (FFP) contracts first
  - Identify work that can be awarded FFP in new procurements and when exercising options on current contracts
  - Negotiate cost caps or ceilings on existing contracts
- Use objective performance based incentives for non-FFP contracts
- Use provisional fee, hard cost caps, or cost share approaches to ensure parties bear responsibility for their actions
- Document performance to hold contractors accountable; hire contractors who provide good performance

## OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

## Comparison of Traditional vs M&O Contracts

	Management & Operating	Traditional (Cost Type)
FAR Cite	FAR Part 17	FAR Part 15
Approach	Mission/Budget-Based	Scope/Cost-Based
Execution	Annual Work Plan	Full Contract Period Work scope
Term	10-15+ Years	5-10 Years
Oversight	Integrated	Arms Length
Scope	Broad	Detailed Work scope
Source Selection	No Cost Proposal	Full Cost Proposal
Pricing Information	None	Certified Cost/Pricing
Fee Incentive	Base Fee (3-8%)	At Risk Fee (6-15%)
<b>Contract Modifications</b>	Few (broad scope)	Frequent (specific scope/cost)
Accounting System	Integrated with DOE	Separate Certified System
Contracting Officers Role	Low: Few Contract Changes	High: Many Contract Changes
Workforce	Remains Intact	Based on Proposal