

CPARS

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US Army Corps of Engineers
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Agenda

- CPARS Requirement
- Thresholds
- Contractor Responsibility
- Evaluation Timeframes
- Evaluation Areas
- Closing Remarks/Questions
- Reports
- Evaluation Ratings Definitions



Why CPARs?

- The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requires that contractor performance information be collected (FAR Part 42.15) and used in source selection evaluations (FAR Part 15).
- CPARS is a paperless contractor evaluation system.



Thresholds

- IAW FAR 42.1502 a CPARS evaluation shall be prepared on the following:
 - For systems and operations support contracts that exceed \$5,000,000;
 - For services and information technology contracts that exceed \$1,000,000;
 - For ship repair and overhaul contracts that exceed \$500,000;
 - For construction contracts that exceed \$700,000;
 - For architect-engineer service contracts that exceed \$35,000.



Contractor Representative

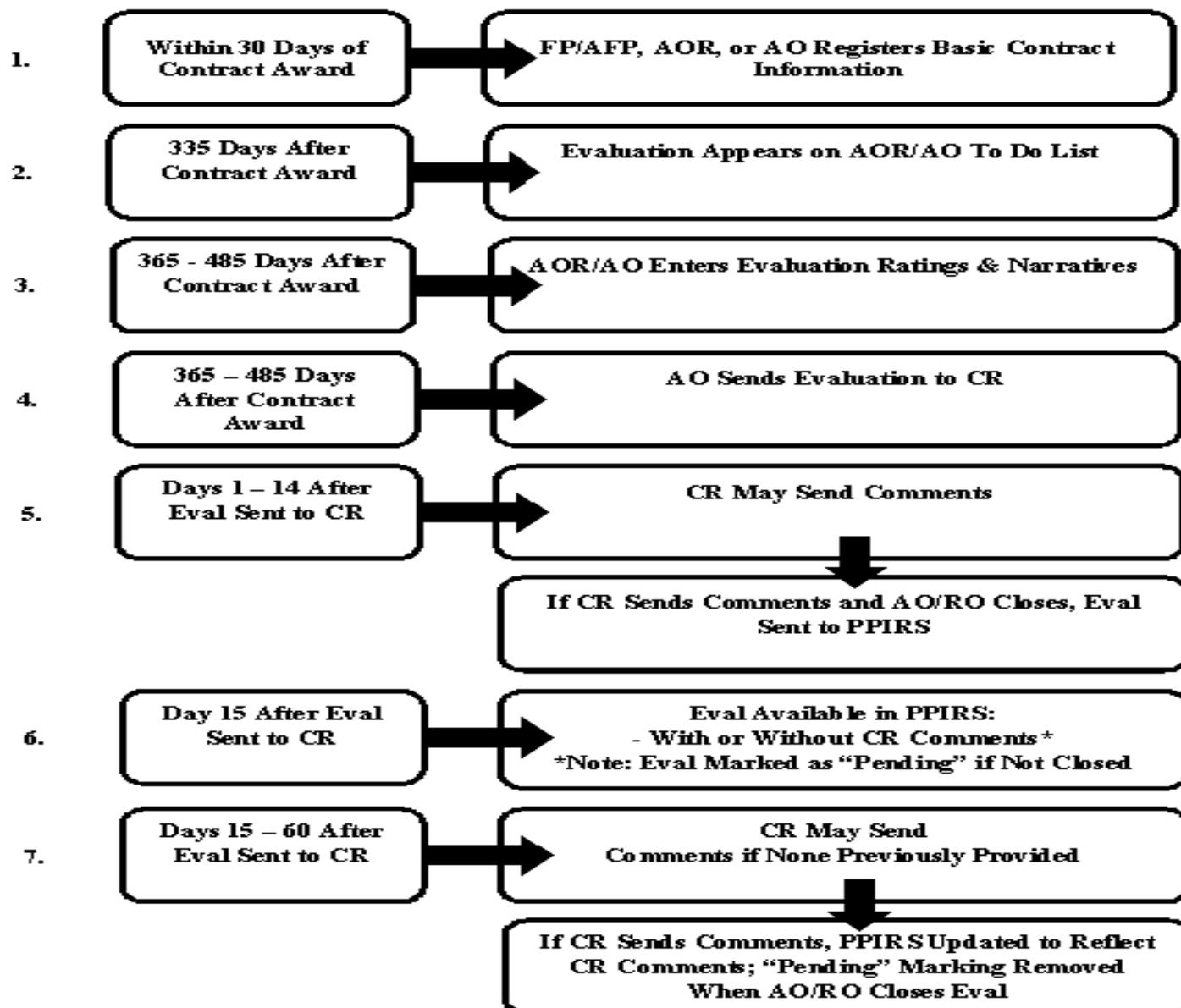
- Is responsible for reviewing and commenting on proposed ratings and remarks for all evaluations forwarded by the Assessing Official.
- An evaluation is required to be prepared by the Government to document contractor performance for each contract/order that exceeds specified dollar values.
- The Contractor Representative is allotted 60 days to review and comment on each evaluation forwarded to his/her company.



Evaluation Timeframes

- The entire CPARS evaluation process must be completed within 120 days following the end of the period of performance.





8.

Day 61 After Eval
Sent to CR

Eval Returned to AO; CR Locked Out of Eval &
May No Longer Send Comments

9.

Day 61 After Eval
Sent to CR – Day
120 After End of
Period of
Performance

If CR Did Not Concur:

If CR Concurred:

AO Must Either:

- Close Eval (Eval Updated in PPIRS)*
- Modify & Close Eval (Eval Updated in PPIRS)*
- Send Eval to RO (Eval Updated in PPIRS as "Pending")
- Modify & Send Eval to RO (Eval Updated in PPIRS as "Pending")

*Note: "Pending" Marking Removed When Eval Closed

AO Must Either:

- Send Eval to RO (Eval Updated in PPIRS as "Pending")
- Modify & Send Eval to RO (Eval Updated in PPIRS as "Pending")

10.

Prior to Day 121
After End of Period
of Performance

RO Provides Comments & Closes Eval; Eval
Updated in PPIRS with "Pending" Marking
Removed

The entire CPARS evaluation process must be
completed within 120 days of the end of the period
of performance!



A CPAR includes six evaluation areas to rate the contractor's performance

- Quality,
- Schedule,
- Cost Control,
- Management,
- Utilization of Small Business, and
- Regulatory Compliance.
- In addition, up to three other areas may be assessed as deemed necessary by the AO.



Reports

- Interim Reports: New Contracts/Orders
 - ▶ The first interim CPAR must reflect evaluation of at least the first 180 calendar days of performance under the contract/order, and may include up to the first 365 calendar days of performance.
- Annual Interim Reports
 - ▶ Interim CPARs are also required at least every 12 months throughout the entire period of performance of the contract/order up to the final report for all contracts/orders
- Final Report
 - ▶ A final CPAR should be completed upon contract/order completion or delivery of the final major end item on the contract/order.



Evaluation Ratings Definitions

Rating	Definition	Note
Exceptional	Performance meets contractual requirements and exceeds many to the Government's benefit. The contractual performance of the element or sub-element being evaluated was accomplished with few minor problems for which corrective actions taken by the contractor were highly effective.	To justify an Exceptional rating, identify multiple significant events and state how they were of benefit to the Government. A singular benefit, however, could be of such magnitude that it alone constitutes an Exceptional rating. Also, there should have been NO significant weaknesses identified.
Very Good	Performance meets contractual requirements and exceeds some to the Government's benefit. The contractual performance of the element or sub-element being evaluated was accomplished with some minor problems for which corrective actions taken by the contractor was effective.	To justify a Very Good rating, identify a significant event and state how it was a benefit to the Government. There should have been no significant weaknesses identified.
Satisfactory	Performance meets contractual requirements. The contractual performance of the element or sub-element contains some minor problems for which corrective actions taken by the contractor appear or were satisfactory.	To justify a Satisfactory rating, there should have been only minor problems, or major problems the contractor recovered from without impact to the contract/order. There should have been NO significant weaknesses identified. A fundamental principle of assigning ratings is that contractors will not be evaluated with a rating lower than Satisfactory solely for not performing beyond the requirements of the contract/order.
Marginal	Performance does not meet some contractual requirements. The contractual performance of the element or sub-element being evaluated reflects a serious problem for which the contractor has not yet identified corrective actions. The contractor's proposed actions appear only marginally effective or were not fully implemented.	To justify Marginal performance, identify a significant event in each category that the contractor had trouble overcoming and state how it impacted the Government. A Marginal rating should be supported by referencing the management tool that notified the contractor of the contractual deficiency (e.g., management, quality, safety, or environmental deficiency report or letter).
Unsatisfactory	Performance does not meet most contractual requirements and recovery is not likely in a timely manner. The contractual performance of the element or sub-element contains a serious problem(s) for which the contractor's corrective actions appear or were ineffective.	To justify an Unsatisfactory rating, identify multiple significant events in each category that the contractor had trouble overcoming and state how it impacted the Government. A singular problem, however, could be of such serious magnitude that it alone constitutes an unsatisfactory rating. An Unsatisfactory rating should be supported by referencing the management tools used to notify the contractor of the contractual deficiencies (e.g., management, quality, safety, or environmental deficiency reports, or letters).



Evaluation Ratings Definitions

Business Evaluation Factor, when 52.219-9 is used

Rating	Definition	Note
Exceptional	Exceeded all statutory goals or goals as negotiated. Had exceptional success with initiatives to assist, promote, and utilize small business (SB), small disadvantaged business (SDB), women-owned small business (WOSB), HUBZone small business, veteran-owned small business (VOSB) and service disabled veteran owned small business (SDVOSB). Complied with FAR 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns. Exceeded any other small business participation requirements incorporated in the contract/order, including the use of small businesses in mission critical aspects of the program. Went above and beyond the required elements of the subcontracting plan and other small business requirements of the contract/order. Completed and submitted Individual Subcontract Reports and/or Summary Subcontract Reports in an accurate and timely manner.	To justify an Exceptional rating, identify multiple significant events and state how they were a benefit to small business utilization. A singular benefit, however, could be of such magnitude that it constitutes an Exceptional rating. Small businesses should be given meaningful and innovative work directly related to the contract, and opportunities should not be limited to indirect work such as cleaning offices, supplies, landscaping, etc. Also, there should have been no significant weaknesses identified.
Very Good	Met all of the statutory goals or goals as negotiated. Had significant success with initiatives to assist, promote and utilize SB, SDB, WOSB, HUBZone, VOSB, and SDVOSB. Complied with FAR 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns. Met or exceeded any other small business participation requirements incorporated in the contract/order, including the use of small businesses in mission critical aspects of the program. Endeavored to go above and beyond the required elements of the subcontracting plan. Completed and submitted Individual Subcontract Reports and/or Summary Subcontract Reports in an accurate and timely manner.	To justify a Very Good rating, identify a significant event and state how they were a benefit to small business utilization. Small businesses should be given meaningful and innovative opportunities to participate as subcontractors for work directly related to the contract, and opportunities should not be limited to indirect work such as cleaning offices, supplies, landscaping, etc. There should be no significant weaknesses identified.
Satisfactory	Demonstrated a good faith effort to meet all of the negotiated subcontracting goals in the various socio-economic categories for the current period. Complied with FAR 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns. Met any other small business participation requirements included in the contract/order. Fulfilled the requirements of the subcontracting plan included in the contract/order. Completed and submitted Individual Subcontract Reports and/or Summary Subcontract Reports in an accurate and timely manner.	To justify a Satisfactory rating, there should have been only minor problems, or major problems the contractor has addressed or taken corrective action. There should have been no significant weaknesses identified. A fundamental principle of assigning ratings is that contractors will not be assessed a rating lower than Satisfactory solely for not performing beyond the requirements of the contract/order.
Marginal	Deficient in meeting key subcontracting plan elements. Deficient in complying with FAR 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns, and any other small business participation requirements in the contract/order. Did not submit Individual Subcontract Reports and/or Summary Subcontract Reports in an accurate or timely manner. Failed to satisfy one or more requirements of a corrective action plan currently in place; however, does show an interest in bringing performance to a satisfactory level and has demonstrated a commitment to apply the necessary resources to do so. Required a corrective action plan.	To justify Marginal performance, identify a significant event that the contractor had trouble overcoming and how it impacted small business utilization. A Marginal rating should be supported by referencing the actions taken by the government that notified the contractor of the contractual deficiency.
Unsatisfactory	Noncompliant with FAR 52.219-8 and 52.219-9, and any other small business participation requirements in the contract/order. Did not submit Individual Subcontract Reports and/or Summary Subcontract Reports in an accurate or timely manner. Showed little interest in bringing performance to a satisfactory level or is generally uncooperative. Required a corrective action plan.	To justify an Unsatisfactory rating, identify multiple significant events that the contractor had trouble overcoming and state how it impacted small business utilization. A singular problem, however, could be of such serious magnitude that it alone constitutes an Unsatisfactory rating. An Unsatisfactory rating should be supported by referencing the actions taken by the government to notify the contractor of the deficiencies. When an Unsatisfactory rating is justified, the contracting officer must consider whether the contractor made a good faith effort to comply with the requirements of the subcontracting plan required by FAR 52.219-9 and follow the procedures outlined in FAR 52.219-16, Liquidated Damages-Subcontracting Plan.



Questions



CPARS and the Source Selection Board

Omaha Post Industry Day
May 10, 2016

John Remus



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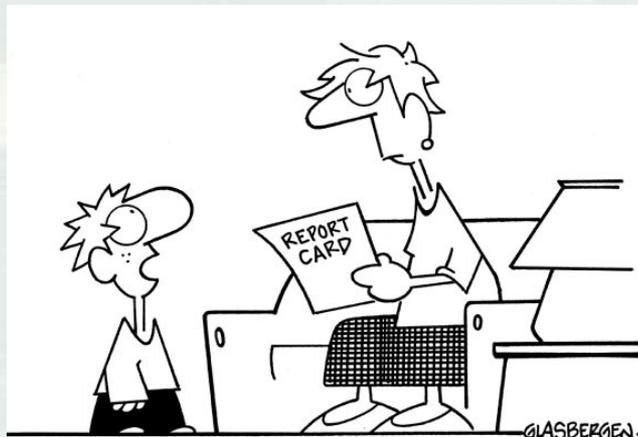
Rating vs. Assessment

- A Rating is a Grade

- ▶ Mark on the Wall
- ▶ Used to Separate When All Else is Equal
- ▶ Ratings Without Assessments have Little Value

- Assessments Provide Context

- ▶ What was Accomplished
- ▶ What was the Degree of Difficulty
- ▶ Is this Applicable to the Current Solicitation



“Why is an A or B better than a C or D?
Aren't all letters equal in the eyes of God?”



Rating vs. Assessment

- High Ratings are Good

- Detailed Assessments are Vital
 - ▶ Even Interim Assessments are Important
 - Shows Performance over the Long-term
 - ▶ Succinct but Descriptive
 - When, What, Where, Why, How, etc.
 - ▶ Assessment Must Support the Rating



What if an Assessment is Not Provided

- Ask for One
- Write Your Own Assessment



Questions

