

# NAVAIR and the Navy's Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS)

2 June 1998

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# **Collection & Use of Past Performance Information**

- FAR 42.1502 requires <u>collection</u> of past performance information (PPI) on each contract over \$100K beginning NLT 1 Jan 98
- FAR 15.304 requires <u>use</u> of PPI for acquisitions expected to exceed \$1million
  - If exceeds \$100K NLT 1 Jan 99



# Purpose of CPARS

- To provide a data base of contractor past performance information which is current and available for use in source selections
- To provide feedback to contractors



# **Background**

29 Jun 94	SECDEF Memo on Specs & Standards - Take advantage of best commercial practices
1 Mar 95	Joint Gov't/Industry JACG IPT chartered -
	- Approx 200 senior gov't & industry members
20 Sep 95	USD(A&T) links JACG IPT to OSD efforts
19 Feb 97	Navy Past Performance IPT Chartered
20 Feb 97	DoD Past Performance IPT Chartered
13 Mar 97	AIR-00 directs use of JACG CPARS
2 Jun 97	Initial implementation of CPARS at NAVAIR
2 Oct 97	ASN(RDA) requires use of DoN CPARS
20 Nov 97	USD(A&T) directs common approach to collecting PPI in DoD
2 Feb 98	ASN (RDA) issues revised DoN CPARS Guide



#### Background, cont'd

- Began with SECDEF Perry's Memo of 29 June 94 on Commercial Practices
- Increased use of Past Performance emulates commercial practice
- Extensive JACG NGS/IPT work in '95 '97
  - About 200 reps from Gov't and industry



#### Background, cont'd

- Increased use of Past Performance Information
  - Reduces proposal info, cover w/ Past Performance
  - Rewards good performers, not just good proposal writers
- Products Available
  - JACG IPT products: Joint PRAG Desk Guide
- → Navy IPT product: Navy CPARS Guide
- NAVAIR product: NAVAIR implementing instruction



#### **NAVAIR** Results to Date

- Six "Systems" CPARS PM Training sessions (May 97, Sep 97, Nov 97, Dec 97, Mar 98, May 98) with Industry participation
  - Approximately 90% of all PMAs have received CPAR training
  - November training was Navy-wide
- "Systems" CPARS Metrics
  - Approximately 30% of NAVAIR contracts requiring CPARs either have been completed or are in process
  - 20 CPARs currently in NAVAIR CPAR library



### NAVAIR Results to Date, cont'd

- First "Non-Systems" CPARS PM Training session (Apr 98) with Industry participation
  - Taped for field sites
- "Non-Systems" CPARS Metrics
  - NAVAIR contracts requiring CPARs are in the process of being identified
  - 4 CPARs currently in NAVAIR CPAR library



#### **DOD Past Performance IPT**

- DoD Past Performance IPT developed common approach for business sectors
  - Identified business sectors
  - Developed common assessment elements
  - Developed rating definitions



# Key Business Sectors and \$ Thresholds

#### Systems - >\$5M

Aircraft, Shipbuilding, Ordnance, Training Systems, etc.

#### Services -> \$1M

Professional/Technical & Mgt Support, Repair & Overhaul, Installation, Transportation

#### **Operations Support->\$5M**

 Mechanical, Structural, Electronics, Ammunition, Troop/Base Support, etc.

#### **Information Technology - \$1M**

Software, Hardware, Telecommunications equipment or services

#### **Systems**

(Including New Development and Major Modifications)

#### **Space**

Launch Vehicles Strategic Missiles Satellites

#### **Ordnance**

Tactical Missiles, Guns, Launchers, Torpedos, Ordnance

#### **Aircraft**

Fixed Wing Rotary Wing

#### Other Systems

Radar, Electronic Warfare, Sonar, C4I, Power Systems, Hydraulics, Propulsion

Training Systems

#### **Shipbuilding**

Surface Subsurface

#### **Ground Vehicles**

Combat Tactical

The "Systems" business sectors the OIPT defined

Decision rule: significant engineering development effort is required

Operations Support

Decision rule: Some engineering development effort is required

**Electrical** 

**Structural** 

Mechanical

**Ammunition** 

**Troop Support** 

**Base Supplies** 

**Electronics** 

Information Technology

#### **Services**

Repair & Overhaul

Installation Services

Professional, Technical & Management Support



# Unique Business Sectors and \$ Thresholds

**Construction and Architect-Engineering - >\$25K** 

**Health Care -> \$100K** 

Fuels - > \$100K

Science & Technology - No \$ threshold



#### **Assessment Elements for CPAR's**

- Systems
  - Tech (Quality of Product)
    - Systems Engineering
    - Software Engineering
    - Logistics Support/ Sustainment
    - Product Assurance
    - Other Tech Performance
  - Schedule
  - Cost Control
  - Management
    - Management Responsiveness
    - Subcontract Management
    - Program Management/Other Management



# Common Assessment Elements for Services, Ops Support, and IT CPAR's

- Services, Ops Support, and IT
  - Quality of Product or Service
  - Schedule
  - Cost Control
  - Business Relations
  - Key Personnel (Not used by Ops Support)



# **CPAR Ratings**

- Exceptional. Performance meets contractual requirements and exceeds many to the Government's benefit. The contractual performance of the element or sub-element being assessed was accomplished with few minor problems for which corrective actions taken by the contractor were highly effective.
- Very Good. Performance meets contractual requirements and exceeds some to the Government's benefit. The contractual performance of the element or sub-element being assessed was accomplished with some minor problems for which corrective actions taken by the contractor were effective.
- <u>Satisfactory</u>. 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.



### **CPAR Ratings, cont'd**

- Marginal. Performance does not meet some contractual requirements.
  The contractual performance of the element or sub-element being
  assessed 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.
- 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 serious problem(s) for which the contractor's corrective actions appear or were ineffective.



# **Navy CPARS**

- Navy CPARS was developed by the Navy Past Performance IPT
  - Evolved from the JACG CPARS
    - Industry involved in development, its comments incorporated through AIA
- Navy CPARS is consistent with DoD approach
  - Use validated by DoD IPT



### **Preparation of the CPAR**

- Program manager is responsible for preparing the Contractor Performance Assessment Report (CPAR)
- Prepared in coordination with the project team
- Assessment is based on input from specialists familiar with the contractor's performance, and other organizations, including the cognizant DCMC office
- CPAR's are prepared annually and at contract completion. Interim CPAR's may be prepared when appropriate



### Information provided in CPAR

- Program manager provides a <u>narrative</u> and a <u>rating</u> on a number of subjects
- The narrative is considered crucial to providing insight into the contract performance and allowing the relevancy of the situations to be determined for the particular source selection

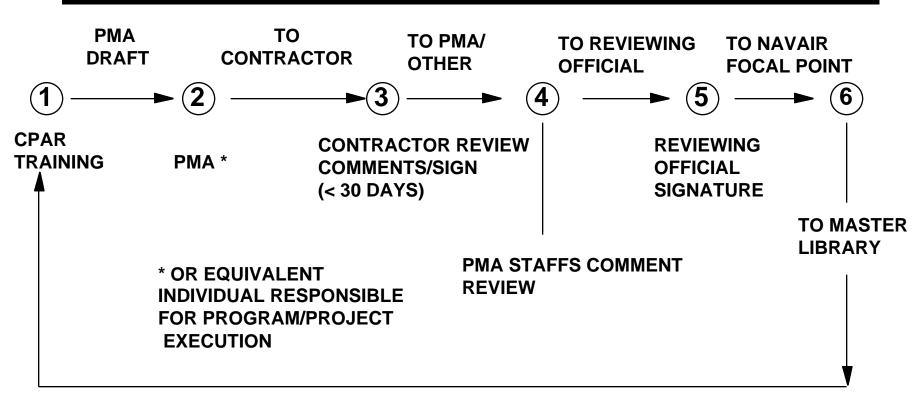


#### Review of CPAR

- Contractors can comment on the program manager's assessment
- After reviewing the contractor's comments, the PM may revise the assessment
- The CPAR is sent to the reviewing official
  - At least one level above the program manager
  - Reviewing official will comment on both the program manager's assessment and the contractor's comments.
- A copy of the completed CPAR is provided to the contractor and the CPAR library



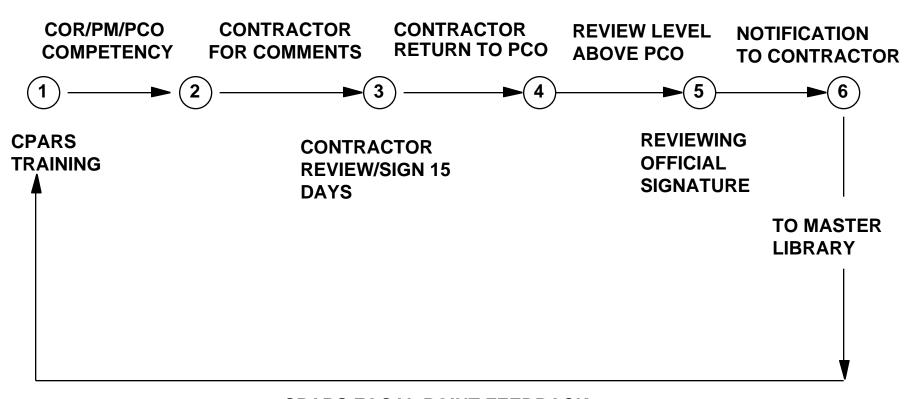
# NAVAIR Systems CPAR Process (Target 120 Days)



**CPAR FOCAL POINT FEEDBACK** 



# NAVAIR *Non Systems* CPAR Process (Target 60-90 Days)



**CPARS FOCAL POINT FEEDBACK** 



#### **Treatment of CPARS Information**

- All CPARS information is treated as Source Selection Information in accordance with FAR 3.104
- CPAR's have the unique characteristic of always being source selection information because they will be in constant use to support ongoing source selections



#### The PRAG

- The Performance Risk Assessment Group (PRAG) is a group of experienced personnel appointed by the SSAC or CAP Chair to assess performance risk to predict the offerors' likelihood of performing the proposed effort
- The PRAG may be a stand-alone group, or it may be individuals from the SSEB or CAP.
  - The PRAG will be part of the SSEB or CAP at NAVAIR



#### Performance risk

- Assessment of the probability of an offeror executing the contract, given their demonstrated past performance.
- HIGH (H) Significant doubt exists, based on the offeror's performance record, that the offeror can perform the proposed effort;
- MODERATE (M) Some doubt exists, based on the offeror's performance record, that the offeror can perform the proposed effort;
- LOW (L) Little doubt exists, based on the offeror's performance record, that the offeror can perform the proposed effort; and
- NOT APPLICABLE (N/A) No significant performance record is identifiable. This is neither positive nor negative.



# Information used by the PRAG

- Proposal
- Outside information
  - CPARS
  - ad hoc information including
    - questionnaires and interviews with PM's, PCO's, DCMC personnel



#### **Content of PRAG Guide**

- Includes
  - Sources of past performance data
  - Assessing past performance & performance risk
  - Data relevancy
  - Sample source selection criteria & proposal instructions



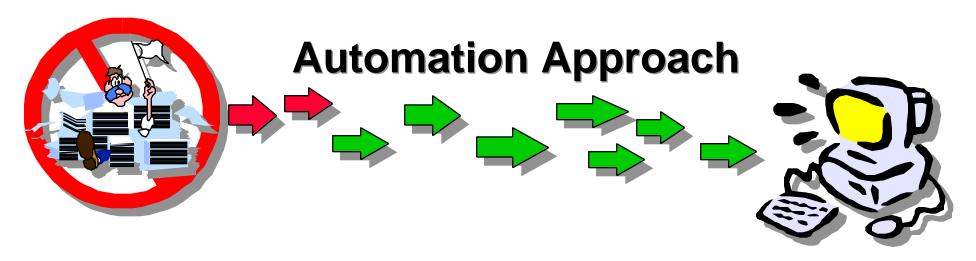
#### **Observations So Far**

- Major contractors consider CPARS:
  - An important benchmark for comparing Managers and Divisions to the Company average and the Company to the Industry Average.
  - A tool requiring them to focus on the customer, emphasizing a mutual understanding of objective criteria/metrics for evaluation areas early in the contract.
  - A replacement for internal Company management metrics and reviews.
  - Potentially the PM's most powerful tool.



### **Results from Using CPARS**

- Source selections using CPARS info have been protested. USAF has not experienced any problems with properly using CPARS.
- Experience indicates that when past performance is documented with CPAR, its use strengthens the Government's case.
  - Contractor has already seen info prior to use in source selection and any disagreements have been reviewed
  - Narrative provides SSA with the ability to fully consider all relevant facts



- Use of a DoD Data Warehouse Which Can: Facilitate Access to Existing Systems:
  - CPARS
  - PPIMS
  - PDREP (red/yellow/ green)

- HCAPs (Health)
- ABVM
- DEIS II
- Be Used as a Common Access Mechanism for All DOD Buying Activities Regardless of Size
- L NAVAIR is using a system developed by NAVSEA's NSLC Detachment Portsmouth



# **Helpful Websites**

- NAVAIR CPARS Website http://www.nalda.navy.mil/ cpar
- Navy CPARS Guide
  - http://www.abm.rda.hq.navy.mil/cpars2\_2.pdf
- Navy Automated CPARS System
  - http://www.nslcptsmh.navsea.navy.mil/cpars.htm
- ASN(RDA) Past Performance Best Practices Website
  - http://www.abm.rda.hq.navy.mil/bpgpp.html
- OFPP Past Performance Best Practices Guide
  - http://www.arnet.gov/BestP/BestPract.html



### Summary

- Navy CPARS Guide resulted from significant coordinated work over about 2 years
- Navy CPARS is linked to the overall DoD PPI approach
- Important to both Government & Industry
  - Careful handling is vital
- Good CPARs are key to helping us pick the right contractors for the right reasons
  - We need to invest the time to produce good quality CPARs