

Socioeconomics of government contracting essay

[Economics](#), [Budget](#)



After reading the sample request for proposal, it has been determined that the proposal does not meet the government's standard form for solicitation. A typical form is much lengthier than the provided sample; however the information provided is very straight to the point. It does specify the services they would like to have performed and does ask the bidder to provide further information in their response. The official form would list other information like the deadline for final submission and would specify if there will be a bidders meeting.

A typical RAP is about 12 pages long and would elaborate on the work that needs to be done or requested to be done. It would also call for specifications such as design, drawing and engineering and note what the contractor is responsible for in terms of permits. I do think competitive negotiations would benefit the government with their cost savings in the sample Request for Proposal. Single competitive negotiations allows the government to be more selective on whom they award the contract to. They have the option of achieving several different proposals of various prices and estimates, giving them the option to pick the one that will provide what service or product they are requesting all while keeping within their budget. Because the procurement must be conducted with full and open competition.

The bidders would have a better knowledge on what their competitors are offering and can likely match it. In the event a smaller company was awarded the contract, a larger company would have three ways to file their protest. They could argue or file their complaint with the specific agency that offered the proposal. They could file their protest with the Government Accountability Office (GAO) or the U. S Court of Federal Claims. The FAR

encourages both the bidder or contractor and the Contracting Officer to resolve their disputes at the agency level. The bidder would need to issue their written objection to the agency.

The person conducting the review or decision should not be related in any way to the procurement in question, they should be a neutral party. When a contractor files a protest it needs to be logical and to the point, it should also contain the protestor's name, address and contact information and needs to specify that this is a protest. When filing a protest at the agency level there are two different deadlines.

You can either file before the closing of the bid or after. In this case if the larger company files after the bid is closed they have 10 days to do so after the basis for the protest is known. If the protest is received before the award, no award will be issued until the protest is resolved. If the larger company decides to file their protest at the GAO level, the same rules apply. They need to have a clear and concise format and it must be in writing.

When filing at the GAO level the protest needs to be detailed, factual and legal grounds for the complaint. There needs to be proof of prejudice as the protest or complaint. At the GAO level there are three different deadlines, but they all need to be filed no later than 10 days after the protestor learns of the offense. The last way to file a protest is through the U. S. Court of Federal Claims. In action. This scenario there is a Judge that will preside over the matter and act as the decider. A protestor can file either at the GAO or the agency level and still file with the U.

S. Court of Federal Claims. In order to file at the Court of Federal Claims level the rotes must show that the agency has violated either a procurement statute or abused its discretion.