

Number	Topic	Question	Response	Date Added
1	Contract Performance	What actions are required for existing contracts?	<p>Contracting officers should assess active contracts for potential impacts from disruption resulting from COVID-19. Contracting officers should take an inventory, noting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. which contracts have no potential for impact and can continue business as usual, 2. which contracts have potential for impact but can be performed remotely or virtually, 3. which contracts must be performed onsite and are mission critical or essential, and 4. which contracts must be performed onsite but are not mission critical or essential. <p>Discuss with contractors any challenges they may be facing or may expect to face due to the ongoing situation. Identify potential alternate sources of supply or substitute products to mitigate disruptions.</p> <p>Communicate with key customers to keep them informed of any issues you have identified and any measures you are taking to mitigate them.</p>	3/13/20
2	Contract Administration	For existing contracts, what contract administration flexibilities exist? (For lease contracts, see leasing specific questions and answers)	<p>Contracts have clauses that can help manage COVID-19 issues as they arise.</p> <p>The Government may delay acceptance of deliverables through the appropriate excusable delays clause that applies to the contract: FAR Clause 52.249-14 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(f), which includes "epidemics" and "quarantine restrictions".</p> <p>The Government may also provide for time extensions of construction contracts using the appropriate time extension clause that applies to the contract: FAR Clause 52.211-13 or GSAR Clause 552.211-13.</p> <p>The Government may make changes to the contract by using the appropriate changes clause that applies to the contract: FAR Clause 52.243-1 through 52.243-4 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(c).</p> <p>Additionally, the Government may suspend or stop performance through appropriate clauses: FAR Clause 52.242-14 or FAR Clause 52.242-15.</p> <p>Finally, the Government may terminate all or any part of a contract for its sole convenience if the work is no longer needed due to COVID-19 issues. Use the appropriate clause that applies to the contract: FAR Clause 52.249-1 through 52.249-7 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(l).</p> <p>Each of these clauses provides certain rights and obligations to the contracting parties.</p>	3/13/20
3	Place of Performance	What if the place of performance for a contract is a Government facility that is closed due to a public health emergency?	<p>If possible, COs should change the place of performance to allow for work to be completed virtually. The Government may make changes to the contract by using the appropriate changes clause that applies to the contract: FAR Clause 52.243-1 through 52.243-4 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(c). Otherwise, if access to Government facilities is required to perform the contract: Fixed Price: Unless specified in the contract, fixed-price contracts generally would not be adjusted for a work stoppage as long as the stoppage isn't prolonged and the schedule can still be met. Cost Reimbursement (CR), Time & Materials (T&M), Labor Hour (LH): Under a CR, T&M or LH pricing arrangement, the FAR does not specifically provide guidance if a contractor is prevented from working due to circumstances beyond its control. If the contract does not include language addressing such issues, COs may need to consider suspending, stopping, or terminating work.</p>	3/13/20
4	Place of Performance	What if there are no Government personnel available at the place of performance or designated delivery point to accept a contract deliverable?	<p>If possible, COs should change the delivery date, location, and/or method to allow for inspection and acceptance of the deliverable.</p> <p>If inspection and acceptance of the deliverable cannot be completed by the Government, the contractor may store and retain ownership of the deliverable. The contractor may be entitled to an equitable adjustment.</p> <p>Extended inspection and acceptance periods beyond the terms of the contract may not relieve the Government of its prompt pay responsibilities (see FAR 32.9 <i>Prompt Payment</i>).</p>	3/13/20
5	Place of Performance	Can existing contracts be changed to require contractor personnel to work from home?	<p>FAR 7.108 states that agencies "shall generally not discourage a contractor from allowing its employees to telecommute in the performance of Government contracts". COs may work with the contractor to allow contracting personnel to work from home if the work can be completed virtually and the contractor authorizes its employees to work virtually. The Government may make changes to the contract by using the appropriate changes clause that applies to the contract: FAR Clause 52.243-1 through 52.243-4 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(c).</p>	3/13/20
6	Contract Performance	Do PBS building service contractors have to provide continuity of operations for COVID-19?	<p>PBS contracts using the national custodial or operations & maintenance specifications require building service contractors to operate facilities and participate in emergency operations to the fullest extent possible during all emergency situations unless ordered to evacuate the building by a Government representative, emergency personnel, or the authority having jurisdiction.</p> <p>The contractor's proposal should include an emergency operations plan within the building operating plan that outlines their responsibilities.</p>	3/13/20
7	Contract Performance	What if a contract requires travel for performance of the contract requirements?	<p>If the work can be completed without travel, COs may issue a bilateral modification to cancel the travel requirement using the applicable change clause: FAR Clause 52.243-1 through 52.243-4 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(c).</p> <p>If travel in support of a contract has already been booked and cannot be recovered, COs may still compensate the contractor for the expense.</p>	3/13/20

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8	Contract Performance	What if contractors are unable to deliver a product because components or parts are not available?	<p>Check to see if the required supplies are available under GSA's Disaster Relief and Emergency Preparedness Schedules on GSA Advantage.</p> <p>Consult the Disaster Response Registry via SAM (click "search records" and then click "Disaster Response Registry Search" on the bottom right of the next page) for availability of contractors for distribution of supplies and other emergency relief activities (see FAR 18.102).</p> <p>COs may accept delayed delivery (see FAR Clause 52.249-14 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(f)), and may issue a bilateral modification to the contract using the applicable change clause (see FAR Clause 52.243-1 through 52.243-4 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(c)).</p> <p>Additionally, note the acquisition flexibilities permitted for emergencies, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exception to Full and Open Competition for Urgent Requirements: FAR 6.302-2 - Waiver for AbilityOne Advance Notice: FAR 8.712(d) - Waiver of Cargo Preference: FAR 47.502(c) <p>COs should proactively engage with each contractor to address potential performance issues before they arise. Some issues may require unique solutions and may legitimately increase costs. Consider all options available and use good business judgement to accomplish the mission without endangering the health or safety of the Government and contractor workforce.</p>	3/13/20
9	Contract Performance	What if service providers cannot perform because subcontractor services or materials they need are not available?	<p>COVID-19 may be considered an excusable delay as an "epidemic" (see FAR Clause 52.249-14 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(f)). In accordance with FAR 52.249-14(b) if a prime contractor cannot perform because of the failure of a subcontractor, the contractor may not be at fault unless the subcontracted services were obtainable from other sources.</p> <p>COs may accept delayed delivery (see FAR Clause 52.249-14 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(f)), and may issue a bilateral modification to the contract using the applicable change clause (see FAR Clause 52.243-1 through 52.243-4 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(c)).</p> <p>If mission needs do not permit an extension, no adverse findings should be drawn about the contractor. The contract or order may be terminated for convenience. Additionally, note the acquisition flexibilities permitted for emergencies, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exception to Full and Open Competition for Urgent Requirements: FAR 6.302-2 - Retroactive Overtime Approvals: FAR 22.103-4(i) <p>COs should proactively engage with your contractor to address potential performance issues before they arise. Some issues may require unique solutions and may legitimately increase costs. Consider all options available and use good business judgement to accomplish the mission without endangering the health or safety of the Government and contractor workforce.</p>	3/13/20
10	Compensation	Can a contractor be compensated for additional personal protective equipment (PPE) that they feel is necessary to perform a contract?	<p>Yes, in some cases. The COR should review the contractor's request, determine if the request is within scope and make recommendations to the CO regarding technical and cost issues. COs may consider the request in the context of the contractor's COVID-19 epidemic continuity plan, if available. Consider all options available and use good business judgement to accomplish the mission without endangering the health or safety of the Government and contractor workforce.</p>	3/13/20
11	Compensation	Are contractors entitled to compensation for idle staff costs, shut-down/start-up costs, etc., if performance is not possible due to the Government's unavailability (i.e., the Government facility is closed, Government personnel are not available to accept the deliverable)?	<p>Unless specified in the contract, fixed-price contracts generally would not be adjusted for a work stoppage as long as the stoppage isn't prolonged. If performance is not possible due to Government unavailability, adjustments may need to be made in the performance dates and for any increases in the cost of performance in accordance with the applicable changes clause.</p> <p>Under a cost reimbursement, time-and-materials or labor hour pricing arrangement, the FAR does not specifically provide guidance if a contractor is prevented from working due to circumstances beyond its control. However, unless the contract contains language addressing such issues, the governing clauses at FAR 52.216-8, FAR 52.232-7, and FAR 52.212-4(i) do not authorize payment for direct labor hours not performed.</p> <p>COs should proactively engage with each contractor to address potential performance issues before they arise. Some issues may require unique solutions and may legitimately increase costs. Consider all options available and use good business judgement to accomplish the mission without endangering the health or safety of the Government and contractor workforce.</p>	3/13/20
12	Contract Performance	Can a contract period of performance be extended due to COVID-19 impacts to a contract?	<p>Yes, the Government may make changes to the period of performance by using the appropriate changes clause that applies to the contract: FAR Clause 52.243-1 through 52.243-4 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(c). Note that COVID-19 may be considered an excusable delay as an "epidemic" (see FAR Clause 52.249-14 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(f)). As such, the contract period of performance may be changed without having to use the option to extend clause (see FAR Clause 52.217-8). The contractor may also be entitled to an equitable adjustment in contract terms.</p>	3/13/20
13	Payments	If the Government suspends or stops work, can a contractor still get paid?	<p>Yes. Payments may be made in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract for items delivered and accepted by the Government prior to the suspension or stop-work order. Contractors may also be entitled to an equitable adjustment for additional costs associated with the suspension or stop-work order (see FAR Clause 52.242-14 <i>Suspension of Work</i> or FAR Clause 52.242-15 <i>Stop-Work Order</i>).</p> <p>In the event items are not provided or required by the Government because of COVID-19, payment reductions may be computed.</p> <p>COs should consider other alternatives such as delaying deliverables and should consider the costs of start-up before suspending or stopping work, i.e., is it in the Government's best interest to continue with the existing contractor for a short-term emergency period rather than shut-down and start-up again later.</p>	3/13/20

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14	Contract Administration	Can part or all of a contract be de-scoped or terminated as a result of COVID-19 impacts? (For lease contracts, see leasing specific questions and answers)	<p>Yes. The Government may terminate all or any part of a contract for its sole convenience, considering whether the work is no longer needed due to COVID-19 issues, through the appropriate clause that applies to the contract: FAR Clause 52.249-1 through 52.249-7 or FAR Clause 52.212-4(l). Each of these clauses provides certain rights and obligations to the contracting parties.</p> <p>COs should engage with each contractor to address potential performance issues, some may require unique solutions. COs should consider other alternatives such as delaying deliverables and should consider the costs of reprocurement before terminating all or any part of a contract, i.e., is it in the Government's best interest to continue with the existing contractor for a short-term emergency period rather than resolicit, onboard and transition to a possible new contractor later. Consider all options available and use good business judgement to accomplish the mission without endangering the health or safety of the Government and contractor workforce.</p> <p>In the case of partial or complete termination for convenience, paragraph 6(b) of GSA Order ADM 5000.4A requires coordination with assigned legal counsel prior to taking action.</p>	3/13/20
15	New Contracts	For new contract actions, what acquisition flexibilities exist? (For lease contracts, see leasing specific questions and answers)	<p>The FAR includes many acquisition flexibilities that are available to the contracting officer when certain conditions are met. These acquisition flexibilities do not require an emergency declaration under the Stafford Act (see Questions 3 and 4). See FAR Subpart 18.1 and the Acquisition Portal Emergency Acquisition page for more details. A few highlights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exemption to Full and Open Competition for Urgent Requirements: FAR 6.302-2 - Exemption for SAM Registration: FAR 4.1102(a) - Waiver for AbilityOne Advance Notice: FAR 8.712(d) - Nonenforcement of Qualification List Requirements: FAR 9.206-1(b) - Retroactive Overtime Approvals: FAR 22.103-4(i) - Exemption from Electronic Funds Transfer Requirements: FAR 32.1103(e) - Waiver of Cargo Preference: FAR 47.502(c) 	3/13/20
16	Contract Performance	Can a plan for continuing contract services be incorporated into existing contracts?	<p>Yes. While many of GSA's owned buildings already have custodial pandemic plans for continued operations, other contracts may not. COs may request contractors to submit a plan that safeguards its employees and provides for continued operations considering the COVID-19 epidemic. If this plan isn't already included in the contract, the CO will need to work with the contractor to obtain a plan that outlines the steps the contractor will take to prevent and reduce the spread and mitigate the potential effect of COVID-19 on operations. Given the unpredictable length and severity of COVID-19, the contractor's plan should consider their planned actions relative to the periods and phases of a pandemic as described by the World Health Organization, see https://www.who.int/influenza/resources/documents/pandemic_phase_descriptions_and_actions.pdf.</p> <p>If the plan changes the contract's price or performance time, either directly as part of the change or indirectly by adjusting the conditions of performance, the contractor may be entitled to an equitable adjustment.</p>	3/17/20
17	Contract Administration	What authority does the Government have in dealing with sick (or potentially sick) contractor personnel working in a Government facility? (For lease contracts, see leasing specific questions and answers)	<p>Unless the contract is for personal services (which is rare), Government employees should not provide direction to a contractor employee. As with all contract administration issues, Government employees may communicate this as a performance concern to the contracting officer. Contracting officers may share the concern with the contractor management point of contact.</p>	3/17/20
18	Contract Performance	Can contractors take home Government furnished equipment (GFE) to facilitate telework?	<p>Yes, COs may provide provide GFE to contractors when it is clearly demonstrated to be in the Government's best interest and the other factors at FAR 45.102(b) apply. Contractor use of GFE at home is not precluded by the FAR. Contracts must be modified to include the applicable clause listed at FAR 45.107 if not already included. COs should ensure that the contractor's property management system can adequately track and account for all GFE as required by the applicable clause listed at FAR 45.107. All security procedures to issue GFE to contractor employees must be followed prior to issuing GFE per Acquisition Letter MV-19-04 (https://www.gsa.gov/cdnstatic/MV-19-04_0.pdf).</p>	3/18/20
19	Emergency Acquisition	Has the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) been declared an emergency?	<p>The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been declared an emergency by the President on March 13, 2020. COVID-19 has also been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, and a public health emergency by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on January 31, 2020. See SPE Memos SPE-2020-06 and SPE-2020-07 for additional acquisition flexibilities.</p>	3/18/20
20	Emergency Acquisition	Have procurement thresholds been raised?	<p>The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been declared an emergency by the President on March 13, 2020. See SPE Memo SPE-2020-07 for emergency acquisition flexibilities, including increasing the micropurchase and simplified acquisition thresholds for applicable procurements.</p>	3/18/20
21	Leasing	Can a tenant agency (not GSA) in a GSA leased space separately acquire cleaning services through their own service contract?	<p>Yes, under certain conditions. If there is a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19 occurring within the leased space, the customer tenant agency must immediately notify the GSA Property Manager. GSA will then contact the lessor and then either request a "detailed cleaning and disinfection" of the space or grant authority to the tenant to utilize their own contractor where appropriate.</p>	3/18/20
22	Leasing	For existing lease contracts, what contract administration flexibilities exist?	<p>On a case-by-case basis, the Lease Contracting Officer (LCO) may make changes to the lease by invoking the "Changes" clause in the General Clauses. Invoking the "Changes" clause will involve a bi-lateral modification to the lease contract. For the purposes of the Government's response to the Coronavirus, such changes would typically involve additional cleaning for leased buildings.</p>	3/18/20
23	Leasing	Can part or all of a lease contract be de-scoped or terminated as a result of COVID-19 impacts?	<p>With respect to de-scoping, refer to the "Changes" and "Proposals for Adjustment" clauses as contained in the General Clauses. With respect to termination, GSA leases may contain termination rights but they do not include a termination for convenience clause.</p>	3/18/20

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24	Leasing	For leased space, are lessors responsible for certifying the space is cleaned sufficiently for COVID-19?	For situations where "detailed cleaning and disinfection" or "routine cleaning and disinfection" are required in leased space, contractors are not required to "certify" that the space has been cleaned. They are, however, responsible to abide by the terms and conditions of the Government contract.	3/18/20
25	Rated Orders	Do Government orders receive priority over commercial orders?	Generally, no. However, under certain circumstances once a national emergency has been declared by the President Federal customers may receive priority over other customers when the order is specifically labeled as a "rated" order under the Defense Priorities Allocation System (DPAS). Under Title I of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061), delegated agencies may obtain preferential acceptance and performance of contracts and orders supporting certain approved national defense and energy programs and to allocate materials, services, and facilities in such a manner as to promote these approved programs. FAR subpart 11.6 and GSAM 511.6 outline the general policies and procedures for placing "rated" orders, and specific guidance for the COVID-19 response rated orders is covered through Acquisition Letter MV-20-05.	3/25/20
26	Rated Orders	Does GSA have authority to use the DPAS System for priority rated orders to support the Government's COVID-19 response?	Yes, but the authority is limited to one office in FAS, and limited to specific types of items. On March 14, 2020 DHS determined GSA's emergency response program for COVID-19 was eligible for use of DPAS. On March 16, 2020, DOC gave rating authorization to GSA to use the DPAS system to provide telework equipment and cleaning supplies for COVID-19. On March 17, 2020, the GSA Administrator delegated the authority to place DO priority rated orders to the FAS Commissioner and the GSS Central Office Acquisition Division (QSAB) within the Office of General Supplies and Services. See Acquisition Letter MV-20-05 for more details on GSA's approved use of the DPAS System.	3/25/20
27	Rated Orders	Do Schedule contracts include the DPAS rating clause FAR 52.211-15? Can orders under Schedule contracts carry a DPAS priority rating?	Schedule contracts do not include the DPAS rating clause at FAR 52.211-15. However, orders placed under Schedule contracts can carry a DPAS priority rating if the clause is included at the order level. Agencies must be deemed eligible by the the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and receive authority from the Department of Commerce (DOC) to place rated orders. The DPAS priority rating is limited to products authorized by the DOC. The FAS Commissioner and the GSS Central Office Acquisition Division received authorization from DHS on March 14, 2020 and DOC on March 16, 2020, to carry a DPAS priority for cleaning supplies and telework equipment. See Acquisition Letter MV-20-05 for more details on GSA's approved use of the DPAS System.	3/25/20
28	Leasing	Do the increased procurement thresholds from SPE Memo SPE-2020-07 apply to PBS leasing?	Yes. GSAM 570.102 defines simplified lease acquisition threshold (SLAT) to mean simplified acquisition threshold (SAT) per the FAR. So, for leasehold procurements related to COVID-19, the SLAT is \$750,000 (average annual amount of rent for the term of the lease, including option periods and excluding the cost of services). Per the SPE memo, this increase in SLAT only applies to lease procurements for "direct purposes of the response to Coronavirus Disease 2019". The SPE memo also states that "The threshold for simplified procedures for certain commercial items, including the acquisition of leasehold interests in real property, is increased to \$13 million (see FAR 13.500(c) and 18.202(d))." The reference to "leasehold interests" in this sentence is only referring to leases of commercial items or supplies. Leasehold interests as discussed at GSAM Part 570 are not considered commercial items.	3/25/20
29	Acquisition Workforce	Now that thresholds are increased under the COVID-19 emergency declaration, do new warrants need to be issued to COs at the new threshold level?	No, there is not a need for new warrants to be issued. SPE Memorandum 2020-07 increased thresholds for procurements related to COVID-19 response. If the warrant states a threshold limit like the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, the authorities automatically increase with the threshold increase. Work executed would need to comply with GSA guidance as published for the response to COVID-19 and use the proper FPDS code; the SPE memo provides such authority.	4/15/20
30	Acquisition Workforce	In SPE Memo 2020-07, dated March 14, 2020, Subject: Emergency Acquisition Flexibilities for Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), specific increases in purchasing thresholds were authorized to accommodate procurements in support of the response to COVID-19, should existing warrants be increased temporarily to accommodate the new thresholds?	Consistent with the GSA Contracting Officer Warrant Program (COWP) practices and procedures for disaster support, Bureau Warrant Managers (BWMs) will not need to issue temporary warrants to increase authorities for work in support of COVID-19. The SPE memo provides authorization sufficiency for purchases under the increased threshold for the period(s) specified. Further please do not send warrant invitations for new warrants, as they are not necessary.	4/15/20
31	Acquisition Workforce	What if the HCA had already planned to increase a contracting officer's warrant threshold, prior to COVID-19?	In GSA, warrants are issued pursuant to organizational need. If the HCA needs to increase a warrant threshold for regular operational needs (non COVID-19), the Bureau Warrant Manager (BWM) would use the appropriate FAITAS Warrant Module Template for the applicable level, as described in the GSA FAITAS Warrant Module Training Guide. Again, new warrants for existing COs are not needed solely based on COVID-19 response work.	4/15/20
32	Acquisition Workforce	If there is an organizational need for procurement analysts or other non-warrant	Only duly appointed contracting officers can bind the government. This means that HCAs only issue warrants to eligible acquisition professionals who are then authorized to sign on behalf of GSA. However, there is a plethora of acquisition-related work that can be performed by knowledgeable acquisition subject matter experts that does not require a warrant. This includes, but is not limited to: acquisition planning, performing market research, drafting statements of work (SOW), drafting statements of objectives (SOO), submitting a purchase request, as well as reviewing a contract file, or other related activities.	4/15/20

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33	Acquisition Workforce	The HCA is considering the issuance of temporary (interim) warrants to eligible acquisition professionals who will be executing operational contracting work in support of COVID-19. What is the process for issuance of an interim warrant?	<p>Bureau Warrant Managers (BWMs) must follow the existing COWP requirements and processes for issuing interim warrants. As a reminder the following apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Interim warrants may be issued to new warrant holders for a temporary period. (2) There are no changes to the current COWP processes. (3) All interim warrant applicants must meet the requirements for the applicable warrant type and level. (4) For the warrant invitation, BWMs must use the appropriate warrant template; the expiration date would be needed for the interim warrant. For COVID-19, we are suggesting 18 months from the issuance date. (5) If an applicant for an interim warrant does not meet the criteria for the warrant being sought, the HCA must first obtain an approved SPE waiver, prior to issuance of the interim warrant. <p>COWP requirements are located at https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1D2oiFTjs-X0sQaLUssKXKpj4dJ1s4emUz2rhp3UqM/edit#gid=2108402981.</p> <p>COWP waiver information is located at https://insite.gsa.gov/topics/acquisition-purchases-and-payments/acquisition-portal/acquisition-career-management/gsa-warrant-program/contracting-officer-warrant-program#Waivers.</p>	4/15/20
34	Acquisition Workforce	Our office is being asked to perform work for another region or business line, can we issue a second warrant to an existing Contracting Officer?	<p>In GSA, warrants are issued by each Head of Contracting Activity (HCA) based on the geographical or business line responsibility of that region or business line's contracting authority. When work (outside of the region or business line) is being assigned to contracting officers (COs) with a regional or business line warrant, a secondary warrant is required. Secondary warrants are issued to COs to support another bureau outside of the CO's region/home bureau. Secondary warrants must be issued manually by the gaining bureau (guest bureau). There must be an understanding/agreement between the two HCAs. Within PBS, COs' with a National Warrant do not require a secondary warrant. They are authorized to execute work across PBS in accordance with the PIB operational guidance.</p>	4/15/20
35	Acquisition Workforce	Our office is being asked to perform work for another region, can we issue a National Warrant to Contracting Officers who will perform this work?	<p>National Warrants are only authorized for issuance to eligible contracting and leasing professionals within the Public Building Service. National Acquisition Warrants and National Leasing Warrants have unique requirements. When seeking a new National Warrant, please follow the Bureau Warrant Managers guidance posted on the GSA Acquisition Portal/National Acquisition Warrants and/or National Leasing Warrants.</p> <p>Note: Agency policy does not accommodate waivers for National Warrants.</p> <p>National Warrant information is located at: https://insite.gsa.gov/topics/acquisition-purchases-and-payments/acquisition-portal/acquisition-career-management/gsa-warrant-program/contracting-officer-warrant-program#PBSNationalWarrants.</p>	4/15/20
36	Acquisition Workforce	What is GSA's policy on expediting requests for COWP waivers in support of COVID-19?	<p>The Office of Acquisition Policy is on alert for all incoming acquisition workforce actions in support of COVID-19. Please follow the procedures as shown here to request a COWP waiver for a regional or business line warrant.</p>	4/15/20
37	Acquisition Workforce	I have applied for the Contingency Contracting Corps (CCC). If the CCC is activated will I need a new warrant?	<p>If activated, the executive agency in charge of the CCC will be able to provide guidance on warrants. Section 870 of S. 3001, of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 amended The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403 et seq.) and created the Contingency Contracting Corps, designating GSA as the lead agency. While GSA manages the Corps, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) activates the Corps upon request by an executive agency.</p>	4/15/20
38	TAA	Do restrictions under the Trade Agreements Act (TAA) apply to purchases made in support of emergency situations?	<p>Refer to FAR Subpart 25.4 for applicability of the trade agreements, including exceptions, dollar thresholds, etc. Note that TAA does not apply to all acquisitions, as the value of the acquisition is a determining factor in the applicability of the TAA.</p> <p>In addition, FAR Subpart 18.1 identifies acquisition flexibilities that are available to COs when certain conditions are met. FAR 18.119 addresses trade agreements, stating, "The policies and procedures of FAR 25.4 may not apply to acquisitions not awarded under full and open competition (see 25.401(a)(5))." For example, sole source acquisitions justified in accordance with FAR 13.501(a) or other acquisitions not using full and open competition procedures (i.e., as authorized by FAR subpart 6.2 or 6.3) may preclude the use of FAR 25.4 procedures.</p> <p>In addition, SPE Memo SPE-2020-11 determined there is not a sufficient supply of necessary cleaning supplies and PPE supplies available from trade agreements compliant sources and makes an exception determination under the Trade Agreement Act statute for GSA contracts, allowing GSA to temporarily procure non-compliant products. The exception determination is valid until July 1, 2020. It also recognizes that due to the great disruption in the supply chain, other items may also not be available. It sets out a process to add items to the non-availability determination. FAS PAP 2020-06 outlines implementing instructions for this determination on GSA Schedules.</p>	4/15/20

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39	TAA	Can COs purchase products made in China in support of emergency situations?	<p>FAR Part 25 provides policies and procedures on acquisition of foreign supplies, services, and construction materials. While restrictions on foreign procurement often apply, COs may purchase products made in China in some situations. For example, FAR 25.4 may not apply to acquisitions not awarded under full and open competition.</p> <p>However, COs are prohibited from purchasing products made in China under certain circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COs may not purchase a product if China is the country of origin when the policies and procedures in FAR 25.4 apply, as China is not considered a designated country under the trade agreements. - COs are prohibited from purchasing "covered telecommunications equipment and services" as substantial or essential components of any system or as critical technology of any system (see FAR 4.21). Covered telecommunications equipment or services, defined at FAR 4.2101, includes telecommunications and/or video surveillance equipment produced or provided by five specified Chinese companies. <p>Note that when the trade agreements do not apply to an acquisition, the Buy American Act may apply (see FAR 25.1). However, Buy American only applies to the acquisitions over the micropurchase threshold when supplies will be used in the U.S. Further, while the Buy American Act establishes a preference for the purchase of domestically produced products over foreign ones, it does not prohibit the purchase of foreign products.</p>	4/15/20
40	TAA	What should COs do if a Schedule contractor has products available that would meet the Government's need, but the products do not comply with the Trade Agreements Act (TAA)?	<p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, demand for certain critical and essential supply items has increased to the point that many FSS contractors are unable to meet Federal requirements with TAA compliant products. To address the increased demand, the GSA Senior Procurement Executive (SPE) has issued an exception determination citing non-availability and unusual and compelling urgency as the basis for temporarily allowing the procurement of TAA non-compliant products under FSS contracts. In order to preserve American lives and the American way of life, a determination of nonavailability and unusual and compelling urgency was made. See SPE-2020-09 for further details.</p> <p>PAP 2020-06 provides implementing guidance to FAS contracting officers (COs) on the award of TAA non-compliant products under FSS contracts to support the Government's response to the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic.</p>	4/15/20
41	AbilityOne	What should COs do if a Schedule contractor has products available, but the products are Essentially-the-Same (ETS) as products on the AbilityOne Procurement list?	<p>Since there are no exceptions to the mandatory purchase of items on the AbilityOne Procurement List (FAR 8.704(b)), the CO should contact other Schedule contractors that are Authorized AbilityOne Program distributors to determine if compliant products are available. If the CO determines that the supplies on the Procurement List are not available on Schedule contracts within the period required, the CO should purchase from Authorized AbilityOne Program distributors available through other sources (see https://www.abilityone.gov/procurement_list/product_buy.html).</p>	4/15/20
42	Essential Critical Infrastructure	What work is considered "essential critical infrastructure" activities (and, therefore, generally exempt from State or Local shelter-in-place/stay-at-home orders)?	<p>In a DHS Memorandum dated March 19, 2020, DHS defines the criteria for being considered "essential critical infrastructure" workers, i.e., performing work that is essential to continued critical infrastructure viability. Due to subsequent revisions to the DHS Memorandum, SPE Memo SPE-2020-08 Supplement 1 directs HCA's to check the CISA website for the most current version of the list of essential critical infrastructure activities when implementing the guidance in SPE Memo 2020-08. See SPE Memo SPE-2020-08 which includes a sample template letter authorizing Contractors to identify that they are working under a contract with the GSA and that they need to travel to the location at which the critical work is performed.</p>	4/15/20
43	Essential Critical Infrastructure	How does a CO find out whether a contractor is subject to a shelter-in-place order?	<p>There is no central repository of all the active shelter-in-place/stay-at-home or similar orders issued by State and Local Governments. COs can check online for the latest news from the website of State and Local Governments or the media regarding where there are shelter-in-place/stay-at-home or similar orders in place. Additional guidance has been established under SPE Memo SPE-2020-08.</p>	4/15/20
44	Onboarding/ Offboarding	Will any changes be made for PIV Card issuance to new contractors for COVID-19?	<p>GSA will continue to collect and process fingerprints for vetting and issuance of PIV Cards (i.e., GSA Access Cards) as much as feasible. The collection and submission of fingerprints may be delayed from normal timeframes.</p> <p>If building access is needed and a PIV Card cannot be issued, the contractor must follow access procedures established by the Facility Security Committee (FSC), which may require an escort in the absence of a PIV Card.</p> <p>Contractors should consult with their Contracting Officer Representative (COR) to obtain guidance specifically tailored to their situation.</p>	4/15/20
45	General	What is the communication plan for new policy and operational changes at GSA for COVID-19 response?	<p>The pages at https://www.acquisition.gov/coronavirus and https://www.gsa.gov/covid19 serve as great resources for industry to keep abreast of the latest policy changes and information related to the Federal and GSA-specific response to COVID-19. These websites are being updated daily to ensure they are displaying the most current information.</p>	4/15/20
46	Payments	If Government is working remotely, can contract payments still be issued in a timely manner?	<p>Yes, payment processing is not impacted. Disbursements are currently accelerated to 15 day payment terms vs. the typical contractual terms of 30 days under the Prompt Payment Act.</p>	4/15/20
47	Payments	What changes to contract payments should companies expect?	<p>The System for Award Management (SAM) is extending registration expirations so that payments will not be held up for this reason. Current registrants in SAM with active registrations expiring before May 16, 2020 will be afforded a one-time extension of 60 days. At this time, companies should not expect any other changes in payment processing and disbursement.</p>	4/15/20

Number	Topic	Question	Response	Date Added
48	PPE	Are there any special federal acquisition requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE)?	<p>Federal agencies are responsible for procuring PPE to support their mission. Federal agencies can use any of GSA's vehicles to assist them in meeting their mission.</p> <p>FEMA has issued guidance that it cannot support Federal agencies with Stafford Act funds. FEMA's priority is to support the medical community. FEMA is not taking any request from another Federal agency unless the agency is supporting a FEMA mission and needs critical supplies to meet the mission.</p> <p>The Stafford Act funding is only for State and Local Government entity support; therefore, State and Local Governments can go to FEMA for PPE assistance. State and Local Governments can submit requests for PPE through their State Emergency Manager to have the request pushed up to the Regional FEMA Office. The Regional FEMA Office will submit the Resource Request Forms (RRF) through the FEMA WebEOC which will go to the FEMA NRCC for fulfillment. These are being consolidated and prioritized by the NRCC and given to FEMA or HHS for procurement action at the HQ level. State and Local Governments are also encouraged to use whatever means necessary to contract for their PPE needs.</p> <p>Hospitals should work through their State Emergency Manager to have the request pushed up to the region FEMA office.</p>	4/24/20
49	Essential Critical Infrastructure	When would an HCA issue a letter attesting to what has been determined to be an "essential critical infrastructure" activity?	<p>The HCA would issue the letter under three circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When the HCA makes a determination that a contract involves an essential critical infrastructure activity; When, for an assisted acquisition, the requesting agency advises the CO in writing that the requirement is in support of essential critical infrastructure; or When requested by a contractor, but only if the contractor is subject to a shelter-in-place/stay-at-home or similar order, and the HCA has determined that the contract or task order involves an essential critical infrastructure activity. <p>See SPE Memo SPE-2020-08 for GSA guidance on essential critical infrastructure activities.</p>	4/24/20
50	Essential Critical Infrastructure	When doing assisted acquisition for DoD, what guidance should be considered for contract work supporting essential critical infrastructure?	<p>A DoD memorandum dated March 20, 2020 states determinations of essential contract requirements come from "Senior Procurement Executives and their associated Heads of Contracting Activities, Program Executive Officers, and Unit Commanders/Directors." As such, the GSA Contracting Officer should obtain that information from the requesting agency to support the GSA HCA memorandum that would be written per SPE Memo SPE-2020-08, allowing compliance with both DoD and GSA guidance.</p>	4/24/20
51	Onboarding/ Offboarding	How do I return PIV Cards and Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) in the absence of onsite Government personnel?	<p>During COVID-19, contractors should work with their Contracting Officer (CO) to return PIV Cards (i.e., GSA Access Cards) and GFE. The CO will collaborate with GSA IT to provide a shipping label and further instructions for GFE. All cards can be mailed to: HSPD-12 Program Management Office, 1800 F Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20405. Contractors should notify the CO with any tracking information. See Acquisition Letter MV-20-07 for additional information.</p>	4/24/20
52	Contract Administration	Can bonds be submitted electronically?	<p>Yes, for any bonds required by FAR Part 28, electronic, mechanically-applied and printed signatures, seals and dates may be used and shall be considered original signatures, seals and dates, without regard to the order in which they were affixed. See class deviation CD-2020-05 for additional details.</p>	4/24/20
53	Acquisition Workforce	Is there flexibility with obtaining the continuous learning points required to maintain my acquisition certification?	<p>OFPP has approved a temporary extension for the continuous learning (CL) periods of acquisition certifications in good standing as of February 1, 2020. At GSA, this is interpreted as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The temporary extension applies to the limited number of acquisition workforce professionals who have CL periods expiring between February 1, 2020 - September 30, 2020, AND are impacted by COVID-19 response efforts to the extent that obtaining continuous learning points (CLPs) would be untenable at this time. The temporary extension is available for all acquisition certification programs: FAC-C, FAC-COR, FAC-P/PM, FAC-P/PM-IT, LCP, Fleet-C, PPFS-C, and RPD-C. <p>GSA acquisition workforce members are strongly encouraged to fully utilize available learning assets to fulfill their CL requirements before the end of the current CL period. AWD will maintain a central log to track impacted staff that will be shared with GSA Bureau Certification Managers.</p>	4/24/20
54	General	Who can contractors reach out to with questions?	<p>Contractors should always contact their Contracting Officer (CO) or Contracting Officer Representative (COR) if they have any questions as it pertains to their contract.</p> <p>Contractors may also visit https://www.gsa.gov/covid19 for details regarding GSA's activities in response to COVID-19. For any agency-specific questions, please contact the GSA industry liaison at gsaombudsman@gsa.gov.</p> <p>Finally, contractors can visit https://www.acquisition.gov/coronavirus for information related to the Federal response to COVID-19. Any general policy questions to OMB may be directed to mbx.omb.ofppv2@omb.eop.gov.</p>	4/24/20
55	Acquisition Workforce	Since the micro purchase threshold has been increased to \$20K for the COVID-19 emergency, will contracting authority for those delegated automatically go up to the full \$20k?	<p>COWP warrant thresholds are automatically increased (as per Question 29). Those with the authority to perform micropurchases have also had the limit of their Micropurchase Authority increase automatically.</p> <p>However, the bank imposed purchase card limits do not automatically increase. GSA Form 3661 will need to be completed by any purchase card holder requesting the increase to the bank imposed limit on their purchase card to allow the increased authority to be utilized. All temporary increases in card limit for coronavirus emergency are set to expire on July 1, 2020. Requesting Official and Fund Manager signatures are required.</p> <p>Please complete the form and upload documents at this link: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScWAIB7crBlwV__Lt8E-7QoQvsJnI0M6lBF9YMHSx0cb6og-A/viewform?vc=0&c=0&w=1.</p>	4/24/20

Number	Topic	Question	Response	Date Added
56	Compensation	How can Section 3610 of the CARES Act be implemented on GSA Schedules or other GSA indefinite delivery vehicles (e.g., OASIS, GWACs, etc.)?	<p>Ordering agencies who have an existing order off of a GSA IDV such as Schedule, GWACs, etc. may exercise the authority provided in Section 3610 of the CARES Act, subject to OMB guidance and their own agency requirements, but are not required to do so.</p> <p>Prior to exercising this authority, ordering agencies shall carefully consider if reimbursement for paid leave to keep the contractor in a ready state is in the best interest of the Government, consistent with the stewardship principles and limitations in Section 3610 of the CARES Act, OMB guidance, and any applicable agency guidance.</p> <p>If the ordering agency decides to exercise this authority, then the ordering agency should follow all of their applicable agency guidance and should consult their counsel. If the ordering agency does not have a policy implementing Section 3610 authority, but wishes to authorize reimbursement of paid leave, the contracting activity may follow the guidance in GSAR Class Deviation CD-2020-12.</p> <p>Pursuant to the statute, an agency may be able to exercise this authority by modifying an existing order. Prior to modifying and in accordance with the applicable agency guidance, an Ordering Contracting Officer shall ensure that funds are available; cite the applicable FPDS COVID-19 NIA code; ensure the labor rates shall not include profit or fees; ensure reimbursement will not exceed an average of 40 hours per week for each billed contract employee; and include language that the contractor agrees that any amount received based on the exercise of this authority shall be reduced by the amount of credit a contractor is allowed pursuant to Division G of Public Law 116–127 and any applicable credits a contractor is allowed under this Act, and any other applicable agency guidance.</p> <p>Because Section 3610 specifies use of “minimum applicable contract billing rates”, (e.g., Federal Supply Schedule, GWAC) rates would not change. If the ordering agency negotiated a lower hourly rate, then that lower hourly rate becomes the minimum applicable contract rate for the purpose of Section 3610 reimbursements.</p>	4/24/20
57	TAA	How long will it take for GSA to process a TAA exception modification request?	<p>Although these contract modification requests will be processed in an expedited manner, the timeframes for executing individual modification requests depends on the complexity/quality of the request.</p> <p>To facilitate expedited processing of a modification request: contractors should ensure that the instructions posted on www.gsa.gov/mascontractrequirements are followed, and should notify the CO that a modification request to temporarily add non-TAA compliant products under covered FSCs will be submitted. Note: COs can be found on gsaelibrary.gsa.gov by searching by contract number or company name.</p>	5/11/20
58	TAA	Is the current letter of supply still acceptable for TAA exception actions?	<p>Yes, but only if the TAA exception products are covered by the existing letter of supply on file. Otherwise, an updated letter of supply may be necessary. Please note however that Clause I-FSS-644 Dealers and Supplier does allow for the submission of evidence of an uninterrupted source of supply from which to satisfy the Government’s requirements in place of a formal letter of supply.</p>	5/11/20
59	TAA	Do contractors have to accept Schedule Mass Mod A812 prior to submitting a modification request to add non-TAA compliant products?	<p>It is highly recommended that contractors accept Mass Modification A812 to transition to the consolidated MAS solicitation as soon as practicable.</p> <p>Whether acceptance of Mass Mod A812 is required before submitting a modification request to add non-TAA compliant products depends on if contractors hold SINs that are relevant to the non-TAA compliant products to be proposed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If contractors are still under a legacy Schedule, and already hold a SIN that is relevant to the non-TAA compliant products, they may submit a modification request to add the products prior to accepting Mass Mod A812. - If contractors are still under a legacy Schedule, and do not hold a SIN that is relevant to the non-TAA compliant products, they will need to accept Mass Mod A812 prior to submitting a modification request to add the SIN and non-TAA compliant products. 	5/11/20
60	TAA	SPE Memo 2020-11 Attachment 1 identifies the list of Federal Supply Classes (FSC) that are covered by the TAA exception determination. Is the authority limited to the specific products identified in the “General Products Purchased” column?	<p>No, the specific products identified under “General Products Purchased” are intended to be examples of the types of non-TAA compliant products that may be added to Schedule contracts to support the Government’s COVID-19 response. Contractors are <u>not</u> limited to only proposing N95 masks under FSC 4240, for example. If proposed TAA exception items fall under the FSC code then it can be temporarily added to a contractor’s Schedule contract.</p>	5/11/20
61	TAA	Can I add a product, such as a COVID 19 test kit (Made in China), that is not on the list of TAA exceptions in SPE-2020-11 to a Schedule contract?	<p>The authority to temporarily add non-TAA compliant products to Schedule contracts is limited to products that fall under the FSCs identified in Attachment 1 of SPE-2020-11.</p> <p>Note: the SPE has the latitude to update the SPE Memo to include additional FSCs. Any amendments to the SPE Memo will be posted on GSA.gov and a GSA Interact Notice will be issued.</p>	5/11/20
62	TAA	Can an economic price adjustment or other products/services additions be proposed when submitting a modification request to temporarily add non-TAA compliant products?	<p>Modification requests may include one or more Special Item Number (SIN) additions and one or more products, but the non-TAA compliant products must fall under the covered FSCs listed in Attachment 1 of SPE-2020-11 and be in direct support of the Government’s COVID-19 response. Any requests to add other proposed product/service offerings, economic price adjustments, etc. in conjunction with the modification request to add non-TAA compliant products will be rejected.</p>	5/11/20
63	TAA	If a contractor does not have any SINs related to the FSCs listed in SPE-2020-11, are they able to add a SIN to their contract in order to sell these products?	<p>Yes, a Schedule contractor can submit an add SIN modification request to propose non-TAA compliant products if they do not already hold a SIN relevant to the FSCs covered by SPE-2020-11.</p>	5/11/20
64	TAA	If a contractor has never sold non-TAA compliant products commercially, can they propose adding them to the Schedule contract?	<p>Yes. Contractors proposing to add non-TAA compliant products must ensure the modification request is compliant with the specific modification guidance for adding non-TAA compliant products as well as the MAS Modification Guidance published on the GSA.gov ‘Contract Requirements and Modification Guidance’ site (www.gsa.gov/mascontractrequirements).</p>	5/11/20

Number	Topic	Question	Response	Date Added
65	TAA	Should non-TAA compliant products that are temporarily added to a Schedule contract be added to GSA Advantage?	<p>Yes, any non-TAA compliant products that are temporarily awarded on a Schedule contract must be uploaded via a SIP/EDI change file for inclusion in the authorized price list on GSA Advantage!.</p> <p>Contractors should include the following notice in the product description for all non-TAA compliant products awarded and uploaded to the product catalog on GSA Advantage!: "ATTENTION: This non-TAA compliant product is only available for orders supporting the Government's COVID-19 response efforts and subject to unilateral and immediate removal by GSA. There is no dollar limit on FSS orders for this non-TAA compliant product, however, FSS orders that include these items must be issued no later than July 1, 2020 unless authority is extended in the SPE Memo 2020-11. Orders shall be for as short of duration as is feasible to ensure an adequate supply is obtained."</p>	5/11/20
66	TAA	If a Schedule BPA is established for TAA exception products with a Period of Performance (PoP) beyond July 2nd, can BPA orders be placed beyond the July 2nd date?	BPA orders may only be placed while the authority outlined in SPE-2020-11 remains in place. At this time, the authority will expire on July 1, 2020, so all orders must be issued on or before July 1, 2020. BPA orders issued on or before July 1, 2020, may be completed after that date. If the Senior Procurement Executive determines it is appropriate to extend the TAA exception authority, the SPE Memo will be amended. After the exception in SPE-2020-11 expires, COs cannot execute options on orders that include non-TAA compliant items that were added pursuant to the exception in SPE 2020-11.	5/11/20
67	TAA	Can Schedule contractors holding an Order-Level Materials (OLM) SIN include non-TAA compliant products when submitting quotes to ordering agencies?	<p>If contractors hold an OLM SIN, and are not otherwise prohibited from quoting OLMs by the ordering agency, they may quote non-TAA compliant products to support the Government's COVID-19 response if the products fall under the FSCs identified in Attachment 1 of SPE-2020-11 as long as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the SPE Memo remains in effect; 2) OLMs are not the primary basis or purpose of the order; 3) the work outlined in the order is otherwise eligible for the inclusion of OLMs; and 4) all other procedures/limitations related to OLMs are followed/satisfied. <p>(See GSAR 552.238-82 Special Ordering Procedures for the Acquisition of Order-Level Materials, the OLM SIN description and the GSA.gov page for Order-Level Materials)</p>	5/11/20
68	TAA	Will GSA issue standards for non-TAA compliant products, such as NIOSH Approved (N95 masks) vs FDA Cleared (surgical masks)?	GSA will not issue specific standards for masks or other personal protective equipment. However, commercial warranties would apply to any non-TAA compliant products that are temporarily awarded on a Schedule contract. Note: inclusion of this type of information in the product descriptions facilitates the Government's evaluation of the proposed product and promotes clarity when an ordering agency is viewing the item on GSA Advantage!.	5/11/20
69	TAA	How will non-TAA compliant products be removed from a Schedule contract once a TAA exception is no longer effective?	GSAR Clause 552.238-79 Cancellation will be used to unilaterally remove any non-TAA compliant products from a Schedule contract when SPE-2020-11 is cancelled or expires, or when an FSC is removed from Attachment 1 of SPE-2020-11.	5/11/20
70	TAA	When the temporary authority to offer non-TAA compliant products on Schedule contracts expires, what actions must a contractor take?	GSA will issue a unilateral contract modification to remove the non-TAA compliant products from the Schedule contract. Immediately upon issuance of the unilateral modification, contractors are required to submit a change file via SIP/EDI to remove the non-TAA compliant products from the price list on GSA Advantage!.	5/11/20
71	TAA	Is an Ordering Contracting Officer required to consider non-TAA compliant products under the covered FSCs while SPE-2020-11 is in effect?	The Ordering Contracting Officer is not required to consider non-TAA compliant products if the instructions in the Request for Quotes (RFQ) state that only TAA compliant products will be considered. The intent of the exception determination is to increase supply of critical and essential items by granting COs the temporary authority to procure non-TAA compliant products under the covered FSCs, it is not a mandate to do so.	5/11/20
72	TAA	What should be submitted when proposing to temporarily add non-TAA compliant products to a Schedule contract?	Detailed instructions and templates for adding non-TAA compliant products are posted on the GSA.gov 'Contract Requirements and Modification Guidance page (www.gsa.gov/mascontractrequirements). Please note that the standard modification requirements for adding SINs/products also apply to any modification requests to add non-TAA compliant products.	5/11/20
73	TAA	Can an existing Schedule BPA be modified to include non-TAA compliant products?	If the products are within scope of the Schedule BPA, a Contracting Officer has the discretion to modify existing Schedule BPAs to include non-TAA compliant products after the products have been added to the contractor's Schedule contract.	5/11/20
74	AbilityOne	Can GSA contracting officers purchase Essentially the Same (ETS) items identified in the Purchase Exception (PE) List for SPE Memo SPE-2020-10 under Schedule contracts?	<p>Yes, Supplement 1 to SPE-2020-10 was issued to authorize the temporary addition of ETS items to Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) contracts for which purchase exceptions have or will be granted. The purchase exemptions apply to ETS requirements for GSA only. This authority is effective only for the duration of the purchase exception covering the respective ETS item(s). At expiration of the purchase exception(s), the ETS item(s) will immediately be removed from the contracts.</p> <p>HCA's must track contracts and orders that use the purchase exception authority, and provide monthly reports by the 15th of the month to their respective acquisition management offices, for final submission to the GSA SPE at spe.requests@gsa.gov. The reports at a minimum should include copies of the solicitation/order and copies of the annotated bid abstract upon award of the commercial contract/order.</p>	7/1/20
75	Compensation	Are contractors entitled to compensation for idle staff costs, shut-down/start-up costs, etc., if performance is not possible because of facility closures or other restrictions and whose employees cannot telework because their job duties cannot be performed remotely?	Yes, Class Deviation CD-2020-12 provides guidance for GSA contracting officers with considerations for using the authorities granted in Section 3610 of the CARES Act.	7/1/20

Number	Topic	Question	Response	Date Added
76	Compensation	How can Section 3610 of the CARES Act be implemented for assisted acquisitions?	<p>If the requesting agency has a policy to implement the Section 3610 authority, the GSA CO may follow the policies and procedures of the requesting organization, or follow GSA's policy if the GSA HCA and requesting agency agree.</p> <p>If the requesting agency does not have a policy implementing Section 3610 authority, but wishes to authorize reimbursement of paid leave, the GSA CO may follow GSA's policy in Class Deviation CD-2020-12.</p> <p>If following GSA's policy, the use of the authority must be explicitly identified and agreed to by the requesting agency, the requesting agency must certify the funds, and the acquisition strategy must be approved by the GSA HCA.</p> <p>If following the requesting agency's policy, the requesting agency must certify the funds, and the acquisition strategy should be approved by the GSA HCA to ensure awareness.</p> <p>The GSA CO should carefully consider if reimbursement for paid leave to keep the contractor in a ready state is in the best interest of the Government, consistent with the stewardship principles and limitations in the CARES Act. Use of the 3610 authority should not be the first alternative. The GSA CO should take reasonable steps to enable contractor employees to work from home, including adjusting contract requirements, if appropriate. The GSA CO must obtain assurances from the contractor that paid leave will go to employees impacted by a work stoppage attributable to COVID-19 and the contract file must be documented accordingly.</p> <p>See Class Deviation CD-2020-12 for more details.</p>	7/1/20