Attachment 3b

to the

F²AST User's Guide

INSTRUCTIONS ON SET UP AND USE OF THE DELPHI METHOD (MODIFIED) Feb 10

Future Flexible Acquisition & Sustainment Tool (F²AST)

DELPHI METHOD (Modified)

This document provides the information necessary to competitively select a contractor for a given F2AST task order. This modified Delphi Method is a technique for quantifying subjective or qualitative data for analysis purposes. It offers a procedure for arriving at a consensus among a group of knowledgeable persons.

The Task Order Initiator forms a team to evaluate the Contractor's Technical Proposal. Individual evaluators will read the technical proposal. The individual evaluator will complete the Individual Analysis Worksheet with a score for each contractor's technical proposal. The individual evaluator will document strengths and weaknesses to support this score. The lead evaluator will then lead the team in a discussion for each evaluation criterion and obtain a <u>consensus score</u> for each criterion. The consensus score is placed on the Roll-up Analysis Worksheet along with documentation regarding the consensus strengths or weakness/inadequacy for each score. The lead evaluator then completes the Modified Delphi Spreadsheet with the Contractor's scores and forwards the completed documents (Individual Analysis Worksheet, Roll-up Analysis Worksheet and Modified Delphi Spreadsheet) to the contract negotiator.

An explanation of the fields found within the Delphi Form follows:

Criterion	Descriptive name of the criterion/requirement against which each contractor is measured.
	This information is only a synopsis or descriptive name.

- EC Evaluation Class associated with each criterion/requirement. Acceptable values are: Critical ("C") use System Weight Factor values between 6 and 10 Not Critical ("NC") use System Weight Factor values between 1 and 5
- **SWF** System Weight Factor used in establishing the criterion's/requirement's relative importance to the Air Force. Values range from 1 to 10, with 10 representing the highest degree of importance.
- **Evaluation Factor Weights** Each evaluation factor (Technical, Past Performance, Price) is weighted with a minimum of 25% with the most important factor receiving the highest weight percentage and the least important factor receiving the lowest weight percentage. The sum of the three weights must add to 100%.

All Other Fields List of competing contractors proposals numbered A, B, C...

The contractor will receive the criteria and the EC as part of the solicitation. The Specific Delphi evaluation steps are to be accomplished in the following sequence as part of the PWS package prior to solicitation.

Developing Evaluation Criteria:

Award will be made to the offeror with the highest Modified Delphi score at an affordable/reasonable price. The highest overall Modified Delphi score at affordable/reasonable price is the best-value offeror. In the event the highest Modified Delphi score offeror is not affordable/reasonable, then best-value award will be made to the next highest Modified Delphi score offeror at an affordable/reasonable price.

In developing the evaluation criteria, Keep in mind that the contractor's proposal will follow the format of the evaluation criteria, and their **proposal will only address the evaluation criteria**. The criteria should take into consideration the risk assessment in the acquisition planning document (Simplified Acquisition Strategy Summary (SASS), Streamlined Acquisition Plan (SAP), or Acquisition Plan (AP)), and focus on the high risk areas of the PWS.

If the contractor is to explain how they are going to accomplish all the tasks required in the PWS, then one of the criterion elements should say **"Describe your technical approach to satisfying the overall requirements of the PWS."** The more detail included in the Criterion Elements, including any subelements, the easier it will be for the evaluators to evaluate the offerors' responses.

- 1. Develop a prioritized list of evaluation criteria, include criterion identified during the Risk assessment. This criterion should focus on the critical capabilities the contractor will need to prove in order to ensure successful completion of your task. Provide enough description so the contractor knows what to provide.
 - a. Identify capabilities unique to the tasks. Areas for consideration are: (*if used they will need to be tailored to your specific needs*).
 - i. Technical
 - ii. Experience, Knowledge related to the Specified Weapon System, Subsystem, System Engineering Processes
 - iii. Experience/Knowledge related to specific Technologies, products, methods and/or disciplines
 - iv. Capabilities to provide local services
 - v. Unique capabilities specific to this PWS
 - vi. Realistic approach
 - vii. Facilities and equipment to perform the task
 - viii. System Engineering Approach
 - b. Past performance
 - i. Experience and performance record on significantly similar projects.
 - ii. Performed within budget and on schedule
- 2. Designate which criteria/requirements are Critical "C" and which are Not Critical "NC".
 - a. Assign System Weight Factors based upon the priority of the specific criterion/requirement.
 - i. NC for non critical assign a System Weight Factor between 1 and 5
 - ii. C for critical assign a System Weight Factor between 6 and 10.
 - 1. The most important criterion should be ranked highest. The contractor's proposal will focus on the highest criterion.

2. Note: Several non-critical criteria can out weigh the critical criteria

For example, several non-critical evaluation criteria can out weigh a few critical criteria. The non critical factors can wash out or make the critical factors loose their weighting or importance. Also to many critical criteria can also wash out any one criteria.

3. Provide a Factor Weight to each of the three factors (Technical, Past Performance, and Price). Each evaluation factor (Technical, Past Performance, Price) is weighted with a minimum of 25% with the

most important factor receiving the highest weight percentage and the least important factor receiving the lowest weight percentage. The sum of the three weights must add to 100%

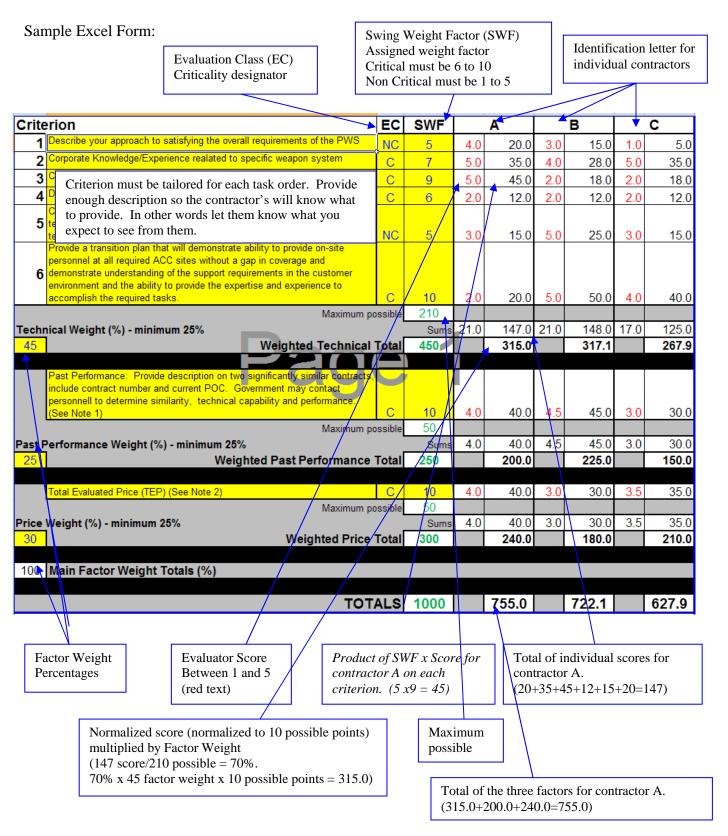
4. All Criteria Identified will be evaluated.

5. <u>The evaluation team cannot evaluate or mark down the contractor for information not included</u> <u>in the evaluation criteria.</u>

6. The task order initiator will provide written debriefs on the contractors proposal regarding the scoring of the modified Delphi evaluation.

Evaluating proposals:

- 1. Score each proposal from 1 to 5 in association with each criterion, 5 indicating the highest compliance level. A suggested guide for scoring is as follows:
 - 0 =Unacceptable proposal did not address criteria
 - 1.0 = Acceptable with High Performance risk
 - 1.5 = Acceptable with Moderate Performance Risk
 - 2.0 = Acceptable with Low Performance Risk
 - 2.5 = Some requirements Exceeded with High performance Risk
 - 3.0 = Some requirements Exceeded with Moderate performance Risk
 - 3.5 = Some requirements Exceeded with Low performance Risk
 - 4.0 = Exceptional with High Performance Risk
 - 4.5 = Exceptional with Moderate Performance Risk
 - 5.0 = Exceptional with Low Performance Risk
- 2. The team will reach a consensus score and turn in one composite score. The team will need to document, strengths, weaknesses and inadequacies for each proposal.
- 3. Determine each contractor's effective value for each criterion by multiplying the assigned ranking by the System Weight Factor.
- 4. Determine the overall effective value of each proposal by totaling each of the values.
- 5. Award will be made to the offeror with the highest Modified Delphi score at an affordable/reasonable price.
- 6. Past Performance will be evaluated on all orders. The Past Performance will not be limited to F²AST performance, but may include relevant, recent Past Performance from other government contracts and/or commercial efforts.



NOTE: The criterion elements should be tailored to a particular task/PWS. **Do not** mirror the sample form