## **Federal Acquisition Regulation**

- (2) Afford all BPA holders responding to the RFQ an opportunity to submit a quote; and
- (3) Fairly consider all responses received and make award in accordance with the selection procedures.
- (B) The ordering activity shall document evidence of compliance with these procedures and the basis for the award decision.
- (3) BPAs for hourly-rate services. If the BPA is for hourly-rate services, the ordering activity shall develop a statement of work for each order covered by the BPA. Ordering activities should place these orders on a firm-fixed price basis to the maximum extent practicable. For time-and-materials and labor-hour orders, the contracting officer shall follow the procedures at 8.404(h). All orders under the BPA shall specify a price for the performance of the tasks identified in the statement of work. The ordering activity is responsible for considering the level of effort and the mix of labor proposed to perform a specific task being ordered, and for determining that the total price is reasonable through appropriate analysis techniques, and documenting the file accordingly.
- (d) *Duration of BPAs*. (1) Multiple-award BPAs generally should not exceed five years in length, but may do so to meet program requirements.
- (2) A single-award BPA shall not exceed one year. It may have up to four one-year options. See paragraph (e) of this section for requirements associated with option exercise.
- (3) Contractors may be awarded BPAs that extend beyond the current term of their GSA Schedule contract, so long as there are option periods in their GSA Schedule contract that, if exercised, will cover the BPA's period of performance.
- (e) Review of BPAs. (1) The ordering activity contracting officer shall review the BPA and determine in writing, at least once a year (e.g., at option exercise), whether—
- (i) The schedule contract, upon which the BPA was established, is still in effect;
- (ii) The BPA still represents the best value (see~8.404(d)); and

- (iii) Estimated quantities/amounts have been exceeded and additional price reductions can be obtained.
- (2) The determination shall be included in the BPA file documentation.

[76 FR 14553, Mar. 16, 2011, as amended 77 FR 197, Jan. 3, 2012; 77 FR 12929, Mar. 2, 2012]

## 8.405-4 Price reductions.

Ordering activities may request a price reduction at any time before placing an order, establishing a BPA, or in conjunction with the annual BPA review. However, the ordering activity shall seek a price reduction when the order or BPA exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold. Schedule contractors are not required to pass on to all schedule users a price reduction extended only to an individual ordering activity for a specific order or BPA.

[76 FR 14555, Mar. 16, 2011]

## 8.405-5 Small business.

- (a) Although the preference programs of part 19 are not mandatory in this subpart, in accordance with section 1331 of Public Law 111-240 (15 U.S.C. 644(r))—
- (1) Ordering activity contracting officers may, at their discretion—
- (i) Set aside orders for any of the small business concerns identified in 19.000(a)(3); and
- (ii) Set aside BPAs for any of the small business concerns identified in 19.000(a)(3).
- (2) When setting aside orders and  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{BPAs}}\xspace-$
- (i) Follow the ordering procedures for Federal Supply Schedules at 8.405-1, 8.405-2, and 8.405-3; and
- (ii) The specific small business program eligibility requirements identified in part 19 apply.
- (b) Orders placed against schedule contracts may be credited toward the ordering activity's small business goals. For purposes of reporting an order placed with a small business schedule contractor, an ordering agency may only take credit if the awardee meets a size standard that corresponds to the work performed. Ordering activities should rely on the small business representations made by schedule contractors at the contract level.