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W4: Acquisition Planning and Post Award Competencies

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Discuss Acquisition planning and Post Award Competencies. Relate this to business, the military, or any type of non-profit organization.

FAR Part 7 Explains the rules about the Government requirements for Acquisition Planning.

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Week Four Post

Raychelann Petgrave-Winstead posted Feb 22, 2023 12:09 AM

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Post-award competencies are concerned with contract administration and the use of items and services once they have been purchased. In contrast, acquisition planning is coordinating efforts by all individuals responsible for obtaining goods and services. These

thoughts apply to for-benefit organizations, non-benefit associations, and government substances.

Everyone in charge of essential components needs to be included in the acquisition planning. The government's needs will be met in the most effective, cost-effective, and timely manner through strategic planning. Some Department of Defense (DoD) departments have implemented a comprehensive acquisition planning system that goes beyond the FAR's general requirements. The agency should begin planning for acquisitions as soon as it determines its need, ideally well in advance of the fiscal year in which contract award or order placement is required. The organizer gathers a group of experts from the contracting, financial, legal, and specialized fields to construct the arrangement. These experts will be in charge of the fundamental aspects of the acquiring. If contract performance is to support a diplomatic or consular mission or a particular functional area, the planner must take into account the combatant commander or head of mission, whichever is more appropriate. The planner should talk to key employees involved and look over previous plans for similar purchases. At key dates determined in the arrangement or at whatever point huge changes happen, the organizer should assess and, if vital, revise the arrangement every year.

Putting the grant into action, reporting on progress, and meeting the closeout requirements are all examples of post-award competencies. CORs face the challenge of managing the most crucial phase of government procurement, even though it is not their primary responsibility. However, they must oversee the technical and administrative aspects of post-award contracts. Using memory, spreadsheets, emails, and stakeholders who are unavailable to ensure compliance during discussions and issue resolution can lead to bottlenecks and a lack of authority. CORs have to determine whether the government gets value from its contracts and suppliers and what caused the government to not get value.

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Acquisition Planning and Post Award Competencies

Darrick Mcclaskey posted Feb 10, 2023 6:37 PM

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Good evening,

For this discussion I will be discussing Acquisition planning, and post award competencies! We will be first discussing the Acquisition planning, for this it should begin as soon the factor of need comes into play. Once the company knows what the need for the contract is, then it is critical to begin planning, which would consist of a building a team, who will be

in charge of responsibilities such as legal, technical, contracting, and other important jobs that will prove to be critical in the success of building a solid plan. During this process of planning, it will bring the group together in order to assess the situation to plan for success. How this relates to the military would be when we would get orders sent down for purchasing parts for vehicles for the fleet. We would begin with a group that would consist of gathering all information regarding the physical parts that are needed in order to get the fleet to fully mission capable status, secondly, we would have a group who would take care of the technical support, such as getting part numbers, prices, and any information needed in ordering the parts. Then we would have a group who would contact this dealership or company in order to present the contract and our needs. Lastly would be the group who would execute all of the actions that were take above in order to make the process flow correctly and ultimately fulfill and finish the orders. We will now discuss post award competencies, in this specific scenario, we would follow up with the granted funds we were given in order to obtain all the parts needed to successfully order all parts. We would approach the dealership with this information and contract and work together on finding the spot that meets both of our needs, to make sure both parties are happy with how the contract is. If the contract is good, then we would allocate those funds to the company, and begin the operation!

Thank you for reading!

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Last post **February 18 at 9:23 AM** by Josh Hon

W4: Acquisition Planning and Post Award Competencies

Josh Hon posted Feb 10, 2023 8:15 PM [★ Subscribe](#)

Acquisition planning refers to the process of coordinating efforts by all personnel responsible for acquiring materials and services, while post-award competencies refer to the management of contracts and use of materials and services after they have been acquired. These concepts apply to businesses, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies. Let's look at an example.

In a nonprofit organization, the budget tends to be tight, so acquisitions must be carefully planned and monitored. If the organization is in need of something, perhaps repairs to a building, the board of directors will often appoint a committee to research the need, the options for fulfilling it, and the costs of doing so. The committee will have to reach out to repair companies or contractors, get quotes, and then determine the best way of proceeding. It will make a recommendation to the full board, which will then vote one way

or another about going ahead with the repairs and awarding a contract to a company to do so. This is acquisition planning in action.

After the contract is in place, the board or its delegated committee will monitor the progress of the work, making sure that the company is fulfilling its duties and that the repairs are being made correctly and efficiently. The committee will likely have some kind of checklist of expectations to help them monitor the project. This is an example of post-award competencies.

For government agencies, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) guide acquisition planning. Agencies must prepare an acquisition plan with a statement of need as well as possible sources, costs, procedures, risks, and other information. This plan also lays out the tasks to be accomplished by various personnel, and it must be followed whenever an agency must acquire something.

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