US Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan

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Project Name
Boulder Grazing Complex Fence Projects

Solicitation Number
1240BJ26Q0018

Section 1: Introduction
This Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP) is pursuant to the requirements listed in the performance work statement (PWS) entitled Boulder Grazing Complex Fence Projects. This plan sets forth the procedures and guidelines that the USDA, Colville National Forest Range Program will use in ensuring the required performance standards or services levels are achieved by the contractor.

1.1 Purpose
The purpose of the QASP is to describe the systematic methods used to measure performance and to identify the reports required and the resources to be employed. The QASP provides a means for evaluating whether the contractor is meeting the performance standards identified in the PWS. This QASP is designed to define roles and responsibilities, identify the performance objectives, define the methodologies used to monitor and evaluate the contractor's performance, describe quality assurance reporting, and describe the analysis of quality assurance monitoring results.

1.2 QASP Relation to the Contract
1.2.1 QASP Revisions
The Contracting Officer Representative (COR) may make revisions or changes to the QASP procedures and surveillance methods or increase or decrease the degree of surveillance methods at any time during the contract performance period. Changes to the Metric must be incorporated into the PWS, Performance Requirement Summary (PRS) and QASP by a bilateral modification to contract that is issued by the Contracting Officer (CO). A copy of the QASP is provided to the contractor to enable the contractor to enhance its Quality Control (QC) program to perform in accordance with its Quality Control Plan (QCP).

1.2.2 Surveillance of Performance Progression
As the performance period progresses, the levels of surveillance may be altered for service areas where performance is either consistently excellent or unsatisfactory. If consistently good performance, then the amount of surveillance may be reduced. If observations reveal consistent deficiencies, increased surveillance may be implemented.

1.3 QASP Relation to the Quality Control Plan (QCP)
The QCP is a required element of contract and the Contractor shall adhere to its established quality control processes and procedures in managing and performing work as described in the contract. While the QCP represents the way in which the Contractor will ensure its quality and timeliness of services, as defined in the PWS, the QASP represents the way in which the Government personnel specified in *Section 3: Contractor and Government Responsibilities, Paragraph 3.2, Government Responsibilities* will evaluate the contractor's performance. The contractor's QC program and the residual organization's QASP should be complementary programs that ensure successful contractor performance.

Section 2: Performance Description
Performance of the contractor will be monitored through the surveillance methods described in Section 4: Surveillance Methods to Perform Quality Assurance to assess the Contractor's performance against PWS requirements.

2.1 Performance Standards and Acceptable Quality Levels (AQLs)
For selected activities in the PWS, the PRS provides a performance standard and an AQL. A performance standard is the expected level of contractor performance. An AQL defines the level of performance that is satisfactory. Depending on the service evaluated and the evaluation method selected, performance standards and AQLs may be stated as a number of occurrences or as a percentage. Performance standards and AQLs for random sampling and 100 percent inspection are generally stated as percentages. For periodic inspections, performance standards may be stated as either percentages or as absolute numbers.

The contract requires the Contractor to perform all work as specified. Any inaccuracies or omissions in services or products are referred to as "defects" on the part of the Contractor. The Contractor shall be responsible for all identified defects and may be required to perform the work at no cost to the government. The AQLs take into account that in some instances an allowable level of deficiencies (deviations) is possible while overall performance continues to meet the government's desired level of service.

2.1.1 Allowable Deviation

The AQLs define the level or number of performance deficiencies the Contractor is permitted to reach under this contract. AQLs take into account the difference between an occasional defect and a gross number of defects. AQLs can be expressed as a percentage of or as an absolute number (e.g., three per month). There may be instances where 100 percent compliance is required, and no deviation is acceptable (e.g., where safety is involved).

2.1.2 Substantially Complete

In some cases, service outputs are evaluated using subjective values (e.g., excellent, satisfactory, unsatisfactory). The criteria for acceptable performance and for defects must be defined for these service outputs. The concept of "substantially complete" should be the basis for inspections based on subjective scales. Work is considered "substantially complete" where there has been no significant departure from the terms of the contract and no omission of essential work. In addition, the Contractor has performed the work required to the best of its ability and the only variance consists of minor omissions or deficiencies.

2.2 Non-Performance

Non-performance occurs when the contractor's performance does not meet the AQL for a given requirement. Requirements may contain multiple performance elements, and therefore, deficiencies may occur in one or more aspects of performance (e.g., timeliness, accuracy, completeness, etc.) or subject areas of effort.

When surveillance indicates that the contractor's service output is not in compliance with the contract requirements, the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) must determine whether the Contractor or the Government caused the deficiency. If the cause of the defect rests with the Government, corrective action must be taken through Government channels. If the cause of the defect is due to action or inaction by the contractor, the contractor is responsible for correction of the problem at no additional expense to the Government.

2.2.1 Documentation

Documentation of work non-performed or unacceptable work is essential for tracking Contractor performance. The COR will document deficient work by compiling facts describing the inspection methods and results and to substantiate nonconformance with the contract. The documentation, with any recommendations, will be forwarded to the CO. In the case of the Contractor, the COR will decide whether to elevate the problem to the CO for corrective action.

2.2.2 Remedial Actions

The Federal Acquisition Regulation allows for penalties in the event that the Contractor fails to perform the required services. Penalties are defined as those actions taken under the direction of the CO against the contractor within the general provisions of the contract for nonconformance to the PWS and PRS.

Section 3: Contractor and Government Responsibilities

3.1 Contractor Responsibility

The Contractor is responsible for delivering products or services in accordance with the contract. Implementing its QCP, which describes the Contractor's methods for ensuring all products and services under the contract meet established performance standards and AQLs. Maintaining, and providing for audit, quality control records and reports and all records associated with the investigation and complaint resolutions. Appointing a single quality control point-of-contact to act as a central recipient of communication from the COR or CO.

3.2 Government Responsibility

3.2.1 Contracting Officer (CO)

The CO is responsible for administering and monitoring contract compliance, contract administration, and cost control and for resolving any differences between the observations documented by COR and the contractor's performance. The CO may delegate various day-to-day contract administration duties to a Administering ACO (ACO) and/or the COR for performance management and administrative actions such as invoice approval and issuance of Contract Discrepancy Reports may be, and normally are, delegated by the CO to the COR. The CO shall approve any revisions to the QASP processes or standards.

3.2.2 Contracting Officer Representative (COR)

The COR, is designated in writing, by the CO. The COR will ensure that the QA function is properly executed, plays a key role in contract administration and performs the contract surveillance and monitoring. Some key contract administration duties include, but are not limited to, performs surveillance as required by this QASP; make recommendations to the CO for issuance of Contract Discrepancy Reports or letters of commendation and acceptance or rejection of completed work and for administrative actions based on unsatisfactory or non-performed work, and revisions or changes to the QASP; and assists the CO in identifying necessary contract modifications and preparing reports of Contractor performance and cost.

3.2.3 Customers

Insert this Section if applicable

Customers or organizations/offices that the Contractor provided support may be requested to assist the COR in conducting QA to provide information relating to the Contractor's performance through Customer Feedback. Information gained from the Customer Feedback may be used in conjunction with other methods of observation to rate the performance of the Contractor.

Section 4: Surveillance Methods to Perform Quality Assurance

4.1 Surveillance Methods

The surveillance methods used in the QA process are the Government's tools to monitor the Contractor's products and services. The best means of determining whether the Contractor has met all contract requirements is to inspect the Contractor's service products and analyze the results. Further, documented inspection results are an effective tool in contract administration that can confirm the successful achievement of all performance requirements or highlight areas where defects exist and improvements are necessary.

COMPLIANCE INSPECTION

The Contracting Officer Representative will, by formal inspection, determine if the specified progress and/or methods of work used to execute the Technical Specifications for fence construction are completed. Failure to comply with the specified work standards may be cause for termination of the Contractor's right to proceed. Inability to meet the Technical Specifications for work standards could also result in reworks.

4.1.1 100 Percent Inspection

The 100 percent inspection method requires complete inspection on all portions of the work completed and will be used for critical contract requirements.

4.1.1.1 Performance Standards and AQLs

The performance standards and AQLs may be stated as either percentages or absolute numbers.

4.1.1.2 Evaluation Procedures

Observed defects for a service monitored by 100 percent inspection is compared to the performance standard and AQL.

INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

The Contracting Officer Representative will inspect and accept the supplies and/or services provided under this contract. Inspection and acceptance will be performed at the project location.

4.2 Analysis and Results

When the inspections and acceptance validations have been completed, the COR will perform an analysis of the Contractor's performance. The purpose of the analysis is to ensure Government is receiving high-quality products and services from the Contractor. The COR will review the results, rate the Contractor's compliance with the performance standards and AQLs, and characterize the Contractor's overall performance. Analysis of all types of contract monitoring will result in one of the following outcomes:

4.2.1 INSPECTION AND TESTING PERFORMED BY GOVERNMENT

The Government will perform sampling, testing and inspection of work in progress where these responsibilities are not expressly assigned to the Contractor by the Forest Service specifications or by the Supplemental Specifications. Inspection for acceptance of work will be accomplished by a 100% visual inspection and will be based on adherence to the technical specifications provided in the award. In the event visual inspection finds less than satisfactory work is being performed, re-work will be required at no additional cost to the Government. Areas not adhering to specifications will be flagged, identified to the contractor, and documented in the daily diary. In event damage to previously inspected portions of the fence are found, whether from natural events or manmade, the contractor will be responsible for re-work to repair the damage before final payment is made.

4.2.2 DETERMINATION OF ACCEPTABLE WORK

Inspection as stated above shall be performed by Forest Service for evaluation of contract specification compliance. The Contractor will be notified in writing the fence items not meeting contract specifications. Portions of fence which do not meet contract specification will be reconstructed by the Contractor and the identified items will be brought up to the required standard before the fence will be considered acceptable.

4.2.3 UNACCEPTABLE WORK

If any portion of the project is found to be unacceptable, the Contractor shall reconstruct the unacceptable portion to comply with the specifications. Upon completion of the reconstructed portion of the project, the Forest Service will reinspect to determine compliance. If more than two inspections are needed for repeated deficiencies, the Contractor may be charged inspector's time and vehicle use.

4.2.4 RE-INSPECTION UPON CONTRACTOR REQUEST

If the original inspection results are not acceptable to the Contractor, a reinspection may be requested in writing up to 7 days after being notified of the unacceptable work. The original inspection will be re-examined. If the reinspection confirms the original inspection as not meeting standards, the Contractor shall reimburse the Government the actual costs incurred in making the reinspection. If the inspection indicates that work meets acceptable standards, the Government assumes the cost of re-inspection and payment will be made for the fence.

4.2.5 FINAL CLEANUP

Before final acceptance, all areas occupied by the Contractor in the connection with the work shall be cleaned of all Contractor's rubbish, excess materials, temporary structures, and equipment, and all parts of the work area shall be left in a neat and presentable condition.

4.2.6 52.246-13 Inspection-Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements (AUG1996)

Removal of the existing fence will follow the same steps and standards as noted above.

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The Contacting Officer must include as attachments or exhibits the appropriate performance requirement summary, forms, checklists, etc. in the QASP that will be used during surveillance / monitoring for the applicable contract.

Appendix A: Performance Requirement Summaries

The following documents will be used to describe the performance requirements and expectations under the contract provisions.

EXAMPLE- 1

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT SUMMARY

Performance Task *(PWS Reference)*	**Performance Indicator**	**Performance Standard**	**Acceptable Quality Level (AQL)**	**Method of Surveillance**
Timeliness and Accuracy of Delivery-Supplies/ Services (PWS, Section 6.6.4)	*Supplies/Services delivered as ordered – Quantity / Quality*	*Delivery matches Order quantity and Supplies/ Services description*	*100% of all deliveries match order quantity and supplies / services*	*Visual Inspection*
Period of performance, Technical Specifications, PWS Procedures, and Locations.	All materials and supplies must meet the specified technical specifications. All equipment must be clean and Forest Service has right to inspect equipment that is operated off of the road prism.	Type of material, specifications for material, the amount of material, and the length of specified construction of fence.	Fence line construction must meet technical specifications outlined in the PWS.	All portions of fence lines will be visually inspected. Completion and inspection of fence lines can be conducted by segments.

Appendix B: Discrepancy Report

The following document may be used during the time of inspection. This form may also be supplemented with data collected in the field, notes, pictures, and forms.

DISCREPANCY REPORT			1. DISCREPENCY REPORT NO.
2. TO: (Contractor / Project Manager Name)		**3. FROM:** (Name of COR)	
CONTRACT NUMBER:		**DATE:**	
PREPARED	**ORAL NOTIFICATION**	**RETURNED BY CONTRACTOR**	**ACTION COMPLETE**
4. DISCREPENCY OR PROBLEM (Describe in Detail. Include PWS references. Attach Continuation Sheet if Necessary)			
5. SIGNATURE OF COR			
6. TO: (Name of COR)		**7. FROM:** (Contractor / Project Manager)	
8. CONTRACTOR RESPONSE AS TO CAUSE, EFFECT, CORRECTIVE ACTION AND ACTIONS TO PREVENT RECURRENCE (Attach Continuation Sheet if necessary. Cite applicable Contractor QC program procedures or new QC procedures)			
9. SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR REPRESENTIVE		**10. DATE**	
11. GOVERNMENT EVALUATION (Acceptance, partial acceptance, or rejection. Attach Coordination Sheet if necessary)			
12. GOVERNMENT ACTIONS (Cure notice, show cause, other)			

CLOSE OUT			
	NAME AND TITLE	**SIGNATURE**	**DATE**
KTR NOTIFIED			
COR			