

## Supply Chain Consortium Initiative

SCCI OTA, located within the 448th Supply Chain, is an agreement (contractual vehicle) IAW 10 US Code 2371b for prototype projects. This vehicle allows the Air Force Supply Chain (AFSC) the opportunity to work with a large consortium of industry partners managed by SOSSEC. The OTA allows the AFSC the ability to reach non-traditional defense contractors by streamlining the award process utilizing a Consortium Manager (CM), and allowing those industry partners more time to focus on the technical requirement.

**SCCI OTA Award Process:** OTA Prototype projects begin with an Air Force customer defining the requirement and bringing it to SCCI. SCCI PM and contracting (Agreements Officer) work with AF requirement owner (RO) to prepare solicitation. Solicitation is sent to SOSSEC and socialized with their consortium members for Whitepapers, once received the RO down selects, and those consortium members are asked to submit a Proposal. Once received the RO makes a selection and an award is made. This process on average takes 176 days and has been accomplished in as little as 105 days.

SOSSEC is the Consortium Manager (CM) and assists the consortium members with contracting and administrative duties, therefore allowing the Project Level Performers to concentrate on the technical performance of the projects. It is not a prime/subcontractor relationship. For their involvement SOSSEC receives a small fee added to the price of the project.



For more information on SASPO,  
Visit: <http://www.tinker.af.mil/Home/429SCMSASPO.aspx>

To reach the consortium manager SOSSEC,  
Visit: <https://sossecinc.com/sossec-home/>

For Assistance Please Email/Call,  
**SCCI OTA PM:** [448SCMW.SASPO.SCCI@us.af.mil](mailto:448SCMW.SASPO.SCCI@us.af.mil)  
**SOSSEC:** COM: (603) 458-5529

## Supplying War Fighter Dominance

**S**upply  
**S**chain  
**C**onsortium  
**I**nitiative

**O**ther  
**T**ransaction  
**A**uthority

**SCCI**



**Supply Chain Consortium  
Initiative**

# SCCI OTA

## Successes To Date

- Awarded 24 prototype projects for **\$17.4M**
- Prototype projects awarded from all three ALCs (Hill, Robins, Tinker)
- Projects supporting 6 different weapon systems, and supply chain risk management office
- First 448th Supply Chain partnership award with academia
- Project awards in average of 176 days, and fast as 105 days



## What is a Prototype Project

**Definition:** A prototype project addresses a proof of concept, model, reverse engineering to address obsolescence, pilot, novel application of commercial technologies for defense purposes, agile development activity, creation, design, development, demonstration of technical or operational utility, or combinations of the foregoing. A process, including a business process, may be the subject of a prototype project. (2018 DoD OTA Guide V1.0)

**Scope:** Must be “directly relevant to enhancing the mission effectiveness of military personnel and the supporting platforms, systems, components, or materials proposed to be acquired or developed by the Department of Defense, or to improvement of platforms, systems, components, or materials in use by the armed forces.” (10 USC 2371b).

Leading to prototype, modify, enhance, test, measure, document, and integrate next generation, OSA for capabilities and tools that satisfy requirements for open-architecture systems.

## Purpose of Other Transactions

The DoD OT authorities were created to encourage new or nontraditional performers to work with the Department. These authorities allow DoD to bring new, cutting edge solutions to the warfighter by accommodating a performer's existing business practices and commercial industry standards rather than imposing DoD standards

OTs can help:

- ◆ Engage with nontraditional defense contractors who may not be interested in entering into Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)-based contracts
- ◆ Broaden the industrial base available to the Government
- ◆ Support dual-use projects
- ◆ Encourage quicker, cheaper, and more flexible project design and execution
- ◆ Leverage commercial technology development
- ◆ Ensure DoD requirements are incorporated into future commercial products
- ◆ Collaborate in innovative arrangements
- ◆ Marketing Strategies

## OTA Consortium Model

- ◆ Projects Awarded to Consortium Manager (CM)
- ◆ Custom Terms & Flow-Downs
- ◆ Firm Fixed Price
- ◆ Payments to CM/Milestone Payments
- ◆ Consortium Acts as Mentor
- ◆ Government has direct insight into technical performance
- ◆ Publicizes Projects to Consortia
- ◆ Administrative Fee per project and an annual fee

## OTA History and Types

### OTA History

- ◆ 1958: NASA granted first authority to use OTs
- ◆ 1989: DARPA granted OTs for Research
- ◆ 1994: DARPA granted OTs for Prototype Projects
- ◆ 1995 – 2014: Authority granted to 11 other Agencies
- ◆ 2016: OTs permanently codified in 10 USC 2371b

- ◆ 2017: Public Law 115-91 §864 expanded authority for Other Transactions for Prototype Projects (10 USC 2371b)The EOL provides

### OTA Types

- ◆ Other Transactions for Prototype Projects (10 USC 2371b)
- ◆ Provide a direct benefit to the DoD
- ◆ Considered Acquisition Instruments
- ◆ Other Transactions for Research (10 USC 2371)
- ◆ Provide stimulation or support of research
- ◆ Technology Investment Agreements (TIAs)
- ◆ Procurement for Experimental Purposes (10 USC 2373)
- ◆ Experimentation and test purposes
- ◆ FAR applies when purchases are made in quantity

## OTA Prototype Transition

- ◆ Sole source follow-on production contract(s) or transaction(s) may be awarded when:
  - ◆ The acquisition approach for the prototype project addressed the strategy for follow-on activities and the following two criterion are satisfied:
  - ◆ Competitive procedures were used for the selection of parties for participation in the transaction; and
  - ◆ the prototype project was successfully completed to the satisfaction of the AF customer
- ◆ Topic: DFARS Final Rule - Exception to Competition for Certain Follow-On Production Contracts
- ◆ Reference: DFARS Case 2019-D031 — Effective February 28, 2022
- ◆ Summary: DoD has issued a final rule amending the DFARS to implement a section of the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2016 that modifies the criteria required to exempt from competition certain follow-on production contracts.
- ◆ Typically the follow-on for the first run of production would be a FAR based contract