



Emerging Issues:

Beyond Contracts: Conducting Business with the Federal Government

June 25 | 11:00 am - Noon

Presented by:

Marc Violante, Wisconsin Procurement Institute



Webinar Etiquette

PLEASE

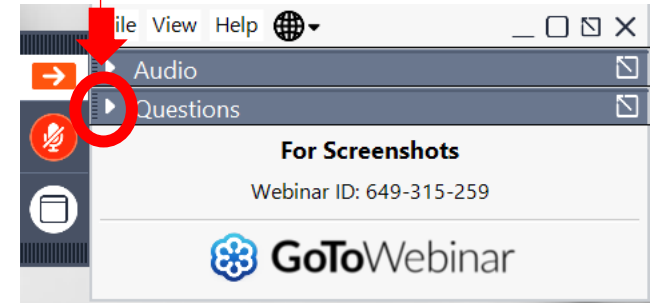
- Log into the GoToWebinar session with the name that you registered with online
- Place your phone or computer on MUTE
- Use the QUESTIONS option to ask your question(s).
 - We will share the questions with our guest speaker who will respond to the group

THANK YOU!



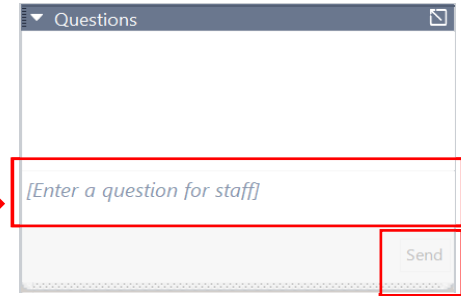
OPENING THE QUESTIONS BOX

Click here to access
within the Control Panel



USING THE QUESTIONS BOX

Type questions
here at any time
during a
presentation



Click Send when ready to submit a question



Assisting Wisconsin businesses compete in the government marketplace.

WPI is Wisconsin's APEX ACCELERATOR

The APEX Accelerators program, under management of the Department of Defense (DOD) Office of Small Business Programs (OSBP), plays a critical role in the Department's efforts to identify and engage with a wide range of businesses entering and participating in the defense supply-chain. The program provides the education and training that all businesses need to participate to become capable of participating in DOD and other government contracts.

WPI provides services to all of Wisconsin's 72 counties

- Individual counseling at our offices, client's facility or virtually
- Small group training – webinars and workshops
- Conferences including one on one buyer meetings – Marketplace, The Contracting Academy, Small Business Academy, Wisconsin Federal Contractor Forum, Acquisition Hour, Cyber Fridays, DOD Roadmap series, Government Opportunities Business Conference, End of Year Federal Contractor Update, Annual DOD Contract Management Update, Evening FAR sessions and more.....

www.wispro.org

WPI OFFICE LOCATIONS

■ MILWAUKEE

- *Technology Innovation Center*

■ MADISON

- *FEED Kitchens*
- *Dane County Latino Chamber of Commerce*
- *Wisconsin Manufacturing Extension Partnership (WMEP)*
- *Madison Area Technical College (MATC)*

■ CAMP DOUGLAS

- *Juneau County Economic Development Corporation (JCEDC)*

■ EAU CLAIRE

- *Western Dairyland*

■ FOND DU LAC

- *Envision Greater Fond du Lac*

■ GREEN BAY

- *NWTC Startup Hub*

■ LACROSSE

- *Veterans in Professions*

■ MANITOWOC

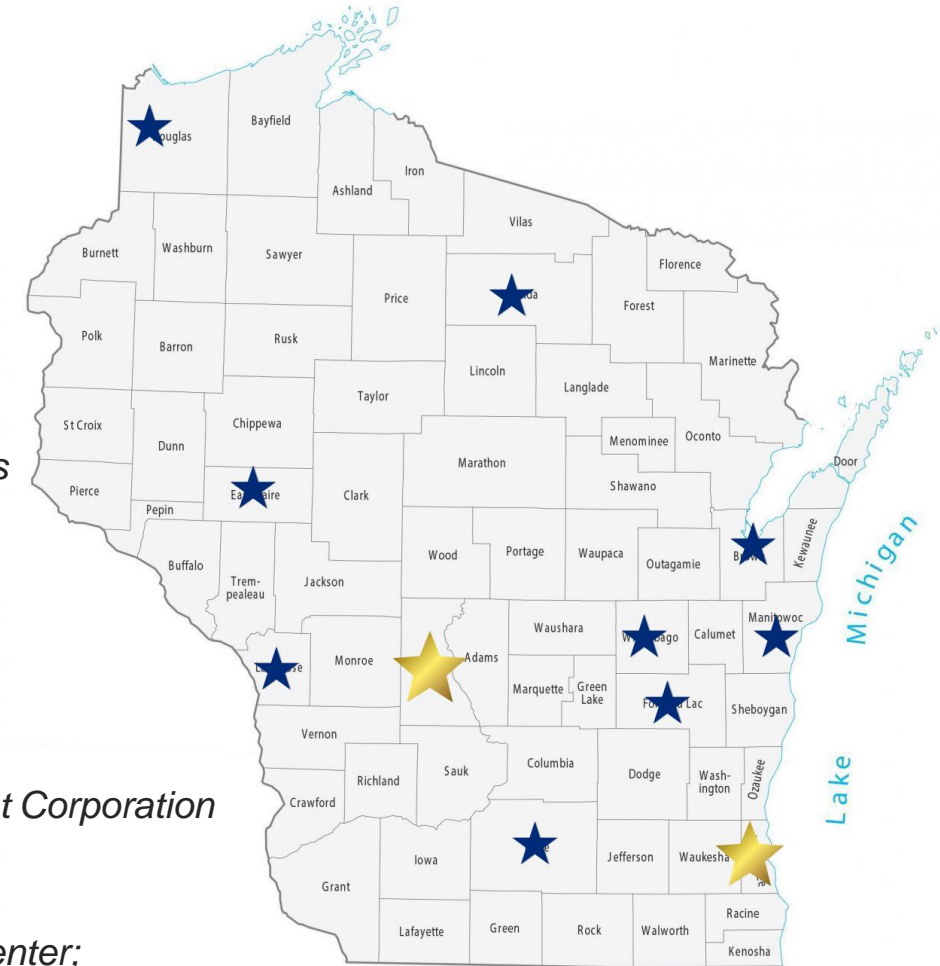
- *Progress Lakeshore*

■ OSHKOSH

- *Greater Oshkosh Economic Development Corporation*

■ SUPERIOR

- *Small Business Dev Center; UW Superior*



APEX ACCELERATORS

WISCONSIN APEX ACCELERATOR

UPCOMING EVENTS

- APR 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm
16 Acquisition Hour: SAM.gov – Tools for Contracting
- APR 9:00 am - 12:00 pm
24 Government Certification Workshop – State Certifications – Madison, WI
- APR 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm
24 Acquisition Hour: Overview of the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS)
- APR April 30, 2024 - May 3, 2024
30 Lieutenant Governor's Small Business Academy
- MAY 8:00 am - 4:00 pm
16 10th Annual DoD Contract Management Update — Appleton, WI

Beyond Contracts: Conducting Business with the Federal Government

Marc N. Violante

Wisconsin Procurement Institute

July 25, 2024

Today's session

- Contracts, grants, agreements, and Other Transaction Authority are four different ways to “conduct business” with the government. Understand the similarities and differences between these business methods and why each is used. Further understand that methods and processes used for one method may not be automatically interchangeable with another method.

What is needed

- Knowledge about
 - Programs
 - Program details
 - Program eligibility
 - Data sources
 - Access to data
 - Tools - resource



Tools – purpose built

- Contracts
- Grants
- Broad Agency Announcements
- CRADAs
- OTAs
- Cooperative Agreements
- Challenges (Prize Competition)
- SBIR/STTR
- Unsolicited Proposals
- ESCOS
- Property SBIR/STTR
- Unsolicited Proposals
- ESCOS
- Property
- Partnership Intermediary Agreement (10 USC §2368)
- Technology Investment Agreement (32 CFR Part 37)
- Defense Production Act



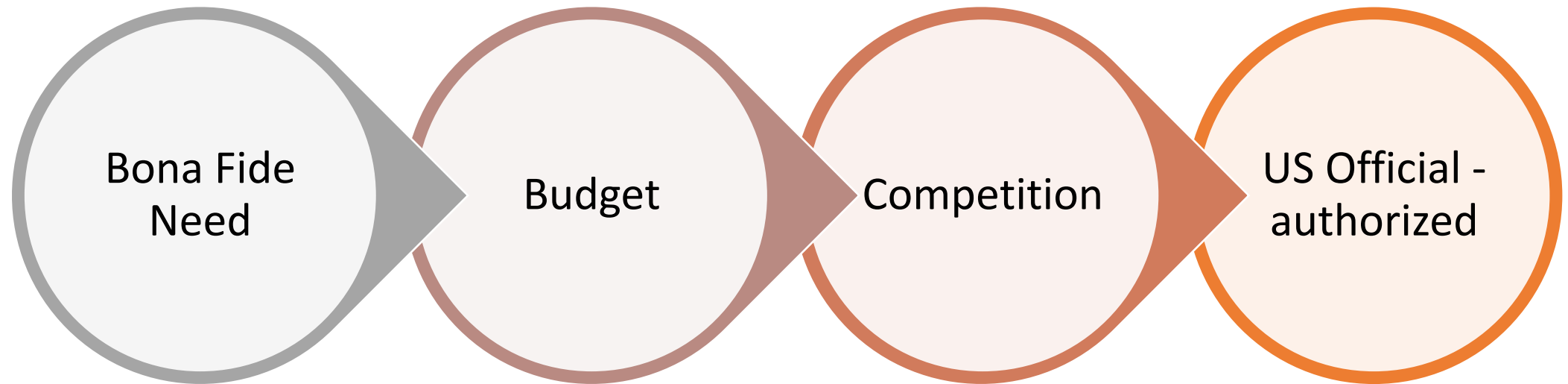
Sources of Information

- SAM
- GRANTS.gov
- Strategic Plans
- Agency websites
- Agency General Statement of Needs
- Data.gov
- GAO reports
- Executive Orders
- Google searches
- Other – OTA Consortia

Sources of Data

- Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS)
- SAM DataBank
 - Award information
 - OTAs
- USAspending
 - Federal Spending
 - Awards, grants, loans

General Considerations



Type - importance?

- Determining Eligibility
- Size
- Identifying applicable regulations
- Flow down requirements – FAR v. Other
- Accounting Systems
- Price – fair and reasonable
- Documentation/Deliverables
- Federal POC –
 - Contracting Officer, Grants Officer, Agreements Officer

Type -



ELIGIBILITY



REGULATIONS



DELIVERABLES

Bona Fide Need Rule

- The “bona fide needs rule,” which is a basic principle of time availability, holds that an appropriation is available for obligation only to fulfill a genuine or bona fide need of the period of availability for which the appropriation was made.³⁴ This rule applies to grants and cooperative agreements as well as to other types of obligations or expenditures.

Appropriations

“Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.”

Payment of Money

- Because the Constitution forbids payment of money from the Treasury except as provided by an appropriation,³ and because an appropriation must be derived from an act of Congress, it is for Congress to determine the purposes for which an appropriation may be used. The purpose statute prohibits charging authorized items to the wrong appropriation, and unauthorized items to any appropriation.

The Antideficiency Act

- The Antideficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. § 1341(a), among other things, requires that federal agencies avoid incurring obligations in excess of the amount available in their appropriations.³⁵ **Of course, grant obligations and expenditures are subject to the act.**

Antideficiency Act 2

- This act prohibits federal agencies from obligating or expending federal funds in advance or in excess of an appropriation, and from accepting voluntary services.
- The Antideficiency Act prohibits federal employees from
 - making or authorizing an expenditure from, or creating or authorizing an obligation under, any appropriation or fund **in excess of the amount available** in the appropriation or fund unless authorized by law. 31 U.S.C. § 1341(a)(1)(A).
 - involving the government in any obligation to pay money before funds have been appropriated for that purpose, unless otherwise allowed by law. 31 U.S.C. § 1341(a)(1)(B).
 - accepting voluntary services for the United States, or employing personal services not authorized by law, except in cases of emergency involving the safety of human life or the protection of property. 31 U.S.C. § 1342.
 - making obligations or expenditures in excess of an apportionment or reappropriation, or in excess of the amount permitted by agency regulations. 31 U.S.C. § 1517(a).

Antideficiency Act – Congressional Report

Antideficiency Act Reports – Fiscal Year 2023

GAO No.: GAO-ADA-23-12

Agency No.: None Reported

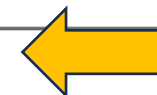
Date Reported to GAO: September 29, 2023

Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Date(s) of Violation(s): FY 2019

Account(s): Federal Housing Administration Mutual Mortgage Insurance

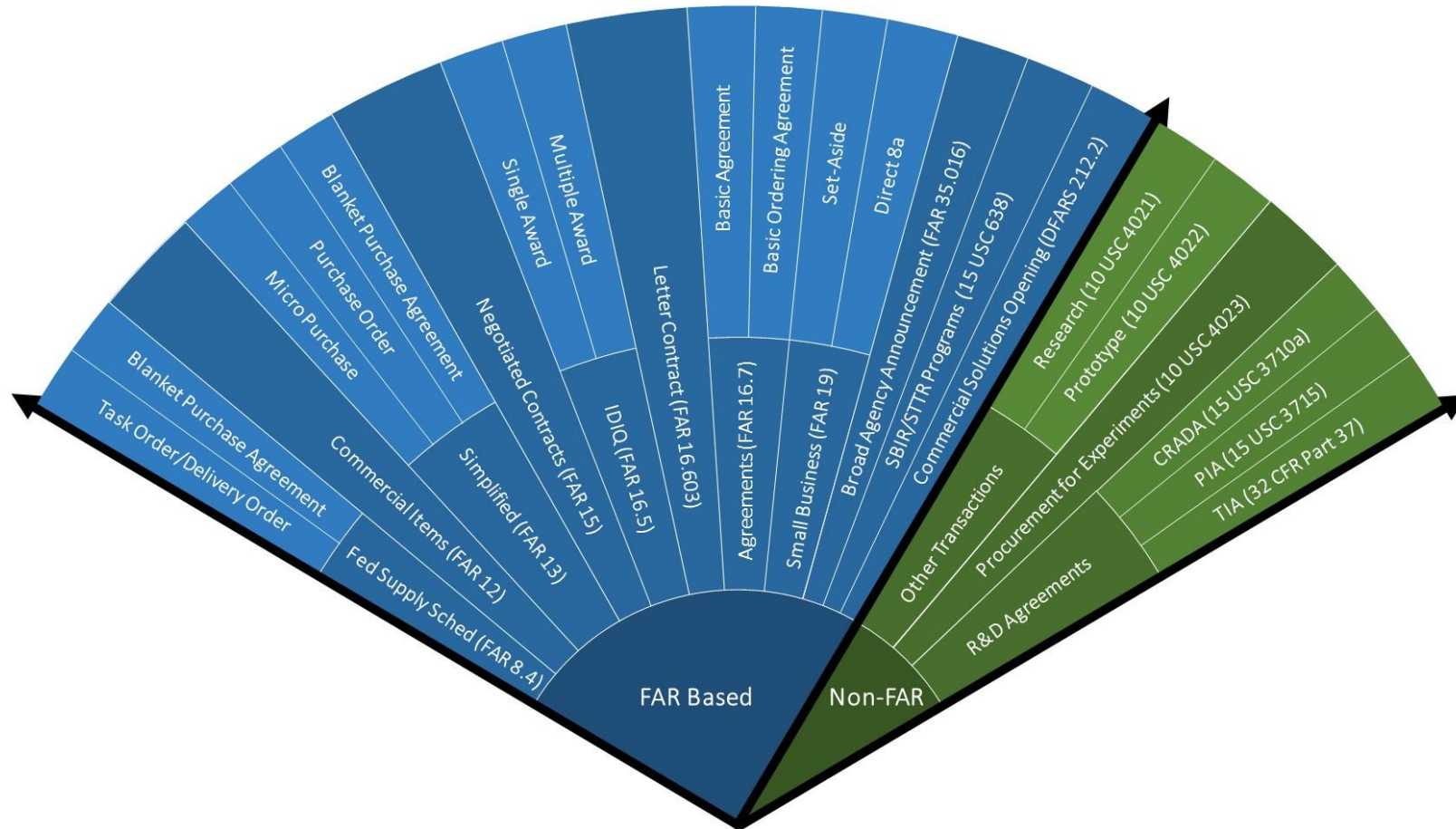
Amount Reported: \$0.36



Contracts

- a mutually binding legal relationship obligating the seller to furnish the supplies or services (including construction) and the buyer to pay for them. It includes all types of commitments that obligate the Government to an expenditure of appropriated funds and that, except as otherwise authorized, are in writing. In addition to bilateral instruments, contracts include (but are not limited to) awards and notices of awards; job orders or task letters issued under basic ordering agreements; letter contracts; orders, such as purchase orders, under which the contract becomes effective by written acceptance or performance; and bilateral contract modifications. Contracts do not include grants and cooperative agreements covered by 31 U.S.C.6301, et seq.

Contracting Cone



Grants

(1) the principal purpose of the relationship is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to the State or local government or other recipient in order to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government; and

(2) no substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal Government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

Grants

- Instruction
- Purpose
- CFR applicability
- SAM registration
- SBIR/STTR

Cooperative Agreement

(1) the principal purpose of the relationship is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to the State or local government or other recipient to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government; and

→ (2) substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal Government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

Cooperative Agreements - examples

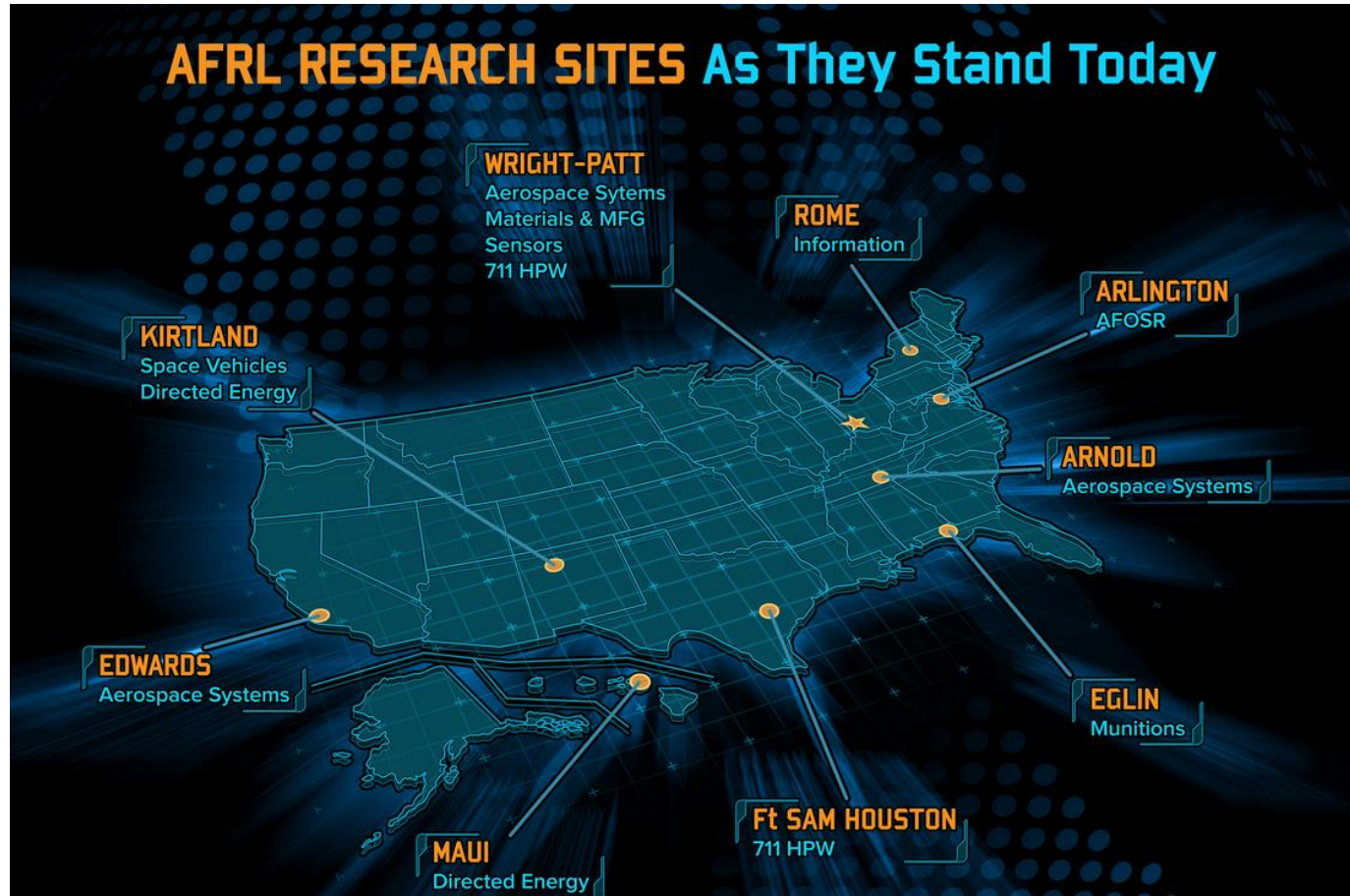
- WPI

The AFRL Regional Hub Networks were established in response to the U.S. Air Force S&T Strategy, seeking a broader range of approaches to accelerate the transition of new technologies into economically viable products in the supply chain through innovative public and private partnerships, Vaia said.

“The public-private partnerships between the Regional Hub Network and AFRL is not a traditional contractual relationship,” Vaia said. “Using a cooperative agreement, the regional network of members and government staff jointly develop operational processes and project oversight.”

Both Regional Hub Network members and AFRL staff have been involved in developing project calls, Vaia added. These calls begin with the Department of the Air Force, or DAF, and leverage the region’s unique strengths.

Air Force Research Laboratory



Technology Investment Agreements

- TIAs are assistance instruments used to stimulate or support research. As discussed in appendix B to this part, a TIA may be either a kind of cooperative agreement or a type of assistance transaction other than a grant or cooperative agreement.
- The ultimate goal for using TIAs, like other assistance instruments used in defense research programs, is to foster the best technologies for future defense needs.
- TIAs differ from and complement other assistance instruments available to agreements officers, in that TIAs address the goal by fostering civil-military integration (see appendix A to this part).

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-32/section-37.110>

TIA - goals

- (a) **Reduce barriers to commercial firms' participation** in defense research, to give the Department of Defense (DoD) access to the broadest possible technology and industrial base.
- (b) Promote **new relationships** among performers in both the defense and commercial sectors of that technology and industrial base.
- (c) Stimulate performers to **develop, use, and disseminate improved practices**.

Partnership Mechanisms

- Educational Partnership Agreements (EPAs)
- Work for Non-Federal Entities Agreements
- CRADAs
- Commercial Licenses
- Government Purpose License (GPLs)
- Available Technologies

What is an EPA?

- EPAs are designed to encourage and enhance study in scientific disciplines at all educational levels. Under an EPA an educational institution can:
 - Obtain loans or outright transfers of scientific equipment;
 - Obtain the services of NRL personnel as instructors of science courses or their assistance in development of science courses and materials;
 - Obtain sabbatical opportunities at NRL for faculty and internships for students;
 - Become involved in NRL projects including research as well as technology transfer/transition projects, along with the opportunity for students to obtain academic credit for participation in such projects; and,
 - Obtain academic and career advice and assistance for students.

<https://www.nrl.navy.mil/Doing-Business/Technology-Transfer/Educational-Partnership-Agreements-EPAs/>

Work for Non-Federal Entities Agreements

What is a Work for Non-Federal Entities Agreement?

- As a Department of Defense laboratory, NRL can use 10 USC 2539b or other statutory authorities to make available to any person or entity (including universities), samples, drawings, manufacturing or other information, equipment, test facilities or other facilities, and can provide research services.

Who may participate in such agreements?

- Any person or entity, which includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, state, local, or tribal government, or an agency or instrumentality of the United States. Thus, the only limitation on participants is that they may not be agencies of foreign governments.

Use – when technical collaboration is not needed.

The lab (NRL) must be compensated; there are exceptions

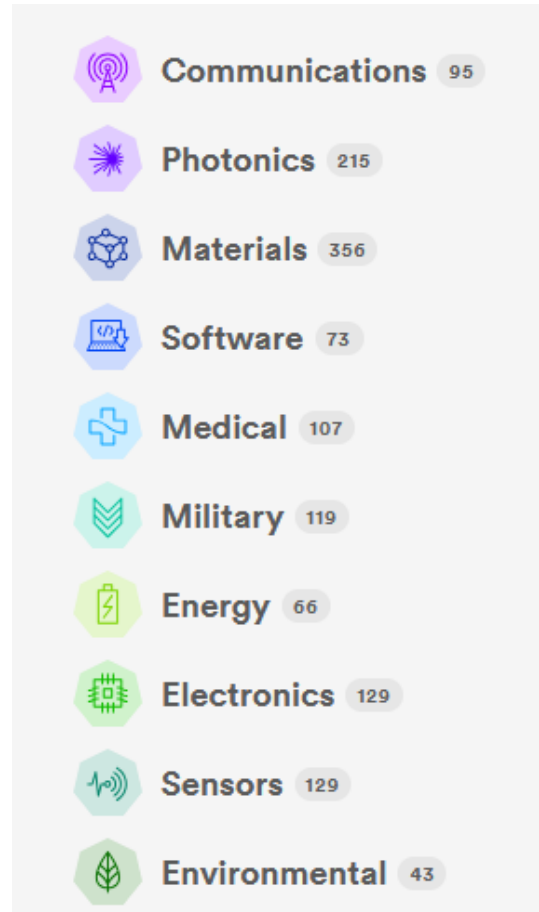
NRL - Snapshot

| Fiscal Year 2024 Top 10 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes under which NRL Conducts Business | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NAICS Code and Description | Percent of Total Dollars |
| 541715: Research and development in the physical, engineering and life sciences (except nanotechnology and biotechnology) | 65.76% |
| 541712: Research and development in the physical, engineering and life sciences (except biotechnology) | 6.18% |
| 541330: Engineering services | 5.65% |
| 334516: Analytical laboratory instrument manufacturing | 3.18% |
| 541713: Research and development in nanotechnology | 2.81% |
| 513120: Periodical publishers | 2.62% |
| 541512: Computer systems design services | 1.97% |
| 334111: Electronic computer manufacturing | 1.03% |
| 238210: Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors | 0.84% |
| 334413: Semiconductor and related device manufacturing | 0.82% |

| Fiscal Year 2024 Top 10 Product / Service Codes (PSC) under which NRL Conducts Business | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| PSC and Description | Percent of Total Dollars |
| AJ13: General science and technology R&D services; General science and technology; Experimental development | 19.17% |
| AJ11: General science and technology R&D services; General science and technology; Basic research | 12.14% |
| AJ12: General science and technology R&D services; General science and technology; Applied research | 11.22% |
| AR13: Space R&D services; Space flight, research and supporting activities; Experimental development | 7.41% |
| AR23: R&D - Space; Science/applications (advanced development) | 6.49% |
| AC33: National defense R&D services; Defense related activities; Experimental development | 6.03% |
| AJ43: R&D - General science/technology; Engineering (advanced development) | 4.92% |
| 7630: Newspapers and periodicals | 3.59% |
| AJ15: General science and technology R&D services; General science and technology; R&D facilities and major equipment | 3.24% |
| AC32: National defense R&D services; Defense related activities; Applied research | 2.75% |

<https://www.nrl.navy.mil/Doing-Business/Small-Business/>

NRL – Available Technologies



CRDA – Technology Transfer

- Cooperative Research and Development Agreement
- Between Federal Laboratory and at least one non-federal party
- Perform collaborative R&D
- Specific not Broad research
- A Federal laboratory may provide personnel, services, facilities, and equipment, **but no “federal” funds**
- Only mechanism for receiving funds from non-Federal sources for collaborative work.
- Detailed IP considerations – ownership, use, and options

https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/crada_factsheet_20201117-508c.pdf

<https://www.nrl.navy.mil/Doing-Business/Technology-Transfer/Cooperative-Research-and-Development-Agreement-CRADA/>

OTA

- Other Transaction Authority
- Created to support NASA
- Attract non-traditional contractors
 - Def:
- Non-FAR based
 - What does this mean?
- General trends
- Consortiums
- Types – production, prototype

OTA - Consortia

Existing Other Transaction (OT) Consortia

Last Updated 4/23/2024

OSD Sponsored | Air Force/Space Force Sponsored | Army Sponsored | Navy Sponsored | Non-DoD Sponsored

OSD Sponsored OT Consortia

<https://aida.mitre.org/ota/existing-ota-consortia/>

Unsolicited Proposals

- FAR 15.6
- (1) Be innovative and unique;
- (2) Be **independently originated** and developed by the *offeror*;
- (3) Be prepared without Government supervision, endorsement, direction, or direct Government involvement;
- (4) Include sufficient detail to permit a determination that Government support could be worthwhile and the proposed work could benefit the agency's research and development or other mission responsibilities;
- (5) Not be an advance proposal for a known agency requirement that can be acquired by competitive methods; and
- (6) Not address a previously published agency requirement.
- (d) *Unsolicited proposals* in response to a publicized general statement of agency needs **are considered to be independently originated.**

Citizen Science

- **Federal Crowdsourcing and Citizen Science Community of Practice**

There are groups within the federal government working to advance crowdsourcing and citizen science use and practice. These are:

The [Federal Community of Practice for Crowdsourcing and Citizen Science](#) is a grassroots community open to all federal practitioners working on, funding, or just interested in learning more about crowdsourcing and citizen science. To join the listserv, email FCPCCS-subscribe-request@listserv.gsa.gov with subscribe FCPCCS in the subject and enter your name + agency you work for.

[Agency Citizen Science and Crowdsourcing Coordinators](#) are a group of federal employees designated by their agency leaders to be responsible for implementing tasks to advance crowdsourcing and citizen science.

The [Federal Crowdsourcing Webinar Series](#) explores how federal agencies are engaging the crowd to multiply the ideas and perspectives they bring to certain issues.

If you have questions, please email citizenscience@gsa.gov.

<https://www.citizenscience.gov/about/community-of-practice/#/>

Other Crowdsourcing Communities

CHALLENGE.GOV

code_

 DATA.GOV

<https://www.citizenscience.gov/about/community-of-practice/#>

Google: Challenges and Prize Competitions

Challenge.Gov

Challenge.Gov is the official GSA government website supporting **prize** challenges and **prize competitions** that are sponsored by the US federal government.

[About](#) · [Find a Challenge](#) · [Resources](#) · [Events](#)



dhs.gov

<https://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology/prize-...>

DHS Prize Competitions

Apr 8, 2024 — **Prize competitions** are a way to crowdsource and engage citizen inventors directly to find interesting ideas or solutions to some of the ...



digital.gov

<https://digital.gov/topics/challenges-and-prize-comp...>

Challenges & Prize Competitions - Digital.gov

Challenges & **Prize Competitions** · Challenge.Gov FY22 Year In Review · White House and GSA Celebrate Record Years in **Prize Competitions**, Citizen Science Efforts.



archives.gov

<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sicp/initiatives>

Prizes and Challenges | The White House

Prizes and challenges are **competitions** among individuals, communities, government entities, businesses, institutions, or non-profit organizations to achieve ...



house.gov

<https://uscode.house.gov/view>

15 USC 3719: Prize competitions

(b) In general. Each head of an agency, or the heads of multiple agencies in cooperation, may carry out a program to **award prizes** competitively to stimulate ...



energy.gov

<https://www.energy.gov/eere/funding/eere-prizes-a...>

Challenges and Prize Competitions

- Agencies can use prize competitions to connect with the public braintrust, tapping into diverse expertise and perspectives to solve complex problems. Prize competitions often lead to unconventional and efficient solutions that might not be found within traditional government structures. Agencies and the public benefit from fresh approaches to tackle challenges in areas like healthcare, cybersecurity, and environmental protection.
- Challenge.gov
 - Provides resources and collaborative opportunities to facilitate the use of prize competitions in government.

<https://digital.gov/topics/challenges-and-prize-competitions/>

Challenges – a form of a Prize Competition

- To empower the federal government and the public to participate together in equitable forms of innovation through prize competitions.

Challenge.gov



Cover Art for the Scientific Ballooning Handbook - 50th Anniversary Edition

National Aeronautics and Space Administration - Science Mission Directorate

Submit custom artwork for the new scientific ballooning handbook

Opens on 08/10/24 11:01 PM CDT

COMING SOON

IMPORTANT UPDATE



Re-X Before Recycling Prize

Department of Energy

The prize is open to anyone looking to transform linear supply chains into circular ones.

Phase 2 open until 10/16/24 04:00 PM CDT



xTechHBCU Student 2024-2025

Department of Defense - Army

Engaging with HBCU Students to Bring Innovative Ideas to the Army

Phase 1 open until 10/30/24 04:00 PM CDT

Challenge Types



Analytics

Analytics, visualization and algorithm challenges focus on finding better ways to interpret or communicate data.



Design

Creative design and multimedia challenges can help agencies capture, communicate and project a concept or aesthetic that would be difficult to achieve with a grant or contract.



Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship or business plan challenges are competitions used by government, universities and private sector organizations to help train and equip entrepreneurs, as well as launch their ventures.



Ideas

An ideation challenge supports new ways of understanding and framing problems, new processes to solve problems, and innovative implementations as solutions to problems.



Scientific

Scientific challenges seek to promote the understanding of a problem, solution or outcome using empirical or measurable evidence-based practices.



Software

In a software and app development challenge, an organization asks solvers to create a software application to solve an existing problem or draw attention to potential uses of available datasets.



Technology

Technology demonstration and hardware challenges seek prototypes or fully developed solutions to catalyze and demonstrate breakthrough technical innovations.

Software and the government

- **Building and Buying Custom Software**
- In meeting their software needs, covered agencies must conduct [a] three-step analysis [...] intended to leverage existing solutions – consistent with principles of category management and shared services – and suitable commercial solutions, while mitigating unnecessary spending on custom-developed software solutions.
- The three steps are:
 1. Conduct Strategic Analysis and Analyze Alternatives;
 2. Consider Existing Commercial Solutions; and
 3. Consider Custom Development

<https://code.gov/agency-compliance/compliance/procurement>

Data.gov



[DATA](#) [REPORTS](#) [OPEN GOVERNMENT](#) [CONTACT](#)



User Guide

CELEBRATING **15 YEARS** OF DATA.GOV

The Home of the U.S. Government's Open Data

Here you will find data, tools, and resources to conduct research, develop web and mobile applications, design data visualizations, and more.

301,433 DATASETS AVAILABLE



Code.gov

Code.gov is the federal government's platform for sharing America's open source software

code_

AGENCIES

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Federal agency partners use Code.gov to share usable open source code, promote open source projects, and track compliance with federal open source policy.

[Agency Compliance](#)

Open Data Resources



Federal Open Data Policy

Policy that instructs agencies to manage their data as an asset from the start and, wherever possible, release it to the public in a way that makes it open, discoverable, and usable.

[View](#)



Open Data Publication Process

This document is provided as an aid to learn what to do to get your GSA data released in the open.

[View](#)



Project Open Data

Project Open Data is an online, public repository with resources and tools intended to foster collaboration and promote the continual improvement of the Open Data Policy.

[View](#)

<https://open.gsa.gov/data/>

GSA API Directory

GSA API Directory

These following GSA APIs cover a range of important data and functionality. Some of the APIs are available to the general public, and others are for GSA partners only.

Acquisition Gateway Document Library API

The Document Library contains templates and examples of a broad set of acquisition documents from all stages of the acquisition lifecycle.

[View API Documentation](#)

Analytics.usa.gov API

The data for this API comes from Analytics.usa.gov, which is a unified Google Analytics account for U.S. federal government agencies known as the Digital Analytics Program. This program helps government agencies understand how people find, access, and use government services online. The program does not track individuals, and anonymizes the IP addresses of visitors.

[View API Documentation](#)

<https://open.gsa.gov/api/>

Energy Service Companies - ESCO

- Energy service companies (ESCOs) develop, design, build, and arrange financing for projects that save energy, reduce energy costs, and decrease operations and maintenance costs at their customers' facilities.
- In general, ESCOs act as project developers for a comprehensive range of energy conservation measures (ECMs) and assume the technical and performance risks associated with a project.
- ESCOs are distinguished from other firms that offer energy-efficiency improvements in that they use the performance-based contracting methodology.

<https://www.energy.gov/femp/energy-service-companies>

DOE Categories of ESCOs

- DOE Qualified List of ESCOs
- DOE Indefinite-Delivery, Indefinite-Quantity (IDIQ) ESPC ESCOs
- ENABLE ESPC ESCOs.

Techlink

Your Pipeline to Innovative Products and Services

TechLink helps innovation-minded businesses and entrepreneurs identify, evaluate, and license technology developed within DOD and VA labs nationwide.

Search from thousands of available technologies

🔍 |coatings, textile, substrates, etc.

- 1 Find an opportunity aligned to your business
- 2 Contact our team of certified licensing professionals
- 3 Secure rights for commercialization of new products and services

In-Q-tel (IQT)

- CIA's Venture Capital arm
- Technology specific to National Security

IQT's unique approach pairing high-tech problem solvers with government challenges has produced countless impactful solutions for the CIA; DIA; FBI; NGA; NRO; NSA; DHS (including CBP and other DHS components); U.S. Cyber Command; and the U.K. and Australian national intelligence communities. We recently welcomed the Office of Naval Research (ONR), U.S. Central Command, and U.S. Space Force as new government partners and look forward to supporting their missions too.

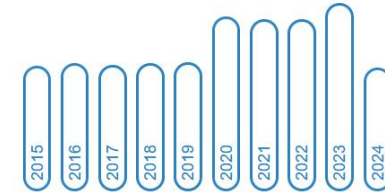
Federal Laboratory Consortium (FLC)

Search term: Semiconductor

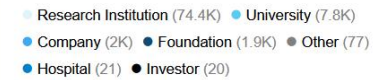
- Publications 11.1K
- Patents 7.3K
- Clinical Trials 1
- Web Documents 53.1K
- Press 2.4K

- ▶ Date
- ▶ Year
- ▶ Country
- ▶ State
- ▶ Person
- ▶ Organization Type
- ▶ Institution
- ▶ Company

Top Organizations ⓘ



Organization Types



Top Companies ⌵

[View More](#)

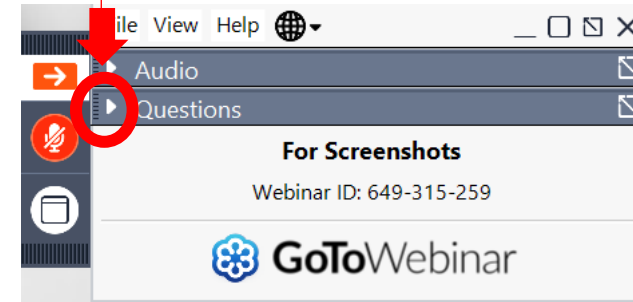
- Triad National Security **139**
- Honeywell International **107**

QUESTIONS?



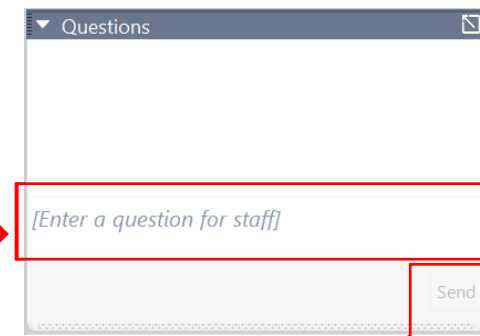
OPENING THE QUESTIONS BOX

Click here to access
within the Control Panel



USING THE QUESTIONS BOX

Type questions
here at any time
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presentation



Click Send when ready to submit a question



UPCOMING TRAINING - EVENTS

CYBER FRIDAY LIVE WEBINAR SERIES

Cyber Friday is a series of one-hour webinars focusing on critical topics for DOD contractors and subcontractors in cyber security, data security, and CMMC. Attendees receive 1 CPE credit for attending.

- **August 23**, 3.1.4 Configuration Management Policy, Change Request Process, Baseline Configurations
- **September 20**, 3.1.6 Incident Response Policy, Incident Response Plan
- **October 18**, 3.1.7 System Maintenance Policy
- **November 22**, 3.1.8 Media Control Policy, Media Destruction Policy and Personnel Security
- **January 24**, 3.1.11 Risk Assessment Policy, Security Assessment Reports

EMERGING ISSUES WEBINAR SERIES

This series is intended as an information tool and resource for contract managers and those with a compliance function. Attendees receive 1 CPE credit for attending.

- **July 25** – Beyond contracts: Conducting Business with the Federal Government
- **Aug 22** – Regulation Making – The Process and the Important Role Businesses Play
- **Sep 19** – Industry 4.0 – The Next Generation of the DIB
- **Oct 24** – Innovation – What Does Innovation Look Like from DoD’s Perspective?
- **Nov 21** – The Critical Role Your Accounting System Plays in SBIR/STTR Success

- Save the Date -



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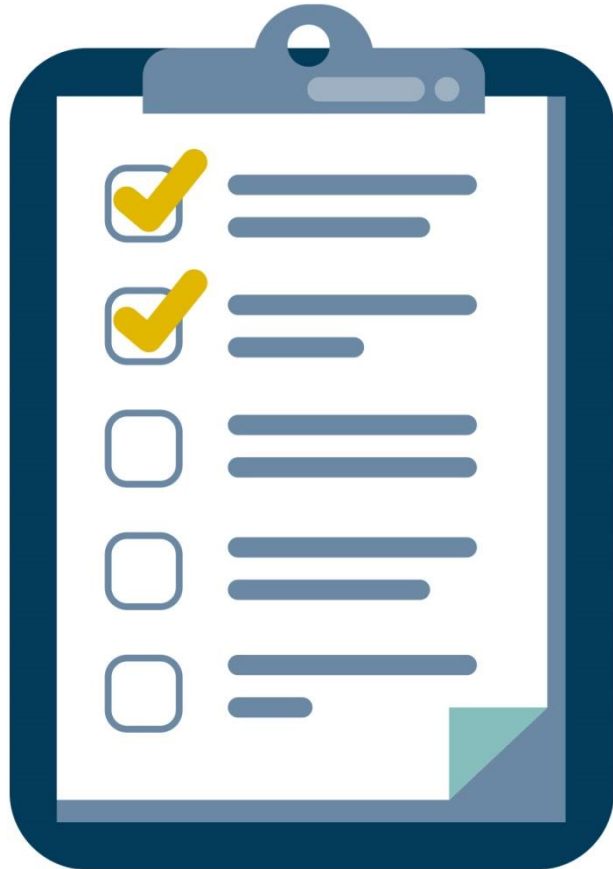
Dec 10

Virtual | 9:00 am - 4:00 pm

The Contracting Academy (TCA) is an opportunity for businesses to grow their technical knowledge of contracting with Federal Government, State/Local Government, and Government Prime Contractors. The series of workshops will benefit established businesses looking to grow and develop their government sales.

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SURVEY



July 25, 2024

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