



Governmentwide Acquisition Contract (GWAC)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Table 1 - Master Contract Acronyms

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>A&E</i>	<i>Architect & Engineering</i>
<i>A3-STOCR</i>	<i>Alliant 3 Summary Task Order Closeout Report</i>
<i>AAS</i>	<i>Assisted Acquisition Services</i>
<i>ACG</i>	<i>Automated Clearing House</i>
<i>ACO</i>	<i>Administrative Contracting Officer</i>
<i>ACPCCV</i>	<i>Actual Cumulative Percentage of Current Contract Value</i>
<i>ACWD</i>	<i>Actual Cumulative Whole Dollar</i>
<i>AI</i>	<i>Artificial Intelligence</i>
<i>AKA</i>	<i>Also known As</i>
<i>ANCs</i>	<i>Alaskan Native Corporations</i>
<i>ANSI</i>	<i>American National Standards Institute</i>
<i>API</i>	<i>Application Program Interfaces</i>
<i>AQL</i>	<i>Acceptable Quality Level</i>
<i>AR</i>	<i>Augmented Reality</i>
<i>ARM</i>	<i>Application Reference Model</i>
<i>ATM</i>	<i>Asynchronous Transfer Mode</i>
<i>BCY</i>	<i>Base Contract Year</i>
<i>BLS</i>	<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics</i>
<i>BOA</i>	<i>Basic Ordering Agreement</i>
<i>BPA</i>	<i>Blanket Purchasing Agreement</i>
<i>BRM</i>	<i>Business Reference Model</i>
<i>BYOD</i>	<i>Bring Your Own Device</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>CAD</i>	<i>Computer-Aided Design</i>
<i>CAF</i>	<i>Contract Access Fee</i>
<i>CAGE</i>	<i>Commercial and Government Entity</i>
<i>CAIA</i>	<i>CAF Adjusted Invoice Amount (CAIA)</i>
<i>CAP</i>	<i>Corrective Action Plan</i>
<i>CAS</i>	<i>Cost Accounting Standard</i>
<i>CASB</i>	<i>Cost Accounting Standards Board</i>
<i>CCM</i>	<i>Contractor Contracts Manager</i>
<i>CCO</i>	<i>Cognizant Contracting Officer</i>
<i>CCV</i>	<i>Current Contract Value</i>
<i>CDP</i>	<i>Carbon Disclosure Project</i>
<i>CE & SBS</i>	<i>Contractor Engagement and Small Business Subcontracting</i>
<i>CFA</i>	<i>Chartered Financial Analyst</i>
<i>CFR</i>	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
<i>GIG</i>	<i>Global Information Grid</i>
<i>CIO</i>	<i>Chief Information Officer</i>
<i>CLINS</i>	<i>Contract Line Items</i>
<i>CM</i>	<i>Contracts Manager</i>
<i>CMMC</i>	<i>Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification</i>
<i>CMMI</i>	<i>Capability Maturity Model Integration</i>
<i>CMPR</i>	<i>Contractor Management Personnel Representative</i>
<i>CO</i>	<i>Contracting Officer</i>
<i>CONUS</i>	<i>Contiguous United States</i>
<i>COOP</i>	<i>Continuity of Operations</i>
<i>COR</i>	<i>Contracting Officer's Representative</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>COTR</i>	<i>Contracting Officer's Technical Representative</i>
<i>COTS</i>	<i>Commercial Off-the-Shelf</i>
<i>CPA</i>	<i>Certified Public Accountant</i>
<i>CPAF</i>	<i>Cost Plus Award Fee</i>
<i>CPAR</i>	<i>Contractor Performance Assessment Report</i>
<i>CPARS</i>	<i>Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System</i>
<i>CPIF</i>	<i>Cost Plus Incentive Fee</i>
<i>CPM</i>	<i>Contractor Program Manager</i>
<i>CPRM</i>	<i>Contract Payment Reporting Module</i>
<i>CPSR</i>	<i>Contractor Purchasing System Review</i>
<i>CPU</i>	<i>Computer Processing Unit</i>
<i>CR</i>	<i>Cost-Reimbursement</i>
<i>CRM</i>	<i>Consolidated Reference Model</i>
<i>CRMgmt</i>	<i>Customer Relationship Management</i>
<i>CSCS</i>	<i>Contract Security Classification Specification</i>
<i>C-SCRM</i>	<i>Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management</i>
<i>CTA</i>	<i>Contractor Teaming Arrangement</i>
<i>CUI</i>	<i>Controlled Unclassified Information</i>
<i>CY</i>	<i>Contract Year</i>
<i>DBAI</i>	<i>Defense Base Act Insurance</i>
<i>DCAA</i>	<i>Defense Contract Audit Agency</i>
<i>DCMA</i>	<i>Defense Contract Management Agency</i>
<i>DCSA</i>	<i>Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency</i>
<i>DFARS</i>	<i>Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement</i>
<i>DHNDAA</i>	<i>Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act of 2009</i>

Acronym	Meaning
<i>DNI</i>	<i>Director of National Intelligence</i>
<i>DoD IEA</i>	<i>Department of Defense Information Enterprise Architecture Reference Model</i>
<i>DODB</i>	<i>Direct Order Direct Bill</i>
<i>DOL</i>	<i>Department of Labor</i>
<i>DPA</i>	<i>Delegation of Procurement Authority</i>
<i>DRM</i>	<i>Data Reference Model</i>
<i>DSL</i>	<i>Digital Subscriber Line</i>
<i>DSN</i>	<i>Defense Switched Network</i>
<i>DSSR</i>	<i>Department of State Standardized Regulations</i>
<i>EA</i>	<i>Enterprise Architecture</i>
<i>EAI</i>	<i>Enterprise Application Integration</i>
<i>ECI</i>	<i>Employment Cost Index</i>
<i>EDI</i>	<i>Electronic Data Interchange</i>
<i>EFT</i>	<i>Electronic Funds Transfer</i>
<i>EIA</i>	<i>Electronic Industries Alliance</i>
<i>EIE</i>	<i>Enterprise Information Environment</i>
<i>EIT</i>	<i>Electronic and Information Technology</i>
<i>EPA</i>	<i>Environmental Protection Agency</i>
<i>eSRS</i>	<i>Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System</i>
<i>ET</i>	<i>Emerging Technology</i>
<i>EULA</i>	<i>End User License Agreement</i>
<i>EVMS</i>	<i>Earned Value Management System</i>
<i>FDO</i>	<i>Fee Determination Official</i>
<i>F.O.B.</i>	<i>Freight On Board</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>FAPIIS</i>	<i>Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System</i>
<i>FAR</i>	<i>Federal Acquisition Regulation</i>
<i>FASCSA</i>	<i>Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act</i>
<i>FCL</i>	<i>Facility Clearance Level</i>
<i>FDO</i>	<i>Fee Determination Official</i>
<i>FEA</i>	<i>Federal Enterprise Architecture</i>
<i>FEAF</i>	<i>Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework</i>
<i>FFP</i>	<i>Firm-Fixed-Price</i>
<i>FHA</i>	<i>Federal Health Architecture</i>
<i>FIPS PUB</i>	<i>Federal Information Processing Standards Publication</i>
<i>FOIA</i>	<i>Freedom of Information Act</i>
<i>FPDS</i>	<i>Federal Procurement Data System [AKA FPDS-Next Generation (FPDS-NG)]</i>
<i>FPRA</i>	<i>Forward Pricing Rate Agreements</i>
<i>FPRR</i>	<i>Forward Pricing Rate Recommendation</i>
<i>FSM</i>	<i>Federal Service Manager</i>
<i>FSS</i>	<i>Federal Supply Schedules</i>
<i>FTP</i>	<i>File Transfer Protocol</i>
<i>G&A</i>	<i>General and Administrative Expenses</i>
<i>GAAP</i>	<i>Generally Accepted Accounting Principles</i>
<i>GAO</i>	<i>General Accountability Office</i>
<i>GGPM</i>	<i>GSA GWAC Program Manager</i>
<i>GHG</i>	<i>Greenhouse Gas</i>
<i>GPAT</i>	<i>Government Product and Services Accessibility Template</i>
<i>GPE</i>	<i>Government Point of Entry</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>GPRA</i>	<i>Government Performance and Results Act</i>
<i>GPS</i>	<i>Global Positioning Systems</i>
<i>GSA</i>	<i>General Services Administration</i>
<i>GSAM</i>	<i>General Services Administration Acquisition Manual</i>
<i>GSAR</i>	<i>General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation</i>
<i>GWAC</i>	<i>Governmentwide Acquisition Contract</i>
<i>HIT</i>	<i>Health Information Technology</i>
<i>HSPD-12</i>	<i>Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12</i>
<i>HTR/F&RP</i>	<i>Highest Technically Rated Offerors with a Fair and Reasonable Price</i>
<i>HTRQ</i>	<i>Highest Technically Rated Qualifying</i>
<i>HTTP</i>	<i>Hypertext Transfer Protocol</i>
<i>HUBZone SB</i>	<i>Historically Underutilized Business Zone Small Business</i>
<i>HVAC</i>	<i>Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning</i>
<i>IaaS</i>	<i>Infrastructure as a Service</i>
<i>IAW</i>	<i>In Accordance With</i>
<i>IDIQ</i>	<i>Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity</i>
<i>IDS</i>	<i>Intrusion Detection System</i>
<i>IEC</i>	<i>International Electrotechnical Commission</i>
<i>IoT</i>	<i>Internet of Things</i>
<i>IP</i>	<i>Internet Protocol</i>
<i>IPS</i>	<i>Intrusion Prevention System</i>
<i>IPv4</i>	<i>Internet Protocol Version 4</i>
<i>IPv6</i>	<i>Internet Protocol Version 6</i>
<i>IRM</i>	<i>Infrastructure Reference Model</i>
<i>IRM</i>	<i>Information Resource Management</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>ISO</i>	<i>International Organization for Standardization</i>
<i>ISR</i>	<i>Individual Subcontracting Report</i>
<i>IT</i>	<i>Information Technology</i>
<i>ITSS</i>	<i>IT Solutions Shop</i>
<i>JV/PT</i>	<i>Joint Venture or Partnership</i>
<i>LAN</i>	<i>Local Area Network</i>
<i>LB</i>	<i>Large Business</i>
<i>L-H</i>	<i>Labor-Hour</i>
<i>LCAT</i>	<i>Labor Category</i>
<i>LPTA</i>	<i>Lowest Price Technically Acceptable</i>
<i>M2M</i>	<i>Machine-to-Machine</i>
<i>MA-IDIQ</i>	<i>Multiple Award - Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity Contracts</i>
<i>MACS</i>	<i>Multiple Award Contracts</i>
<i>MC</i>	<i>Master Contract</i>
<i>MDM</i>	<i>Mobile Device Management</i>
<i>MCL</i>	<i>Master Contract Level</i>
<i>MEMS</i>	<i>Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems</i>
<i>Mobile IT</i>	<i>Mobile Information Technology</i>
<i>MOM</i>	<i>Messaging-Oriented Middleware</i>
<i>MPC</i>	<i>Military Payment Certificate</i>
<i>MR</i>	<i>Mixed Reality</i>
<i>MRCL</i>	<i>Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters</i>
<i>MRG</i>	<i>Minimum Return Guarantee</i>
<i>NAICS</i>	<i>North American Industry Classification System</i>
<i>NASA</i>	<i>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>NDAA</i>	<i>National Defense Authorization Act</i>
<i>NISPOM</i>	<i>National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual</i>
<i>NIST</i>	<i>National Institute of Standards and Technology</i>
<i>NTP</i>	<i>Notice to Proceed</i>
<i>OCO</i>	<i>Ordering Contracting Officer</i>
<i>OCONUS</i>	<i>Outside the Contiguous United States</i>
<i>OCR</i>	<i>Optical Character Recognition</i>
<i>OCY</i>	<i>Option Contract Year</i>
<i>ODBC</i>	<i>Open DataBase Connectivity</i>
<i>ODC</i>	<i>Other Direct Cost</i>
<i>OFPP</i>	<i>Office of Federal Procurement Policy</i>
<i>OGP</i>	<i>Office of Governmentwide Policy</i>
<i>OLAP</i>	<i>Online Analytical Processing</i>
<i>OLAP</i>	<i>Online Analytical Processing</i>
<i>OMB</i>	<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>
<i>O*NET</i>	<i>Occupational Information Network</i>
<i>ORB</i>	<i>Object Request Broker</i>
<i>OCI</i>	<i>Organizational Conflict of Interest</i>
<i>OSBU</i>	<i>Office of Small Business Utilization</i>
<i>OSDBU</i>	<i>Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</i>
<i>OTSB</i>	<i>Other Than Small Business</i>
<i>PaaS</i>	<i>Platform as a Service</i>
<i>PBA</i>	<i>Performance-based Acquisition</i>
<i>PCO</i>	<i>Procuring Contracting Officer</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>PDF</i>	<i>Portable Document Format</i>
<i>PECP</i>	<i>Professional Employee Compensation Plan</i>
<i>PIA</i>	<i>Privacy Impact Assessments</i>
<i>PIV</i>	<i>Personal Identity Verification</i>
<i>PL</i>	<i>Public Law</i>
<i>PM</i>	<i>Program Manager</i>
<i>PMR</i>	<i>Program Management Review</i>
<i>POAM</i>	<i>Plan of Action and Milestones</i>
<i>POC</i>	<i>Point of Contact</i>
<i>PoP</i>	<i>Period of Performance</i>
<i>PPIRS</i>	<i>Past Performance Information Retrieval System</i>
<i>PQP</i>	<i>Preliminary Qualifying Proposal</i>
<i>PRM</i>	<i>Performance Reference Model</i>
<i>PROMESA</i>	<i>Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act</i>
<i>PRS</i>	<i>Performance Requirements Summary</i>
<i>PSP</i>	<i>Preliminary Screening Process</i>
<i>PWS</i>	<i>Performance Work Statement</i>
<i>QAE</i>	<i>Quality Assurance Evaluator</i>
<i>QASP</i>	<i>Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan</i>
<i>QCP</i>	<i>Quality Control Plan</i>
<i>RADIUS</i>	<i>Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service</i>
<i>RDF</i>	<i>Resource Description Framework</i>
<i>RFI</i>	<i>Request for Information</i>
<i>RFID</i>	<i>Radio Frequency Identification</i>
<i>RFP</i>	<i>Request for Proposal</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>RFQ</i>	<i>Request for Quotation</i>
<i>ROM</i>	<i>Rough Order of Magnitude</i>
<i>SaaS</i>	<i>Software as a Service</i>
<i>SAM</i>	<i>System for Award Management</i>
<i>SAP</i>	<i>Special Access Programs</i>
<i>SARA</i>	<i>Services Acquisition Reform Act of 2003</i>
<i>SASE</i>	<i>Secure Access Service Edge</i>
<i>SAT</i>	<i>Simplified Acquisition Threshold</i>
<i>SB</i>	<i>Small Business Concern</i>
<i>SBA</i>	<i>Small Business Administration</i>
<i>SBCTA</i>	<i>Small Business Contractor Teaming Arrangement</i>
<i>SBI</i>	<i>Special Background Investigations</i>
<i>SBIR</i>	<i>Small Business Innovation Research</i>
<i>SBJV</i>	<i>Small Business Joint Venture or Partnership</i>
<i>SBMP</i>	<i>Small Business Mentor-Protégé</i>
<i>SBSP</i>	<i>Small Business Subcontracting Plan</i>
<i>SBSUBK</i>	<i>Small Business with Subcontractor(s)</i>
<i>SCI</i>	<i>Sensitive Compartmented Information</i>
<i>SCLS</i>	<i>Service Contract Labor Standards</i>
<i>SCLS</i>	<i>Service Contract Labor Standards</i>
<i>SCRM</i>	<i>Supply Chain Risk Management</i>
<i>SDB</i>	<i>Small Disadvantaged Business</i>
<i>SDVOSB</i>	<i>Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business</i>
<i>SF</i>	<i>Standard Form</i>
<i>SIEMs</i>	<i>Security Information and Event Management</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>SIG</i>	<i>Shared Interest Group</i>
<i>SME</i>	<i>Subject Matter Expert</i>
<i>SMTP</i>	<i>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</i>
<i>SOAP</i>	<i>Simple Object Access Protocol</i>
<i>SOCs</i>	<i>Standard Occupational Classifications</i>
<i>SOFAs</i>	<i>Status of Forces Agreements</i>
<i>SOO</i>	<i>Statement of Objectives</i>
<i>SOP</i>	<i>Standard Operating Procedure</i>
<i>SOW</i>	<i>Statement of Work</i>
<i>SP</i>	<i>Special Publication</i>
<i>SQL</i>	<i>Structured Query Language</i>
<i>SRM</i>	<i>Security Reference Model</i>
<i>SSP</i>	<i>System Security Plan</i>
<i>SSR</i>	<i>Summary Subcontract Report</i>
<i>STTR</i>	<i>Small Business Technology Transfer</i>
<i>T&M</i>	<i>Time and Materials</i>
<i>TCOR</i>	<i>Task Order Level Contracting Officer's Representative</i>
<i>TCOTR</i>	<i>Task Order Level Contracting Officer's Technical Representative</i>
<i>TDA</i>	<i>Temporary Duty Assignment</i>
<i>TDV</i>	<i>Total Dollar Value</i>
<i>TINA</i>	<i>Truth in Negotiations Act</i>
<i>TOL</i>	<i>Task Order Level</i>
<i>TOs/TO</i>	<i>Task Orders/Task Order</i>
<i>TOS</i>	<i>Terms of Service</i>
<i>UDDI</i>	<i>Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration</i>

<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>UEI</i>	<i>Unique Entity Identifier</i>
<i>URL</i>	<i>Universal Resource Locator</i>
<i>U.S.C.</i>	<i>United States Code.</i>
<i>USDA</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Agriculture</i>
<i>VAT</i>	<i>Voluntary Product Accessibility Template</i>
<i>VETS</i>	<i>Veterans' Employment and Training Service</i>
<i>VM</i>	<i>Virtual Machine</i>
<i>VOIP</i>	<i>Voice Over Internet Protocol</i>
<i>VOSB</i>	<i>Veteran-Owned Small Business</i>
<i>VPN</i>	<i>Virtual Private Network</i>
<i>VR</i>	<i>Virtual Reality</i>
<i>WAN</i>	<i>Wide Area Network</i>
<i>WOSB</i>	<i>Woman-Owned Small Business</i>
<i>WSDL</i>	<i>Web Services Description Language</i>
<i>XaaS</i>	<i>Anything-as-a-Service</i>
<i>XML</i>	<i>Extensible Markup Language</i>
<i>XR</i>	<i>Extended Reality</i>

SECTION A - SOLICITATION/CONTRACT FORM

**THE OFFICIAL SF-33 FORM IS SEPARATELY ATTACHED
THE SF-33 MUST BE COMPLETED AS DESCRIBED IN L.5.1.1.**

(END OF SECTION A)

SECTION B - SUPPLIES OR SERVICES AND PRICES/COSTS

B.1 General

The Alliant 3 Governmentwide Acquisition Contract (GWAC) is a Multiple Award, Indefinite-Delivery, Indefinite-Quantity (IDIQ) contract to provide information technology (IT) services-based solutions through performance of a broad range of IT services, which may include the integration of various technologies critical to the services being acquired.

A Task Order is defined as “an order for services placed against an established contract or with Government sources,” Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 2.101. Task Orders are issued by federal agencies off the GSA Alliant 3 GWAC.

The Contractor shall provide all management, supervision, labor, facilities and materials necessary to perform on a Task Order basis.

Hereafter, the Alliant 3 GWAC is also referred to as the “Master Contract,” while “Base Contract” will refer to the prime contractor-held Alliant 3 contract. Task Orders issued under the Master Contract will be referred to as either “Task Order(s)”, “TO(s)”, or “Order(s)”.

B.2 Authority

The Administrator of the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is specifically authorized to purchase supplies and non-personal services on behalf of other agencies under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, (40 U.S.C. 501).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has designated the GSA as an Executive Agent for Governmentwide IT Acquisitions pursuant to Section 5112(e) of the Clinger-Cohen Act, (40 U.S.C. 11302(e)).

The scope of this designation includes the award and administration of the Master Contract and delegation of authority for the award and administration of the Task Orders as set forth in **Section G.2**. Through this GWAC, Federal government agencies can award Task Orders to acquire IT services-based solutions.

B.3 Economy Act

The Economy Act does not apply to GWACs. GWACs are Multiple Award Task or Delivery order contracts used by other agencies to procure IT products and services outside of the Economy Act. Refer to FAR 2.101 and FAR 17.502-2(b). The specific statutory authority 40 U.S.C. 11302(e) designates the head of one or more executive agencies, such as the US General Services Administration, as executive agent for Government-wide acquisitions of information technology.

B.4 Maximum Contract Ceiling and Minimum Contract Guarantee

- (a) Minimum. The minimum contract guarantee is \$2,500 dollars per Alliant 3 Base Contract for the full term of the Master Contract. The exercise of the option period does not re-establish a minimum contract guarantee.
- (b) The Government has no obligation to issue Task Orders to the Contractor beyond the amount specified in paragraph (a) of this section. Should the Alliant 3 Master Contract expire or be unilaterally terminated for convenience by the Government without the Contractor receiving the minimum contract guarantee, the Contractor may present a claim to the Contracting Officer (CO) for an amount not to exceed the minimum contract guarantee. The minimum contract guarantee is not applicable if an Alliant 3 Base Contract is terminated for default or is bilaterally canceled by the parties.
- (c) Maximum. As authorized by CD-2022-08, there is no maximum dollar ceiling for the Master Contract or for each individual Task Order. An unlimited number of Task Orders may be placed for the term of Alliant 3, including the Option, if exercised. Ordering Contracting Officers (OCOs) will follow regulatory and agency requirements to establish maximum dollar ceilings at the Task Order Level.

B.5 Performance Based Preference

Through the direction of the OMB, Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), performance-based contracting techniques will be applied to Task Orders issued under this contract to the “maximum extent practicable.” For information about performance-based service contracts, refer to OFPP’s Best Practices Handbook located at (<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>).

Pursuant to FAR 37.102(a)(2), the OCO will use performance-based acquisition methods to the maximum extent practicable using the following order of precedence:

- (1) A Firm-Fixed-Price Performance-Based Task Order;
- (2) A Performance-Based Task Order that is not Firm-Fixed-Price;
- (3) A Task Order that is not Performance-Based.

B.6 Labor Categories (LCAT or LCATs)

B.6.1 Three Labor Category Types

To enhance the consistency of labor and service cost/price offers and reporting, the Master Contract provides the Standard IT Service Labor Categories. (*See Attachment J-3*). These Labor Categories (LCATs), which are a subset of the Standard Occupational Classifications (SOCs) issued by the Department of Labor (DOL), Bureau of Labor Statistics Division, facilitate the standardization of labor types, descriptions, and rates across the entire contract vehicle. This approach provides the government more accurate cost forecasting, reporting, and tracking. Additionally, the Master Contract also provides for Non-Standard IT Service LCATs and Ancillary Service LCATs, as described below. The Occupational Information Network (O*NET) System (*see Attachment J-8 Website References*) - is a comprehensive database of occupational competency profiles. The O*NET system is based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and also provides information on additional detailed occupations within a SOC category in selected instances.

Alliant 3 provides the following three (3) types of LCATs:

- (a) Standard IT Service LCATs- This Labor Category type includes the defined IT Service LCATs. (*See Attachment J-3*). Each of the defined Standard IT Service LCATs is further stratified to include four (4) skill levels. These may be modified through the term of this Master Contract to accommodate emerging IT Service LCATs as defined by the market. The Contractor shall utilize the Standard IT Service LCATs to the maximum extent possible. Additional Standard IT Service LCATs may be added over the term of this contract if the GSA GWAC Program approved and appended to the contract via modification by the GSA GWAC PCO. (*See Section B.6.3*).
- (b) Non-Standard IT Service LCATs- This Labor Category type includes any IT Service Labor Category that is not listed within the Standard IT Service LCATs. (*See Attachment J-3*). A Non-standard IT Service LCAT must be approved by the OCO at the Task Order Level.
- (c) Ancillary Service LCATs- This Labor Category type includes Ancillary Labor Support and does not include any of the defined Standard IT Service LCATs or Non-Standard IT Service LCATs. Ancillary Service LCATs may be used only when the principal purpose of the Task Order is to furnish IT services-based solutions.

The OCO will ensure that additional Labor Categories are in compliance with Service Contract Labor Standards and Wage Rate Requirements (Construction), and, where applicable, include appropriate clauses and wage determinations consistent with *Section B.7* and/or *B.8*.

B.6.1.1 Standard IT Service Labor Categories

Standard IT Service LCATs are the Labor Categories referenced in *Attachment J-3*. They are presented as historically based relevant positions that support IT procurement requirements. IT is a dynamic discipline that will likely require additional uniquely defined IT Service Labor Categories that emerge at some point through the term of this Master Contract. Additional Standard IT Service Labor Categories may be added by the government via contract modification. The process to recommend the addition of new IT LCATs to the Master Contract is discussed in detail under *Section B.6.3*, Process to add Standard IT Service LCATs to the Master Contract.

- (a) The primary source of the Standard IT Service LCATs is the Department of Labor (DOL) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Service Occupational System. The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data.
- (b) The Standard IT Service LCATs (*see Attachment J-3*) contains the comprehensive IT Service LCATs required to meet IT service-based requirements. Therefore, every effort shall be made by the OCOs and Contractors to use the Standard IT Service LCATs. (*See Attachment J-3*).

B.6.1.2 Non-Standard IT Service LCATs

Any IT Services LCAT that does not fit within the Standard IT Service LCATs is not approved for use on Task Orders without approval of the OCO awarding the Task Order. IT Service LCATs that address new and emerging occupations for which the LCAT functional titles/descriptions do not correlate to any of the DOL SOC categories, or which may not be widely available throughout Industry, will be characterized as Non-standard IT Service LCATs.

The Master Contract Standard IT Service LCATs are robust and were written to encompass the broad scope of IT services. Additional Labor Categories would need to bring to bear skill sets that are so specialized or rare that they are not already encompassed in any existing Master Contract Labor Category. OCOs may consider additional Labor Categories on Task Orders when deemed necessary to provide IT services or an IT services-based solution. OCOs will perform due diligence in determining that Non-standard IT service Labor Categories are required.

The Alliant 3 LCAT Crosswalk Matrix will be posted to (<http://www.gsa.gov/alliant3>) after the Master Contract's Notice to Proceed has been issued and after all awardees have submitted their in-house LCAT and skill set terms that will be used to create the matrix. The Crosswalk Matrix will map to equivalent commercial IT LCATs functional titles with the Standardized IT Service LCAT.

B.6.1.3 Ancillary Service Labor Categories

The GSA GWAC is to be used by agencies in meeting professional IT service objectives. Use of the Ancillary Service LCATs must be (1) integral and necessary; (2) part of a total integrated solution within the scope of the Master Contract; and (3) not a Standard IT Service Labor Category specified in the Master Contract. The Contractor should propose and identify each Ancillary Service separately and the OCO should identify each Ancillary Service by a separate CLIN on the Task Order award.

Included in Ancillary Services may be those LCATs covered under construction and service-type employees identified by the Department of Labor wage determinations.

B.6.2 Applicability of Labor Category Types and Maximum Rates

- (a) T&M and L-H Task Orders or CLINS- Labor Category Types indicated in **Section B.6.1** (Standard IT Service, Non-Standard IT Service, and Ancillary Service LCATs) shall always apply to T&M and L-H contract type Task Orders and to any T&M and L-H contract type CLINS in Task Orders with multiple contract types. Maximum Rates for Standard IT Services LCATs shall only apply to T&M and L-H contract type Task Orders and to any T&M and L-H contract type CLINS in Task Orders with multiple contract types. Maximum Rates for T&M and L-H Contract types is further addressed in **Section B.11.5.1**.
- (b) Other than T&M and L-H Task Orders or CLINS- At the full discretion of the Task Order issuing agency OCO, any Labor Category Type indicated in **Section B.6.1** may be used and applied to all other contract types for any Task Order issued under this Master Contract, including Cost-Reimbursement and Fixed-Price Task Orders or Cost-Reimbursement and Fixed-Price CLINS in Task Orders with multiple contract types;

however, the Contractor's Labor Category's Maximum Rates established from this Master Contract will not apply to contract types other than T&M and L-H Task Orders.

B.6.3 Process to add Standard IT Service LCATs to the Master Contract

GSA reserves the right to add new IT Service LCAT to the list of Standard IT Service LCATs when determined to be in the best interest of the Government. As the IT market evolves, GSA encourages the Contractor and ordering agencies to recommend new IT Service LCATs to be considered to be added to the list of Standard IT Service LCATs. With any new IT Service LCAT, GSA requests a functional description and justification narrative be included to provide the rationale for adding the new IT Service LCATs. If approved by the GSA GWAC PCO, the newly adopted IT Service LCAT will be added to the Standard IT Service LCATs and each contract holder will be afforded the opportunity to submit and negotiate labor hour pricing for the new IT Service LCAT. Ultimately, for those Contractors who establish pricing with the GSA GWAC Procuring Contracting Officer (PCO), a contract modification will be executed to add the new Standard IT Service LCAT.

B.7 Labor Subject to the Wage Rate Requirements (Construction)

The Master Contract does not include wage determinations or all applicable clauses for Labor Categories subject to the Wage Rate Requirements (Construction). Each Task Order will be tailored to include the appropriate clauses and wage determinations. To the extent that construction, alteration, and repair are subject to the wage rate requirements and within scope of a Task Order and the Master Contract, the OCO will identify such work under a separate CLIN on the Task Order and incorporate the appropriate wage determinations in accordance with FAR 22.4, Labor Standards for Contracts Involving Construction.

Any construction, alteration, and repair are only in scope as necessary to offer an integrated IT solution provided that it is integral to and necessary for the effort stated in the Task Order. Task Orders shall not be for the primary purpose of, or issued exclusively for, work performed under the Wage Rate Requirements (Construction).

B.8 Labor Subject to the Service Contract Labor Standards (SCLS)

The Master Contract Labor Categories are considered bona fide executive, administrative, professional labor, and generally exempt from the SCLS if used to perform professional IT services, except as noted in *Attachment J-3*. The Master Contract does not include wage determinations or all applicable clauses for Labor Categories subject to the SCLS. Each Task Order will be tailored to include the appropriate clauses and wage determinations.

To the extent that any labor is subject to the SCLS and within scope of a Task Order and the Master Contract, the OCO will identify such work under a separate CLIN on the Task Order and incorporate wage determination in accordance with FAR 22.10, Service Contract Labor Standards.

B.9 Task Order Contract Types

Task Order contract types permitted to be issued under this Master Contract include all FAR subparts and sections listed under FAR 16.2 Fixed-Price Contracts, FAR 16.3 Cost-Reimbursement Contracts, and FAR 16.4 Incentive Contracts. Additionally, FAR Section 16.503 Requirements Contracts; FAR Section 16.601 T&M and FAR 16.602 L-H Contracts are permitted Task Order contract types. However, FAR 16.503 Requirements Contracts should be limited to not exceed the ordering period of the Master Contract. Task Orders may also incorporate FAR 17.1 Multiyear Contracting and FAR 17.2 Option periods procuring Commercial-items or Non-commercial items. These contract types can be used singly or in combination within a single Task Order comprising multiple CLINS.

B.9.1 Requirements Contract Type

A Requirements Contract type (FAR Subpart 16.503) provides for filling all actual purchase requirements of designated Government activities for services or supplies during a specified contract period, with performance or deliveries to be scheduled by placing orders with the Contractor. The Contracting Officer states a realistic estimated total quantity in the Task Order Request and the resulting order. All Requirements Contract type CLINS within a Task Order must include a defined scope with all items priced at time of award, i.e., Fixed-Priced by unit/rate, size or type as defined by the issuing agency. Established pricing is not subject to any adjustment on the basis of the contractor's cost experience in performing the Task Order, and established Contractor prices will not be subsequently discounted at the Government's request once negotiated at Task Order award. The agency will direct the Contractor to deliver a specified quantity of the in-scope Government requirement by use of a Call, which activates a pre-priced CLIN or SubCLIN during the term of the Task Order.

Requirements Task Order type under an IDIQ Master Contract- A Requirements Contract type Task Order is a single contract award issued under this IDIQ Master Contract vehicle. Executing and funding individual CLINS and SubCLINS under this Task Order type are not considered to be second-tier instruments issued under the awarded Task Order. Also, the agency's clearly defined Requirements Task Order procurement, as with any contract type listed in **Section B.9**, must be within the scope of the Master Contract's **Section C**.

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Master Contract, the use of Requirements contract types of Task Orders is further restricted to the following: The term of the Task Order (including Options) should not exceed the remaining ordering period of the Master Contract (including the Option) at the time of Requirements Task Order award.

Application of Requirements Contract Type- A Requirements Contract type approach satisfies the requirement for the issuance of a binding Task Order under Master Contract. This contract type can provide Task Order issuing agencies with maximum flexibility when ordering IT services while obligating funds as needed only on individual calls as the bona fide need arises for predefined and established priced procurement requirements on awarded Requirements Contract type Task Orders by individual CLINS and SubCLINS.

A Requirements Contract type Task Order may be appropriate for acquiring flexible IT solution services, including Ancillary Services when the Government anticipates recurring requirements but cannot predetermine the precise quantities that Government activities will need during a definite period. The below list are a few examples of IT services that may be considered to procure using a Requirements Contract type:

- (a) Data Center & Virtualization Services - Consolidation and migration.
- (b) Cloud Migration and Storage.
- (c) IT Disaster Recovery - Recovery, backup and replication services.
- (d) IT Managed Services - Continuous monitoring, managing and/or problem resolution for the IT systems within a business.
- (e) IT Helpdesk Services.
- (f) Intrusion Monitoring and Prevention - threat monitoring and response.
- (g) Telepresence.

B.9.1.1 Distinction of a Requirements Contract to Other Contract Types and Agreements

- (a) IDIQ Contracts- A Requirements Contract type Task Order issued under this Master Contract is not an IDIQ contract. There are distinct structural and legal differences between a Requirements Contract and an IDIQ. A Requirements Contract type in this Master Contract is one in which the Government (buyer) agrees to purchase all of its needs for a particular item or service during the Task Order period from the Contractor (seller), and the seller agrees to fill all of the buyer's needs for IT services described in the Task Order. Thus, unlike an IDIQ, an essential element of a Requirements Contract type is the promise by the buyer to purchase all the subject matter within this contract type of Task Order exclusively from one seller, whereas, with an IDIQ, once the minimum is met, the buyer is not obligated to place any additional orders. Additionally, the multiple-award preference requirement does not apply as it does with an IDIQ, under FAR 16.504(c)(1). An IDIQ is also different from a Requirements Contract type in the following: (1) A Requirements Contract's guaranteed minimums are not required; (2) The Task Order Request of a Requirements Contract must state realistic estimated quantities, and (3) The buyer and seller are obligated to buy and sell on a Requirements at the prices negotiated at time of award.
- (b) A Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA), under the rules of FAR Subpart 16.703, is not a contract. It is a written instrument of understanding used when contracting for uncertain requirements for supplies or services when specific items, quantities, and prices are not known at the time the agreement is executed. Thus, a BOA, unlike a Requirements Contract, does not require a clearly defined scope or required pricing established at time of award. And because a defined scope and established pricing is required for any Task Order issued under this Master Contract, BOAs are unsuitable methods of procurement for purposes of this GSA GWAC program.
- (c) A traditional Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) falls under the rules of FAR Subpart 13.303 Simplified Acquisition Procedures, and a Multiple Award Schedule BPA (also known as a GSA Schedule BPA) falls under the rules of FAR Subpart 8.4 Federal Supply Schedules (FSS). Task Orders should be issued in accordance with the rules under FAR Subpart 16.505, not FAR Subpart 13.303 or 8.4. Neither of the two BPA types fall under

FAR Part 16 Types of Contracts because they are agreements similar to BOAs. BPAs neither obligate funds nor require placement of any orders against it. The award of a BPA lacks mutuality of consideration at the time of BPA award. Like BOAs, BPAs are not suitable as a Task Order contract type. Therefore, including IDIQ, BPA and BOA Task Order contract types into **Section B.9** are not in the best interest of the Government for this Master Contract.

B.9.1.2 Additional Terms and Conditions for Requirements Contract Type for Commercial Items

At any time during the term of the Master Contract, the Requirements Contract type as an available Task Order type (**See Section B.9**) may be removed from the Master Contract via a unilateral contract modification if the GSA GWAC PCO determines that its use as an available contract type is no longer in the best interest of the Government.

B.10 Order Type Preference

The OCO will determine the Task Order type using the following order of precedence:

- (1) Fixed-Price (all types);
- (2) Cost-Reimbursement (all types);
- (3) T&M or L-H.

B.11 Task Order Pricing (All Order Types)

The issuing agency will negotiate cost or pricing with the Contractor and make the determination for cost or price reasonableness for each Task Order type. Adequate price competition at the Task Order Level, in response to an individual requirement, establishes the most accurate, fair, and reasonable pricing for that requirement.

The OCO will identify the applicable contract type for all CLINs in each GWAC Task Order.

B.11.1 Fixed-Price

The OCO will determine fair and reasonable pricing for all Fixed-Price Task Orders in accordance with FAR 15.4, Pricing, and FAR 16.2, Fixed-Price Contracts.

B.11.2 Cost-Reimbursement

The OCO will determine fair and reasonable pricing, cost realism, and analyze and negotiate profit for all Cost-Reimbursement Task Orders, in accordance with FAR 15.4, Contract Pricing, and FAR 16.3, Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.

Contractors are required to have an adequate accounting system for Cost Reimbursable type Task Orders in accordance with FAR 16.301-3(a)(3). The Contractor shall comply with all required Cost Accounting Standards unless covered by exemption under 48 CFR 9903.201-1 and 48 CFR 9903.201-2. If a Contractor does not have an approved purchasing system, the Contractor shall request and receive OCO consent to subcontract in accordance with FAR 44.201-1(b), Consent to Subcontract, and FAR 52.244-2, Subcontracts.

B.11.3 Incentive

Incentives are defined under FAR Subpart 16.4, Incentive Contracts, and other applicable agency-unique regulatory supplements. The OCO will determine fair and reasonable pricing for all Incentive Task Orders and develop a plan to implement and monitor an Award-Fee, Incentive-Fee, or Award-Term result in accordance with FAR 15.4, Contract Pricing.

B.11.4 Award Fee

Award fees may be applicable to the Contractor's performance on individual Task Orders. Should an award fee-type Task Order be issued, the total amount of award fee the Contractor may earn over the Period of Performance will be negotiated before award. The amount of award fee that the Contractor actually earns will be based on an evaluation, as specified in the Task Order, by the Government of the evaluation factors specified in each individual award fee type Task Order. The evaluation of the Contractor's performance on the Task Order and the determination of Task Order award fees will be accomplished with an Award Fee Plan. A designated Government official will unilaterally determine the amount of award fee for performance on individual Task Orders.

B.11.5 Time-and-Material and Labor-Hour Contract Types

Time-and-Materials (T&M) and Labor-Hour (L-H) is defined under FAR Subpart 16.6, T&M and L-H Contracts, and other applicable agency-specific regulatory supplements. The Contractor may provide separate and/or blended loaded hourly labor rates for prime Contractor labor, each Subcontractor, and/or each Division, Subsidiary, or Affiliate in accordance with the provisions set forth in FAR 52.216-29, DFARS 252.216-7002 (for DoD Task Orders), FAR 52.216-30, or FAR 52.216-31. The OCO will identify which provision is applicable in the Task Order solicitation and the Contractor will comply with the provision. T&M and L-H Task Orders require the Master Contract IT Standard LCATs and their associated rates to be identified in the Task Order award document. Ancillary Subcontract Labor shall be proposed and awarded as Materials in accordance with FAR 52.232-7, Payments under T&M and L-H Contracts.

B.11.5.1 Maximum Rates for Time-and-Material and Labor-Hour Contract Types

(a) APPLICABLE TO THE MASTER CONTRACT.

Maximum Rate Definition- "Maximum Rate" is a term that applies at the Master Contract Level (MCL) and is not necessarily a term used at the Task Order Level. It represents and establishes maximum allowable labor rates in the form of burdened rates for Senior Level Standard IT Service LCATs indicated in this Master Contract. The burdened rates include the direct labor cost, G&A, O/H, fringe benefits, and profit. The Maximum Rates accommodate the U.S. Government security classification up through the Secret level. These Maximum Rates apply exclusively applicable to all T&M and L-H contract type Task Orders and proposals. The Master Contract's Maximum Rates are not typically the same rates as the Fixed-Price labor rates or ceiling labor rates that are established between the Contractor and issuing agency at the Task Order Level. Ceiling rates or fixed rates on individual Labor Categories within a Task Order will be established between the Contractor and the issuing agency OCO and cannot exceed the

Master Contract Maximum Rates. Task Order Ceilings or fixed rates will not change the Contractor's Maximum Rates in the Master Contract.

Escalation Rate- The burdened Maximum Rates awarded for each LCAT at initial contract award shall serve as the basis for all future year pricing for those Maximum Rates. In order to determine future year Maximum Rate pricing, the originally awarded rates will have an escalation rate applied. This **Escalation Factor** is the weighted three-year average of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Employment Cost Index (ECI), *"Table 5: COMPENSATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) for total compensation for private industry workers, by occupational group and Industry, Professional, scientific, and technical services"*.

Periodically GSA may assess the prevailing BLS ECI and update the escalation rate to mitigate effects of inflation on out-year pricing. Assessments may occur at Year 5 and at Year 10 of the Master Contract. At time of assessment, the escalation rate will be evaluated and compared to the ECI of CY1 or CY5, as applicable, to determine if an increase to the escalation rate is warranted. Evaluation steps would include:

- (1) Contract Year 5: If at Year 5 assessment the recalculated escalation rate is higher than the rate used at time of award, then the new escalation rate will be applied to calculate new maximum ceiling labor rates for the remaining contract Period of Performance (Years 6 through 15). If the recalculated rate is equal to or below the average index in Year 5, the Maximum Rates will remain unchanged.
- (2) Contract Year 10: If at Year 10 assessment the recalculated escalation rate is higher than the rate used at Year 5, then the new escalation rate will be applied to calculate new maximum ceiling labor rates for the remaining contract Period of Performance (Years 11 through 15). If the recalculated rate is equal to or below the average index in Year 5, the Maximum Rates will remain unchanged.

Direct labor and all other cost elements (including G&A, O/H, fringe benefits, profit, and all other direct and/or indirect rates) that were initially established at Master Contract award date can only increase from the above Escalation Factor. No other factors shall increase Maximum Rates.

Within the ordering period of the contract and solely at its own discretion, the Government reserves the right to apply additional escalation.

(b) APPLICABLE TO THE TASK ORDERS.

- (1) Maximum Ceiling rates for current and future IT services requirements are determined by GSA to be fair and reasonable on the Master Contract, inclusive of the Escalation Factor. However, the Task Order issuing agencies will perform their own determination for fair and reasonable pricing for each Task Order they award.
- (2) The Master Contract Maximum Rates that are in effect at the time a Task Order is awarded shall remain with the Task Order award during the entire term of the Task Order, including any Task Orders option periods. Therefore, any price

increases in LCATS triggered by the Master Contract's Escalation Factor during the term of any active Task Order will not apply. Only newly awarded Task Orders subsequent to an Escalation Factor's execution may be considered at the discretion of the Task Ordering issuing agency.

- (3) Based on the specific Task Order requirements, only the agency OCO is authorized to exceed the Master Contract Maximum Rates for those Labor Categories, if necessary, for example, Top Secret/SCI labor and/or OCONUS locations, etc.

NOTE: The Maximum Rates include the U.S. Government security classification up through the **Secret** level. The Contractor shall always provide to the agency OCO the detailed rationale in all instances if and when the Maximum Rates of labor are exceeded. (*See Section F.3, Task Order Period of Performance*).

B.11.5.2 Payments Under Time-And-Material and Labor-Hour Orders

Payments under T&M and L-H terms (including matters related to subcontractors, materials, indirect costs, etc.) are governed by the applicable Payments Clause within the Task Order.

B.12 Travel Pricing (All Order Types)

Contractor personnel may be required to travel to support the requirements of this contract and as stated in individual TOs. Long distance and local travel may be required both in the Contiguous United States (CONUS) and Outside the Contiguous United States (OCONUS). For those TOs requiring travel, the Contractor shall include estimated travel requirements in the proposal as required by the OCO.

If authorized in the Task Order, travel will be reimbursed at actual cost in accordance with the limitations set forth in FAR Subpart 31.205-46, Travel Costs. Profit shall not be applied to travel costs. To the extent authorized by the Task Order, Contractors may apply indirect costs to travel in accordance with the Contractor's usual accounting practices consistent with FAR 31.2.

The OCO will identify a not-to-exceed travel ceiling under a separate CLIN on the Task Order.

B.13 Work Outside the Contiguous United States (OCONUS)

Contiguous United States (CONUS) means the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia.

OCONUS includes:

- (a) OCONUS. Outside of the contiguous United States.
- (b) NON-FOREIGN OCONUS AREA. The states of Alaska and Hawaii, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and U.S. territories and possessions.

It is anticipated that there may be Task Orders under this contract for work outside the United States. The Contractor will be compensated for work performed OCONUS pursuant to the Task Order. Standard references for OCONUS pricing include:

- (a) The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Administration, Office of Allowances (*see Attachment J-8, Website References*) publishes quarterly report indexes of living costs

abroad, per-diem rate maximums, living quarters allowances, hardship differentials, and danger pay allowances for Contractors to follow when proposing on OCONUS efforts. No allowances, other than those listed by the U. S. Department of State, shall be allowed on Task Orders.

- (b) The Department of State Standardized Regulations (DSSR) (*see Attachment J-8, Website References*) are the controlling regulations for allowances and benefits available to all U.S. Government civilians assigned to foreign areas; however, for Task Orders issued under the Master Contract, Contractor civilians assigned to foreign areas shall not exceed the allowances and benefits in the DSSR as well.

For OCONUS Task Orders where costs are not specifically addressed in the DSSR, the Government will reimburse the Contractor for all reasonable, allowable, and allocable costs in accordance with FAR 31, Contract Cost Principles and Procedures.

B.14 GWAC Contract Access Fee (CAF)

GSA's operating costs are reimbursed through a Contract Access Fee (CAF) charged on orders placed against the Master Contract. The CAF is paid by the ordering agency but remitted to GSA by the Contractor. GSA maintains the unilateral right to establish and change the CAF rate. GSA will provide at least a 60-day notice prior to the Effective Date of any change to the CAF payment process. Changes to the CAF only apply to orders awarded after the change is announced.

The CAF rate, which is 0.75% at time of Master Contract Award, is applied to the total amount reported on each invoice.

Based on the established CAF rate, the Contractor shall include the CAF in each proposal. The Contractor shall include the CAF as a separate cost element on all proposals to the government, regardless of contract type. The CAF shall never be treated as a negotiable element between the Contractor and the ordering agency.

If a customer organization has negotiated a CAF rate based on a special written agreement and/or Memorandum of Agreement by the GWAC Program that is other than the established CAF rate, GSA will provide advance notification. The CAF Rate, effective at time of the Task Order award, shall remain the same for that Task Order for the full term of the Order.

The Contractor remits the CAF to GSA in accordance with **Section G.21**. The total CAF collected per Order may be capped at a set amount to be determined by the Alliant 3 GWAC Program Office. For more information on this CAF Cap Memo, please see the Alliant 3 website (<http://www.gsa.gov/alliant3>).

(END OF SECTION B)

SECTION C - DESCRIPTION/SPECIFICATIONS/STATEMENT OF WORK

C.1 Scope of Work Objective

The Alliant 3 GWAC will provide Federal Government agencies with integrated IT services-based solutions for current and evolving needs on a global basis. This Master Contract allows for the application of technology to meet mission needs including the ability to perform all current and emerging IT services-based solutions required anywhere and anytime worldwide.

Integrated IT services-based solutions may be composed of IT components as described in **Section C.4**. These solutions may be tailored in Task Order Requests to meet agencies' mission requirements. Task Order work may be performed at Government or Contractor facilities located throughout the world, with the exception of foreign locations prohibited by U.S. law or regulation, to provide a variety of IT solutions and support services. IT solution services within scope of this Master Contract include new, emerging technologies that will evolve over the life of the Master Contract as supported by the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA), Department of Defense Information Enterprise Architecture (DoD IEA) Reference Models, and associated reference models.

C.2 Scope of Work Overview

The Master Contract provides maximum flexibility in acquiring an IT services-based solution for any conceivable IT services-based requirement, driving government savings through efficiencies and improved reporting data with greater integrity, while maintaining an "Anything IT Anywhere" philosophy.

The Master Contract scope includes any and all components of an integrated IT services-based solution, including all current leading-edge technologies and any new technologies, which may emerge during the Master Contract Period of Performance. All IT development methodologies, including Agile, are supported. The Master Contract scope also includes IT services-based support of National Security Systems, as defined in FAR 39.002. The Master Contract provides IT solutions through performance of a broad range of services, which may include the integration of various technologies critical to the services being acquired. The foundation of the Scope of the Master Contract is built on the most current FEA and DoD IEA Reference Models. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*). As the definition of IT changes over the lifecycle of the Master Contract with the evolving FEA and DoD IEA models, the scope of the Master Contract will be considered to coincide with the current IT definition at any given time.

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By nature of the alignment to FEA and DoD IEA, the Master Contract includes any and all emerging IT Services and Ancillary Services, as required, to successfully achieve the agency's mission. Therefore, because technological advances over the term of this Master Contract are inevitable, the scope of this Master Contract takes into consideration that Task Order Requirements are permitted to include any future IT services with their integral and necessary Ancillary Services as they arise during the entire term of this contract including any IT services-based solution as a service.

The scope of the Master Contract includes every conceivable aspect of IT Services, including but not limited to:

- (a) 3-D Printing Integration.
- (b) Agile Development.
- (c) Artificial Intelligence.
- (d) Biometrics /Identity Management.
- (e) Cloud Computing.
- (f) Context-aware Computing.
- (g) Critical Infrastructure Protection and Information Assurance.
- (h) Cyber Security.
- (i) Cyber Security Mesh.
- (j) Data Centers and Data-Center Consolidation.
- (k) Data Fabric.
- (l) Decision Intelligence.
- (m) Digital Government.
- (n) Digital Trust and Identity Integration and Management.
- (o) Digitization and Imaging.
- (p) Digital Process Automation.
- (q) Distributed Ledger.
- (r) Energy Measurement and Management.
- (s) Enterprise App Stores and Mobile Security.
- (t) Enterprise Resource Planning.
- (u) Integration Services.
- (v) Internet of Things.
- (w) IPV6 Migration & Upgrades.
- (x) IT Helpdesk, Operations, or Maintenance.
- (y) IT Services for Healthcare.
- (z) IT Services for Integrated Total Workplace Environment.

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- (aa) Mobile-Centric Application Development, Operations and Management.
- (bb) Modeling and Simulation.
- (cc) Network Operations, Infrastructure, and Service Oriented Architecture.
- (dd) Open-Source Integration and Customization.
- (ee) Outsourcing IT Services.
- (ff) Quantum Computing / Networking / Machine Learning.
- (gg) Robotic Process Automation.
- (hh) Secure Access Service Edge (SASE).
- (ii) Sensors, Devices and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID).
- (jj) Shared IT Services.
- (kk) Software Development.
- (ll) Virtualization.
- (mm) Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP).
- (nn) Web Analytics.
- (oo) Web Application & Maintenance.
- (pp) Web Services.
- (qq) Web Hosting.
- (rr) XR (Extended Reality) - Virtual Reality (VR) / Augmented Reality (AR) / Mixed Reality (MR).
- (ss) Zero-trust Networks.

C.3 Foundation of the Scope of Work

Overview of Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEA, FEAF) and Department of Defense Information Enterprise Architecture (DoD IEA):

- (a) Solutions to Integrated IT services-based requirements are comprised of some or all components and functional areas associated with FEA and DoD IEA and may be tailored to meet agency needs. By aligning the scope of the Master Contract to FEA/DoD IEA, users have access to the entire spectrum of current and emerging IT services, all Ancillary: services and products required to successfully meet the agency mission.
- (b) The Contractor shall promote IT services-based solutions that support Federal Government operational requirements for standardized technology and application service components. This shall facilitate integration requirements for broad Federal IT and e-Gov Initiatives, as well as promote the sharing, consolidation, and “re-use” of business processes and systems across the Federal government. The Contractor shall promote the use of open-source solutions and open technology development where practicable to enable the “re-use” in accordance with the underlying tenets of FEA/DoD IEA and to address any number of areas of interest within the limits of IT and supporting services and disciplines.

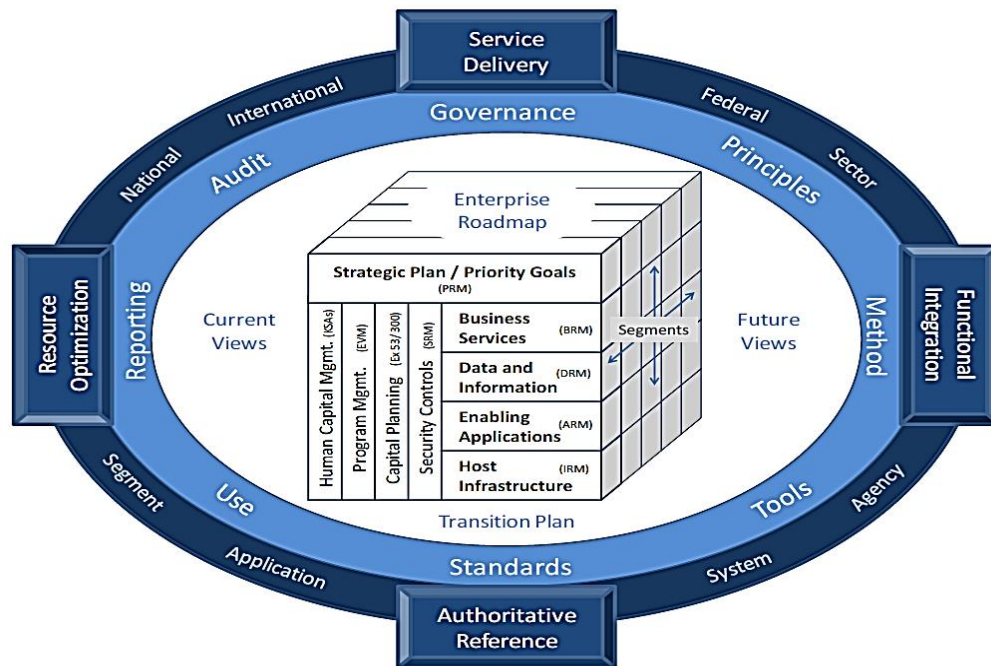


Figure 1 - Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA)

The Master Contract leverages the existing FEA and the DoD IEA version 2.0 as the basis of its IT scope.

FEA & DOD IEA represent a well-defined practice for conducting enterprise analysis, design, planning, and implementation, using a holistic approach at all times, for the successful development and execution of strategy. Enterprise architecture (EA) applies architecture principles and practices to guide organizations through the business, information, process, and technology changes necessary to execute their strategies. This includes everything from a small mobile application development project to the design, installation, and migration to a complex network serving hundreds of thousands of users. These practices utilize the various aspects of an enterprise to identify, motivate, and achieve these changes.

Each reference model represents and includes a number of functional areas required to meet an objective.

C.3.1 FEA Reference Model Detailed Descriptions

Enterprise Architecture (EA) supports planning and decision-making through documentation and information that provides an abstracted view of an enterprise at various levels of scope and detail. The Common Approach to Federal Enterprise Architecture, released in May 2012, as part of the federal Chief Information Officer's (CIO) policy guidance and management tools for increasing shared approaches to IT service delivery, presents an overall approach to developing and using Enterprise Architecture in the Federal Government. The Common Approach promotes increased levels of mission effectiveness by standardizing the development and use of architectures within and between Federal Agencies. This includes principles for using EA to

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help agencies eliminate waste and duplication, increase shared services, close performance gaps, and promote engagement among government, industry, and citizens.

The FEA Framework v2 describes a suite of tools to help government planners implement the Common Approach. At its core is the Consolidated Reference Model (CRM), which equips OMB and Federal agencies with a common language and framework to describe and analyze investments. It consists of a set of interrelated “reference models” that describe the six sub-architecture domains in the framework:

- (a) Strategy.
- (b) Business.
- (c) Data.
- (d) Applications.
- (e) Infrastructure.
- (f) Security.

These are designed to facilitate cross-agency analysis and the identification of duplicative investments, gaps and opportunities for collaboration within and across agencies. Also, by applying all six reference models, agencies can establish a line of sight from the strategic goals at the highest organizational level to the software and hardware infrastructure that enable achievement of those goals. Collectively, the reference models comprise a framework for describing important elements of federal agency operations in a common and consistent way.

To apply the framework to an agency’s specific environment, the agency should develop a set of “core” artifacts to document its environment within the framework presented by the CRM. Each sub-architecture domain represents a specific area of the overall framework and has particular artifacts, based on EA best practices, which are described and recommended in the Framework and Artifacts document. The type and depth of documentation actually used by the agency should be guided by the need or detail and answers to questions about requirements, applicable standards, timeframes, and available resources.

The real value to the agency of developing an EA is to facilitate planning for the future in a way that transforms the government while making it more efficient. The agency can use the EA process to describe the enterprise as it currently is and determine what the enterprise should look like in the future, so that it can make plans to transition from the current state to the future state. The Collaborative Planning Methodology provides steps for planners to use throughout the planning process to flesh out a transition strategy that will enable the future state to become reality. It is a simple, repeatable process that consists of integrated, multi-disciplinary analysis that involves sponsors, stakeholders, planners, and implementers.

The agency will create an Enterprise Roadmap to document the current and future architecture states at a high level and present the transition plan for how the agency will move from the present to the future in an efficient, effective manner. The agency’s Enterprise Roadmap combines the artifacts developed for the EA, both current and future state versions, with a plan developed through the Collaborative Planning Methodology. This creates awareness, visibility and transparency within an organization to facilitate cross-organization planning and collaboration. It maps strategy to projects and budget and helps identify gaps between investment and execution, as well as dependencies and risks between projects.

All in all, the FEA Framework v2 helps to accelerate agency business transformation and new technology enablement by providing standardization, analysis and reporting tools, an enterprise roadmap, and a repeatable architecture project method that is more agile and useful and will produce more authoritative information for intra- and inter- agency planning, decision making, and management.

C.3.1.1 Overview of the Collaborative Planning Methodology (CPM)

Planning is done to affect change in support of an organization's Strategic Plan, and the many types of planners (e.g., architects, organization and program managers, strategic planners, capital planners, and other planners) must work together to develop an integrated, actionable plan to implement that change. Planning should be used to determine the exact changes that are needed to implement an organization's Strategic Plan, enable consistent decision-making, and provide measurable benefits to the organization. In short, an organization's Strategic Plan should be executed by well-rounded planning that results in purposeful projects with measurable benefits.

In today's environment, which demands more efficient government through the reuse of solutions and services, organizations need actionable, consistent, and rigorous plans to implement Strategic Plans and solve priority needs. These integrated plans should support efforts to leverage other Federal, state, local, tribal, and international experiences and results as a means of reusing rather than inventing from scratch. Plans should be consistent and rigorous descriptions of the structure of the organization or enterprise, how IT resources will be efficiently used, and how the use of assets such as IT will ultimately achieve stated strategies and needs.

C.3.2 Consolidated Reference Models

The Consolidated Reference Model of the FEA equips OMB and Federal agencies with a common language and framework to describe and analyze investments. It consists of a set of interrelated "reference models" designed to facilitate cross-agency analysis and the identification of duplicative investments, gaps and opportunities for collaboration within and across agencies. Collectively, the reference models comprise a framework for describing important elements of federal agency operations in a common and consistent way. Through the use of the FEA Framework and its vocabulary, IT portfolios can be better managed and leveraged across the federal government, enhancing collaboration and ultimately transforming the Federal government.

The five reference models in version 1 of the FEA have been regrouped and expanded into six reference models in the current version of the FEA.

Consolidated Reference Model (CRM)

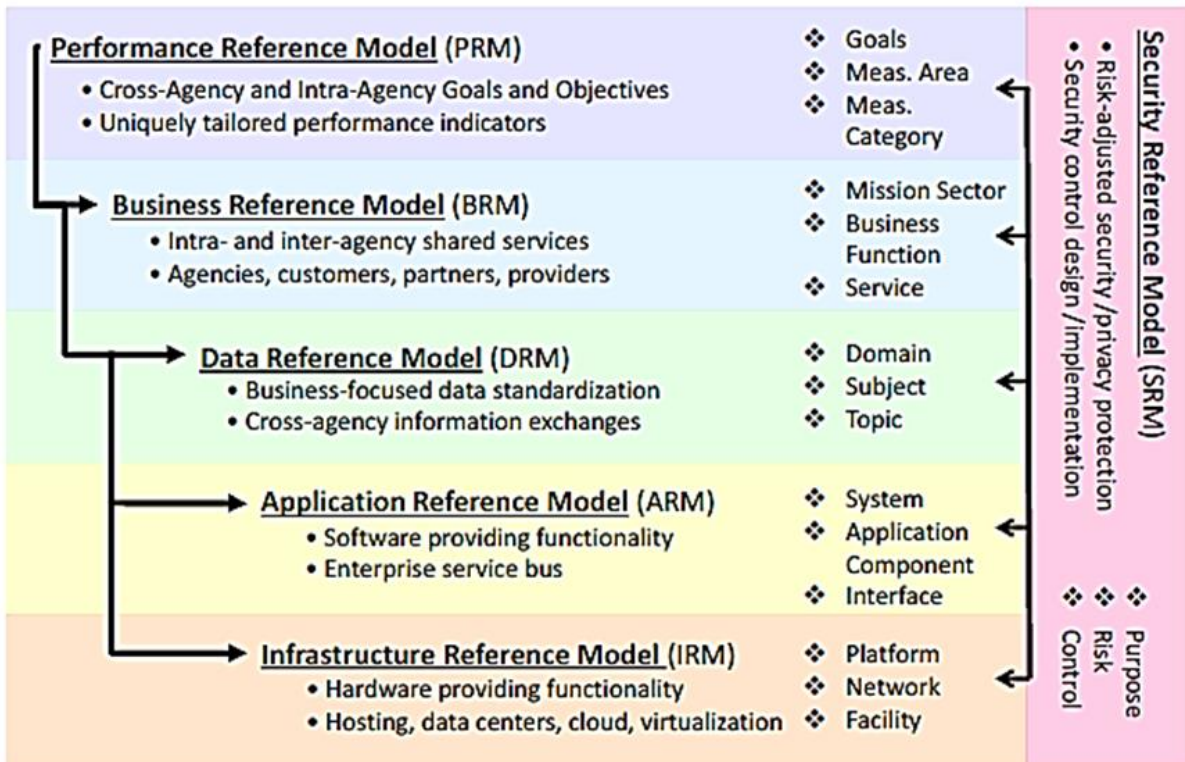


Figure 2 - Consolidated Reference Model (CRM)

With edits for brevity, the following reference model summarized descriptions were taken from OMB's FEA Consolidated Reference Model Document Version 2, dated January 29, 2013.

Significantly more detail about the structure, taxonomy, and associated methods of the reference models is available online. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*).

The motivating purpose of adopting the FEA as scope guidance is to help establish business driver alignment with any number of the reference models which support all possible underlying technologies required to meet an agency objective as well as offering the baseline for the technical vocabulary required in any given task.

C.3.3 Performance Reference Model (PRM)

The PRM is designed to provide linkage between investments or activities and the strategic vision established by agencies and the Federal Government. Historically, linking information management investments and activities has been anecdotal due to a lack of standard approach to describing agency and cross-agency performance attributes. The Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRA) of 2010 requires the government to publish performance information through a central website and make strategic plans and performance reports available in machine readable formats. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*). This advance enables more comprehensive and consistent linking of investments and activities to

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Agency strategic goals and objectives, Agency priority Goals, Cross Agency Priority goals and management areas of focus. The PRM leverages the requirements of the GPRA Act to establish mechanisms to link directly to the authoritative performance elements published in compliance with the law and provides the means for use of future developments in the mandated central performance website Performance.gov.

There are three areas to the PRM. The first is the Goal. This enables grouping of investments and activities through a common and authoritative framework established by agencies in compliance with OMB direction and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010. It allows the identification of common performance elements across investments or activities, and in the future will enable cross platform information linkages between systems such as Performance.gov and the IT Dashboard.

This linkage provides the logical relationships necessary to consistently provide much richer insights into details of the supported performance areas than previously feasible.

The second area of the PRM is the Measurement Area. This describes the manner in which the investment or activity supports the achievement of the supported performance element identified by the Agency Goal. Measurement Areas apply to the more detailed performance indicators associated with the investment or activity rather than the functions of the investment or activity. Investment or activity performance indicators should have a clear linkage to the activities, of course, but it is important to recognize that investments or activities may align to multiple measurement areas.

The third area, Measurement Category, refines Measurement Area. Any Measurement Category may be applied to any Goal.

The PRM, like all other reference models, is intended to work in concert with other reference models. The combined descriptive qualities of the multiple perspectives afforded by assigning different reference model perspectives to investments or activities can provide rich insights into what, why and how the investments or activities are undertaken. Previous versions of the PRM included mission function characteristics that were redundant to the Business Reference Model (BRM), see below. In this version of the PRM the Measurement Category codes have been streamlined to better identify the means by which performance is achieved. Including BRM and PRM mappings with an investment or activity provides information about the strategic basis (why) through the Agency Goal, the means (how) through the measurement category, and the mission functions involved (what) through the BRM taxonomy. Additional mappings to other reference models provide further context for the investment or activity with the Security Reference Model (SRM) providing information about risk, the Data Reference Model (DRM) about the information involved and the Application Reference Model (ARM) and Infrastructure Reference Model (IRM) providing the technical details about the implementation.

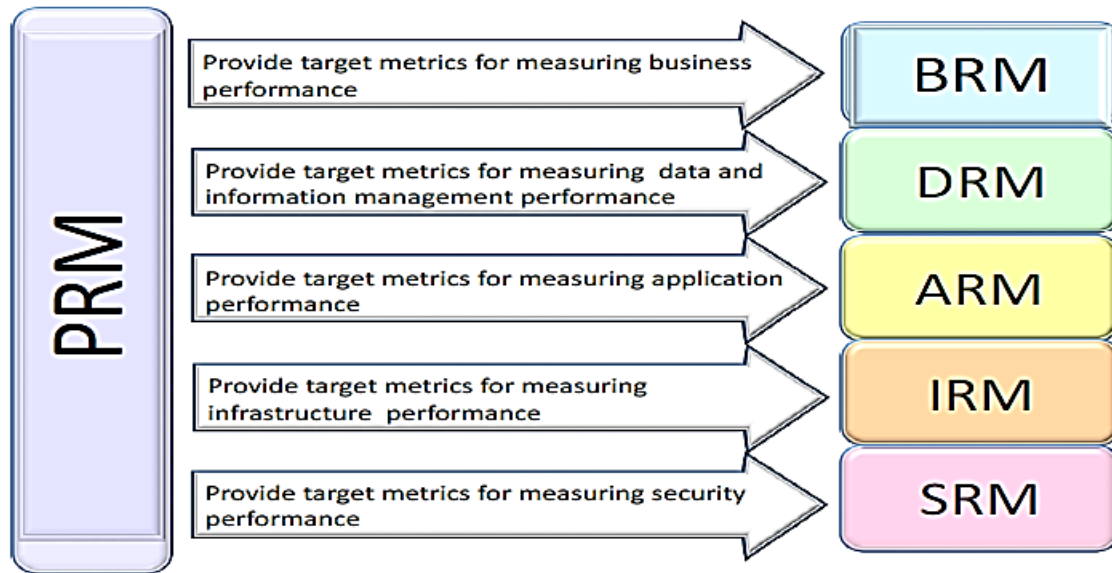


Figure 3 - The Performance Reference Model - (PRM)

C.3.4 Business Reference Model (BRM)

The BRM is a classification taxonomy used to describe the type of business functions and services that are performed in the Federal Government. By describing the Federal Government using standard business functions rather than an organizational view, the BRM promotes cross-government collaboration. It enables business and IT leaders to discover opportunities for cost savings and new business capabilities that help to achieve strategic objectives. The BRM describes the “What we do” of the Federal enterprise through the definition of outcome-oriented and measurable functions and services.

While the BRM provides a standardized way of classifying government functions, it is only a model; its true utility and value is realized when it is applied and effectively used in business analysis, design and decision support that help to improve the performance of an agency, bureau or program.

BRM is informed by the PRM and informs the other reference models. At the high level, the BRM relationship and tie-in to the other reference models is illustrated in the following figure:

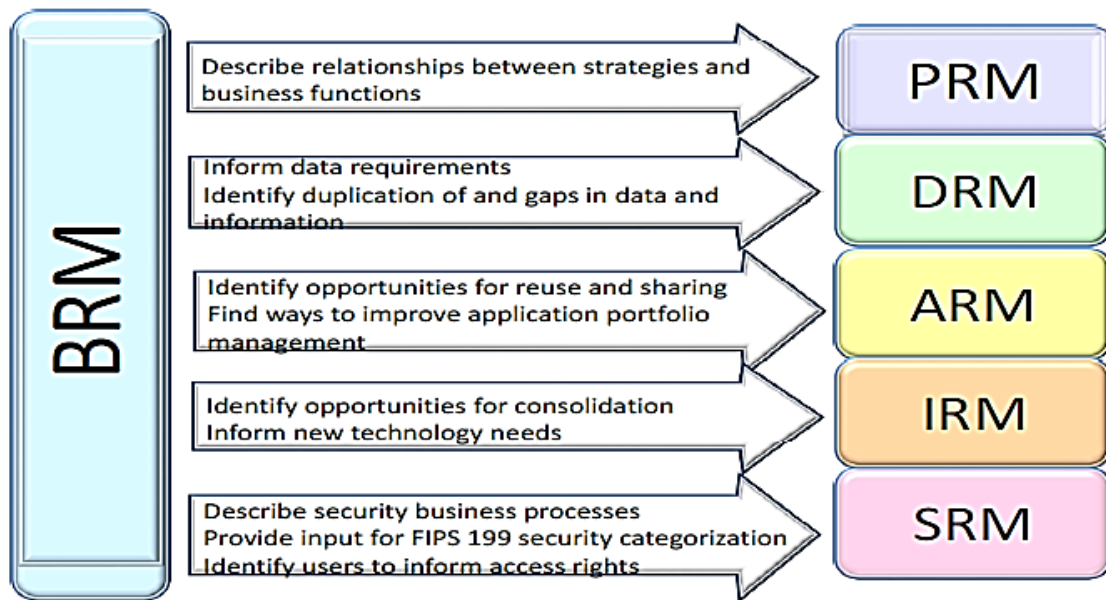


Figure 4 - The Business Reference Model - (BRM)

The BRM forms a key part in delivering expected outcomes and business value to an organization. By using a standard taxonomy to classify functions, investments, programs, services and other elements across the Federal Government, the BRM is useful in identifying opportunities for cost reduction, collaboration, shared services, and solution reuse in agency IT portfolios and intra- and inter-agency collaboration.

C.3.5 Data Reference Model (DRM)

The DRM's primary purpose is to promote the common identification, use, and appropriate sharing of data/information across the federal government. The DRM is a flexible and standards-based framework to enable information sharing and reuse via the standard description and discovery of common data and the promotion of uniform data management practices. The DRM provides a standard means by which data may be described, categorized, and shared, and it facilitates discovery and exchange of core information across organizational boundaries.

As a reference model, the DRM is presented as an abstract framework from which concrete implementations may be derived. The DRM's abstract nature will enable agencies to use multiple implementation approaches, methodologies and technologies while remaining consistent with the foundational principles of the DRM.

The DRM is closely linked with the other five reference models of the Consolidated Reference Model Framework. At the high level, the DRM relationship and tie-in to the other reference models is illustrated in the following figure:

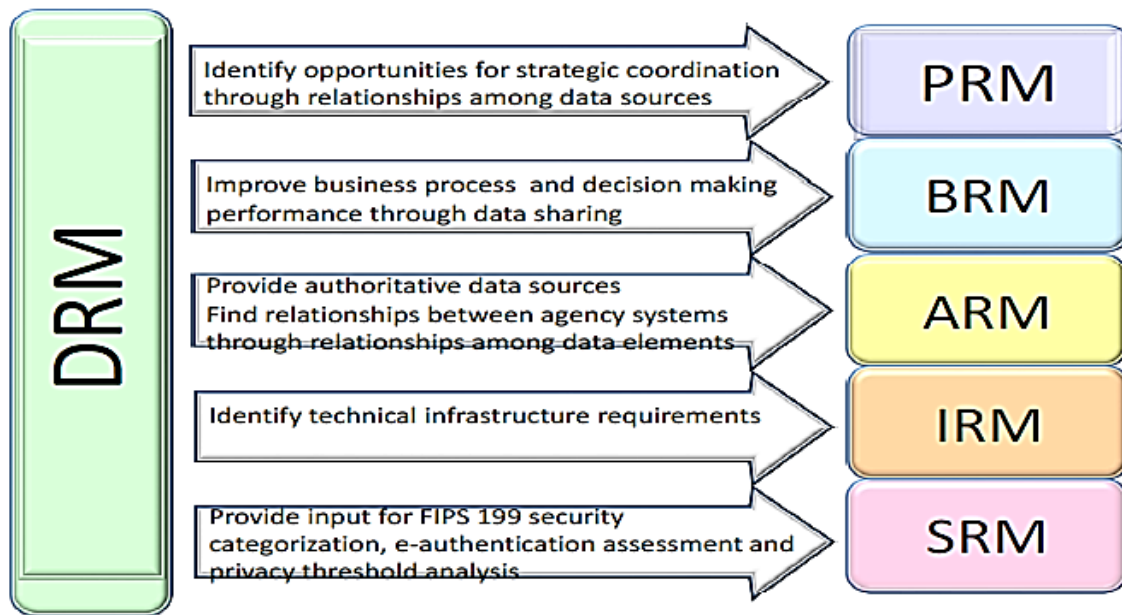


Figure 5 - The Data Reference Model - (DRM)

The DRM provides guidance for agencies to leverage existing Data Assets across the government. The DRM increases the Federal government's agility in drawing out the value of information as a strategic asset. This reference-able, conceptual approach facilitates information sharing and reuse across the Federal Government.

C.3.6 Application Reference Model (ARM)

The purpose of the ARM is to provide the basis for categorizing applications and their components. As agencies map their current and planned Information Systems to the ARM categories, gaps and redundancies will become evident which will aid in identifying opportunities for sharing, reuse, and consolidation or renegotiation of licenses. This information may be used in conjunction with the other Reference Models to identify these opportunities.

For the purposes of the CRM, Application is defined as: Software components (including websites, databases, email, and other supporting software) resting on Infrastructure that, when aggregated and managed, may be used to create, use, share, and store data and information to enable support of a business function.

The ARM is a categorization of different types of software, components, and interfaces. It categorizes software that supports or may be customized to support business. It does not include operating systems or software that is used to operate hardware (e.g., firmware) because these are contained in the IRM. It also does not contain mission-specific categorizations for systems because that information can be obtained from mappings to the BRM.

The ARM is closely linked with the other five reference models of the Consolidated Reference Model Framework. At the high level, the ARM relationship and tie-in to the other reference models is illustrated in the following figure:

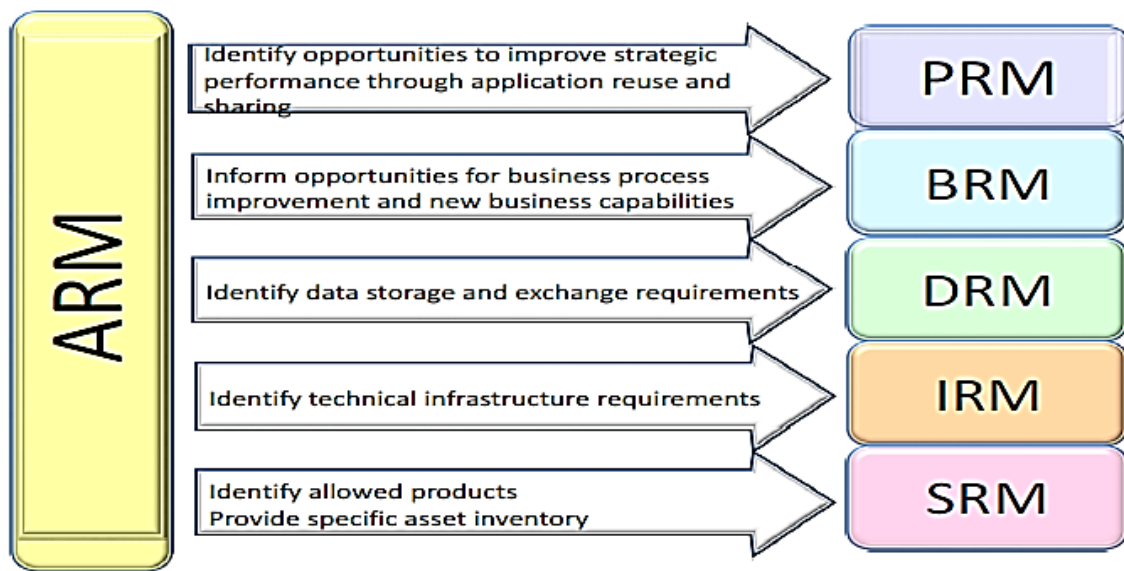


Figure 6 - The Application Reference Model - (ARM)

C.3.7 Infrastructure Reference Model (IRM)

The IRM is the taxonomy-based reference model for categorizing IT infrastructure and the facilities and network that host the IT infrastructure. The IRM supports definition of infrastructure technology items and best practice guidance to promote positive outcomes across technology implementations.

For the purposes of the CRM, Infrastructure is defined as: The generic (underlying) platform consisting of hardware, software and delivery platform upon which specific/customized capabilities (solutions, applications) may be deployed.

The IRM implementation enables sharing and reuse of infrastructure to reduce costs, increase interoperability across the government and its partners, support efficient acquisition and deployment, and enable greater access to information across enterprises.

In addition to providing a categorization schema for IT infrastructure assets, the IRM enables analysis of IT infrastructure assets at a Department- or Agency-level as well as at a Federal Government level. In the Federal context, the IRM is adopted and used to conduct Government-wide analysis of IT infrastructure assets and to identify consolidation initiatives. In the Department or Agency context, the IRM is used to drive good IT infrastructure asset management practices such as identifying end-of-life assets before they affect the mission of an organization and to identify opportunities for sharing and consolidating infrastructure.

The IRM is closely linked with the other five reference models of the Consolidated Reference Model Framework (CRM). At the high level, the IRM relationship and tie-in to the other reference models is illustrated in the following figure:

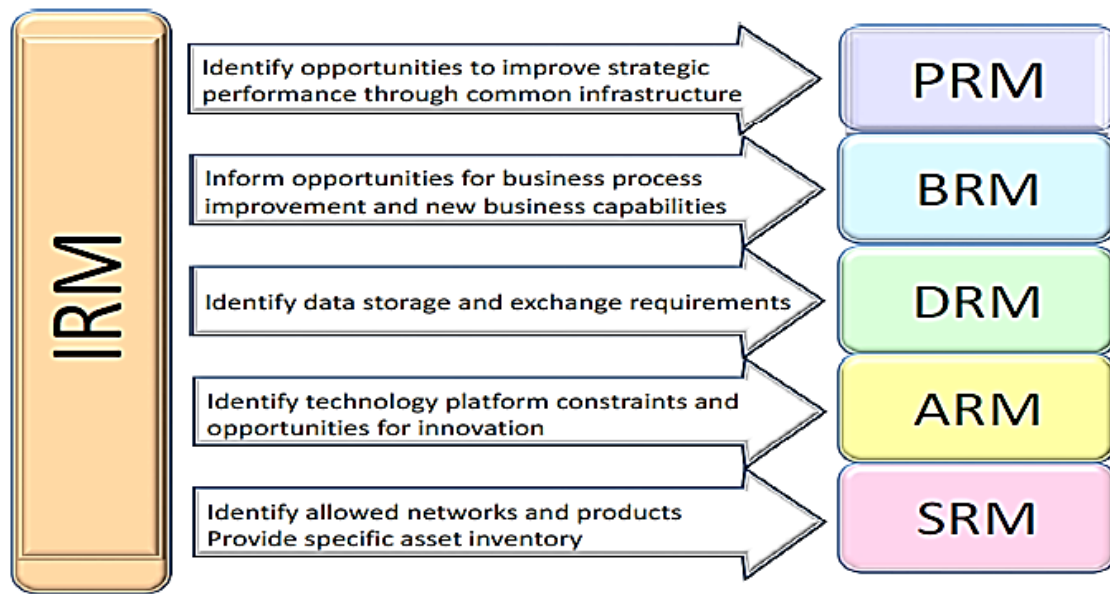


Figure 7 - The Infrastructure Reference Model - (IRM)

C.3.8 Security Reference Model (SRM)

Security is integral to all architectural domains and at all levels of an organization. As a result, the SRM must be woven into all of the sub architectures of the overarching EA across all the other reference models, and it must be considered up and down the different levels of the Enterprise. Enterprise Architecture Governance is the perfect place for security standards, policies, and norms to be developed and followed, since it is an enforcement point for IT investments.

The SRM allows architects to classify or categorize security architecture at all scope levels of the Federal Architecture: International, National, Federal, Sector, Agency, Segment, System and Application. At the highest levels, the SRM is used to transform federal laws, regulations, and publications into specific policies. At the segment level, the SRM is used to transform department specific policies into security controls and measurements. At the system level, it is used to transform segment controls into system specific designs or requirements. Each level of the SRM is critical to the overall security posture and health of an organization and/or system. The SRM helps business owners with risk-based decision-making to achieve security objectives by understanding the purpose and impact of security controls on business processes or IT systems.

Security integration across layers of the architecture is essential to ensure the protection of information and IT assets. Security must start at the business layer and work its way down to the application and infrastructure layers. At the high level, the SRM relationship and tie-in to the other reference models is illustrated below:

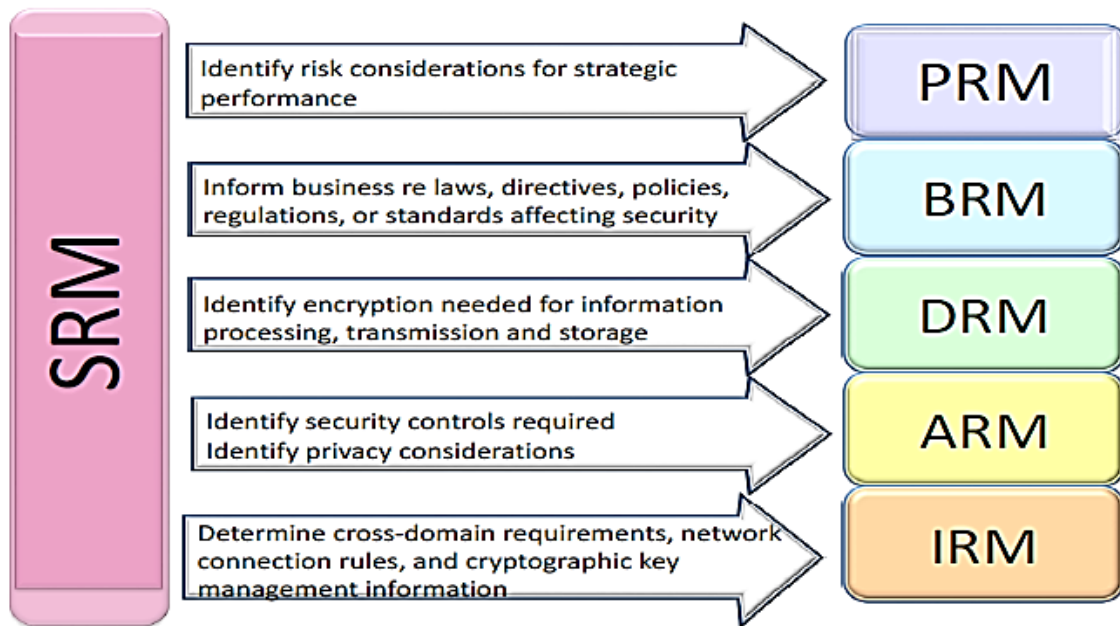


Figure 8 - The Security Reference Model - (SRM)

Linking security and privacy to agency enterprise architecture, including agency performance objectives, business processes, data flows, applications, and infrastructure technologies, ensures that each aspect of the business receives appropriate security and privacy considerations. Additionally, addressing security and privacy through enterprise architecture promotes interoperability and aids in the standardization and consolidation of security and privacy capabilities.

C.4 Components of an IT Solution

The Contractor shall provide Infrastructure and related services, applications and related services, and IT Management Services to support agencies' integrated IT solution requirements.

In order to provide a common framework for defining and understanding the components of an IT solution, this section will refer to terminology included in the FEA and DoD IEA models. Usage of this terminology or structure is not required within individual Orders placed on this contract.

The Contractor shall promote IT solutions that support Federal Government operational requirements for standardized technology and application service components. This shall facilitate integration requirements for broad Federal IT and e-Gov initiatives, as well as promote the sharing, consolidation, and "re-use" of business processes and systems across the Federal government. The Contractor shall promote the use of open-source solutions and open technology development where practicable to enable this re-use.

Within each section below, an overview of the contract solution and service offering is provided, followed by work to be performed relative to Order requirements. Components of an IT solution indicated in this Scope are not meant to be all-inclusive, but rather general

indications of the types of services and goods within a given category. Other services and goods not listed, which adhere to the definition for each section, are also within scope.

C.4.1 Infrastructure

Infrastructure includes hardware, software, licensing, technical support, and warranty services from third party sources, as well as technological refreshment and enhancements for that hardware and software.

This section is aligned with the FEA/DoD IEA, which describes these components using a vocabulary that is common throughout the entire Federal government. Infrastructure includes complete life cycle support for all hardware, software, and services represented above, including planning, analysis, research and development, design, development, integration and testing, implementation, operations and maintenance, information assurance, and final disposition of these components. The services also include administration and help desk functions necessary to support the IT infrastructure. Infrastructure serves as the foundation and building blocks of an integrated IT solution. It is the hardware, which supports Application Services and IT Management Services; the software and services which enable that hardware to function; and the hardware, software, and services which allow for secure communication and interoperability between all business and application service components.

Infrastructure services facilitate the development and maintenance of critical IT infrastructures required to support Federal government business operations. This section includes the technical framework components that make up integrated IT solutions. One or any combination of these components may be used to deliver IT solutions intended to perform a wide array of functions which allow agencies to deliver services to their customers (or users), whether internal or external, in an efficient and effective manner.

C.4.1.1 Service Access and Delivery

These components are responsible for facilitating the end-to-end collection and distribution of data that is either entered or requested by a user. These components include all functions necessary to communicate in a client-server environment. Examples of these components include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Web browsers.
- (b) Virtual Private Network (VPN).
- (c) Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS).
- (d) Peer-to-peer.
- (e) Section 508 compliance.
- (f) Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).
- (g) File Transfer Protocol (FTP).
- (h) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

C.4.1.2 Service Platform and Infrastructure

These components include all functions necessary for processing and storing data. These components provide and manage the resources available for Application Services. Examples of these components include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Desktops, laptops, servers, mainframes, routers, switches, and printers.
- (b) Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) and T1.
- (c) Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), Ethernet, Windows/UNIX, Java/.NET.
- (d) Web server/portal.
- (e) Database, data storage, data warehouse.
- (f) Software development tools.
- (g) Testing, modeling, versioning, and configuration management.

C.4.1.3 Component Framework

These components consist of the design of application or system software that incorporates interfaces for interacting with other programs and for future flexibility and expandability. These components define higher level logical functions to provide services in a way that is useful and meaningful to users and other Application Services. Examples of these components include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Digital certificates, biometrics.
- (b) Business logic: JavaScript, Visual Basic.
- (c) Data interchange.
- (d) Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP).
- (e) Resource Description Framework (RDF).
- (f) Data management.
- (g) Structured Query Language (SQL), Open DataBase Connectivity (ODBC), and Online Analytical Processing (OLAP).

C.4.1.4 Service Interface and Integration

These components define the discovery, interaction and communication technologies joining disparate systems and information providers. Application Services leverage and incorporate these components to provide interoperability and scalability. Examples of these components include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Messaging-Oriented Middleware (MOM).
- (b) Object Request Broker (ORB).
- (c) Enterprise Application Integration (EAI).
- (d) Extensible Markup Language (XML).
- (e) Electronic Data Interchange (EDI).
- (f) Web Services Description Language (WSDL).
- (g) Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration (UDDI).

C.4.2 Application Services

Application Services provide support for all applications and collaborative service capabilities. These services include support for developing and implementing enterprise and departmental-level applications. These applications may be “cross-cutting” in nature, with inter-related service processing components extending across/beyond the enterprise, or unique to a particular agency/department’s mission requirements.

The Contractor shall promote, to the maximum extent practicable, use of commercially available technologies (e.g., Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) and non-developmental items) to support Federal Government agencies’ IT solution requirements. The Contractor shall provide competencies to employ agencies’ EA as required by individual Orders, to support IT solutions development and implementation and alignment with the FEA.

Application Services include complete life cycle support, including planning, analysis, research and development, design, development, integration and testing, implementation, operations and maintenance, information assurance, and final disposition. The Contractor shall provide Applications Services for systems required to support unique agency and departmental-level mission requirements, as specified in individual Orders. These services include support for existing and/or new/emerging mission requirements.

The following paragraphs **C.4.2.1** through **C.4.2.8** represent either components of applications or capabilities which Application Services will support. Each particular area includes, but is not limited to, support for the described functions.

C.4.2.1 Customer Services

Customer Relationship Management (CRMgmt)- All aspects of the CRMgmt process, including planning, scheduling, and control activities involved with service delivery. The service components facilitate agencies’ requirements for managing and coordinating customer interactions across multiple communication channels and business lines.

Customer Preferences- Customizing customer preferences relative to interface requirements and information delivery mechanisms (e.g., personalization, subscriptions, alerts and notifications).

Customer Initiated Services- Initiating service requests and seeking assistance from government agencies via online communication channels (e.g., online help, tutorials, self-service, reservation/registration, multilingual support, scheduling).

C.4.2.2 Process Automation

Tracking and Workflow- Automated routing, tracking, and management of documents (e.g., process tracking, case management, and conflict resolution).

Routing and Scheduling- Automated distribution and scheduling activities (e.g., inbound/outbound correspondence management).

C.4.2.3 Business Management

Process Management- Development and implementation of standard methodologies and automated process management systems, to facilitate agencies’ requirements for managing and monitoring activities surrounding their core business operations (e.g., change management,

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configuration management, requirements management, program/project management, governance/policy management, quality management, risk management).

Organizational Management- Collaboration and communication activities (e.g., workgroup/groupware, network management).

Investment Management- Selecting, managing, and evaluating agencies' investments and capital asset portfolios (e.g., strategic planning/management, portfolio management, performance management).

Supply Chain Management- All aspects of supply chain management, from the initial sourcing phase through customer delivery (e.g., procurement, sourcing management, inventory management, catalog management, ordering/purchasing, invoice tracking, storefront/shopping cart, warehouse management, returns management, logistics/transportation).

C.4.2.4 Digital Asset Services

Content Management- Content development, maintenance, updates, and distribution (e.g., content authoring, content review/approval, tagging/ aggregation, content publishing/delivery, syndication management).

Document Management- Capturing, indexing, and maintaining documents (e.g., document imaging, optical character recognition (OCR), document revisions, library/storage, review/approval, document conversion, indexing/classification).

Knowledge Management- Collecting and processing data from multiple sources and generating information to support business requirements (e.g., information retrieval, information mapping/taxonomy, information sharing, categorization, knowledge engineering, knowledge capture/ distribution/ delivery, smart documents).

Records Management- Administration of official government records (record linking/association, record storage/archival, document classification, document retirement, digital rights management).

C.4.2.5 Business Analytical Services

Analysis and Statistics- Applying analysis and statistics to examine/resolve business issues (e.g., mathematical, structural/thermal, radiological, forensics).

Visualization- Transforming data into graphical or image form (e.g., graphing/charting, imagery, multimedia, mapping/geospatial/elevation/global positioning systems (GPS), computer-aided design (CAD)).

Knowledge Discovery- Identifying and extracting information from multiple data sources containing files stored in various formats (e.g., data mining, modeling, simulation).

Business Intelligence- Collecting information relevant to historical, existing, or future business needs (e.g., demand forecasting/management, balanced scorecard, decision support planning).

Reporting- Generating reports derived from single or multiple data sources (e.g., ad hoc reporting, standardized/canned reporting, Online Analytical Processing (OLAP)).

C.4.2.6 Back Office Services

Data Management- Creating, using, processing, and managing data resources (e.g., data exchange, data mart, data warehouse, metadata management, data cleansing, extraction and transformation, data recovery).

Human Resources- Recruitment, training, and administrative support of government personnel (e.g., recruiting, career development/retention, time reporting, awards/benefit management, retirement management, education/training, travel management).

Financial Management- Financial and accounting activities (e.g., billing and accounting, credit/charge, expense management, payroll, payment/settlement, debt collection, revenue management, internal controls, auditing, activity-based management, currency translation).

Asset/Material Management- Acquisition and management of Federal government assets (property/asset management, asset cataloging/ identification, asset transfer/allocation/maintenance, facilities management, computers/automation management).

Development and Integration- Development and integration of systems across diverse operating platforms (e.g., legacy integration, enterprise application integration, data integration, instrumentation/testing, software development).

Human Capital/Workforce Management Development and Integration- Planning and operations surrounding government personnel (e.g., resource planning/allocation, skills management, workforce directory/ locator, team/organization management, contingent workforce management).

C.4.2.7 Support Services

Security Management- Ensuring desired levels of protection for Federal systems, data, and related assets are achieved (e.g., identification/ authentication, access control, encryption, intrusion detection, verification, digital signature, user management, role/privilege management, audit trail capture/analysis).

Collaboration- Communications, messaging, information sharing, scheduling and task management activities (e.g., email, threaded discussions, document library, shared calendaring, task management).

Search- Searching, querying, and retrieving data from multiple sources (e.g., precision/recall ranking, classification, pattern matching).

Communications- Voice, data, and video communications in multiple formats and protocols (e.g., real time chat, instant messaging, audio/video conferencing, event/news management, community management support, computer/telephony integration, voice communications).

Systems Management- All aspects of systems management (e.g., software distribution/license management, configuration/installation, remote systems control, enhancements/service updates, system resource monitoring, helpdesk support/issue tracking).

Forms Management- Creating, managing, and processing online forms to support business operations (e.g., forms creation, modification).

C.4.2.8 DoD IEA Mission Area Support

The Master Contract provides support for the DoD IEA reference models relating DoD's specialized mission, business, and program areas. The DoDEA reference models leverage existing DoD standards and reflect the alignment with the FEA. The Master Contract includes IT support services for DoD's Global Information Grid (GIG) architecture, Business, Warfighter, Intelligence, and Enterprise Information Environment (EIE) mission areas.

C.4.3 IT Management Services

IT Management Services provide support for operations and IT resource management requirements across the Federal government. These services encompass support for all strategic planning, management, and control functions integral to IT initiatives. IT Management Services provide the foundational support to effectively align IT requirements with Federal government business operations. IT Management Services provide support for all government lines of business, functions, and service components that comprise the FEA PRM and BRM.

IT Management Services shall enable the development and implementation of enhanced governance capabilities to efficiently and effectively support government agencies' mission requirements and service delivery operations. The services include, but shall not be limited to, support for the following listed functions:

C.4.3.1 Controls and Oversight

Development and implementation of management controls and systems required by agencies to evaluate, manage, and monitor program performance relative to IT initiatives (e.g., agency, program, and project-level performance plans for IT initiatives; performance measures to support evaluation and reporting requirements for IT initiatives in compliance with FEA/DoD IEA PRM standards, etc.).

C.4.3.2 Risk Management and Mitigation

Identification of risk and preparation of risk management plans for IT projects, initiatives, and ongoing operations. Contingency planning to ensure continuity of IT operations and service recovery during emergency events (e.g., risk assessments to determine contingency planning requirements for IT operating environments; develop/maintain contingency, Continuity of Operations (COOP), and disaster recovery plans for IT components, develop/ implement emergency preparedness systems).

C.4.3.3 Regulatory Development

Facilitate the development of IT policies, guidelines and standards to facilitate implementation of Federal laws and regulations. The services include support for development, implementation and maintenance of systems to support agencies' IT regulatory development, compliance, and enforcement activities (e.g., monitoring/ inspection/auditing of IT regulated activities to ensure compliance).

C.4.3.4 Planning and Resource Allocation

Facilitate the planning of IT investments, as well as determine and manage overall IT resources to efficiently and effectively support agencies' mission operations. This service area includes, but shall not be limited to support for the following functions:

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Budget Formulation/Execution- Facilitate the integration of budgets and plans, at agency and departmental levels, to effectively link IT functions, activities, and resources with mission objectives.

Capital Planning- Facilitate the selection, management, and evaluation of IT investments relative to Federal government agencies' overall capital asset portfolios.

Enterprise Architecture (EA)- Development and use of EA work products to manage current and future needs of Federal government business operations (i.e., "baseline" and "target" architectures). The services include transition planning and migration support for all EA components (e.g., business, information, application, and technology architectures), to advance the development and implementation of "core EA capabilities." The services shall provide support relative to Federal government mandates for measuring and reporting on the completion and usage of EA programs, as well as evaluating results for E-Gov alignment and implementation of Federal lines of business and other cross-governmental initiatives (e.g., SmartBUY, Internet Protocol Version 6 [IPv6], Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 [HSPD-12]).

Strategic Planning- Facilitate the effective alignment of IT requirements/ Information Resource Management (IRM) plans with strategic business plans and program initiatives.

Management Improvements- Development and implementation of improved systems and business practices to optimize productivity and service delivery operations (e.g., analysis, and implementation of improvements in the flow of IT work and program processes and tool utilization, including business system analysis, identification of requirements for streamlining, re-engineering, or re-structuring internal systems/business processes for improvement, determination of IT solution alternatives, and benchmarking).

C.4.3.5 IT Security

Development and implementation of management, operational, and technical security controls required by agencies to assure desired levels of protection for IT systems and data are achieved (e.g., establishment of policy/procedures in support of Federal IT security requirements, conduct risk assessments to identify threats/vulnerabilities for existing/planned systems; support Federal mandates for measuring and reporting compliance, perform certification and accreditation [C&A] activities; provide training services to promote awareness and knowledge of compliance responsibilities for Federal IT security requirements).

C.4.3.6 System and Network Controls

Facilitate the planning, development, implementation, and management of system and network control mechanisms to support communication and automated needs. Facilitate the planning, organizing, coordinating, and controlling of the arrangement of the elements of protection and monitoring capabilities, and incident recovery actions of the information environment. The process takes configuration orders; status reports; and operational and functional performance requirements as inputs and provides performance capabilities and service and infrastructure controls as outputs. System and network controls are controlled by environment standards such as policy and operational guidance. The service control requirements enable network controls and operational performance capabilities.

C.4.4 Cloud Computing

The following is an excerpt from the most recent National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) guidance: Special Publication 800-146, Cloud Computing Synopsis and Recommendations. The full document can be obtained. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*).

Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. This cloud model is composed of five essential characteristics, three service models, and four deployment models.

C.4.4.1 Cloud Essential Characteristics

On-demand self-service- A consumer can unilaterally provision computing capabilities, such as server time and network storage, as needed automatically without requiring human interaction with each service's provider.

Broad network access- Capabilities are available over the network and accessed through standard mechanisms that promote use by heterogeneous thin or thick client platforms (e.g., mobile phones, tablets, laptops, and workstations).

Resource pooling- The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers using a multi-tenant model, with different physical and virtual resources dynamically assigned and reassigned according to consumer demand. There is a sense of location independence in that the customer generally has no control or knowledge over the exact location of the provided resources but may be able to specify location at a higher level of abstraction (e.g., country, state, or datacenter). Examples of resources include storage, processing, memory, and network bandwidth.

Rapid elasticity- Capabilities can be rapidly and elastically provisioned, in some cases automatically, to rapidly scale outward and inward commensurate with demand. To the consumer, the capabilities available for provisioning often appear to be unlimited and can be appropriated in any quantity at any time.

Measured Service- Cloud systems automatically control and optimize resource use by leveraging a metering capability at some level of abstraction appropriate to the type of service (e.g., storage, processing, bandwidth, and active user accounts). Resource usage can be monitored, controlled, and reported, providing transparency for both the provider and consumer of the utilized service.

C.4.4.2 Cloud Service Models

Cloud Software as a Service (SaaS)- The capability provided to the consumer is to use the provider's applications running on a cloud infrastructure. The applications are accessible from various client devices through a thin client interface such as a Web browser (e.g., Web-based email), or a program interface. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, storage, or even individual application capabilities, with the possible exception of limited user-specific application configuration settings.

Cloud Platform as a Service (PaaS)- The capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer created or acquired applications which were created by using programming languages and tools supported by the provider. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly application hosting environment configurations.

Cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)- The capability provided to the consumer is to provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, but has control over operating systems, storage, deployed applications; and possibly limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls).

All currently emerging and future Cloud Computing as Service offerings, such as “X” as a Service, are within the Scope.

C.4.5 Big Data & Big Data Analytics

The following is an excerpt from the most recent NIST guidance: Special Publication 1500-x, NIST Big Data Interoperability Framework. The full document can be obtained. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*).

Big Data refers to the inability of traditional data architectures to efficiently handle the new datasets. Characteristics of Big Data that force new architectures are:

- (a) Volume (i.e., the size of the dataset).
- (b) Variety (i.e., data from multiple repositories, domains, or types).
- (c) Velocity (i.e., rate of flow).
- (d) Variability (i.e., the change in other characteristics).

These characteristics—volume, variety, velocity, and variability—are known colloquially as the ‘Vs’ of Big Data. While many other V’s have been attributed to Big Data, only the above four drive the shift to new parallel architectures for data-intensive applications, in order to achieve cost-effective performance. These Big Data characteristics dictate the overall design of a Big Data system, resulting in different data system architectures or different data life cycle process orderings to achieve needed efficiencies.

Big Data consists of extensive datasets primarily in the characteristics of volume, variety, velocity, and/or variability that require a scalable architecture for efficient storage, manipulation, and analysis.

C.5 Ancillary Services, Supplies and Construction

The Contractor may provide Ancillary Services as necessary to offer an integrated IT services-based solution. The Ancillary Services described here may only be included in a Task Order when it is integral to, and necessary for, the IT service-based effort. Ancillary Services may include, but is not limited to, such things as: clerical support; IT equipment such as server racks, mounts, or similar items; construction, alteration, and repair to real property.

- (a) The OCO may allow, and the Contractor may propose, a Labor Category or Labor Categories in support of Ancillary Services at the Task Order Level not identified in the Standard IT Service LCAT list, provided that the Contractor complies with all applicable contract clauses and labor laws, including the Service Contract Labor Standards (SCLS) or the Wage Rate Requirements (Construction) and Related Acts, if applicable. (*See Section B.7 and B.8 for additional contract requirements*).
- (b) An OCO's inclusion of new Labor Categories in support of Ancillary Services Labor Categories in a Task Order does not require PCO approval.

C.6 Contract Security Requirements

The Contractor shall abide by all contract cybersecurity requirements located in *Sections H.6, H.7, Attachment J-4*, and related federal policy, and other contract security requirements in *Sections H.8 and H.9*. These requirements cover minimum-security standards for select Contractor systems, the handling of Government sensitive data and IT, Contractor security clearances, and Homeland Security.

C.7 Performance Work Statement (PWS)

C.7.1 Master Contract PWS

The GSA Alliant 3 GWAC is a results-oriented program seeking outcome-based performance from every Contractor under the Master Contract. It is a standalone Performance-based Acquisition (PBA) requirement independent from Task Order Level (TOL) PBAs that the issuing federal agency might require. The PBA requirements of the Master Contract are designed to ensure that the Contractor is given freedom to determine how to meet the Government's performance objectives at the appropriate performance quality levels. This Master Contract Performance Work Statement (PWS) includes (1) Contractor Engagement, described in *Section H.19* and *Attachment J-5.A*, and (2) Small Business Subcontracting, described in *Section G.22* and *Attachment J-5.B*.

Performance requirements for Contractor Engagement and Small Business Subcontracting (CE & SBS) are summarized in the Performance Requirements Summary (PRS) in *Attachment J-5* and fully delineated in *Attachments J-5.A* and *J-5.B*, respectively. The CE & SBS performance requirements set the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) Standards required by the Government to meet the key deliverables at the MCL. Contractors' performance will be measured and assessed against the CE & SBS AQL Standards and the results will be documented in a Contractor Performance Assessment Report (CPAR) and repositied in either the Contractor Past Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) or an inhouse alternative. The Government will request the Contractor to develop a Quality Control Plan in response to a Government Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP) that will be developed and implemented by GSA to monitor Contractor performance at the MCL.

C.7.1.1 Master Contract PWS and Goals for Contractor Engagement

Critical Performance Requirements for Contractor Engagement are further detailed in *Section H.19, Contractor Engagement Requirements based upon Task Order Participation and Production*, and in *Attachment J-5.A, Contractor Engagement PBA Evaluation Program Ratings*.

The primary goals of Contractor Engagement program are:

- (a) To provide federal agencies with responsibly prepared Contractor Proposals in response to each TOL Request for Proposal (RFP) competitively issued under the Master Contract so to help provide best-value solutions to federal agencies' IT services requirements.
- (b) To promote, provide, and ensure that those federal agencies employing the Alliant 3 GWAC are consistently receiving adequate competition in response to their TOL RFPs, which ultimately results in achieving these end-goals:
 - (1) Economic efficiency/costs savings,
 - (2) Innovation of transformational technologies,
 - (3) Improvements in the quality of services rendered, and
 - (4) The opportunity for the Government to acquire performance improvements.

Achievement of these primary goals are reached through a combination of two measurable Outcomes: (1) Submitting viable Task Order Proposals (*Participation*) and (2) Winning Task Orders (*Production*), which together help provide best-value IT services solutions to the federal agencies.

C.7.1.2 Master Contract PWS for Small Business Subcontracting

There will be substantial subcontracting opportunities for small business (SB), including Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB), Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), Historically Underutilized Business Zone Small Business (HUBZone SB), Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), and Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB) Concerns.

Meeting Small Business Subcontracting Goals described in *Section G.22* is applicable only to Other than Small Business (OTSB) Concerns under the Master Contract. PWS requirements are further detailed in *Attachment J-5.B, PBA Small Business Subcontracting Evaluation Program Ratings*.

C.7.2 Task Order PWS

For Task Orders issued under the Master Contract, the requiring federal agency OCO develops and executes their own PWS and PBA methods, independent of the Master Contract PWS and PBA requirements. The OCO may use PBA methods to the maximum extent practicable using the following order of precedence:

- (1) Firm-Fixed-Price Performance-Based Task Orders;
- (2) Performance-Based Task Orders that are not Firm-Fixed-Priced.

C.8 Innovative Solutions

The Contractor should approach agency Task Order requirements with technical proposals offering the most innovative solutions possible leveraging the flexibility provided by FEA encompassed in the scope of this Master Contract. The choice to align scope with FEA allows for a "Greenfield Approach" to the adoption of new technologies and innovative solution approaches in both technology and acquisition as they emerge to meet the rapidly changing and demanding dynamic IT services requirements of the federal Government today and in the future.

SECTION C - DESCRIPTION/SPECIFICATIONS/STATEMENT OF WORK

The Government strongly encourages the Contractor to continuously prospect for and establish specialized subcontracting relationships and partnerships, especially with innovative small businesses, to further leverage commercially driven emerging and leading-edge technologies in support of providing the needed innovation in solving the federal Government's IT services procurement requirements.

C.9 Services Not in Scope

The Contractor shall not accept or perform work for a Task Order having the PRIMARY purpose of:

- (a) An Ancillary Service. (*See Section C.5*).
- (b) A requirement that primarily uses employees not employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity as defined in 29 CFR Part 541 and/or employees primarily employed as labor or mechanics as defined in FAR Subpart 22.401.
- (c) Inherently Governmental Functions as defined in FAR Subpart 2.101(b).
- (d) Personal Services as defined in FAR Subpart 2.101(b).
- (e) Architect & Engineering (A&E) Services as defined in FAR Subpart 2.101(b) and subject to the Brooks Architect-Engineers Act (PUBLIC LAW 92-582-OCT. 27, 1972).
- (f) Armed Guards.
- (g) Hazmat Abatement.
- (h) The direct acquisition of Weapons or Weapon Systems in accordance with GSAM 507.7001.

(END OF SECTION C)

SECTION D - PACKAGING AND MARKING

D.1 Preservation, Packaging, Packing, and Marking

Unless otherwise specified, all items shall be preserved, packaged, and packed in accordance with normal commercial practices, as defined in the applicable commodity specification. Packaging and packing shall comply with the requirements of the Uniform Freight Classification and the National Motor Freight Classification (issue in effect at time of shipment) and each shipping container or each item in a shipment shall be of uniform size and content, except for residual quantities. Where special or unusual packing is specified in an order, but not specifically provided for by the contract, such packing details must be the subject of an agreement independently arrived at between the ordering agency and the contractor.

D.2 Packing List

A packing list or other suitable shipping document shall accompany each shipment and shall indicate:

- (a) Name and address of the consignor.
- (b) Name and complete address of the consignee.
- (c) Government order or requisition number.
- (d) Government bill of lading number covering the shipment (if any).
- (e) Description of the material shipped, including item number, quantity, number of containers, package number (if any), and weight of each package.

D.3 Unclassified and Classified Marking

Unclassified data shall be prepared for shipment in accordance with requirements set forth in the Order, or if none is specified, pursuant to industry standards.

Classified reports, data, and documentation shall be prepared for shipment in accordance with requirements set forth in the Order, or if none is specified, pursuant to the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM), CFR 117. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*).

D.4 Software and Magnetic Media Markings

Packages containing software or other magnetic media shall be marked in accordance with requirements set forth in the Order, or if none is specified, shall be marked on external containers with a notice reading substantially as follows: “CAUTION: SOFTWARE/MAGNETIC MEDIA ENCLOSED. DO NOT EXPOSE TO HEAT OR MAGNETIC FIELDS”.

(END OF SECTION D)

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

E.1 Inspection and Acceptance Clauses

The following clauses apply at the Master Contract (MC), as indicated by the “X” in the table and on individual Task Orders if determined applicable by the OCO. All clauses incorporated by reference (IBR) have the same force and effect as if they were given in full text.

Clause/provision numbers followed by an asterisk (*) would require fill-ins by the OCO and would need to be incorporated into the Task Order Request and resulting Order as full text.

Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make the clause/provision full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically online. (*See Attachment J-8 Website References*).

Table 2 - Inspection and Acceptance Clauses

CLAUSE #	CLAUSE TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.246-2	Inspection of Supplies-Fixed-Price.	AUG 1996	X			X
52.246-2	<i>Alternate I</i>	JUL 1985	X			
52.246-2	<i>Alternate II</i>	JUL 1985	X			
52.246-3	Inspection of Supplies-Cost-Reimbursement.	MAY 2001		X		
52.246-4	Inspection of Services-Fixed-Price.	AUG 1996	X			X
52.246-5	Inspection of Services-Cost-Reimbursement.	APR 1984		X		
52.246-6	Inspection-Time-and-Material and Labor-Hour.	MAY 2001			X	
52.246-7	Inspection of Research and Development-Fixed-Price.	AUG 1996	X			
52.246-8	Inspection of Research and Development-Cost-Reimbursement.	MAY 2001		X		
52.246-8	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984		X		

CLAUSE #	CLAUSE TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.246-9	Inspection of Research and Development (Short Form).	APR 1984	X	X		
52.246-11*	Higher-Level Contract Quality Requirement.	DEC 2014	X	X	X	X
52.246-15	Certificate of Conformance.	APR 1984	X	X		X
52.246-16	Responsibility for Supplies.	APR 1984	X			

E.2 Contracting Officer Representative

The Alliant 3 GWAC CO may determine the necessity for the designation of a Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). Designated CORs shall participate in evaluating contractor performance, inspecting and accepting deliverables (**Section F.7.3**) for the Government, and providing a report of inspection as well as contractor performance assessments to the Contracting Officer. This designation does not include authority to direct and/or authorize the contractor to make changes in the scope or terms and conditions of Task Orders. The contractor shall be notified in writing by the Contracting Officer of the name, duties, and limitations of the CORs by means of the COR Designation Letter.

Task Order Contracting Officers should provide their agency specify Inspection and Acceptance and Quality Assurance requirements within their Task Orders.

E.3 Inspection and Acceptance

The following section applies to Contractor obligations at the MCL.

Inspection of the deliverables provided hereunder shall be made by the GSA GWAC Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) or COR or any inspectors designated by the Contracting Officer. The place of inspection for reports required under this contract shall be at the addresses for deliverables set forth in **Section F**. Final acceptance of deliverables shall be made by the GSA GWAC ACO or COR designated in the contract.

E.3.1 General Acceptance Criteria

General quality measures, as set forth below, will be applied to each work product received from the contractor under this statement of work.

- (a) Accuracy- Work Products shall be accurate in presentation, technical content, and adherence to accepted elements of style.
- (b) Clarity- Work Products shall be clear and concise. Any/All diagrams shall be easy to understand and be relevant to the supporting narrative.

- (c) Consistency to Requirements- All work products must satisfy the requirements of this contract.
- (d) File Editing- All text and diagrammatic files shall be editable by the Government.
- (e) Format- Work Products shall be submitted in hard copy (where applicable) and in media mutually agreed upon prior to submission, unless otherwise specified herein. Hard copy formats shall follow any specified Directives or Manuals.
- (f) Timeliness- Work Products shall be submitted on or before the due date specified herein or submitted in accordance with a later scheduled date determined by the Government.

E.4 Master Contract Quality Assurance

The GSA GWAC ACO or COR over the Master Contract or designated inspector/Quality Assurance Evaluator (QAE) will review, for completeness, preliminary or draft deliverables that the Contractor submits, and may return it to the Contractor for correction. Absence of any comments by the GSA GWAC ACO or COR will not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Master Contract.

(END OF SECTION E)

SECTION F - DELIVERIES OR PERFORMANCE

F.1 Deliveries or Performance Clauses

The following clauses apply at the Master Contract (MC), as indicated by the “X” in the table and on individual Task Orders if determined applicable by the OCO. All clauses incorporated by reference (IBR) have the same force and effect as if they were given in full text.

Clause/provision numbers followed by an asterisk (*) would require fill-ins by the OCO and would need to be incorporated into the Task Order Request and resulting Order as full text.

Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make the clause/provision full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically online. (*See Attachment J-8 Website References*).

Table 3 - Deliveries or Performance Clauses

CLAUSE #	CLAUSE TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.211-8*	Time of Delivery.	JUN 1997	X	X	X	X
52.211-8*	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.211-8*	<i>Alternate II</i>	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.211-8*	Alternate III	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.211-9*	Desired and Required Time of Delivery.	JUN 1997	X	X	X	X
52.211-9*	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.211-9*	<i>Alternate II</i>	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.211-9*	<i>Alternate III</i>	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.242-15	Stop-Work Order.	AUG 1989	X	X		
52.242-15	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984		X		
52.242-17	Government Delay of Work.	APR 1984	X			
52.247-34	F.o.b. Destination.	JAN 1991	X			X
52.247-35	F.o.b. Destination, Within Consignee’s Premises.	APR 1984	X			X

F.2 Master Contract Ordering Period

The ordering period of this contract is from TBD MM/DD/YYYY through TBD MM/DD/YYYY, inclusive of all options, if exercised.

The contract ordering period begins on the Master Contract's effective date of TBD MM/DD/YYYY, also referred to by the GSA GWAC Program as the Notice-to-proceed (NTP) Date and continues through the five-year base period plus the single five-year Option period, which may extend the cumulative term of the contract to a maximum of 10 years in accordance with FAR 52.217-9, Option to Extend the Term of the Contract, if exercised. The Contractor's pricing submitted for Contract Year One will coincide with the NTP Date.

After the Master Contract ordering period expires, the Master Contract will still remain an active contract until such time that it is officially closed via a close-out modification signed and dated by the PCO. Thus, after the Master Contract ordering period expires, it shall continue to govern the terms and conditions of Task Orders to the same extent it did before the Master Contract ordering period expired. Therefore, the Task Order can extend beyond the expiration of the Master Contract and the terms and conditions will still remain in effect pursuant to **Section I** of the Master Contract. As such, verbiage in FAR Clause 52.216-22 Section (d) is modified for the administration of this Master Contract and subsequent Task Orders, to state, "(d) Any order issued during the effective period of this contract and not completed within that period shall be completed by the Contractor within the time specified in the order. The contract shall govern the Contractor's and Government's rights and obligations with respect to that order to the same extent as if the order were completed during the contract's effective period; provided, that the Contractor shall not be required to make any deliveries under this contract after 60 months following the expiration of the base contract ordering period." Additionally, all awarded Task Order's terms and conditions, including exercising Options, remain in effect up to 60 months beyond the expiration of the Master Contract.

The PCO will determine whether or not to exercise the Alliant 3 Master Contract's multi-year Option within 60 days prior to the end of the Base Period. Written notification will be delivered to the Contractor at that time only if the Government's intent is to exercise the Option. Otherwise, the Contractor may not receive any notification at 60 days prior to the end of the Base Period if there is no intent to exercise the Option. The GSA does not guarantee to the Contractor or to any of the awarded Contractors under this Master Contract an exercising of Options.

F.3 Task Order Period of Performance

The Period of Performance for each Order placed under the Master Contract shall be specified in the individual Order.

All the following conditions apply:

- (a) Under no circumstances may a Task Order be placed under the Master Contract if the Master Contract has expired or has been terminated or canceled by the Government.
- (b) No Task Orders may exceed ten (10) years, inclusive of Options, from the date that the Order is placed.
- (c) No Task Orders may extend more than five (5) years after the expiration date of the Master Contract.

- (d) Task Order Options, if included at initial issuance of the Order, may be exercised after the expiration date of the Master Contract.
- (e) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary above, a multi-year Task Order placed under the Master Contract must be consistent with FAR Subpart 17.1 and any applicable funding restrictions.

F.3.1 Master Contract and Task Order Period of Performance, and Period of Ordering

As an example, illustrated are three sample Task Orders under a Master Contract with varying Task Order award dates and allowed end dates, which depicts the Master Contract active and expired ordering periods. Additionally, sample Task Orders # 2 and #3 indicate that an option may also be exercised at any time during the Master Contract's expired period with the condition that the Task Order ends no later than five (5) years after the Master Contract ordering period expires.

Table 4 - Period of Performance and Ordering Period

Year	Master Contract	Order Period	Task Order (TO) #1	TO #2	TO #3
1	Base Year 1	Active	Contract Year (CY) 1		
2	Base Year 2	Active	CY 2		
3	Base Year 3	Active	CY 3		
4	Base Year 4	Active	CY 4		
5	Base Year 5	Active	CY 5		
6	Option Year 1	Active	CY 6		
7	Option Year 2	Active	CY 7	Base CY (BCY)1	
8	Option Year 3	Active	CY 8	BCY 2	
9	Option Year 4	Active	CY 9	BCY 3	
10	Option Year 5	Active	CY 10 (last allowed)	BCY 4	BCY 1
11	Out Year 1	Expired		BCY 5	OCY 1
12	Out Year 2	Expired		Option CY (OCY) 1	OCY 2
13	Out Year 3	Expired		OCY 2	OCY 3
14	Out Year 4	Expired		OCY 3	OCY 4
15	Out Year 5	Expired		OCY 4 (last allowed)	OCY 5 (last allowed)

F.4 Task Order Transition Plans

At the end of the Period of Performance, the incumbent Contractor shall transition activities to the incoming Contractor with minimal disruption of services to the government. The Contractor shall maintain sufficient qualified staff to meet all requirements of this effort. The OCO may request from the Contractor a written phase-out transition plan.

F.5 Place of Performance

The services to be provided under the Master Contract shall be accomplished at the locations identified in the Task Order and may include locations in the Contiguous United States (CONUS) and Outside the CONUS (OCONUS).

The place of performance and/or delivery requirements will be specified in each individual Order.

F.6 Performance Standards Under the Alliant 3 Master Contract

The Master Contract is a performance-based contract with measurable standards in terms of quality and timeliness of deliverables and compliances in accordance with *Section F.7, Performance and Deliverables*, and *Attachment J-5, Performance Requirements Summary, Attachment J-5.A, Contractor Engagement PBA Evaluation Program Ratings*, and *Attachment J-5.B, PBA Small Business Subcontracting Evaluation Program Ratings*.

F.7 Performance and Deliverables

F.7.1 Performance-based Acquisition Deliverables

This Master Contract is a Performance-based Acquisition (PBA), independent from any TOL PBA requirements. PBA is a results-oriented contracting method that focuses on the outputs, quality, and outcomes for certain deliverables detailed in *Sections F.7.3, G.23, H.19* and *Attachments in J-5*. These measurable performance standards and requirements, Contractor Engagement and Small Business Subcontracting, determine the Contractor's overall level of success under the Master Contract.

F.7.2 Non-Performance-based Acquisition Deliverables

The following table contains deliverables required under the Master Contract. Individual Task Orders may have additional deliverables specified by the issuing agency. The Government does not waive its right to request deliverables under the Master Contract, even if such requirements are not specifically listed in this table. Compliance to the following deliverables may be rated annually in the Master Contract's contractor performance assessment record.

F.7.3 Table of Deliverable and Performance

Table 5 - Alliant 3 Deliverables and Performance AQLs (Acceptable Quality Level)

ID	RFP SECTION/ TITLE	DELIVERABLE	FREQUENCY	DELIVER TO
1	C.7.1 Master Contract PWS	Quality Control Plan	Due within sixty (60) calendar days after the date of the government issued QASP.	Alliant3@gsa.gov
2	G.8 Contractor Program Manager and Contracts Manager for The GWAC Master Contract	Identify the Program / Contract Managers including replacements	Within thirty (30) calendar days after the Notice to Proceed and/or within thirty (30) calendar days of any vacancy.	Alliant3@gsa.gov and Government Designated System
3	G.10 Contractor Web Page	Contractor web page including updates	Within thirty (30) calendar days after the Notice to Proceed and annually via a Government Designated System.	Contractor Web Page and GSA Alliant 3 Contracts Office
4	G.12 Standard IT Service Labor Category Crosswalk Matrix	Initial submission of IT LCAT Matrix including updates	Within thirty (30) calendar days after the Notice to Proceed and/or within thirty (30) calendar days of update request by GSA.	Alliant3@gsa.gov
5	G.13.1 Mandatory Contractor Meetings and Conferences	Exceptions to meeting attendance.	Five (5) calendar days prior to the PMR provide written request.	Alliant3@gsa.gov
6	G.14.1 Electronic Communications	Shared contractor GWAC electronic mailbox	Within five (5) calendar days after the Notice to Proceed.	Alliant3@gsa.gov
7	G.19.1 Master Contract Performance Assessments	Provide comments to the Master Contract performance assessments.	Within 14 calendar days from the date of notification of availability of the Past Performance evaluation.	CPARS or another contract performance assessment report

ID	RFP SECTION/ TITLE	DELIVERABLE	FREQUENCY	DELIVER TO
8	G.24.4 Notice Required for Ownership Changes and Change of Name Agreements	Notification to GSA GWAC and provide a copy of the Novation or any other agreement that changes the status of the Contractor	Within 30 calendar days of the DCAA/DCMA or Cognizant Contracting Officer (CCO) signed Ownership/Name Change Modification.	Alliant3@gsa.gov and Government Designated System

The following deliverables may be subject to additional Government review or audit based on the quality and timeliness of their submission.

ID	RFP SECTION/ TITLE	DELIVERABLE	FREQUENCY	DELIVER TO
9	G.20.1 GWAC Data Calls	1. Proposal Engagement 2. Task Order Protest 3. Data Discrepancies and/or Missing Awards.	1. Proposal Engagement: Notification due within ten (10) calendar days after a proposal submission in response to a request for proposal and in the event of a Task Order award. 2. Task Order Protest: Notifications due within ten (10) calendar days Protest lodged through GAO and/or COFC with the docket number. 3. Data Discrepancies / Missing Awards: Must be reported to ACO or COR and/or designated GSA representative within 24 hours of discovery.	Alliant3@gsa.gov

ID	RFP SECTION/ TITLE	DELIVERABLE	FREQUENCY	DELIVER TO
10	G.20.2 GWAC Transactional Data	1. Invoice 2. Zero Invoice 3. No Transactional Data 4. Correction to data 5. Task Order and Modifications	1. All Invoices: Due within 30 calendar days after the end of each reporting quarter in which the invoice(s) was paid by the agency client. Quarters are based upon a calendar year 2. Zero Invoices: Due within 30 calendar days after the end of each reporting quarter in which there is/are no invoice(s) issued for Order(s). Quarters are based upon a calendar year. 3. Transactional Data: Due within 30 calendar days after the end of each reporting quarter in which Contractor has no Order activity. 4. Correction to Data: Due within five (5) calendar days of the GSA request for correction. 5. Task Order and Modifications: Due within 30 days after the contract action was signed.	Government Designated System

ID	RFP SECTION/ TITLE	DELIVERABLE	FREQUENCY	DELIVER TO
11	G.20.4 Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM) Plan	C-SCRM Plan Initial Submission, Acceptability, and Annual Representations and Updates	<p>First C-SCRM plan due within sixty (60) calendar days after the date of Award. An acceptable C-SCRM plan is required to receive NTP.</p> <p>C-SCRM plan representations and updates are due within sixty (60) calendar days prior to the beginning of the next rating cycle.</p>	Alliant3@gsa.gov
12	G.20.5 C-SCRM Incident Reporting	Reporting of C-SCRM events and incidents with corrective action plan	C-SCRM incidents will be reported within 72 hours of the known event. Corrective action plans will be reported within 30 days of the incident, including implementation of risk resolution or mitigation plan.	Alliant3@gsa.gov and c-scrm@gsa.gov scrmresponse@gsa.gov
13	G.21 GWAC Contract Access Fee (CAF) and Fee Remittance	CAF payments due to GSA/GWAC	<p>CAF to be remitted within 30 calendar days after the end of each reporting quarter in which the invoice(s) were reported in the Government Designated Reporting System (GDRS).</p> <p>Payments are reported within 30 calendar days after the end of each reporting quarter. Quarters are based upon a calendar year.</p>	Pay.gov via the Government Designated System

ID	RFP SECTION/ TITLE	DELIVERABLE	FREQUENCY	DELIVER TO
14	G.22.2 Subcontracting Reports	1. ISR 2. SSR	1. ISR Period 10/01–03/31 Due 04/30 Period 04/01–09/30 Due 10/30 2. SSR Period 10/01–09/30 Due 10/30	eSRS system
15	G.26.1 Expired Task Order Verification / Validation	Verify/validate all data elements are correct	Within 6 months after the Task Order Period of Performance end date.	Government Designated System
16	G.26.2 Alliant 3 Summary Task Order Closeout Report (A3-STOCR)	An A3-STOCR is required to be submitted on an annual basis	Due on the last day of each contract year as long as the Contractor has open and/or expired Task Orders under their Alliant 3 contract	Alliant3@gsa.gov
17	G.27 Master Contract Closeout	Corrections requested to the government designated system data.	Responses are due within ten (10) calendar days of the requested information.	Government Designated System

F.8 Notice to the Government of Delays

In the event the Contractor encounters difficulty in meeting performance requirements, or when it anticipates difficulty in complying with the contract delivery schedule or any date, or whenever the Contractor has knowledge that any actual or potential situation is delaying or threatens to delay the timely performance of this contract, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Alliant 3 GWAC PCO/ACO, in writing, giving pertinent details, provided that this data shall be informational only in character and that this provision shall not be construed as a waiver by the Government of any delivery schedule or date or of any rights or remedies provided by law or under this contract.

(END OF SECTION F)

SECTION G - CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION DATA

G.1 General

This section provides contract administration requirements for the Alliant 3 GWAC. Additional contract administration requirements, not related to the Master Contract, may be specified in each Task Order.

G.2 Authorized Agencies and Delegation of Procurement Authority

G.2.1 Authorized Agencies

The Master Contract is available for use by all Federal agencies and other entities as listed in U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) Order OGP4800.2I, Eligibility to use GSA Sources and Supply as amended. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*).

G.2.2 Delegation of Procurement Authority

Federal buyers who wish to use the Alliant 3 GWAC must receive and will benefit from GSA GWAC contract overview training leading to a written Delegation of Procurement Authority (“DPA” or “delegation”). A written DPA authorizes appointed Contracting Officers (FAR 1.603-3) to become OCOs and is required prior to awarding and administering Orders.

The OCO training and written delegation requirements are beneficial because DPAs provide a clearly structured understanding of roles and responsibilities between the Master Contract Contracting Officer(s) and OCOs, resulting in a positive take away for all stakeholders. The training and DPA arise out of GSA’s obligations to the OMB, are consistent with Section 865 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act of 2009, P.L. 110-417 and are in-line with the related recommendation of the Acquisition Advisory Panel/SARA Panel (authorized by Section 1423 of the Services Acquisition Reform Act of 2003).

While delegation can only be granted to appointed Contracting Officers, all individuals (i.e., project managers, program officials, etc.) involved with a Task Order are encouraged to participate in the training.

No work may be performed, no debt or obligation accrued, and no payment may be made except as authorized by a bona-fide written order signed by an OCO having a written GSA GWAC DPA.

G.3 Agency Ombudsman

In accordance with 41 U.S.C 4106(g), the GSA has designated an Ombudsman to this Master Contract. For the purposes of the Master Contract, the primary duties of the GSA Ombudsman, as it concerns GSA GWACS, is to review complaints from Contractors and ensure that they are afforded a Fair Opportunity for consideration in the award of GSA issued Task Orders consistent with the procedures of the Master Contract. The Ombudsman is a senior GSA official who is independent of the GSA GWAC PCO, GSA GWAC ACO, or OCO.

The GSA Ombudsman is:

Task and Delivery Order Ombudsman
Office of the Chief Acquisition Officer
U.S. General Services Administration
1800 F Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20405
Email: GSAIndustrySupport@gsa.gov

G.3.1 Direct Acquisition Servicing/Requesting Agency Clients

The Agency OCO utilizing the GSA GWACs should identify their own Order-specific Agency Ombudsman that will respond to the Contractors' complaints related to Fair Opportunity issues. The Agency Ombudsman will coordinate with their respective OCO to provide timely response to Fair Opportunity complaints.

G.4 Roles and Responsibilities

This section describes the roles and responsibilities of Government personnel after the Master Contract is awarded. The Government may modify the roles and responsibilities at any time during the Period of Performance of the Master Contract.

G.4.1 GSA GWAC Procuring Contracting Officer (PCO)

The PCO is the sole and exclusive government official with actual authority to award the Master Contract. After award of the Master Contract, the PCO may delegate any or all of the contract administration functions, described in FAR 42.302, to a GSA GWAC ACO or COR to assist in the technical monitoring or administration of a contract.

In the event that the designated PCO is unavailable to sign a contract action, GSA reserves the right to authorize another appointed GSA Contracting Officer to execute official contracting documents on their behalf.

The PCO or ACO will also act in the capacity of the Assessing Official for the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) or another contract performance assessment report (hereafter Contract Performance Assessment Reporting System or another contract performance assessment report will be referred to as the "CPAR") who is responsible for evaluating Contractor performance and for validating the proposed ratings and remarks entered by the Assessing Official Representative(s). Assessing Officials have "signature" authority and are allowed to forward assessments to the Contractor Representative for review and comment.

G.4.2 GSA GWAC Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO)

Duties of the GSA GWAC Administrative Contracting Officer are pursuant to FAR 42.302 (exclusive of FAR 42.302(b)) and as outlined in the designation letter issued by the PCO.

Responsibilities not specifically delegated to the ACOs by the PCO shall be reserved for the PCO.

G.4.3 GSA GWAC Program Manager (GGPM)

The Government has appointed a GSA GWAC Program Manager (hereafter referred to as the GGPM) who will perform various programmatic functions for the overall success of the GSA GWAC Program. The GGPM has no actual, apparent or implied authority to bind the Government to any agreement, obligation, or to modify the terms and conditions of the Master Contract.

The role of the GGPM is to represent programmatic interests during the Period of Performance (PoP) of the Master Contract. The GGPM is responsible for strategic planning that leads to the continuous effort of exploring new “value add” offerings through the Master Contract and to facilitate the process of acquiring competitive complex integrated IT solutions for agency customers as easily as possible. This is done by assessing the IT market, working closely with federal agencies and gaining insight on customer needs and buying trends, and by also working closely with industry to stay abreast of innovation in the IT service space.

The GGPM will be involved in many of the below activities, but not limited to:

- (a) Speak at various federal IT acquisition events providing the public insight and awareness of the GSA GWAC Program & Master Contract.
- (b) Coordinate and moderate the Program Management Review (PMR), and Co-chair Shared Interest Group (SIG) meetings with industry.
- (c) Provide group presentations to Contractor outreach team members, Marketing, Capture Managers, and Contractors’ teaming partners, as requested.
- (d) Provide mentoring/guidance to Contractors on how to successfully market the GSA GWACs.
- (e) Review and assess Contractor marketing and outreach efforts.
- (f) Coordinate and conduct customer visits including viable leads provided by the Contractors.
- (g) Collect and disseminate Contractor feedback on GSA GWAC Program process improvements, government system enhancements/upgrades, and technical refreshments.
- (h) Address and work with poor performing Contractors, including those Contractors not meeting the Contractor performance metrics identified in ***Attachments J-5.A*** and ***J-5.B***.
- (i) The GGPM does not address or resolve any issues concerning contractual legal matters. The Contractor shall address Task Order matters directly with the Task Order OCO and address Master Contract matters directly with the PCO/ACO.

G.4.4 GSA GWAC Contracting Officer's Representative (COR)

The GSA GWAC COR supports the PCO/ACO in the general management of the program. The GGPM serves as the COR, unless redesignated by the PCO.

In the event the PCO designates a COR, the COR is responsible, in a limited capacity, for the oversight of the Contractor's activity on the Master Contract monitoring their technical progress, including assessing performance and recommending to the PCO changes in requirements; interpreting the scope of work and any other technical performance requirements; performing technical evaluation as required; performing technical inspections and acceptances required by this Master Contract; and, assisting in the resolution of technical problems encountered during performance.

A letter of designation issued to the COR, a copy of which is sent to the Contractor, states his/her responsibilities and limitations. The COR's authority does not include the ability to authorize work not already in the contract or to modify the terms and conditions of the contract.

The COR (or ACO) is responsible for the receipt and acceptance of the GSA GWAC contractor payment and reporting system (Government Designated System) deliverables and reports and assists in the performance of the Master Contract Past Performance assessments. The COR's responsibilities may include, but are not limited to the following:

- (a) Compile, review, and assess data produced by the designated GSA GWAC Quality Assurance Evaluators.
- (b) Act as the primary point of contact and logging of technical issues within GSA system issues, i.e., e-Library, e-Buy, Government Designated Systems.
- (c) Ensure overall accuracy of the transactional data and issue Correction Notices to the Contractor, whenever applicable.
- (d) Maintain inventory of all new IT Service LCAT requests and updates to the IT Service Labor Category (LCAT) Matrix.
- (e) Approve Contractor press releases and marketing brochures concerning the Master Contract.
- (f) Assist in the identification and collection of any Overdue Contract Access Fee.
- (g) Confirm that all Task Orders/Modifications are captured, and invoices reconciled per Contract Year.
- (h) Act in the capacity of the Assessing Official Representative for the CPAR (or another contract performance assessment report) with the authority to initiate and update assessments but does not have the authority to send the assessment to the Contractor Representative or to finalize an assessment.
- (i) Other duties as indicated in the PCO's COR Designation Letter (letter copied to Contractor).

All other contract administration functions not listed and specifically delegated above remain the responsibility of the PCO or ACO. The Government may unilaterally change its COR designation.

G.4.5 GSA GWAC Quality Assurance Evaluators (QAEs)

GSA GWAC Quality Assurance Evaluators (QAEs) are Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), identified by the ACO or COR, responsible for Contractor communication and training, and provide quality assurance reviews of, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Government designated system Training and Problem Resolution.
- (b) Data Calls and Overall Transactional Data Quality Reviews.
- (c) CAF Reconciliation.

The PCO/ACO/COR may identify one or more government and/or Contractor support personnel to serve as GSA GWAC QAEs to ensure the effective management of the GSA GWAC Program.

G.5 Direct Acquisition and Assisted Acquisition

The following definitions, as incorporated by reference from FAR 2.101 under **Section I.2**, apply to the Master Contract:

- (a) *Interagency Acquisition* means a procedure by which an agency needing supplies or services (the requesting agency) obtains them from another agency (the servicing agency), by an assisted acquisition or a direct acquisition. The term includes—(1) Acquisitions under the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535); and (2) Non-Economy Act acquisitions completed under other statutory authorities, (e.g., General Services Administration Federal Supply Schedules in subpart 8.4 and Governmentwide acquisition Contracts (GWACs)).
- (b) *Assisted acquisition* means a type of interagency acquisition where a servicing agency performs acquisition activities on a requesting agency's behalf, such as awarding and administering a contract, Task Order, or Delivery order.
- (c) *Direct acquisition* means a type of interagency acquisition where a requesting agency places an order directly against a servicing agency's Indefinite-Delivery Contract. The servicing agency manages the Indefinite-Delivery Contract but does not participate in the placement or administration of an order.

For purposes of the Master Contract, GSA is the “servicing agency” and the “requesting agency” can be GSA or any other federal agency in need of services being offered by the Master Contract.

G.6 Task Order Ordering Contracting Officer (OCO)

As described in **Section G.2**, only an authorized user, who is a delegated OCO, may place and administer a Task Order under the Master Contract. A list of all delegated OCOs will be provided to the GSA GWAC Contractors.

The OCO for each Task Order is the sole and exclusive government official with actual authority to take actions, which may contractually bind the Government for that Task Order.

GSA GWAC delegated OCOs are responsible for complying with all FAR-based rules when competing, awarding, and administering Task Orders. The following list of duties (not all inclusive) represent key areas of OCO responsibility:

- (a) Setting small business subcontracting goals at the Task Order Level (TOL) to work in conjunction with the Individual Subcontracting Plan that is administered at the MCL.
- (b) Addressing environmental objectives within Task Orders, if applicable.
- (c) Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting Task Order Contractor Performance.
- (d) Responding to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for Task Orders.
- (e) Approving Press Releases on Task Order Awards whenever requested by their Contractors.
- (f) Task Order Closeout in accordance with FAR 4.804-5.

G.7 Task Order Level (TOL) Contracting Officer's Representative (TCOR)

OCOs may designate a TOL Contracting Officer's Representative (TCOR) or TOL Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (TCOTR) to perform specific administrative or technical functions for their specific Task Orders.

The specific rights and responsibilities of the TCOR or TCOTR for each Task Order should be described in writing, which upon request, should be provided to the Contractor. A TCOR/TCOTR has no actual, apparent, or implied authority to contractually bind the Government.

G.8 Contractor Program Manager (CPM) and Contractor Contracts Manager (CCM) for the GWAC Master Contract

The MCL program management support costs, to include the Contractor Program Manager (CPM) and the Contractor Contracts Manager (CCM), encompass support for MCL management, reporting requirements (*see Section F, Deliveries or Performance*) and related travel and meeting attendance costs associated with the key Contractor management personnel representative(s). As a result, the program management support, indirect costs shall be charged in accordance with disclosed practices and shall not be proposed as separate Labor Categories on any Task Order. The MCL "program management" support costs are differentiated from TOL "project management" support costs, which are to specifically support project management for individual Task Orders.

The Contractor's corporate management structure shall guarantee senior, high-level, program management of the Alliant 3 GWAC Program. The Contractor shall assign a committed CPM and CCM to represent the Contractor as the primary points-of-contact (POCs) to resolve program, contractual, and technical issues, perform administrative duties, and other functions that may arise relating to the Master Contract and Task Orders solicited and issued under the Master Contract. The CPM and CCM shall be direct employees of the company.

CPM- The CPM duties include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Representing the Contractor as POC for the PCO to help resolve issues and perform other functions that may arise relating to the Master Contract and the Task Orders issued under the Master Contract.

- (b) Advising and assisting agency customers regarding the technical scope of the Master Contract and the overall attributes of the GSA GWAC.
- (c) Promoting the GSA GWAC to the Federal Government through participation in trade shows, conferences, and other meetings where the Federal Government has a significant presence.
- (d) Promoting Contractor identity as GSA GWAC contract holder by using the GSA logo in advertising, placing these identifiers in printed and in on-line communications; displaying GSA GWAC promotional placards; and disseminating GSA GWAC marketing materials.
- (e) Educating and training Contractor staff to ensure that they are able to effectively communicate with existing and potential customers regarding the technical scope, value, and benefits of the GSA GWAC.
- (f) Providing all reporting information required under the contract accurately and in a timely manner.
- (g) Attending meetings and conferences, as required.
- (h) Serving as the primary focal point within the Contractor's organization on all matters pertaining to this contract.
- (i) The current CPM for the Master Contract is required to be listed on the Contractor's GSA GWAC web page.

CCM- The CCM shall represent the Contractor as a POC for the ACO to help resolve contractual issues and perform other functions that may arise relating to the Master Contract and the Task Orders issued under the Master Contract. The CCM serves as the person who contractually binds the Contractor to the Master Contract and is authorized to sign modifications issued under the Master Contract. The CCM serves as the contract expert in federal acquisition regulations and is expected to be proficient in the closeout process for all contract types.

The CCM duties include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Providing all reporting information required under the Master Contract accurately, thoroughly and timely.
- (b) Resolving contractual issues related to Task Order performance under the Master Contract.
- (c) Ensuring Timely Task Order closeouts.
- (d) Attending meetings and conferences as required or necessary.

The Contractor shall ensure that the ACO has current POC information for the CPM and the CCM. All costs associated with the CPM and CCM shall be at no direct cost to the Government. For purposes of the GSA GWAC Program support, either the CPM or CCM shall be available for communication and meetings based on normal workday hours (8:00 AM to 5:00 PM Eastern Time).

Names, email addresses, and telephone numbers of the CPM and CCM and any replacements to the CPM and CCM shall be submitted using the Alliant 3 Master Contact WebForm within the date specified in **Section F.7**.

G.9 Electronic Access to Contract

The Government intends to post a conformed version of the Master Contract on its GSA GWAC web page along with fully-burdened Contractor and Government worksite labor rates by all awardees for T&M and L-H Task Orders. The GSA GWAC web page will be available to the general public.

G.10 Contractor Web Page

The Contractor shall develop and maintain a current publicly available web page throughout the PoP of the Master Contract. The web page link shall be prominently displayed on the Contractor's main government business home page and shall be updated periodically. A link to the Master Contract shall be placed under their site map that will direct users to the page containing their Government Contracts. The purpose of the web page is for the Contractor to communicate with potential customers regarding the Contractor's ability to provide world-class professional IT Services under the Master Contract.

This web page must conform to the relevant accessibility standards referenced in Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 794d, as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-220, August 7, 1998, Section 1194.22, Web-based Intranet and Internet Information and Applications).

The Contractor shall provide the ACO with the web address within the date specified in **Section F.7**. The Contractor shall ensure all information provided on their web page is updated continually until Master Contract expiration. At a minimum, the web page must include the following items:

- (a) Conformed Contract [Standard Form (SF)-33] and all modifications (SF-30) issued within the date specified in **Section F.7** in Portable Document Format (PDF) (redacted if and when appropriate).
- (b) Contractor GWAC Contract Number, Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) number, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code.
- (c) Parent Company UEI number, CAGE Code, if applicable.
- (d) A statement similar to "CONTRACT INSURANCE meets threshold stated in FAR Subpart 28.307-2 LIABILITY and expires on (insert date of expiration noted on certificate)".
- (e) Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) Maturity Level (Development and/or Services), International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and ISO/(International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standard certifications, if any.
- (f) Contractor developed marketing materials and approved Press Releases, required only for matters of the Master Contract (not required for Task Order awards).
- (g) Contact information for the CPM.
- (h) Link to the GSA GWAC Alliant 3 web page.

Contractors shall review annually their points of contact are current and accurate in the Contractor's web page and provide a self-certification as to the web page's compliance via a Government Designated System. If the Contractor has updated the link of their GWAC Vehicle web page, the new link shall be forwarded to the Alliant3@gsa.gov.

G.11 Insurance

The Contractor shall maintain the minimum insurance coverage delineated within FAR Subpart 28.3 for the full duration of the Master Contract and each applicable Task Order that extends beyond the expiration date of the Master Contract. The Contractor shall notify the GSA GWAC PCO and designated OCO for affected Task Orders, in writing, if there are any changes in the status of their insurance coverage and provide the reasons for the change. Allowable costs as per FAR Subsection 31.205-19 shall be recovered through work at the TOL, with no obligation of payment at the MCL. Contractors that do not win a single Task Order award shall not be compensated at the MCL beyond the value specified for the minimum guarantee.

The OCO may request a copy of the insurance directly with the Contractor and/or require additional insurance coverage or higher limits specific to a Task Order awarded under the Master Contract. If the Task Order does not specify any insurance coverage amounts, the minimum insurance requirements in FAR Subpart 28.307-2 Liability shall apply to the Task Order. Additionally, pursuant to FAR 52.228-7 (a)(1), the Contracting Officer may require other insurance, which includes the OCO.

G.11.1 Defense Base Act Insurance (DBAI)

Pursuant to FAR 28.305, Overseas workers' compensation and war-hazard insurance, DBAI coverage provides workers' compensation benefits (medical, disability, death) in the event of a work-related injury or illness that occurs outside the United States.

The Government requires that employees hired by Contractors and subcontractors who work internationally be protected by the DBAI coverage, regardless of their assignment and/or location unless a waiver has been obtained by the U.S. Department of Labor. DBAI shall be at no direct cost to the GWAC Program; however, if required and approved by an OCO under an individual Task Order, DBAI may be charged as a direct cost to the government.

G.12 Standard IT Service Labor Category Crosswalk Matrix

The Standard IT Service LCAT Crosswalk Matrix is a cross-reference library of Standard IT Service Labor Categories used to match the commercial or corporate IT-related labor titles and descriptions used by Contractors to their corresponding occupational category standards established by the Department of Labor (DOL) and contained in DOL's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system). The Standard IT Service LCATs listed in the Master Contract (*see Attachment J-3, Alliant 3 Labor Categories and BLS Service Occupational Classifications*) are a subset of the occupational category standards established by DOL. The information contained within the Standard IT Service LCATs Crosswalk Matrix may be shared on the GSA GWAC Web Page.

The commercial or corporate IT-related labor titles and descriptions used by Contractors is not standard and varies from Contractor to Contractor. Thus, the Standard IT Service LCAT Crosswalk Matrix should help to prevent inadvertent inclusion of a new Standard IT Service LCAT that is essentially equivalent to an LCAT already contained in the list of Master Contract Standard IT Service LCATs. Contractors can propose additional LCATs they want included in the list of Master Contract Standard IT Service LCATs, but GSA reserves the unilateral right to accept or reject any proposed additions.

The Contractor shall provide a completed Standard IT Service LCAT Crosswalk Matrix, via a GSA GWAC Program approved file format, that maps to the Contractor's internal corporate specific IT Service LCATs to the list of Standard IT Service LCATs defined in ***Attachment J-3, Alliant 3 Labor Categories and BLS Service Occupational Classifications***. The Contractor shall match their Corporate LCAT Titles to all the Standard IT Service LCATs defined in the Master Contract. This completed mapping file shall be emailed to the GSA GWAC Program at Alliant3@gsa.gov and is required by the date specified in ***Section F.7***. The content requested includes but is not limited to:

- (a) Department of Labor Standard Occupational Classification.
- (b) GSA GWAC Standard IT Service LCAT Title.
- (c) Equivalent Corporate IT Service LCAT Title.
- (d) Equivalent Corporate IT Service LCAT Functional Description.

From time to time and as innovative emerging technologies are developed, the GSA GWAC Program may request updates to the Standard IT Service LCAT Crosswalk Matrix to conform with the introduction of any new Standard IT Service LCATs. When applicable, these periodic updates will be requested by the GSA GWAC Contracting Officer and updates will be required by the date specified in ***Section F.7***.

G.13 Meetings and Conferences

From time to time the Government may require attendance at Government conferences and meetings at no additional cost to the Government.

G.13.1 Post-Award Conference

The Contractor shall participate in a mandatory post-award conference, after the Notice to Proceed (NTP) Date, that will be held at a time and place to be determined by the GSA GWAC PCO (FAR 42.503-1).

The purpose of the post award conference is to aid both the Contractor and the Government in achieving a clear and mutual understanding of all contract requirements in the Master Contract and identify and resolve potential issues (see FAR Subpart 42.5 Postaward Orientation).

The GGPM will act as Chairperson with the PCO as Co-chairperson at the conference.

G.13.2 Meetings and Conferences

The GSA GWAC Program conducts and sponsors several meetings and conferences each year in support of the Alliant 3 GWAC Program. Some meetings are contractually required, and others are optional to the Contractor.

G.13.2.1 Mandatory Contractor Meetings and Conferences

The GSA GWAC Program may conduct a maximum of four (4) mandatory Program Management Review (PMR) meetings per year held at a Government or commercial facility at a location that might require overnight travel to attend. A PMR may alternatively be conducted via a virtual webinar when resources for facilities or travel are not available to the Government. Historically, barring travel restriction years, the GSA GWAC Program has held an average of two onsite PMRs per year.

The GSA GWAC PMR meetings provide a platform for Contractors, GWAC Division personnel, GSA Assisted Acquisition Services (AAS) personnel, and other GSA & non-GSA agency representatives to communicate current issues, resolve potential problems, discuss business and marketing opportunities, review future and ongoing GSA and government-wide initiatives, speak to Contract Administration matters, and address Master Contract fundamentals. To ensure accurate attendance at the mandatory PMRs, registration of Contractor personnel is required.

Contractor Participants- The Contractor participants at the PMR meetings shall include a minimum of either the CCM, CPM, or a Contractor Management Personnel Representative (CMPR) preapproved [i.e., by either the PCO, ACO, COR, or GGPM] to serve as a substitute for both the CCM and CPM. The maximum available number of Contractor participants who may attend along with the one required will not be known until a facility for the PMR is chosen by the Government. The Contractor will be notified by an email announcement on the number of allowable participants, the meeting/conference location and other logistical details for each upcoming PMR at least three weeks prior to the scheduled event.

Third party commercial business consultants/subcontractors may not represent the Contractor at any PMR meetings. Additionally, the Contractor is not permitted to substitute their required participant with a representative from another company that is not a GSA GWAC contract holder. Any requests for exceptions to this attendance restriction must be submitted in writing to a key POC [i.e., the PCO, ACO, COR, or GGPM] for consideration by the date specified in *Section F.7*.

Government Participants and Government Sponsored Participants- The Government participants will normally include both the GGPM and PCO along with other Government representatives. Additionally, by invitation of the GGPM, the meetings may include guest speakers, panelists, and other invited participants from both Government and Industry to supplement the discussion topics at the PMR events.

G.13.2.2 Optional Contractor Meetings and Conferences

The GSA GWAC Program does sponsor other meetings that are optional for the Contractor to attend. Additionally, other federal agencies and industry organizations provide opportunities for relevant training, outreach and networking to the Contractor. These optional types of meetings are not a requirement of the Master Contract; however, they may provide a benefit to Contractors who choose to participate. An example of some of the events that may be available to the Contractor are the following:

- (a) GSA GWAC SIG Events & Alliant Lunch and Learn Events- Shared Interest Group (SIG) Conference Calls and Lunch & Learn Sessions designed for the exchange of information among contract holders and the GSA GWAC Program. Participation in these conference calls will ensure that Contractors are kept abreast of ongoing GWAC Program and Contractor community activities, and participants are encouraged to assist in the development of strategies around market outreach, education, communication, and other topics relevant to the GSA GWAC Program.
- (b) Customer Agency Outreach Events- Customer Agency Outreach is a platform for Contractors and Government to collaborate on IT and acquisition issues and may involve GSA GWAC customers.

- (c) Office of Small Business Utilization (OSBU) Matchmaking Events- GSA OSBU Small Business Matchmaking Events offer potential small businesses to network with GSA GWAC Contractors for the purposes of facilitating teaming and mentoring.

G.14 Electronic Government Ordering System

Pursuant to FAR 16.505(b) the Government will afford Fair Opportunity for Task Order award to all Contractors on the Alliant 3 GWAC. A common system for posting GSA GWAC opportunities is the GSA eBuy system. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*). To establish full inclusion in the Fair Opportunity process, each Contractor is responsible for registering in eBuy and maintaining an account in:

- (a) eBuy- Available to all federal agencies. eBuy is an electronic Request for Proposal/Request for Quote (RFP/RFQ) system designed to allow all government buyers to request information, find sources, and prepare and post RFPs/RFQs online for IT services offered through the GSA Technology Contracts.
- GSA Assisted Acquisition Services (AAS) OCOs using ASSIST can utilize the **eBuy Connect** feature, which will enable the posting of GWAC requirements into the GSA eBuy system. The actual receipt of proposals may occur outside of the eBuy system, as directed in the Task Order Request.
- (b) Alliant 3 Awardees Email Address- Ordering agencies may use the Alliant 3 Awardees Email Address (Alliant3awardees@gsa.gov) to provide Fair Opportunity to all Alliant 3 Contractors.
- (c) Other Channels Providing Fair Opportunity- Ordering agencies may use other methods to provide for Fair Opportunity to the Alliant 3 Awardees including, agency ordering systems, direct contact through published email addresses, etc. The ordering agency must ensure all Alliant 3 Contractors are registered and listed whenever using other channels of communication to solicit work under the Master Contract.

Contractors shall ensure their POCs are current and accurate in the above Government systems. The OCO may directly contact the GWAC Program, at Alliant3@gsa.gov, whenever the Contractor's email address is returned as UNDELIVERABLE.

G.14.1 Electronic Communications

The Contractor shall establish and continuously monitor a shared GSA GWAC electronic mailbox for receipt of communications from the GSA GWAC Program that is distinct and separate from an individual's email address. The electronic mailbox name must include "Alliant3@", e.g., Alliant3@xyzcorp.com. The only characters prior to the "@" shall be "Alliant3". The shared Contractor email address is due to the GWAC Program by the date specified in *Section F.7*.

The shared Contractor's GSA GWAC email address will reduce the need to update government systems due to Contractors' personnel replacement changes throughout the term of the Master Contract.

G.15 GSA Client Agency Task Order Ordering Procedures

Only the delegated OCO may issue Task Orders to the Contractor, providing specific authorization or direction to perform work within the scope of the contract as specified in *Section C, Statement of Work*. The focus of this contract is to provide to government agencies a mechanism for streamlined ordering of IT solutions and services at fair and reasonable prices.

Unless specifically authorized by the OCO, the Contractor shall not commence work until a fully executed Task Order has been awarded. Contractors should avoid unauthorized commitments as ratification is highly discouraged and never assured.

The following information is provided to the Contractor for their awareness and is specified in the agency ordering guide outside of this Master Contract:

G.15.1 Ordering Regulations

Ordering regulations are those delineated in FAR 16.505. Additional contractual requirements are as follows:

- (a) The principle purpose of any GSA GWAC Task Order must be for IT Services and may not exclusively be for product/commodity purchases. The contractor shall not accept Delivery Orders under any circumstances.
- (b) Task Orders (including a Task Order's sub-tasks) under the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT) should not be placed on this Master Contract unless there are legitimate reasons to do so, such as for a short Extension of Services.
- (c) Task Orders issued under the Master Contract are annotated as Delivery Orders in the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS), which is a system constraint and doesn't change Alliant 3's scope. Exercise of Task Order option(s) or sub task(s) shall be performed by modification to the subject Order. If OCO's require the issuance of subordinate Orders due to system limitations (i.e., annual options, funding, etc.), each subordinate Order shall identify/link to the initial Task Order award posted in FPDS.
- (d) A Contractor responding to Cost-Reimbursement types of Task Orders shall provide status of whether they have or do not have an Adequate/Approved Accounting System, and if the Contractor has an Adequate/Approved Accounting System, include the DCAA and DCMA POC. Evidence of an Adequate/Approved Accounting System should be provided to the OCO as part of their Task Order proposal submission. Otherwise, the Contractor must have their Accounting System deemed as Adequate/Approved by DCAA/DCMA or a CFA at time of Task Order award.

The Contractor shall ensure the UEI/CAGE number assigned to the Base Contract shall be consistent for Orders issued under the Master Contract.

G.16 Fair Opportunity

OCO's are required to follow the FAR 16.505, Ordering requirements, including the procedures specified in FAR 16.505(b)(1), Fair Opportunity. FAR 16.505(b)(2) provides the Exceptions to the Fair Opportunity procedures. Use of FAR 16.505(b)(2)(D)'s, exception "...to satisfy a minimum guarantee" requires Alliant 3 GWAC PCO approval.

G.17 Order Information

Orders shall include, but not be limited, to the following:

- (a) Date of Order.
- (b) Alliant 3 Base Contract Number and Order Number.
- (c) Order Type.
- (d) Contract Line Item Numbers; Travel (if any), Materials (if any); Contract Access Fee (CAF); Fixed-Price, Ceiling Price, or Estimated Costs and Fee.
- (e) Statement of Work, Statement of Objectives, or Performance Work Statement.
- (f) Delivery and/or performance schedule, including Options (if any).
- (g) Place of delivery and/or performance (including consignee).
- (h) Any packaging, packing, and shipping instructions.
- (i) Accounting and appropriation data.
- (j) Method of payment and payment office.

G.18 Invoice Submission and Reporting Applicable to Task Orders

The Contractor shall accept payment of agency invoices via Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). The ordering agency is responsible for payment of all invoices to the Contractor. Invoice submission information will be contained in each individual awarded Task Order. The payment office designated in the individually awarded Task Order document will make payment of those invoices to the Contractor. The GWAC Program is never responsible for payment of Task Order Invoices.

Bills for final payment for last performance month must be identified and submitted when tasks have been completed and no further charges are to be incurred, excluding rate adjustments. The final payment for the last performance month must be submitted to the ordering agency within six months of Task Order completion.

G.19 Contractor Performance Assessment Reports (CPARs)

FAR Subpart 42.15 specifies that Past Performance evaluations shall be prepared at least annually and at the time work under a contract or order is completed. A separate CPAR documents each respective Past Performance evaluation performed. Past performance information is relevant for future Task Order and Contract source selection purposes. It includes, but is not limited to, the Contractor's record of conforming to contract requirements and to standards of good workmanship; the Contractor's adherence to contract schedules, including the administrative aspects of performance; the Contractor's history of reasonable and cooperative behavior and commitment to customer satisfaction; and generally, the Contractor's business-like concern for the interests of the customer.

Contractors may review MCL and TOL CPARs and respond to them accordingly.

G.19.1 Master Contract Performance Assessments

The ACO is tasked with conducting annual MCL interim performance assessments during the Master Contract PoP and a final performance assessment as part of the Master Contract closeout process.

Performance assessments for the Master Contract are limited to the evaluation of GWAC Performance Based Acquisition (PBA) requirements, including Contractor Engagement and Small Business Subcontracting. The MCL performance assessments may also address compliance to deliverable and administrative requirements noted throughout **Sections F, G, H, and J Attachments**, e.g., timely Contract Access Fee (CAF) submissions, timely reporting of awarded Task Orders and Modifications, correctly reporting transactional data, updating company websites, and PMR attendance. TOL performance assessment elements such as cost control, quality of services delivered, and small business subcontracting efforts are typically evaluated by the Task Order issuing agency in a separate CPAR (*see Section G.19.2*).

In accordance with FAR 42.15 Contractor Performance Information, Contractor shall submit comments, rebutting statements, or additional information by the date specified in **Section F.7**. Copies of the evaluations, Contractor responses, and review comments, if any, will be retained as part of the contract file, and may be used to support future award decisions. Contractors shall ensure their POCs are current and accurate for reporting and contacting purposes.

Task Order Awards are populated into the Government designated reporting system via FPDS. Contractor is responsible for ensuring that Task Order data pulled into the CPRM (or Government Designated System), is accurate and complete based upon the award documents received via the OCOs.

G.19.2 Task Order Performance Assessments

The Government will conduct Past Performance assessments on Contractors for Task Orders meeting the agencies' IT project threshold for required assessment. Interim performance evaluations should be conducted as prescribed by the Task Order issuing Agency's procedures on any Task Order with a Period of Performance exceeding one year. In the event that an OCO does not perform an assessment for a qualified Task Order that requires an assessment every 12 months, the Contractor should request the OCO for an assessment, or notify the GSA GWAC Program for further assistance. As a Best Practice, the performing Prime Contractor may voluntarily provide to the OCO an objective quality write-up to include, at a minimum, scope of work performed, and timeliness and quality of deliverable and services.

The Alliant 3 prime contractors' UEI/CAGE will be made available on the GSA GWAC Web Page (<http://www.gsa.gov/alliant3>) and should be used by OCOs when they conduct their performance assessments.

G.20 Reporting

MCL performance and deliverables requirements are delineated in *Section F.7*.

G.20.1 GWAC Data Calls

Contractors shall respond to the following data calls and provide to the GWAC Program, by the date specified in *Section F.7.3*.

- (a) Proposal Engagement - Monthly the GSA GWAC Program will pull data for Awarded Orders, including Protested Orders that may not be reported in the government designated system, and Contractors shall confirm which Task Order solicitations resulted in them submitting a proposal. Additionally, Contractors shall provide *Participation* information for awarded Task Orders inadvertently not listed in any given monthly data pull, when applicable.
- (b) Protests issued under an Awarded Order- The Contractor who filed the Task Order protest shall email Alliant3@gsa.gov of its filing of the Order protest. The Contractor who was protested by another contractor under the Master Contract does not need to notify the GSA for this data call. In addition to tracking and documenting protest activity under the Master Contract, this data may also help us determine recurring issues leading to Protest that can be addressed during OCO training programs. The protest information to be provided includes:
 - (1) Protest Lodged Date.
 - (2) Task Order Request Number.
 - (3) GAO Protest Docket Number (if available).
 - (4) Agency Contracting Officer.
 - (5) Agency Contracting Officer Email.
- (c) Other Data as Requested by the GSA GWAC Program.

G.20.2 GWAC Transactional Data

The Contractor shall register in the government designated system in order to report transactional data. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*).

The Contractor shall provide the transactional data, outlined in *Attachment J-6*, electronically via the government designated system. The Contractor must adhere to the instruction and definitions for each reported data element as stated within the government designated system web page. The Government intends to collect the transactional data hourly labor rates and post to the Prices Paid Portal to be made available to OCOs and agency program staff via a separate secured Government portal.

If during any respective quarter, the Contractor doesn't report a Remitted or Paid Invoice on an active Task Order, the Contractor must report a zero invoice for that Task Order so GSA will know there will be no CAF expected for that quarter.

The reporting of data is required for the following items, within the date specified in *Section F.7*:

- (a) Invoices.
- (b) Zero Invoice (if a Task Order is cited).

The Contractor shall convert all currency to U.S. dollars using the “Treasury Reporting Rates of Exchange,” issued by the U.S. Department of Treasury, Financial Management Service. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*).

Data Quality is of great importance to the GWAC Program, therefore the QAEs may request from the Contractors corrections to the government designated system data, if applicable. Contractors shall correct the government designated system data within the date specified in *Section F.7*.

G.20.3 Change of GSA Business System(s) during Term of the Master Contract

The Government may decide to change their business system(s), whether it is a significant upgrade or a complete replacement of GSA’s current business system after the date of Master Contract award. Should the Government affect a change, develop, or purchase a new system(s), it will be incorporated into GSA as the required system(s) for reporting transactional data and shall be adopted by the Contractor. The Contractor will be notified with a no-cost unilateral Modification to the Master Contract in the event of any upgrade/replacement of the business system.

G.20.4 Annual Cybersecurity-Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM) Plan Submission

A C-SCRM Plan must be submitted to the Alliant 3 email box at Alliant3@gsa.gov no later than 60 calendar days after Notice to Proceed. GSA has provided an A3 C-SCRM Plan template (*Attachment J.P-13*) and an A3 C-SCRM Plan Preparation Guide (*Attachment J.P-17*) to aid the development of the C-SCRM Plan.

To ensure Contractors remain aware of and are implementing emerging C-SCRM requirements over the life of Alliant 3, a C-SCRM Plan update will be submitted to the Alliant 3 email box at Alliant3@gsa.gov no later than 60 calendar days before the end of each contract year. Refer to NIST SP 800-161(most current version) for additional guidance. (*See Section H.6 for additional guidance*).

G.20.5 C-SCRM Incident Reporting

The definition of a cybersecurity supply chain incident is described in CIO-IT Security-01-02. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*). “An ‘incident’ or ‘information security incident’ is a violation or imminent threat of violation of information security or privacy policies, acceptable use policies, or standard security practices.”

A confirmed compromise refers to a situation in which there is clear evidence that a security incident has occurred. An example would be if an attacker or unauthorized party has gained access to a system. If verified data exfiltration or exposure, evidence of unauthorized access to sensitive systems or accounts, detection of malicious code or malware executed, confirmation of a security vulnerability that has been exploited.

A potential compromise refers to a situation where there is a possibility that a security incident has occurred, but it has not yet been confirmed. It might involve suspicious activity or unusual behavior that could indicate a breach (unexpected login attempts, unusual network traffic),

detection of vulnerabilities that could have been exploited but no clear evidence of exploitation, alerts, or warnings from security monitoring tools that will need verification. The term potential compromise includes any event or incident that poses a risk of supply chain disruption, unauthorized access, or exploitation even if that risk has not yet materialized into an actual compromise. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) guidelines emphasize reporting both imminent threats and suspicious activity that may impact supply chain security. A potential compromise means an incident that has the indicators or characteristics of a compromise but is not yet confirmed, warranting initial reporting so that further investigation and preemptive measures can be undertaken.

Prime contractors are required to report any C-SCRM security incident(s) that involves a confirmed or potential compromise of the supply chain for any GSA system or data or related stakeholder's systems within 72 hours of knowledge of the event. Reports should be forwarded to the Alliant 3 PCO at Alliant3@gsa.gov, the Office of Chief Information Security Officer at c-scrm@gsa.gov and the IT Security Department at scrmresponse@gsa.gov in accordance with **Section F.7.3**. Prime contractors are also responsible for reporting C-SCRM incidents to agency customers impacted by the potential compromise by notifying the Cognizant Ordering Contracting Officer at the Task Order Level.

The report must include a detailed description of the incident, the date and time of the incident, the location, affected system(s) and/or cybersecurity supply chain element(s), contract number, and any other related information involving the incident.

In accordance with **Section F.7.3**, the contractor is required to provide a corrective action plan within 30 days of the incident to include the implementation of risk remediation and a risk mitigation plan.

G.21 GWAC Contract Access Fee (CAF) and Fee Remittance

- (a) The CAF (*see Section B.14*) is charged against all Task Orders and applied to the CAF Adjusted Invoice Amount (CAIA) for Contractor performance. CAIA is the total invoice dollar value (inclusive of labor, fees [including award fees and incentive pools], and Other Direct Costs [ODCs] [including travel] excluding the total invoice CAF dollar value.
- (b) The standard formula is:
$$\text{Total CAF} = \text{CAIA} * \text{CAF Rate}.$$
- (c) Contractors shall remit the Government for the full CAF on reported invoices. Remitting CAF in advance of reporting invoices is not allowed.
- (d) CAF remittance is due to GSA/GWAC on or before the date specified in **Section F.7** for all reported invoices from the Government in the previous quarter.
- (e) CAF is to be remitted via the government designated system using Pay.gov secure electronic system. Remittance can be made directly from Contractor's business bank account. Contractors shall contact their financial institution/bank to establish an account authorizing Automated Clearing House (ACH) Direct Debit payments to Pay.gov via government designated system. If, for reasons outside of human control, e.g., Act of God, where you are not able to remit the CAF via the government designated system using Pay.Gov, you must request written permission from GSA to pay CAF outside the government designated system. This written permission must be remitted to and

approved by the GWAC Program Office. The CAF reimburses GSA for the cost of operating the Alliant 3 Program. The CAF rate is set at the discretion of GSA and GSA maintains the unilateral right to change the rate at any time, but not more than once per year. GSA will provide reasonable notice prior to the effective date of any change.

- (f) Contractors shall remit the CAF in U.S. dollars to GSA within the time specified in **Section F.7)** for all invoices reported during that calendar quarter. Where CAF for multiple invoice payments (on one or more Orders) is due, Contractors may consolidate the CAF owed into one remittance, per GWAC Contract Family. CAF remittance shall not be combined with another GWAC, Schedule, or any other GSA Contract.

Submitting the CAF on a timely schedule is a contractual requirement in this Master Contract and is also a regulatory requirement pursuant to FAR 32.6, Contract Debts. Failure to remit the CAF in a timely manner will constitute a contract debt to the United States.

G.22 Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan

“It is the declared policy of the Congress that the Government should aid, counsel, assist, and protect, insofar as is possible, the interests of small-business concerns in order to preserve free competitive enterprise, to insure that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts or subcontracts for property and services for the Government (including but not limited to contracts or subcontracts for maintenance, repair, and construction) be placed with small-business enterprises...” [Section 631 in Title 15 of the United States Code (15 U.S.C. 631)]. GSA expects any individual small business subcontracting plan submitted pursuant to FAR Clause 52.219-9, Small Business Subcontracting Plan, to reflect this policy. Consequently, an Offeror, that is an other than a small business concern, before being awarded a contract exceeding the amount stated or prescribed in FAR Clause 52.219-9 shall demonstrate that its subcontracting plan represents a creative and innovative program for involving Small Business (SB), Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB), Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), Historically Underutilized Business Zone Small Business (HUBZone SB), Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), and Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB) concerns as subcontractors in the performance of this contract. Goals in the Small Business Subcontracting Plan shall also be expressed in terms of percentage of total contract dollars, in addition to the goals expressed as a percentage of total subcontract dollars.

- (a) The Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan is attached hereto and made a part of this contract. (***See Attachment J-7, Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan***). Additionally, for your guidance, the ***J.P-9, A3 Model Individual Subcontracting Plan*** (with instructional reminders) document is included. The ***J.P-9*** document is intended solely for informational purposes to assist in your planning and compliance efforts. The ***J.P-9, A3 Model Individual Subcontracting Plan*** document is provided as a tool for information purposes only. ***J.P-9, A3 Model Individual Subcontracting Plan*** will be converted into ***J-7.1, Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan*** for use in the resulting Master Contract.
- (b) The Contractor shall provide a signed copy of the Master Contract Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan to the cognizant OCO responsible for the administration of their GWAC Order, whenever requested by the OCO.

- (c) The Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan covers the Base Period of five (5) years and the option term for an additional five (5) years.
- (d) Compliance with the Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan will be addressed via the CPAR or another contract performance assessment report.

G.22.1 Minimum Subcontracting Goals

Due to the size, scope, and magnitude of this acquisition, the government anticipates substantial subcontracting opportunities for SB, VOSB, SDVOSB, HUBZone SB, SDB, and WOSB concerns. The Contractor (Other Than Small Business [OTSB]) shall maintain a Subcontracting Plan pursuant to FAR Clause 52.219-9, Individual Subcontracting Plan, in accordance with the Master Contract *Section I.2*.

Table 6 - Small Business Subcontracting Goals

Small Business Concern	Percent of Total Subcontracted Dollars
Total Small Business (SB)	50
Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB)	7
Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB)	6
HUBZone Small Business (HUBZone)	5
Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB)	15
Woman-Owned Small Business (WOSB)	7

NOTE: The total small business subcategory subcontracting dollars are not separate or additional allocations on top of the 50% total small business subcontracting percentage.

The small business subcontracting goals in Table 6 are an aggregate of subcontracted dollars for Task Order(s) that a Contractor will remit to subcontractors for work performed under the Alliant 3 GWAC.

Small business subcontracting goal achievement under the Master Contract is assessed annually and performance ratings will be partially based on the goal percentages indicated above. As delineated in *Attachment J-5.B*, higher subcontracting performance evaluation ratings can be achieved by exceeding the small business subcontracting goals.

G.22.2 Subcontracting Reports

Per FAR 52.219-9(d)(10), Contractors submitting Individual Subcontracting Plans are required to:

- (a) Cooperate in any studies or surveys as may be required.
- (b) Submit periodic reports, which show compliance with their subcontracting plan.
- (c) Submit Individual Subcontracting Reports (ISRs) and Summary Subcontracting Reports (SSRs).
- (d) Ensure that subcontractors with subcontracting plans agree to submit their ISR and SSR if required. The ISR covers subcontract award data related to this Master Contract and shall be submitted semi-annually till last Task Order completion. The SSR encompasses all contracts with GSA and is submitted annually. The ISR and SSR shall be submitted electronically via the Electronic Subcontract Reporting System (eSRS) at (<https://www.esrs.gov>) and must be received within the date specified in *Section F.7* and repeated below.

Table 7 - Small Business Subcontracting Reporting Cycle

Calendar Period	Report Title	Date Due
10/01–03/31	ISR	04/30
04/01–09/30	ISR	10/30
10/01–09/30	SSR	10/30

- (e) Reports are due, regardless of whether there has been any subcontracting activity since contract inception or since time of previous report submission.

The ISR shall reflect the subcontracting dollars on a PAYMENT basis only. The Payment Basis is the process of capturing subcontract dollars no sooner than the time a contractor pays the subcontractor’s invoices. This Payment Basis reporting method must be used for the entire contract term. Entering subcontracting dollars into the Government’s Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) on a Commitment Basis (process of capturing subcontract dollars when the Contractor executes the subcontract award documents) is not permitted.

- (a) The Contractor shall ensure that their entries in the column “Current Goal: Percentage of Total Subcontract Awards”, are the negotiated percentages as cited in the Individual Subcontracting Plan goals.
- (b) If the Contractor does not meet the Master Contract Small Business Subcontracting Goals, they shall provide a succinct description of how goals will be achieved in the “Remarks” section of the form.
- (c) Actual Cumulative Percentage of Current Contract Value (ACPCCV) data associated with subcontracting to all Concerns [i.e., SB, Large Business (LB), Total, VOSB, SDVOSB, HUBZone SB, SDB, and WOSB] shall be included in the Remarks Section of each ISR posted to eSRS. ACPCCV data shall be calculated from Actual Cumulative

Whole Dollar (ACWD) subcontracting data in conjunction with the Current Contract Value (CCV) for the applicable end date [March 31 or September 30 of the corresponding fiscal year] of the associated reporting period. The Remarks Section shall list the CCV [i.e., cumulative CAIA as of the end date of the applicable reporting period] and calculations shall be performed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CCV} &= \$x \\ \text{SB ACPCCV} &= [(\text{SB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = a\% \\ \text{LB ACPCCV} &= [(\text{LB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = b\% \\ \text{Total ACPCCV} &= [(\text{Total ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = c\% \\ \text{VOSB ACPCCV} &= [(\text{VOSB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = g\% \\ \text{SDVOSB ACPCCV} &= [(\text{SDVOSB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = h\% \\ \text{HUBZone SB ACPCCV} &= [(\text{HUBZone SB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = f\% \\ \text{SDB ACPCCV} &= [(\text{SDB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = d\% \\ \text{WOSB ACPCCV} &= [(\text{WOSB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = e\%\end{aligned}$$

Summary Subcontracting Reports

- (a) If the Contractor is using the Parent UEI when reporting, the awardee's UEI number shall be cited in the "Remarks" section of the form, if different than the Parent UEI.
- (b) The Contractor shall list their entire Alliant 3 contract number associated with the reported dollars in the "Remarks" section of the form. Non-GSA contract numbers shall not be reported with the GSA contract number.

Both Individual Subcontracting Reports and Summary Subcontracting Reports

- (a) Contractors shall reference the GSA Agency Code 4732.
- (b) Contractors shall include the Alliant3@gsa.gov email address in the Government Email section of the form.

G.22.3 Task Order Small Business (SB) Subcontracting Credit for Ordering Agencies

For OTSB Contractors, a Small Business Subcontracting Plan (SBSP) is required at the MCL.

Per FAR 19.702(b)(1) subcontracting plans are not required from small business concerns. If a contractor's size status changes from small to other than small as a result of a size re-representation, the Alliant 3 PCO may require a subcontracting plan.

Per FAR 19.705-1(b)(2), OCOs may establish small business subcontracting goals but cannot require a new SBSP at the TOL. Socioeconomic credit is given to ordering agencies at the TOL through FPDS reporting in accordance with FAR 4.603(c).

G.23 Subcontractors

The Government has not pre-approved any subcontractors for issuing agencies' resultant Task Order awards at the MCL. If a Contractor proposes a subcontractor for work performed under a Task Order, the Contractor must comply with FAR 52.244-2, Subcontracts, and FAR 44.2, Consent to Subcontracts. Contractors will assess their Task Order work plans to determine whether the projected subcontracting for the Task Order will be:

- (a) Supportive of overall accomplishment of goals and commitments in the SBSP.
- (b) Supportive of general accomplishment of goals and commitments in the SBSP with certain enumerated exceptions.
- (c) Negatively distracting from the overall goals and commitments in the SBSP, providing explanation of the reasons for the shortcomings and explanation for how the contractor believes it can recover and regain its position of achieving the SBSP's commitments.

Contractors will report their position to the OCO as part of their proposal in being considered for a Task Order. The OCO will review the Contractor's notification and supporting data to ensure that the proposed subcontract is appropriate for the risk involved, and consistent with current policy and sound business judgment prior to consent to subcontract.

If the Contractor enters into any subcontract that requires consent under the clause at FAR 52.244-2, Subcontracts, without obtaining such consent, the Government is not required to reimburse the Contractor for any costs incurred under the subcontract prior to the date the Contractor obtains the required consent. Any reimbursement of subcontract costs incurred prior to the date the consent was obtained shall be at the sole discretion of the Government.

Annually the PCO will aggregate each GWAC Contractor's small business subcontracting dollars as reported in eSRS and provide an objective performance rating in the CPAR or another contract performance assessment report. The OCO is reminded that:

- (a) The GWAC Minimum Small Business Subcontracting goals are in **Section G.22.1**, as incorporated into the Master Contract.
- (b) May review the Master Contract annual performance assessment in the CPAR or another contract performance assessment report to ascertain whether the Contractor is meeting one or more of its socio-economic goals outlined in the Master Contract.
- (c) May further review the subcontractor dollars awarded within Task Orders on-line utilizing the USA Spending advance search application. (*See J-8 Website References*).

G.24 Mergers, Acquisitions, Novations, and Change-Of-Name Agreements

The Anti-Assignment of Contracts Act, 41 USC § 15 and 41 USC § 6305 (Anti-Assignment Act) prohibits the transfer of any interest in a federal contract to another party unless a limited payment assignment exception applies. Therefore, the Alliant 3 Base Contract, standing alone, is not a commodity that can be bought, sold or assigned to a brokerage firm or any third-party agent to arrange transactions between a buyer and a seller of standalone Government Contracts.

There are conditions recognized in FAR Subpart 42.12, Novation and Change-of-Name Agreements, such as Novation and Operation of Law, where the Government may recognize a successor-in-interest who, due to certain transfers, is in a position to continue performance in place of the original party to the Government Contract. For example:

Novation- The Government may, when in its interest, recognize a third party as the successor interest to a Government Contract when the third party's interest arises out of the transfer of all contractor assets and liabilities, corporate merger and consolidation, and incorporation into a partnership. The Contractor (Transferor) must always obtain the Government's consent and approval for a Novation, including the Government's approval

of the Acquiring Contractor (Transferee). Although the Transferor and the Transferee may have negotiated their corporate terms and conditions for the terms of assignment or assumption of responsibilities relating to the Government Contract and agreed to execute a Novation Agreement substantially in conformance with the regulatory requirement, the Novation is not automatically approved by the Government. There are no entitlements or guarantees that the Government must or will consent to any request for Novation.

FAR 42.12 describes the procedures necessary to request that the Government recognize a successor in interest to a contract. There are also additional due diligence procedures that GSA may impose, including an evaluation of the Transferee's technical capabilities, accounting systems, relevant past contract performance, financial capacity, and other Responsibility factors. From the time the Government receives a completed Novation package request from the Transferor, the process might take three to six months or more for the Government to process the package and provide a decision. The Contractor must continue to fully perform under the terms and conditions of the Alliant 3 Master Contract throughout the entire period of time the Novation package awaits a final decision from the ACO or PCO. If GSA determines that the Novation request is not in the Government's best interest, the Contractor shall remain obligated to perform under the Master Contract. All open Task Orders from the transferor shall also be Novated to the Alliant 3 Base Contract's transferee and to no other party.

Operation of Law- A Contractor's interests may be transferred via Operation of Law, such as a stock purchase or Bankruptcy Proceeding, where the Contractor's legal entity does not change with the transfer of Ownership. In such cases, the Assignment does not violate the Anti-Assignment Act and the novation submission requirements are adjusted to reflect the nature of the transfer. Novation in such cases still acts to formally recognize the successor-in-interest via modification to the contract, and depending on the operation of law, may be affected without the consent or agreement of the original contractor. Under novation, all open Task Orders from the transferor shall also be assigned to the Alliant 3 Base Contract's novation transferee, and to no other party.

Novation and Assignment Restrictions- Request for a Novation or Assignment of Claims will not be considered, processed or approved by the PCO or ACO under the following conditions:

- (a) Brokering among existing Alliant 3 Master Contract Prime Contractors: Any request for Novation from an existing GSA GWAC Alliant 3 Prime Contractor to Novate or assign the Alliant 3 Base Contract to another existing Alliant 3 Prime Contractor.
- (b) Any Novation or Assignment of Claims from Contractors in a Non-Performing status, as defined in ***Attachment J-5.A***.
- (c) Any outstanding CAF owed to the GWAC Program must be remitted by the transferor prior to approval of Novation or Assignment.
- (d) Any completed Novation packages submitted to and received by the PCO/ACO within 120 days prior to the end of the Master Contract's base term during Contract Year Five.
- (e) Any completed Novation packages submitted to and received by the PCO/ACO after the end of Contract Year Six, (72 months after the Master Contract award date, which is one full contract year after an Option exercise).

G.24.1 Newly Assigned GSA GWAC Contractor Responsibilities

A newly Novated Contractor shall have all of the same contractual responsibilities as the transferor had, including but not limited to:

- (a) Complete documentation of previously awarded open, expired, and closed out Task Orders for purposes of Government's audit.
- (b) Assumption of all unresolved expired Task Orders that were not closed out.
- (c) Paying any Overdue CAF owed by the Novated Contractor.
- (d) Adherence to previously negotiated acquired contract pricing.
- (e) Adherence to the minimum Master Contract Subcontract socio-economic goals.
- (f) Contractor Engagement - Should a new Contractor be assigned via Novation, they must comply with the Contractor Engagement PBA requirements meeting the *Participation* and *Production Standards* for the year the Contractor was assigned onto the Master Contract, as described in **Sections C.7.1** and **H.19**. A new Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) will be provided for a newly Novated Contractor, which will allow for more than a single contract year to meet *Production Standards* for the following contract year and allow for less than the standard three *Participation* credits in the contract year the Contractor is Novated. For example, if the Alliant 3 Base Contract assignment is executed in the sixth month of Contract Year Three, the Contractor shall meet the minimum cumulative dollar *Production Standard* required and noted in **Attachment J-5.A** for Contract Year Four no later than the end of Contract Year Four. Additionally, the Contractor must have a minimum of one *Participation* credit for each full third of a contract year (four months) in the contract year they are officially Novated onto the Alliant 3 Master Contract. For example, if the Novation is executed in the sixth month of Contract Year Three, then the Contractor is required to have *Participated* a minimum of one time for that contract year since only one full third of one year remains in Contract Year Three.

G.24.2 Continued Contractual Responsibilities Owed by New Contractors Assigned through an Operation of Law

A new Contractor assigned to the Alliant 3 Master Contract through an Operation of Law shall have the same continued contractual responsibilities as the transferor Contractor had, including but not limited to:

Should the new Contractor be assigned as a result of a bankruptcy, stock purchase, or a reorganization of the company, they must comply with Contractor Engagement PBA requirements meeting the *Participation* and *Production Standards* as described in **Sections C.7.1** and **H.19** for the year the transferor Contractor was assigned onto the Alliant 3 Master Contract. For example, if the Alliant 3 Base Contract assignment is executed anytime during Contract Year Three, the Contractor must meet the minimum *Participation Standard* and the cumulative dollar *Production Standard* required for Contract Year Three as noted in **Attachment J-5.A**.

G.24.3 Only One Alliant 3 Base Contract During a Single Time Period

Only One Alliant 3 Base Contract is Permitted during a Single Time Period. A Contractor (which for purposes of this clause only includes: the Contractor, its Parent Company listed on the highest level of ownership per SAM.gov, or any one or more of the Contractor or its Parent Company's affiliates, subsidiaries, business units, joint ventures, or any other types of independent business structures), is permitted to hold only one Alliant 3 Base Contract at a time. If one or more additional Alliant 3 Base Contracts are acquired by an Alliant 3 prime Contractor any of those above listed entities via merger, acquisition, or otherwise, the Contractor may seek to be recognized in only one of the existing Alliant 3 GWACs, and the additional Alliant 3 Base Contract(s) shall be terminated for convenience at no cost to the government. Task Orders from the terminated Alliant 3 Base Contract(s) may be novated or consolidated to the surviving Alliant 3 GWAC, if so required and authorized by the PCO/ACO.

G.24.4 Notice Required for Ownership Changes

If a Contractor merges, is acquired, recognizes a successor in interest to Government Contracts when Contractor assets are transferred, changes a Contractor's name, or executes Novation agreements and change-of-name agreements with any Government Contracting Officer other than the PCO/ACO, the Contractor must notify the PCO/ACO and provide a copy of the Novation or agreement with the other Government Contracting Officer that changes the status of the Contractor, including the new UEI/CAGE code numbers, within the date specified in **Section F.7**. The Contractor may not submit Task Order Proposals pursuant to the Master Contract under a new or different name until or unless a Contract Modification to the Master Contract has made the name change effective to the Master Contract.

If a Contractor has legally changed its business name, "doing business as" name, or division name (whichever is shown on the contract), or has transferred the assets used in performing the contract, but has not completed the necessary requirements regarding novation and change-of-name agreements in FAR Subpart 42.12, the Contractor shall provide the responsible Contracting Officer written notification of its intention to (A) change the name in the SAM database; (B) comply with the requirements of Subpart 42.12; and (C) agree in writing to the timeline and procedures specified by the responsible Contracting Officer. The Contractor must provide with the notification sufficient documentation to support the legally changed name.

Notifications for any of the above ownership changes, name changes, and other company changes in status should be immediately submitted to the PCO/ACO as specified in **Section F.7**. for Alliant 3 PCO/ACO approval or denial of the requested ownership or name change.

G.25 Reserved.

G.26 Task Order Closeout

The OCO is responsible for closing out individual Task Orders under the Master Contract. The Contractor agrees to cooperate with the OCO to close out Orders as soon as practical after expiration, cancellation or termination of each Task Order. In the event the Contractor cannot locate the current OCO to close out the Task Order, the Contractor may request assistance from the ACO to locate an ordering agency representative to close out the Orders.

Task Order closeout will be accomplished within the guidelines set forth in: FAR Part 4 Administrative and Information Matters, and FAR Part 42 Contract Administration and Audit Services. The Contractor will be evaluated in the CPAR for their efforts to support timely closeout.

OCOs are encouraged to utilize FAR 42.708, Quick-Closeout Procedure, to the maximum extent practicable.

The OCO has the authority to negotiate settlement of indirect costs in advance of the determination of final indirect cost rates if the Order is physically complete and the amount of unsettled indirect cost to be allocated to the Order is relatively insignificant (See FAR 42.708(a)(2)).

The Contractor shall make a good faith effort to expedite DCMA audits. Any individual Task Order with obligated funding may be unilaterally deobligated and closed after six years and three months by the OCO. Any valid final invoice with indirect rate adjustments after six years and three months from the end of the PoP shall be submitted to the OCO as a claim.

G.26.1 Expired Task Order Verification/Validation

The Contractor shall verify that all data elements have been reported and validated within the GWAC Program designated reporting system. The Contractor shall verify that all data elements for each expired Task Order has been reported and validated in the Government Designated System within the time specified in *Section F.7*.

G.26.2 Alliant 3 Summary Task Order Closeout Report (A3-STOCR)

As long as the Contractor has open and/or expired Task Orders under their Alliant 3 Base Contract, the Contractor shall submit an Alliant 3 Summary Task Order Closeout Report (A3-STOCR) on an annual basis that is due on the last day of the applicable contract year as specified in *Section F.7*. The A3-STOCR shall include data for all Task Orders awarded to the Contractor under their Alliant 3 contract, regardless as to the Task Orders' current state (i.e., open, expired, and/or closed). Once all Task Orders are closed, a final A3-STOCR shall also be submitted. A3-STOCRs shall be submitted to the Alliant3@gsa.gov email address.

All associated Task Order data on any given A3-STOCR shall be current as of the corresponding due date of that A3-STOCR. At a minimum, all A3-STOCRs shall contain the following information for each Task Order:

(a) Project Identification Information.

- (1) Task Order (TO) Contract Number.

- (2) TO contract type [i.e., Fixed-Price (FP), Cost-Reimbursement (CR), Incentive (I), Labor-Hour (L-H), Requirements (R), and Time-and-Materials (T&M) as defined in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 16].
 - (3) Name of Ordering Contracting Officer (OCO).
 - (4) OCO e-mail Address.
- (b) **PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE (POP).**
- (1) PoP Start Date.
 - (2) PoP End Date.
- (c) **FUNDING RECORD.**
- (1) Cumulative Obligated Amount.
 - (2) Cumulative Invoiced Amount.
 - (3) Excess Funds Deobligated.
- (d) **CONTRACT ACCESS FEE (CAF).**
- (1) Total CAF Amount Remitted.
 - (2) CAF Balance Owed.
- (e) **CLOSEOUT STATUS.**
- (1) Current State [i.e., open (not physically completed as per FAR 4.804-4), expired (physically completed as per FAR 4.804-4 but not completely closed out as per FAR 4.804-5), or closed (physically completed as per FAR 4.804-4 and completely closed out as per FAR 4.804-5)].
 - (2) Final Invoice Paid (Yes or No).
 - (3) Release of Claim Date.
 - (4) Pending Action (if not closed out).

Above information shall be reported on the “A3-STOCR” Worksheet [**NOTE:** An A3-STOCR Workbook template will be provided by GSA]. Additionally, the A3-STOCR Worksheet shall: identify the report date, Alliant 3 Base Contract number, Primary Contractor name, and e-mail address of applicable Primary Contractor point-of-contact (POC); and be signed and dated by an authorized Primary Contractor representative. Then, on the last day of each contract year, as long as the Contractor has open and/or expired Task Orders under their Alliant 3 base contract, the completed A3-STOCR shall be submitted to the Alliant3@gsa.gov email address.

G.27 Master Contract Closeout

The GSA GWAC Program intends to close out the Master Contract within 18 months of final Task Order expiration, and without waiting for the OCO to issue closeout modifications to their respective Task Orders, subject to the following conditions: (1) all of the Contractor’s Task Orders are physically complete; (2) no further claims against the GSA GWAC Program; and (3) the GWAC Program has determined that the Contractor has adequately met its CAF remittance commitment. Task Order awards and obligations reported in the GSA government designated system will be compared to records found in FPDS, and other available government systems. The GSA GWAC Program will review periodically the over-remittance/under-remittance of the CAF from expired Task Orders and reconcile any discrepancies with the Contractors in advance

of the Master Contract closeout. As requested by the Program Office, Contractors shall insure corrections to Order, Invoice and CAF Data is accomplished with the date specified in ***Section F.7.***

Upon mutual agreement by both the Government and the Contractor, entitlement to any residual dollar amount of \$1,000 or less at the time of final contract closeout may be waived. "Residual dollar amount" means money owed to either party at the end of the contract and as a result of the contract, excluding liabilities relating to taxation or a violation of law or regulation. In determining a residual dollar amount, the Government and the Contractor may agree to consider offsets to the extent consistent with law and regulation.

Any and all Contractor claims at the MCL against the GSA GWAC Program shall be submitted, in writing, to the PCO for a decision within 6 years after accrual of the claim(s) in accordance with FAR 33.206, Initiation of a Claim. Furthermore, the Contractor shall pursue any claims it may have at the Order level through the ordering activity and not with the GSA GWAC Program. If no claim is submitted in this specified time frame, the Contractor shall issue a formal (signed by an agent that is authorized to represent the Contractor) MCL Release of Claim and confirmation that the CAF has been remitted for all identified Task Orders, no later than 30 days after the deadline to submit a claim has elapsed.

(END OF SECTION G)

SECTION H - SPECIAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

H.1 Special Contract Requirement Provisions

The following provisions apply at the Master Contract (MC) and on individual Task Orders if deemed applicable by the OCO. All provisions incorporated by reference (IBR) have the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Clause numbers followed by an asterisk (*) would require fill-ins by the OCO and would need to be incorporated into the Task Order Request and resulting Order as full text.

Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make the clause/provision full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically online. (*See Attachment J-8 Website References*).

Table 8 - Special Contract Requirement Provisions

PROVISION #	PROVISION TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM
52.204-24	Representation Regarding Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment.	NOV 2021	X	X	X
52.204-26*	Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services-Representation.	OCT 2020	X	X	X
52.211-14*	Notice of Priority Rating for National Defense, Emergency Preparedness, and Energy Program Use.	APR 2008	X	X	X
52.215-20	Requirements for Certified Cost or Pricing Data and Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data.	NOV 2021	X	X	X
52.215-20*	<i>Alternate I</i>	OCT 2010	X	X	X
52.215-20	<i>Alternate II</i>	OCT 1997	X	X	X
52.215-20*	<i>Alternate III</i>	OCT 1997	X	X	X

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PROVISION #	PROVISION TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM
52.215-20*	<i>Alternate IV</i>	OCT 2010	X	X	X
52.215-22	Limitations on Pass-Through Charges-Identification of Subcontract Effort.	OCT 2009	X	X	X
52.216-29	Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Other Than Commercial Acquisition With Adequate Price Competition. (NOTE: IF DOD, USE DFARS 252.216-7002 ALTERNATE A (JAN 2023) IN COMBINATION WITH FAR 52.216-29	NOV 2021			X
52.216-30	Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Other Than Commercial Acquisition Without Adequate Price Competition.	NOV 2021			X
52.216-31	Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Commercial Acquisition.	NOV 2021			X
52.217-5	Evaluation of Options.	JUL 1990	X	X	X
52.225-6*	Trade Agreements Certificate.	FEB 2021	X	X	
52.227-15*	Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted Computer Software.	DEC 2007	X	X	X

PROVISION #	PROVISION TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM
52.234-2	Notice of Earned Value Management System-Preaward Integrated Baseline Review.	NOV 2016	X	X	X
52.234-3	Notice of Earned Value Management System-Post Award Postaward Integrated Baseline Review.	NOV 2016	X	X	X
52.234-4*	Earned Value Management System.	NOV 2016	X	X	X
52.237-10	Identification of Uncompensated Overtime.	MAR 2015	X	X	X

H.2 Congressional Notification of GWAC Task Order Awards

Congressional notifications are not issued by GSA at the MCL for issued Task Orders. There is nothing specific in FAR 16.505 regarding congressional notifications at the TOL; however, the Contractor and (OCOs) should be aware that the Task Order issuing agency may have specific guidance as to reporting on their Task Order awards. The Task Order is where the actual work is defined, competed, awarded and funded; hence, the Task Order award may have congressional interest. For example, if the Department of Defense (DoD) awards a GWAC Task Order that exceeds the threshold for congressional notification of DoD awards, the action should be reported on DoD Form DD-LA-(AR) 1279 per DoD FAR Supplement (DFARS) 205.303, Announcement of contract awards.

H.3 Marketing

GSA requires the review and approval of any Press/News Releases for Master Contracts, Marketing/Promotional Materials and Brochures by a Contractor that is GSA GWAC related, including information on the Contractor's GWAC Web Page. The Contractor shall develop and display company specific GSA GWAC brochures for distribution at trade shows, conferences, seminars, etc., and distribute printed materials to enhance awareness of the GSA GWAC. The GWAC Program will periodically provide the GWAC Sales Training. It is highly recommended that the Contractor's Business Development, Marketing & Sales, and Capture Management personnel attend these training programs.

All marketing, promotional materials, and news releases in connection with the GSA GWAC or Task Order awards under the GSA GWAC, including information on the Contractor's GSA GWAC web page, may be co-branded with marks owned or licensed by the Contractor and GSA, as long as the Contractor complies with General Services Administration Acquisition Manual (GSAM) 552.203-71, Restriction on Advertising, and in the case of GSA's logo must comply with GSA Star Mark logo policy. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*). Contractors shall ensure these guidelines are adhered to by its subcontractors.

The Prime Contractor shall not permit the marketing of their Alliant 3 Base Contract on its subcontractor web pages that purports to, has the appearance of, or misrepresents itself to be a GSA GWAC approved teaming partner/subcontractor when this arrangement has not been approved by the GWAC Contracting Officer. Per **Section G.23**, the Government has not pre-approved any subcontractors for the Master Contract. Subcontractor information may reside on the Prime Contractor's Alliant Web Page for purposes of marketing and customer awareness.

H.4 Organizational Conflict of Interest

The guidelines and procedures of FAR 9.5 will be used in identifying and resolving any issues of organizational conflict of interest (OCI) at the MCL and TOL.

In the event that an Order requires activity that would create an actual or potential OCI, the Contractor shall identify the potential or actual OCI to the OCO for review per FAR 9.5.

H.5 Permits

Except as otherwise provided in an individual Order, the Contractor shall, without direct cost to the Government, be responsible for obtaining any and all licenses, certifications, authorizations, approvals, and permits; for complying with any applicable Federal, national, state, and municipal laws, codes, and regulations; and any applicable foreign work permits, authorizations, etc., and/or visas in connection with the performance of any applicable Order issued under the Master Contract.

Contractors entering into an agreement for service to government activities shall be subject to all ordering activity IT security standards, policies, reporting requirements, and government wide laws or regulations applicable to the protection of government wide information security.

H.6 Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM): Required IT Security Policies

H.6.1 Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is the body of technologies, processes and practices designed to protect networks, computers, programs and data from attack, damage or unauthorized access. Examples of IT Security services include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Access Control.
- (b) Assessment, Authorization, and Monitoring.
- (c) Audit and Accountability.
- (d) Awareness and Training.
- (e) Configuration Management.
- (f) Contingency Planning.
- (g) Identification and Authentication.
- (h) Incident Response.
- (i) Maintenance.
- (j) Media Protection.
- (k) Personnel Security.
- (l) Physical and Environmental Protection.
- (m) PII Processing and Transparency.
- (n) Planning.
- (o) Program Management.
- (p) Risk Assessment.
- (q) Supply Chain Risk Management.
- (r) System and Communications Protection.
- (s) System and Information Integrity.
- (t) System and Services Acquisition.

H.6.2 Applicable Regulations and Laws

Contractors entering into an agreement for service to Government activities will be subject to IT security standards, policies, reporting requirements, and Government wide laws or regulations applicable to the protection of Government wide information security, as listed in the A3 C-SCRM References (*Attachment J.P-12*).

The Alliant 3 GWAC currently contains no Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) requirement at the MCL. Furthermore, any imposition of a CMMC certificate requirement will originate from the ordering agency at the TOL. Contractors entering into an agreement for service to government activities shall be subject to all ordering activity IT security standards, policies, reporting requirements, and government wide laws or regulations applicable to the protection of government wide information security.

The Contractor acknowledges and affirms by their signed acceptance of this Master Contract they will abide by all required IT security indicated throughout this Master Contract and federal statutes, regulations, executive orders, and agency policies relating to Government IT security.

(See Attachment J-2, Government Security Publications and Contractor Minimum Security Requirements for Select Systems).

H.6.3 Additional Cybersecurity and Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM) Requirements

The theft of intellectual property and Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) through malicious Cybersecurity activity threatens not only the economic security of the United States, but our national security as well. Nation states, criminal and terrorist organizations, and rogue individuals will continue to target the defense industrial base, critical infrastructure, as well as Government agencies and commercial entities in order to disrupt operations and/or undercut our technological advantages.

Cybersecurity and C-SCRM are dynamic areas with developing regulations and requirements as evidenced by the publication of National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-161 (most current version) and SP 800-171 (most current version). As this contract will support both civilian and defense organizations, it is important for the vehicle to remain relevant in light of changing requirements. *(See Attachment J.P-12).*

Contractors should begin preparing for agency specific C-SCRM accreditation by staying aware of developing requirements and by implementing the appropriate NIST SP 800-series FISMA-Mandated Publications. Some agencies are developing Assessment & Authorization programs, and contractors may be required to meet the agency's C-SCRM requirements in a given Task Order to be eligible for award. Examples of appropriate actions include the following:

- (a) Determine if your company receives federal funds from the Department of Defense either directly as a prime contractor or indirectly via subcontracts, purchase orders, or other contractual agreements.
- (b) Determine whether your company currently or in the future expects to electronically process, store, or transmit CUI in the performance of its defense contracts.
- (c) Review your company's current compliance with NIST SP 800-161 (most current version) and NIST SP 800-53 (most current version). Begin drafting a System Security Plan (SSP) in accordance with NIST SP 800-18 (most current version). If you currently have a Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) in place or identify additional concerns, dedicate appropriate resources to ensure that progress is being made to close any gaps as quickly as possible.
- (d) Review your company's current compliance with NIST SP 800-161 (most current version) APPENDIX D: C-SCRM TEMPLATES SECTION 3 C-SCRM PLAN, to include the establishment of a C-SCRM Plan.
- (e) Investigate your subcontractor base as C-SCRM requirements may flow down to subcontractors, including commercial item subcontractors.
- (f) Participate in C-SCRM workshops recommended or hosted by the Government.

H.6.4 C-SCRM IT Security Requirements

In an effort to increase C-SCRM readiness across the Federal Government, contractors are encouraged to adopt as many, or all, of the 40 NIST Controls found in the A3 C-SCRM Control Selections (*Attachment J.P-14*). Additional NIST controls in which the contractor has adopted beyond the 40 identified in *Attachment J.P-14* should be identified in the C-SCRM Plan.

Additional IT Security requirements will be dictated by agency requirements at the Task Order Level. Ordering Contracting Officers have the option to select a minimum C-SCRM requirement when developing their requirements.

H.6.5 GSA Internal Information Systems Requirements

Contractors shall ensure compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, and the NIST 800-series “Special Publications”. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*). It is the responsibility of the Offeror to be aware of and adhere to the latest and final guidance published. GSA information systems include the following types: external information systems, internal information systems, cloud information systems, and mobile applications.

H.6.6 Management of Cybersecurity-Supply Chain Risks

The Government may perform a cybersecurity-supply chain risk assessment of the awarded contractor at any time during the Period of Performance. The Government may review any information provided by the contractor to the Government as part of this contract action, along with any other information available to the Government from any other source, to assess the cybersecurity-supply chain risk associated with the contractor. The Government may monitor the following cybersecurity-supply chain risk information, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Functionality and features of awarded products and services, including access to data and information system privileges.
- (b) The ability of a source to produce and deliver products and services as expected.
- (c) Foreign control of, or influence over, a source, product or service (e.g., foreign ownership, personal and professional ties between a source and any foreign entity, legal regime of any foreign country in which a source is headquartered or conducts operations).
- (d) Security, authenticity, and integrity of products and services and their supply and compilation chains.
- (e) The contractor’s capacity to mitigate identified risks.
- (f) Any other considerations that would factor into an analysis of the security, integrity, resilience, quality, trustworthiness, or authenticity of products, services or sources.

In the event supply chain risks are identified during contract administration and corrective action becomes necessary, mutually agreeable corrective actions will be sought based upon specific identified risks. Failure to resolve any identified risk may result in Government action including not extending the Period of Performance, not exercising remaining option periods, and contract termination.

Section F.7.3 contains annual and periodic reports and deliverables to ensure compliance with C-SCRM standards at the MCL.

H.7 Security-Safeguarding Sensitive Data and Information Technology Resources

In accordance with FAR 39.105, this section is included in the Master Contract. This section applies to all users of sensitive data and IT resources, including contractors, subcontractors, lessors, suppliers and manufacturers. Agency-specific IT Security guidelines will be identified in individual Task Orders by the issuing agency OCOs.

H.7.1 GSA Agency-Specific IT Security Guidelines

For all Task Orders issued by the GSA, the following GSA policies are required to be followed by GSA Personnel whether acting as the requiring agency or the contract servicing agency. The IT Security policies can be found on the GSA Directives website.

- (a) CIO P 2100.1N GSA Information Technology (IT) Security Policy.
- (b) CIO P 2100.2C GSA Wireless Local Area Network (LAN) Security.
- (c) CIO 2100.3B Mandatory Information Technology (IT) Security Training Requirement for Agency and Contractor Employees with Significant Security Responsibilities.
- (d) CIO 2104.1A GSA Information Technology IT General Rules of Behavior.
- (e) CIO 2105.1B2 GSA Section 508: Managing Electronic and Information Technology for Individuals with Disabilities.
- (f) CIO 2106.1 GSA Social Media Policy.
- (g) CIO 2107.1 Implementation of the Online Resource Reservation Software.
- (h) CIO 2160.4B Provisioning of Information Technology (IT) Devices.
- (i) CIO 2162.1 Digital Signatures.
- (j) CIO P 2165.2 Change 1 GSA Telecommunications Policy.
- (k) CIO P 2180.2 GSA Rules of Behavior for Handling Personally Identifiable Information (PII).
- (l) CIO 2182.2 Mandatory Use of Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Credentials.
- (m) CIO P 1878.2A Conducting Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs) in GSA.
- (n) CIO IT Security 12-67 Mobile Devices and Applications.
- (o) CIO 2102.1 Information Technology (IT) Integration Policy.
- (p) CIO 2231.1 GSA Data Release Policy.
- (q) HCO 9297.2B GSA Information Breach Notification Policy.
- (r) ADM P 9732.1E Suitability and Personnel Security.
- (s) GSAR Clause 552.204-9, Personal Identity Verification Requirements.

H.7.2 Task Order Subcontractors IT Security Guidelines, if Applicable

The Contractor and its Subcontractors, if any, shall expressly insert the substance of this Master Contract for their agency-specific IT security guidelines into all GWAC Task Order Subcontractor agreements/contracts who are providing any IT goods or services, including all levels of Subcontractor tiers.

H.8 Security- Security Clearances

The Master Contract's pre-established Standard IT Service LCATs and associated Standard IT Service LCAT Maximum Rates for T&M and L-H Contracts cover work at the classified Secret level.

Individual Task Orders may require higher level security clearances. Only those Offerors that meet the required security clearance levels on individual Orders shall be able to compete for Task Orders requiring security clearance(s). When classified work is required on an individual Task Order, the Contract Security Classification Specification, (DD Form 254 or agency equivalent) will be issued to the Contractor by the requiring agency.

The Contractor is responsible for providing personnel with appropriate security clearances to ensure compliance with Government security regulations, as specified on individual Orders. The Contractor shall fully cooperate on all security checks and investigations by furnishing requested information to verify the Contractor employee's trustworthiness and suitability for the position. Clearances may require Special Background Investigations (SBI), Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) access or Special Access Programs (SAP), or agency-specific access, such as a Q clearance or clearance for restricted data.

H.9 Security- Homeland Security Presidential Directives-12 (HSPD-12)

The Contractor shall comply with agency personal identity verification procedures identified in individual Orders that implement Homeland Security Presidential Directives-12 (HSPD-12); OMB guidance M-05-24; Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS PUB) number 201; and GSA HSPD-12, Personal Identity Verification- I, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). The Master Contract's pre-established Standard IT Service LCATs and associated T&M/L-H ceiling prices cover work at the Secret level, which may obviate the need for additional HSPD-12 coverage and/or expense – a matter OCOs can determine for each Task Order opportunity.

Contractors should look to Task Order Requests for guidance on whether or not the customer agency will pay for the HSPD-12 investigation or if the contractor is expected to pay the cost of the investigation. OCOs may require contractor personnel to be HSPD-12 compliant as a condition of Order award.

The Contractor shall insert the above paragraph in all subcontracts when the subcontractor is required to have physical access to a federally controlled facility or access to a Federal information system.

H.10 Contractor Training

The Contractor is generally expected to maintain the professional qualifications and certifications of its personnel through ongoing training. Unless specifically authorized in an individual Order, the Contractor shall not directly bill the Government for any training.

H.10.1 Mandatory Training

Contractor employees that are engaged in any programmatic reporting capacity with the GWAC Program shall within 90 days of involvement meet the following:

- (a) All Contractor employees having access to the GSA government designated system shall review and understand the various online government designated system video tutorials contained in the government designated system's Training Module at a website noted in *Attachment J-8*.

H.11 Government Property

Any equipment, property, or facilities furnished by the Government, or any Contractor-acquired property must be specified on individual Orders and follow FAR Part 45, that prescribes policies and procedures for providing Government property to Contractors; Contractors' management and use of Government property; and reporting, redistributing, and disposing of Contractor inventory.

H.12 Leasing of Real and Personal Property

The Government contemplates that leases may be part of a solution offered by a Contractor, but the Government, where the Offeror's solution includes leasing, will not be the Lessee. Under no circumstances on any Task Order issued under this Master Contract shall the Government be:

- (a) Deemed to have privity-of-contract with the owner/lessor of the leased items.
- (b) Held liable for early termination/cancellation damages if the Government decides not to exercise an Option period under an Order unless the Contractor has specifically disclosed the amount of such damages (or the formula by which such damages would be calculated) as part of its proposal and the OCO for the Order has specifically approved/allowed such damages as part of the Award. The Master Contract strictly prohibits the use of lease-like payment arrangements, which purport to permit the Government to receive delivery of items and then pay for the full cost of the items over time, even if such arrangements are not technically a lease transaction because the Government is not the lessee.

H.13 Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility

Pursuant to Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d, as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, all Electronic and Information Technology (EIT) products and services developed, acquired, maintained, or used under Task Orders issued against the contract must comply with the "Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Provisions" set forth by the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (also referred to as the "Access Board") in 36 CFR part 1194.

The references listed below are Section 508 technical standards the Offeror will need to meet in order to comply with this accessibility requirement:

- (a) 1194.21 Software applications and operating systems.
- (b) 1194.22 Web-based intranet and internet information and applications.
- (c) 1194.23 Telecommunications products.

- (d) 1194.24 Video and multimedia products.
- (e) 1194.25 Self-contained, closed products.
- (f) 1194.26 Desktop and portable computers.
- (g) 1194.31 Functional performance criteria.
- (h) 1194.41 Information, documentation and support.

The Offeror must comply with all required Federal or agency standards, including providing a Voluntary Product Accessibility Template (VAT) or Government Product and Services Accessibility Template (GPAT), as specified in the scope of work for each Task Order. OCOs have the option to perform testing and validation of EIT deliverables against any conformance claim and may include Section 508 compliance as an evaluation factor within a Task Order.

Information about Section 508 provisions and complete text is available on the GSA Government-wide Section 508 Accessibility Program website. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*).

H.14 Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6)

The Master Contract involves the acquisition of IT that uses Internet Protocol (IP) technology. The Contractor agrees that: (1) all deliverables that involve IT that uses IP (products, services, software, etc.) comply with IPv6 Standards and interoperate with both IPv6 and IPv4 systems and products; and (2) it has IPv6 technical support for fielded product management, development, and implementation available. If the Contractor plans to offer a deliverable that involves IT that is not initially compliant, the Contractor shall (1) obtain the Task Order OCO's approval before starting work on the deliverable; and (2) have IPv6 technical support for fielded product management, development and implementation available. Should the Contractor find that the Statement of Work (SOW) or specifications of this contract do not conform to IPv6 standards, it must notify the Task Order OCO of such nonconformance and act in accordance with the instructions of the OCO.

H.15 Cost Accounting Standards (CAS)

The Cost Accounting Standards Board (CASB) is established and operates in compliance with Public Law 100-679 (41 U.S.C. 422). CASB has the exclusive authority to make, promulgate, amend, and rescind cost accounting standards and regulations, including interpretations thereof, designed to achieve uniformity and consistency in the cost accounting practices governing measurement, assignment, and allocation of costs to contracts with the United States Government. Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) promulgated by CASB are mandatory for use by all executive agencies and by contractors and subcontractors in estimating, accumulating, and reporting costs in connection with pricing and administration of, and settlement of disputes concerning, all negotiated prime contract and subcontract procurements with the United States Government in excess of the Truth in Negotiations Act (TINA) threshold, as adjusted for inflation (41 U.S.C. 1908 and 41 U.S.C. 1502(b)(1)(B)), other than contracts or subcontracts that have been exempted by CASB regulations (48 CFR 9903.201-1(b)).

There are currently nineteen (19) CAS topics which and are listed in 48 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 9904 as follows:

- (a) 9904.401 Cost accounting standard---consistency in estimating, accumulating and reporting costs.
- (b) 9904.402 Cost accounting standard---consistency in allocating costs incurred for the same purpose.
- (c) 9904.403 Allocation of home office expenses to segments.
- (d) 9904.404 Capitalization of tangible assets.
- (e) 9904.405 Accounting for unallowable costs.
- (f) 9904.406 Cost accounting standard---cost accounting period.
- (g) 9904.407 Use of standard costs for direct material and direct labor.
- (h) 9904.408 Accounting for costs of compensated personal absence.
- (i) 9904.409 Cost accounting standard---depreciation of tangible capital assets.
- (j) 9904.410 Allocation of business unit general and administrative expenses to final cost objectives.
- (k) 9904.411 Cost accounting standard---accounting for acquisition costs of material.
- (l) 9904.412 Cost accounting standard for composition and measurement of pension cost.
- (m) 9904.413 Adjustment and allocation of pension cost.
- (n) 9904.414 Cost accounting standard---cost of money as an element of the cost of facilities capital.
- (o) 9904.415 Accounting for the cost of deferred compensation.
- (p) 9904.416 Accounting for insurance costs.
- (q) 9904.417 Cost of money as an element of the cost of capital assets under construction.
- (r) 9904.418 Allocation of direct and indirect costs.
- (s) 9904.420 Accounting for independent research and development costs and bid and proposal costs.

Unless a business entity is exempted under 48 CFR 9903.201-1(b) they are subject to one of the CAS coverage types delineated in 48 CFR 9903.201-2 depending upon their entity type and or the value of awards held in the current and preceding accounting periods. Also, a Disclosure Statement (a written description of a contractor's cost accounting practices and procedures) is required under given circumstances, which are listed in 48 CFR 9903.202.

H.16 Accounting System

A Contractor interested in participating in Cost-Reimbursement (CR) type Task Orders as defined in FAR 16.301-1 will be required to demonstrate that they have an accounting system that is adequate for determining costs applicable to Cost-Reimbursement Contracts by the time the Task Order is awarded. This is an accounting system that the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), or a Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA) has audited and determined adequate for determining costs applicable to this contract in accordance with FAR 16.301-3(a)(1) and FAR 31.

The OCO must determine fair and reasonable pricing, analyze and negotiate fee for all Cost-Reimbursement Task Orders as required under FAR 15.4, Pricing, and FAR 16.3, Cost-

Reimbursement Contracts. The government will reimburse the contractor for all reasonable, allowable, and allocable costs detailed in FAR 31, Contract Cost Principles and Procedures.

H.17 Commercial Software Agreements

The Government understands that commercial software tools will be purchased in furtherance of this GWAC and subsequent Orders and may be subject to commercial supplier agreements. For the Master Contract, and in accordance with General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) 502.101, “commercial supplier agreements” means terms and conditions customarily offered to the public by vendors of supplies or services that meets the definition of “commercial products and commercial services” set forth in FAR 2.101 and intended to create a binding legal obligation on the end user. Commercial supplier agreements are particularly common in IT acquisitions, including acquisitions of commercial computer software and commercial technical data, but they may apply to any product or service. The term applies:

- (a) Regardless of the format or style of the document. For example, a commercial supplier agreement may be styled as standard terms of sale or lease, Terms of Service (TOS), End User License Agreement (EULA), or another similar legal instrument or agreement, and may be (b) presented as part of a solicited proposal.
- (b) Regardless of the media or delivery mechanism used. For example, a commercial supplier agreement may be presented as one or more paper documents or may appear on a computer or other electronic device screen during a purchase, software installation, other product delivery, registration for a service, or another transaction.

Unless specifically stated otherwise in a Task Order that includes the acquisition of commercial IT products and/or services, the following FAR and GSAR clauses shall flow down from the MCL to the TOL when applicable:

- (a) FAR Clause 52.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions-Commercial Products and Commercial Services (NOV 2023).
- (b) FAR Clause 52.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions-Commercial Products and Commercial Services Alternate I (NOV 2021).
- (c) GSAR Clause 552.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions-Commercial Products and Commercial Services (FAR DEVIATION 52.212-4) (JAN 2023).
- (d) FAR Clause 52.232-39 Unenforceability of Unauthorized Obligations (JUN 2013).
- (e) GSAR Clause 552.232-39 Unenforceability of Unauthorized Obligations (FEB 2018)(Deviation FAR 52.232-39).
- (f) GSAR Clause 552.232-78 Commercial Supplier Agreements-Unenforceable Clauses (FEB 2018).

H.18 Logistical Support Privileges

As specified on individual Orders, Contractors may be required to provide logistical support in OCONUS areas. Individual Orders will specify whether Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) for foreign jurisdictions will apply and will be processed for foreign tax exemption purposes.

At the discretion of the Military Theatre Commander, the Government may provide, but is not limited to, use of the following:

- (a) Military or other U.S. Government Clubs, exchanges, or other non-appropriated fund organizations.
- (b) Military or other U.S. Government commissary stores.
- (c) Military or other U.S. Government postal facilities.
- (d) Utilities and services in accordance with priorities, rates or tariffs established by military or other U.S. Government agencies.
- (e) Military Payment Certificate (MPC), where applicable.
- (f) Military or other U.S. Government banking facilities.
- (g) Military or other U.S. Government provided telephones, lines, and services with direct dialing capability and access to the Defense Switched Network (DSN), (formerly AUTOVON). The precedence of usage shall be coincident with the urgency of the requirement and in accordance with Government and Military regulations.

H.19 Contractor Engagement Requirements Based Upon Task Order Participation and Production

H.19.1 Performance-based Acquisition Requirements for Contractor Engagement and Small Business Subcontracting

As indicated in *Section C.7.1, Master Contract Performance Work Statement (PWS) and Goals for Contractor Engagement*, the Master Contract is a Performance-based Acquisition (PBA) that includes Contractor Engagement, which is a performance-based requirement of the Master Contract Scope. Because PBA describes requirements in terms of Results required, inclusive of Outcomes and Goals, rather than specifying how the work is to be accomplished, the Government measures and evaluates Contractor Results, not the Contractor implementation factors that ultimately might lead to the Government's desired Outcome.

The Government recognizes that the Contractor's implementation factors such as inputs, company resources, activities, tasks undertaken and processes, and outputs, the level of effort expended and produced, are all necessary and needed to ultimately achieve the required Results, Outcomes, and Goals of this Master Contract. Nevertheless, it is the Outcomes from Contractor Engagement and Small Business Subcontracting, which are the PBA PWS requirements measured by *Participation, Production, and Small Business Subcontracting Consideration*, which critically determine the Contractor's success to remaining in an acceptable Performing status on the Master Contract.

No other Contractor efforts are measured and rated in this critical MCL Contractor Engagement performance requirement. Narrative details and table-format depictions of the entire Contractor Engagement PBA Program are summarized in *Attachment J-5* and incorporated by and delineated in *Attachments J-5.A, Contractor Engagement PBA Evaluation Program Ratings and J-5.B, Performance-Based Acquisition (PBA) Small Business Subcontracting Evaluation Program Ratings*.

H.20 Voluntary Cancellation of the Alliant 3 Base Contract

If at any point during the Base or Option periods of performance, the Contractor decides they no longer want to engage in *Participation* in the Master Contract for any reason, the Contractor may submit a written document to the PCO/ACO requesting a mutual cancellation of their Alliant 3 Base Contract. If the PCO/ACO accepts the Contractor's request, the PCO/ACO will mutually terminate for convenience and cancel the Alliant 3 Base Contract pursuant to FAR 49.109-4, No-cost settlement. Should the Government accept a request for Voluntary Cancellation from a Contractor who had been rated at any level within a *Performing* status as of their last single year period, there will not be any negative ratings assessed by the Government on the final CPAR or another contract performance assessment report for the Contractor Engagement evaluation element. This provision is independent of any other action permitted under the contract terms and conditions. In all cases, if the Alliant 3 Base Contract is canceled or terminated, the Contractor must continue to fully perform under any of their active or open Task Order(s) that had been issued under the Alliant 3 Base Contract.

H.21 On-Ramp for Master Contract

An On-Ramp, as defined for purposes of this Master Contract, is an unrestricted full and open competitive acquisition conducted under the rules of FAR Part 15 Contracting by Negotiation, for the purpose of adding additional contractors to the Master Contract should the Government consider and determine the addition of contractors to be in the Government's best interest.

Over time, the total number of contractors on the Master Contract may fluctuate due to various reasons including, but not limited to industry consolidation, significant changes in the federal marketplace, advances in technology, and general economic conditions. GSA intends to periodically review the total number and capabilities of prime contractors, as well as assess the prime contractors' *Participation* in the Task Ordering process, including sole source and Fair Opportunity requirements, and one-bid responses to competitive Task Order opportunities.

An On-Ramp is planned for Master Contract years three and six. However, the Government reserves the right to defer an On-Ramp to a subsequent contract year(s). An On-Ramps may be rescheduled until the number of contractors has reduced by at least 10% of the original planned 76 awarded contractors. Reductions typically result from matters addressed in ***Section G.24***, including but not limited to: Mergers and Acquisitions, Operation of Law, Corporate Structures, Novations, and/or inadequate performance of performance-based metrics.

Prime contractors that are removed from the contract as a result of nonperformance (also known as off-ramping) will be ineligible to gain re-entry to the contract via an On-Ramp if the removal occurred within two years of the On-Ramp's solicitation issuance date as specified on Sam.gov.

H.21.1 On-Ramping Determinations and Procedures

GSA GWAC PCO Determination for an On-Ramp- The Government reserves the unilateral right to determine if and when it would be appropriate to publicly announce additional On-Ramps, inclusive of the planned On-Ramp in contract years three and six. The Government may consider conducting an On-Ramp based on the below stated primary conditions and reasons. Reduction of

contractors from the original number of 76 awarded contractors is not a primary condition and reason for triggering consideration of an On-Ramp.

Background of GSA Planning the Master Contract Acquisition- The GSA GWAC PCO determined that it is in the Government's best interest considering the scope and complexity of the contract requirement for there to be an adequate number of qualified and *Participating* contractors in a *Performing status* eligible to continually meet the Government's IT services procurement requirements and ensure effective competition from agencies' Task Order RFPs/RFQs. The GSA GWAC PCO additionally determined that it is also in the Government's best interest to procure and maintain an adequate mix of capabilities and resources available within the pool of contractors to ensure that the Government's integrated IT services requirements would be continually satisfied throughout the Master Contract's term.

Conditions and Reasons for Considering and Determining an On-Ramp- The two primary conditions that may trigger the GSA GWAC PCO to consider an On-Ramp are:

- (a) Inadequate levels of competition.
- (b) Deficient levels of required technical capabilities within the mix of Master Contract contractors.

The two primary reasons for determining if an On-Ramp is in the Government's best interest are:

- (a) To ensure the ability to maintain competition among the awardees throughout the Period of Performance to the federal agencies from the current pool of contractors.
- (b) To ensure that there is a high-quality mix of resources that contractors have to perform expected Task Order requirements, FAR 16.504(c)(1)(ii)(A).

Procedures when On-Ramping is Determined to be in the Best Interest of the Government- Should the GSA GWAC PCO determine to conduct an On-Ramp in accordance with **Section H.21**, the government will engage in the following procedures:

- (a) An On-Ramp notice is published in Government Point of Entry (GPE) at (<https://www.SAM.gov>) in accordance with FAR Part 5, Publicizing Contract Actions.
- (b) An On-Ramp solicitation is issued under current Federal procurement law.
- (c) The solicitation identifies the total anticipated number of new contracts that GSA intends to award onto the Master Contract to replenish the contract pool to the original number of 76 contractors. In the event an On-Ramp produces a scored tie between the lowest scoring Offerors to obtain an award, those tied Offerors will receive an award. Only in the event of a score-tie between the lowest scoring awarded Offerors will the pool size increase above the original number of 76 contractors.
- (d) Any Offeror that meets the eligibility requirements set forth in the On-Ramp solicitation may submit a proposal in response to the solicitation.
- (e) The award decision under the On-Ramp solicitation is substantially based upon the evaluation factors/subfactors reflected in the original solicitation. GSA reserves the right to update the subfactors within each evaluation factor to match the current information technologies (IT) and the IT federal marketplace. Updated subfactors may be used for

Prior Relevant Experience and Emerging Technologies (ETs), Certifications, and other subfactors. For example, ETs relevant experience criteria and their evaluations might significantly change based on IT market conditions at the time an On-Ramp is considered. Additionally, new ETs, very specific ETs, and/or a limited number of ETs might be chosen as the new subfactors to address those specific technologies within the Master Contract's Scope of Work that had not been adequately met or effectively competed to the expectations of requiring federal agencies. Also, relative evaluation weightings may be readjusted based upon the needs of the current IT federal marketplace at the time of the Government considering an On-Ramp.

- (f) The terms and conditions of any resulting awards are materially identical to the existing version of the Master Contract vehicle.
- (g) The Period of Performance term for any new awards is coterminous with the existing Master Contract term for all other contractors.
- (h) The On-Ramp competition is considered a separate and distinct open procurement, which will not interfere with the continued operation and performance of the Master Contract. Protests pertaining to the On-Ramp source selection will not interfere with review, competition, award or performance of any existing or new Task Order requirements issued to the existing Alliant 3 Base Contract holders.
- (i) Once award and notice to proceed has been issued to On-Ramp awardees, these Master Contract On-Ramp awardees will then be eligible to submit proposals in response to any prospective Task Order RFPs and accept awards with the same rights and obligations as any other prime contractor.
- (j) New On-Ramp awardees, upon receipt of a notice to proceed, will comply with and be subject to the Performance Based Acquisition Standards and metrics for Contractor Engagement and Small Business Subcontracting, as though the on-ramped awardees were starting in contract year one as delineated in the Master Contract ***Attachments J-5, J-5.A, and J-5.B.***

H.22 Post Task Order Award Modifications and Additional Purchases

Post Task Order Award Modifications and Additional Purchases- FAR 25, Foreign Acquisition, requirements extend throughout performance of Task Orders, to include all CLINS, Contract Modifications and Post-Task Order Award additions. Contractor compliance with 52.225-6, Trade Agreements Certificate, is an ongoing obligation throughout performance of any Task Order. In advance of any acquisition under a task order, the Contractor must provide updated Certificates to identify all (1) foreign end products and services, (2) designated country end products and services, and (3) other end products and services, to be provided by the Contractor, but not previously identified in a prior Certificate submission.

(END OF SECTION H)

SECTION I - CONTRACT CLAUSES

I.1 General

In accordance with FAR 52.301, Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses (Matrix), due to the various combinations for contract provisions/clauses that may be Optional under an individual Task Order based on the contract type, statement of work, dollar value, and other specific customer agency requirements, the Master Contract cannot predetermine all the contract provisions/clauses for future individual Task Orders. However, all Applicable and Required provisions/clauses set forth in FAR 52.301 automatically flow down to all Task Orders, based on their specific contract type, statement of work, and dollar value.

All Applicable and Required provisions/clauses that automatically flow down to Task Orders shall remain unchanged. If a future Applicable or Required provision(s)/clause(s) are to the benefit of future Task Orders solicited under the Master Contract, the future Applicable or Required provision/clause may be updated and Effective Date under a bi-lateral modification to the Master Contract.

The OCO will identify any Optional, and/or Agency-specific provisions/clauses for each individual Task Order Request and subsequent award. The OCO will provide the provision/clause Number, Title, Date, and fill-in information (if any), as of the date the Task Order Request is issued.

The clauses in **Section I.2** apply to Task Orders, as applicable, depending upon any of the following:

- (a) The clause prescription for use per FAR 52.101(c).
- (b) FAR matrix per FAR 52.201(e).
- (c) The contract type of the Task Order.
- (d) As specifically cited in the Task Order.

Ordering Contracting Officers may include additional clauses in Task Orders, such as:

- (a) Optional FAR clauses.
- (b) Agency alternate and supplemental clauses, Section J.
- (c) Alternate FAR clauses.
- (d) Task Order-specific clauses.

Additional clauses are not limited to those associated only with Section I of the Uniform Contract Format in FAR 52.3.

Clauses and provisions relating to the Wage Rate Requirements (Construction) (**Section B.7**) and the Service Contract Labor Standards (**Section B.8**) will be included in an individual Task Order as deemed applicable by the OCO.

I.1.1 DOD Agency-specific Required Provisions and Clauses

For Department of Defense (DoD) Task Orders issued under this Master Contract, provisions and clauses from the DoD FAR Supplement (DFARS) have been incorporated into the Master Contract **Attachment J-1, DoD Required Provisions and Clauses**. If applicable, these will flow down to the Task Order Level. The required provisions and clauses are updated through the

version date indicated on the ***J-1 Attachment***. Alternate and supplemental provisions and clauses from Command-specific and/or DoD Component levels are not included and may be incorporated by the OCO into the specific Task Order Request and subsequent Task Order. The required DoD provisions and clauses are updated through the Master Contract version date indicated on the ***J-1 Attachment***. Should ***Attachment J-1*** not reflect any updated DoD provision or clause at the time of Task Order Request or award, the OCOs may insert those required updated provisions or clauses into their Task Order. Periodically, during the term of the Master Contract, an update to ***Attachment J-1, DoD Required Provisions and Clauses*** may be executed on the Master Contract via a unilateral contract modification.

I.2 Contract Clauses

The following clauses apply at the Master Contract (MC), as indicated by the “X” in the table and on individual Task Orders if determined applicable by the OCO. All clauses incorporated by reference (IBR) have the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Clause numbers followed by an asterisk (*) would require fill-ins by the OCO and would need to be incorporated into the Task Order Request and resulting Order as full text.

Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make the clause/provision full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically online. (*See Attachment J-8 Website References*).

Table 9 - Contract Clauses

CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.202-1	Definitions.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.203-3	Gratuities.	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.203-5	Covenant Against Contingent Fees.	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.203-6	Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government.	JUN 2020	X	X		X
52.203-7	Anti-Kickback Procedures.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.203-8	Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity.	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.203-10	Price or Fee Adjustment for Illegal or Improper Activity.	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.203-11	Certification and Disclosure Regarding Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	SEP 2004	X	X	X	X
52.203-12	Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.203-13	Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct.	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X
52.203-14	Display of Hotline Poster(s).	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X
52.203-15	Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.	JUNE 2010	X	X	X	X
52.203-16	Preventing Personal Conflicts of Interest.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.203-17	Contractor Employee Whistleblower Rights.	NOV 2023	X	X	X	X
52.203-18	Prohibition on Contracting with Entities that Require Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements-Representation.	JAN 2017	X	X	X	X
52.204-2	Security Requirements.	MAR 2021	X	X	X	X
52.204-5	Women-Owned Business (Other Than Small Business).	OCT 2014	X	X	X	X
52.204-9	Personal Identity Verification of Contractor Personnel.	JAN 2011	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.204-10	Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.204-13	System for Award Management Maintenance.	OCT 2018	X	X	X	X
52.204-15	Service Contract Reporting Requirements for Indefinite-Delivery Contracts.	OCT 2016	X	X	X	X
52.204-18	Commercial and Government Entity Code Maintenance.	AUG 2020	X	X	X	X
52.204-21	Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems.	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X
52.204-23	Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab Covered Entities.	DEC 2023	X	X	X	X
52.204-25	Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment.	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X
52.204-27	Prohibition on a ByteDance Covered Application.	JUN 2023	X	X	X	X
52.207-3	Right of First Refusal of Employment.	MAY 2006	X	X	X	X
52.207-5	Option to Purchase Equipment.	FEB 1995	X	X	X	X
52.209-6	Protecting the Government's Interest When	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
	Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment.					
52.209-9	Updates of Publicly Available Information Regarding Responsibility Matters.	OCT 2018	X	X	X	X
52.209-10	Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations.	NOV 2015	X	X	X	X
52.210-1	Market Research.	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X
52.211-5	Material Requirements.	AUG 2000	X	X		
52.211-11*	Liquidated Damages-Supplies, Services, or Research and Development.	SEP 2000	X			
52.211-15	Defense Priority and Allocation Requirement.	APR 2008	X	X	X	X
52.214-35	Submission of Offers in U.S. Currency.	APR 1991	X	X	X	
52.215-2	Audit and Records-Negotiation.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.215-2	<i>Alternate I</i>	MAR 2009	X	X	X	X
52.215-2	<i>Alternate II</i>	AUG 2016		X		X
52.215-2	<i>Alternate III</i>	JUN 1999	X	X	X	X
52.215-8	Order of Precedence-Uniform Contract Format.	OCT 1997	X	X	X	X
52.215-9	Changes or Additions to Make-or-Buy Program.	OCT 1997	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.215-9	<i>Alternate I</i>	OCT 2010	X			X
52.215-9	<i>Alternate II</i>	OCT 2010		X		X
52.215-10	Price Reduction for Defective Certified Cost or Pricing Data.	AUG 2011	X	X	X	X
52.215-11	Price Reduction for Defective Certified Cost or Pricing Data-Modifications.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.215-12	Subcontractor Certified Cost or Pricing Data.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.215-13	Subcontractor Certified Cost or Pricing Data-Modifications.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.215-14	Integrity of Unit Prices.	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X
52.215-14	<i>Alternate I</i>	OCT 1997	X	X	X	X
52.215-15	Pension Adjustments and Asset Reversions.	OCT 2010	X	X	X	X
52.215-17	Waiver of Facilities Capital Cost of Money.	OCT 1997	X	X	X	X
52.215-18	Reversion or Adjustment of Plans for Postretirement Benefits (PRB) Other Than Pensions.	JULY 2005	X	X	X	X
52.215-19	Notification of Ownership Changes.	OCT 1997	X	X	X	X
52.215-21	Requirements for Certified Cost or Pricing Data and Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data-Modifications.	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.215.21	<i>Alternate I</i>	OCT 2010	X	X	X	X
52.215-21	<i>Alternate II</i>	OCT 1997	X	X	X	X
52.215-21	<i>Alternate III</i>	OCT 1997	X	X	X	X
52.215-21	<i>Alternate IV</i>	OCT 2010	X	X	X	X
52.215-23	Limitations on Pass-Through Charges.	JUN 2020		X		X
52.216-4	Economic Price Adjustment-Labor and Material.	JAN 2017	X		X	X
52.216-5	Price Redetermination-Prospective	JAN 2022	X		X	X
52.216-6*	Price Redetermination-Retroactive.	JAN 2022	X		X	X
52.216-7*	Allowable Cost and Payment.	AUG 2018		X	X	X
52.216-8	Fixed Fee.	JUN 2011		X	X	X
52.216-10	Incentive Fee.	JUN 2011		X	X	X
52.216-11	Cost Contract-No Fee.	APR 1984		X	X	X
52.216-12	Cost-Sharing Contract-No Fee.	APR 1984		X		X
52.216-16*	Incentive Price Revision-Firm Target.	JAN 2022	X		X	X
52.216-16	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984	X		X	X
52.216-17*	Incentive Price Revision-Successive Targets.	JAN 2022	X		X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.216-17	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984	X		X	X
52.216-32*	Task-Order and Delivery-Order Ombudsman. (<i>Alternate I</i>)	SEPT 2019	X	X	X	X
52.217-2	Cancellation Under Multi-year Contracts.	OCT 1997	X			X
52.217-8*	Option to Extend Services.	NOV 1999	X	X	X	X
52.219-4	Notice of Price Evaluation Preference For HUBZone Small Business Concerns.	OCT 2022	X	X	X	X
52.219-8	Utilization of Small Business Concerns.	FEB 2024	X	X	X	X
52.219-9	Small Business Subcontracting Plan.	SEP 2023	X	X	X	X
52.219-9	<i>Alternate II</i>	NOV 2016	X	X	X	X
52.219-14	Limitations on Subcontracting.	OCT 2022	X	X	X	
52.219-16	Liquidated Damages-Subcontracting Plan.	SEP 2021	X	X	X	X
52.219-28	Post-Award Small Business Program Rerepresentation.	FEB 2024	X	X	X	X
52.222-1	Notice to the Government of Labor Disputes.	FEB 1997	X	X	X	X
52.222-2	Payment for Overtime Premiums.	JUL 1990		X		X
52.222-3	Convict Labor.	JUNE 2003	X	X	X	X
52.222-4	Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards-Overtime Compensation.	MAY 2018	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.222-19	Child Labor-Cooperation with Authorities and Remedies.	FEB 2024	X	X	X	X
52.222-21	Prohibition of Segregated Facilities.	APR 2015	X	X	X	X
52.222-26	Equal Opportunity.	SEPT 2016	X	X	X	X
52.222-29	Notification of Visa Denial.	APR 2015	X	X	X	X
52.222-35	Equal Opportunity for Veterans. (In full text below)	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.222-36	Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities. (In full text below)	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.222-36	<i>Alternate I</i>	JUL 2014	X	X	X	X
52.222-37	Employment Reports on Veterans.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.222-38	Compliance with Veterans' Employment Reporting Requirements.	FEB 2016	X	X	X	X
52.222-40	Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act.	DEC 2010	X	X	X	X
52.222-50	Combating Trafficking in Persons.	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X
52.222-54	Employment Eligibility Verification.	MAY 2022	X	X	X	X
52.223-2	Reporting of Biobased Products Under Service and Construction Contracts.	MAY 2024	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.223-3	Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data.	FEB 2021	X	X	X	X
52.223-3	<i>Alternate I</i>	JULY 1995	X	X	X	X
52.223-5	Pollution Prevention and Right-To-Know Information.	MAY 2024	X	X	X	X
52.223-10	Waste Reduction Program.	MAY 2024	X	X		
52.223-12	Maintenance, Service, Repair, or Disposal of Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners.	MAY 2024	X	X	X	X
52.223-19	Compliance with Environmental Management Systems.	MAY 2011	X	X	X	X
52.224-1	Privacy Act Notification.	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.224-2	Privacy Act.	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.225-3	<i>Alternate I</i>	RESERVED	X	X	X	X
52.225-3	<i>Alternate II</i>	DEC 2022	X	X	X	X
52.225-3	<i>Alternate III</i>	NOV 2023	X	X	X	X
52.225-5	Trade Agreements.	NOV 2023	X	X		X
52.225-8	Duty-Free Entry.	OCT 2010	X	X	X	X
52.225-13	Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases.	FEB 2021	X	X		X
52.225-14	Inconsistency between English Version and Translation of Contract.	FEB 2000	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.225-19	Contractor Personnel in a Designated Operational Area or Supporting a Diplomatic or Consular Mission Outside the United States.	MAY 2020	X	X	X	X
52.226-7	Drug-Free Workplace.	MAY 2024	X	X	X	X
52.227-1	Authorization and Consent.	JUN 2020	X	X		X
52.227-2	Notice and Assistance Regarding Patent and Copyright Infringement.	JUN 2020	X	X		
52.227-3	Patent Indemnity.	APR 1984	X	X		X
52.227-3*	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984	X	X		X
52.227-3*	<i>Alternate II</i>	APR 1984	X	X		X
52.227-5*	Waiver of Indemnity.	APR 1984	X	X		X
52.227-9	Refund of Royalties.	APR 1984	X			X
52.227-10	Filing of Patent Applications-Classified Subject Matter.	DEC 2007	X	X		X
52.227-11	Patent Rights-Ownership by the Contractor.	MAY 2014	X	X		
52.227-13	Patent Rights-Ownership by the Government.	DEC 2007	X	X		
52.227-14	Rights in Data-General.	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.227-14	<i>Alternate I</i>	DEC 2007	X	X	X	X
52.227-14*	<i>Alternate II</i>	DEC 2007	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.227-14*	<i>Alternate III</i>	DEC 2007	X	X	X	X
52.227-14	<i>Alternate IV</i>	DEC 2007	X	X	X	X
52.227-14	<i>Alternate V</i>	DEC 2007	X	X	X	X
52.227-16	Additional Data Requirements.	JUN 1987	X	X		
52.227-17	Rights in Data-Special Works.	DEC 2007	X	X	X	
52.227-19	Commercial Computer Software License.	DEC 2007	X			X
52.227-21	Technical Data Declaration, Revision, and Withholding of Payment-Major Systems.	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.227-22	Major System-Minimum Rights.	JUN 1987	X	X	X	X
52.227-23	Rights to Proposal Data (Technical).	JUN 1987	X	X	X	X
52.228-3	Workers' Compensation Insurance (Defense Base Act).	JUL 2014	X	X	X	
52.228-4	Workers' Compensation and War-Hazard Insurance Overseas.	APR 1984	X	X	X	
52.228-5	Insurance-Work on a Government Installation.	JAN 1997	X			X
52.228-7	Insurance-Liability to Third Persons.	MAR 1996		X		X
52.229-3	Federal, State, and Local Taxes.	FEB 2013	X		X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.229-4	Federal, State, and Local Taxes (State and Local Adjustments).	FEB 2013	X		X	X
52.229-6	Taxes-Foreign Fixed-Price Contracts.	FEB 2013	X		X	X
52.229-8*	Taxes-Foreign Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.	MAR 1990		X		X
52.229-10*	State of New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax.	APR 2003		X	X	X
52.230-2	Cost Accounting Standards.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.230-3	Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.230-4	Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices-Foreign Concerns.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.230-5	Cost Accounting Standards-Educational Institution.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.230-6	Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.	JUN 2010	X	X	X	X
52.232-1	Payments.	APR 1984	X			
52.232-7*	Payments under Time-and-Materials and Labor-Hour Contracts.	NOV 2021			X	
52.232-8	Discounts for Prompt Payment.	FEB 2002	X		X	
52.232-9	Limitation on Withholding of Payments.	APR 1984	X	X	X	

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.232-11	Extras.	APR 1984	X			
52.232-16*	Progress Payments.	NOV 2021	X			X
52.232-16	<i>Alternate I</i>	MAR 2000	X			X
52.232-17	Interest.	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.232-18	Availability of Funds.	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.232-19*	Availability of Funds for the Next Fiscal Year. (In full text below. OCO should provide in full text)	APR 1984	X	X		
52.232-20	Limitation of Cost.	APR 1984		X		X
52.232-22	Limitation of Funds.	APR 1984		X		X
52.232-23	Assignment of Claims.	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.232-23	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.232-25	Prompt Payment.	JAN 2017	X	X	X	X
52.232-25	<i>Alternate I</i>	FEB 2002		X	X	X
52.232-32	Performance-Based Payments	APR 2012	X	X	X	X
52.232-33	Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer-System for Award Management.	OCT 2018	X	X	X	X
52.232-36	Payment by Third Party.	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.232-37	Multiple Payment Arrangements.	MAY 1999	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.232-40	Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors.	MAR 2023	X	X	X	X
52.233-1	Disputes.	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.233-1	<i>Alternate I</i>	DEC 1991	X	X	X	X
52.233-3	Protest after Award.	AUG 1996	X		X	X
52.233-3	<i>Alternate I</i>	JUNE 1985		X		X
52.233-4	Applicable Law for Breach of Contract Claim.	OCT 2004	X	X	X	X
52.237-2	Protection of Government Buildings, Equipment, and Vegetation.	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.237-3	Continuity of Services.	JAN 1991	X	X		X
52.237-9	Waiver of Limitation on Severance Payments to Foreign Nationals.	DEC 2022		X	X	X
52.239-1	Privacy or Security Safeguards.	AUG 1996	X	X	X	X
52.242-1	Notice of Intent to Disallow Costs.	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.242-3	Penalties for Unallowable Costs.	DEC 2022		X	X	X
52.242-4	Certification of Final Indirect Costs.	JAN 1997		X	X	X
52.242-13	Bankruptcy.	JULY 1995	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.243-1	Changes-Fixed-Price.	AUG 1987	X			X
52.243-1	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984	X			X
52.243-1	<i>Alternate II</i>	APR 1984	X			X
52.243-1	<i>Alternate III</i>	APR 1984	X			X
52.243-2	Changes-Cost-Reimbursement.	AUG 1987		X		X
52.243-2	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984		X		X
52.243-2	<i>Alternate II</i>	APR 1984		X		X
52.243-2	<i>Alternate V</i>	APR 1984		X		X
52.243-3	Changes-Time-and-Materials or Labor-Hours	SEPT 2000			X	X
52.243-6	Change Order Accounting.	APR 1984	X	X		X
52.243-7	Notification of Changes.	JAN 2017	X	X	X	X
52.244-2*	Subcontracts.	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X
52.244-2	<i>Alternate I</i>	JUNE 2020		X		X
52.244-5	Competition in Subcontracting.	AUG 2024	X	X		X
52.244-6	Subcontracts for Commercial Products and Commercial Services.	FEB 2024	X	X	X	X
52.245-1	Government Property.	SEP 2021	X	X	X	X
52.245-1	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 2012	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.245-1	<i>Alternate II</i>	APR 2012	X	X	X	X
52.245-2*	Government Property Installation Operation Services. (OCO should provide in full text)	APR 2012	X	X	X	
52.245-9	Use and Charges.	APR 2012	X	X	X	X
52.246-19*	Warranty of Systems and Equipment under Performance Specifications or Design Criteria.	MAY 2001	X			
52.246-19	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984	X			
52.246-19	<i>Alternate II</i>	APR 1984	X			
52.246-19	<i>Alternate III</i>	APR 1984	X			
52.246-20*	Warranty of Services.	MAY 2001	X			X
52.246-23	Limitation of Liability.	FEB 1997	X	X		X
52.246-24	Limitation of Liability-High-Value Items.	FEB 1997	X	X		X
52.246-25	Limitation of Liability-Services.	FEB 1997	X	X	X	X
52.247-1*	Commercial Bill of Lading Notations.	FEB 2006	X	X	X	X
52.247-63*	Preference for US-Flag Air Carriers.	JUNE 2003	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.247-67*	Submission of Transportation Documents for Audit. (OCO should provide in full text)	FEB 2006	X	X	X	
52.248-1*	Value Engineering.	JUN 2020	X	X		X
52.248-1	<i>Alternate I</i>	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.248-1	<i>Alternate II</i>	JAN 2015	X	X	X	X
52.248-1	<i>Alternate III</i>	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.249-2	Termination for Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price).	APR 2012	X		X	X
52.249-4	Termination for Convenience of the Government (Services) (Short Form).	APR 1984	X			X
52.249-6	Termination (Cost-Reimbursement).	MAY 2004		X		X
52.249-6	<i>Alternate IV</i>	SEPT 1996			X	
52.249-8	Default (Fixed-Price Supply and Service.)	APR 1984	X			X
52.249-14	Excusable Delays.	APR 1984		X	X	
52.251-1	Government Supply Sources.	APR 2012	X	X	X	X
52.251-2	Interagency Fleet Management System Vehicles and Related Services.	JAN 1991		X		
52.253-1	Computer Generated Forms.	JAN 1991	X	X	X	X

I.2.1 Acquisition of Commercial IT Supplies or Services

The following FAR clauses apply to Orders when there is an acquisition of commercial IT supplies or services that meet the definition of commercial items at FAR 2.101. They will be incorporated in full text into individual Orders, as applicable.

Table 10 - Commercial Clauses

CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.212-4	Contract Terms and Conditions—Commercial Products and Commercial Services.	NOV 2023	X		X	
52.212-4	<i>Alternate I</i>	NOV 2021	X		X	
52.212-5	Contract Terms and Conditions Required To Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Products and Commercial Services.	MAY 2024	X		X	
52.212-5	<i>Alternate I</i>	FEB 2000	X		X	
52.212-5	<i>Alternate II</i>	NOV 2023	X		X	

I.3 FAR Regulations Incorporated in Full

1.3.1 FAR 52.204-25 Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment (NOV 2021).

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Backhaul means intermediate links between the core network, or backbone network, and the small subnetworks at the edge of the network (e.g., connecting cell phones/towers to the core telephone network). Backhaul can be wireless (e.g., microwave) or wired (e.g., fiber optic, coaxial cable, Ethernet).

Covered foreign country means The People's Republic of China.

Covered telecommunications equipment or services means—

- (1) Telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);

(2) For the purpose of public safety, security of Government facilities, physical security surveillance of critical infrastructure, and other national security purposes, video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);

(3) Telecommunications or video surveillance services provided by such entities or using such equipment; or

(4) Telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services produced or provided by an entity that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise connected to, the government of a covered foreign country.

Critical technology means—

(1) Defense articles or defense services included on the United States Munitions List set forth in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations under subchapter M of chapter I of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations;

(2) Items included on the Commerce Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, and controlled-

(i) Pursuant to multilateral regimes, including for reasons relating to national security, chemical and biological weapons proliferation, nuclear nonproliferation, or missile technology; or

(ii) For reasons relating to regional stability or surreptitious listening;

(3) Specially designed and prepared nuclear equipment, parts and components, materials, software, and technology covered by part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to assistance to foreign atomic energy activities);

(4) Nuclear facilities, equipment, and material covered by part 110 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to export and import of nuclear equipment and material);

(5) Select agents and toxins covered by part 331 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, part 121 of title 9 of such Code, or part 73 of title 42 of such Code; or

(6) Emerging and foundational technologies controlled pursuant to section 1758 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4817).

Interconnection arrangements means arrangements governing the physical connection of two or more networks to allow the use of another's network to hand off traffic where it is ultimately delivered (e.g., connection of a customer of telephone provider A to a customer of telephone company B) or sharing data and other information resources.

Reasonable inquiry means an inquiry designed to uncover any information in the entity's possession about the identity of the producer or provider of covered telecommunications

equipment or services used by the entity that excludes the need to include an internal or third-party audit.

Roaming means cellular communications services (e.g., voice, video, data) received from a visited network when unable to connect to the facilities of the home network either because signal coverage is too weak or because traffic is too high.

Substantial or essential component means any component necessary for the proper function or performance of a piece of equipment, system, or service.

(b) *Prohibition.* (1) Section 889(a)(1)(A) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) prohibits the head of an executive agency on or after August 13, 2019, from procuring or obtaining, or extending or renewing a contract to procure or obtain, any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system. The Contractor is prohibited from providing to the Government any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, unless an exception at paragraph (c) of this clause applies or the covered telecommunication equipment or services are covered by a waiver described in FAR 4.2104.

(2) Section 889(a)(1)(B) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) prohibits the head of an executive agency on or after August 13, 2020, from entering into a contract, or extending or renewing a contract, with an entity that uses any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, unless an exception at paragraph (c) of this clause applies or the covered telecommunication equipment or services are covered by a waiver described in FAR 4.2104. This prohibition applies to the use of covered telecommunications equipment or services, regardless of whether that use is in performance of work under a Federal contract.

(c) *Exceptions.* This clause does not prohibit contractors from providing—

(1) A service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or

(2) Telecommunications equipment that cannot route or redirect user data traffic or permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.

(d) *Reporting requirement.* (1) In the event the Contractor identifies covered telecommunications equipment or services used as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, during contract performance, or the Contractor is notified of such by a subcontractor at any tier or by any other source, the Contractor shall report the information in paragraph (d)(2) of this clause to the Contracting Officer, unless elsewhere in this contract are established procedures for reporting the information; in the case of the Department of Defense, the Contractor shall report to the

website at <https://dibnet.dod.mil>. For indefinite delivery contracts, the Contractor shall report to the Contracting Officer for the indefinite delivery contract and the Contracting Officer(s) for any affected order or, in the case of the Department of Defense, identify both the indefinite delivery contract and any affected orders in the report provided at <https://dibnet.dod.mil>.

(2) The Contractor shall report the following information pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this clause

(i) Within one business day from the date of such identification or notification: the contract number; the order number(s), if applicable; supplier name; supplier unique entity identifier (if known); supplier Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code (if known); brand; model number (original equipment manufacturer number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number); item description; and any readily available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended.

(ii) Within 10 business days of submitting the information in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this clause: any further available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended. In addition, the Contractor shall describe the efforts it undertook to prevent use or submission of covered telecommunications equipment or services, and any additional efforts that will be incorporated to prevent future use or submission of covered telecommunications equipment or services.

(e) Subcontracts. The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e) and excluding paragraph (b)(2), in all subcontracts and other contractual instruments, including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial products or commercial services.

(End of Clause)

I.3.2 FAR 52.204-30 Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders—Prohibition (DEC 2023).

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Covered article, as defined in [41 U.S.C. 4713\(k\)](#), means—

- (1) Information technology, as defined in [40 U.S.C. 11101](#), including cloud computing services of all types;
- (2) Telecommunications equipment or telecommunications service, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 ([47 U.S.C. 153](#));
- (3) The processing of information on a Federal or non-Federal information system, subject to the requirements of the Controlled Unclassified Information program (see [32 CFR part 2002](#)); or
- (4) Hardware, systems, devices, software, or services that include embedded or incidental information technology.

FASCSA order means any of the following orders issued under the Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act (FASCSA) requiring the removal of covered articles from executive agency information systems or the exclusion of one or

more named sources or named covered articles from executive agency procurement actions, as described in [41 CFR 201–1.303\(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#):

- (1) The Secretary of Homeland Security may issue FASCSA orders applicable to civilian agencies, to the extent not covered by paragraph (2) or (3) of this definition. This type of FASCSA order may be referred to as a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) FASCSA order.
- (2) The Secretary of Defense may issue FASCSA orders applicable to the Department of Defense (DoD) and national security systems other than sensitive compartmented information systems. This type of FASCSA order may be referred to as a DoD FASCSA order.
- (3) The Director of National Intelligence (DNI) may issue FASCSA orders applicable to the intelligence community and sensitive compartmented information systems, to the extent not covered by paragraph (2) of this definition. This type of FASCSA order may be referred to as a DNI FASCSA order.

Intelligence community, as defined by [50 U.S.C. 3003\(4\)](#), means the following—

- (1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence;
- (2) The Central Intelligence Agency;
- (3) The National Security Agency;
- (4) The Defense Intelligence Agency;
- (5) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;
- (6) The National Reconnaissance Office;
- (7) Other offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national intelligence through reconnaissance programs;
- (8) The intelligence elements of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Department of Energy;
- (9) The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State;
- (10) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury;
- (11) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security; or
- (12) Such other elements of any department or agency as may be designated by the President, or designated jointly by the Director of National Intelligence and the head of the department or agency concerned, as an element of the intelligence community.

National security system, as defined in [44 U.S.C. 3552](#), means any information system (including any telecommunications system) used or operated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency, or other organization on behalf of an agency—

- (1) The function, operation, or use of which involves intelligence activities; involves cryptologic activities related to national security; involves command and control of military forces; involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions, but does not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business

applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications); or

(2) Is protected at all times by procedures established for information that have been specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order or an Act of Congress to be kept classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

Reasonable inquiry means an inquiry designed to uncover any information in the entity's possession about the identity of any covered articles, or any products or services produced or provided by a source. This applies when the covered article or the source is subject to an applicable FASCSA order. A reasonable inquiry excludes the need to include an internal or third-party audit.

Sensitive compartmented information means classified information concerning or derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes, which is required to be handled within formal access control systems established by the Director of National Intelligence.

Sensitive compartmented information system means a national security system authorized to process or store sensitive compartmented information.

Source means a non-Federal supplier, or potential supplier, of products or services, at any tier.

(b) Prohibition.

(1) Unless an applicable waiver has been issued by the issuing official, Contractors shall not provide or use as part of the performance of the contract any covered article, or any products or services produced or provided by a source, if the covered article or the source is prohibited by an applicable FASCSA orders as follows:

(i) For solicitations and contracts awarded by a Department of Defense contracting office, DoD FASCSA orders apply.

(ii) For all other solicitations and contracts DHS FASCSA orders apply.

(2) The Contractor shall search for the phrase "FASCSA order" in the System for Award Management (SAM) to locate applicable FASCSA orders identified in paragraph (b)(1).

(3) The Government may identify in the solicitation additional FASCSA orders that are not in SAM, which are effective and apply to the solicitation and resultant contract.

(4) A FASCSA order issued after the date of solicitation applies to this contract only if added by an amendment to the solicitation or modification to the contract (see FAR 4.2304 [c]). However, see paragraph (c) of this clause.

(5) (i) If the contractor wishes to ask for a waiver of the requirements of a new FASCSA order being applied through modification, then the Contractor shall disclose the following:

(A) Name of the product or service provided to the Government;

(B) Name of the covered article or source subject to a FASCSA order;

(C) If applicable, name of the vendor, including the Commercial and Government Entity code and unique entity identifier (if known), that supplied or supplies the covered article or the product or service to the Offeror;

(D) Brand;

(E) Model number (original equipment manufacturer number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number);

(F) Item description;

(G) Reason why the applicable covered article or the product or service is being provided or used;

(ii) *Executive agency review of disclosures.* The contracting officer will review disclosures provided in paragraph (b)(5)(i) to determine if any waiver is warranted. A contracting officer may choose not to pursue a waiver for covered articles or sources otherwise covered by a FASCSA order and to instead pursue other appropriate action.

(c) Notice and reporting requirement.

(1) During contract performance, the Contractor shall review *SAM.gov* at least once every three months, or as advised by the Contracting Officer, to check for covered articles subject to FASCSA order(s), or for products or services produced by a source subject to FASCSA order(s) not currently identified under paragraph (b) of this clause.

(2) If the Contractor identifies a new FASCSA order(s) that could impact their supply chain, then the Contractor shall conduct a reasonable inquiry to identify whether a covered article or product or service produced or provided by a source subject to the FASCSA order(s) was provided to the Government or used during contract performance.

(3) (i) The Contractor shall submit a report to the contracting office as identified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this clause, if the Contractor identifies, including through any notification by a subcontractor at any tier, that a covered article or product or service produced or provided by a source was provided to the Government or used during contract performance and is subject to a FASCSA order(s) identified in paragraph (b) of this clause, or a new FASCSA order identified in paragraph (c)(2) of this clause. For Indefinite Delivery Contracts, the Contractor shall report to both the contracting office for the Indefinite Delivery Contract and the contracting office for any affected order.

(ii) If a report is required to be submitted to a contracting office under (c)(3)(i) of this clause, the Contractor shall submit the report as follows:

(A) If a Department of Defense contracting office, the Contractor shall report to the website at <https://dibnet.dod.mil>.

(B) For all other contracting offices, the Contractor shall report to the Contracting Officer.

(4) The Contractor shall report the following information for each covered article or each product or service produced or provided by a source, where the covered article or source is subject to a FASCSA order, pursuant to paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this clause:

(i) Within 3 business days from the date of such identification or notification:

(A) Contract number;

(B) Order number(s), if applicable;

(C) Name of the product or service provided to the Government or used during performance of the contract;

(D) Name of the covered article or source subject to a FASCSA order;

(E) If applicable, name of the vendor, including the Commercial and Government Entity code and unique entity identifier (if known), that supplied the covered article or the product or service to the Contractor;

(F) Brand;

(G) Model number (original equipment manufacturer number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number);

(H) Item description; and

(I) Any readily available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended.

(ii) Within 10 business days of submitting the information in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this clause:

(A) Any further available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended.

(B) In addition, the Contractor shall describe the efforts it undertook to prevent submission or use of the covered article or the product or service produced or provided by a source subject to an applicable FASCSA order, and any additional efforts that will be incorporated to prevent future submission or use of the covered article or the product or service produced or provided by a source that is subject to an applicable FASCSA order.

(d) *Removal.* For Federal Supply Schedules, Governmentwide acquisition contracts, multi-agency contracts or any other procurement instrument intended for use by multiple agencies, upon notification from the Contracting Officer, during the performance of the contract, the Contractor shall promptly make any necessary changes or modifications to remove any product or service produced or provided by a source that is subject to an applicable FASCSA order.

(e) Subcontracts.

(1) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e) and excluding paragraph (c)(1) of this clause, in all subcontracts and other contractual instruments, including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial products and commercial services.

(2) The Government may identify in the solicitation additional FASCSA orders that are not in SAM, which are effective and apply to the contract and any subcontracts and other contractual instruments under the contract. The Contractor or higher-tier subcontractor shall notify their subcontractors, and suppliers under other contractual instruments, that the FASCSA orders in the solicitation that are not in SAM apply to the contract and all subcontracts.

(End of Clause)

Alternate I (Dec 2023). As prescribed in [4.2306\(c\)](#), substitute the following paragraph (b)(1) for paragraph (b)(1) of the basic clause:

(b) *Prohibition*. (1) Contractors are prohibited from providing or using as part of the performance of the contract any covered article, or any products or services produced or provided by a source, if the covered article or the source is prohibited by any applicable FASCSA orders identified by the checkbox(es) in this paragraph (b)(1).

[Contracting Officer must select either “yes” or “no” for each of the following types of FASCSA orders:]

Yes ☒ No ☐ DHS FASCSA Order

Yes ☒ No ☐ DoD FASCSA Order

Yes ☒ No ☐ DNI FASCSA Order

I.3.4 FAR 52.215-19 Notification of Ownership Changes. (OCT 1997)

(a) The Contractor shall make the following notifications in writing:

(1) When the Contractor becomes aware that a change in its ownership has occurred, or is certain to occur, that could result in changes in the valuation of its capitalized assets in the accounting records, the Contractor shall notify the Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) within 30 days.

(2) The Contractor shall also notify the ACO within 30 days whenever changes to asset valuations or any other cost changes have occurred or are certain to occur as a result of a change in ownership.

(b) The Contractor shall-

(1) Maintain current, accurate, and complete inventory records of assets and their costs;

(2) Provide the ACO or designated representative ready access to the records upon request;

(3) Ensure that all individual and grouped assets, their capitalized values, accumulated depreciation or amortization, and remaining useful lives are identified accurately before and after each of the Contractor’s ownership changes; and

(4) Retain and continue to maintain depreciation and amortization schedules based on the asset records maintained before each Contractor ownership change.

(c) The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause in all subcontracts under this contract that meet the applicability requirement of FAR [15.408](#) (k).

(End of Clause)

I.3.3 FAR 52.216-18 Ordering. (AUG 2020)

(a) Any supplies and services to be furnished under this contract shall be ordered by issuance of delivery orders or task orders by the individuals or activities designated in the Schedule.

Such orders may be issued from TBD MM/DD/YYYY through TBD MM/DD/YYYY [insert dates].

(b) All delivery orders or task orders are subject to the terms and conditions of this contract. In the event of conflict between a delivery order or task order and this contract, the contract shall control.

(c) A delivery order or task order is considered "issued" when—

- (1) If sent by mail (includes transmittal by U.S. mail or private delivery service), the Government deposits the order in the mail;
- (2) If sent by fax, the Government transmits the order to the Contractor's fax number; or
- (3) If sent electronically, the Government either—
 - (i) Posts a copy of the delivery order or task order to a Government document access system, and notice is sent to the Contractor; or
 - (ii) Distributes the delivery order or task order via email to the Contractor's email address.

(d) Orders may be issued by methods other than those enumerated in this clause only if authorized in the contract.

(End of Clause)

I.3.5 FAR 52.216-19 Order Limitations. (OCT 1995)

(a) Minimum order. When the Government requires supplies or services covered by this contract in an amount of less than \$1 Million, the Government is not obligated to purchase, nor is the Contractor obligated to furnish, those supplies or services under the contract.

(b) Maximum order. The Contractor is not obligated to honor-

- (1) Any order for a single item in excess of \$1 Billion per year;
- (2) Any order for a combination of items in excess of \$1 Billion per year; or
- (3) A series of orders from the same ordering office within 365 days that together call for quantities exceeding the limitation in paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section.

(c) If this is a requirements contract (i.e., includes the Requirements clause at subsection 52.216-21 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), the Government is not required to order a part of any one requirement from the Contractor if that requirement exceeds the maximum-order limitations in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the Contractor shall honor any order exceeding the maximum order limitations in paragraph (b), unless that order (or orders) is returned to the ordering office within (3) work days after issuance, with written notice stating the Contractor's intent not to ship the item (or items) called for and the reasons. Upon receiving this notice, the Government may acquire the supplies or services from another source.

(End of Clause)

I.3.6 FAR 52.216-21 Requirements. (OCT 1995)

(a) This is a requirements contract for the supplies or services specified, and effective for the period stated, in the Schedule. The quantities of supplies or services specified in the Schedule are estimates only and are not purchased by this contract. Except as this contract may otherwise provide, if the Government's requirements do not result in orders in the quantities described as "estimated" or "maximum" in the Schedule, that fact shall not constitute the basis for an equitable price adjustment.

(b) Delivery or performance shall be made only as authorized by orders issued in accordance with the Ordering clause. Subject to any limitations in the Order Limitations clause or elsewhere in this contract, the Contractor shall furnish to the Government all supplies or services specified in the Schedule and called for by orders issued in accordance with the Ordering clause. The Government may issue orders requiring delivery to multiple destinations or performance at multiple locations.

(c) Except as this contract otherwise provides, the Government shall order from the Contractor all the supplies or services specified in the Schedule that are required to be purchased by the Government activity or activities specified in the Schedule.

(d) The Government is not required to purchase from the Contractor requirements in excess of any limit on total orders under this contract.

(e) If the Government urgently requires delivery of any quantity of an item before the earliest date that delivery may be specified under this contract, and if the Contractor will not accept an order providing for the accelerated delivery, the Government may acquire the urgently required goods or services from another source.

(f) Any order issued during the effective period of this contract and not completed within that period shall be completed by the Contractor within the time specified in the order. The contract shall govern the Contractor's and Government's rights and obligations with respect to that order to the same extent as if the order were completed during the contract's effective period; provided, that the Contractor shall not be required to make any deliveries under this contract after TBD MM/DD/YYYY [insert date]

(End of Clause)

I.3.7 FAR 52.216-22 Indefinite Quantity. (OCT 1995)

(a) This is an indefinite-quantity contract for the supplies or services specified, and effective for the period stated, in the Schedule. The quantities of supplies and services specified in the Schedule are estimates only and are not purchased by this contract.

(b) Delivery or performance shall be made only as authorized by orders issued in accordance with the Ordering clause. The Contractor shall furnish to the Government, when and if ordered, the supplies or services specified in the Schedule up to and including the quantity designated in the Schedule as the "maximum." The Government shall order at least the quantity of supplies or services designated in the Schedule as the "minimum."

(c) Except for any limitations on quantities in the Order Limitations clause or in the Schedule, there is no limit on the number of orders that may be issued. The

Government may issue orders requiring delivery to multiple destinations or performance at multiple locations.

(d) Any order issued during the effective period of this contract and not completed within that period shall be completed by the Contractor within the time specified in the order. The contract shall govern the Contractor's and Government's rights and obligations with respect to that order to the same extent as if the order were completed during the contract's effective period; *provided*, that the Contractor shall not be required to make any deliveries under this contract after TBD MM/DD/YYYY [insert date].

(End of Clause)

I.3.8 FAR 52.217-9 Option to Extend the Term of the Contract. (MAR 2000)

(a) The Government may extend the term of this contract by written notice to the Contractor within 30 days of the expiration of the contract provided that the Government gives the Contractor a preliminary written notice of its intent to extend at least 60 days before the contract expires. The preliminary notice does not commit the Government to an extension.

(b) If the Government exercises this option, the extended contract shall be considered to include this option clause.

(c) The total duration of this contract, including the exercise of any options under this clause, shall not exceed 10 years.

(End of Clause)

I.3.9 FAR 52.222-35 Equal Opportunity for Veterans. (JUN 2020)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

"Active duty wartime or campaign badge veteran," "Armed Forces service medal veteran," "disabled veteran," "protected veteran," "qualified disabled veteran," and "recently separated veteran" have the meanings given at Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 22.1301.

(b) Equal opportunity clause. The Contractor shall abide by the requirements of the equal opportunity clause at 41 CFR 60-300.5(a), as of March 24, 2014. This clause prohibits discrimination against qualified protected veterans, and requires affirmative action by the Contractor to employ and advance in employment qualified protected veterans.

(c) Subcontracts. The Contractor shall insert the terms of this clause in subcontracts valued at or above the threshold specified in FAR 22.1303(a) on the date of subcontract award, unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor. The Contractor shall act as specified by the Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, to enforce the terms, including action for noncompliance. Such necessary changes in language may be made as shall be appropriate to identify properly the parties and their undertakings.

(End of Clause)

Alternate I (Jul 2014). As prescribed in 22.1310(a)(2, add the following as a preamble to the clause:

Notice: The following term(s) of this clause are waived for this contract:

_____ [List term(s)].

I.3.10 FAR 52.222-36 Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities. (JUN 2020)

(a) Equal opportunity clause. The Contractor shall abide by the requirements of the equal opportunity clause at 41 CFR 60-741.5(a), as of March 24, 2014. This clause prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals on the basis of disability, and requires affirmative action by the Contractor to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities.

(b) Subcontracts. The Contractor shall include the terms of this clause in every subcontract or purchase order in excess of the threshold specified in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 22.1408(a) on the date of subcontract award, unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The Contractor shall act as specified by the Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs of the U.S. Department of Labor, to enforce the terms, including action for noncompliance. Such necessary changes in language may be made as shall be appropriate to identify properly the parties and their undertakings.

(End of Clause)

I.3.11 FAR 52.232-19 Availability of Funds for the Next Fiscal Year. (APR 1984)

Funds are not presently available for performance under this contract beyond _____. The Government's obligation for performance of this contract beyond that date is contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds from which payment for contract purposes can be made. No legal liability on the part of the Government for any payment may arise for performance under this contract beyond _____, until funds are made available to the Contracting Officer for performance and until the Contractor receives notice of availability, to be confirmed in writing by the Contracting Officer.

(End of Clause)

I.3.12 FAR 52.232-40 Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors (MAR 2023)

(a) (1) In accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3903 and 10 U.S.C. 3801, within 15 days after receipt of accelerated payments from the Government, the Contractor shall make accelerated payments to its small business subcontractors under this contract, to the maximum extent practicable and prior to when such payment is otherwise required under the applicable contract or subcontract, after receipt of a proper invoice and all other required documentation from the small business subcontractor.

(2) The Contractor agrees to make such payments to its small business subcontractors without any further consideration from or fees charged to the subcontractor.

(b) The acceleration of payments under this clause does not provide any new rights under the Prompt Payment Act.

(c) Include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in all subcontracts with small business concerns, including subcontracts with small business concerns for the acquisition of commercial products or commercial services.

(End of Clause)

I.3.13 FAR 52.237-3 Continuity of Services. (JAN 1991)

(a) The Contractor recognizes that the services under this contract are vital to the Government and must be continued without interruption and that, upon contract expiration, a successor, either the Government or another contractor, may continue them. The Contractor agrees to-

(1) Furnish phase-in training; and

(2) Exercise its best efforts and cooperation to effect an orderly and efficient transition to a successor.

(b) The Contractor shall, upon the Contracting Officer's written notice, (1) furnish phase-in, phase-out services for up to 90 days after this contract expires and (2) negotiate in good faith a plan with a successor to determine the nature and extent of phase-in, phase-out services required. The plan shall specify a training program and a date for transferring responsibilities for each division of work described in the plan, and shall be subject to the Contracting Officer's approval. The Contractor shall provide sufficient experienced personnel during the phase-in, phase-out period to ensure that the services called for by this contract are maintained at the required level of proficiency.

(c) The Contractor shall allow as many personnel as practicable to remain on the job to help the successor maintain the continuity and consistency of the services required by this contract. The Contractor also shall disclose necessary personnel records and allow the successor to conduct on-site interviews with these employees. If selected employees are agreeable to the change, the Contractor shall release them at a mutually agreeable date and negotiate transfer of their earned fringe benefits to the successor.

(d) The Contractor shall be reimbursed for all reasonable phase-in, phase-out costs (i.e., costs incurred within the agreed period after contract expiration that result from phase-in, phase-out operations) and a fee (profit) not to exceed a pro rata portion of the fee (profit) under this contract.

(End of Clause)

I.4 General Services Administration (GSA) Regulations (GSAR), Incorporated by Reference

Table 11 - GSAR 552 Clauses Incorporated by Reference

CLAUSE #	CLAUSE TITLE	DATE
552.203-71	Restriction on Advertising.	SEP 1999
552.204-9	Personal Identity Verification Requirements.	APR 2023
552.212-4	Contract Terms and Conditions—Commercial Products and Commercial Services (FAR DEVIATION 52.212-4)	JAN 2023
552.215-70	Examination of Records by GSA.	JUN 2016
552.216-75	Transactional Data Reporting.	MAY 2023
552.228-5	Government as Additional Insured.	JAN 2016
552.229-71	Federal Excise Tax—DC Government.	SEP 1999
552.232-23	Assignment of Claims.	SEP 1999
552.232-25	Prompt Payment. (Deviation FAR 52-232-25)	JAN 2022
552.237-73	Restriction on Disclosure of Information.	JUNE 2009

I.4.1 GSAR 552.232-39 Unenforceability of Unauthorized Obligations. (FEB 2018) (FAR Deviation)

(a) Except as stated in paragraph (b) of this clause, when any supply or service acquired under this contract is subject to any commercial supplier agreement (as defined in 502.101) that includes any language, provision, or clause requiring the Government to pay any future fees, penalties, interest, legal costs or to indemnify the Contractor or any person or entity for damages, costs, fees, or any other loss or liability that would create an Anti-Deficiency Act violation (31 U.S.C. 1341), the following shall govern:

- (1) Any such language, provision, or clause is unenforceable against the Government.
- (2) Neither the Government nor any Government authorized end user shall be deemed to have agreed to such language, provision, or clause by virtue of it appearing in the commercial supplier agreement. If the commercial supplier agreement is invoked through an “I agree” click box or other comparable mechanism (e.g., “click-wrap” or

- “browse-wrap” agreements), execution does not bind the Government or any Government authorized end user to such clause.
- (3) Any such language, provision, or clause is deemed to be stricken from the commercial supplier agreement.
- (b) Paragraph (a) of this clause does not apply to indemnification or any other payment by the Government that is expressly authorized by statute and specifically authorized under applicable agency regulations and procedures.

(End of Clause)

**I.4.2 GSAR 552.232-78 Commercial Supplier Agreements—
Unenforceable Clauses. (FEB 2018)**

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this agreement, when the end user is an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, the following shall apply:
- (1) Applicability. This agreement is part of a contract between the commercial supplier and the U.S. Government for the acquisition of the supply or service that necessitates a license or other similar legal instrument (including all contracts, task orders, and delivery orders under FAR Parts 13, 14 or 15).
- (2) End user. This agreement shall bind the ordering activity as end user but shall not operate to bind a Government employee or person acting on behalf of the Government in his or her personal capacity.
- (3) Law and disputes. This agreement is governed by Federal law.
- (i) Any language purporting to subject the U.S. Government to the laws of a U.S. state, U.S. territory, district, or municipality, or foreign nation, except where Federal law expressly provides for the application of such laws, is hereby deleted.
- (ii) Any language requiring dispute resolution in a specific forum or venue that is different from that prescribed by applicable Federal law is hereby deleted.
- (iii) Any language prescribing a different time period for bringing an action than that prescribed by applicable Federal law in relation to a dispute is hereby deleted.
- (4) Continued performance. The supplier or licensor shall not unilaterally revoke, terminate or suspend any rights granted to the Government except as allowed by this contract. If the supplier or licensor believes the ordering activity to be in breach of the agreement, it shall pursue its rights under the Contract Disputes Act or other applicable Federal statute while continuing performance as set forth in FAR 52.233-1, Disputes.
- (5) Arbitration; equitable or injunctive relief. In the event of a claim or dispute arising under or relating to this agreement, a binding arbitration shall not be used unless specifically authorized by agency guidance, and equitable or injunctive relief, including the award of attorney fees, costs or interest, may be awarded against the U.S. Government only when explicitly provided by statute (e.g., Prompt Payment Act or Equal Access to Justice Act).
- (6) Updating terms.
- (i) After award, the contractor may unilaterally revise commercial supplier agreement terms provided: if they are not material. A material change is defined as:

- (A) Terms that significantly change Government rights or obligations;
 - (B) Terms that increase Government prices;
 - (C) Terms that decrease overall level of service; or
 - (D) Terms that limit any other Government right addressed elsewhere in this contract.
- (ii) For revisions that will materially change the terms of the contract, the revised commercial supplier agreement must be incorporated into the contract using a bilateral modification.
- (iii) Any license agreement terms or conditions unilaterally revised subsequent to award that are inconsistent with any material term or provision of this contract shall not be enforceable against the Government, and the Government shall not be deemed to have consented to them.
- (7) No automatic renewals. If any license or service tied to periodic payment is provided under this agreement (e.g., annual software maintenance or annual lease term), such license or service shall not renew automatically upon expiration of its current term without prior express consent by an authorized Government representative.
- (8) Indemnification. Any clause of this agreement requiring the commercial supplier or licensor to defend or indemnify the end user is hereby amended to provide that the U.S. Department of Justice has the sole right to represent the United States in any such action, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 516.
- (9) Audits. Any clause of this agreement permitting the commercial supplier or licensor to audit the end user's compliance with this agreement is hereby amended as follows:
- (i) Discrepancies found in an audit may result in a charge by the commercial supplier or licensor to the ordering activity. Any resulting invoice must comply with the proper invoicing requirements specified in the underlying Government contract or order.
 - (ii) This charge, if disputed by the ordering activity, will be resolved through the Disputes clause at FAR 52.233-1; no payment obligation shall arise on the part of the ordering activity until the conclusion of the dispute process.
 - (iii) Any audit requested by the contractor will be performed at the contractor's expense, without reimbursement by the Government.
- (10) Taxes or surcharges. Any taxes or surcharges which the commercial supplier or licensor seeks to pass along to the Government as end user will be governed by the terms of the underlying Government contract or order and, in any event, must be submitted to the Contracting Officer for a determination of applicability prior to invoicing unless specifically agreed to otherwise in the Government contract.
- (11) Non-assignment. This agreement may not be assigned, nor may any rights or obligations thereunder be delegated, without the Government's prior approval, except as expressly permitted under the clause at FAR 52.232-23, Assignment of Claims.
- (12) Confidential information. If this agreement includes a confidentiality clause, such clause is hereby amended to state that neither the agreement nor the Federal Supply Schedule contract price list, as applicable, shall be deemed "confidential information."

Issues regarding release of “unit pricing” will be resolved consistent with the Freedom of Information Act. Notwithstanding anything in this agreement to the contrary, the Government may retain any confidential information as required by law, regulation or its internal document retention procedures for legal, regulatory or compliance purposes; provided, however, that all such retained confidential information will continue to be subject to the confidentiality obligations of this agreement.

(b) If any language, provision or clause of this agreement conflicts or is inconsistent with the preceding paragraph (a), the language, provisions, or clause of paragraph (a) shall prevail to the extent of such inconsistency.

(End of Clause)

**I.4.3 GSAR 552.252-6 Authorized Deviations in Clauses. (NOV 2021)
(Deviation FAR 52.252-6)**

(a) Deviations to FAR clauses.

(1) This solicitation or contract indicates any authorized deviation to a Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR Chapter 1) clause by the addition of “(DEVIATION)” after the date of the clause, if the clause is not published in the General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR Chapter 5).

(2) This solicitation indicates any authorized deviation to a Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause that is published in the General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation by the addition of “(DEVIATION (FAR clause no.))” after the date of the clause.

(b) Deviations to GSAR clauses. This solicitation indicates any authorized deviation to a General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation clause by the addition of “(DEVIATION)” after the date of the clause.

(c) “Substantially the same as” clauses. Changes in wording of clauses prescribed for use on a “substantially the same as” basis are not considered deviations.

(End of Clause)

(END OF SECTION I)

SECTION J - LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- (a) J-1, DoD Required Provisions and Clauses.
- (b) J-2, Government Security Publications and Contractor Minimum Security Requirements for Select Systems.
- (c) J-3, Alliant 3 Labor Categories and BLS Service Occupational Classifications.
- (d) J-4, Cybersecurity and Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) References.
- (e) J-5, Performance Requirements Summary (PRS).
- (f) J-5.A, Contractor Engagement PBA Evaluation Program Ratings.
- (g) J-5.B, Performance-based Acquisition (PBA) Small Business Subcontracting Evaluation Program Ratings.
- (h) J-7, Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan.
- (i) J-8, Website References.

Table 12 - RFP Attachments

Section	Description	Type
J.P-1	A3 Contractor Teaming Arrangement (CTA) Template	PDF
J.P-2	A3 Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project Template	PDF
J.P-3	A3 Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project Template	PDF
J.P-4	A3 Subcontractor Experience Project Template	PDF
J.P-5	A3 Small Business Engagement Template	PDF
J.P-6	A3 Past Performance Rating Template	PDF
J.P-7	A3 Federal Contract FPDS Crosswalk Sample	PDF
J.P-8	A3 Price Template	Excel
J.P-9	A3 Model Individual Subcontracting Plan	Excel
J.P-10	A3 GSA Form 527 Contractor Qualification and Financial Information	PDF
J.P-11	A3 Contractor C-SCRM Responsibility Questionnaire	Excel
J.P-12	A3 C-SCRM References	PDF
J.P-13	A3 C-SCRM Plan Template	Excel
J.P-14	A3 C-SCRM Control Selections	Excel
J.P-15	Reserved	N/A
J.P-16	A3 Self-Scoring Worksheet	Excel
J.P-17	A3 C-SCRM Plan Preparation Guide	PDF
J.P-18	A3 Labor Rate Attestation	PDF

*The above attachments are for use during the solicitation process and will not remain with the Master Contract following the award.

ATTACHMENT J-1 - DOD REQUIRED PROVISIONS AND CLAUSES

As referenced in *Section I.1.1, DOD Agency-specific Required Provisions and Clauses*, the following agency specific Department of Defense (DoD) provisions and clauses are provided for Task Orders solicited and issued under the Master Contract.

Periodically during the term of the Master Contract, an update to this *Attachment J-1, DoD Required Provisions and Clauses* may be executed on the Master Contract via a unilateral contract modification.

Updated as of: MARCH 2024

J-1.1 Provisions

- DFARS 252.203-7005, Representation Relating to Compensation of Former DOD Officials. (SEP 2022).
- DFARS 252.209-7002, Disclosure of Ownership or Control by a Foreign Government (DEC 2022).
- DFARS 252.209-7008, Notice of Prohibition Relating to Organizational Conflict of Interest – Major Defense Acquisition Program. (DEC 2010).
- DFARS 252.215-7008, Only One Offer. (DEC 2022).
- DFARS 252.216-7002, Alternate A, Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements – Other Than Commercial Acquisition with Adequate Price Competition. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.225-7003, Report of Intended Performance Outside the United States and Canada—Submission with Offer. (OCT 2020).
- DFARS 252.225-7020, Trade Agreements Certificate-Basic. (NOV 2014).
- DFARS 252.225-7031, Secondary Arab Boycott of Israel. (JUN 2005).
- DFARS 252.225-7035, Buy American Act-Free Trade Agreements–Balance of Payment Program Certificate–Basic. (FEB 2024).
- DFARS 252.234-7001, Notice of Earned Value Management System. (APR 2008).

J-1.2 Full Text Provisions / Representations and Certifications

Offeror must complete and return the following provisions with their DOD Task Order proposal whenever responding to a DOD procurement requirement.

J-1.2.1 DFARS 252.204-7007, Alternate A, Annual Representations and Certifications. (OCT 2023)

Substitute the following paragraphs (b), (d), and (e) for paragraphs (b) and (d) of the provision at FAR 52.204-8:

(b)(1) If the provision at FAR 52.204-7, System for Award Management, is included in this solicitation, paragraph (e) of this provision applies.

(2) If the provision at FAR 52.204-7, System for Award Management, is not included in this solicitation, and the Offeror has an active registration in the System for Award Management (SAM), the Offeror may choose to use paragraph (e) of this provision instead of completing the corresponding individual representations and certifications in the solicitation. The Offeror shall indicate which option applies by checking one of the following boxes:

☐ (i) Paragraph (e) applies.

☐ (ii) Paragraph (e) does not apply and the Offeror has completed the individual representations and certifications in the solicitation.

(d)(1) The following representations or certifications in the SAM database are applicable to this solicitation as indicated:

(i) [252.204-7016](#) , Covered Defense Telecommunications Equipment or Services—Representation. Applies to all solicitations.

(ii) [252.216-7008](#) , Economic Price Adjustment—Wage Rates or Material Prices Controlled by a Foreign Government. Applies to solicitations for fixed-price supply and service contracts when the contract is to be performed wholly or in part in a foreign country, and a foreign government controls wage rates or material prices and may during contract performance impose a mandatory change in wages or prices of materials.

(iii) [252.225-7042](#) , Authorization to Perform. Applies to all solicitations when performance will be wholly or in part in a foreign country.

- (iv) [252.225-7049](#) , Prohibition on Acquisition of Certain Foreign Commercial Satellite Services—Representations. Applies to solicitations for the acquisition of commercial satellite services.
- (v) [252.225-7050](#) , Disclosure of Ownership or Control by the Government of a Country that is a State Sponsor of Terrorism. Applies to all solicitations expected to result in contracts of \$150,000 or more.
- (vi) [252.229-7012](#) , Tax Exemptions (Italy)—Representation. Applies to solicitations and contracts when contract performance will be in Italy.
- (vii) [252.229-7013](#) , Tax Exemptions (Spain)—Representation. Applies to solicitations and contracts when contract performance will be in Spain.
- (2) The following representations or certifications in SAM are applicable to this solicitation as indicated by the Contracting Officer: *[Contracting Officer check as appropriate.]*
- ___ (i) [252.209-7002](#) , Disclosure of Ownership or Control by a Foreign Government.
- ___ (ii) [252.225-7000](#) , Buy American—Balance of Payments Program Certificate.
- ___ (iii) [252.225-7020](#) , Trade Agreements Certificate.
- ___ Use with Alternate I.
- ___ (iv) [252.225-7031](#) , Secondary Arab Boycott of Israel.
- ___ (v) [252.225-7035](#) , Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program Certificate.
- ___ Use with Alternate I.
- ___ Use with Alternate II.
- ___ Use with Alternate III.
- ___ Use with Alternate IV.
- ___ Use with Alternate V.
- ___ (vi) [252.226-7002](#) , Representation for Demonstration Project for Contractors Employing Persons with Disabilities.
- ___ (vii) [252.232-7015](#) , Performance-Based Payments—Representation.
- (d) The Offeror has completed the annual representations and certifications electronically via the SAM website at <https://www.sam.gov> . After reviewing the SAM database information, the Offeror verifies by submission of the offer that the representations and certifications currently posted electronically that apply to this solicitation as indicated in FAR 52.204–8(c) and paragraph (d) of this provision have been entered or updated within the last 12 months, are current, accurate, complete, and applicable to this solicitation (including the business size

standard applicable to the NAICS code referenced for this solicitation), as of the date of this offer, and are incorporated in this offer by reference (see FAR 4.1201); except for the changes identified below [*Offeror to insert changes, identifying change by provision number, title, date*]. These amended representation(s) and/or certification(s) are also incorporated in this offer and are current, accurate, and complete as of the date of this offer.

FAR/DFARS Provision #	Title	Date	Change

Any changes provided by the Offeror are applicable to this solicitation only, and do not result in an update to the representations and certifications located in the SAM database.

(End of Provision)

J-1.2.2 DFARS 252.204-7019 Notice of NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Requirements. (NOV 2023)

(a) *Definitions.*

“Basic Assessment”, “Medium Assessment”, and “High Assessment” have the meaning given in the clause 252.204-7020, NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessments.

“Covered contractor information system” has the meaning given in the clause 252.204-7012, Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting, of this solicitation.

(b) *Requirement.* In order to be considered for award, if the Offeror is required to implement NIST SP 800–171, the Offeror shall have a current assessment (*i.e.*, not more than 3 years old unless a lesser time is specified in the solicitation) (see 252.204–7020) for each covered contractor information system that is relevant to the offer, contract, task order, or delivery order. The Basic, Medium, and High NIST SP 800–171 DoD Assessments are described in the NIST SP 800–171 DoD Assessment Methodology located at <https://www.acq.osd.mil/asda/dpc/cp/cyber/docs/safeguarding/NIST-SP-800-171-Assessment-Methodology-Version-1.2.1-6.24.2020.pdf> .

(c) *Procedures.*

(1) The Offeror shall verify that summary level scores of a current NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment (*i.e.*, not more than 3 years old unless a lesser time is specified in the solicitation) are posted in the Supplier Performance Risk System (SPRS) () for all covered contractor information systems relevant to the offer.

(2) If the Offeror does not have summary level scores of a current NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment (i.e., not more than 3 years old unless a lesser time is specified in the solicitation) posted in SPRS, the Offeror may conduct and submit a Basic Assessment to for posting to SPRS in the format identified in paragraph (d) of this provision.

(d) *Summary level scores.* Summary level scores for all assessments will be posted 30 days post-assessment in SPRS to provide DoD Components visibility into the summary level scores of strategic assessments.

(1) *Basic Assessments.* An Offeror may follow the procedures in paragraph (c)(2) of this provision for posting Basic Assessments to SPRS.

(i) The email shall include the following information:

(A) Cybersecurity standard assessed (e.g., NIST SP 800-171 Rev 1).

(B) Organization conducting the assessment (e.g., Contractor self-assessment).

(C) For each system security plan (security requirement 3.12.4) supporting the performance of a DoD contract—

(1) All industry Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code(s) associated with the information system(s) addressed by the system security plan; and

(2) A brief description of the system security plan architecture, if more than one plan exists.

(D) Date the assessment was completed.

(E) Summary level score (e.g., 95 out of 110, NOT the individual value for each requirement).

(F) Date that all requirements are expected to be implemented (i.e., a score of 110 is expected to be achieved) based on information gathered from associated plan(s) of action developed in accordance with NIST SP 800-171.

(ii) If multiple system security plans are addressed in the email described at paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section, the Offeror shall use the following format for the report:

System Security Plan	CAGE Codes supported by this plan	Brief description of the plan architecture	Date of assessment	Total Score	Date score of 110 will be achieved

(2) *Medium and High Assessments.* DoD will post the following Medium and/or High Assessment summary level scores to SPRS for each system assessed:

- (i) The standard assessed (e.g., NIST SP 800-171 Rev 1).
- (ii) Organization conducting the assessment, e.g., DCMA, or a specific organization (identified by Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC)).
- (iii) All industry CAGE code(s) associated with the information system(s) addressed by the system security plan.
- (iv) A brief description of the system security plan architecture, if more than one system security plan exists.
- (v) Date and level of the assessment, i.e., medium or high.
- (vi) Summary level score (e.g., 105 out of 110, not the individual value assigned for each requirement).
- (vii) Date that all requirements are expected to be implemented (i.e., a score of 110 is expected to be achieved) based on information gathered from associated plan(s) of action developed in accordance with NIST SP 800-171.

(3) *Accessibility.*

- (i) Assessment summary level scores posted in SPRS are available to DoD personnel, and are protected, in accordance with the standards set forth in DoD Instruction 5000.79, Defense-wide Sharing and Use of Supplier and Product Performance Information (PI).
- (ii) Authorized representatives of the Offeror for which the assessment was conducted may access SPRS to view their own summary level scores, in accordance with the SPRS Software User's Guide for Awardees/Contractors available at https://www.sprs.csd.disa.mil/pdf/SPRS_Awardee.pdf.

(iii) A High NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment may result in documentation in addition to that listed in this section. DoD will retain and protect any such documentation as “Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)” and intended for internal DoD use only. The information will be protected against unauthorized use and release, including through the exercise of applicable exemptions under the Freedom of Information Act (e.g., Exemption 4 covers trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a contractor that is privileged or confidential).

(End of Provision)

J-1.2.3 DFARS 252.209-7006 Limitations on Contractors Acting as Lead System Integrators. (DEC 2022)

(a) Definitions. “Lead system integrator,” “lead system integrator with system responsibility,” and “lead system integrator without system responsibility,” as used in this provision, have the meanings given in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Prohibited Financial Interests for Lead System Integrators” (DFARS 252.209-7007).

(b) General. Unless an exception is granted, no contractor performing lead system integrator functions in the acquisition of a major system by the Department of Defense may have any direct financial interest in the development or construction of any individual system or element of any system of systems.

(c) Representations.

(1) The Offeror represents that it does ☐ does not ☐ propose to perform this contract as a lead system integrator with system responsibility.

(2) The Offeror represents that it does ☐ does not ☐ propose to perform this contract as a lead system integrator without system responsibility.

(3) If the Offeror answered in the affirmative in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this provision, the offeror represents that it does ☐ does not ☐ have any direct financial interest as described in paragraph (b) of this provision with respect to the system(s), subsystem(s), system of systems, or services described in this solicitation.

(d) If the Offeror answered in the affirmative in paragraph (c)(3) of this provision, the offeror should contact the Contracting Officer for guidance on the possibility of submitting a mitigation plan and/or requesting an exception.

(e) If the Offeror does have a direct financial interest, the Offeror may be prohibited from receiving an award under this solicitation, unless the Offeror submits to the Contracting Officer appropriate evidence that the Offeror was selected by a subcontractor to serve as a lower-tier subcontractor through a process over which the Offeror exercised no control.

(f) This provision implements the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 4292.

(End of Provision)

J-1.2.4 DFARS 252.209-7998 Representation Regarding Conviction of a Felony Criminal Violation under any Federal or State Law (Deviation 2012-O0007 (MAR 2012))

See Class Deviation 2012-O0007, Prohibition Against Contracting with Corporations that Have a Felony Conviction, dated March 9, 2012. Contracting officers shall include the provision at 252.209-7998 in all solicitations that will use funds made available by Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, including solicitations for acquisition of commercial items under FAR part 12, and shall apply the restrictions included in the deviation. This deviation is effective beginning March 9, 2012, and remains in effect until incorporated in the FAR or DFARS or otherwise rescinded.

(End of Provision)

J-1.2.5 DFARS 252.209-7999 Representation Regarding an Unpaid Delinquent Tax Liability or a Felony Conviction Under Any Federal Law (Deviation 2012-O0004). (JAN 2012)

See Class Deviation 2012-O0004, Prohibition Against Contracting With Corporations That Have an Unpaid Delinquent Tax Liability or a Felony Conviction under Federal Law, dated January 23, 2012. Contracting officers shall include this provision in all solicitations that will use funds made available by Division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, including solicitations for acquisition of commercial items under FAR Part 12, and shall apply the restrictions included in the deviation. This deviation is effective beginning January 23, 2012, and remains in effect until incorporated in the FAR or DFARS or otherwise rescinded.

(End of Provision)

J-1.2.6 DFARS 252.217-7002, Offering Property for Exchange. (JUN 2012)

As prescribed in [217.7005](#) , use the following provision:

OFFERING PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE (JUN 2012)

- (a) The property described in item number _____, is being offered in accordance with the exchange provisions of 40 U.S.C. 503.
- (b) The property is located at (insert address). Offerors may inspect the property during the period (insert beginning and ending dates and insert hours during day).

(End of Provision)

J-1.2.7 DFARS 252.226-7003. Drug-Free Work Force (AUG 2024)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

Employee in a sensitive position means an employee who has been granted access to classified information; or employees in other positions that the Contractor determines involve national security, health or safety, or functions other than the foregoing requiring a high degree of trust and confidence.

Illegal drugs means controlled substances included in Schedules I and II, as defined by section 802(6) of title 21 of the United States Code, the possession of which is unlawful under chapter 13 of that title. The term “illegal drugs” does not mean the use of a controlled substance pursuant to a valid prescription or other uses authorized by law.

(b) The Contractor agrees to institute and maintain a program for achieving the objective of a drug-free work force. While this clause defines criteria for such a program, contractors are encouraged to implement alternative approaches comparable to the criteria in paragraph (c) that are designed to achieve the objectives of this clause.

(c) Contractor programs shall include the following, or appropriate alternatives:

- (1) Employee assistance programs emphasizing high level direction, education, counseling, rehabilitation, and coordination with available community resources;
- (2) Supervisory training to assist in identifying and addressing illegal drug use by Contractor employees;
- (3) Provision for self-referrals as well as supervisory referrals to treatment with maximum respect for individual confidentiality consistent with safety and security issues;
- (4) Provision for identifying illegal drug users, including testing on a controlled and carefully monitored basis. Employee drug testing programs shall be established taking account of the following:
 - (i) The Contractor shall establish a program that provides for testing for the use of illegal drugs by employees in sensitive positions. The extent of and criteria for such testing shall be determined by the Contractor based on considerations that include the nature of the work being performed under the contract, the employee’s duties, the efficient use of Contractor resources, and the risks to health, safety, or national security that could result from the failure of an employee adequately to discharge his or her position.

(ii) In addition, the Contractor may establish a program for employee drug testing—

- (A) When there is a reasonable suspicion that an employee uses illegal drugs; or

(B) When an employee has been involved in an accident or unsafe practice;

(C) As part of or as a follow-up to counseling or rehabilitation for illegal drug use;

(D) As part of a voluntary employee drug testing program.

(iii) The Contractor may establish a program to test applicants for employment for illegal drug use.

(iv) For the purpose of administering this clause, testing for illegal drugs may be limited to those substances for which testing is prescribed by section 2.1 of subpart B of the “Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs” (53 FR 11980 (April 11 1988)), issued by the Department of Health and Human Services.

(d) Contractors shall adopt appropriate personnel procedures to deal with employees who are found to be using drugs illegally. Contractors shall not allow any employee to remain on duty or perform in a sensitive position who is found to use illegal drugs until such times as the Contractor, in accordance with procedures established by the Contractor, determines that the employee may perform in such a position.

(e) The provisions of this clause pertaining to drug testing program shall not apply to the extent they are inconsistent with state or local law, or with an existing collective bargaining agreement; provided that with respect to the latter, the Contractor agrees that those issues that are in conflict will be a subject of negotiation at the next collective bargaining session.

(End of Clause)

J-1.2.8 DFARS 252.227-7017, Identification and Assertion of Use, Release, or Disclosure Restrictions. (JAN 2023)

As prescribed in 227.7104 (e)(2), or 227.7203-3 (a), use the following provision:

IDENTIFICATION AND ASSERTION OF USE, RELEASE, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTIONS (JAN 2023)

(a) The terms used in this provision are defined in following clause or clauses contained in this solicitation—

(1) If a successful offeror will be required to deliver technical data, the Rights in Technical Data—Other Than Commercial Products and Commercial Services clause, or, if this solicitation contemplates a contract under the Small Business Innovation Research Program, the Rights in Other Than Commercial Technical Data and Computer Software—Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program clause.

(2) If a successful offeror will not be required to deliver technical data, the Rights in Other Than Commercial Computer Software and Other Than Commercial Computer Software Documentation clause, or, if this solicitation contemplates a contract under the

Small Business Innovation Research Program, the Rights in Other Than Commercial Technical Data and Computer Software—Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program clause.

(b) The identification and assertion requirements in this provision apply only to technical data, including computer software documentation, or computer software to be delivered with other than unlimited rights. For contracts to be awarded under the Small Business Innovation Research Program, the notification and identification requirements do not apply to technical data or computer software that will be generated under the resulting contract. Notification and identification is not required for restrictions based solely on copyright.

(c) Offers submitted in response to this solicitation shall identify, to the extent known at the time an offer is submitted to the Government, the technical data or computer software that the Offeror, its subcontractors or suppliers, or potential subcontractors or suppliers, assert should be furnished to the Government with restrictions on use, release, or disclosure.

(d) The Offeror's assertions, including the assertions of its subcontractors or suppliers or potential subcontractors or suppliers, shall be submitted as an attachment to its offer in the following format, dated and signed by an official authorized to contractually obligate the Offeror:

Identification and Assertion of Restrictions on the Government's Use, Release, or Disclosure of Technical Data or Computer Software.

The Offeror asserts for itself, or the persons identified below, that the Government's rights to use, release, or disclose the following technical data or computer software should be restricted:

Technical Data or Computer Software to be Furnished with Restrictions*	Basis for Assertion**	Asserted Rights Category***	Name of Person Asserting Restrictions****
(LIST)*****	(LIST)	(LIST)	(LIST)

*For technical data (other than computer software documentation) pertaining to items, components, or processes developed at private expense, identify both the deliverable technical data and each such item, component, or process. For computer software or computer software documentation identify the software or documentation.

**Generally, development at private expense, either exclusively or partially, is the only basis for asserting restrictions. For technical data, other than computer software documentation, development refers to development of the item, component, or process to which the data pertain. The Government's rights in computer software documentation generally may not be restricted. For computer software, development refers to the software. Indicate whether development was accomplished exclusively or partially at private expense. If development was not accomplished at private expense, or for computer software documentation, enter the specific basis for asserting restrictions.

***Enter asserted rights category (e.g., government purpose license rights from a prior contract, rights in SBIR data generated under another contract, limited, restricted, or government purpose rights under this or a prior contract, or specially negotiated licenses).

****Corporation, individual, or other person, as appropriate.

*****Enter “none” when all data or software will be submitted without

Date _____

Printed Name and Title _____

Signature _____

(End of identification and assertion)

(e) An offeror's failure to submit, complete, or sign the notification and identification required by paragraph (d) of this provision with its offer may render the offer ineligible for award.

(f) If the Offeror is awarded a contract, the assertions identified in paragraph (d) of this provision shall be listed in an attachment to that contract. Upon request by the Contracting Officer, the Offeror shall provide sufficient information to enable the Contracting Officer to evaluate any listed assertion.

(End of Provision)

J-1.2.9 DFARS 252.227-7028, Technical Data or Computer Software Previously Delivered to the Government. (JUN 1995)

As prescribed in 227.7104(f)(2) or 227.7203-6(e), use the following provision:

TECHNICAL DATA OR COMPUTER SOFTWARE PREVIOUSLY DELIVERED TO THE GOVERNMENT (JUN 1995)

The Offeror shall attach to its offer an identification of all documents or other media incorporating technical data or computer software it intends to deliver under this contract with other than unlimited rights that are identical or substantially similar to documents or other media that the Offeror has produced for, delivered to, or is obligated to deliver to the Government under any contract or subcontract. The attachment shall identify—

(a) The contract number under which the data or software were produced;

- (b) The contract number under which, and the name and address of the organization to whom, the data or software were most recently delivered or will be delivered; and
- (c) Any limitations on the Government’s rights to use or disclose the data or software, including, when applicable, identification of the earliest date the limitations expire.

(End of Provision)

**J-1.2.10 DFARS 252.239-7009 Representation of Use of Cloud Computing.
(SEP 2015)**

(a) *Definition.* “Cloud computing,” as used in this provision, means a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. This includes other commercial terms, such as on-demand self-service, broad network access, resource pooling, rapid elasticity, and measured service. It also includes commercial offerings for software-as-a-service, infrastructure-as-a-service, and platform-as-a-service.

(b) The Offeror shall indicate by checking the appropriate blank in paragraph (c) of this provision whether the use of cloud computing is anticipated under the resultant contract.

(c) *Representation.* The Offeror represents that it—

_____ Does anticipate that cloud computing services will be used in the performance of any contract or subcontract resulting from this solicitation.

_____ Does not anticipate that cloud computing services will be used in the performance of any contract or subcontract resulting from this solicitation.

(End of Provision)

J-1.2.11 DFARS 252.246-7005, Notice of Warranty Tracking of Serialized Items. (MAR 2016)

(a) *Definitions.* “Duration,” “enterprise,” “enterprise identifier,” “fixed expiration,” “item type,” “serialized item,” “starting event,” “unique item identifier,” “usage,” “warranty administrator,” “warranty guarantor,” and “warranty tracking” are defined in the clause at [252.246-7006](#), Warranty Tracking of Serialized Items.

(b) *Reporting of data for warranty tracking and administration.*

(1) The Offeror shall provide the information required by the attachment entitled “Warranty Tracking Information” on each contract line item number, subline item number, or exhibit line item number for warranted items with its offer. Information required in the warranty attachment for each warranted item shall include such information as duration, fixed expiration, item type, starting event, usage, warranty administrator enterprise identifier, and warranty guarantor enterprise identifier.

(2) The successful Offeror will be required to provide the following information no later than when the warranted items are presented for receipt and/or acceptance, in accordance with the clause at [252.246-7006](#)—

(A) The unique item identifier for each warranted item required by the attachment entitled “Warranty Tracking Information;” and

(B) All information required by the attachment entitled “Source of Repair Instructions” for each warranted item.

(3) For additional information on warranty attachments, see the “Warranty and Source of Repair” training and “Warranty and Source of Repair Tracking User Guide” accessible on the Product Data Reporting and Evaluation Program (PDREP) website at https://www.pdrep.csd.disa.mil/pdrep_files/other/wsr.htm.

(End of Provision)

J-1.3 Clauses Incorporated by Reference

- DFARS 252.201-7000, Contracting Officer’s Representative. (DEC 1991).
- DFARS 252.203-7000, Requirements Relating to Compensation of Former DoD Officials. (SEP 2011).
- DFARS 252.203-7001, Prohibition on Persons Convicted of Fraud or Other Defense Contract-Related Felonies. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.203-7002, Requirement to Inform Employees of Whistleblower Rights. (DEC 2022).
- DFARS 252.203-7003, Agency Office of the Inspector General. (AUG 2019).
- DFARS 252.203-7004, Display of Hotline Posters. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.204-7000, Disclosure of Information. (OCT 2016).
- DFARS 252.204-7002, Payment for Contract Line or Subline Items Not Separately Priced. (APR 2020).
- DFARS 252.204-7003, Control of Government Personnel Work Product. (APR 1992).
- DFARS 252.204-7004, Antiterrorism Awareness Training for Contractors. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.204-7006, Billing Instructions–Cost Vouchers. (MAY 2023).

- DFARS 252.204-7007, Alternate A, Annual Representations and Certifications. (OCT 2023).
- DFARS 252.204-7012, Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting. (May 2024).
- DFARS 252.204-7015, Notice of Authorized Disclosure of Information for Litigation Support. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.204-7020-NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Requirements. (NOV 2023).
- DFARS 252.204-7021, Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification Requirements. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.205-7000, Provision of Information to Cooperative Agreement Holders. (JUN 2023).
- DFARS 252.209-7004, Subcontracting with Firms that are Owned or Controlled by the Government of a Country that is a State Sponsor of Terrorism. (MAY 2019).
- DFARS 252.209-7007, Prohibited Financial Interests for Lead System Integrators. (DEC 2022).
- DFARS 252.209-7009, Organizational Conflict of Interest-Major Defense Acquisition Program (MAY 2019).
- DFARS 252.211-7003, Item Unique Identification and Valuation. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.211-7008, Use of Government-Assigned Serial Numbers. (SEP 2010).
- DFARS 252.215-7002, Cost Estimating System Requirements. (DEC 2012).
- DFARS 252.215-7009, Proposal Adequacy Checklist. (MAR 2023).
- DFARS 252.216-7004, Award Fee Reduction or Denial for Jeopardizing the Health or Safety of Government Personnel. (SEP 2011).
- DFARS 252.216-7009, Allowability of Legal Costs Incurred in Connection With a Whistleblower Proceeding. (DEC 2022).
- DFARS 252.217-7001, Surge Option. (DEC 2018) (applicable to Order Only if Surge Option will be required).
- DFARS 252.219-7003, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (DoD Contracts) – BASIC. (DEC 2019).
- DFARS 252.219-7003, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (DoD Contracts) (DEC 2019) Alternate I (DEC 2019).
- DFARS 252.219-7011, Notification to Delay Performance. (JUN 1998).
- DFARS 252.222-7000, Restrictions on Employment of Personnel. (MAR 2000).
- DFARS 252.222-7002, Compliance with Local Labor Laws (Overseas). (JUN 1997).
- DFARS 252.222-7006, Restrictions on the Use of Mandatory Arbitration Agreements. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.223-7006, Prohibition on Storage, Treatment, and Disposal of Toxic or Hazardous Materials-Basic. (SEP 2014).
- DFARS 252.223-7008, Prohibition of Hexavalent Chromium. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.225-7002, Qualifying Country Sources as Subcontractors. (MAR 2022).
- DFARS 252.225-7003, Report of Intended Performance Outside the United States and Canada-Submission with Offer. (OCT 2020).
- DFARS 252.225-7004, Report of Intended Performance Outside the United States and Canada-Submission after Award. (JUL 2024).
- DFARS 252.225-7005, Identification of Expenditures in the United States. (JUN 2005).

- DFARS 252.225-7012, Preference for Certain Domestic Commodities. (APR 2022).
- DFARS 252.225-7013, Duty-Free Entry. (NOV 2023).
- DFARS 252.225-7021, Trade Agreements – BASIC. (FEB 2024).
- DFARS 252.225-7040, Contractor Personnel Supporting U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States. (OCT 2023).
- DFARS 252.225-7043, Antiterrorism/Force Protection for Defense Contractors Outside the United States. (JUN 2015).
- DFARS 252.225-7048, Export-Controlled Items. (JUN 2013).
- DFARS 252.226-7001 Utilization of Indian Organizations, Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises, and Native Hawaiian Small Business Concerns. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.226-7003, Drug-Free Work Force. (AUG 2024).
- DFARS 252.227-7013, Rights in Technical Data-Other Than Commercial Products and Commercial Services. (MAR 2023).
- DFARS 252.227-7014, Rights in Other Than Commercial Computer Software and Other Than Commercial Computer Software Documentation. (MAR 2023).
- DFARS 252.227-7015, Technical Data - Commercial Products and Commercial Services. (MAR 2023).
- DFARS 252.227-7016, Rights in Bid or Proposal Information. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.227-7019, Validation of Asserted Restrictions-Computer Software. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.227-7020, Rights In Special Works. (JUN 1995).
- DFARS 252.227-7025, Limitations on the Use or Disclosure of Government-Furnished Information Marked with Restrictive Legends. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.227-7027, Deferred Ordering of Technical Data or Computer Software. (APR 1988).
- DFARS 252.227-7030, Technical Data–Withholding of Payment. (MAR 2000).
- DFARS 252.227-7037, Validation of Restrictive Markings on Technical Data. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.231-7000, Supplemental Cost Principles. (DEC 1991).
- DFARS 252.232-7003, Electronic Submission of Payment Requests and Receiving Reports. (DEC 2018).
- DFARS 252.232-7006, Wide Area WorkFlow Payment Instructions. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.232-7007, Limitation of Governments Obligation. (APR 2014).
- DFARS 252.232-7010, Levies on Contract Payments. (DEC 2006).
- DFARS 252.239-7000, Protection Against Compromising Emanations. (OCT 2019).
- DFARS 252.239-7001, Information Assurance Contractor Training and Certification. (JAN 2008).
- DFARS 252.239-7010, Cloud Computing Services. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.239-7018, Supply Chain Risk. (DEC 2022).
- DFARS 252.242-7004, Material Management and Accounting System. (MAY 2011).
- DFARS 252.242-7005, Contractor Business Systems. (FEB 2012).
- DFARS 252.242-7006, Accounting System Administration. (FEB 2012).
- DFARS 252.243-7001, Pricing of Contract Modifications. (DEC 1991).
- DFARS 252.243-7002, Requests for Equitable Adjustment. (DEC 2022).

- DFARS 252.244-7000, Subcontracts for Commercial Products or Commercial Services. (NOV 2023).
- DFARS 252.244-7001, Contractor Purchasing System Administration – BASIC. (MAY 2014).
- DFARS 252.245-7003, Contractor Property Management System Administration. (APR 2012).
- DFARS 252.245-7005 - Management and Reporting of Government Property. (JAN 2024)
- DFARS 252.246-7001, Warranty of Data. (MAR 2014).
- DFARS 252.246-7003, Notification of Potential Safety Issues. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.246-7006, Warranty Tracking of Serialized Items (MAR 2016).
- DFARS 252.246-7007, Contractor Counterfeit Electronic Part Detection and Avoidance System. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.247-7003, Pass-Through of Motor Carrier Fuel Surcharge Adjustment to the Cost Bearer. (JAN 2023).
- DFARS 252.247-7023, Transportation of Supplies by Sea – BASIC. (OCT 2024).
- DFARS 252.249-7002, Notification of Anticipated Contract Termination or Reduction. (DEC 2022).
- DFARS 252.251-7000, Ordering from Government Supply Sources. (AUG 2012).

Provisions and clauses provided by reference can be viewed on (<https://www.acquisition.gov>).
Class Deviations may be viewed on (http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/class_deviations.html).

(End of Attachment J-1)

ATTACHMENT J-2 - GOVERNMENT SECURITY PUBLICATIONS AND CONTRACTOR MINIMUM SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECT SYSTEMS

The Government requires that IT solutions meet Federal security standards. The security requirements of government sensitive data and IT resources, including awardees, contractors, subcontractors, lessors, suppliers and manufacturers are located in ***Section H.7, Security-Safeguarding Sensitive Data and Information Technology Resources***. Additional security requirements, standards and specifications may be provided at the Task level and the contractors must understand certain Security Publications so that contractors are prepared to comply if encountered at the Task level. Furthermore, the Government requires that Contractors ensure a minimal level of security for certain select systems as outlined in this document.

J-2.1 Federal Security Standards at the Task Order Level

Contractors entering into an agreement for services at the Task Order Level to the General Services Administration (GSA) and/or its Federal customers shall be contractually subject to all GSA and Federal IT Security standards, policies, and reporting requirements. The Contractor shall meet and comply with all GSA IT Security Policies and all applicable GSA and NIST standards and guidelines, and other Government-wide laws and regulations for protection and security of IT. All GSA Contractors must comply with the GSA policies referenced within the GSA IT Security Policy that are listed under ***Section H.7***.

J-2.1.1 Safeguarding Sensitive Data and Information Technology Resources

Contractors are also required to comply with Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS), the “[Special Publication 800 series](#)” guidelines published by NIST, and the requirements of FISMA.

- (a) FAR 52.204-21 (NOV 2021) Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems.
- (b) Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002.
- (c) Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 also known as the “Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996”.
- (d) Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. § 552a).
- (e) Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-12), “Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors”, August 27, 2004.
- (f) Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, Managing Information as a Strategic Resource (July 28, 2016).

ATTACHMENT J-2 - GOVERNMENT SECURITY PUBLICATIONS AND CONTRACTOR MINIMUM SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECT SYSTEMS

- (g) OMB Memorandum M-04-04, "E-Authentication Guidance for Federal Agencies".
- (h) FIPS PUB 199, "Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems".
- (i) FIPS PUB 200, "Minimum Security Requirements for Federal Information and Information Systems".
- (j) FIPS PUB 140-2, "Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules".
- (k) NIST Special Publication 800-18 Rev 1, "Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems".
- (l) NIST Special Publication 800-30 Rev. 1, "Guide for Conducting Risk Assessments".
- (m) NIST Special Publication 800-34 Rev. 1, "Contingency Planning Guide for Federal Information".
- (n) NIST Special Publication 800-37, Rev. 2, "Risk Management Framework for Information Systems and Organizations: A System Life Cycle Approach for Security and Privacy".
- (o) NIST Special Publication 800-47, "Security Guide for Interconnecting Information Technology Systems".
- (p) NIST Special Publication 800-53 Revision 5.1.13, "Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations".
- (q) NIST Special Publication 800-53A Rev. 5, "Assessing Security and Privacy Controls in Information Systems and Organizations".

J-2.1.2 Cloud Computing Security Requirements for the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)

For those Task Orders issued under DOD/DISA, Program Managers (PMs) or Federal Service Manager (FSMs) must implement any cloud computing services in accordance with DISA provided in the Cloud Computing Security Requirements Guide (SRG) found at the DoD Cloud Computing Security Website. (*See Attachment J-8, Website References*). Prior to contract award, all commercially provided cloud services must have a DoD Provisional Authorization granted by DISA. Prior to operational use, all cloud services must have an Authority to Operate granted by the PM/FSM's Authorizing Official. PMs/FSMs that acquire or use cloud services remain responsible for ensuring that end to end security and computer network defense requirements are met.

ATTACHMENT J-2 - GOVERNMENT SECURITY PUBLICATIONS AND CONTRACTOR MINIMUM SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECT SYSTEMS

J-2.1.3 Information Security Policies, Procedures, and Practices

In addition to being able to perform in accordance to the referenced publications as required at the Task level for sensitive data and IT resources, a contractor must ensure that the contractor's information security policies, procedures, and practices applicable to all information systems it owns or operates which contain, transmit, or process information provided by or generated for the Government to support the operations and assets of a Federal agency ("Federal Information"), which may be reasonably contemplated to be used during the performance of this contract, meet, at a minimum, the requirements of the security control baseline for Low-Impact information systems (in the most current version of NIST Special Publication 800-53), or conform to the requirements commercial standards that provide a substantially equivalent or greater level of security.

NOTE: This attachment is not a requirement for the Contractor to submit a System Security Plan for these systems, or for the government to provide Assessment and Authorization or Authorization to Operate for the contractor's systems which contain, transmit, or process Federal Information.

(End of Attachment J-2)

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

J-3.1 Background

Alliant 3 Labor Categories have been mapped to the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) maintains compensation data. Labor Categories are further subdivided by knowledge/skill level. Definitions of these knowledge/skill levels are as follows:

- (a) JUNIOR- Applies fundamental concepts, processes, practices, and procedures on technical assignments. Performs work that requires practical experience and training. Work is performed under supervision.
- (b) JOURNEYMAN- Possesses and applies expertise on multiple complex work assignments. Assignments may be broad in nature, requiring originality and innovation in determining how to accomplish tasks. Operates with appreciable latitude in developing methodology and presenting solutions to problems. Contributes to deliverables and performance metrics where applicable.
- (c) SENIOR- Possesses and applies a comprehensive knowledge across key tasks and high impact assignments. Plans and leads major technology assignments. Evaluates performance results and recommends major changes affecting short-term project growth and success. Functions as a technical expert across multiple project assignments. May supervise others.
- (d) SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT (SME)- Provides technical/management leadership on major tasks or technology assignments. Establishes goals and plans that meet project objectives. Has domain and expert technical knowledge. Directs and controls activities for a client, having overall responsibility for financial management, methods, and staffing to ensure that technical requirements are met. Interactions involve client negotiations and interfacing with senior management. Decision-making and domain knowledge may have a critical impact on overall project implementation. May supervise others.

J-3.2 Individual Labor Categories

The following individual Labor Categories correspond to a single SOC Number, Title, and Functional Description.

Table 13 - Individual Labor Categories

Labor ID #	Business Intelligence Analyst
101	Junior Business Intelligence Analyst
102	Journeyman Business Intelligence Analyst
103	Senior Business Intelligence Analyst
104	SME - Business Intelligence Analyst
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Business Intelligence Analyst - Plan, direct, or coordinate activities in such fields as electronic data processing, information systems, systems analysis, and computer programming.

Labor ID #	Computer and Information Research Scientist
111	Junior Computer and Information Research Scientist
112	Journeyman Computer and Information Research Scientist
113	Senior Computer and Information Research Scientist
114	SME - Computer and Information Research Scientist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1221	Computer and Information Research Scientist - Conduct research into fundamental computer and information science as theorists, designers, or inventors. Develop solutions to problems in the field of computer hardware and software.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Computer and Information Systems Manager
121	Junior Computer and Information Systems Manager
122	Journeyman Computer and Information Systems Manager
123	Senior Computer and Information Systems Manager
124	SME - Computer and Information Systems Manager
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
11-3021.00	Computer and Information Systems Manager - Plan, direct, or coordinate activities in such fields as electronic data processing, information systems, systems analysis, and computer programming.

Labor ID #	Computer Hardware Engineer
131	Junior Computer Hardware Engineer
132	Journeyman Computer Hardware Engineer
133	Senior Computer Hardware Engineer
134	SME - Computer Hardware Engineer
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
17-2061.00	Computer Hardware Engineer - Research, design, develop, or test computer or computer-related equipment for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use. May supervise the manufacturing and installation of computer or computer-related equipment and components.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Computer Network Architect
141	Junior Computer Network Architect
142	Journeyman Computer Network Architect
143	Senior Computer Network Architect
144	SME - Computer Network Architect
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1241	Computer Network Architect - Design and implement computer and information networks, such as local area networks (LAN), wide area networks (WAN), intranets, extranets, and other data communications networks. Perform network modeling, analysis, and planning, including analysis of capacity needs for network infrastructures. May also design network and computer security measures. May research and recommend network and data communications hardware and software.

Labor ID #	Computer Network Support Specialist
151	Junior Computer Network Support Specialist
152	Journeyman Computer Network Support Specialist
153	Senior Computer Network Support Specialist
154	SME - Computer Network Support Specialist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1231	Computer Network Support Specialist - Analyze, test, troubleshoot, and evaluate existing network systems, such as local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), cloud networks, servers, and other data communications networks. Perform network maintenance to ensure networks operate correctly with minimal interruption.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Computer Operator
161	Junior Computer Operator
162	Journeyman Computer Operator
163	Senior Computer Operator
164	SME - Computer Operator
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Computer Operator - Monitor and control electronic computer and peripheral electronic data processing equipment to process business, scientific, engineering, and other data according to operating instructions. Monitor and respond to operating and error messages. May enter commands at a computer terminal and set controls on computer and peripheral devices.

Labor ID #	Computer Programmer
171	Junior Computer Programmer
172	Journeyman Computer Programmer
173	Senior Computer Programmer
174	SME - Computer Programmer
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1251	Computer Programmer - Create, modify, and test the code and scripts that allow computer applications to run. Work from specifications drawn up by software and web developers or other individuals. May develop and write computer programs to store, locate, and retrieve specific documents, data, and information.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Computer Systems Analyst
181	Junior Computer Systems Analyst
182	Journeyman Computer Systems Analyst
183	Senior Computer Systems Analyst
184	SME - Computer Systems Analyst
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1211	Computer Systems Analyst - Analyze science, engineering, business, and other data processing problems to develop and implement solutions to complex applications problems, system administration issues, or network concerns. Perform systems management and integration functions, improve existing computer systems, and review computer system capabilities, workflow, and schedule limitations. May analyze or recommend commercially available software.

Labor ID #	Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
191	Junior Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
192	Journeyman Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
193	Senior Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
194	SME - Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Computer Systems Engineer/Architect - Design and develop solutions to complex applications problems, system administration issues, or network concerns. Perform systems management and integration functions.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Computer User Support Specialist
201	Junior Computer User Support Specialist
202	Journeyman Computer User Support Specialist
203	Senior Computer User Support Specialist
204	SME - Computer User Support Specialist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1232	Computer User Support Specialist - Provide technical assistance to computer users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone or electronically. May provide assistance concerning the use of computer hardware and software, including printing, installation, word processing, electronic mail, and operating systems.

Labor ID #	Data Warehousing Specialist
211	Junior Data Warehousing Specialist
212	Journeyman Data Warehousing Specialist
213	Senior Data Warehousing Specialist
214	SME - Data Warehousing Specialist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Data Warehousing Specialist - Design, model, or implement corporate data warehousing activities. Program and configure warehouses of database information and provide support to warehouse users.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Database Administrator
221	Junior Database Administrator
222	Journeyman Database Administrator
223	Senior Database Administrator
224	SME - Database Administrator
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1242	Database Administrator - Administer, test, and implement computer databases, applying knowledge of database management systems. Coordinate changes to computer databases. May plan, coordinate, and implement security measures to safeguard computer databases.

Labor ID #	Database Architect
231	Junior Database Architect
232	Journeyman Database Architect
233	Senior Database Architect
234	SME - Database Architect
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1243	Database Architect - Design strategies for enterprise databases, data warehouse systems, and multidimensional networks. Set standards for database, operations, programming, query processes, and security. Model, design, and construct large relational databases or data warehouses. Create and optimize data models for warehouse infrastructure and workflow. Integrate new systems with existing warehouse structure and refine system performance and functionality.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Document Management Specialist
241	Junior Document Management Specialist
242	Journeyman Document Management Specialist
243	Senior Document Management Specialist
244	SME - Document Management Specialist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Document Management Specialist- Implement and administer enterprise-wide document management systems and related procedures that allow organizations to capture, store, retrieve, share, and destroy electronic records and documents.

Labor ID #	Geographic Information Systems Technician
251	Junior Geographic Information Systems Technician
252	Journeyman Geographic Information Systems Technician
253	Senior Geographic Information Systems Technician
254	SME - Geographic Information Systems Technician
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Geographic Information Systems Technician - Assist scientists, technologists, or related professionals in building, maintaining, modifying, or using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) databases. May also perform some custom application development or provide user support.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist
261	Junior Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist
262	Journeyman Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist
263	Senior Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist
264	SME - Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist - Research or develop geospatial technologies. May produce databases, perform applications programming, or coordinate projects. May specialize in areas such as agriculture, mining, health care, retail trade, urban planning, or military intelligence.

Labor ID #	Information Security Analyst
271	Junior Information Security Analyst
272	Journeyman Information Security Analyst
273	Senior Information Security Analyst
274	SME - Information Security Analyst
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1212	Information Security Analyst - Plan, implement, upgrade, or monitor security measures for the protection of computer networks and information. May ensure appropriate security controls are in place that will safeguard digital files and vital electronic infrastructure. May respond to computer security breaches and viruses.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Information Technology Project Manager
281	Junior Information Technology Project Manager
282	Journeyman Information Technology Project Manager
283	Senior Information Technology Project Manager
284	SME - Information Technology Project Manager
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Information Technology Project Manager - Plan, initiate, and manage Information Technology (IT) projects. Lead and guide the work of technical staff. Serve as liaison between business and technical aspects of projects. Plan project stages and assess business implications for each stage. Monitor progress to assure deadlines, standards, and cost targets are met.

Labor ID #	Management Analyst
291	Junior Management Analyst
292	Journeyman Management Analyst
293	Senior Management Analyst
294	SME - Management Analyst
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
13-1111	Management Analyst - Conduct organizational studies and evaluations, design systems and procedures, conduct work simplification and measurement studies, and prepare operations and procedures manuals to assist management in operating more efficiently and effectively. Includes program analysts and management consultants.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Network and Computer Systems Administrator
301	Junior Network and Computer Systems Administrator
302	Journeyman Network and Computer Systems Administrator
303	Senior Network and Computer Systems Administrator
304	SME - Network and Computer Systems Administrator
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1244	Network and Computer Systems Administrator - Install, configure, and maintain an organization's local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), data communications network, operating systems, and physical and virtual servers. Perform system monitoring and verify the integrity and availability of hardware, network, and server resources and systems. Review system and application logs and verify completion of scheduled jobs, including system backups. Analyze network and server resource consumption and control user access. Install and upgrade software and maintain software licenses. May assist in network modeling, analysis, planning, and coordination between network and data communications hardware and software.

Labor ID #	Software Developers, Applications
311	Junior Software Developer, Applications
312	Journeyman Software Developer, Applications
313	Senior Software Developer, Applications
314	SME - Software Developer, Applications
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1252	Software Developers, Applications - Develop, create, and modify general computer applications software or specialized utility programs. Analyze user needs and develop software solutions. Design software or customize software for client use with the aim of optimizing operational efficiency. May analyze and design databases within an application area, working individually or coordinating database development as part of a team. May supervise computer programmers.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Software Developers, Systems Software
321	Junior Software Developer, Systems Software
322	Journeyman Software Developer, Systems Software
323	Senior Software Developer, Systems Software
324	SME - Software Developer, Systems Software
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1252	Software Developers, Systems Software - Research, design, develop, and test operating systems-level software, compilers, and network distribution software for medical, industrial, military, communications, aerospace, business, scientific, and general computing applications. Set operational specifications and formulate and analyze software requirements. May design embedded systems software. Apply principles and techniques of computer science, engineering, and mathematical analysis.

Labor ID #	Software Quality Assurance Engineer and Tester
331	Junior Software Quality Assurance Engineer and Tester
332	Journeyman Software Quality Assurance Engineer and Tester
333	Senior Software Quality Assurance Engineer and Tester
334	SME - Software Quality Assurance Engineer and Tester
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1253	Software Quality Assurance Engineer and Tester - Develop and execute software tests to identify software problems and their causes. Test system modifications to prepare for implementation. Document software and application defects using a bug tracking system and report defects to software or web developers. Create and maintain databases of known defects. May participate in software design reviews to provide input on functional requirements, operational characteristics, product designs, and schedules.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Technical Writer
341	Junior Technical Writer
342	Journeyman Technical Writer
343	Senior Technical Writer
344	SME - Technical Writer
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
27-3042	Technical Writer - Write technical materials, such as equipment manuals, appendices, or operating and maintenance instructions. May assist in layout work.

Labor ID #	Telecommunications Engineering Specialist
351	Junior Telecommunications Engineering Specialist
352	Journeyman Telecommunications Engineering Specialist
353	Senior Telecommunications Engineering Specialist
354	SME - Telecommunications Engineering Specialist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Telecommunications Engineering Specialist - Design or configure voice, video, and data communications systems. Supervise installation and post-installation service and maintenance.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Telecommunications Equipment Installer and Repairer, Except Line Installers
361	Junior Telecommunications Equipment Installer and Repairer
362	Journeyman Telecommunications Equipment Installer and Repairer
363	Senior Telecommunications Equipment Installer and Repairer
364	SME - Telecommunications Equipment Installer and Repairer
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
49-2022	Telecommunications Equipment Installer and Repairer - Install, set-up, rearrange, or remove switching, distribution, routing, and dialing equipment used in central offices or headend. Service or repair telephone, cable television, Internet, and other communications equipment on customers' property. May install communications equipment or communications wiring in buildings.

Labor ID #	Training and Development Specialist
371	Junior Training and Development Specialist
372	Journeyman Training and Development Specialist
373	Senior Training and Development Specialist
374	SME - Training and Development Specialist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
13-1151	Training and Development Specialist - Design and conduct training and development programs to improve individual and organizational performance. May analyze organizational training needs or evaluate training effectiveness.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Video Game Designer
381	Junior Video Game Designer
382	Journeyman Video Game Designer
383	Senior Video Game Designer
384	SME - Video Game Designer
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Video Game Designer - Design core features of video games. Specify innovative game and role-play mechanics, story lines, and character biographies. Create and maintain design documentation. Guide and collaborate with production staff to produce games as designed.

Labor ID #	Web Administrator
391	Junior Web Administrator
392	Journeyman Web Administrator
393	Senior Web Administrator
394	SME - Web Administrator
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Web Administrator - Manage web environment design, deployment, development and maintenance activities. Perform testing and quality assurance of web sites and web applications.

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Web Developer
401	Junior Web Developer
402	Journeyman Web Developer
403	Senior Web Developer
404	SME - Web Developer
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1254	Web Developer - Develop and implement websites, web applications, application databases, and interactive web interfaces. Evaluate code to ensure that it is properly structured, meets industry standards, and is compatible with browsers and devices. Optimize website performance, scalability, and server-side code and processes. May develop website infrastructure and integrate websites with other computer applications.

(End of Attachment J-3)

ATTACHMENT J-4 - CYBERSECURITY & SUPPLY CHAIN RISK MANAGEMENT (SCRM) REFERENCES

Security is rapidly emerging as the “fourth pillar” of acquisition in addition to price, performance and delivery. Contractors will be required to comply with existing cybersecurity and SCRM requirements as well as implement new requirements that are established during the Period of Performance. Furthermore, Contractors should be aware that their cybersecurity and SCRM capabilities may impact their competitiveness as agencies increasingly incorporate cybersecurity and SCRM related requirements, evaluation factors and reporting at the Task Order Level.

Contractors entering into an agreement to provide service to Government activities are subject to IT security (a/k/a cybersecurity) and SCRM laws, regulations, standards, policies and reporting requirements. Additional and/or tailored cybersecurity and SCRM requirements may be included in individual Task Orders by the issuing agency OCO. The Contractor must ensure that all applicable Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) and enabled products comply with ordering agency cybersecurity and SCRM requirements.

(See Attachment J.P-12 for a comprehensive list of C-SCRM References).

(End of Attachment J-4)

ATTACHMENT J-5 - PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (PRS)

Table 14 - Performance Objectives

	Performance Objective	Applicability	Performance Standard	* Acceptable Quality Level (AQL)	Surveillance Method	Performance Incentive
1	Contractor Engagement based on <i>Participation</i> and <i>Production Standards</i> results in providing effective competition to federal agencies and viable Proposals with alternative best-value solutions to choose from in their award decision.	C.7 PWS; F.7.1 Performance-based Acquisition Deliverables; H.19. Contractor Engagement; J-5.A Ratings and Contract Remedies.	A) <i>Participation</i> : Three Proposals per single contract year for all contract years after Year 1 when meeting <i>Production Standards</i> . B) <i>Production</i> : Cumulative Total Dollar Value (TDV) when meeting <i>Participation Standard</i> : Year 1 = None Year 2 = \$3M Year 3 = \$6M Year 4 = \$10M Year 5 = \$15M Year 6 = \$21M Year 7 = \$27M Year 8 = \$36M Year 9 = \$45M Year 10 = \$55M	A) <i>Participation</i> : Year 1 = One proposal. All other contract years require a minimum of three proposals to achieve AQL. However, depending on <i>Production</i> dollars earned, more than three proposals may be required to achieve AQL. B) <i>Production</i> : AQL rating with minimum three <i>Participation</i> credits: Year 1 = \$0.0. All other AQLs vary year- to- year, based on exceeding <i>Production</i> dollars and <i>Participation</i> credits earned in each evaluated year.	A & B) Annual audit when Satisfactory or above rating. Frequently if in a Marginal Performing or Non-performing rating.	A & B) Positive: Rated as a Contractor in a <i>Performing Status</i> . Positive assessment on this deliverable in CPARS or another contract performance assessment report. A & B) Negative: Rated as a Contractor in a <i>Nonperforming Status</i> . Negative: Deficiency Notice, Cure Notice, and/or Contract Termination (if not cured) pursuant to Attachment J-5.A .

*** NOTES ON PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE 1:**

- (a) AQLs are based upon 30 or more Opportunities per year for contract years 2 through 10, and 10 Opportunities for year one.
- (b) AQLs are determined based upon a combination of *Participation* credits in the evaluated year and cumulative *Production* total dollars awarded.

Table 15 - Subcontracting Performance Objectives

	Performance Objective	Applicability	Performance Standard	Acceptable Quality Level (AQL)	Surveillance Method	Performance Incentive
2	Small Business Subcontracting Goals Achieved	G.22.1 Minimum Subcontracting Goals. J-5.B Ratings.	Incremental increase per interim reporting period leading to overall 50% SB Subcontracting Goals	Demonstrated a good-faith effort in accordance with FAR 19.705-7, 13 CFR 125.3(d)(3), to meet SB Subcontracting goals for a “Satisfactory” rating and Contractor efforts as noted in Attachment J-5.B .	Twice Annually reviewing Contractor reporting.	Positive: Higher CPAR or another contract performance assessment report rating based on meeting performance goals.

ATTACHMENT J-5.A CONTRACTOR ENGAGEMENT PBA EVALUATION PROGRAM RATINGS

J-5.A.1 Definition of Contractor Engagement

Contractor Engagement is defined as the Contractor's continual involvement within the Master Contract as measured and assessed by the stated *Participation* and *Production Standards*: submitting responsible Task Order Proposals and winning Task Order Awards, respectively. Contractor Engagement is a critical Performance-Based Acquisition (PBA) contractual requirement and an evaluated critical performance assessment element throughout the entire Base term and Option periods of this Master Contract.

The Contractor's total Proposal submission count, *Participation*, and Total Dollar Value (defined below) from Task Order awards, *Production*, will be continually monitored, annually assessed and rated as a performance standard under the Contract Engagement PBA evaluation element in the Government Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) or another contract performance assessment report (hereafter Contract Performance Assessment Reporting System or another contract performance assessment report will be referred to as the "CPAR"). Those Contract Engagement CPAR evaluation Standards are described in this section, and their combined rating tables are outlined and explained within this *Attachment J-5.A*.

"Obligations" and "Commitments" definitions- Obligation of funds results from an awarded Task Order with bona fide needs existing during a given period. At time of award, it is initially and typically the first year's Base term; however, possibly less than or more than a full year term depending on the agency's appropriation category chosen to fund the Task Order). Obligations will require the Government to make payments to the Contractor during that period.

Commitment of funds, however, recognizes future transactions on a pre-obligation basis, typically the remaining unobligated years/periods of the Base Term and the Option term(s) at time of Task Order award. All Committed funds are not guaranteed to be expended for the Government's future purchase of services, e.g., exercising Task Order Options.

Total Dollar Value definition- For the exclusive purpose of the *Production* metrics, the Total Dollar Value (TDV) of a Task Order awarded to the Governmentwide Acquisition Contract (GWAC) Prime Contractor on the official award document, is defined as the estimated monetary value of the Base Task Order term plus all Task Order Option terms, if any, as indicated on the original award document as of the effective date of Task Order award. Therefore, TDV may include the sum of any combination of both Obligations and Commitments for purposes of crediting *Production* to the Contractor Engagement requirement.

Additional elements apply to this Contractor Engagement definition of TDV:

- (a) The potential estimated dollar value from the Option to Extend Services clause, Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 52.217-8.
- (b) Funding Task Order Modifications to either obligate new funds or deobligate funds do not change TDVs that were indicated on the original award document.

As part of the Master Contract Performance Work Statement (PWS), the following terms and conditions shall apply.

J-5.A.2 Contractor Participation Through Proposal Submission

Participation is a measured and assessed performance-based contract Outcome, as indicated in the **Attachment J-5, Performance Requirements Summary (PRS)** in conjunction with this Attachment.

Goals of *Participation*- The primary Goals of *Participation* in Contractor Engagement are (1) to provide federal agencies with prepared Contractor “Offers” [i.e., “Offer” as defined in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Section 2.101] in response to every Request for Proposal (RFP) [NOTE: for purposes of this Master Contract a “RFP” will be defined as a solicitation (as defined in FAR Section 2.101) under negotiated procedures, that requests the Contractor to respond to it with an “Offer” referred to as a “Proposal”)], either sole sourced or competitively issued under the Master Contract so to help provide viable solutions to agencies’ integrated IT services requirements, and (2) to promote, provide, and ensure that those federal agencies employing the General Services Administration (GSA) GWAC are consistently receiving adequate competition in response to their RFPs.

Contractors submitting Proposals (*Participation*) in response to official RFPs, significantly contribute toward meeting Federal Government Procurement objectives not only by allowing for price competition, but also by offering high-quality IT services solutions and alternate solutions for the Government to consider in satisfying their expressed IT procurement requirements. The Government is seeking the best-value solution that can achieve that critical objective through competition generating multiple Contractor technical and price/cost Proposals.

J-5.A.2.1 Definition of Participation

For purposes of Master Contract **Sections C.7.1** and **H.19** in conjunction with **Attachments J-5** and **J-5.A**, *Participation* is defined exclusively as the act of the Contractor submitting responsible, meaningful and viable technical and cost/price Proposals in response to an agency’s official Task Order RFP issued off of the Master Contract. Each Proposal submitted, including any Proposal revisions, will be counted as one *Participation* credit earned toward a single contract year. *Participation* credits will be earned when a Contractor’s Proposal is submitted in response to an agency’s:

- (a) Competitively solicited RFP.
- (b) Sole Source solicited RFP.
- (c) Multiphase/multi-step RFP.

J-5.A.2.1.1 Participation Credit for Proposals under a Multiphase RFP

Submitting a Proposal on an agency’s multiphase/multi-step RFPs can earn *Participation* Credit under all the following conditions:

- (a) The Contractor had responded to an agency’s official RFP, which included the selection procedures in the RFP indicating the multiphase evaluation approach, and
- (b) The Contractor provides verification to the GWAC Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) of the multiphase RFP, Proposal, and down selection outcomes to support earning the *Participation* credit. *Participation* is credited on the date the agency states in their RFP (or amended RFP) as the due date or deadline for Government receipt of Contractor Proposals, and

- (c) A receipt of a Government advisory notice stating the Contractor was not considered as a viable Offeror for an award, and advising the Contractor not to participate in subsequent phases, or
- (d) A notification of a Government-initiated down-selection that resulted in the exclusion of the Contractor from further consideration within the RFP for a Task Order in advance of subsequent phases prior to award.

NOTICE:

- (a) A Voluntary down selection situation is defined as a Contractor who makes its own decision to withdraw or exclude itself from further consideration. Therefore, a Voluntary down selection after phase/step one of the official RFP with a Government advisory notice (*as delineated in Section J-5.A.2.1.1(d)*), will be considered for *Participation* credit, beginning in the first contract year and continuing during subsequent contract years.
- (b) A Mandatory down selection situation is defined as a Contractor who is being excluded by the Government from further consideration. Therefore, a Mandatory down selection after phase/step one of the official RFP will be considered for *Participation* credit, beginning in the first contract year and continuing during subsequent contract years.
- (c) Additionally, there are other types of multiphase RFPs including an Advisory multi-step process, see FAR 15.202. In this scenario, the Government publishes a pre-solicitation notice that provides a general description of the scope or purpose of the Task Order and invites potential Offerors to submit information that allows the ordering agency to advise the Offerors about their potential to be viable competitors. The Government evaluates all responses and advises each respondent in writing either that it will be invited to participate in the resultant Task Order competition or, based on the contractor's information submitted, that it is unlikely to be a viable competitor. Regardless of the Government's advice, the Contractor may still participate in the resultant Task Order competition even when the Government's response is negative. Therefore, Offerors responding to a pre-solicitation notice (not to be confused with an official RFP containing a voluntary down-select, multi-step/phase) will not receive a *Participation* credit.

J-5.A.2.1.2 Procurement Task Order Cancellation

- (a) If a Task Order procurement is officially withdrawn or canceled before award for any reason beyond the Contractor's control subsequent to the Contractor's Proposal submission to the agency, *Participation* credit to the Contractor will remain. The Contractor must provide verification to the GWAC ACO.
- (b) If a Task Order is officially Terminated for Convenience after award, *Participation* credit originally earned by the Contractor will remain.

Contractor *Participation* reporting requirements are referenced in **Section G.20.1, GWAC Data Calls**.

Participation is a contractually mandatory annual requirement assessed and rated for each single contract year beginning on the Master Contract anniversary date of the Notice-to-proceed (NTP) issued after contract award. No other Contractor Activities, including all those listed below in **Section J-5.A.2.2**, shall fall under this Master Contract's specific definition for *Participation*.

The GSA GWAC Program will not reimburse the Contractor's Contractor Engagement costs for any Activities resulting or arising from *Participation* and *Production*.

Opportunity defined- GSA will occasionally refer to an agency's official RFP in this Master Contract as well as throughout their public communications using various forms of media as a Government procurement "opportunity" for a Contractor to respond to by submitting a Proposal. Therefore, the term Opportunity or Opportunities is used interchangeably with a Task Order issuing agency's (or agencies') official RFP(s) in this context.

J-5.A.2.2 Definition of What Is Not Participation

While many other types of focused Contractor actions, activities, processes, and transactional services mentioned below may be required by the Contractor toward ultimately achieving *Participation* critical standards, they are not considered measurable performance-based contract Outcomes or *Participation* for purposes of *Participation* Credit. Thus, they are not performance rated elements for the Master Contract.

What is not Participation– *Participation* in Contractor Engagement, as defined in this Master Contract, does not include Contractor activities, listed below, for purposes of crediting or assessing required performance *Participation Standards*.

- (a) Responding to an agency's Request for Information (RFI), Request for Quote (RFQ) or Draft RFPs, including providing the Government with any response to RFI questions to industry, Contractor Capability Statements or Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) submissions for purposes of an agency RFI.
NOTE: Any RFI, including an RFI requesting capability statements, an RFI requesting a ROM, or any combination of requests as part of the RFI are agency market research techniques to help refine the Government's requirement prior to soliciting for a given Task Order. Therefore, these contractor submissions to RFIs are not considered Proposal responses to official RFPs.
- (b) Reviewing/Studying agency Task Order RFPs.
- (c) Any investment of company resources into Capture Management activities, including the creation of Bid & Proposals.
- (d) Subcontracting/teaming with other GWAC Contractors who are awarded Task Orders because *Participation* credit is exclusively considered with the awarded prime contractor.
- (e) Leading potential agency clients' IT services procurement requirements to the GSA GWAC Program.
- (f) All marketing and sales activities expended to promote the GWAC Program, such as:
 - (1) Creating and implementing GSA GWAC marketing campaigns.
 - (2) Building relationships with potential agency clients.
 - (3) Driving potential agency client demand to the GSA GWAC vehicle.
 - (4) Tradeshow attendance promoting GSA GWAC vehicle.
 - (5) Attending GSA Customer Outreach meetings and conferences.
 - (6) Training Contractor company personnel to market GSA GWAC.
 - (7) All other Contractor marketing activities for the GSA GWAC.
- (g) Contractor employee personnel attending various GSA sponsored seminars/webinars on GSA GWAC Program topics or attending non-government training programs.

- (h) Registering, attending and/or working in collaborative Government-Contractor working groups to improve and facilitate GSA GWAC program performance.
- (i) Attending or contributing to any GSA GWAC related Special Industry Groups or Shared Interest Groups (SIGs).
- (j) Complying with any requirement listed under **Section F.7.2, Non-Performance-based Acquisition Deliverables**, including responding to GSA reporting ad hoc data calls.
- (k) Unsolicited sole source bid, Proposal, or capability statement.
- (l) Any other Contractor Activities not mentioned above which are performed prior to submitting a Proposal in response to an agency official RFP under this Master Contract.

Consequently, should the Contractor not achieve the annual *Participation Standards* within the given Acceptable Quality Levels (AQLs), the Government will not consider merely engaging in any of the activities noted in the above list of *What is not Participation* as an acceptable level of performance in lieu of satisfactorily meeting the terms of the Contractor Engagement requirements of the Master Contract.

J-5.A.2.3 Master Contract Participation Requirement for Number of Annual Proposal Submissions

The performance standard for *Participation* establishes the performance level required by the Government. The Standard for *Participation* is three (3) technical/price Proposals submitted per contract year. Therefore, the Contractor shall *Participate* in the Master Contract's Task Order Proposal process by submitting a minimum of three (3) technical/price Proposals, or by submitting a minimum of ten percent (10%) of all agency Task Order Opportunities, whichever figure is lower, per Contract Year. When applying *Production* dollars earned from Task Order awards into the combined *Participation* and *Production* evaluated ratings, however, AQLs may affect the minimum number of Proposals required in a single contract year, always three or higher [i.e., after Contract Year 1 and assuming at least thirty (30) Task Order Opportunities in the respective contract year], in order for the Contractor to earn a minimum of a Satisfactory performance rating. (*See Attachment J-5*).

As an example, when the Standard number of Proposals might be reduced from the required ten percent of Opportunities: If there are 50 official RFPs competitively offered via Fair Opportunity to the Alliant 3 Contractors in Year X, calculate $10\% \times 50 = 5$ Proposals. Because only a minimum of three Proposals is required, and three is less than five Proposals (or 10%), three becomes that single contract year Proposal requirement.

Conversely, as an example, if there are only 20 RFPs in Year Y, calculate $10\% \times 20 = 2$ Proposals. Therefore, because 10% is less than three in this scenario, a minimum of 2 Proposals becomes the single contract year Offer/Quote Contractor requirement.

Participation is an Annually Recurring Standard- *Participation* performed in earlier Master Contract years at any number above the minimum number required cannot overflow so to be counted as *Participation* in future Contract years. *Participation* is always reset to zero annually on the first day of the succeeding contract year anniversary date of NTP. Thus, if the Contractor engages in submitting more than the minimum number of Proposals required in one year, the number of Proposals submitted above the previous year's required minimum number will not flow over as a *Participation* credit into the following year.

Acceptable Quality Levels for *Participation*- The AQL establishes a maximum allowable variation from the performance standard. Although the performance standard does not change for *Participation*, the AQL does change based upon the Contractor's performance in meeting or exceeding the given *Production Standards* for the respective contract year. Therefore, AQLs will ultimately determine the adjusted minimum number of annual Proposals required in a single contract year (i.e., any contract year after Contract Year 1) to earn a favorable rating (Satisfactory, Very Good or Excellent) to a number of three or above.

Additionally, should conditions outside the control of the GSA GWAC Program impact the Contractor, such as the IT federal marketplace negatively changes resulting in Opportunities dropping below the 10 percent threshold in any single year, the following Terms and Conditions will apply:

- If 20 - 29 Opportunities:, RFPs competitively offered in a single contract year shall require a minimum of two Proposals in that contract year.
- If 10 - 19 Opportunities: RFPs competitively offered in a single contract year shall require a minimum of one Proposal in that contract year.
- If less than 10 Opportunities: RFPs competitively offered in a single contract year will not require any minimum number of Proposals in that contract year.

The AQLs for Contractor Engagement are detailed in this ***Attachment J-5.A***.

Timing of Crediting *Participation*- *Participation* is credited on the date the agency states in their RFP (or amended RFP) as the due date or deadline for Government receipt of Contractor Proposals.

J-5.A.3 Contractor Production through Task Order Awards

Production is contractually a mandatory measured and assessed performance-based contract desired Outcome, as detailed in this Master Contract.

J-5.A.3.1 Definition of Production

For purposes of Master Contract ***Section H.19*** and this ***Attachment J-5.A***, *Production* is TDV, as defined in ***Section J-5.A.1***, of a GWAC Prime Contractor's awarded Task Orders based upon the award date of the individual Task Order.

Production is credited as a result of a Contractor winning Task Order award(s) based on its Proposal submission(s) made with agency acceptance and executed award in response to the agency IT requirements issued under this Master Contract. *Production* credit will be earned for a Contractor's winning Task Order(s) whether awarded in response to an agency's competitively solicited RFP or in response to an agency's Sole Source solicited RFP.

Modifications Do Not Change TDVs- Any Task Order Modifications issued subsequent to the originally awarded Task Order Effective Date will not be considered for crediting additional procurement dollars to the originally earned *Production* TDV. Alternatively, the affected dollar value from any Task Order Modifications issued subsequent to the Task Order Effective Date reducing the TDV, including a partial or full Task Order No-Cost Settlement Agreement, will not be debited from the originally earned *Production* TDV. And, the affected dollar value of any Task Order Option period(s) not exercised will not be debited from the originally earned *Production* TDV. In short, the original TDV noted as of the Effective Date of the Task Order original award document will not change as a result from any Modifications, with the exception of a Task Order Termination for Default as further mentioned below.

Timing of Crediting *Production*- *Production* is credited subsequent to the Task Order award date.

Production dollars shall not be considered or credited to the Contractor's performance under any of the following conditions:

- (a) On any Day Outside the Single Contract Year the Task Order Award is Executed - For example, if the third single contract year's final day is April 30th and the Task Order award is executed on May 1st, *Production* will not be credited to Contract Year Three; however, it will be credited to the 4th contract year.
- (b) On any Day During the Agency's Pre-award Phase or Prior to the Official Executed Award Date of the Task Order - For example, any type of written or oral apparent successful Offeror notice will not be considered as an executed award.
- (c) Post Award Protest Disposition Rescinding Contractor's Award – Should the Contractor initially win the award and resulting *Production* credit but the award is subsequently rescinded pursuant to a post-award Protest decision, the credit originally granted for *Production* will be subsequently removed (*Participation* credit, however, would remain). However, the Contractor will get the *Production* credit back in the event a Post Award Protest disposition results in a decision that reinstates the Task Order issuing agency's initial award decision in favor of the protested Contractor.

In the event that any Task Order that is subsequently canceled by a Termination for Default from the issuing agency, *Production* will be removed. Thus, the TDV will be subtracted from the Contractor's cumulative *Production* value. *Participation* credit originally earned for submitting the Proposal, however, will not be removed, and therefore remain a *Participation* credit under the contract year earned.

J-5.A.3.2 Minimum Number of Task Orders to Achieve the Cumulative *Production* Standard

***Production* is a Cumulative Standard from Contract Year to Contract Year-** *Production* is a cumulative Contractor Engagement measurement. Unlike *Participation*, *Production* is not reset to zero annually; however, there are minimum performance-based Standards set annually. Those annual Standards are cumulative *Production Standards*, which includes all prior year *Production* values gained from previously awarded Task Orders, if any.

Minimum Number of Task Orders Required- The Contractor must be awarded a minimum of one Task Order, or more depending on the value of the Task Order(s), in order to meet or exceed the required awarded TDV *Production Standards* of Task Orders stated below. As illustrated below,

there are no Performance Based Acquisition (PBA) standards set for the number of Task Order awards beyond winning one award, beginning in Contract Year Two.

The *Production Standards* are set for each single contract year as a cumulative figure in terms of TDV obligated and committed (inclusive of Option terms).

Although Contract Year One of the Base term has an AQL of zero dollars, *Production Standards* are established for purposes of earning more favorable CPAR or another contract performance assessment report ratings. It is acceptable for the Contractor to win as many or as few Task Order awards over the term of the Master Contract as needed to meet the cumulative *Production Standards* with the conditions that the Contractor (1) meet the minimum *Participation Standards* for each single contract year that correlates with the accompanying earned *Production* value, and (2) each individual Task Order TDV is greater than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT), as defined in FAR Section 2.101.

J-5.A.3.3 Production Standards by Contract Year

The following performance-based requirements are the Government's annual *Production Standards* presented on a cumulative basis. For example, in Contract Year Four, \$10 million in *Production* represents a summation of 48 months of Task Order awards. It does not represent the total *Production Standard* for the single contract year number four. There are no PBA standards set for the number of Task Order awards above one award beginning in Contract Year Two.

Cumulative Production Standards

Table 16 - CY1-5 Production Standards

Master Contract Base Term Years	Required Dollars	Minimum Total # of TOs
1	\$0	0
2	\$3,000,000	1
3	\$6,000,000	1
4	\$10,000,000	1
5	\$15,000,000	1

Table 17 - CY6-10 Production Standards

Master Contract Option Term Years	Required Dollars	Minimum Total # of TOs (Cumulative)
6	\$21,000,000	1
7	\$28,000,000	1
8	\$36,000,000	1
9	\$45,000,000	1
10	\$55,000,000	1

Attaining cumulative *Production Standards* alone does not ensure an acceptable performance for the Contractor Engagement PBA requirement. Each year's *Production Standard* has a corresponding performance-based combined *Participation/Production* AQL dependent upon the number of Offers submitted, as detailed and depicted in the Performance Rating Tables contained in **Section J-5.A.8** in this **Attachment J-5.A**. Summary of Contract Year *Production* AQLs is as follows:

- (a) 12 Months of Total *Production* after NTP Date, which is the Master Contract Start Date subsequent to the Award Date, or the resolution of protests, whichever is later.

Starting from the NTP Date of the Master Contract through the end of the first contract year, there are no minimum number of Task Order awards required, and accordingly there are no mandatorily required *Production* dollar Standards set. However, in order to earn a better than Satisfactory CPAR or another contract performance assessment report rating for the first year, a Contractor must be awarded One Task Order of \$10 million or greater TDV or submit a combination of more Proposals at varying TDV *Production* levels below \$10 million as delineated in the Performance Rating Table (*see Figure 9*) for Contract Year 1.

- (b) 24 Months of Total *Production* after Contract NTP Date.

Starting from the NTP Date of the Master Contract through the end of the second contract year, a minimum of One Task Order should have been awarded to the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor must obtain a minimum awarded value of \$3 million TDV from one or more Task Orders within the first 24 months following contract NTP Date.

- (c) 36 Months of Total *Production* after Contract NTP Date.

A minimum value of \$6 million TDV from one or more Task Orders within the first three-years of the Master Contract base term.

(d) 48 Months of Total *Production* after Contract NTP Date.

A minimum value of \$10 million TDV from one or more Task Orders within the first four-years of the Master Contract base term.

(e) 60 Months of Total *Production* after Contract NTP Date (Conclusion of Base Contract Term).

A minimum value of \$15 million TDV from one or more Task Orders within the first five-years of the Master Contract base term.

(f) 72 Months of Total *Production* after Contract NTP Date (First Year of Option Contract Term).

A minimum value of \$21 million TDV from one or more Task Orders within the first year of the Master Contract option term.

(g) 84 Months of Total *Production* after Contract NTP Date.

A minimum value of \$28 million TDV from one or more Task Orders within the second year of the Master Contract option term.

(h) 96 Months of Total *Production* after Contract NTP Date.

A minimum value of \$36 million TDV from one or more Task Orders within the third year of the Master Contract option term.

(i) 108 Months of Total *Production* after Contract NTP Date.

A minimum value of \$45 million TDV from one or more Task Orders within the fourth year of the Master Contract option term.

(j) 120 Months of Total *Production* after Contract NTP Date (Conclusion of Option Contract Term).

A minimum value of \$55 million TDV from one or more Task Orders within the fifth year of the Master Contract option term.

After Contract Year 1, the annual minimum *Participation* AQL is always three (3) Proposals (unless there are less than 30 opportunities), with each Proposal being submitted for a separate and distinct RFP.

No Exceptions provided to the cumulative *Production Standards*- The minimum annual *Production Standards* are firmly set as stated above and do not change for any single contract year unless through contract Modification, which would only be considered by the GSA GWAC PCO under conditions of unforeseeable changes in the federal IT marketplace. (*See Attachment*

J-5.A.5, Additional Terms and Conditions for Changes to Contractor Engagement Standards and AQLS for details).

Annually established *Production Standards* include an AQL for specified contract years that allows the Contractor to earn an acceptable performance rating (Satisfactory or higher) when minimum dollar value Standards are not achieved if *Participation* credits earned meet or exceed the standards. The combination of *Production* and *Participation* AQLs changes contract year to contract year; therefore, this scenario does not apply to every contract year.

J-5.A.4 Annual Rating Assessments and Performance Status Determinations

J-5.A.4.1 Annual Rating Assessments

Each single contract year begins exactly on the NTP anniversary date and is a full 12 months in length ending when the next contract year of the Master Contract begins. The Master Contract NTP anniversary date is not the beginning date of the Government fiscal year, Contractor fiscal year, or the calendar year [i.e., unless by total coincidence].

Adjectival Rating Descriptions- There are six adjectival ratings established, which includes two possible Performance status levels given with Marginal ratings. One of the following six adjectival ratings is periodically assigned to the Contractor based on the Contractor's performance under the Contractor Engagement PBA requirement.

- (a) Satisfactory- Performance meets contractual Contractor Engagement requirements and might exceed some to the Government's benefit with no significant weakness identified. The Contractor performed well and meets contractual requirements. The GSA considers a contractor assessed as Satisfactory to be in good standing under the Master Contract.
- (b) Very Good- Performance meets contractual Contractor Engagement requirements and exceeds some to the Government's benefit with no significant weaknesses identified.
- (c) Excellent- Performance meets contractual Contractor Engagement requirements and exceeds to the highest level for the Government's benefit with no weaknesses identified.
- (d) Marginal in a Performing Status- Performance does not meet an acceptable level of contractual Contractor Engagement requirements and recovery might be likely in a timely manner. This rating reflects a performance problem and requires a Government approved Corrective Action Plan (CAP).
- (e) Marginal in a Non-Performing Status- Performance does not meet an acceptable level of contractual Contractor Engagement requirements and recovery is not likely in a timely manner. This rating reflects a serious performance problem. The Contractor's proposed corrective actions appear ineffective, or were not fully implemented, or did not meet requirements as indicated in the *Definition of a Contractor in a Non-Performing status*. Further corrective actions may no longer be made available to the Contractor.
- (f) Unsatisfactory- Performance does not meet any level of contractual Contractor Engagement requirements and recovery is no longer possible.

Each contract year is assessed independently from the previous contract year if the Contractor's rating was a Satisfactory, Very Good or Excellent; thus, those three favorable ratings can change only once per year, if warranted. However, Performance status on a Marginal rating can change

to a higher or lower level at any time within the current or subsequent contract year, depending on the progress or regress of the Contractor's monitored performance.

Initial ratings for the Contractor's performance level and Performance Status for a completed single contract year is expected to be determined by the GSA GWAC ACO within 30 days into the subsequent contract year. The GWAC ACO will notify the Contractor as soon as practicable if an unfavorable Marginal or Unsatisfactory rating is initially assessed. Additionally, final performance ratings for each contract year is expected to be entered into the CPAR or another contract performance assessment report annually under the Master Contract's Contractor Engagement evaluation element within 120 days into the subsequent contract year.

J-5.A.4.2 Definition of a Contractor in a Performing Status

When the Contractor meets or exceeds the minimum combination of *Participation* and *Production Standards* earning a Satisfactory or higher rating within the stated time frames, the Government determines the Contractor to be in a Performing status for that contract year. There are terms and conditions indicated in this *Attachment J-5.A*, where a Contractor receiving a Marginal rating is determined to be either (a) Marginal in a Performing status or (b) a Marginal in a Non-Performing status.

J-5.A.4.3 Definition of a Contractor in a Non-Performing Status

Unsatisfactory- When the Contractor does not meet the minimum combination of *Participation* and Task Order *Production* performance-based requirements Standards within the acceptable AQL resulting in earning an Unsatisfactory rating within the stated time frames commencing twelve (12) months from the NTP Date and annually thereafter, the Government determines the Contractor to be in a Non-Performing status. An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status.

Marginal/Non-Performing- When the Contractor does not meet the minimum combination of *Participation* and Task Order *Production* performance-based requirements Standards within the acceptable AQL plus additional conditions detailed in this *Attachment J-5.A* resulting in a Marginal rating at any time within a single contract year, the Government determines the Contractor to be in a Marginal Nonperforming status in that contract year.

J-5.A.4.4 Contract Remedies For Contractor Engagement

Should the Government rate the Contractor below the set AQL, i.e., Unsatisfactory or Marginal, for any single contract year, Government Contract remedies will be invoked in accordance with this Master Contract.

J-5.A.5 Additional Terms and Conditions for Changes to Contractor Engagement Standards and Acceptable Quality Levels (AQL)

At any time during the term of the Master Contract, the GSA GWAC PCO may consider downwardly adjusting the Standards and/or AQLs for any part of the Contractor Engagement requirements in the event that unforeseeable changes to the federal IT marketplace detrimentally affect the marketability of this Master Contract to GSA's client federal agencies.

If the GSA GWAC PCO determines that a change is in the best interest of the Government to appropriately relax any of the PBA requirements, a unilateral contract Modification will be issued to all prime contractors under the Master Contract, adjusting the Standards and/or AQLs of *Participation* and/or *Production*. Changes to the Contractor Engagement requirement will not be considered based upon individual preferences of the Contractor or group preferences of the contractors under this Master Contract.

J-5.A.6 Contractor Engagement Summary

Contractor Engagement is a contractually mandatory PBA requirement incorporated into the Performance Work Statement (*see Section C.7.1*) of the Master Contract with the overall objective of providing Task Order issuing agencies with a set of contractors that is incentivized to consistently remain engaged and responsive to their IT service needs. This in turn contributes to the overall achievement of the agency's federal acquisition standards and goals.

There are many other needed processes, actions and implementation factors (including inputs, activities, and outputs), which may be taken by the Contractor prior to attaining contractually defined *Participation* and *Production* outputs, such as responding to RFIs and other various activities listed under *Section J-5.A.2.2*. The Government does not mandate what activities in which the Contractor should invest and does not specify how the Contractor should reach the Government's desired end-results because Contractor Engagement is a performance-based acquisition requirement. Although many of those other Activities are considered important steps necessary to ultimately achieve the mandatory *Participation* and *Production Standards* via submitting responsible Proposals and winning one or more Task Order awards, those other activities are not considered measurable activities in terms of Contractor Engagement performance-based contract outcomes.

J-5.A.7 Performance Ratings and Government Remedies

Section J-5.A.7 applies exclusively to the Contractor Engagement critical PBA element and describes the performance ratings to be determined by the GSA Government Contracting Officer in two separate sections, a narrative description and a table-format depiction. Adjectival ratings levels are identical in both the narrative and table sections. Those ratings will also serve as GSA's procedure for issuing the respective annual Interim and Final performance ratings. For any Task Orders awarded off the Master Contract, CPAR ratings are independently and individually produced by the agency that issued the Task Order.

All Satisfactory, Very Good, and Excellent ratings issued are annually assessed ratings and can change or remain the same from contract year to contract year. For example, ratings can rise should performance improve from a Marginal rating in a Performing status up to a Satisfactory or higher rating in a Performing status; or conversely, ratings can fall should performance diminish from any rating between Excellent in a Performing status down to an Unsatisfactory in a Non-Performing status. However, should an Unsatisfactory be issued for any single contract year, specifically in this evaluation element, on any year during the entire term of this Master Contract, it will result in a conclusive rating of Unsatisfactory for performance on the GSA Master Contract, independent from any open or closed Task Orders that previously may have been issued.

J-5.A.7.1 Narrative Description Of Contractor Outcomes

SATISFACTORY, VERY GOOD OR EXCELLENT OUTCOME: When the Contractor meets or exceeds the minimum combination of *Participation* and Task Order *Production* performance-based requirements Standards earning a Satisfactory or higher rating within the stated time frames, the Contractor is determined to be in a Performing status for the single contract year assessed and rated. Satisfactory is always considered an acceptable rating.

UNSATISFACTORY OR MARGINAL OUTCOME: Should the Government rate the Contractor to be (1) Unsatisfactory, or (2) Marginal/Performing, or (3) Marginal/Nonperforming as determined by the GSA audit *Participation* and *Production* review, Government Contract Remedies will be invoked in accordance with one of the following actions:

Performing and Nonperforming Status Determinations:

- (a) Any performance-based rating equal to or above a Satisfactory level is determined to be in a Performing status. A contractor in a Performing status at these levels is meeting or exceeding Government Contractor Engagement performance requirements for the contract year assessed. The Government considers that a Satisfactory rating is an acceptable and favorable rating to earn.
- (b) Any performance-based rating at Marginal will be determined as either a Contractor in a Performing status or a Non-Performing status depending upon the conditions mentioned below. Therefore, a Marginal rating might result in the Government's enforcement of Contract Remedies.
 - (1) A Marginally rated Contractor in a Performing status shall be required to produce an acceptable CAP to the GSA GWAC ACO within 30 calendar days of ACO notification. If the Contractor is determined to be Marginal in the Contractor Engagement evaluation element, receiving a Marginal rating for the first time in any single contract year among any of the single contract years within the entire Base and Option term of the Master Contract, it will be initially considered a Contractor in a Performing status, e.g., Marginal in a Performing status. The Contractor will be monitored and evaluated periodically at a higher frequency, more than once within the single contract year, until the deficiency is resolved per the Government approved CAP, and the Contractor's rating reaches a minimum performance level of Satisfactory.
 - (2) The Contractor rated Marginal in a Performing status might be converted down to a Marginal in a Non-Performing status at any time within a single contract year if triggered by any of the following conditions:
 - (i) Not submitting an acceptable CAP within 30 calendar days of ACO notification.
 - (ii) Not diligently performing according to the Government approved CAP.
 - (iii) Earning a Marginal rating for any two consecutive contract years during the Base and/or Optional term of the Master Contract.

Any single one of the above three conditions will immediately render the Contractor to be rated as a Marginal in a Non-Performing status prior to a scheduled year-end rating period.

A Marginal in a Non-Performing status can change at any time within a single contract year to a Marginal in a Performing status, and vice versa.

Should the Contractor remain with a rating of Marginal in a Non-Performing status for any more than three to six months depending on the GSA GWAC PCO/ACO's determination, the Government will invoke Contract Remedies in accordance with those rated under an Unsatisfactory rating.

Any performance-based rating of Unsatisfactory is ultimately a final rating regardless of which single contract year assessed. All previous contract years' higher performance ratings are not a mitigating factor for Government consideration if the Contractor earns an Unsatisfactory rating in the Contractor Engagement element for the most currently evaluated contract year.

Additionally, all previous and current years' CPAR or another contract performance assessment report ratings in all other evaluated elements are not a mitigating factor for Government consideration if the Contractor earns an Unsatisfactory rating in the Contractor Engagement element for the most currently evaluated contract year. Consequently, an Unsatisfactory rating may result in the Government's strict and immediate enforcement of Contract Remedies. Therefore, the Government will consider and treat any Unsatisfactory rating issued in the Contractor Engagement critical evaluation element as the rating of performance for the GSA GWAC Master Contract.

Contract Remedies at Unsatisfactory and Marginal Ratings:

Unsatisfactory Performance Rating in Contractor Engagement

Termination of the Alliant 3 Base Contract - The Government will initiate Contractor Termination for Default of the Master Contract in accordance with FAR 49.4, and the Government will rate the Contractor accordingly on the CPAR or another contract performance assessment report pursuant to this **Attachment J-5.A**. No settlement costs arising out of the Termination for Default will be considered by the Government.

Marginal Performance Rating in Contractor Engagement

(a) Marginal: Performing Status

Deficiency Notice/CAP Request - Government will issue a Deficiency Notice to the Contractor and request a CAP allowing for the resolution/cure of the Deficiency. For the CAP to be considered valid, the Government must accept and approve it. (The Government is not required to approve the CAP if the plan is not acceptable or in the Government's best interest.) Additionally, the Government will rate the Contractor accordingly on CPAR or another contract performance assessment report pursuant to this **Attachment J-5.A**.

(b) Marginal: Nonperforming Status

Delinquency Notice and/or Termination of the Base Contract - Government might issue a Cure or Show Cause Notice, FAR 49.6, and/or proceed directly to Contractor Termination for Default of the Master Contract in accordance with FAR 49.4, unless (a) the Contractor Cures the deficiency, or (b) the Contractor requests a mutual cancellation of the contract, FAR 49.109-4 No-cost settlement through a Termination for Convenience, and the Government accepts it. The Government will rate the Contractor accordingly on the CPAR or another contract performance assessment report pursuant to this **Attachment J-5.A**. **NOTICE:** The Government does not pay settlement costs to a Contractor arising out of the Termination for Default.

J-5.A.7.2 Determination Of Ratings Based Upon Contractor Outcomes

Beginning 12 months from the NTP Date of the Master Contract and continuing a minimum of once per contract year including the Base term and all Option years, the Government will evaluate the Contractor's *Participation* and *Production* activity based upon contract year Outcomes, as defined in *Attachment J-5*.

Ratings Equal to Or Greater than Satisfactory

When the Contractor meets or exceeds Standards established within this *Attachment J-5.A* in the single contract year assessed, the Contractor is in a favorable standing as a Performing Contractor on the Master Contract for that single year assessed and rated.

Ratings at Marginal and Unsatisfactory

The following Marginal and Unsatisfactory ratings will be determined under the following possible Contractor Outcomes, and remedies will be invoked in accordance with Master Contract *Attachment J-5*.

Contract Year One - 12 Months after NTP Date

(Based upon 10 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals exclusively to the first contract year of the Master Contract).

Meeting *Participation Standards* are mandatorily required for every single contract year; however, during the first contract year, AQLs are significantly lower during those initial 12-months following the NTP Date. In fact, the submission of only one Proposal considering the AQLs will result in no less than a Satisfactory performance rating for the initial contract year.

Winning Task Order awards is not mandatorily required during the first 12-months after the NTP Date.

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

Unsatisfactory ratings will be waived by the Government exclusively for the Master Contract's first year's performance assessment. The Government will not provide for waivers of Unsatisfactory ratings for any subsequent years, including Contract Year Two through Contract Year Ten.

Marginal Outcomes - Marginal Non-performance Rating

Should the Contractor not achieve any level of *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) during the initial contract year.

Any Marginal rating designated in the first 12-months will be assessed as a Marginal in a Non-performing status in lieu of an Unsatisfactory rating. There are no Marginal ratings in a Performing status issued for the initial contract year. The initial contract year is the only condition in which these terms apply and will not apply to any other year.

Contract Year Two - 24 Months after Master Contract NTP Date

(Based upon 30 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals in this single contract year)

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status and will be assigned under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Should the Contractor not achieve any level of annual *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) regardless of any total *Production* at any dollar value previously earned in earlier contract years from total awarded Task Orders.
- (b) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is below the required minimum, i.e., below three Proposals submitted, when the total *Production* is less than the \$1 million in contract Total Dollar Value (TDV).
- (c) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, combined with a total *Production* that is less than \$3 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Marginal Outcomes - Marginal Performance Rating

- (d) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one or two more than the required minimum, i.e., four or five Proposals submitted, when total *Production* is equal to or less than the SAT in contract TDV.
- (e) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is equal to the required minimum, i.e., three Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$3 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (f) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one Proposal less than the required minimum, e.g., two Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$1 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (g) Should the Contractor achieve a level of *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$3 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Contract Year Three - 36 Months after Master Contract NTP Date

(Based upon 30 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals in this single contract year)

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status and will be assigned under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Should the Contractor not achieve any level of annual *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) regardless of any total *Production* at any dollar value previously earned in earlier contract years from total awarded Task Orders.
- (b) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is below the required minimum, i.e., below three Proposals submitted, when the total *Production* is less than the \$3 million in contract TDV.
- (c) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$6 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Marginal Outcomes - Marginal Performance Rating.

- (d) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one or two more than the required minimum, i.e., four or five Proposals submitted, when total *Production* is less than the \$1million in contract TDV.
- (e) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is equal to the required minimum, i.e., three Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$6 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (f) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one Proposal less than the required minimum, e.g., two Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$3 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (g) Should the Contractor achieve a level of *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$6 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Contract Year Four - 48 Months After Master Contract NTP Date

(Based upon 30 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals in this single contract year).

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status and will be assigned under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Should the Contractor not achieve any level of annual *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) regardless of any total *Production* at any dollar value previously earned in earlier contract years from total awarded Task Orders.
- (b) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is below the required minimum, i.e., below three Proposals submitted, when the total *Production* is less than the \$6 million in contract TDV.
- (c) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$10 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Marginal Outcomes - Marginal Performance Rating

- (d) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one or two more than the required minimum, i.e., four or five Proposals submitted, when total *Production* is less than the \$3million in contract TDV.
- (e) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is equal to the required minimum, i.e., three Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$10 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (f) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one Proposal less than the required minimum, e.g., two Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$6 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (g) Should the Contractor achieve a level of *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$10 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Contract Year Five - 60 Months after Contract NTP Date (End of Master Contract Term)

(Based upon 30 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals in this single contract year)

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status and will be assigned under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Should the Contractor not achieve any level of annual *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) regardless of any total *Production* at any dollar value previously earned in earlier contract years from total awarded Task Orders.
- (b) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is below the required minimum, i.e., below three Proposals submitted, when the total *Production* is less than the \$10 million in contract TDV.
- (c) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$15 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Marginal Outcomes - (Marginal Performance Rating)

- (d) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one or two more than the required minimum, i.e., four or five Proposals submitted, when total *Production* is less than the \$6 million in contract TDV.
- (e) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is equal to the required minimum, i.e., three Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$15 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (f) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one Proposal less than the required minimum, e.g., two Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$10 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (g) Should the Contractor achieve a level of *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$15 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

If the Option Period is exercised, The following Marginal and Unsatisfactory ratings will be determined under the following possible Contractor Outcomes, and remedies will be invoked in accordance with Master Contract *Attachment J-5*.

Contract Year Six - 72 Months after Contract NTP Date (Start of Option Master Contract Term)

(Based upon 30 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals in this single contract year)

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status and will be assigned under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Should the Contractor not achieve any level of annual *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) regardless of any total *Production* at any dollar value previously earned in earlier contract years from total awarded Task Orders.

- (b) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is below the required minimum, i.e., below three Proposals submitted, when the total *Production* is less than the \$15 million in contract TDV.
- (c) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$21 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Marginal Outcomes - (Marginal Performance Rating)

- (d) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one or two more than the required minimum, i.e., four or five Proposals submitted, when total *Production* is less than the \$10 million in contract TDV.
- (e) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is equal to the required minimum, i.e., three Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$21 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (f) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one Proposal less than the required minimum, e.g., two Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$15 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (g) Should the Contractor achieve a level of *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$21 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Contract Year Seven - 84 Months after Contract NTP Date

(Based upon 30 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals in this single contract year)

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status and will be assigned under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Should the Contractor not achieve any level of annual *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) regardless of any total *Production* at any dollar value previously earned in earlier contract years from total awarded Task Orders.
- (b) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is below the required minimum, i.e., below three Proposals submitted, when the total *Production* is less than the \$21 million in contract TDV.
- (c) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$28 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Marginal Outcomes - (Marginal Performance Rating)

- (d) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one or two more than the required minimum, i.e., four or five Proposals submitted, when total *Production* is less than the \$15 million in contract TDV.
- (e) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is equal to the required minimum, i.e., three Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$28 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

- (f) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one Proposal less than the required minimum, e.g., two Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$21 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (g) Should the Contractor achieve a level of *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$28 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Contract Year Eight - 96 Months after Contract NTP Date

(Based upon 30 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals in this single contract year)

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status and will be assigned under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Should the Contractor not achieve any level of annual *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) regardless of any total *Production* at any dollar value previously earned in earlier contract years from total awarded Task Orders.
- (b) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is below the required minimum, i.e., below three Proposals submitted, when the total *Production* is less than the \$28 million in contract TDV.
- (c) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$36 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Marginal Outcomes - (Marginal Performance Rating)

- (d) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one or two more than the required minimum, i.e., four or five Proposals submitted, when total *Production* is less than the \$21 million in contract TDV.
- (e) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is equal to the required minimum, i.e., three Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$36 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (f) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one Proposal less than the required minimum, e.g., two Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$28 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (g) Should the Contractor achieve a level of *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$36 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Contract Year Nine - 108 Months after Contract NTP Date

(Based upon 30 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals in this single contract year)

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status and will be assigned under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Should the Contractor not achieve any level of annual *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) regardless of any total *Production* at any dollar value previously earned in earlier contract years from total awarded Task Orders.
- (b) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is below the required minimum, i.e., below three Proposals submitted, when the total *Production* is less than the \$36 million in contract TDV.
- (c) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$45 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Marginal Outcomes - (Marginal Performance Rating)

- (d) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one or two more than the required minimum, i.e., four or five Proposals submitted, when total *Production* is less than the \$28 million in contract TDV.
- (e) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is equal to the required minimum, i.e., three Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$45 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (f) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one Proposal less than the required minimum, e.g., two Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$36 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (g) Should the Contractor achieve a level of *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$45 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Contract Year Ten - 120 Months after Contract NTP Date (End of Option Master Contract Term)

(Based upon 30 or more Opportunities for the Contractor to submit Proposals in this single contract year)

Unsatisfactory Outcomes - Unsatisfactory Performance Rating

An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Non-Performing status and will be assigned under any of the following conditions:

- (a) Should the Contractor not achieve any level of annual *Participation* (No Proposals submitted) regardless of any total *Production* at any dollar value previously earned in earlier contract years from total awarded Task Orders.
- (b) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is below the required minimum, i.e., below three Proposals submitted, when the total *Production* is less than the \$45 million in contract TDV.
- (c) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$55 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

Marginal Outcomes - (Marginal Performance Rating)

- (d) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one or two more than the required minimum, i.e., four or five Proposals submitted, when total *Production* is less than the \$36 million in contract TDV.
- (e) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is equal to the required minimum, i.e., three Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* less than \$55 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (f) Should the Contractor achieve a level of annual *Participation* that is one Proposal less than the required minimum, e.g., two Proposals submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$45 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.
- (g) Should the Contractor achieve a level of *Participation* that is two Proposals less than the required minimum, i.e., only one Proposal submitted, resulting in total *Production* equal to or greater than \$55 million of contract TDV from total awarded Task Orders.

(End of Narrative Description Attachment J-5.A)

J-5.A.8 Off-Ramp Tradeoff of Annual Production Standards

Contractors that are deficient in achieving the annual *Production* amount as delineated in the Master Contract, ***Attachment J-5.A, Contractor Engagement PBA Evaluation Program Ratings***, are able to request an off-ramp forbearance, conditioned upon prior submission of either:

- (a) Three (3) Task Order Proposals containing subcontracting with either (or both) of the following small business socio-economic categories: Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), and/or Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB).
- (b) Five (5) Task Order Proposals containing subcontracting with one or more of the following small business socio-economic categories: Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB), Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), Historically Underutilized Business Zone Small Business (HUBZone SB), SDB, and WOSB.)

No other small business categories will be accepted as replacements for those stated above. The granting of off-ramp forbearance has no effect on the annual Past Performance rating assigned to the contractor. For subsequent contract years with a deficient *Production* amount, the contractor may apply for additional periods of off-ramp forbearance under the above terms. In order to apply for this forbearance, the Prime Contractor must provide evidence of the above socioeconomic category subcontracts included in their Task Order Proposals submitted pursuant to the Master Contract.

The following criteria applies to the attached performance rating tables:

- (a) Tables- The Initial Contract Year number one is based on 10 or more Opportunities to submit Proposals. All subsequent contract years, two through ten, are based on 30 or more Opportunities to submit Proposals in a single contract year.
- (b) Ratings- Ratings from these tables will be entered into the annual CPAR or another contract performance assessment report in the "CONTRACTOR ENGAGEMENT" element for the respective year.
- (c) Contract Remedies- Only applies to "UNSATISFACTORY" and "MARGINAL" ratings in a Non-Performing status.

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.1 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE
Contractor Engagement
Initial Contract Year 1

Proposals	Contract Year 1					
5+	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
4	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
3	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
2	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
1	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good
0	Marginal					
	\$0 to SAT	> SAT to \$999,999	\$1M to \$2,999,999	\$3M to \$5,999,999	\$6M to \$9,999,999	\$10M+
	Total Production - No Minimum Number of Awards or Production Required for the initial Contract Year					

Figure 9 - Contract Year 1 Engagement Ratings

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.2 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE
Contractor Engagement
Contract Year 2

Proposals	Contract Year 2					
5+	Marginal	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
4	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
3	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
1	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
0	Unsatisfactory - No Participation					
	\$0 to SAT	> SAT to \$999,999	\$1M to \$2,999,999	\$3M to \$5,999,999	\$6M to \$9,999,999	\$10M+
	Total Production					

Figure 10 - Contract Year 2 Engagement Ratings

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.3 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE

Contractor Engagement

Contract Year 3

Proposals	Contract Year 3					
5+	Marginal	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
4	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
3	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
1	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
0	Unsatisfactory - No Participation					
	\$0 to \$999,999	\$1M to \$2,999,999	\$3M to \$5,999,999	\$6M to \$9,999,999	\$10M to \$14,999,999	\$15M+
	Total Production					

Figure 11 - Contract Year 3 Engagement Ratings

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.4 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE

Contractor Engagement

Contract Year 4

Proposals	Contract Year 4					
5+	Marginal	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
4	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
3	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
1	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
0	Unsatisfactory - No Participation					
	\$0 to \$2,999,999	\$3M to \$5,999,999	\$6M to \$9,999,999	\$10M to \$14,999,999	\$15M to \$20,999,999	\$21M+
	Total Production					

Figure 12 - Contract Year 4 Engagement Ratings

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.5 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE

Contractor Engagement

Contract Year 5

Proposals	Contract Year 5					
5+	Marginal	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
4	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
3	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
1	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
0	Unsatisfactory - No Participation					
	\$0 to \$5,999,999	\$6M to \$9,999,999	\$10M to \$14,999,999	\$15M to \$20,999,999	\$21M to \$27,999,999	\$28M+
	Total Production					

Figure 13 - Contract Year 5 Engagement Ratings

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.6 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE

Contractor Engagement

Option Contract Year 6

Proposals	Contract Year 6					
5+	Marginal	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
4	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
3	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
1	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
0	Unsatisfactory - No Participation					
	\$0 to \$9,999,999	\$10M to \$14,999,999	\$15M to \$20,999,999	\$21M to \$27,999,999	\$28M to \$35,999,999	\$36M+
	Total Production					

Figure 14 - Contract Year 6 Engagement Ratings

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.7 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE

Contractor Engagement Option Contract Year 7

Proposals	Contract Year 7					
5+	Marginal	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
4	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
3	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
1	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
0	Unsatisfactory - No Participation					
	\$0 to \$14,999,999	\$15M to \$20,999,999	\$21M to \$27,999,999	\$28M to \$35,999,999	\$36M to \$44,999,999	\$45M+
	Total Production					

Figure 15 - Contract Year 7 Engagement Ratings

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.8 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE

Contractor Engagement Option Contract Year 8

Proposals	Contract Year 8					
5+	Marginal	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
4	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
3	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
1	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
0	Unsatisfactory - No Participation					
	\$0 to \$20,999,999	\$21M to \$27,999,999	\$28M to \$35,999,999	\$36M to \$44,999,999	\$45M to \$54,999,999	\$55M+
	Total Production					

Figure 16 - Contract Year 8 Engagement Ratings

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.9 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE

Contractor Engagement Option Contract Year 9

Proposals	Contract Year 9					
5+	Marginal	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
4	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
3	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
1	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
0	Unsatisfactory - No Participation					
	\$0 to \$27,999,999	\$28M to \$35,999,999	\$36M to \$44,999,999	\$45M to \$54,999,999	\$55M to \$65,999,999	\$66M+
	Total Production					

Figure 17- Contract Year 9 Engagement Ratings

ATTACHMENT J-5.A.8.10 PERFORMANCE RATING TABLE

Contractor Engagement Option Contract Year 10

Proposals	Contract Year 10					
5+	Marginal	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
4	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
3	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
2	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
1	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
0	Unsatisfactory - No Participation					
	\$0 to \$35,999,999	\$36M to \$44,999,999	\$45M to \$54,999,999	\$55M to \$65,999,999	\$66M to \$74,999,999	\$75M+
	Total Production					

Figure 18 - Contract Year 10 Engagement Ratings

(End of Section J.5.A.8 Performance Rating Table Spreadsheet)

ATTACHMENT J-5.B PERFORMANCE-BASED ACQUISITION (PBA) SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING EVALUATION PROGRAM RATINGS

Attachment J-5.B applies exclusively to the Small Business Subcontracting Performance-Based Acquisition (PBA) element and describes the performance ratings to be determined by the General Services Administration (GSA) Governmentwide Acquisition Contract (GWAC) Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO). Small Business (SB) Subcontracting Performance will be annually assessed, and ratings will be entered into Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) or another contract Past Performance assessment report (hereafter Contract Performance Assessment Reporting System or another contract performance assessment report will be referred to as the “CPAR”). Performance ratings can change from contract year to contract year, for example, ratings can (1) rise should performance improve from a “Marginal” rating up to a “Satisfactory or higher” rating in a Performing status; or conversely, (2) ratings can fall should performance diminish from an “Exceptional” rating down to a “Very Good” or lower rating.

J-5.B.1 Acceptable Quality Level (AQL), Minimum Requirements Needed to Earn a Satisfactory SB Subcontracting Rating

In order to earn a favorable (i.e., Satisfactory) SB Subcontracting rating, an Other Than Small Business (OTSB) prime contractor must, as delineated in the CPAR SB Subcontracting Annual Rating, provide a “a good faith effort” to comply with an established subcontracting plan in accordance with FAR 19.705-7 and 13 CFR 125.3(d)(3). Further, FAR 19.705–7(b) contains indicators of a good faith effort.

J-5.B.2 Requirements Needed to Earn a Rating Above the Minimum AQL

In order to earn a rating that is above the minimum AQL requirement of “Satisfactory,” an OTSB prime contractor must meet the following criteria:

- (a) Meet two or more of GSA’s established SB Subcontracting Goals for socio-economic categories listed in Table 6 of *Section G.22.1*.
- (b) Commit to a potential SB subcontract, or achieve actual subcontracted dollars paid to SB, that is expressed as a percentage of the total awarded Task Order invoice paid dollars accumulated by each prime contractor as outlined in each rating measurement. For example, a “Good” rating requires meeting Item (1) above and attaining a potential SB subcontract, or achieving actual subcontracted dollars paid to SB, that is 3% (or above, but not to exceed 70%) of the total awarded Task Order invoice paid dollars, at the end of each contract year, and in consideration of the latest filed Individual Subcontracting

Report (ISR) for the Master Contract via the Small Business Administration's (SBA) Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS).

A potential SB subcontract is defined as a contract for the performance of an issued Task Order under the Master Contract. Although ISRs are based on a payment basis for small business subcontracting there is a benefit to small businesses in receiving potential SB subcontracts to increase their inventory and/or add personnel in support of an issued Task Order. Potential SB subcontracts are intended to materialize into reportable obligated dollars via the prime contractor's ISR.

J-5.B.3 Subcontracting Ratings, Rating Measurements, and Applicable Corrective Actions

Adjectival subcontracting ratings along with their associated measurements and applicable corrective actions are delineated below in *J-5.B.4*.

J-5.B.4 CPAR Annual Small Business Subcontracting Rating Guide and Corrective Actions

Socioeconomic categories are as listed in *Section G.22.1* and defined in FAR Clause 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns.

Table 18 - Small Business Subcontracting Ratings

RATING	DESCRIPTION OF RATING MEASUREMENT	CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED
Exceptional	<p>Must satisfy all of the following conditions:</p> <p>1) Met or exceeded all GSA established SB Subcontracting goals for socio-economic categories: Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB), Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), HUBzone Small Business (HUBZone SB), Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), Woman-Owned Small Business (WOSB).</p> <p>2) Achieved actual subcontracted dollars paid to SB that is 10% (or above, but not to exceed 70%) of the total awarded Task Order paid invoice dollars.</p>	N/A

RATING	DESCRIPTION OF RATING MEASUREMENT	CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED
Very Good	<p>Must satisfy all of the following conditions:</p> <p>1) Met <u>all three</u> of the GSA established SB subcontracting goals for socio-economic categories: SB, SDB, and WOSB, and met <u>one</u> or more of the GSA established SB subcontracting goals for socio-economic categories: VOSB, SDVOSB, and HUBZone SB.</p> <p>2) Achieved actual subcontracted dollars paid to SB that is 5% (or above, but not to exceed 70%) of the total awarded Task Order paid invoice dollars.</p>	N/A
Good	<p>Must satisfy all of the following conditions:</p> <p>1) Met <u>GSA established subcontracting goals for SB along with two or more</u> of the GSA established SB Subcontracting goals for socio-economic categories: VOSB, SDVOSB, HUBZone SB, SDB, and WOSB.</p> <p>2) Attained a potential SB subcontract, or achieved actual subcontracted dollars paid to SB, that is 3% (or above, but not to exceed 70%) of the total awarded Task Order paid invoice dollars. To receive credit for potential dollars subcontracted to SB the contractor must provide evidence of SB Subcontracting inclusion amounting to the above percent via an awarded Task Order(s).</p>	N/A

RATING	DESCRIPTION OF RATING MEASUREMENT	CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED
Satisfactory	Demonstrated a good-faith effort in accordance with FAR 19.705-7, 13 CFR 125.3(d)(3), to meet its SB Subcontracting goals, but has not met the rigorous criteria for a higher rating.	Contractors should continuously remind their company Sales, Marketing, Business Development, and Supply Chain Management personnel of the importance of striving to meet the overall GWAC SB Subcontracting goal.
Marginal	<p>The contractor was issued one or more Task Order awards but has no SB subcontracting to report after Contract Year One.</p> <p>The contractor will be rated Marginal unless the contractor can demonstrate a good-faith effort was made in accordance with FAR 19.705-7, Compliance with the subcontracting plan.</p>	<p>A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) is required.</p> <p>The Contractor is encouraged to contact the GSA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) to get advice on how to improve their small business outreach efforts.</p>
Unsatisfactory	<p>The contractor was issued three or more Task Order awards under the Master Contract and received a Marginal rating in the previous contract year, with no increase in the reported SB Subcontracting</p> <p>Noncompliant with the contractual requirements of FAR Clauses 52.219-8 and 52.219-9.</p> <p>The contractor will be rated Unsatisfactory unless an audit of the contractor's small business plan demonstrates a good-faith effort was made in accordance with FAR 19.705-7, Compliance with the subcontracting plan.</p>	<p>A CAP is required. An SBA/GSA OSDBU Audit Review may be requested.</p> <p>The Government's right to terminate the contract may be invoked.</p>

NOTICE:

- (a) Ratings will not be assigned by the Government for Small Business Subcontracting until the Contractor has an awarded Task Order. Thus, the evaluation process for Small Business Subcontracting will result in the assignment of either (1) one of the adjectival ratings delineated above for contracts that have one or more Task Orders issued under them, or (2) a “Neutral” designation for contracts that do not have any Task Orders issued under them.
- (b) Contractors with a value of actual dollars subcontracted to SB that is less than 1% of the total awarded Task Order paid invoice dollars will be required to provide a CAP despite attaining a Satisfactory or above rating.
- (c) Prime contractors are required to comply with FAR Clause 52.215-23, Limitations on Pass-Through Charges, in their pursuit of favorable subcontracting ratings under the Master Contract.
- (d) Actual Cumulative Percentage of Current Contract Value (ACPCCV) data associated with subcontracting to all Concerns [i.e., SB, Large Business (LB), Total, VOSB, SDVOSB, HubZone SB, SDB, and WOSB] shall be included in the Remarks Section of each ISR posted to eSRS. ACPCCV data shall be calculated from Actual Cumulative Whole Dollar (ACWD) subcontracting data in conjunction with the Current Contract Value (CCV) for the applicable end date [March 31 or September 30 of the corresponding calendar year] of the associated reporting Period-of-Performance (PoP). The Remarks Section shall list the CCV [i.e., cumulative remitted CAF Adjusted Invoice Amount (CAIA) as of the end date of the applicable reporting PoP] and calculations shall be performed as follows:

$$\text{CCV} = \$x$$

$$\text{SB ACPCCV} = [(\text{SB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = a\%$$

$$\text{LB ACPCCV} = [(\text{LB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = b\%$$

$$\text{Total ACPCCV} = [(\text{Total ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = c\%$$

$$\text{VOSB ACPCCV} = [(\text{VOSB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = g\%$$

$$\text{SDVOSB ACPCCV} = [(\text{SDVOSB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = h\%$$

$$\text{HUBZone SB ACPCCV} = [(\text{HUBZone SB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = f\%$$

$$\text{SDB ACPCCV} = [(\text{SDB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = d\%$$

$$\text{WOSB ACPCCV} = [(\text{WOSB ACWD})/(\$x)] * 100 = e\%$$

(End of Attachment J-5.B PBA Small Business Subcontracting Evaluation Program Ratings)

ATTACHMENT J-6 - TRANSACTIONAL DATA REPORTING

This attachment applies to the Master Contract only.

The Contractor shall report all Invoices and Contract Access Fee data within the date specified in **Section F.7**. Refer to the government designated system instructions for the reporting process. It is mandatory to complete the data elements in the format outlined in the government designated system instructions.

J-6.1 CLIN Structure

The Contractor shall apply one or more of the following GWAC Program CLINs when reporting invoices in the government designated system.

Table 19 - CLIN Structure

GWAC REPORTING CLIN	REPORTING LINE TYPE
<i>See Attachment J-3</i>	Alliant 3 GWAC Labor Categories
N00	Non-Standard IT Labor
L00	Ancillary Labor
D00	Contract Access Fee (CAF)
E00	Contract Access Fee (CAF) SPECIAL RATE
F00	Zero Invoice
H00	Fixed-Price
B00	Cost-Reimbursement
A00	Materials (T&M only)
M00	MISC/ODC
G00	Award/Fixed/Incentive Fees
R00	Registered Apprenticeship Program

(End of Attachment J-6)

ATTACHMENT J-7 -INDIVIDUAL SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLAN

(Contractor's Plan is incorporated in this contract and attached at time of Alliant 3 GWAC Award). For your guidance, the ***J.P-9, A3 Model Individual Subcontracting Plan*** (with Instructional Reminders) document has been provided. This document is intended solely for informational purposes to assist in your planning and compliance efforts. ***J.P-9, A3 Model Individual Subcontracting Plan*** will be converted into ***J-7.1, Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan*** for use in the resulting Master Contract.

(End of Attachment J-7)

ATTACHMENT J-8 - WEBSITE REFERENCES

J-8.1 GWAC Program Email Correspondences

Alliant 3 PCO/ACO

Alliant3@gsa.gov

GWAC Scope Review Request

<https://www.gsa.gov/node/84448>

GSA Ombudsman

GSAIndustrySupport@gsa.gov

** Contractor Registration Required (below)

Table 20 - Web Site References

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
B.1	Information Technology Definition	https://www.acquisition.gov/far/part-2
B.2	Clinger-Cohen Act	https://dodcio.defense.gov/portals/0/documents/ciodesrefv olone.pdf
B.5	OFPP Best Practices Handbook	https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/management/office-federal-procurement-policy
B.6.1	Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Standard Occupational Classification The Occupational Information Network (O*NET) System	http://www.bls.gov/soc http://www.onetonline.org
B.13	U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Administration, Office of Allowances	https://aoprals.state.gov

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
C.1	DOD Information Enterprise Architecture	https://dodcio.defense.gov/Library/DoD-Architecture-Framework/dodaf20_arch_development/
C.3.1, C.3.2	Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEA): Business Reference Model, and Performance Reference Model	https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/egov_docs/fea_v2.pdf
C.3.3	Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRA) of 2010	https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/PLAW-111publ352
C.3.5	FIPS 199 Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems	https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/fips/nist.fips.199.pdf
C.4.4	SP 800-146 Cloud Computing	https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/sp/800/146/final
C.4.5	NIST guidance: Special Publication 1500-x, NIST Big Data Interoperability Framework	https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.1500-1r2.pdf

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
D.3	Part 117— National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) CFR 117	https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-32/subtitle-A/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-117
E.1, F.1, H.1, I.2	Federal Acquisition Regulation. GSA Regulation.	https://www.acquisition.gov/?q=browsefar https://www.acquisition.gov/browse/index/gsam
H.6.5	Federal Information Security Management Act, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130. NIST 800-series “Special Publications”.	https://csrc.nist.gov/topics/laws-and-regulations/executive-documents/omb-a-130 https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/sp800
G.2.1	OGP 4800.2I Eligibili ty to Use GSA Sources of Supply and Services	https://www.gsa.gov/system/files/OGP%20Order%2048002I%20Eligibility%20Determination.pdf
G.10	Contractor Website - CMMI Institute- Published Appraisal Results	https://cmmiinstitute.com/learning/appraisals/results

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
G.14	** GSA eBuy	https://www.ebuy.gsa.gov/ebuy
G.19	** Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System.	https://www.cpars.gov
G.19.2	<p>GSA Alliant 3 GWAC Homepage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWAC Contracts • GWAC Contract Holders • GWAC Pricing. <p>GSA GWAC Homepage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOW Review Request • DPA Request. 	<p>http://www.gsa.gov/alliant3</p> <p>http://www.gsa.gov/gwacs</p>
G.20.2	<p>** Government Designated System: Reporting Transactional Data - Instructions and Definitions.</p> <p>Treasury Reporting Rates of Exchange,” issued by the U.S. Department of Treasury, Financial</p>	<p><i>(To Be Determined at Time of Award in the Notice to Proceed)</i></p> <p>https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/reports-statements/treasury-reporting-rates-exchange</p>

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
	Management Service. ** System for Award Management (SAM).	https://sam.gov/content/home
G.20.5	CIO-IT Security-01-02	https://www.gsa.gov/system/files/Incident-Response-%5BCIO-IT-Security-01-02-Rev-19%5D-09-08-2022docx.pdf
G.22.2	** Subcontracting Reports	https://www.esrs.gov
G.23	Prime & Subcontractor Spending: Sub-award data for all Spending Types	https://www.usaspending.gov
G.25	** Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)	https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Pages/HomePage.aspx
H.3	GSA Logo	https://www.gsa.gov/reference/gsa-logo-policy
H.7	GSA IT Policies	https://www.gsa.gov/policy-regulations/policy/information-technology-policy?topnav=policy-regulations
H.9	IT Security Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeland Security Presidential Directives-12 (HSPD-12) 	https://www.commerce.gov/osy/programs/credentialing/hspd-12-credentialing

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OMB guidance M-05-24 <p>GSA HSPD-12, Personal Identity Verification.</p>	<p>https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/legacy_drupal_files/omb/memoranda/2005/m05-24.pdf</p> <p>https://www.gsa.gov/technology/it-contract-vehicles-and-purchasing-programs/multiple-award-schedule-it/hspd12-product-and-service-components</p>
H.10	Government Designated System Training Modules	<i>(To Be Determined at Time of Notice to Proceed/Effective Date)</i>
H.13	Section 508 Standards	http://www.section508.gov
Attachment J-2	DoD Cloud Computing Security	https://public.cyber.mil/dccs/
K.3	FPDS PSC Manual	https://www.acquisition.gov/psc-manual
L.5.4.2	DCMA Contractor Purchasing System Review (CPSR) Guidebook	https://www.dcma.mil/Portals/31/Documents/CPSR/CPSR_Guidebook_091021.pdf

This table of website links was updated as of 4/9/2024. If you encounter a broken web link in the above listing, please contact the GWAC ACO or COR at Alliant3@gsa.gov.

The GWAC ACO or COR will periodically update this **Attachment J-8** whenever Master Contract Modifications are issued, and also provide more recent updates on GSA's Alliant 3 GWAC website at a time when GSA is made aware of any needed changes to website URL names or addresses.

(END OF ATTACHMENT J-8)

SECTION K - REPRESENTATIONS, CERTIFICATIONS, AND OTHER STATEMENTS OF OFFERORS OR RESPONDENTS

INSTRUCTIONS: The provision at FAR 52.204-7, System for Award Management, is included in this solicitation, and the Offeror shall complete the annual representations and certifications electronically via the SAM website. See (<https://www.SAM.gov>). Additionally, the Offeror is required to complete the following representations and certifications and return them with the proposal in Symphony.

OFFEROR NAME _____

OFFEROR UEI _____

K.1 FAR 52.204-8 Annual Representations and Certifications. (MAY 2024)

(a)

(1) The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for this acquisition is _____ *[insert NAICS code]*.

(2) The small business size standard is _____ *[insert size standard]*.

(3) The small business size standard for a concern that submits an offer, other than on a construction or service acquisition, but proposes to furnish an end item that it did not itself manufacture, process, or produce is 500 employees, or 150 employees for information technology value-added resellers under NAICS code 541519 if the acquisition—

(i) Is set aside for small business and has a value above the simplified acquisition threshold;

(ii) Uses the HUBZone price evaluation preference regardless of dollar value, unless the offeror waives the price evaluation preference; or

(iii) Is an 8(a), HUBZone, service-disabled veteran-owned, economically disadvantaged women-owned, or women-owned small business set-aside or sole-source award regardless of dollar value.

(b)

(1) If the provision at [52.204-7](#), System for Award Management, is included in this solicitation, paragraph (d) of this provision applies.

(2) If the provision at [52.204-7](#), System for Award Management, is not included in this solicitation, and the Offeror has an active registration in the System for Award Management (SAM), the Offeror may choose to use paragraph (d) of this provision instead of completing the corresponding individual representations and certifications in the solicitation. The Offeror shall indicate which option applies by checking one of the following boxes:

(i) ☐ Paragraph (d) applies.

(ii) ☐ Paragraph (d) does not apply and the offeror has completed the individual representations and certifications in the solicitation.

(c)

(1) The following representations or certifications in SAM are applicable to this solicitation as indicated:

(i) [52.203-2](#), Certificate of Independent Price Determination. This provision applies to solicitations when a firm-fixed-price contract or fixed-price contract with economic price adjustment is contemplated, unless—

(A) The acquisition is to be made under the simplified acquisition procedures in [part 13](#);

(B) The solicitation is a request for technical proposals under two-step sealed bidding procedures; or

(C) The solicitation is for utility services for which rates are set by law or regulation.

(ii) [52.203-11](#), Certification and Disclosure Regarding Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions. This provision applies to solicitations expected to exceed \$150,000.

(iii) [52.203-18](#), Prohibition on Contracting with Entities that Require Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements-Representation. This provision applies to all solicitations.

(iv) [52.204-3](#), Taxpayer Identification. This provision applies to solicitations that do not include the provision at [52.204-7](#), System for Award Management.

(v) [52.204-5](#), Women-Owned Business (Other Than Small Business). This provision applies to solicitations that—

(A) Are not set aside for small business concerns;

- (B) Exceed the simplified acquisition threshold; and
- (C) Are for contracts that will be performed in the United States or its outlying areas.
- (vi) [52.204-26](#), Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services-Representation. This provision applies to all solicitations.
- (vii) [52.209-2](#), Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations-Representation.
- (viii) [52.209-5](#), Certification Regarding Responsibility Matters. This provision applies to solicitations where the contract value is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.
- (ix) [52.209-11](#), Representation by Corporations Regarding Delinquent Tax Liability or a Felony Conviction under any Federal Law. This provision applies to all solicitations.
- (x) [52.214-14](#), Place of Performance-Sealed Bidding. This provision applies to invitations for bids except those in which the place of performance is specified by the Government.
- (xi) [52.215-6](#), Place of Performance. This provision applies to solicitations unless the place of performance is specified by the Government.
- (xii) [52.219-1](#), Small Business Program Representations (Basic, Alternates I, and II). This provision applies to solicitations when the contract is for supplies to be delivered or services to be performed in the United States or its outlying areas, or when the contracting officer has applied [part 19](#) in accordance with [19.000\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#).
 - (A) The basic provision applies when the solicitations are issued by other than DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard.
 - (B) The provision with its Alternate I applies to solicitations issued by DoD, NASA, or the Coast Guard.
 - (C) The provision with its Alternate II applies to solicitations that will result in a multiple-award contract with more than one NAICS code assigned.
- (xiii) [52.219-2](#), Equal Low Bids. This provision applies to solicitations when contracting by sealed bidding and the contract is for supplies to be delivered or services to be performed in the United States or its outlying areas, or when the contracting officer has applied [part 19](#) in accordance with [19.000\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#).

(xiv) [52.222-22](#), Previous Contracts and Compliance Reports. This provision applies to solicitations that include the clause at [52.222-26](#), Equal Opportunity.

(xv) [52.222-25](#), Affirmative Action Compliance. This provision applies to solicitations, other than those for construction, when the solicitation includes the clause at [52.222-26](#), Equal Opportunity.

(xvi) [52.222-38](#), Compliance with Veterans' Employment Reporting Requirements. This provision applies to solicitations when it is anticipated the contract award will exceed the simplified acquisition threshold and the contract is not for acquisition of commercial products or commercial services.

(xvii) [52.223-1](#), Biobased Product Certification. This provision applies to solicitations that require the delivery or specify the use of biobased products in USDA-designated product categories; or include the clause at [52.223-2](#), Reporting of Biobased Products Under Service and Construction Contracts.

(xviii) [52.223-4](#), Recovered Material Certification. This provision applies to solicitations that are for, or specify the use of, EPA-designated items.

(xix) [52.223-22](#), Public Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reduction Goals-Representation. This provision applies to solicitations that include the provision at [52.204-7](#).

(xx) [52.225-2](#), Buy American Certificate. This provision applies to solicitations containing the clause at [52.225-1](#).

(xxi) [52.225-4](#), Buy American-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act Certificate. (Basic, Alternates II and III.) This provision applies to solicitations containing the clause at [52.225-3](#).

(A) If the acquisition value is less than \$50,000, the basic provision applies.

(B) If the acquisition value is \$50,000 or more but is less than \$100,000, the provision with its Alternate II applies.

(C) If the acquisition value is \$100,000 or more but is less than \$102,280, the provision with its Alternate III applies.

(xxii) [52.225-6](#), Trade Agreements Certificate. This provision applies to solicitations containing the clause at [52.225-5](#).

(xxiii) [52.225-20](#), Prohibition on Conducting Restricted Business Operations in Sudan-Certification. This provision applies to all solicitations.

(xxiv) [52.225-25](#), Prohibition on Contracting with Entities Engaging in Certain Activities or Transactions Relating to Iran-Representation and Certifications. This provision applies to all solicitations.

(xxv) [52.226-2](#), Historically Black College or University and Minority Institution Representation. This provision applies to solicitations for research, studies, supplies, or services of the type normally acquired from higher educational institutions.

(2) The following representations or certifications are applicable as indicated by the Contracting Officer:

[Contracting Officer check as appropriate.]

___ (i) [52.204-17](#), Ownership or Control of Offeror.

___ (ii) [52.204-20](#), Predecessor of Offeror.

___ (iii) [52.222-18](#), Certification Regarding Knowledge of Child Labor for Listed End Products.

___ (iv) [52.222-48](#), Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment-Certification.

___ (v) [52.222-52](#), Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Certain Services-Certification.

___ (vi) [52.227-6](#), Royalty Information.

___ (A) Basic.

___ (B) Alternate I.

___ (vii) [52.227-15](#), Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted Computer Software.

(d) The offeror has completed the annual representations and certifications electronically in SAM website accessed through <https://www.sam.gov>. After reviewing the SAM information, the offeror verifies by submission of the offer that the representations and certifications currently posted electronically that apply to this solicitation as indicated in paragraph (c) of this provision have been entered or updated within the last 12 months, are current, accurate, complete, and applicable to this solicitation (including the business size standard applicable to the NAICS code referenced for this solicitation), as of the date of this offer and are incorporated in this offer by reference (see FAR [4.1201](#)); except for the changes identified

below [*offeror to insert changes, identifying change by clause number, title, date*]. These amended representation(s) and/or certification(s) are also incorporated in this offer and are current, accurate, and complete as of the date of this offer.

FAR Clause # Title Date Change

Any changes provided by the offeror are applicable to this solicitation only, and do not result in an update to the representations and certifications posted on SAM.

(End of Provision)

K.2 FAR 52.204-19 Incorporation by Reference of Representations and Certifications. (DEC 2014)

The Contractor's representations and certifications, including those completed electronically via the System for Award Management (SAM), are incorporated by reference into the contract.

(End of Clause)

K.3 FAR 52.204-24 - Representation Regarding Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment. (NOV 2021)

The Offeror shall not complete the representation at paragraph (d)(1) of this provision if the Offeror has represented that it "does not provide covered telecommunications equipment or services as a part of its offered products or services to the Government in the performance of any contract, subcontract, or other contractual instrument" in paragraph (c)(1) in the provision at 52.204-26, Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services—Representation, or in paragraph (v)(2)(i) of the provision at 52.212-3, Offeror Representations and Certifications-Commercial Products or Commercial Services. The Offeror shall not complete the representation in paragraph (d)(2) of this provision if the Offeror has represented that it "does not use covered telecommunications equipment or services, or any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services" in paragraph (c)(2) of the provision at 52.204-26, or in paragraph (v)(2)(ii) of the provision at 52.212-3.

(a) Definitions. As used in this provision—

Backhaul, covered telecommunications equipment or services, critical technology, interconnection arrangements, reasonable inquiry, roaming, and substantial or essential component have the meanings provided in the clause 52.204-25, Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment.

- (b) Prohibition. (1) Section 889(a)(1)(A) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) prohibits the head of an executive agency on or after August 13, 2019, from procuring or obtaining, or extending or renewing a contract to procure or obtain, any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system. Nothing in the prohibition shall be construed to—
- (i) Prohibit the head of an executive agency from procuring with an entity to provide a service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or
 - (ii) Cover telecommunications equipment that cannot route or redirect user data traffic or cannot permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.
- (2) Section 889(a)(1)(B) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) prohibits the head of an executive agency on or after August 13, 2020, from entering into a contract or extending or renewing a contract with an entity that uses any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system. This prohibition applies to the use of covered telecommunications equipment or services, regardless of whether that use is in performance of work under a Federal contract. Nothing in the prohibition shall be construed to—
- (i) Prohibit the head of an executive agency from procuring with an entity to provide a service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or
 - (ii) Cover telecommunications equipment that cannot route or redirect user data traffic or cannot permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.
- (c) Procedures. The Offeror shall review the list of excluded parties in the System for Award Management (SAM) (<https://www.sam.gov>) for entities excluded from receiving federal awards for "covered telecommunications equipment or services".
- (d) Representation. The Offeror represents that—
- (1) It ☐ will, ☐ will not provide covered telecommunications equipment or services to the Government in the performance of any contract, subcontract or other contractual instrument resulting from this solicitation. The Offeror shall provide the additional disclosure information required at paragraph (e)(1) of this section if the Offeror responds "will" in paragraph (d)(1) of this section; and
 - (2) After conducting a reasonable inquiry, for purposes of this representation, the Offeror represents that—

It ☐ does, ☐ does not use covered telecommunications equipment or services, or use any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services. The Offeror shall provide the additional disclosure information required at paragraph (e)(2) of this section if the Offeror responds "does" in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(e) Disclosures. (1) Disclosure for the representation in paragraph (d)(1) of this provision. If the Offeror has responded "will" in the representation in paragraph (d)(1) of this provision, the Offeror shall provide the following information as part of the offer:

(i) For covered equipment—

(A) The entity that produced the covered telecommunications equipment (include entity name, unique entity identifier, CAGE code, and whether the entity was the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) or a distributor, if known);

(B) A description of all covered telecommunications equipment offered (include brand; model number, such as OEM number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number; and item description, as applicable); and

(C) Explanation of the proposed use of covered telecommunications equipment and any factors relevant to determining if such use would be permissible under the prohibition in paragraph (b)(1) of this provision.

(ii) For covered services—

(A) If the service is related to item maintenance: A description of all covered telecommunications services offered (include on the item being maintained: Brand; model number, such as OEM number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number; and item description, as applicable); or

(B) If not associated with maintenance, the Product and Service Code (PSC) of the service being provided; and explanation of the proposed use of covered telecommunications services and any factors relevant to determining if such use would be permissible under the prohibition in paragraph (b)(1) of this provision.

(2) Disclosure for the representation in paragraph (d)(2) of this provision. If the Offeror has responded "does" in the representation in paragraph (d)(2) of this provision, the Offeror shall provide the following information as part of the offer:

(i) For covered equipment—

(A) The entity that produced the covered telecommunications equipment (include entity name, unique entity identifier, CAGE code, and whether the entity was the OEM or a distributor, if known);

(B) A description of all covered telecommunications equipment offered (include brand; model number, such as OEM number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number; and item description, as applicable); and

(C) Explanation of the proposed use of covered telecommunications equipment and any factors relevant to determining if such use would be permissible under the prohibition in paragraph (b)(2) of this provision.

(ii) For covered services—

(A) If the service is related to item maintenance: A description of all covered telecommunications services offered (include on the item being maintained: Brand; model number, such as OEM number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number; and item description, as applicable); or

(B) If not associated with maintenance, the PSC of the service being provided; and explanation of the proposed use of covered telecommunications services and any factors relevant to determining if such use would be permissible under the prohibition in paragraph (b)(2) of this provision.

(End of Provision)

K.4 FAR 52.204-27 Prohibition on a BYTEDANCE Covered Application. (JUN 2023)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Covered application means the social networking service TikTok or any successor application or service developed or provided by ByteDance Limited or an entity owned by ByteDance Limited.

Information technology, as defined in 40 U.S.C. 11101(6)—

(1) Means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency, if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency that requires the use—

(i) Of that equipment; or

(ii) Of that equipment to a significant extent in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product;

(2) Includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources; but

(3) Does not include any equipment acquired by a Federal contractor incidental to a Federal contract.

(b) *Prohibition.* Section 102 of Division R of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117-328), the No TikTok on Government Devices Act, and its implementing guidance under Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-23-13, dated February 27, 2023, “No TikTok on Government Devices” Implementation Guidance, collectively prohibit the presence or use of a covered application on executive agency information technology, including certain equipment used by Federal contractors. The Contractor is prohibited from having or using a covered application on any information technology owned or managed by the Government, or on any information technology used or

provided by the Contractor under this contract, including equipment provided by the Contractor's employees; however, this prohibition does not apply if the Contracting Officer provides written notification to the Contractor that an exception has been granted in accordance with OMB Memorandum M-23-13.

(c) *Subcontracts*. The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in all subcontracts, including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial products or commercial services.

(End of Clause)

K.5 52.204-29 Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders—Representation and Disclosures. (DEC 2023)

(a) *Definitions*. As used in this provision, *Covered article*, *FASCSA order*, *Intelligence community*, *National security system*, *Reasonable inquiry*, *Sensitive compartmented information*, *Sensitive compartmented information system*, and *Source* have the meaning provided in the clause [52.204-30](#), Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders—Prohibition.

(b) *Prohibition*. Contractors are prohibited from providing or using as part of the performance of the contract any covered article, or any products or services produced or provided by a source, if the prohibition is set out in an applicable Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act (FASCSA) order, as described in paragraph (b)(1) of FAR [52.204-30](#), Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders—Prohibition.

(c) *Procedures*.

(1) The Offeror shall search for the phrase “FASCSA order” in the System for Award Management (SAM)(<https://www.sam.gov>) for any covered article, or any products or services produced or provided by a source, if there is an applicable FASCSA order described in paragraph (b)(1) of FAR [52.204-30](#), Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders—Prohibition.

(2) The Offeror shall review the solicitation for any FASCSA orders that are not in SAM, but are effective and do apply to the solicitation and resultant contract (see FAR [4.2303](#)(c)(2)).

(3) FASCSA orders issued after the date of solicitation do not apply unless added by an amendment to the solicitation.

(d) *Representation*. By submission of this offer, the Offeror represents that it has conducted a reasonable inquiry, and that the Offeror does not propose to provide or use in response to this solicitation any covered article, or any products or services produced or provided by a source, if the covered article or the source is prohibited by an applicable FASCSA order in effect on the date the solicitation was issued, except as waived by the solicitation, or as disclosed in paragraph (e).

(e) *Disclosures*. The purpose for this disclosure is so the Government may decide whether to issue a waiver. For any covered article, or any products or services produced or provided by a source, if the covered article or the source is subject to an applicable FASCSA order, and the Offeror is unable to represent compliance, then the Offeror shall provide the following information as part of the offer:

- (1) Name of the product or service provided to the Government;
- (2) Name of the covered article or source subject to a FASCSA order;
- (3) If applicable, name of the vendor, including the Commercial and Government Entity code and unique entity identifier (if known), that supplied the covered article or the product or service to the Offeror;
- (4) Brand;
- (5) Model number (original equipment manufacturer number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number);
- (6) Item description;
- (7) Reason why the applicable covered article or the product or service is being provided or used;

(f) *Executive agency review of disclosures.* The contracting officer will review disclosures provided in paragraph (e) to determine if any waiver may be sought. A contracting officer may choose not to pursue a waiver for covered articles or sources otherwise subject to a FASCSA order and may instead make an award to an Offeror that does not require a waiver.

(End of Provision)

K.6 FAR 52.209-7 Information Regarding Responsibility Matters. (OCT 2018)

(a) Definitions. As used in this provision—

Administrative proceeding means a non-judicial process that is adjudicatory in nature in order to make a determination of fault or liability (e.g., Securities and Exchange Commission Administrative Proceedings, Civilian Board of Contract Appeals Proceedings, and Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals Proceedings). This includes administrative proceedings at the Federal and State level but only in connection with performance of a Federal contract or grant. It does not include agency actions such as contract audits, site visits, corrective plans, or inspection of deliverables.

Federal contracts and grants with total value greater than \$10,000,000 means—

- (1) The total value of all current, active contracts and grants, including all priced options; and
- (2) The total value of all current, active orders including all priced options under indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity, 8(a), or requirements contracts (including task and delivery and multiple-award Schedules).

Principal means an officer, director, owner, partner, or a person having primary management or supervisory responsibilities within a business entity (e.g., general manager; plant manager; head of a division or business segment; and similar positions).

(b) The Offeror ☐ has ☐ does not have current active Federal contracts and grants with total value greater than \$10,000,000.

(c) If the Offeror checked "has" in paragraph (b) of this provision, the Offeror represents, by submission of this offer, that the information it has entered in the Federal Awardee Performance

and Integrity Information System (FAPIS) is current, accurate, and complete as of the date of submission of this offer with regard to the following information:

(1) Whether the Offeror, and/or any of its principals, has or has not, within the last five years, in connection with the award to or performance by the Offeror of a Federal contract or grant, been the subject of a proceeding, at the Federal or State level that resulted in any of the following dispositions:

(i) In a criminal proceeding, a conviction.

(ii) In a civil proceeding, a finding of fault and liability that results in the payment of a monetary fine, penalty, reimbursement, restitution, or damages of \$5,000 or more.

(iii) In an administrative proceeding, a finding of fault and liability that results in—

(A) The payment of a monetary fine or penalty of \$5,000 or more; or

(B) The payment of a reimbursement, restitution, or damages in excess of \$100,000.

(iv) In a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding, a disposition of the matter by consent or compromise with an acknowledgment of fault by the Contractor if the proceeding could have led to any of the outcomes specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (c)(1)(ii), or (c)(1)(iii) of this provision.

(2) If the Offeror has been involved in the last five years in any of the occurrences listed in (c)(1) of this provision, whether the Offeror has provided the requested information with regard to each occurrence.

(d) The Offeror shall post the information in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(iv) of this provision in FAPIS as required through maintaining an active registration in the System for Award Management, which can be accessed via <https://www.sam.gov> (see 52.204-7).

(End of Provision)

K.7 FAR 52.230-1 Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification. (JUN 2020)

Note:

This notice does not apply to small businesses or foreign governments. This notice is in three parts, identified by Roman numerals I through III.

Offerors shall examine each part and provide the requested information in order to determine Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) requirements applicable to any resultant contract.

(If the Offeror is an educational institution, Part II does not apply unless the contemplated contract will be subject to full or modified CAS coverage pursuant to 48 CFR 9903.201-2(c)(5) or 9903.201-2(c)(6), respectively.)

Disclosure Statement - Cost Accounting Practices and Certification

(a) Any contract in excess of \$750,000 resulting from this solicitation will be subject to the requirements of the Cost Accounting Standards Board (48 CFR Chapter 99), except for those contracts which are exempt as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201-1.

(b) Any Offeror submitting a proposal which, if accepted, will result in a contract subject to the requirements of 48 CFR chapter 99 must, as a condition of contracting, submit a

Disclosure Statement as required by 48 CFR 9903.202. When required, the Disclosure Statement must be submitted as a part of the Offeror's proposal under this solicitation unless the Offeror has already submitted a Disclosure Statement disclosing the practices used in connection with the pricing of this proposal. If an applicable Disclosure Statement has already been submitted, the Offeror may satisfy the requirement for submission by providing the information requested in paragraph (c) of Part I of this provision.

CAUTION: In the absence of specific regulations or agreement, a practice disclosed in a Disclosure Statement shall not, by virtue of such disclosure, be deemed to be a proper, approved, or agreed-to practice for pricing proposals or accumulating and reporting contract performance cost data.

(c) Check the appropriate box below:

(1) ☐ Certificate of Concurrent Submission of Disclosure Statement. The Offeror hereby certifies that, as a part of the offer, copies of the Disclosure Statement have been submitted as follows:

(i) Original and one copy to the cognizant Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) or cognizant Federal agency official authorized to act in that capacity (Federal official), as applicable, and

(ii) one copy to the cognizant Federal auditor.

(Disclosure must be on Form No. CASB DS-1 or CASB DS-2, as applicable. Forms may be obtained from the cognizant ACO or Federal official and/or from the loose-leaf version of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.)

Date of Disclosure Statement: _____ Name and Address of Cognizant ACO or Federal Official Where Filed: _____

The Offeror further certifies that the practices used in estimating costs in pricing this proposal are consistent with the cost accounting practices disclosed in the Disclosure Statement.

(2) ☐ Certificate of Previously Submitted Disclosure Statement. The Offeror hereby certifies that the required Disclosure Statement was filed as follows:

Date of Disclosure Statement: _____ Name and Address of Cognizant ACO or Federal Official Where Filed: _____

The Offeror further certifies that the practices used in estimating costs in pricing this proposal are consistent with the cost accounting practices disclosed in the applicable Disclosure Statement.

(3) ☐ *Certificate of Monetary Exemption.* The Offeror hereby certifies that the Offeror, together with all divisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates under common control, did not receive net awards of negotiated prime contracts and subcontracts subject to CAS totaling \$50 million or more in the cost accounting period immediately preceding the period in which this proposal was submitted. The Offeror further certifies that if such status changes before an award resulting from this proposal, the Offeror will advise the Contracting Officer immediately.

- (4) ☐ *Certificate of Interim Exemption.* The Offeror hereby certifies that (i) the Offeror first exceeded the monetary exemption for disclosure, as defined in (3) of this subsection, in the cost accounting period immediately preceding the period in which this offer was submitted and (ii) in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.202-1, the Offeror is not yet required to submit a Disclosure Statement. The Offeror further certifies that if an award resulting from this proposal has not been made within 90 days after the end of that period, the Offeror will immediately submit a revised certificate to the Contracting Officer, in the form specified under subparagraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) of Part I of this provision, as appropriate, to verify submission of a completed Disclosure Statement.

CAUTION: Offerors currently required to disclose because they were awarded a CAS-covered prime contract or subcontract of \$50 million or more in the current cost accounting period may not claim this exemption (4). Further, the exemption applies only in connection with proposals submitted before expiration of the 90-day period following the cost accounting period in which the monetary exemption was exceeded.

II. Cost Accounting Standards - Eligibility for Modified Contract Coverage

If the Offeror is eligible to use the modified provisions of 48 CFR 9903.201- 2(b) and elects to do so, the Offeror shall indicate by checking the box below. Checking the box below shall mean that the resultant contract is subject to the Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices clause in lieu of the Cost Accounting Standards clause.

- ☐ The Offeror hereby claims an exemption from the Cost Accounting Standards clause under the provisions of 48 CFR 9903.201-2(b) and certifies that the Offeror is eligible for use of the Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices clause because during the cost accounting period immediately preceding the period in which this proposal was submitted, the Offeror received less than \$50 million in awards of CAS-covered prime contracts and subcontracts. The Offeror further certifies that if such status changes before an award resulting from this proposal, the Offeror will advise the Contracting Officer immediately.

CAUTION: An Offeror may not claim the above eligibility for modified contract coverage if this proposal is expected to result in the award of a CAS- covered contract of \$50 million or more or if, during its current cost accounting period, the Offeror has been awarded a single CAS-covered prime contract or subcontract of \$50 million or more.

III. Additional Cost Accounting Standards Applicable to Existing Contracts

The Offeror shall indicate below whether the award of the contemplated contract would, in accordance with subparagraph (a)(3) of the Cost Accounting Standards clause, require a change in established cost accounting practices affecting existing contracts and subcontracts.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

(End of Provision)

(END OF SECTION K)

SECTION L - INSTRUCTIONS, CONDITIONS, AND NOTICES TO OFFERORS OR RESPONDENTS

L.1 FAR 52.252-1 Solicitation Provisions Incorporated by Reference (FEB 1998)

In accordance with FAR 52.252-1, this solicitation incorporates one or more solicitation provisions by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. The full text of a solicitation provision may be accessed electronically at this address: (<https://www.acquisition.gov/far>). The table below lists the provisions which are being incorporated by reference.

Table 21 - Provisions Incorporated by Reference

FAR	TITLE	DATE
52.204-7	System for Award Management.	NOV 2024
52.204-16	Commercial and Government Entity Code Reporting.	AUG 2020
52.207-6	Solicitation of Offers from Small Business Concerns and Small Business Teaming Arrangements or Joint Ventures (Multiple-Award Contracts).	AUG 2024
52.214-34	Submission of Offers in the English Language.	APR 1991
52.214-35	Submission of Offers in U.S. Currency.	APR 1991
52.215-1	Instructions to Offerors-Competitive Acquisition.	NOV 2021
52.222-24	Preaward On-Site Equal Opportunity Compliance Evaluation.	FEB 1999
52.222-38	Compliance with Veterans' Employment Reporting Requirements.	FEB 2016
52.222-46	Evaluation of Compensation for Professional Employees.	FEB 1993

FAR	TITLE	DATE
52.222-56	Certification Regarding Trafficking in Persons Compliance Plan.	OCT 2020
52.232-38	Submission of Electronic Funds Transfer Information with Offer.	JUL 2013
52.237-1	Site Visit.	APR 1984
52.237-10	Identification of Uncompensated Overtime.	MAR 2015

(End of Provision)

L.2 FAR and GSAR Provisions

The following FAR and GSAR provisions are applicable to this solicitation and are provided in full text.

L.2.1 FAR 52.216-1 Type of Contract. (APR 1984)

The Government contemplates the award of a Governmentwide Acquisition Contract (GWAC), also referred to as a “Master Contract”, resulting from this solicitation.

(End of Provision)

L.2.2 FAR 52.216-27 Single or Multiple Awards. (OCT 1995)

The Government may elect to award a single delivery order contract or Task Order contract or to award multiple delivery order contracts or Task Order contracts for the same or similar supplies or services to two or more sources under this solicitation.

The government anticipates that Multiple Awards shall be made up to a maximum of 76 AWARDS, also referred to as a “Base Contract”. In the event of a precisely tied score at a number in the 76th position, all those Offerors with a precisely tied score at the 76th position will receive an Alliant 3 Base Contract award.

(End of Provision)

L.2.3 FAR 52.233-2 - Service of Protest. (SEP 2006)

- (a) Protests, as defined in section 33.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, that are filed directly with an agency, and copies of any protests that are filed with the Government Accountability Office (GAO), shall be served on the Contracting Officer (email address as follows) by obtaining written and dated acknowledgment of receipt from: A3protest@gsa.gov.

NOTE: PROTESTS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AND WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED WHEN SENT AND DELIVERED TO ANY OTHER GSA EMAIL ADDRESS OTHER THAN THE ABOVE EMAIL ADDRESS.

- (b) The copy of any protest shall be received in the email address designated above within one day of filing a protest with the GAO.

NOTE: Offerors are advised that a protest to the agency will be processed in accordance with General Services Administration Acquisition Manual (GSAM) 533.103.

(End of Provision)

L.2.4 GSAR 552.217-71 Notice Regarding Option(s). (NOV 1992)

The General Services Administration (GSA) has included an option to extend the term of this contract in order to demonstrate the value it places on quality performance by providing a mechanism for continuing a contractual relationship with a successful Offeror that performs at a level which meets or exceeds GSA’s quality performance expectations as communicated to the Contractor, in writing, by the Contracting Officer or designated representative. When deciding whether to exercise the option, the Contracting Officer will consider the quality of the Contractor’s Past Performance under this contract in accordance with 48 CFR 517.207.

(End of Provision)

L.2.5 GSAR 552.252-6 Authorized Deviations in Clauses. (NOV 2021)

- (a) Deviations to FAR clauses. This solicitation or contract identifies any authorized deviation to a Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) (48 CFR chapter 1) clause by—

- (1) The addition of “(DEVIATION)” after the date of the FAR clause when an authorized deviation to a FAR clause is being used, and
- (2) The addition of “(DEVIATION FAR (clause number))” after the date of the GSAR clause when a GSAR clause is being used in lieu of a FAR clause.

- (b) Deviations to GSAR clauses. This solicitation or contract identifies any authorized deviation to a General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) (48 CFR chapter 5) clause by the addition of “(DEVIATION)” after the date of the clause.

- (c) “Substantially the same as” clauses. Changes in wording of clauses prescribed for use on a “substantially the same as” basis are not considered deviations.

(End of Clause)

L.3 Proposal Submission Instructions

The following instructions are for the preparation and submission of proposals. The purpose of this section is to establish requirements for the format and content of proposals so that proposals contain all essential information and can be evaluated equitably.

Offerors are instructed to read the entire solicitation document, including all attachments in **Section J**, prior to submitting questions and/or preparing your offer. Omission of any information from the proposal submission requirements may result in rejection of the offer.

The Offeror shall submit only one proposal, and if awarded a Base Contract, only one will result from this solicitation. All information within the page limitations of the proposal is subject to evaluation. The Government will evaluate proposals in accordance with the evaluation criteria set forth in **Section M** of this solicitation (see **Section L.5.1.5** for limitations on multiple Offers through a MRCL).

Offerors may make minor formatting changes to **Section K** and **Section J** templates used in proposal submission. For example, minor formatting changes include such things as adjusting page breaks, adding corporate identification logos, adding identifiers in the headers and footers, including disclaimers of proprietary information.

The electronic solicitation documents, as posted on the System for Award Management (SAM) Contract Opportunities website at (<https://www.SAM.gov>), shall be the “official” documents for this solicitation. In the event of a discrepancy between the electronic solicitation documents, as posted on SAM.gov, and Symphony for proposal receipt, the electronic solicitation documents on SAM.gov shall take precedence.

The Government will not reimburse Offerors for any cost incurred for the preparation and submission of a proposal in response to this solicitation.

All proposal information is subject to verification by the Government. The Offeror is required to ensure all proposal information submitted is verifiable. If the GSA Source Selection Team detects unverifiable, contradictory, or unsubstantiated information submitted in an Offeror’s proposal, the Government will end the proposal evaluation, and the Offeror will no longer be considered for award. Falsification of any proposal submission, documents, or statements may subject the Offeror to civil or criminal prosecution under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

REDACTED PROPOSAL DOCUMENTS: Redacted proposal submission documents to support North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and/or Emerging Technology (ET) for Relevant Experience, including Statements of Work, Performance Work Statements, Past Performance Assessments, and all other supporting proposal documents such as funding documents to evidence required dollar thresholds issued by Federal or Non-Federal Entities are discouraged.

However, an Offeror may submit redacted documentation with the understanding that it does so at the risk of not receiving credit for the redacted submission if the Government source selection team cannot sufficiently verify the information submitted.

Offerors may mark pages containing sensitive or proprietary information with an appropriate legend in the header or footer. The Offeror shall not submit password protected documents

with the exception of GSA Form 527 and the associated financial documents. Be advised that the Offeror bears the risk that **password protected** documents that are not accessible by the government will not receive credit and may result in the Government ending the proposal evaluation and removing the Offeror from consideration for award.

NOTE: This solicitation instructs Offerors to provide support documentation for practically all scored evaluation criteria. Some subsections of **Section L** require that an Offeror shall provide a particular form of documentation for validation purposes. (*See Table 22 in Section L.4.1*). For other subsections of **Section L**, Offerors may provide whatever official, verifiable documentation is necessary to validate any pass/fail or scored evaluation criteria being claimed. (*See Table 22 in Section L.4.1*).

Offerors are encouraged to register in Symphony and familiarize themselves with providing the required evidence for each scoring element within the application well before proposals are due. Offerors shall attach required evidence to each scoring element within Symphony. For each scoring element, an index can be attached as a cover page to the evidence document pdf file to direct evaluators to the specific page, paragraph number, and line number within the document. Alternatively, offerors can use Symphony's Evidence Document Tagging Feature as described at the following Apex Logic Link: <https://industrysupport.apexlogic.com/support/solutions/articles/35000255900-tagging-for-alliant-3> to point to the exact location of the scoring element evidence within the document.

L.3.1 Official Legal Offering Entity

All the evaluation elements for which an Offeror is claiming credit in accordance with **Section L.5**, must be in the Offeror's name as submitted in Block 15A on the Standard Form (SF) 33, Solicitation, Offer and Award, with a corresponding Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code in SAM.gov that matches the Offeror name on the SF-33, Block 15A. (*See Section L.5.1.1*). (*See Sections L.3.2, L.5.1.4, and L.5.1.5 for the only exceptions to this requirement*).

L.3.2 Mergers, Acquisitions, Novations, and Change-of-Name Agreements, as Applicable

By the closing date of this solicitation, if a company has acquired another company, the transferor and transferee company may claim credit for the same Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Projects under **Section L.5.2.2**, the Emerging Technology Relevant Experience under **Section L.5.2.4**, and the Past Performance Projects under **Section L.5.3**, under the following conditions:

In the event of a Government approved novation of a U.S. Federal contract from one Contractor to another, the transferor Contractor may claim credit for the above-mentioned projects in as much as that contractor was awarded and assumed responsibility for that project up until the novation. The transferee may claim credit for the same project in as much as that contractor has assumed responsibility for that project from the point of the novation.

For any claimed evaluation element identifying a different name other than that of the Offeror or as identified in the Offeror's Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letter (due to a merger, acquisition, novation, or change-of-name agreement); the Offeror has the burden to

establish that the claimed evaluation element should be attributed to the Offeror. To do so, the Offeror must provide evidence of the merger, acquisition, novation, or change-of-name agreement, as well as a justification demonstrating how the evaluation element being claimed is applicable to the Offeror. Furthermore, it is important that source documents maintain the original name of the company awarded the contract, without substitutions. The Government will assess the transferability of credit by reviewing the evidence provided by the Offeror.

L.3.3 Inverted Domestic Corporations

Inverted Domestic Corporations are not eligible for award under this solicitation.

“Inverted Domestic Corporation”, as defined in FAR 52.209-10, means a foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation under 6 U.S.C. 395(b), i.e., a corporation that used to be incorporated in the United States, or used to be a partnership in the United States, but now is incorporated in a foreign country, or is a subsidiary whose parent corporation is incorporated in a foreign country, that meets the criteria specified in 6 U.S.C. 395(b), applied in accordance with the rules and definitions of 6 U.S.C. 395(c). An inverted domestic corporation as herein defined does not meet the definition of an inverted domestic corporation as defined by the Internal Revenue Code at 26 U.S.C. 7874.

L.3.4 Proposal Due Date and Proposal Intake System Location

Proposals are due no later than 02/24/2025, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET).

Offerors must be registered in SAM.gov and have a validated Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) that was issued to the offering legal entity and all contract teaming arrangement members prior to submitting a proposal. The Government intends to use a proposal intake system called Symphony for proposal preparation and proposal evaluation. Offerors must provide all documentation and proposal contents exclusively via Symphony. Proposals submitted through other methods will not be considered. Offerors are encouraged to utilize an index in their supporting documentation indicating the specific reference for verification purposes. Failure to tag supporting documentation may result in an inability of the government to validate claimed scoring.

The following link provides access to Symphony and a user instructional video:

<https://offerorsupport.apexlogic.com/support/solutions/articles/35000247183-alliant-3-faq-training-video>

Questions regarding Symphony (e.g., access, system issues, and upload issues) must be submitted via the Alliant 3 Submission Portal help desk at client.support@apexlogic.com. If an Offeror is having issues submitting its proposal, the Offeror must contact the help desk. The help desk is only obligated to respond to tickets that are received at least 72 hours in advance of the RFP deadline. Any questions regarding Symphony submitted after this deadline, or through any means other than Symphony, will not be considered by the Government. The Offeror is solely responsible for its inability to submit a proposal due to issues with Symphony that were not submitted to the Symphony help desk at least 72 hours in advance of the RFP deadline.

L.3.5 Solicitation Questions

The Alliant 3 PCO is the sole point of contact for all questions under this solicitation. Offerors must submit all questions regarding the solicitation via Google Form. Question(s) must include the applicable Section reference (e.g., **Section L.3.5**).

Google Form link: (<https://forms.gle/hw3ggt3s9fxWNCN76>)

Questions not submitted via the Google Form will not be answered; questions answered will be made available to all potential Offerors via SAM.gov. All questions must be received no later than 4:00 PM ET on 07/26/2024.

GSA will consider all questions submitted and reserve the right to only respond to those which are frequently asked or for which a response is necessary to support competition. Please thoroughly review the entire solicitation, including all the attachments in **Section J**, prior to submitting questions. GSA will not directly acknowledge the receipt of questions but will indirectly acknowledge receipt of properly submitted questions via posted consolidated responses. A consolidated list of questions and answers will be posted at (<https://www.SAM.gov>) prior to the solicitation closing date. Questions received after 4:00 PM ET on 07/26/2024 may not be answered.

For technical support or questions regarding the Google Form please send an email to Alliant3QA@gsa.gov. Questions regarding the solicitation will not be answered through the Alliant3QA@gsa.gov email inbox.

L.3.6 Pre-proposal Conference

An optional pre-proposal conference will be recorded and released online to provide an overview of the Alliant 3 RFP. This conference will not introduce new information.

Details on accessing the recording will be provided through the solicitation announcement on SAM.gov.

L.4 Proposal Format

All proposals and supporting documents must adhere to the prescribed format, file size, page limit, and naming convention delineated in **Section L.4.1, Proposal Format Table**, and in accordance with the instructions in **Section L.5**. No other files are permitted.

No paper version of your proposal shall be submitted.

It is the sole responsibility of the Offeror to ensure that the uploaded electronic files are virus free and can be opened and read by the government. Offerors are responsible for ensuring each file selected in the proposal intake system corresponds with the appropriate section in **M.6**, and are complete. Proposal submissions shall not be locked, encrypted, contain linked data to external sources or otherwise contain barriers to opening. **The Government strongly recommends that the Offeror tests the files on more than one internal machine and more than one machine type or platform to ensure proposals are entirely virus free and accessible to the Government on any platform. In the event that the file(s) is corrupted or incomplete, the Offeror's proposal will be rejected.**

All proposal document files shall be in Adobe (pdf) format except for the Price Proposal Worksheet and C-SCRM Responsibility Questionnaire, which shall be in Microsoft Office Excel format.

Evidence documents supplied by an Offeror to substantiate claimed points shall identify the location within the document that supports the claim. This can be achieved using Symphony's Tagging Feature. Information on how to use Tagging can be found here: <https://industrysupport.apexlogic.com/support/solutions/articles/35000255900-tagging-for-alliant-3>. As an alternative to tagging, a cover page to the document specifying the page number, section number (if applicable), paragraph number from the top of the cited page, and line number from the top of the cited paragraph should be provided.

L.4.1 Proposal Format Table

The following Proposal Format Table is to assist Offerors in organizing their proposal submission documents in Symphony to ensure the government can easily identify which documents apply to specific criteria for evaluation purposes.

- (a) Offerors must adhere to the Format and/or Templates and Page Limitations (if any) provided in the Proposal Format Table.
- (b) Offerors should use file names that relate to the attachments (as identified in the table below) and link the file(s) to the claim within Symphony.
- (c) For a single contract submitted for a scoring element, the files should be uploaded and attached individually, not as one combined file.
- (d) For a collection of Task Orders or BPA Calls combined as a single Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project, each task order's evidence should be combined into a single file and then attached to the scoring element within Symphony for a Project. Files should be arranged in this order for each Task Order or BPA Call, when applicable:
 - (1) FPDS-NG, and/or J.P-2
 - (2) Award Document
 - (3) J.P-1 or J.P-4
 - (4) CPAR or J.P-6 or Award Fee Determination
- (e) Incomplete files and files other than those listed as evidence for each scoring element should not be submitted and will not be evaluated or considered for scoring.

Table 22 - Proposal Format Table

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
L.5.1.1	Standard Form (SF) 33 and SF-30 for Amendments	Limited to SF-33 form. SF-30, required if more than four amendments are issued.	PDF	OfferorNameSF33.pdf If SF30 is applicable: OfferorNameSF30.pdf
L.5.1.3	(Other than Small Business ONLY) Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan	Reference <i>J.P-9 Model</i> or FAR 19.704	PDF Limited to 25 pages.	OfferorName.SP.pdf
L.5.1.4	(Other-than-Small Business ONLY) Existing Joint Venture or Partnership (JV), or OTSB with Subcontractor (OSubk), if applicable	Applicable ONLY IF submitting as a JV or OSubk; otherwise, no file need be submitted.	PDF No Page Limit. Letter(s) of Commitment	JVName.JV.pdf OTSBName.OSubK.pdf or OfferorName.CTA.pdf
L.5.1.4-Alt	(Small business ONLY) Small Business Contractor Teaming Arrangements (SBCTA), if applicable	Only Applicable if SBCTA; otherwise, no file need be submitted. Submit as a single file.		SBJVNameSBJV.pdf or OfferorName.CTA.pdf and OfferorName.SubcontractorNameLOC.pdf

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
L.5.1.4.1 -Alt	Small Business Joint Venture Offeror or Partnership (SBJV), if applicable	See above.		If applicable, the Offeror may include more files by using the next sequential numbers for the file naming
L.5.1.4.2 -Alt	Small Business with Subcontractors Offeror (SBSUBK), if applicable			
L.5.1.4.3 -Alt.	Small Business Mentor-Protégé CTAs Offeror (SBMP), if applicable			
L.5.1.4.4 -Alt.	(Small business ONLY) Existing Joint Venture or Partnerships, if applicable			
L.5.1.5	Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters (MRCL), if applicable	Each MRCL must be separate and distinct. Applicable ONLY IF submitting an MRCL; otherwise, no file need be submitted.	1 PDF per company relationship No Page Limit.	OfferorName.MRCL1.pdf OfferorName.MRCL2.pdf OfferorName.MRCL3.pdf (If applicable, the Offeror may include more files by using the next sequential numbers

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
				to the file naming convention)
L.5.1.6	Professional Employee Compensation Plan	Single file	PDF Recommended 10 pages, no maximum page requirement.	OfferorName.CP.pdf
L.5.1.7	Uncompensated Overtime Policy	Single file	PDF Limited to 10 pages.	OfferorName.UOP.pdf
L.5.1.8	Representations and Certifications	Single File	PDF	OfferorName.RepsandCerts.pdf
L.5.1.10	Organizational Conflict of Interest Plan	Single file	PDF No limit	OfferorName.OCI.pdf
L.5.2.3.1	Verification of Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Submission (Federal Government Contracts)	<p>1. FPDS document</p> <p>Additional Supporting documents should be submitted, as applicable:</p> <p>2. J.P-2 Template</p> <p>3. Award Form</p> <p>4. Supporting Information Related to a Merger, Acquisition, Novation, or Change of Name on a Specific</p>	<p>PDF</p> <p>No page limit for supporting documents.</p> <p>Limited to 7 Project Submissions in total for Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience</p> <p>Multiple supporting documents can be attached as</p>	<p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.FPDS.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7J.P-2.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.Award.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.NameChng.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.J.P-1CTA.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.J.P-4Sub.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.CPAR.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.J.P-6PP.pdf</p>

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
		<p>Project, if applicable</p> <p>5. J.P-1 Template and CTA agreement, if applicable</p> <p>6. J.P-4 Template, if applicable</p> <p>7. CPARs report, or J.P-6 Template if CPARS is not available.</p>	supporting documents	<p>For Task Orders & BPA Calls combined to form a single Project: OfferorName.NAICS1of7.Task1ofX.pdf (to include all evidence files for the individual Task Order or BPA Call) OfferorName.NAICS1of7.Task 2ofX.pdf For each Task Order or BPA Call in the grouping.</p> <p>For each NAICS Project for a maximum of 7 Federal and Non-Federal Projects combined.</p>
L.5.2.3.2	Verification of Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Submission (Non-Federal Contracts)	<p>1. J.P-2 Template</p> <p>2. Award Form</p> <p>3. SOW or PWS</p> <p>4. Supporting Information Related to a Merger, Acquisition, Novation, or Change of Name on a Specific Project, if applicable</p> <p>5. J.P-1 Template and CTA agreement, if applicable</p> <p>6. J.P-4 Template, if applicable</p>	<p>PDF</p> <p>No page limit for supporting documents.</p> <p>Limited to 7 Project Submissions in total for Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience</p>	<p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7J.P-2.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.Award.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.SOW-PWS.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.NameChng.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.J.P-1CTA.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.J.P-4Sub.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS1of7.J.P-6PP.pdf</p> <p>For Task Orders & BPA Calls combined to form a single Project: OfferorName.NAICS1of7.Task1ofX.pdf (to include all evidence files</p>

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
		7. J.P-6 Template	Multiple supporting documents can be attached	for the individual Task Order or BPA Call) OfferorName.NAICS1of 7.Task 2ofX.pdf For each Task Order or BPA Call in the grouping. For each NAICS Code Project for a maximum of 7 Federal and Non-Federal Projects combined.
L.5.2.3.3	Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience-Project Size	1. FPDS document 2. J.P-2 Template, if applicable 3. J.P-4 Template, if applicable	PDF Limited to 7 Project Submissions	OfferorName.NAICS1of 7.FPDS.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1of 7J.P-2.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1of 7.J.P-4Sub.pdf For Task Orders & BPA Calls combined to form a single Project: OfferorName.NAICS1of 7.Task1ofX.pdf (to include all evidence files for the individual Task Order or BPA Call) OfferorName.NAICS1of 7.Task 2ofX.pdf For each Task Order or BPA Call in the grouping. For each NAICS Project submitted for Section L.5.2.2 . Filename shall remain the same as the submission for L.5.2.3.1 or L.5.2.3.2

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
L.5.2.3.4	Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project - Demonstrating Experience with Multiple Federal Government Customers (Federal Government Contracts Only)	1. FPDS document 2. J.P-2 Template, if applicable 3. J.P-4 Template, if applicable	PDF Limited to 7 Project Submissions	OfferorName.NAICS1of7.FPDS.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1of7J.P-2.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1of7.J.P-4Sub.pdf For a collection of Task Orders or BPA Calls, only a single project need be submitted per collection of Orders submitted as a single Project. OfferorName.NAICS1of7.Task1ofX.pdf For each NAICS Project submitted for Section L.5.2.2 . Filename shall remain the same as the submission for L.5.2.3.1
L.5.2.3.5	Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Projects with Cost-Reimbursement (Federal Projects Only)	1. FPDS document and 2. J.P-2 Template (if applicable, for Classified Projects only) 3. J.P-4 Template, if applicable	PDF No page limit for supporting documents. Limited to 2 Project Submissions	OfferorName.NAICS1of7.FPDS.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1of7J.P-2.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1of7.J.P-4Sub.pdf For a collection of Task Orders or BPA Calls, only a single project need be submitted per collection of Orders submitted as a single Project. OfferorName.NAICS1of7.Task1ofX.pdf

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
				For each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project submitted for Section L.5.2.2 . Filename shall remain the same as the submission for L.5.2.3.1
L.5.2.3.6	Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project in a Foreign Location (Federal Projects Only)	1. FPDS document and 2. J.P-2 Template, if applicable 3. SOW/PWS, if applicable 4. J.P-4 Template, if applicable	PDF No page limit for supporting documents. Limited to 1 Project Submission	OfferorName.NAICS1 of 7.FPDS.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1 of 7J.P-2.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1 of 7SOW-PWS.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1 of 7Award.pdf OfferorName.NAICS1 of 7.J.P-4Sub.pdf For a collection of Task Orders or BPA Calls, only a single project need be submitted per collection of Orders submitted as a single Project. OfferorName.NAICS1 of 7.Task1 of X.pdf For each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project submitted for Section L.5.2.2 . Filename shall remain the same as the submission for L.5.2.3.1

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
L.5.2.4.2	Verification of Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Submission	<p>Each Project with all supporting documents should be submitted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> J.P-3 Template Original Contract Award Document Contract Statement of Work Supporting Information Related to a Merger, Acquisition, Novation, or Change of Name on a Specific Project, if applicable J.P-1 Template and CTA agreement, if applicable. J.P-4 Template, if applicable 	<p>PDF J.P-3 Template</p> <p>No page limit for supporting documents.</p> <p>Limited to 33 Project Submissions, 3 per Emerging Technology Category</p> <p>Each project submitted for Emerging Technology can only be used once in Emerging Technology (1 of 33)</p> <p>Each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project submission may only be used once for Emerging Technology Submission.</p>	<p>OfferorName.ET1.1of3.J.P-3.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.1of3.Award.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.1of3.SOW.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.1of3.NameChng.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.1of3.J.P-1.CTA.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.1of3.J.P-4.Sub.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.2of3.J.P-3.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.2of3.Award.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.2of3.SOW.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.2of3.NameChng.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.2of3.J.P-1.CTA.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET1.2of3.J.P-4.Sub.pdf</p> <p>For each ET Project Numbered by ET Categories shown on Attachment J.P-16</p>

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
			Task Orders combined for Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Projects can be submitted separately and be used as individual Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Projects	For example: ET1 - Artificial Intelligence (AI) so ET1.1of3, ET1.2of3, ET1.3of3 are Artificial Intelligence Experience Examples.
L.5.2.4.3	Breadth and Depth of Emerging Technology Relevant Experience	J.P-3 Template	<p>PDF</p> <p>J.P-3 Template for one project for each category submitted for L.5.2.4 credit</p> <p>Limited to 11 Project Category Submissions</p>	<p>OfferorName.ET1.1of3.J.P-3.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET2.1of3.J.P-3.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET3.1of3.J.P-3.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET6.1of3.J.P-3.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.ET7.1of3.J.P-3.pdf</p> <p>For each ET Project submitted for Section L.5.2.3. Filename shall remain the same as the submission for L.5.2.4.2</p>

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
L.5.2.4.4	Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement (OTSB Only)	<p>1. J.P-5 Template</p> <p>Supporting documents as applicable:</p> <p>2. Award Form</p> <p>For non-Federal contract only:</p> <p>3. Non-Government Award Form (Must explicitly identify the Contractor, Non-Government Customer, Dollar Value, and the date the customer awarded/signed).</p> <p>4. SOW/PWS</p>	<p>PDF</p> <p>J.P-5 Template</p> <p>No page limit for supporting documents.</p> <p>Limited to 5 Engagement Submissions</p> <p>Each submission must be from an individual Small Business (only 1 per Small Business)</p> <p>Limited to 2 submissions per Emerging Technology Category</p>	<p>OfferorName.SBE1.1of 5.J.P-5.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.SBE1.1of 5.SBIR.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.SBE1.1of 5.SF1449.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.SBE1.1of 5.SOW.pdf</p> <p>For each engagement submitted for this section up to SBE5of5</p>
L.5.3	Past Performance for Relevant Experience Projects	<p>Single file per Past Performance for each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project submitted</p> <p>CPARs report, or J.P-6 Template if CPARS is not available.</p>	<p>PDF</p> <p>No Page Limit.</p> <p>Limited to 7 Past Performance submissions</p>	<p>OfferorName.NAICS1of 7.CPAR.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS2of 7J.P-6.pdf</p> <p>For each Primary NAICS Project Code Relevant Experience submitted for Section L.5.2.2. Filename shall remain the same as the submission for L.5.2.3.1 or L.5.2.3.2</p>

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
				For Task Orders & BPA Calls combined to form a single Project, the CPARS or J.P-6 for the Master IDIQ or BPA shall be submitted.
L.5.3.3	Negative Past Performance Narrative (Optional)	<p>Single file per each negative Past Performance project (Maximum of 7 files).</p> <p>This document is not required, only necessary if Offeror wishes to explain any negative Past Performance.</p>	<p>PDF</p> <p>Limited to 1 page per project</p> <p>Limited to 7 Past Performance submissions</p>	<p>OfferorName.NAICS1of 7.NPPN.pdf</p> <p>OfferorName.NAICS2of 7J.P-6.pdf</p> <p>For each Negative Past Performance Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project submitted for Section L.5.2.2 Filename shall remain the same as the submission for L.5.2.3.1 or L.5.2.3.2</p>
L.5.4.1	Accounting System and Audit Information	<p>Single file</p> <p>If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.</p>	<p>PDF</p> <p>Limited to the verification document</p>	OfferorName.CASAUDIT.pdf
L.5.4.2	Approved Purchasing System	<p>Single file</p> <p>If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.</p>	<p>PDF</p> <p>Limited to the verification document</p>	OfferorName.APS.pdf

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
L.5.4.3	Forward Pricing Rate Agreements, Forward Pricing Rate Recommendations, Approved Billing Rates, and/or Final Indirect Cost Rates	Single file If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.	PDF Limited to the verification document	OfferorName.FPRA.pdf or OfferorName.FPRR.pdf or OfferorName.ABR.pdf or OfferorName.FICR.pdf
L.5.4.4	Earned Value Management Systems (EVMS)	Single file If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.	PDF Limited to the verification document	OfferorName.EVMS.pdf
L.5.4.5	Acceptable Estimating System	Single file If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.	PDF Limited to the verification document	OfferorName.AES.pdf
L.5.4.6	CMMI Certification	Single file (either CMMI SVC or DEV) If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.	PDF Limited to the verification document	OfferorName.CMMISV Ccert.pdf or OfferorName.CMMIDE Vcert.pdf

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
L.5.4.7	ISO 9001:2015 Certification	Single file If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.	PDF Limited to the verification document	OfferorName.ISO9001cert.pdf
L.5.4.8	ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification	Single file If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.	PDF Limited to the verification document	OfferorName.ISO20000-1cert.pdf
L.5.4.9	ISO/IEC 27001:2013 or ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Certification	Single file If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.	PDF Limited to the verification document	OfferorName.ISOIEC27001cert.pdf
L.5.4.10	Facility Clearance Level (FCL)	Single file If not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted.	PDF Limited to the verification document	OfferorName.FCL.pdf
L.5.5.1	Financial Resources	Single file per company (and each teaming member, if applicable)	PDF Limited to J.P-10 GSA Form No page limit for additional financial documentation	OfferorName.GSA527.pdf

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
L.5.5.2, L.5.1.9	Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM)	Single file per Company (and each teaming member, if applicable)	PDF Limited to <i>J.P-11</i> Questionnaire	OfferorName.C-SCRM.RA.pdf
L.5.6	(Other-than-small business Existing JV/PTs) Organizational Risk Assessment	N/A for individual company	PDF If the Offeror is a JV/PT, ALL JV members must have performed on ALL projects submitted for ORA points	If an Offeror is an established individual company, NO FILES NEED TO BE SUBMITTED to receive the Organizational Risk Assessment points.
L.5.6	(SBCTAs) Organizational Risk Assessment	Copies of Subcontracts if Offeror is a Prime/Subcontract or business arrangement. If a SBCTA is not applying for these additional points, no file needs to be submitted. If an Offeror is an established individual company no file needs to be submitted to receive additional points.	PDF Limited to the verification document Projects must be performed by ALL the CTA Members for projects submitted for ORA points	OfferorName.SUB.pdf

RFP Section	Description	Document	Page Limit & Format	Sample File Name/Supporting Data Attachment for Symphony
L.5.7.1	Public Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reduction Goals - Attestation	Offeror Signed Attestation provided in Section L.5.7.1	PDF No limit	OfferorName.GHG.pdf
L.5.8	Price	Single file per offer	Excel File Limited to J.P-8 Template	OfferorNamePrice.xls or OfferorNamePrice.xlsx
L.5.8.2	Fully-Burdened Rate Evaluation	Single file per offer	PDF No limit and J.P-18 Document	OfferorNameAttestation.pdf

The Government will reject any locked proposal. On those pages that contain proprietary information, each line or paragraph or page containing trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged, must be marked accordingly. The government is not responsible for files that are not saved within the prescribed time. Incomplete proposals will be rejected.

L.5 Proposal Content

Except for allowances provided in **Sections L.5.1.4.1** and **L.5.1.5**, all projects and Past Performance submitted in response to this solicitation shall have been performed as a Prime Contractor or First-Tier Subcontractor. “Prime Contractor” means the Contractor has privity-of-contract with the Government for all contractual obligations under a mutually binding legal relationship with the Government. In other words, when the Government awards a Contract to a Contractor, the Contractor is considered the Prime Contractor. For example, Prime Contractors are identified as such on the cover page of contracts or Task Orders such as:

- (a) Standard Form (SF) 1449– Solicitation/Contract/Order for Commercial Items– (Block 17a identifies the Prime Contractor).
- (b) SF-26– Award/Contract– (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor).
- (c) SF-33– Solicitation, Offer, and Award– (Block 15A identifies the Prime Contractor).
- (d) Department of Defense (DD) 1155– Order for Supplies or Services (Block 9 identifies the Prime Contractor).
- (e) Optional Form 307– Contract Award (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor).

- (f) GSA Form 300– Order for Supplies and Services (Block 6 identifies the Prime Contractor).

When an Offeror submits a prior experience proposal under which they performed as a First-Tier subcontractor, the Offeror will be required to submit both the evidence for the Prime Contract (evaluation element under **Section L.5, Areas a through f**), as well as the A3 Subcontractor Experience Project Template (**Attachment J.P-4**).

L.5.1 General

To be eligible for award, the Offeror must adhere to the directions and submit the following information:

L.5.1.1 Standard Form (SF) 33 and SF-30 for Amendments

“Offeror” means an official legal offering entity with a single registered UEI Number in SAM.gov (<https://www.SAM.gov>), that corresponds solely to the Offeror, which may consist of the following business arrangements:

OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS (OTSB) OFFERORS

- (a) An individual company.
- (b) An established Joint Venture or Partnership.
- (c) An OTSB Offeror and its proposed First-Tier Subcontractor team.

SMALL BUSINESS (SB) OFFERORS

- (a) An individual company.
- (b) An established Joint Venture or Partnership
- (c) A SB Offeror and its proposed First-Tier Subcontractor team.
- (d) A Mentor-Protégé Program Agreement.

The Offeror must be the official legal offering entity identified in Block 15A on the Standard Form (SF) 33, Solicitation, Offer and Award. These documents will be completed in the Symphony application.

An Offeror must ensure that only one proposal is submitted in response to this solicitation. Offerors shall not submit multiple offers under their own entity, an affiliated entity, or via an offer in which they are participating through a Contractor Teaming Arrangement (CTA). The one proposal offered must represent the sole response from the Offeror and all of its affiliated entities (either as a singular Offeror or CTA member). Submission of more than one proposal from any Offeror or affiliate will require the Highest-Level Parent Company, or if a CTA the managing shareholder, to select one proposal for submission and withdraw all other proposals. A Highest-Level Parent Company is defined as the ultimate controlling company within a corporate structure.

Using the SF33 Form, Solicitation, Offer and Award, posted as page 1 of the solicitation on SAM.gov, the Offeror shall fill out blocks 12 through 18, when applicable.

- (a) The Government requires a minimum acceptance period of not less than 365 calendar days. The Offeror shall complete Block 12 of the SF-33 submitted with full cognizance of the minimum acceptance period of 365 calendar days. "Acceptance Period" means the number of calendar days available to the Government for awarding a Contract from the date specified in this solicitation for receipt of offers. Your offer may only specify a longer acceptance period than the Government's minimum requirement.
- (b) If any amendments to the solicitation are issued, the Offeror must acknowledge each amendment number and date in Block 14 of the SF-33 or complete Blocks 8 and 15 of the SF-30 for each amendment.
- (c) The Offeror's Legal Name and Address in Block 15A on the SF33 must match the information for the Offeror in SAM.GOV at (<https://www.SAM.gov>), including the corresponding CAGE Code Number. (**NOTE:** the address listed in Block 15A will be the official mailing address used by the Government for letter correspondence, if necessary).
- (d) The Name, Title, Signature and Date identified in Block 16, 17, 18, must be signed by an authorized representative with authority to commit the Offeror to contractual obligations.

L.5.1.2 A3 Self-Scoring Worksheet

- (a) **Attachment J.P-16**, titled, "A3 Self-Scoring Worksheet" is provided to assist Offerors in determining their scoring before completing their proposal. **J.P-16** is not to be submitted with the offer. To use the Self-Scoring Calculations, the Offeror must fill in Column C by entering a "Yes" or "No" for each element. (The only exception are rows 153 to 159, Total Primary NAICS Code Projects Submitted.) Just type the word, not the quotation marks. Do not leave any Rows under Column C blank.
- (b) The scoring within Columns D and E will auto-calculate according to the responses within Column C.
- (c) The scoring in the Symphony application will take precedence should there be any scoring differences between the **J.P-16, A3 Self Scoring Worksheet** and the Symphony application scoring.

L.5.1.3 Individual Small Business Subcontracting Plan (Required for Other than Small Business Offerors)

The Offeror shall submit a single Individual Subcontracting Plan that applies to the Alliant 3 GWAC program as a whole. Commercial and Master Subcontracting Plans will not be accepted. A small business concern as defined in FAR 52.219-28 is not required to submit an Individual Subcontracting Plan. The Offeror's accepted Individual Subcontracting Plan will be incorporated into the resultant Master Contract.

The General Services Administration Manual (GSAM), 519.705-4, Reviewing the subcontracting plan, provides a model Subcontracting Plan via the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization as a resource for Offerors that need assistance in

developing a Subcontracting Plan. (*See Attachment J.P-9, A3 Model Individual Subcontracting Plan*).

If an Offeror chooses to use the *Attachment J.P-9, A3 Model Individual Subcontracting Plan*, the Offeror must adapt the model to fit their situation. The model is not a fill-in-the-blank form, and the Offeror may remove all instructional language. The model does not establish minimum requirements for an acceptable plan.

The Offeror should consider the following when developing their Individual Subcontracting Plan:

- (a) These percentages reflect GSA’s subcontracting goals for the Alliant 3 Master Contract. However, the Offeror’s Subcontracting Plan should only contain realistic goals that are attainable to the Offeror’s individual circumstances:

Table 23 - Subcontracting Goals

Subcontracting Category	Requirement
Small Business	50%
Veteran-Owned Small Business	7%
Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business	6%
HUBZone Small Business	5%
Small Disadvantaged Business	15%
Women-Owned Small Business	7%

- (b) The Offeror shall provide for total subcontracted dollars for Base Period and Option Period for all SB, VOSB, SDVOSB, HUBZone SB, SDB, and WOSB. Dollars are not required to be broken out for individual contract years, and the sum of all subcategory percentages and amounts contributes to reaching the 50% SB goal. The dollars proposed are planned subcontracted dollars; and should generally provide for incremental increase in dollars for the option period.
- (c) The Offeror shall provide goals for all Business Concerns (i.e., SB, VOSB, SDVOSB, HUBZone SB, SDB, and WOSB) expressed in terms of both percentage of total contract dollars and percentage of total subcontract dollars.

Note: Alaskan Native Corporations (ANCs) and Indian tribes are included in the Small Disadvantaged Business and total small amounts.

- (d) Alliant 3 subcontracting goals calculations must accurately reflect the Offeror’s commitment to subcontracting with both small business concerns and other-than-small businesses. The total of dollars and percentages allocated to Other-Than-Small Businesses and All Small Businesses, must equal 100% of your subcontracting efforts. This ensures that every dollar is accounted for without overlap. Example: The

total dollars to be subcontracted in the table below is provided for example purposes only to show proper math calculations only:

Table 24 - Subcontracting Calculations Example

Total Subcontracting Amount

Categories	Sample Dollars (Base Period)	Percent	Sample Dollars (Option Period)	Percent
All Small Businesses (includes all the sub-categories listed below)	\$50,000,000	50%	\$75,000,000	50%
Other-than-small business	\$50,000,000	50%	\$75,000,000	50%
Total Subcontracted Dollars	\$100,000,000	100%	\$150,000,000	100%
NOTE: Only the “other-than-small business” plus “all small business” should equal the total in both dollars and percentages. Remember, your subcontracting goals should be expressed as percentages of the total dollars subcontracted.				

Subcategory Subcontracting Amount

Subcategories	Sample Dollars (Base Period)	Percent	Sample Dollars (Option Period)	Percent
NOTE: To calculate your subcontracting goal for each subcategory, multiply the total subcontracted dollars by the percentage goal for each socioeconomic category. For example, to find the Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB) goal, use the formula: Total Subcontracted Dollars x SDB Percentage = SDB Goal Amount Example: \$100,000,000 x 15% = \$15,000,000 SDB Goal Do <u>not</u> add together subcategories to reach the total small business subcontracting plan figure, as the same dollars can be double, and triple counted for each group as applicable.				

Subcategories	Sample Dollars (Base Period)	Percent	Sample Dollars (Option Period)	Percent
Small Disadvantaged Businesses	\$15,000,000	15%	\$22,500,000	15%
Women-Owned Small Businesses	\$7,000,000	7%	\$10,500,000	7%
HUBZone Small Businesses	\$5,000,000	5%	\$7,000,000	5%
Veteran-Owned Small Businesses	\$7,000,000	7%	\$10,500,000	7%
Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (subset of VOSB)	\$6,000,000	6%	\$9,000,000	6%

The guidelines for calculating subcontracting goals are rooted in FAR 19.704, which outlines the requirements for a subcontracting plan. Additionally, the ***Attachment J.P-9, A3 Model Individual Subcontracting Plan*** is designed as a tool to help contractors meet the subcontracting plan requirements by offering a structured format for presenting their subcontracting goals.

- (e) The Offeror shall include a description of the subcontracting strategies used in previous contracts and significant achievements, with an explanation of how this plan will build upon those earlier achievements. Additionally, the Offeror shall demonstrate through its plan that it understands the small business subcontracting program’s objectives, GSA’s expectations, and is committed to taking those actions necessary to meet these goals or objectives.
- (f) The Offeror shall address whether the Offeror has previously failed to meet any of the small business subcontracting goals on similar IT Professional Service interagency contracts, i.e., GWACS/MACS, or stand-alone IT Service contracts, limited to no more than three, and how the Offeror plans to successfully meet those socio-economic groups under this Master Contract. The Offeror shall identify what increased efforts are planned that would indicate a greater focus to the affected socio-economic groups. This paragraph is not applicable to those Offerors that were not required to have an Individual Subcontracting Plan.
- (g) The Offeror shall acknowledge that it will report subcontracting achievement in the eSRS using the PAYMENT BASIS REPORTING. For purposes of the Alliant 3 GWAC Subcontract Reporting, the Payment Basis is the process of capturing subcontract dollars no sooner than the time a contractor pays the subcontractor’s

invoices. This Payment Basis reporting method must be used for the entire contract term. (*See Section L.5.1.3.1, Payment Basis Reporting on eSRS*).

GSA expects Offerors to thoroughly review the requirements set forth in FAR 19.704, Subcontracting plan requirements.

The Individual Subcontracting Plan is a material requirement of this solicitation, and the submission of a completed Individual Subcontracting Plan is a mandatory requirement of the Offeror's proposal. For the purpose of this evaluation, the proposed Individual Subcontracting Plan submitted is treated as a Responsibility Determination factor rated as either Acceptable or Unacceptable. NO POINTS are assigned or earned on this evaluation factor. The Offeror's entire proposal will be considered unacceptable if the Individual Subcontracting Plan is not included with its proposal.

L.5.1.3.1 Payment Basis Reporting on eSRS

For purposes of the Alliant 3 GWAC Subcontract Reporting, the Payment Basis is the process of capturing subcontract dollars no sooner than the time a contractor pays the subcontractor's invoices. This Payment Basis reporting method must be used for the entire contract term.

L.5.1.3.2 FAR 19.702 Statutory Requirements

- (a) An Offeror, other than a small business concern, submitting an offer that exceeds \$750,000 (\$1,500,000 for construction) shall submit a subcontracting plan with its initial offer. The subcontracting plan will be negotiated concurrently with price and any required technical and management proposals unless the Offeror submits a previously approved commercial plan.
- (b) Maximum practicable utilization of Small Business, Veteran-Owned Small Business, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business, HUBZone Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, and Women-Owned Small Business concerns as Subcontractors is a matter of national interest with both social and economic benefits. The General Services Administration (GSA) expects that an Offeror's subcontracting plan will reflect a commitment to assuring that Small Business, Veteran-Owned Small Business, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business, HUBZone Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, and Women-Owned Small Business concerns are provided the maximum practicable opportunity, consistent with efficient contract performance, to participate as Subcontractors in the performance of the resulting contract.
- (c) GSA believes that this potential contract provides significant opportunities for the use of Small, Veteran-Owned Small Business, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business, HUBZone Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, and Women-Owned Small Business concerns Subcontractors. Consequently, in addressing the fifteen elements described at FAR 52.219-9(d) of the clause in this contract entitled Small Business Subcontracting Plan, the Offeror shall:
 - (1) Demonstrate that its subcontracting plan represents a creative and innovative program for involving Small, Veteran-Owned Small Business, Service-Disabled

Veteran-Owned Small Business, HUBZone Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, and Women-Owned Small Business concerns in performing the contract.

- (2) Include a description of the Offeror's subcontracting strategies used in any previous contracts, significant achievements, and how this plan will build upon those earlier achievements.
 - (3) Demonstrate through its plan that it understands the small business subcontracting program's objectives and GSA's expectations, and it is committed to taking those actions necessary to meet these goals or objectives.
- (d) In determining the acceptability of any subcontracting plan, the Contracting Officer will take each of the following actions:
- (1) Review the plan to verify that the Offeror demonstrates an understanding of the small business subcontracting program's objectives and GSA's expectations with respect to the program and has included all the information, goals, and assurances required by FAR 52.219-9.
 - (2) Consider previous goals and achievements of Contractors in the same industry.
 - (3) Consider information and potential sources obtained from agencies administering national and local preference programs and other advocacy groups in evaluating whether the goals stated in the plan adequately reflect the anticipated potential for subcontracting to Small, Veteran-Owned Small Business, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business, HUBZone Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, and Women-Owned Small Business concerns.
 - (4) Review the Offeror's description of its strategies, historical performance and significant achievements in placing subcontracts for the same or similar products or services with Small, Veteran-Owned Small Business, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business, HUBZone Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business, and Women-Owned Small Business concerns. The Offeror's description can apply to commercial as well as previous Government Contracts.
- (e) Failure to submit an acceptable subcontracting plan and/or correct deficiencies in a plan within the time specified by the Contracting Officer shall make the Offeror ineligible for award.L.5.1.4

(End of Provision)

L.5.1.4 Existing Contractor Teaming Arrangement, if Applicable

"Contractor Team Arrangement" (CTA) pursuant to FAR 9.601 means (1) an arrangement in which two or more companies form a Joint Venture or Partnership to act as a potential Prime Contractor, and (2) a potential prime contractor agrees with one or more other companies to have them as its subcontractor. These are the only types of CTA that will be considered for an OTSB Offeror, as an eligible contractor on the Alliant 3 GWAC, to the exclusion of all other CTA types that are defined in agency supplemental regulations, agency desk guides, or any other form of supplemental policy.

An Offeror may submit a proposal under an existing CTA if the legal entity has a single and distinct corresponding Unique Entity Identification (UEI) Number in the name of the proposing CTA (<https://www.SAM.gov>) and all the proposal submission documents are in the name of the existing CTA or, as authorized by this Solicitation, the individual members of the CTA. **Section L.5** proposal documents must have been performed by the existing CTA or the individual members in the CTA. CTAs without a corresponding UEI Number in (<https://www.SAM.gov>) will not be evaluated or considered for award. To receive Organizational Risk Assessment (**Section L.5.6**) credit, an Offeror submitting a proposal under an existing CTA must demonstrate experience and performance on each relevant experience project as a CTA, or all members of the CTA performing together exclusively, as outlined in the proposal submission requirements under **Section L.5**.

An Other Than Small Business Offeror with First-Tier Subcontractors must use the OTSB Offeror's UEI number and will not be allowed to use the relevant experience, past performance, systems, certifications, and clearances of the First-Tier subcontractors for their proposal submission.

Identification of proposed subcontractors does not result in approval of them for any particular Task Order; rather it addresses this evaluation factor. Approval of subcontractors by an Ordering Contracting Officer will still be required on individual Task Orders.

An Other Than Small Business that is an existing CTA may submit a proposal under this solicitation subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The Offeror and all members of the CTA must be registered in SAM.gov and have a corresponding UEI Number.
- (b) The Offeror fills out and submits the Representations and Certifications in **Section K**.
- (c) Relevant experience projects may be in the name of the Offeror or in the name of an individual member of the CTA.
- (d) Past performance examples may be in the name of the Offeror or in the name of an individual member of the CTA.
- (e) Offerors submitting as a CTA must provide evidence of a system, certification, or clearance being in the name of the CTA or in the name of an individual member of the CTA. If a certification is in the name of a Parent Company, the certification must list the legal entity of the Offeror or its CTA member(s). For certifications with varying levels (e.g., CMMI Levels 2 and 3), scoring will be awarded to the highest level that is in the name of the CTA or an individual member of the CTA.
- (f) For an Offeror that does not possess a capability (system, certification, clearance) under their entity name, the Offeror(s) must detail how it intends to leverage the CTA member's individual capability effectively in the performance of Task Orders. This description must outline the roles, responsibilities, and contributions of each CTA member in relation to their systems, certifications, and clearances as listed in **Section L.5.4**.
- (g) For a populated CTA, financial responsibility documents must be submitted for the CTA and each member of the CTA. For unpopulated CTA, financial responsibility documents required must be submitted for each individual member of the CTA.

- (h) The Offeror must submit a complete copy of the CTA agreement and articles of incorporation that established the CTA relationship, disclosing the legal identity of each team member of the CTA, the relationship between the team members, the form of ownership of each team member, any limitations on liability or authority for each team member, and a specific statement of what resources each team member provides the teaming agreement. In addition, the existing CTA must:
- (1) Designate the managing member, if any, of the CTA, and the employee who is the project manager responsible for performance of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract. The Government requests that the project manager be the primary point of contact with the Government empowered to conduct all business related to this acquisition.
 - (2) Clearly identify the entities which make up the CTA, including disclosure of the primary point of contact and UEI Number for each of the members.
 - (3) Describe the specific duties/responsibilities of each member of the team as they relate to each other and explain the specific duties/responsibilities that each team member will have for purposes of contract performance under the Master Contract.
 - (4) Obligate all parties of the CTA as jointly and severally liable to ensure performance of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract despite the withdrawal of any member.
 - (5) Require the final original records be retained by the managing member or identified CTA member upon completion of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract.
 - (6) Signature by a Corporate Officer/Official for each member of the CTA accepting all terms of the CTA agreement.

Failure to provide the Government with the requested documentation establishing the CTA relationship will be considered a material nonconformity and will result in the Offer being rejected. Conditions (b) through (h) do not apply to OTSB CTA subcontractors.

L.5.1.4.1 Claiming Relevant Experience from an Existing or Previous CTA

Under certain conditions specified herein, an Offeror may use a contract or Task Order that was awarded to its existing or previous CTA as a Relevant Experience Project. This project shall count towards meeting minimum requirements and scored elements as prescribed in **Section L.5.2**. The Offeror shall use the A3 Contractor Teaming Arrangement (CTA) Template (**Attachment J.P-1**) for each Relevant Experience Project that was performed under an existing or previous CTA. The CTA agreement shall be submitted as an addendum to **Attachment J.P-1**.

An Offeror may submit a Relevant Experience Project performed under an existing or previous CTA, as its own Relevant Experience Project, subject to all of the following conditions being met:

- (a) Only the portion of the work performed by the Offeror as a CTA member will be considered for the relevant experience project meeting the requirements and scoring elements of **L.5.2**.

- (b) The Offeror shall submit **Attachment J.P-1**, signed by a member of the CTA other than the Offeror.
- (c) The Offeror shall submit a complete copy of the CTA agreement that establishes the CTA relationship, disclosing the legal identity of each team member of the CTA.
- (d) The Offeror’s performance on the contract, Task Order or purchase order meets the minimum requirements of a Relevant Experience Project as prescribed in **Section L.5.2**.

NOTE: Failure to meet any of the criteria outlined above may result in the proposal receiving no credit for the proposed relevant experience.

Table 25 - Alternate to Section L.5.1.4

<p style="text-align: center;">ALTERNATE SECTION L.5.1.4-Alt Exclusive to Small Business Concerns SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTOR TEAMING ARRANGEMENTS (CTA) ^^^ IF APPLICABLE ^^^</p>
<p>This alternate “L” subsection, which is only applicable to Small Business CTAs, is created pursuant with the <i>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, SEC. 867. JOINT VENTURING AND TEAMING</i>.</p> <p>NOTICE: THIS ALTERNATE L.5.1.4-Alt SECTION IS NOT APPLICABLE TO CTA OTHER-THAN-SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.</p>

L.5.1.4-Alt Small Business Contractor Teaming Arrangements, If Applicable

A Small Business Contractor Teaming Arrangement (SBCTA) means an arrangement in which any of the following applies:

- (a) Small Business Joint Venture or Partnership (SBJV) Offeror- Two or more small business contractors form a Joint Venture or Partnership to act as a potential prime contractor with a corresponding UEI Number in (<https://www.SAM.gov>).
- (b) Small Business with Subcontractor(s) (SBSubK) Offeror- A potential small business prime contractor agrees with one or more other small business contractors to have them act as its subcontractors under the resulting Master Contract.
- (c) Small Business Mentor-Protégé (SBMP) Offeror- Two business concerns in a mentor-protégé relationship when both the mentor and the protégé are small or the protégé is small and the concerns have received an exception to affiliation pursuant to 13 CFR 121.103(h)(3)(ii) or (iii). Any Offeror proposing as a mentor in a mentor-protégé relationship under the Alliant 3 solicitation must not submit offers under any other capacity. Proposals that involve multiple Offers from the same mentor under various SBMP CTAs will not be accepted. This requirement ensures clarity in *Participation* roles and adherence to the regulatory framework governing mentor-protégé arrangements.

NOTE: To receive Organizational Risk Assessment credit, an Offeror submitting a proposal under an existing SBCTA must demonstrate experience and performance on all relevant experience as a SBCTA performing together exclusively, as outlined in the proposal submission requirements under **Section L.5**.

L.5.1.4.1-Alt Small Business Joint Venture or Partnership, If Applicable

Two or more small business contractors may form a Joint Venture or Partnership, hereafter referred to as a Small Business Joint Venture or Partnership (SBJV), to submit a proposal in response to this solicitation.

Offerors submitting as a SBJV may submit a proposal under this solicitation subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The SBJV itself and all members of the SBJV must be registered in SAM.gov and have a corresponding UEI Number.
- (b) The SBJV meets the definition of a Joint Venture (13 CFR 125.8).
- (c) A SBJV shall submit elements identified in **Section L.5** as follows:
 - (1) The SBJV must fill out and submit the Representations and Certifications in **Section K**. Each member of the SBJV must also submit their individual Representations and Certifications in **Section K**.
 - (2) Relevant experience projects may be in the name of the SBJV or in the name of an individual member of the SBJV.
 - (3) Past performance examples may be in the name of the SBJV or in the name of an individual member of the SBJV.
 - (4) Offerors submitting as a SBJV must provide evidence of the system, certification, or clearance being in the name of the SBJV or in the name of an individual member of the SBJV. If a certification is in the name of a Parent Company, the certification must list the legal entity of the Offeror or its SBJV member(s). For certifications with varying levels (e.g., CMMI Levels 2 and 3), scoring will be awarded to the highest level that is in the name of the Joint Venture or an individual member of the SBJV.
 - (5) For a SBJV prime that does not possess a capability (system, certification, clearance) under their entity name, the Offeror(s) must detail how it intends to leverage the SBJV member's individual capability effectively in the performance of Task Orders. This description must outline the roles, responsibilities, and contributions of each SBJV member in relation to their systems, certifications, and clearances as listed in **Section L.5.4**.
 - (6) For populated SBJV, financial responsibility documents required must be submitted for the SBJV itself. For unpopulated SBJV, financial responsibility documents required must be submitted for each member of the SBJV.

The Offeror must submit a complete copy of the SBJV agreement that established the SBCTA relationship, disclosing the legal identity of each team member of the Joint Venture or Partnership, the relationship between the team members, the form of ownership of each team member, any limitations on liability or authority for each team member, and a specific

statement of what resources each team member provides the teaming agreement. In addition, the existing SBJV must include the following information:

- (a) Sets forth the purpose of the SBJV.
- (b) The SBJV's corresponding UEI Number in (<https://www.SAM.gov>).
- (c) Designates the managing venturer of the SBJV, and an employee of the managing venturer as the project manager responsible for performance of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract. The Government requests that the project manager be the primary point of contact with the Government empowered to conduct all business related to this acquisition.
- (d) Clearly identifies the entities which make up the SBJV, including disclosure of the primary point of contact and UEI Number for each of the members.
- (e) Describe the specific duties/responsibilities of each member of the team as they relate to each other and explain the specific duties/responsibilities that each team member will have for purposes of contract performance under the Master Contract.
- (f) Obligates all parties of the SBJV as jointly and severally liable to ensure performance of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract despite the withdrawal of any member.
- (g) Addresses the circumstances and procedures for replacement of SBJV members, including the managing venturer, and whether or not the approval of the Government is required prior to replacing any members; the agreement should address that in order to replace members, including the managing venturer, Government approval is required.
- (h) Addresses the duration of the SBJV, including when it became effective, when it expires, and the basis for termination. The duration of the SBJV must include the complete Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract Period of Performance.
- (i) Requires the final original records be retained by the managing venturer upon completion of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract.
- (j) Signature by a Corporate Officer/Official for each member of the SBJV accepting all terms of the agreement.

Failure to provide the Government with the requested documentation establishing the Joint Venture or Partnership will be considered a material nonconformity and will result in the Offer being rejected.

L.5.1.4.2-Alt Small Business with Subcontractors, If Applicable

An Offeror may agree with one or more other companies to have them act as its subcontractors under a potential Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract award.

Offerors submitting a proposal that includes proposed SBSUBK may submit a proposal under this solicitation subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The Offeror and all proposed subcontractors must be registered in SAM.GOV at (<https://www.SAM.gov>) and have a corresponding UEI Number.
- (b) The Offeror and all proposed subcontractors must represent as small businesses for NAICS 541512 within SAM.gov.
- (c) An Offeror with proposed subcontractors shall submit elements identified in **Section L.5** as follows:

The Offeror shall fill out and submit the Representations and Certifications in **Section K** for the Offeror and all of the SBSSubK members.

Pursuant to 13 CFR 125.2(g), Relevant experience projects may be in the name of the offeror or in the name of the proposed small business subcontractors when all of the following conditions apply:

- (a) All members of the SBSSubK CTA are identified as a small business concern under the size standard for NAICS code 541512 in SAM.gov.
- (b) The small business subcontractor will perform primary and vital requirements of a Task Order under the contract.
- (c) Relevant experience of OTSB subcontractors will not be scored.

Pursuant to 13 CFR 125.2(g), Past performance examples may be in the name of the offeror or in the name of the proposed small business subcontractor when all of the following conditions apply:

- (a) All members of the SBSSubK CTA are identified as a small business concern under the size standard for NAICS code 541512 in SAM.gov.
- (b) The small business subcontractor will perform primary and vital requirements of a Task Order under the contract.
- (c) Past performance of OTSB subcontractors will not be scored.

Offerors submitting as a SBSSubK must provide evidence of the system, certification, or clearance being either in the name of the SB prime or one of the SBSSubK small business members. This applies to all systems, certifications, and clearances within **Section L.5.4**. For certifications with varying levels (e.g., CMMI Levels 2 and 3), scoring will only be awarded for the highest level achieved by either the SB prime or one of its SBSSubK members. For a SBSSubK prime that does not possess a certification under their entity name, the Offeror(s) must detail how it intends to leverage the SBSSubK member's individual certifications effectively in the performance of Task Orders. This description must outline the roles, responsibilities, and contributions of each SBSSubK member in relation to their systems and certifications. If the certification is in the name of a Parent Company, the certification must list the legal entity of the Offeror or its SBSSubK member(s).

Financial responsibility documents must be submitted for the Offeror and each proposed subcontractor.

The offer must submit a Subcontractor Agreement for each proposed subcontractor. The Government also has the right to accept those letters of commitment at face value. The information identified below is required for any Subcontractor Agreement. Each Subcontractor Agreement must include the following information:

- (a) A statement by the proposed subcontractor authorizing use of their relevant experience, systems, certifications, clearances and Past Performance provided to support the Offeror in performance of Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract Task Orders.

- (b) A statement of understanding that at least 50 percent of the cost of personnel for contract performance will be spent for employees of the Offeror in accordance with FAR 52.219-14(e)(1), if applicable.
- (c) Offering prime contractor's legal name and UEI number.
- (d) Proposed subcontractor's legal name and UEI number.
- (e) Name, phone number, and email address of the subcontractor's representative able to commit the subcontractor and validate the letter's content.
- (f) Signatures of a Corporate Officer/Official for both the Offeror and proposed subcontractor.

Identification of proposed subcontractors does not result in approval of them for any particular Task Order; rather it addresses this evaluation factor. Approval of subcontractors by an Ordering Contracting Officer will still be required on individual Task Orders.

L.5.1.4.3-Alt Small Business Mentor-Protege CTAs, If Applicable

The mentor-protégé relationship is a formal arrangement sanctioned by various federal agencies to encourage and support small businesses (protégés) by pairing them with larger, more experienced businesses (mentors). This program is designed to help small businesses grow, enhance their capabilities, and increase their competitiveness in the federal marketplace.

It is imperative for mentor and protégé firms to formalize their collaboration through a written agreement which is beyond the commitment of a MRCL outlined in **Section L.5.1.5**. These formal arrangements are part of established federal programs aimed at enhancing the capabilities of small businesses through the support of experienced mentors. The SBMP Offeror must submit a complete copy of the approved Mentor-Protege Agreement that established the SBCTA relationship. The agreement must meet the requirements of FAR Clause 52.207-6 and 13 CFR § 125.9 and/or 13 CFR 125.10, as applicable. Additionally, the Mentor Protege Agreement must:

- (a) Specifically identify the business assistance to be provided and address how the assistance will help the protégé augment, supplement, or acquire needed capabilities to validate the self-score claimed and successfully perform at the Task Order Level.
 - (1) Business assistance may include technical and/or management assistance in the form of Past Performance, experience, business systems and certifications; financial assistance in the form of equity investments and/or loans; and/or assistance in performing prime contracts with the Government through joint venture arrangements.
 - (2) Identify which mentor's entities (parent or subsidiary) will provide assistance to the protégé.
- (b) Establish a single point of contact in the mentor concern who is responsible for managing and implementing the mentor-protégé agreement.
- (c) Provide that the mentor will provide such assistance to the protégé firm for at least one year.
- (d) A protégé must identify any other mentor-protégé relationship it has through another federal agency or SBA and provide a copy of each such mentor-protégé agreement.
- (e) The written agreement must be approved per 13 CFR § 125.9 and/or 13 CFR 125.10.

- (f) The agreement must provide that either the protégé or the mentor may terminate the agreement with 30 days advance notice to the other party to the mentor-protégé relationship.
- (g) The term of a mentor-protégé agreement may not exceed six years.
- (h) Any changes made to the agreement must be provided in writing.
- (i) If control of the mentor changes (through a stock sale or otherwise), the previously approved mentor-protégé relationship may continue provided that, after the change in control, the mentor provides the approved and acknowledged updated mentor-protégé agreement and certifies that it will continue to abide by its terms.
- (j) If applicable, when the mentor-protégé agreement is terminated the mentor-protégé joint venture is obligated to complete any previously awarded contracts unless the procuring agency issues a stop work order.

The mentor protégé agreement document must articulate a comprehensive assessment of the protégé's needs alongside a detailed strategy and timeline for the mentor's pledged support. This mentor-protégé agreement is separate and distinct from the business relationship as provided in **Section L.5.1.5, Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters, If Applicable**.

OTSB cannot submit multiple offers via multiple mentor-protégé relationships (such as Mentor-Protégé, Joint Ventures, and Partnerships).

NOTE: Proposals that fail to meet any of the criteria outlined above will be deemed ineligible for award.

L.5.1.4.4-Alt Claiming Small Business Prime Contractor Relevant Experience from an Existing or Previous CTA (If Applicable)

Under certain conditions specified herein, a Small Business Offeror may use a contract or Task Order that was awarded to its existing or previous CTA as a Relevant Experience Project. This project shall count towards meeting minimum requirements and scored elements as prescribed in **Section L.5.2**. The Offeror shall use **Attachment J.P-1** for each Relevant Experience Project that was performed under an existing or previous CTA. The CTA agreement shall be submitted as an addendum to **Attachment J.P-1**.

An Offeror may submit a Relevant Experience Project performed under an existing or previous CTA, as its own Relevant Experience Project, subject to all the following conditions being met:

- (a) Only the portion of the work performed by the Offeror as a CTA member will be considered for the relevant experience project meeting the requirements and scoring elements of **L.5.2**.
- (b) The Offeror shall submit **Attachment J.P-1**, signed by a member of the CTA other than the Offeror.
- (c) The Offeror shall submit a complete copy of the CTA agreement that establishes the CTA relationship, disclosing the legal identity of each team member of the Joint Venture.

- (d) The Offeror’s performance on the contract, Task Order or purchase order meets the minimum requirements of a Relevant Experience Project as prescribed in **Section L.5.2**.

NOTE: Failure to meet any of the criteria outlined above may result in the proposal receiving no credit for the proposed relevant experience.

(End of Alternate Section L.5.1.4-Alt)

L.5.1.5 Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters, If Applicable

Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letter(s) (MRCL) may be applied to an Offeror and CTA members, except for MRCLs offered by FAR 9.601(2) OTSB CTA first tier subcontractor members. For the purpose of this section SBCTA will be referred to as a CTA.

Within a corporate structure, an Offeror may utilize resources from a Parent Company, Affiliate, Division, and/or Subsidiary. An Offeror, including an individual CTA member, is not allowed to use a Holding Company (as defined below) for a Meaningful Relationship. Holding Companies with 51% majority share ownership of, and operational control over, the business functions and composition of the boards of directors of both the Offeror and the Meaningful Relationship entity, will be considered a Parent Company for Meaningful Relationships. Offerors who claim a Meaningful Relationship with a Holding Company must provide an explanation detailing the Holding Company’s majority ownership and current operational control of both the Offering Entity and Meaningful Relationship Entity’s business functions, and control over the composition of the Offering Entity and Meaningful Relationship Entities’ boards of directors.

“Parent Company” is a business entity that engages in operational control of the Offeror (or individual CTA member), owns at least 51% of the Offeror’s (or individual CTA member’s) total shares, and controls the composition of the Offeror’s (or individual CTA member’s) board of directors.

“Affiliates” are business concerns that, directly or indirectly, either owns, controls, or has the power to control the other, or a mutual Parent Company owns, controls and has the power to control both.

“Division” is a wholly owned business unit of a company representing a specific business function.

“Subsidiary” means an entity that is wholly owned by the Parent Corporation; either directly or through another subsidiary of the Parent Corporation.

“Holding Company” is a business entity that owns a financial and non-operational interest in an Offeror’s (or individual CTA member’s) shares, but does not: own the majority of an Offeror’s (or individual CTA member’s) shares, engage in operational control of the Offeror (or individual CTA member), and control the composition of the Offeror’s (or individual CTA member’s) board of directors.

GSA will allow an Offeror to take credit for evaluation elements involving relevant experience, Past Performance, system(s), certification(s), and facility clearances from a Parent Company, Affiliate, Division, and/or Subsidiary so long as there is a meaningful and operational relationship with the Offeror or CTA member(s), except for MRCLs offered by FAR 9.601(2) OTSB CTA first tier subcontractor members. If an Offeror intends to claim credit for the system(s) and certification(s) and/or facility clearance of a Parent Company, Affiliate, Division, and/or Subsidiary, the MRCL must describe the details of how the Offeror will access and apply their meaningful relationship capabilities to perform on Task Orders issued under the Master Contract.

Meaningful Relationships committed in the Offeror's proposal to be used for evaluation purposes shall be incorporated to the Master Contract. However, Ordering Contracting Officers have the discretion to accept or reject the meaningful relationship for any resulting Task Order procurement(s) during the term of the Master Contract.

For the purposes of the Alliant 3 GWAC, a “meaningful relationship” exists within a corporate structure when at least one of the following conditions exists:

- (a) An entity is a wholly owned subsidiary of a Parent Company.
- (b) An entity is a parent of a wholly owned subsidiary.
- (c) An entity operates under a single internal operational unit.
- (d) An entity operates under a consolidated accounting system.
- (e) An entity operates under a consolidated purchasing system.
- (f) An entity operates under a consolidated EVMS EIA Standard-748.
- (g) An entity operates under a consolidated Estimating System.
- (h) An entity operates under a consolidated Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI).
- (i) An entity operates under a consolidated ISO 9001 certification.
- (j) An entity operates under a consolidated ISO 20000 certification.
- (k) An entity operates under a consolidated ISO/IEC 27001:2013 or ISO/IEC 27001:2022 certification.
- (l) An entity operates under a consolidated human resources or personnel system.
- (m) An entity operates under common policy and corporate guidelines.
- (n) Operating structure between the entities includes internal organizational reporting lines and management chains for “lines of business” that operate across the formal corporate subsidiaries.

When an Offeror is sharing resources from other entities by way of a meaningful relationship within a corporate structure, only one proposal from any member of that corporate structure may be submitted. Submission of more than one proposal from any member of the same corporate structure will require the Parent Company to select one proposal for submission and withdraw all other proposals. For each meaningful relationship identified for Alliant 3 GWAC proposal elements, the Offeror must provide a Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letter that includes the following:

- (a) Clear and legal identification of the meaningful relationship between the Offeror and entity identified.

- (b) A statement of commitment by the Offering Entity and MRCL entities as to the performance and utilization of the identified entity's resources on Alliant 3 GWAC Task Orders.
- (c) Operating structure between the entities, to include internal organizational reporting lines and management chains for "lines of business" that operate across the formal corporate subsidiaries.
- (d) Each applicable proposal element with a Meaningful Relationship from those listed in the Proposal Format Table in **Section L.4.1** must be clearly and specifically identified.
- (e) Commitment Signatures of a Corporate Officer/Official for both the Offeror and Meaningful Relationship Entity.
- (f) An explanation detailing how the Offeror will access each Meaningful Relationship entity's capabilities. At a minimum, MRCL explanations must describe all of the following:
 - (1) The assets, facilities, services, personnel, subcontracts, permits, licenses, etc., that the Meaningful Relationship entity will provide to the Offeror for use in performing Task Orders under the Master Contract.
 - (2) The procedures necessary for the Meaningful Relationship entity to make the assets, facilities, services, personnel, subcontracts, permits, licenses, etc. available for use of the Offeror in performing Task Orders under the Master Contract.
 - (3) The executed agreements (contract, subcontract, inter-corporation, governmental, or other) required for the Offeror to utilize, or the Meaningful Relationship entity to make available, those identified assets, services, facilities, subcontracts, permits, licenses, etc.
 - (4) The method and means by which the Offeror and Meaningful Relationship entity will comply with domestic and international requirements and obligations concerning employment law, taxation, business registrations, shared use of copyright protected materials and licenses, immigration, import/export, ITAR/EAR and any other laws or regulations applicable to operations between the Offeror and Meaningful Relationship entity, and conduct business in a multiple language environment.
 - (5) The designation of a Parent-Company Corporate Official empowered to resolve operational and consensus issues between the entity claiming the MRCL, and its Affiliate, Division or Subsidiary with which it claims a MRCL. For CTA Offerors, a designated Parent-Company Corporate Official refers to the Parent Company of the individual CTA member that claims a MRCL relationship.

In the event that a parent organization has complete and full control over all meaningful relationship entities, the parent entity, as the Offeror, may prepare a single Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letter that identifies all elements required above.

For example, if ABC Inc. is the official legal offering entity and ABC Inc. is taking credit for their subsidiary, Best R&D L.L.C.'s DCMA approved "Purchasing System"; ABC Inc. must show how Alliant 3 GWAC Task Orders will be processed through Best R&D L.L.C.'s

Purchasing System. Furthermore, ABC Inc. must submit a “commitment letter”, between ABC Inc. and Best R&D L.L.C. that they will, in fact, process ABC Inc.’s Alliant 3 GWAC Task Orders through Best R&D L.L.C.’s Purchasing System. This example applies to all the proposal submission documents that involve resources and capabilities from other than the official legal offering entity.

Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters (MRCLs) are contractual promises that will be incorporated by reference or attached into any resulting Alliant 3 Base Contract.

Attention Small Business Concern Offerors: This solicitation encourages the strategic use of CTAs and/or MRCLs to enhance offeror’s competitiveness and capabilities. However, all aspects of such arrangements, including CTAs and MRCLs, must comply with the applicable regulations per 13 CFR Part 121. These regulations govern size standards and the performance of work requirements related to small business concerns. It is the responsibility of each offeror to ensure that their CTAs and MRCLs fully comply with these regulations.

The Agency will evaluate proposals according to the SBA’s size determination. Should an SBA size determination result in a finding that the offeror is not a small business concern, the proposal will be evaluated as an OTSB, and all OTSB proposal requirements are applicable. In the event the SBA finds the Offeror is an OTSB, no small business proposal requirements or evaluation advantages will be applicable. Offerors are encouraged to review these regulations carefully and structure their teaming arrangements accordingly.

L.5.1.6 Professional Employee Compensation Plan

The Offeror shall submit a Professional Employee Compensation Plan. Task Orders under this contract may be subject to FAR 52.222-46, Evaluation of Compensation for Professional Employees. The Government is concerned with the quality and stability of the work force to be employed on this contract. Professional compensation that is unrealistically low or not in reasonable relationship to the various job categories may impair the Contractor’s ability to attract and retain competent professional service employees or may be viewed as evidence of failure to comprehend the complexity of future Task Order requirements.

L.5.1.7 Uncompensated Overtime Policy

The Offeror shall submit an Uncompensated Overtime Policy. Task Orders may be subject to FAR 52.237-10, Identification of Uncompensated Overtime when services to be required are on the basis of the number of hours to be provided.

L.5.1.8 Representations and Certifications

The Offeror shall complete and submit all Representations and Certifications in accordance with the instructions in *Section K*.

L.5.1.9 Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM) Responsibility Assessment

The Offeror shall submit *J.P.-11, A3 Contractor C-SCRM Responsibility Questionnaire* attesting to their adherence to federal law and regulation governing cybersecurity supply chain risk management.

L.5.1.10 Organizational Conflict of Interest (OCI) Plan

The Offeror shall submit an OCI plan that prescribes responsibilities, general rules, and procedures for identifying, evaluating, and resolving organizational conflicts of interest in accordance with FAR 9.5.

L.5.2 Relevant Experience

Relevant Experience is divided into two separate categories, Primary NAICS Code Projects and Emerging Technology Projects:

- (a) The Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience category of relevant experience is tied solely to the Projects submitted under **Section L.5.2.2, Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience** Submission. The Offeror must document and attach verification documents in accordance with Verification of Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Submission (Federal Government Contracts) as delineated in **Section L.5.2.3.1**, or Verification of Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Submission (Non-Federal Contracts including Non-Federal and Commercial Subcontracts) as delineated in **Section L.5.2.3.2**.
- (b) The Emerging Technology category of relevant experience is tied solely to the Projects submitted under **Section L.5.2.4, Emerging Technology Relevant Experience**. The Offeror must document and attach verification documents in accordance with **L.5.2.4.2**.

L.5.2.1 Relevant Experience Projects

A Relevant Experience “project” is defined as:

- (a) A single contract.
- (b) A Task Order awarded under a Single or Multiple-Award Indefinite-Delivery Task Order contract (Definite Quantity, Requirements, or Indefinite Quantity) contract (FAR 16.502, 16.503, & 16.504).
- (c) A Task Order placed under a Federal Supply Schedule contract (FAR 8.405-2); or placed under a Single or Multiple-Award Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) (FAR 8.405-3).
- (d) When an Indefinite-Delivery Task Order contract or BPA’s requirements are well defined, for a specific purpose(s), and Task Orders are issued on a recurring basis, a collection of a unique set of Task Orders placed under it may be combined and submitted as a single project. U.S. Federal Government, State Government, International Public Sector, and Non-Government projects awarded from the private sector can be submitted. For a collection of task orders or BPA calls under one IDIQ, submitted as a single relevant experience project, the start date should be the earliest Period of Performance (POP) in the collection and the end date should be the last POP date in the collection. Each individual Task Order or BPA Call must be complete or have a year or more of performance.

“Multiple Award” contract means a contract that is:

- (a) A Multiple Award Schedule contract issued by GSA (e.g., GSA Schedule Contract) or agencies granted Multiple Award Schedule contract authority by GSA (e.g., Department of Veterans Affairs) as described in FAR Part 38.

- (b) A multiple-award Task Order or Delivery Order Contract issued in accordance with FAR Subpart 16.5, including Governmentwide acquisition contracts.
- (c) Any other Indefinite-Delivery, Indefinite-Quantity Contract entered into with two or more sources pursuant to the same solicitation.

For Federal Government experience, “Prime Contractor” means the Contractor has privity-of-contract with the Federal Government for all contractual obligations under a mutually binding legal relationship with the Government. In other words, when the Government awards a Contract to a Contractor, the Contractor is considered the “Prime Contractor.”

For example, “Prime Contractors” are identified as such on the cover page of contracts or Task Orders such as:

- (a) Standard Form (SF) 1449– Solicitation/Contract/Order for Commercial Items– (Block 17a identifies the Prime Contractor).
- (b) SF26– Award/Contract– (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor).
- (c) SF33– Solicitation, Offer and Award– (Block 15A identifies the Prime Contractor)
- Department of Defense (DD) 1155– Order for Supplies or Services (Block 9 identifies the Prime Contractor).
- (d) Optional Form 307– Contract Award (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor).
- (e) GSA Form 300– Order for Supplies and Services (Block 6 identifies the Prime Contractor).

For relevant experience, work performed as a “Subcontractor” means the Contractor does not have privity-of-contract with the end-user but has privity-of-contract with the Prime Contractor or another Subcontractor. While a project performed as a subcontractor will likely be part of a larger project, only the work identified in the specific subcontract may be utilized for scoring as a Relevant Experience Project.

A “Task Order” is defined as an order for services placed against an established contract.

L.5.2.2 Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience

The Offeror must submit a **MAXIMUM OF SEVEN (7)** distinct Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Projects. No more than seven (7) projects may be submitted.

The submitted Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Projects must meet the following conditions:

- (a) Project includes performance in one of the NAICS codes listed in **L.5.2.3** through any one of the three scenarios listed below. The claimed NAICS code must have been integral to the performance of the Project.
 - (1) The assigned NAICS code in FPDS-NG is one of the five (5) NAICS codes listed in **L.5.2.3**, and the Project can be verified in accordance with **L.5.2.3.1** below.
 - (2) Offeror claims a different NAICS code than the NAICS code assigned in FPDS-NG. The NAICS being claimed is one of the five (5) NAICS codes listed in **L.5.2.3** and can be verified in accordance with **L.5.2.3.1** or **L.5.2.3.2**.
 - (3) Project is non-federal, in which a NAICS code was not assigned, but one of the five (5) NAICS codes listed in **L.5.2.3** is being claimed and can be verified in accordance with **L.5.2.3.2** below.

- (b) A Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project may not be claimed more than once.
- (c) With respect to timing, each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project must be ongoing or have been completed within five (5) years from the date the RFP solicitation is released.
- (d) With respect to performance, each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project must be complete **or** have at least one year of performance prior to the date of proposal submission. If a final CPARS is not available, then either an interim CPARS, or a completed Award Fee Determination, or a completed A3 Past Performance Rating Template (*Attachment J.P-6*) will be accepted.
- (e) Individual Project Value must be equal to or greater than seven million five hundred thousand dollars (\$7,500,000). **NOTE:** Project value for **completed** federal Projects is determined by the total obligated dollars. Project value for **ongoing** federal Projects is determined based on the total estimated value (inclusive of all option periods). Project value for non-federal contracts is determined based on the contract value listed on the Non-Government Award Form.
- (f) Offerors may use work performed as a subcontractor on both Federal and Commercial projects. However, only the value and scope of the work subcontracted, as delineated in the project verification requirements under *L.5.2.3.1* and *L.5.2.3.2*, may be claimed. In addition, the Offeror shall provide *Attachment J.P-4* signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope and value performed by the subcontractor.
- (g) Offerors may use work performed on both Federal and Commercial projects as part of a CTA as described under *L.5.1.4* or *L.5.1.4-Alt*. The value and scope of the work completed must be verified according to the project verification requirements under *L.5.2.3.1* and *L.5.2.3.2*. The Offeror and CTA member who performed the relevant experience project must be properly identified in *Attachment J.P-1*. In addition, as verification of the work performed by the Offering CTA member, *Attachment J.P-1* must be signed by a CTA member who performed on the relevant experience project.

L.5.2.3 Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience NAICS Areas

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. Additional information is available at (<https://www.census.gov/naics>). The primary NAICS code for this acquisition is 541512, however the following NAICS codes can be applied to the Primary NAICS code Relevant Experience projects in *Section L.5.2.2*.

Table 26 - Master Contract NAICS Codes

NAICS	NAICS Title	Description
518210	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	This area comprises projects primarily engaged in providing infrastructure for hosting or data processing services. These projects may provide specialized hosting activities, such as web hosting, streaming services or application hosting; provide application service provisioning; or may provide general time- share mainframe facilities to clients. Data processing projects provide complete processing and specialized reports from data supplied by clients or provide automated data processing and data entry services.
541511	Custom Computer Programming Services	This area comprises projects primarily engaged in writing, modifying, testing, and supporting software to meet the needs of a particular customer.
541512	Computer Systems Design Services	This area comprises projects primarily engaged in planning and designing computer systems that integrate computer hardware, software, and communication technologies. The hardware and software components of the system may be provided as part of integrated services. These projects often include installation of the system and training and supporting users of the system.
541513	Computer Facilities Management Services	This area comprises projects primarily engaged in providing on-site management and operation of clients' computer systems and/or data processing facilities. Projects providing computer systems or data processing facilities support services are included in this area.
541519	Other Computer Related Services	This area comprises projects primarily engaged in providing computer related services (except custom programming, systems integration design, and facilities management services). Projects providing computer disaster recovery services or software installation services are included in this area.

L.5.2.3.1 Verification of Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Submission (Federal Government Contracts)

In order to receive points for each submitted Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project, Offerors must submit each Project within Symphony. Offerors must also submit the following documents for verification of claimed scoring elements:

Submit a FPDS-NG Report that provides verification of all claimed scoring elements. To assist in this endeavor, Offerors are encouraged to utilize the Federal Contract FPDS Crosswalk Sample (*Attachment J.P-7*). Attachment J.P-7 outlines the step-by-step process for generating the required FPDS-NG Report. Offerors that encounter difficulties or require clarification regarding how to obtain an FPDS-NG Report must seek assistance from the dedicated help desk for FPDS-NG at www.fsd.gov or phone number (866) 606-8220. The help desk is equipped to provide necessary guidance and support to address any queries or issues related to the FPDS-NG website.

When multiple FPDS-NG Reports are available, the most recent report must be submitted as well as any previous reports necessary for verification of claimed scoring elements; **OR**

For Unclassified Federal projects, and with the exception of cost-reimbursement projects which may only be verified by the FPDS-NG Report, if the FPDS-NG Report is not available or the FPDS-NG Report does not substantiate claimed scoring elements (e.g., an Offeror claims a different NAICS code than the NAICS code assigned in FPDS-NG), the following verification documents must be included:

- (a) If available, FPDS-NG Report that provides verification of any claimed scoring elements. When multiple FPDS-NG Reports are available, the most recent report must be submitted as well as any previous FPDS-NG reports necessary for verification of claimed scoring elements.
- (b) The A3 Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project Template (*Attachment J.P-2*) uploaded to Symphony must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the project met the claimed NAICS code (Not to exceed 5,000 characters), signed by a Contracting Officer (CO) with cognizance over the submitted Project. The *Attachment J.P-2* must include the CO's direct telephone number and direct email address. When a Federal Agency does not allow release of the Award Document or SOW/PWS for submission for Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Credit, the first line of the Narrative for *Attachment J.P-2* shall state, "The Awarding Agency has restricted the access to the Award Document and/or SOW/PWS. The signature of the Cognizant Project Official on this form confirms this restriction and the information provided for the verification of project information to be true." Credit for missing documents will not be earned without this first line of the Narrative. This is only applicable to Federal Contracts.

NOTE: Non-federal Contracts must include all documents listed in Section L.5.2.3.2 for credit. There is no option for restricting access to required contract documents needed for validation for Non-federal Contracts.

If the cognizant Contracting Officer's signature is unattainable, the Government will accept the signature of the cognizant project official directly associated with the Project.

The **Attachment J.P-2** must include both the cognizant Contracting Officer and Cognizant Government Official's (e.g. COR, PM) direct telephone numbers and email addresses. No copy of the SOW or PWS is required for Federal Contracts.

NOTE: If a Project requires a signature for verification and is not signed by the appropriate party (or parties) as indicated throughout **Section L**, the associated points will not be earned.

- (c) A signed copy of the original contract award document, this may include the following:
- (1) Standard Form (SF) 1449– Solicitation/Contract/Order for Commercial Items– (Block 17a identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 9 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 3 identifies the Award/Effective Date, and Block 31c. identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
 - (2) SF26– Award/Contract– (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 5 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 3 identifies the Effective date, and Block 20C identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
 - (3) SF33– Solicitation, Offer and Award– (Block 15A identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 7 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, and Block 28 identifies the date the Contracting Officer awarded/signed).
 - (4) Department of Defense (DD) 1155– Order for Supplies or Services (Block 9 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 6 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 3 identifies the date of Order, and Block 24 identifies the Contracting Officer signature).
 - (5) Optional Form 307– Contract Award (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 5 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 2 identifies the Effective date, and Block 15C identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
 - (6) GSA Form 300– Order for Supplies and Services (Block 6 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 10 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 1 identifies the Date of Order, and Block 26C identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
 - (7) Other Official Government Award Form not identified above (Must explicitly identify the Contractor, Government Agency, Order Number, Dollar Value, and the date the Contracting Officer awarded/signed).
- (d) If a final CPARS is not available, then either an interim CPARS, or a completed Award Fee Determination, or completed and signed **Attachment J.P-6** is acceptable.
- (e) Offerors may use work performed as a subcontractor on Federal Projects. However, they may only use the value and scope of the work subcontracted. For verification of cost-reimbursement contract type, the FPDS-NG Report for the prime contract award, and the subcontract must be a cost-reimbursement contract type. When an FPDS-NG report does not verify the multiple federal government customer or foreign location on the prime contract award, the Offeror may use an Attachment J.P-2 signed by the prime contractor or cognizant government official. In addition, Offerors shall provide Attachment J.P-4 signed by the prime contractor as

verification of the project work, value, scope, and cost-reimbursement contract type performed by the subcontractor.

- (f) Offerors combining Task Orders or BPA Calls under one IDIQ, to form a single relevant experience project, must provide all listed evidence for each Task Order or BPA Call in the grouping, except the CPAR must be for the overarching IDIQ.
- (g) Offerors may use work performed on both Federal and Commercial projects as part of a CTA as described under L.5.1.4 or L.5.1.4-Alt. The value and scope of the work completed must be verified according to the project verification requirements under L.5.2.3.1 and L.5.2.3.2. The Offeror and CTA member who performed the relevant experience project must be properly identified in Attachment J.P-1. In addition, as verification of the work performed by the Offering CTA member, Attachment J.P-1 must be signed by a CTA member who performed on the relevant experience project.

L.5.2.3.2 Verification of Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Submission (Non-Federal Contracts)

NOTE: Non-federal Contracts are not eligible to receive points for elements **L.5.2.3.4**, **L.5.2.3.5**, or **L.5.2.3.6**.

In order to receive points for each submitted Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project, Offerors must submit each Project within Symphony with all of the following verification documents included:

- (a) **Attachment J.P-2** uploaded to Symphony must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the project met the claimed NAICS code (Not to exceed 5,000 characters), signed by a Corporate Officer/Official of the commercial entity with cognizance over the submitted Project. The Project Verification Form must include the Corporate Officer/Official's direct telephone number and direct email address.

NOTE: If a project requires a signature for verification and the Project Verification Form is not signed by the appropriate party (or parties) as indicated throughout **Section L**, the associated points will not be earned.

- (b) Award Form (Must explicitly identify the Contractor, Non-Government Customer, Contract Value, and the date the customer awarded/signed). Total contract value must be clearly indicated. For example, if only hourly rates are identified on the award form, additional documentation must be provided indicating total hours.
- (c) For Non-Federal Contracts Only- Copy of Contract Statement of Work. The Statement of Work (SOW), or Performance Work Statement (PWS), from the contract that describes the general scope, nature, complexity, and purpose of the supplies or services the customer acquired under the contract. Additionally, the Offeror must provide an index to those specific written passages in the SOW that support the claimed NAICS code. If a Statement of Objectives (SOO) clearly indicates the NAICS code being claimed, the SOO may be submitted. If the SOO does not clearly indicate the NAICS code being claimed, then the contractor-generated SOW/PWS must be submitted along with the SOO.
- (d) Since Non-Federal Contracts do not have CPARs available for Past Performance, **Attachment J.P-6** must be submitted, signed by a Corporate Officer.

- NOTE:** If a Project does not include either: (1) a Statement of Work (SOW), or Performance Work Statement (PWS), from the contract that describes the general scope, nature, complexity, and purpose of the supplies or services the customer acquired under the contract, or (2) an index to those specific written passages in the SOW that support the claim of having performed the work claimed against the corresponding primary NAICS code, the associated points will not be earned.
- (e) Offerors may use work as a subcontractor for Non-Federal and Commercial projects. However, they may only use the value and scope of the work subcontracted specific to the prime award, as delineated in the project verification requirements under **L.5.2.3.2**. In addition, the Offeror shall provide **Attachment J.P-4** signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope and value performed by the subcontractor.
 - (f) Offerors combining Task Orders or BPA Calls under one IDIQ, to form a single relevant experience project, must provide all listed evidence for each Task Order or BPA Call in the grouping, except the **Attachment J.P-6** must be for the overarching IDIQ.
 - (g) Offerors may use work performed on both Federal and Commercial projects as part of a CTA as described under L.5.1.4 or L.5.1.4-Alt. The value and scope of the work completed must be verified according to the project verification requirements under L.5.2.3.1 and L.5.2.3.2. The Offeror and CTA member who performed the relevant experience project must be properly identified in Attachment J.P-1. In addition, as verification of the work performed by the Offering CTA member, Attachment J.P-1 must be signed by a CTA member who performed on the relevant experience project.

L.5.2.3.3 Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience - Project Size

For each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project submitted under **L.5.2.3**, the Offeror will receive additional points for Project values as specified in **Section M.6, Alliant 3 Scoring Table**. Only projects submitted under **L.5.2.3** will be considered for this scoring element.

Verification: The Offeror must provide documentation to verify Project Size in accordance with **L.5.2.3.1** or **L.5.2.3.2**. This includes a FPDS-NG Report or contract award document that indicates the value of the Project.

NOTE: Project value for completed Projects is determined by the total obligated dollars. Project value for ongoing Projects is determined based on the total estimated value (inclusive of all option periods). Project value for Non-Federal Contracts is determined based on the contract value listed on the Non-Government Award Form. Task Orders issued from a single IDIQ contract or schedule may be aggregated, with a total estimated value inclusive of all option periods.

NOTE: Federal Government Subcontracts submitted must include the above for the prime contractor and **Attachment J.P-4** which must be provided and signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope, location, and value performed by the subcontractor.

NOTE: Federal Government work performed as part of a CTA member who performed the relevant experience project must be properly identified in Attachment J.P-1. In addition, as verification of the work performed by the Offering CTA member, Attachment J.P-1 must be signed by a CTA member who performed on the relevant experience project.

L.5.2.3.4 Demonstrating Experience with Multiple Federal Government Customers (Federal Government Contracts Only)

For each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project submitted under **L.5.2.3.1**, the Offeror will receive points for each unique Federal Government Customer. A Federal Government Customer is determined by the Funding Agency ID identified within the FPDS-NG Report or **Attachment J.P-2**. First-Tier Subcontractor Relevant Experience Projects will only receive credit for the Federal Customer indicated on the **Attachment J.P-4**. Each project submitted can only claim a single Federal Customer. Since there is a limit of seven (7) Primary NAICS Code Experience Projects allowed, this element is limited to a maximum of seven (7) Project Submissions in total.

For example, one Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project with Funding Agency ID 4732 (GSA/Federal Acquisition Service) and another Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project with Funding Agency ID 2100 (Department of the Army) would qualify as two Federal Government Customers. Submitting two Relevant Experience Projects with Funding Agency ID 4732 (GSA/Federal Acquisition Service) would only qualify as one Federal Government Customer and the second Project with the same Funding Agency ID would not meet the requirements of this section for additional points. Federal Government work performed as part of a CTA member who performed the relevant experience project must be properly identified in Attachment J.P-1. In addition, as verification of the work performed by the Offering CTA member, Attachment J.P-1 must be signed by a CTA member who performed on the relevant experience project.

Verification- The Offeror must provide a FPDS-NG Report that indicates the Funding Agency ID for verification purposes.

NOTE: The Offeror can combine Task Orders for multiple clients under the same IDIQ contract, but credit will only be earned for one Federal Customer. See RFP Section L.5.2.3.4 Demonstrating Experience with Multiple Federal Government Customers (Federal Government Contracts Only).

L.5.2.3.5 Projects with Cost-Reimbursement (Federal Government Contracts Only)

These points are only available for Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Projects performed as a prime contractor to the Federal Government or for First-Tier Subcontractor Relevant Experience if the **Attachment J.P-4** signed by the prime contractor confirms that the subcontractor performed Cost-Reimbursement functions on the contract, and the verification documents for the Prime Contract confirm a Cost-Reimbursement contract type. For CTA Relevant Experience, an **Attachment J.P-1** must be signed by a CTA member who performed on the Cost-Reimbursement relevant experience project.

For a maximum of Two (2) Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Projects submitted under **L.5.2.2**, the Offeror will receive 2,000 additional points for each project listed under FPDS as a Cost-Reimbursement type as specified by FAR 16.3. Cost-Reimbursement Contracts primarily for travel and/or materials will not receive these points. If a Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project is an Indefinite-Delivery Contract, the Cost-Reimbursement experience under this section will be earned when a Task Order is listed in FPDS as a Cost-Reimbursement type.

Verification- The Offeror must provide an FPDS-NG report that indicates a Cost-Reimbursement Contract type. **Attachment J.P-2** will not be accepted as evidence, unless the contract is Classified and contains no FPDS record. Classified information must be sanitized and approved for dissemination using **Attachment J.P-2** by an authorized Government official.

NOTE: An attached FPDS-NG Report verifying the submitted cost-type project is required for earning points in this section (Federal Government Contracts Only). Federal Government Subcontracts submitted shall provide project verification documents for the prime award and **Attachment J.P-4** which must be provided and signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope, location, and value performed by the subcontractor and the Prime Contract FPDS-NG report must indicate that the contract is a Cost-Reimbursement type contract.

If Task Orders or BPA Calls under one IDIQ are combined as a single relevant experience project, credit can only be earned for a single Cost-Reimbursement type contract for each group of combined Task Orders or BPA Calls, even if the multiple Task Orders or BPA Calls under the IDIQ were Cost-Reimbursement type contracts.

Only evidence from one of the Cost-Reimbursement contract type Task Orders or BPA Calls in the collection is required. Prime Contract FPDS-NG report must indicate that the contract is a Cost-Reimbursement contract type.

L.5.2.3.6 Foreign Location (Federal Government Contracts Only)

Foreign Location is defined, for purposes of this RFP, as any country or nation outside of the United States of America (USA). The USA includes Contiguous United States (CONUS) locations, the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia, plus the overseas states (Alaska and Hawaii), and all Territories and Possessions of the USA, (e.g., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).

For a maximum of One (1) Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project submitted under **L.5.2.2**, the Offeror will receive 1,500 additional points for a project with the principal place of performance is listed in FPDS as a foreign location. If a Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project is an Indefinite-Delivery Contract, the Foreign Location experience under this section will be earned when a Task Order has a Foreign Location principal place of performance listed in FPDS.

- (a) Temporary Duty Travel (TDY) will not be considered for credit. All or a portion of the work must have been performed in a Foreign Location for an extended period of time and did not qualify for, nor was it classified as TDY.

- (b) Although FPDS-NG may indicate that the principal place of performance is a CONUS location, it is understood that non-TDY portions of the work may be performed in a foreign location(s).

Verification: The Offeror must provide an FPDS-NG report that indicates the principal place of performance location was a foreign location. If the FPDS-NG report indicates that the principal place of performance was not a foreign location, then the Offeror must provide **Attachment J.P-2** signed by the Cognizant Government Official and a copy of the contract SOW or documents from the contract that detail the foreign location(s) at which work was performed, contract award form and an authorized signature as described in **L.5.2.3.1**.

NOTE: Federal Government Subcontracts shall provide **Attachment J.P-4** and project verification documents for the prime award, which must be provided and signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope, location, and value performed by the subcontractor.

NOTE: Federal Government CTA Relevant Experience Projects shall provide **Attachment J.P-1** and project verification documents for the prime award, which must be provided and signed by another CTA member as verification of the project work, scope, location, and value performed by the CTA member.

If Task Orders or BPA Calls are combined as a project, credit can be earned if a single Task Order or BPA Call in the group of combined Task Orders or BPA Calls had work performed in a foreign location that meets the requirements in this section.

L.5.2.4 Emerging Technology Relevant Experience

Eleven (11) Emerging Technologies are listed in **L.5.2.4.1**. The Offeror may submit a MAXIMUM of three (3) Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Projects for each of the listed Emerging Technology Categories for a total of 33 Emerging Technology Experience projects.

Other Transaction Agreements (OTA), grants, cooperative agreements issued for research and development, prototyping development, and production can be submitted when the Emerging Technology Relevant Experience contains an Emerging Technology as listed in section L.5.2.4.1.

The submitted Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project(s) must meet the following conditions:

Each Project must have been for the performance of one of the Emerging Technologies listed in **L.5.2.4.1, Emerging Technology Listing**. The claimed Emerging Technology must have been integral to performance of the Project.

- (a) No Project may be used more than once within the Emerging Technology Relevant Experience. It is acceptable for the same Project to be submitted for both Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience and Emerging Technology Relevant Experience.
- (b) Task Orders or BPA Calls cannot be combined to form a Project for submission as a single Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project.

- (c) With respect to timing, each Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project must be ongoing or have been completed within five (5) years from the date the solicitation is released.
- (d) With respect to performance, each Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project must be complete or have at least one year of performance prior to the date of proposal submission.
- (e) Individual Project Value must be equal to or greater than \$1,000,000. (\$1-Million-dollar). **NOTE:** Project value for completed federal Projects is determined by the total obligated dollars. Project value for ongoing federal Projects is determined based on the total estimated value (inclusive of all option periods). Project value for Non-Federal Contracts is determined based on the contract value listed on the Non-Government Award Form. The Emerging Technology performed within the project submitted may comprise only a portion of the overall Scope in the Project rather than be required to comprise the entire Scope; consequently, the dollar value of the Emerging Technology requirement/deliverable may be a less than the required minimum of the \$1-Million-dollar project. Thus, there is no minimum dollar value set specifically for the Emerging Technology if listed in a contract line item or the Emerging Technology estimated dollar value if incorporated as part of the overall dollar value of the contract.
- (f) Other Transaction Agreements (OTA), grants, cooperative agreements issued under the auspices of research and development, prototyping development, and production can be submitted when the scope of the project is an Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project as listed in section L.5.2.4.1.

L.5.2.4.1 Emerging Technology Listing

(ET1) Artificial Intelligence (AI)- Artificial intelligence (AI) is the intelligence exhibited by machines or the creation of computers and computer software that are capable of intelligent behavior. Major AI researchers and textbooks define this field as "the study and design of intelligent agents", in which an intelligent agent is a system that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chances of success.

The central problems (or goals) of AI research include reasoning, knowledge, planning, learning, natural language processing (communication), perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects. General intelligence is still among the field's long-term goals. Currently popular approaches include statistical methods, computational intelligence and traditional symbolic AI. There are a large number of tools used in AI, including versions of search and mathematical optimization, logic, methods based on probability and economics, and many others. The AI field is interdisciplinary, in which a number of sciences and professions converge, including computer science, mathematics, psychology, linguistics, philosophy and neuroscience, as well as other specialized fields such as artificial psychology.

Acceptable citations must clearly include Emerging Technology cited with the scope statement highlighted to indicate the activity that qualifies including – but not limited to – the list of examples below:

- AI software development.
- AI software deployment.

- AI systems integration.
- AI systems maintenance.
- AI systems security.

(ET2) Big Data- Big data is an evolving term that describes any voluminous amount of structured, semi-structured and unstructured data that has the potential to be mined for information. Big data can be characterized by 3Vs: the extreme volume of data, the wide variety of types of data, and the velocity at which the data must be processed. Although big data doesn't refer to any specific quantity, the term is often used when speaking about petabytes and exabytes of data, much of which cannot be integrated easily.

Because big data takes too much time and costs too much money to load into a traditional relational database for analysis, new approaches to storing and analyzing data have emerged that rely less on data schema and data quality. Instead, raw data with extended metadata is aggregated in a data lake and machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) programs use complex algorithms to look for repeatable patterns.

Big data analytics is often associated with cloud computing because the analysis of large data sets in real-time requires a platform to store large data sets across a distributed cluster to coordinate, combine and process data from multiple sources.

Big data can be contrasted with small data, another evolving term that's often used to describe data whose volume and format can be easily used for self-service analytics. A commonly quoted axiom is that "big data is for machines; small data is for people."

Big data management - also considered in scope of this Emerging Technology - is the organization, administration and governance of large volumes of both structured and unstructured data.

The goal of big data management is to ensure a high level of data quality and accessibility for business intelligence and big data analytics applications.

Corporations, government agencies and other organizations employ big data management strategies to help them contend with fast-growing pools of data, typically involving many terabytes or even petabytes of information saved in a variety of file formats. Effective big data management helps companies locate valuable information in large sets of unstructured data and semi-structured data from a variety of sources, including call detail records, system logs, social media sites, cyber security activities, business analytics and other data application and synthesis requirements. This process requires careful data classification so that ultimately, smaller sets of data can be analyzed quickly and productively.

Acceptable citations must clearly include Emerging Technology cited with the scope statement highlighted to indicate the activity that qualifies including – but are not limited to – the list of examples below:

- Big data analytics.
- Big data systems integration.
- Big data systems maintenance.
- Big data software tools development.
- Big data application/tools deployment.
- Big data systems administration.

- Big data management.
- Big data systems security.
- Big data normalization.

(ET3) Cloud Computing- Cloud computing is a general term for anything that involves delivering hosted services over the Internet and may also be referred to as Anything-as-a-Service (XaaS) with the most common models being Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS).

Cloud computing enables companies to consume computer resources as a utility -- just like electricity -- rather than having to build and maintain computing infrastructures in-house. Cloud computing promises several attractive benefits for businesses and end users. Three of the main benefits of cloud computing include:

- Self-service provisioning- End users can spin up computing resources for almost any type of workload on-demand.
- Elasticity- Companies can scale up as computing needs increase and then scale down again as demands decrease.
- Pay per use- Computing resources are measured at a granular level, allowing users to pay only for the resources and workloads they use. Cloud computing services can be private, public or hybrid.

Private cloud services are delivered from a business' data center to internal users. This model offers versatility and convenience, while preserving management, control and security. Internal customers may or may not be billed for services through IT chargeback.

In the public cloud model, a third-party provider delivers the cloud service over the Internet. Public cloud services are sold on-demand, typically by the minute or the hour. Customers only pay for the Computer Processing Unit (CPU) cycles; storage or bandwidth they consume.

Hybrid cloud is a combination of public cloud services and on-premises private cloud – with orchestration and automation between the two. Companies can run mission- critical workloads or sensitive applications on the private cloud while using the public cloud for burst workloads that must scale on-demand. The goal of hybrid cloud is to create a unified, automated, scalable environment which takes advantage of all that a public cloud infrastructure can provide, while still maintaining control over mission-critical data.

Although cloud computing has changed over time, it has always been divided into three broad service categories: infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS) and software as service (SaaS).

IaaS providers supply a virtual server instance and storage, as well as application program interfaces (APIs) that let users migrate workloads to a virtual machine (VM). Users have an allocated storage capacity and start, stop, access and configure the VM and storage as desired. IaaS providers offer small, medium, large, extra- large, and memory- or compute-optimized instances, in addition to customized instances, for various workload needs.

In the PaaS model, providers host development tools on their infrastructures. Users access those tools over the Internet using Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), Web portals

or gateway software. PaaS is used for general software development and many PaaS providers will host the software after it's developed.

SaaS is a distribution model that delivers software applications over the Internet; these are often called Web services. Users can access SaaS applications and services from any location using a computer or mobile device that has Internet access.

Work cited to enable, implement, integrate or provision any of the cloud services is considered in scope of this Emerging Technology

Acceptable citations must clearly include Emerging Technology cited with the scope statement highlighted to indicate the activity that qualifies including – but are not limited to – the list of examples below:

- Cloud migration planning.
- Cloud migration implementation.
- Cloud service provisioning.
- Cloud solution security.
- Cloud data migration.

(ET4) Cybersecurity- Cybersecurity is the body of technologies, processes and practices designed to protect networks, computers, programs and data from attack, damage or unauthorized access. In a computing context, the term security implies cybersecurity. To deal with the current environment, advisory organizations are promoting a more proactive and adaptive approach. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), for example, continues to issue updated guidelines in its risk assessment framework that recommended a shift toward continuous monitoring and real-time assessments.

Acceptable citations must clearly include Emerging Technology cited with the scope statement highlighted to indicate the activity that qualifies including – but are not limited to – the list of examples below:

- Predictive analytics.
- Machine learning.
- Behavioral analytics.
- Real time assessment tool development.
- Real time assessment tool integration.
- Digital forensics.
- Emergency readiness.
- Systems disaster recovery.
- Application security.
- Device security.
- Service hardening.

(ET5) Edge Computing- Edge Computing acts on data at the source and is a distributed computing framework that brings enterprise applications closer to data sources such as the Internet of Things (IoT) devices or local edge servers. This proximity to data at its source can deliver strong business benefits, including faster insights, improved response times and better bandwidth availability. The explosive growth and increasing computing power of IoT

devices has resulted in unprecedented volumes of data. And data volumes will continue to grow as 5G networks increase the number of connected mobile devices.

Sending all that device-generated data to a centralized data center or to the cloud causes bandwidth and latency issues. Edge computing offers a more efficient alternative; data is processed and analyzed closer to the point where it's created. Because data does not traverse over a network to a cloud or data center to be processed, latency is significantly reduced. Edge computing — and mobile edge computing on 5G networks — enables faster and more comprehensive data analysis, creating the opportunity for deeper insights, faster response times and improved customer experiences.

(ET6) Extended Reality (XR)- Extended Reality is the overarching term for a spectrum of technologies that link or integrate the digital world and the real world. These include augmented reality (AR), mixed reality (MR), and virtual reality (VR) technologies, all of which provide different degrees of sensory immersion and interaction between the real world and digital content. AR overlays digital content onto representations of the real environment, using smartphones, tablets, or AR glasses. In MR, a dedicated headset recognizes its environment and enables the interaction between digital content and the real world in multiple dimensions. VR completely obscures the real world, immersing users in digital environments using head-mounted displays. XR technologies can be used for workplace collaboration, training, education, therapeutic treatments, and data exploration and analysis. XR also enables the creation of online universes where users can interact with each other.

Use cases include:

- Access. XR could provide better access to jobs, medical care, and other opportunities for remote communities or people with few or no transportation options.
- Collaboration. XR could provide data sharing and digital workspaces that support collaborative design, planning, and decision-making.
- Data analysis. Analyzing data in XR environments might allow new kinds of knowledge generation or decision-making.
- Therapeutic treatments. Immersive environments can be used in therapy to treat addiction, anxiety, autism, and other conditions.
- Training and education. Expensive or dangerous procedures might be taught more cheaply and safely in XR environments.

(ET7) Health Information Technology (HIT)- Health Information Technology is the application of information processing involving both computer hardware and software that deals with the storage, retrieval, sharing, and use of healthcare information, data, and knowledge for communication and decision making. HIT "technology" can refer to material objects, such as machines, hardware or utensils, but can also encompass broader themes, including systems, methods of organization, and techniques. For HIT, technology represents computers and communications attributes that can be networked to build systems for moving health information.

Informatics is yet another integral aspect of HIT. Informatics refers to the science of information, the practice of information processing, and the engineering of information systems. Informatics underlies the academic investigation and practitioner application of computing and communications technology to healthcare, health education, and biomedical

research. Health informatics refers to the intersection of information science, computer science, and health care. Health informatics describes the use and sharing of information within the healthcare industry with contributions from computer science, mathematics, and psychology. It deals with the resources, devices, and methods required for optimizing the acquisition, storage, retrieval, and use of information in health and biomedicine. Health informatics tools, information and communication systems. Medical informatics, nursing informatics, public health informatics, pharmacy informatics, and translational bioinformatics are sub disciplines that inform health informatics from different disciplinary perspectives.

Acceptable citations must clearly include Emerging Technology cited with the scope statement highlighted to indicate the activity that qualifies including – but are not limited to – the list of examples below:

- Federal Health Architecture (FHA).
- Health Informatics.
- Digital record systems implementation.
- Health IT application development.
- Health IT application integration.
- Health IT security.
- Health IT Device integration.

(ET8) The Internet of Things (IoT)- Internet of Things is a scenario in which objects, animals or people are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction. IoT has evolved from the convergence of wireless technologies, Micro-ElectroMechanical Systems (MEMS) and the Internet.

A “thing,” in the Internet of Things, can be a person with a heart monitor implant, a farm animal with a biochip transponder, an automobile that has built-in sensors to alert the driver when tire pressure is low -- or any other natural or man-made object that can be assigned an IP address and provided with the ability to transfer data over a network. So far, the Internet of Things has been most closely associated with Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communication in manufacturing and power, oil and gas utilities. Products built with M2M communication capabilities are often referred to as being smart (smart label, smart meter, smart grid sensor).

Acceptable citations must clearly include Emerging Technology cited with the scope statement highlighted to indicate the activity that qualifies including – but are not limited to – the list of examples below:

- Sensor data synthesis.
- Sensor implementation/integration.
- Machine-to-machine communication.
- Process automation.

(ET9) Mobile IT (Mobile Information Technology)- Mobile IT is the ability an information technology (IT) department has to deliver IT services to employees working on mobile devices.

While the consumer world is rapidly shifting to mobile-first delivery of information, with smartphones, tablets and other mobile devices rapidly becoming the vehicle for doing everything from sending and receiving mail to depositing checks, the same transition in the business world will likely take years. Mobile IT is more than implementing a “Bring Your Own Device” (BYOD) program. Legacy applications must be redesigned to work -- and to work securely -- on mobile devices. The need to manage mobile IT has given rise to a whole new class of vendors known as Mobile Device Management (MDM) providers. The trend has also accelerated the use of desktop virtualization to allow for secure access to enterprise applications.

Acceptable citations must clearly include Emerging Technology cited with the scope statement highlighted to indicate the activity that qualifies including – but are not limited to – the list of examples below:

- Mobile application migration.
- Mobile business intelligence.
- Mobile application development.
- Mobile device security.
- “Single Pane of Glass” integration.
- Mobile device management.

(ET10) Quantum Computing- Quantum Computing is a type of nonclassical computing that operates on the quantum state of subatomic particles. The particles represent information as elements denoted as quantum bits (qubits). A qubit can represent all possible values of its two dimensions (superposition) until read. Qubits can be linked with other qubits, a property known as entanglement. Quantum algorithms manipulate linked qubits in their entangled state, a process that addresses problems with vast combinatorial complexity.

If large-scale quantum computers are ever built, they will be able to break many of the public-key cryptosystems currently in use. This would seriously compromise the confidentiality and integrity of digital communications on the Internet and elsewhere. The goal of post-quantum cryptography (also called quantum-resistant cryptography) is to develop cryptographic systems that are secure against both quantum and classical computers and can interoperate with existing communications protocols and networks.

Quantum computer uses and application areas:

Quantum simulation - Quantum computers work exceptionally well for modeling other quantum systems because they use quantum phenomena in their computation. This means that they can handle the complexity and ambiguity of systems that would overload classical computers. Examples of quantum systems include photosynthesis, superconductivity, and complex molecular formations.

Cryptography - Classical cryptography—such as the Rivest–Shamir–Adleman algorithm that’s widely used to secure data transmission—relies on the intractability of problems such as integer factorization or discrete logarithms. Many of these problems can be solved more efficiently using quantum computers.

Optimization - Optimization is the process of finding the best solution to a problem given its desired outcome and constraints. In science and industry, critical decisions are made based

on factors such as cost, quality, and production time—all of which can be optimized. By running quantum-inspired optimization algorithms on classical computers, it is possible to find solutions that were previously impossible. This may aid in finding better ways to manage complex systems such as traffic flows, airplane gate assignments, package deliveries, and energy storage.

Acceptable citations must clearly include Emerging Technology cited with the scope statement highlighted to indicate the activity that qualifies including – but are not limited to – the list of examples below:

- Quantum researcher.
- Quantum software engineer.
- Quantum application engineer.

(ET11) Zero Trust Networks- A traditional or perimeter network security approach focuses on keeping attackers out of the network but is vulnerable to users and devices inside the network. Traditional network security architecture leverages firewalls, VPNs, access controls, IDS, IPS, SIEMs, and email gateways by building multiple layers of security on the perimeter that cyber attackers have learned to breach. “Verify, then trust” security trusts users inside the network by default. Someone with the correct user credentials could be admitted to the network’s complete array of sites, apps, or devices. Zero Trust assumes the network has been compromised and challenges the user or device to prove that they are not attackers. Zero Trust requires strict identity verification for every user and device when attempting to access resources on a network even if the user or device are already within the network perimeter. Zero Trust also provides the ability to limit a user’s access once inside the network, preventing an attacker who has accessed a network from enjoying lateral freedom throughout the network’s applications.

The principles of Zero Trust architecture as established by the National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST) are:

- All data sources and computing services are considered resources.
- All communication is secure regardless of network location; network location does not imply trust.
- Access to individual enterprise resources is granted on a per-connection basis; trust in the requester is evaluated before the access is granted.
- Access to resources is determined by policy, including the observable state of user identity and the requesting system, and may include other behavioral attributes.
- The enterprise ensures all owned and associated systems are in the most secure state possible and monitors systems to ensure that they remain in the most secure state possible.
- User authentication is dynamic and strictly enforced before access is allowed; this is a constant cycle of access, scanning and assessing threats, adapting, and continually authenticating.

L.5.2.4.2 Verification of Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Submission

In order to receive points for each submitted Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project, Offerors must submit each Project through Symphony. Offerors must provide verification through submission of the following documents:

- (a) The A3 Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project Template (*see Attachment J.P-3*) uploaded to Symphony, must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the identified Emerging Technology was integral to the project (Not to exceed 5,000 characters), signed by a Contracting Officer (CO) with cognizance over the submitted Project. The *Attachment J.P-3* must include the CO's direct telephone number and direct email address.

If the cognizant Contracting Officer's signature is unattainable, the Government will accept the signature of the Cognizant Government Official (e.g. COR, PM) directly associated with the Project. For Federal projects only, the cognizant Contracting Officer or Government Official is authorized to redact the attestation statement in Attachment J.P-3, Part IV: Project Verification Method, "and I understand that any falsification, omission, or concealment of material fact may subject me to administrative, civil, or criminal liability." The Attachment J.P-3 must include both cognizant Contracting Officer and Cognizant Government Official's direct telephone numbers and email addresses.

When a Federal Agency does not allow release of the Award Document or SOW/PWS for submission for ET Relevant Experience Credit, the first line of the Narrative for *Attachment J.P-3* shall state, "The Awarding Agency has restricted the access to the Award Document and/of SOW/PWS. The signature of the Cognizant Project Official on this form confirms this restriction and the information provided for the verification of project information to be true." Credit for missing documents will not be earned without this first line of the Narrative. This is only applicable to Federal Contracts.

NOTE: Non-federal Contracts must include all documents listed in Section L.5.2.4.2 for credit. There is no option for restricting access to required contract documents needed for validation for Non-federal Contracts.

For a non-federal project or subcontract, the *Attachment J.P-3* must be uploaded to Symphony and signed by a Corporate Officer/Official of the commercial entity with cognizance over the submitted Project. The *Attachment J.P-3* must include the Corporate Officer/Official's direct telephone number and direct email address.

NOTE: If a Project requires a signature for verification and is not signed by the appropriate party (or parties) as indicated throughout *Section L*, the associated points will not be earned.

In addition to the signed **Attachment J.P-3**, the following is required for each project submission:

- (b) Signed copy of original contract award document may include any of the following:
 - (1) Standard Form (SF) 1449– Solicitation/Contract/Order for Commercial Items– (Block 17a identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 9 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 3 identifies the Award/Effective Date, and Block 31c. identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
 - (2) SF26– Award/Contract– (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 5 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 3 identifies the Effective date, and Block 20C identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
 - (3) SF33– Solicitation, Offer and Award– (Block 15A identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 7 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, and Block 28 identifies the date the Contracting Officer awarded/signed).
 - (4) Department of Defense (DD) 1155– Order for Supplies or Services (Block 9 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 6 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 3 identifies the date of Order, and Block 24 identifies the Contracting Officer signature).
 - (5) Optional Form 307– Contract Award (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 5 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 2 identifies the Effective date, and Block 15C identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
 - (6) GSA Form 300– Order for Supplies and Services (Block 6 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 10 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 1 identifies the Date of Order, and Block 26C identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
 - (7) Other Official Government Award Form not identified above (Must explicitly identify the Contractor, Government Agency, Order Number, Dollar Value, and the date the Contracting Officer awarded/signed).
 - (8) Other Transaction Agreements (OTA), grants, cooperative agreements issued for research and development, prototyping development, and production will be verified using **Attachment J.P-3**, which shall explicitly identify the Contractor, Government Agency, Order Number, Dollar Value, and the date the Contracting Officer awarded/signed.
 - (9) Non-Government Award Form shall explicitly identify the Contractor, Non-Government Customer, Dollar Value, and the date the customer awarded/signed.
- (c) Copy of Contract Statement of Work- The Statement of Work (SOW), or Performance Work Statement (PWS), from the contract that describes the general scope, nature, complexity, and purpose of the supplies or services the customer acquired under the contract. Additionally, the Offeror must provide an index to those specific written passages in the SOW that support the claim of having performed the Emerging Technology as determined by the Offeror’s subjective review. If a Statement of Objectives (SOO) clearly indicates the Emerging Technology being claimed, the SOO may be submitted. If the SOO does not clearly describe the Emerging Technology(s)

being claimed, then the contractor generated SOW/PWS must be submitted along with the SOO. For OTAs, include a copy of the OTA, grant, or cooperative agreement in lieu of PWS, SOW or SOO.

NOTE: If a project does not include the Statement of Work (SOW), or Performance Work Statement (PWS), from the contract that describes the general scope, nature, complexity, and purpose of the supplies or services the customer acquired under the contract, or an index to those specific written passages in the SOW that support the claim of having performed the Emerging Technology, the associated points will not be earned.

- (d) Offerors may use work as a subcontractor for both Federal and Commercial projects. However, they may only use the value and scope of the work subcontracted. In addition to the project verification requirements under **Section L.5.2.4**, which shall be provided for the prime award, they shall additionally provide **Attachment J.P-4** signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope and value performed by the subcontractor.

Alternative: Offerors may use work as a subcontractor for both Federal and Commercial projects. However, they may only use the value and scope of the work subcontracted. The project verification requirements under **Section L.5.2.4** shall be provided for the subcontract award. **Attachment J.P-3** must be signed by the Prime Contractor (Federal projects) or Corporate Officer/Official (Commercial projects) as verification of the subcontract project work, scope and value performed by the subcontractor.

- (e) Offerors performing as a CTA may use work for Federal and Commercial projects. However, they may only use the value and scope of the work performed by the CTA member. Project verification requirements under **L.5.2.4** shall be provided for the prime award. In addition, as verification of the work performed by the Offering CTA member, **Attachment J.P-1** must be signed by a CTA member who performed on the Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project.

Alternative: Offerors may use work performed in a previous or existing CTA for both Federal and Commercial projects. However, they may only use the value and scope of the work performed by the CTA member. Project verification requirements under **section L.5.2.4** shall be provided for either the prime contract or subcontract award. In addition, as verification of the work performed in a previous or existing CTA, **Attachment J.P-3** must be signed by a cognizant Contracting Officer or Government Official for Federal projects when the work is performed as a prime contractor, signed by the Prime Contractor for subcontracted work, or the Corporate Officer/Official for Commercial work.

L.5.2.4.3 Breadth and Depth of Emerging Technology Relevant Experience

The Offeror may receive additional points for demonstrating Breadth and Depth through submitting multiple different Emerging Technology Relevant Experience projects. A maximum of eleven (11) Emerging Technology Projects may be submitted under L.5.2.4 for Emerging Technology points:

- 500 Points will be awarded for demonstrating two (2) to four (4) different ET categories.
- 1000 points will be awarded for demonstrating five (5) to seven (7) different ET categories.
- 1,500 points will be awarded for demonstrating eight (8) or more different ET categories.

Scoring for this element is only available through the Projects submitted under **L.5.2.4.2** by demonstrating relevant experience with multiple Emerging Technologies listed in **L.5.2.4.1**. For example, submitting one Emerging Technology Project demonstrating experience in Artificial Intelligence and a different Project demonstrating experience in Edge Computing would qualify as two Emerging Technologies. Submitting two Projects representing Extended Reality would only qualify as one Emerging Technology and those two Projects alone would not meet the requirements of this section for additional points.

L.5.2.4.4 Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement

Eleven (11) Emerging Technologies are listed in **L.5.2.4.1**. A Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement is a documented, one on one meeting between an Other than Small Business (OTSB) Offeror and a Small Business which has delivered an Emerging Technology Solution for any single Emerging Technology listed in **L.5.2.4.1**, where the SB may present its Emerging Technology solution and capabilities to the OTSB Offeror.

Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement (SB Only)- A Small Business Offeror may claim the maximum 1,000 points in this section and shall not submit any entries. A Small Business Offeror may utilize their own Emerging Technology Solutions both in their own proposal as appropriate under **L.5.2** and **L.5.2.3** as well as the basis of a Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement with other OTSB Offerors should the SB choose.

Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement (OTSB Only)- An OTSB Offeror may submit a MAXIMUM of five (5) Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagements. An Offeror may only submit any single small business for a Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement only once (1x). If submitting two or more (MAXIMUM Five) Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagements, each submittal must be from a separate small business. A small business may meet with as many Offerors as they choose and there is no limit to the number of Offerors that may utilize a single small business for a Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement, provided the meetings are held one on one between a single Offeror and the single small

business. The format and length of any Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement is at the discretion of the Small Business, and it is the responsibility of the OTSB and SB to negotiate the terms and duration of the engagement. The OTSB Offeror need **not** have previous working experience or commit to future subcontracts with the SB to receive points for this engagement.

(a) Each Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement meeting the criteria below will be scored at 200 points each for a maximum of 1,000 points, for a total of five (5) Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagements (5 x 200 points).

- (1) Each SB Emerging Technology Engagement must contain an Emerging Technology solution project conducted by a Small Business that has delivered an Emerging Technology Solution for any single Emerging Technology listed in **L.5.2.4.1** and that is ongoing or completed within five (5) years from the date the solicitation is released.
- (2) The submitted Small Business Emerging Technology Solution shall be for a project value equal to or greater than \$100,000 or a SBIR/STTR award Phase 1 or a higher Phase.
- (3) OTSB Offerors are only allowed to claim points for meeting with any single Small Business once, each worth 200 points.
- (4) A maximum of two (2) Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagements may be submitted in any single Emerging Technology Category listed in **L.5.2.4.1**.

The A3 Small Business Engagement Template (**Attachment J.P-5**) uploaded to Symphony, must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the identified Emerging Technology was integral to the submitted Small Business Emerging Technology Solution project (Not to exceed 5,000 characters), signed by A Corporate Officer/Official of the small business. The **Attachment J.P-5** must include the officer or executive of the small business' direct telephone number and direct email address), signed by A Corporate Officer/Official of the small business. The **Attachment J.P-5** will include a verification for the signing business, that they are (in the case of past engagements were a small business) as of the date signed, a small business (<https://www.sba.gov/federal-contracting/contracting-guide/size-standards> or <https://www.sba.gov/size-standards/index.html>).

NOTE: If the **Attachment J.P-5** is not signed by the appropriate party (or parties), the associated points will not be earned.

(b) For both Federal and Non-Federal projects, a copy of the Statement of Work (SOW), or Performance Work Statement (PWS), from the contract that describes the general scope, nature, complexity, and purpose of the supplies or services the customer acquired under the contract. Additionally, the Offeror must provide an index to those specific written passages in the SOW or use Symphony Tagging that support the claim of having performed the Emerging Technology as determined by the Offeror's subjective review. If a Statement of Objectives (SOO) clearly indicates the Emerging Technology being claimed, the SOO may be submitted. If the SOO is not clear, then the contractor generated SOW/PWS must be submitted along with the SOO.

NOTE: If a Project does not include the Statement of Work (SOW), or Performance Work Statement (PWS), from the contract that describes the general scope, nature, complexity, and purpose of the supplies or services the customer acquired under the contract, or an index to those specific written passages in the SOW that support the claim of having performed the Emerging Technology, the associated points will not be earned.

(c) For Federal project only, a signed copy of the award document, which may include one or more of the following:

- (1) A copy of the SBIR/STTR award as listed at (<https://www.sbir.gov>).
- (2) Standard Form (SF) 1449– Solicitation/Contract/Order for Commercial Items– (Block 17a identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 9 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 3 identifies the Award/Effective Date, and Block 31c. identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
- (3) Standard Form (SF) 26– Award/Contract– (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 5 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 3 identifies the Effective date, and Block 20C identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
- (4) Standard Form (SF) 33– Solicitation, Offer and Award– (Block 15A identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 7 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, and Block 28 identifies the date the Contracting Officer awarded/signed).
- (5) Department of Defense (DD) 1155– Order for Supplies or Services (Block 9 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 6 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 3 identifies the date of Order, and Block 24 identifies the Contracting Officer signature).
- (6) Optional Form 307– Contract Award (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 5 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 2 identifies the Effective date, and Block 15C identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
- (7) GSA Form 300– Order for Supplies and Services (Block 6 identifies the Prime Contractor, Block 10 identifies the U.S. Federal Government Agency, Block 1 identifies the Date of Order, and Block 26C identifies the date the Contracting Officer signed).
- (8) Other Official Government Award Form not identified above (Must explicitly identify the Contractor, Government Agency, Order Number, Dollar Value, and the date the Contracting Officer awarded/signed).

(d) For a Non-Federal project only, Non-Government Award Form must explicitly identify the Contractor, Non-Government Customer, Dollar Value, and the date the customer awarded or signed the contract.

L.5.3 Past Performance for Relevant Experience Projects

For purposes of this technical proposal evaluation, Past Performance assessed for the Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience projects submitted is treated as a rated evaluation factor to determine the relative ability of competing Offerors to perform Task Orders on a GWAC at a minimum of a Satisfactory level.

Past performance will be evaluated using only Projects submitted under ***L.5.2.2, Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience***. A Past Performance assessment must be submitted for

each Relevant Experience Project submitted under **L.5.2.2**. No Past Performance assessments should be submitted for any projects submitted under **L.5.2.4, *Emerging Technology Relevant Experience***.

Acceptable forms of Past Performance assessments are detailed below in **L.5.3.1** and **L.5.3.2**.

Only in the event CPARS information is not available will an Offeror be allowed to submit **Attachment J.P-6**. Any corrections, revisions, or disputes involving an **Attachment J.P-6** past performance rating must be resolved with the past performance evaluator prior to submission. If CPARS information is available for any selected Past Performance relevant experience project, it must be used for the Past Performance evaluation.

If it is discovered during the course of the evaluation that CPARS information does exist for a Project in which **Attachment J.P-6** has been submitted, the Government reserves the right to consider the CPARS information.

If the Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project is a collection of Task Orders or BPA calls under the same IDIQ, the CPARS report or Attachment J.P-6 must be for the overarching IDIQ Contract and not individual Task Orders or BPA Calls.

L.5.3.1 Past Performance (When CPARS information exists)

If the Government has interim or final ratings in CPARS for the Relevant Experience Project(s) being claimed, the Offeror must provide a copy of this rating(s) report with its proposal. The Government may retrieve Past Performance information from the CPARS database in order to validate the Offeror's submission. For the purposes of this solicitation, the final CPARS Past Performance information from a Relevant Experience Project will be used to assess Past Performance. If a final CPARS rating is not available, the most current Past Performance information from CPARS will be used. Offerors are responsible for verifying whether Past Performance ratings exist in the CPARS database prior to using the **Attachment J.P-6**.

L.5.3.2 Past Performance (When CPARS information does not exist)

If the Government has not finalized any Past Performance ratings in the CPARS database; or, if the Project(s) is non-federal, the Offeror must submit a Past Performance Rating using **Attachment J.P-6, A3 Past Performance Rating template**. No other format or additional proposal documentation will be considered.

The Offeror must provide the **Attachment J.P-6** directly to each of the references from whom the Offeror seeks a performance rating template. The Past Performance Rating Template must be completed and signed by either a Cognizant Contracting Officer or a Cognizant Government Official (e.g. COR, PM) directly associated with the Project. For a non-federal Project, the Past Performance Rating Template must be completed and signed by a Corporate Officer/Official of the customer with cognizance over the submitted Project. The Rating Template must include the Rating Official's POC information with a direct telephone number and direct email address.

The Offeror must instruct each rater to send a completed form directly back to the Offeror.

The Offeror must submit all Past Performance Rating Templates, as applicable, with their proposal submission.

If an Offeror is unable to obtain a record of Past Performance (either CPARS or a completed **Attachment J.P-6**) for any Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project, the Offeror must submit a document stating the inability to obtain a completed **Attachment J.P-6** and the efforts made along with contact information for the appropriate Contracting Officer, Contracting Officer's Representative, Contracting Officer's Technical Representative or Corporate Officer/Official of the customer with cognizance over the Project.

L.5.3.3 Negative Past Performance Narrative (Optional)

The Offeror may submit a one-page narrative for each Project utilized for Past Performance to address facially obvious factual inaccuracies that impacted the overall rating of a less than satisfactory rated area or provide information regarding corrective actions for Interim CPARS reports and **Attachment J.P-6** ratings. This submission is not required but may be included in the manner detailed below for those evaluation areas that were rated no lower than Marginal. Unsatisfactory ratings are not eligible for upgrade consideration. The Government may consider the one-page narrative, as well as information obtained from any other sources, when evaluating the Offeror's Past Performance. The Government is under no obligation to upgrade a below satisfactory rating to a neutral rating.

Potential for past performance rating upgrades based on CPARS and **J.P-6** errors:

The Offeror's narrative may change the project rating from negative to neutral if the Offeror shows, by clear and convincing evidence, that the evaluation contained factual inaccuracies that are obviously apparent on the face of the document, and which impacted the overall rating of a less than satisfactory area (such as cut and paste typos imported from a different project or contractor's evaluation). Contractor disagreement with a rating is not a valid basis for upgrade.

Potential for past performance rating upgrades based on Corrective Action:

The government will consider upgrading an Offeror's CPARS past performance rating from negative to neutral when (1) the CPARS report is an Interim past performance report, (2) three or less of the adjectival ratings are Marginal (no Unsatisfactory rating), and (3) the Offeror provides a corrective action plan that intends to cure the past performance deficiency in the Marginal rated areas. Final CPARS reports are not eligible for past performance rating upgrades based on Corrective Action.

Potential for **J.P-6** ratings upgrades based on Corrective Action:

The government will consider upgrading an Offeror's **J.P-6** past performance rating from negative to neutral when (1) three or less adjectival ratings are Marginal (no Unsatisfactory rating), (2) the Offeror provides a corrective action plan that intends to cure the past performance deficiency in the Marginal rated areas, and (3) the Offeror provides written documentation that the Contracting Officer has accepted this Corrective Action plan.

In considering the Offeror's request to upgrade the rating from negative to neutral, the Government may seek out and consider information from sources other than the Offeror's narrative. Any past performance rating upgrade allowed only pertains to Alliant 3 Past Performance evaluations and will not affect a CPARS rating itself.

L.5.4 Systems, Certifications, and Clearances

The following Systems, Certifications, and Clearances are not minimum or mandatory requirements; however, Offerors who demonstrate having these Systems, Certifications, and Clearances within their proposal will receive additional points. (*See Section M.6, Alliant 3 Scoring Table*).

NOTE: If any of these systems, certifications, or clearances reside at a different business entity than the Offeror's business entity within the same corporate structure, it is required that a completed Meaningful Relationship commitment letter is included in the proposal. (*See Section L.5.1.5, Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters, If Applicable for details*).

L.5.4.1 Accounting System and Audit Information

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of an adequate accounting system from the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), a Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA), or an acceptable accounting system from a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), in a single pdf file format, to include the following information:

- (a) Part 1- Provide the UEI and CAGE Code of the Business Entity that is being credited, and the name, address, phone number, and email of the representative at DCAA, DCMA, CFA, or the CPA, as applicable.
- (b) Part 2- Provide at least one of three listed items:
 - (1) An official letter received from the federal auditing agency on their agency letterhead from DCAA, DCMA, or CFA indicating unequivocally that the Offeror's accounting system has been audited and determined adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract or order in accordance with FAR 16.301-3(a)(3).
 - (2) A copy of the Offeror's official Accounting System audit report from DCAA verifying the adequacy of the accounting system. The Offeror must certify that there have been no material changes to the accounting system since the last audit of its accounting system.
 - (3) A copy of a signed letter on the CPA's Letterhead stating that the Accounting System has been audited and found acceptable by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The letter must include the name, address, phone number, and email of the CPA and a copy of the signer's CPA Registration such as the printout from <https://cpaverify.org/>. The Offeror must certify that there have been no material changes to the accounting system since the last audit of its accounting system.
- (c) Part 3- The Offeror must self-certify in a brief statement in the proposal that there have been no material changes to their systems since the last audit. (There are no proposal format submission restrictions for this brief statement).

An Accounting System must be established, maintained and determined as Adequate at the time of an award, and maintained in good standing throughout the performance of the Base Contract, for any cost-type Task Orders under this Master Contract. (*See Section H.16, Accounting System*).

GSA’s GWAC PROGRAM OFFICE WILL NOT SPONSOR a “Pre-Award Survey of Prospective Contractor Accounting System” (Pre-Award Survey) or an Adequacy determination on behalf of any Offerors for scoring purposes. Therefore, a Pre-Award Survey submitted without an Adequacy determination will not earn points in this scoring element.

L.5.4.2 Approved Purchasing System

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification from the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), or any Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA) or a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) of an approved purchasing system in a single pdf file format to include the following information:

- (a) Part 1- Provide the UEI and CAGE Code of the Business Entity that is being credited, and POC information that includes the name, address, phone number, and email of the representative at the DCMA or CFA or CPA that determined approval.
- (b) Part 2- Provide a copy of the Offeror’s official Contractor Purchasing System Review (CPSR) report, if available and/or official letterhead from DCMA or CFA verifying the approval of the purchasing system. The offer shall make reference to the page number and paragraph of the CPSR report that determined the approval of the purchasing system.
- (c) Or if audited by a CPA, a copy of a signed letter on the CPA’s Letterhead stating that the Purchasing System has been reviewed and found acceptable in accordance with DCMA Contractor Purchasing System Review (CPSR) Guidebook. (***See Attachment J-8 for reference***). The letter must include the name, address, phone number, and email of the CPA and a copy of the signer’s CPA Registration such as the printout from <https://cpaverify.org/>. The Offeror must certify that there have been no material changes to the purchasing system since the last audit of its purchasing system.

L.5.4.3 Forward Pricing Rate Agreements, Forward Pricing Rate Recommendations, Approved Billing Rates, and/or Final Indirect Rates

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide current verification from the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), or Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), or any Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA) of Forward Pricing Rate Agreements (FPRA), Forward Pricing Rate Recommendations, Approved Billing Rates, and/or Final Indirect Cost Rates in a single pdf file format to include the following information:

- (a) Part 1- Provide the UEI and CAGE Code of the Business Entity that is being credited, and point of contact information that includes the name, address, phone number, and email of the representative at their Cognizant DCAA, DCMA, or CFA that determined approval.
- (b) Part 2– Provide at least one of the two listed items:
 - (1) An official letter received from the federal auditing agency on their agency letterhead from DCAA, DCMA, or CFA indicating that the Offeror’s Forward Pricing Rate Agreements, Forward Pricing Rate Recommendations, Approved Billing Rate, and/or Final Indirect Cost Rates had been reviewed, approved, and/or determined acceptable at the time of proposal submission.

- (2) A copy of the Offeror's official Forward Pricing Rate Agreement (FPRA), Forward Pricing Rate Recommendation (FPRR) Approved Billing Rates, Final Indirect Cost Rates, audit report and audit report number from DCAA, DCMA, or CFA identifying the rates in the FPRA, FPRR, Approved Billing Rates, and/or Final Indirect Cost Rates that have been audited and determined acceptable for generating estimates of costs and other data included in proposals submitted to customers. The offer shall make a reference to the page number and paragraph of the audit report or letter that sets forth the FPRA, FPRR, Billing Rates, and/or Final Indirect Cost Rates.

L.5.4.4 Earned Value Management Systems (EVMS)

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of their EVMS Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA) Standard-748 EVMS in a single pdf file format to include the following information:

- (a) Part 1- Provide the UEI and CAGE Code of the Business Entity that is being credited, and point of contact information that includes the name, address, phone number, and email of the representative at DCMA or CFA that determined approval.
- (b) Part 2- Provide a copy of the Offeror's official audit report, if applicable and/or an official letter from Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA), as applicable. The offer shall make reference to the page number and paragraph of the audit report or letter that determined the approval of the EVMS in accordance with the Electronic Alliance Standard – 748 EVMS.

L.5.4.5 Acceptable Estimating System

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of an approved estimating system from Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), a Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA), or an acceptable estimating system from a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), in a single pdf file format, to include the following information:

- (a) Part 1- Provide the UEI and CAGE Code of the Business Entity that is being credited, and the point of contact information at DCAA, DCMA, or CFA including the name, address, phone number, and email of the representative that determined approval.
- (b) Part 2- Provide a copy of the Offeror's official DCAA audit report deeming the estimating system acceptable, or an official letter from DCMA or a CFA verifying the acceptability of the estimating system that has been audited and approved. The offer shall reference the page number and paragraph of the audit report or letter that verifies the adequacy of the estimating system.
- (c) Or if audited by a CPA, a copy of a signed letter on the CPA's Letterhead stating that the Estimating System has been audited and found acceptable in accordance with Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) 252.215-7002, Cost Estimating System Requirements. The letter must include the name, address, phone number, and email of the CPA and a copy of the signer's CPA Registration such as the printout from <https://cpaverify.org/>. The Offeror must certify that there have been no material changes to the Estimating System since the last audit.

L.5.4.6 Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) Certification

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of a current CMMI- Development (CMMI-DEV) or CMMI-Services (CMMI-SVC) Appraisal at Maturity Level 2 or higher. Verification requirements include a copy of the Offeror's official Appraisal Disclosure Statement from a CMMI Institute Certified Lead Appraiser. The official appraisal must be current (active, not expired) as of the date proposals are due. The Offeror must provide POC information including the name of the appraisal body and name, phone number, and email of the representative who provided the CMMI appraisal.

The Offeror will only receive points for either CMMI-DEV or CMMI-SVC, not both. The Offeror will only receive points for an appraisal at the highest level achieved. For example, if points are claimed for Maturity Level 3, points cannot be claimed for Maturity Level 2.

L.5.4.7 ISO 9001:2015 Certification

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of a current 9001:2015 Certification. Verification requirements include a copy of the Offeror's official 9001:2015 Certification of Conformity/Conformance. The official certification must be current (active, not expired) as of the date proposals are due. The Offeror must provide POC information including the name of the Certification body and name, address, phone number, and email of the representative who provided the ISO 9001:2015 Certification.

L.5.4.8 ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of a current ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification. Verification requirements include a copy of the Offeror's official ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification of Conformity/Conformance. The official certification must be current (active, not expired) as of the date proposals are due. The Offeror must provide POC information including the name of the Certification body and name, address, phone number, and email of the representative who provided the ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification.

L.5.4.9 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 or ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Certification

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of a current ISO/IEC 27001:2013 or ISO/IEC 27001:2022 certification that shows the date of certification. Verification requirements include a copy of the Offeror's official ISO/IEC 27001:2013 or ISO/IEC 27001:2022 certification of Conformity/Conformance. The official certification must be current (active, not expired) as of the date proposals are due. The Offeror must provide POC information including the name of the certification body and name, address, phone number, and email of the representative who provided the ISO/IEC 27001:2013 or ISO/IEC 27001:2022 certification.

NOTE: ISO/IEC 27001 certification is valid for 3 years. However, all certifications based on ISO/IEC 27001:2013 will expire on October 31, 2025. All initial certifications and recertifications conducted after October 31, 2025 must be based on the ISO/IEC 27001:2022 standard.

L.5.4.10 Facility Clearance Level (FCL)

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must identify its Facility Clearance Level (FCL) within Symphony.

Offerors must submit a letter signed by their Facility Security Officer identifying the Offeror's CAGE code, Facility Clearance Level (FCL), and cognizant security office, such as the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) Office, verifying a facility clearance (secret, top secret, or higher) has been granted. The FCL letter must be current and dated prior to the proposal due date. GSA will verify the claimed FCL with DCSA. GSA will not sponsor Offerors for any type of facility or security clearances.

The Offeror will only receive points for a clearance at the highest level achieved. For example, if points are claimed for Top Secret, points cannot be claimed for Secret.

L.5.5 Responsibility

To be eligible for award, the Offeror must follow the directions and submit the following information under Responsibility.

In accordance with FAR Part 9, Offerors that are not deemed responsible will not be considered for award. A satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics is required.

In making the determination of responsibility, information in the System for Award Management (SAM) - Offeror's Representations and Certifications, including exclusions, the A3 GSA Form 527 Contractor Qualification and Financial Information (*Attachment J.P-10*), and any other pertinent data will be considered.

L.5.5.1 Financial Resources

To be determined responsible, a prospective Contractor must have adequate financial resources to perform the contract, or the ability to obtain them. The Offeror should have the financial resources to perform a minimum of \$15 million in total Task Order value over the base and option period, ten-year term. The Offeror should perform their own "due diligence" on credit risk and is permitted to include additional financial documentation with the required GSA Form 527 (see next paragraph) to aid in the adequate financial resources determination review (i.e., "Line of Credit, Corporate Guarantee, etc.).

For Offerors proposing as an Unpopulated Joint Venture or Partnership, financial responsibility documents must be submitted for each member of the Joint Venture or Partnership. For a Populated Joint Venture, financial responsibility documents must be submitted for the Joint Venture and each member of the Joint Venture.

The Offeror shall complete and submit a GSA Form 527 (rev 10/2015 or later), Contractor's Qualification and Financial Information, located at (<https://www.gsa.gov/forms>). If the fill-in portion of the form does not accommodate your information, please manually write in the required information. All forms must be signed by an authorized official at the bottom of page 6 of the GSA Form 527. Each Joint Venture or Partnership Offeror must complete and provide separate GSA Form 527 representing their individual companies. For SBCTA Offerors, each SBJV, SBSUBK, SBMP team member and/or subcontractor must complete a separate GSA Form 527 representing their individual companies.

The following instructions are provided for the GSA Form 527 and attachments.

Offerors are permitted to password protect the GSA Form 527 and associated financial documents. If your organization is going to be providing password protected financial documents, they will only be viewed and evaluated if the password is emailed to: A3PSWD@gsa.gov, prior to the proposal due date and time. The resubmission or correction of a password(s) will not be permitted after the proposal due date and time. The email shall include the following information:

Offering Entity Name:

Offering Entity UEI:

CTA Member Name:

CTA Member UEI:

GSA Form 527 or Associated Document(s) File Name:

Password:

NOTE: The GWAC PCO will provide the information to GSA financial analysts who may contact an Offeror after their initial financial review for clarification, if necessary.

Section I – General Information

- (a) Complete all applicable sections.
- (b) **Block 1A:** For Offerors, this is the full name of the legal offering entity that will be signing the contract with GSA as submitted on the SF Form 33. For all companies, this must match the Articles of Incorporation/ Organization and/or Name Change Amendments that are filed with the State that identify the current Legal Name of the Company. Otherwise, the entire form may be rejected.
- (c) **Block 6:** This is asking whether the legal offering entity uses a DBA, trade name, fictitious name trademark, etc., for business purposes.
- (d) **Block 13:** Non-disclosure of this information is a more significant negative factor than not reporting the items listed.

Section II - Government Financial Aid and Indebtedness

- (a) Please complete all applicable sections.
- (b) You must answer 14A, 14B, 15A and 16.

Section III – Financial Statements and Section IV Income Statements

- (a) Block 20: Check the applicable boxes to show whether the figures are in "Actual", "Thousands" or "Millions."
- (b) Blocks 24-28: Submit the last three full fiscal year statements and subsequent interim statements. You must attach the financial and interim statements rather than write the figures on the GSA Form 527 – Page 2. Make sure that the full name of the legal offering entity or parent is in the heading of the financial statements. In addition, the completed Balance Sheet dates and the complete dates of the period covered by the Income Statement must correspond to the Offeror's fiscal year cycle.
- (c) **NOTE:** To those who use **QuickBooks software**: The Income Statement defaults to a month/year format for all versions of this software that precedes 2009. The complete dates of the period covered by the Income Statement must be submitted (i.e., January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2014). In addition, the older versions show an account called "Opening Bal Equity" in the Balance Sheet's Equity section. Please

determine what accounts those funds belong in and transfer them to the correct account.

Section V – Banking and Finance Company Information

- (a) Please complete all applicable sections; however, if your company has a prepared list of bank and trade references, you may attach it to the GSA Form 527 instead of completing this section.

Section VI – Principal Merchandise or Raw Material Supplier Information

- (a) Leave this Section Blank.

Section VII – Construction/Service Contracts Information

- (a) Leave this Section Blank.

Section VIII – Remarks

- (a) Provide remarks as applicable.

Certification

- (a) The Name of Business must correspond to the official legal offering entity on the SF-33.
- (b) Provide Name, Title, Signature, and Date of Authorized Official.

L.5.5.2 Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM)

C-SCRM is defined as the systematic process for managing exposure to cybersecurity risks throughout the supply chain and developing appropriate response strategies, policies, processes, and procedures." (NIST SP 800-161 (most current version). It is the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating the risks associated with the distributed and interconnected nature of IT and Operational Technology (IT/OT) product and service supply chains. It covers the entire life cycle of a system (including design, development, distribution, deployment, acquisition, maintenance, and destruction) as supply chain threats and vulnerabilities may intentionally or unintentionally compromise an IT/OT product or service at any stage. A product supply chain is defined as the network of all the individuals, organizations, resources, activities and technology involved in the creation and sale of a product. A service supply chain is identified as the part of the supply chain dedicated to providing service on products. It addresses the supply of parts, materials, personnel and services needed to provide timely and effective product service, such as repair and maintenance.

The definition of a supply chain incident is an occurrence that actually or potentially jeopardizes the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of an information system or the information the system processes, stores, or transmits or that constitutes a violation or imminent threat of violation of security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies. A supply chain attack is defined as a type of cyber-attack that targets organizations by focusing on weaker links in an organization's supply chain.

To be determined responsible, an Offeror must complete and submit with their proposal the ***Attachment J.P-11, A3 Contractor C-SCRM Responsibility Questionnaire***. This is the baseline C-SCRM minimum requirement to be considered for award addressing FAR 52.204-

21 Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems, FAR 52.204-23 Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab and Other Covered Entities, FAR 52.204-25 Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment, Section 889 Compliance and covered articles, 52.204-29 Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders—Representation and Disclosures, and 52.204-30 Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders—Prohibition, Alt.1. A response of “no” to any of the items listed in ***Attachment J.P-11***, will disqualify an Offeror from receiving an Alliant 3 Base Contract award.

The Government will perform a cybersecurity-supply chain risk management assessment of all apparent awardees. The Government will review any information provided by the apparent awardee, along with any other information available to the Government from any other source, to determine if the apparent awardee’s cybersecurity-supply chain presents an acceptable or unacceptable risk to the Government.

The Government may consider the following cybersecurity-supply chain risk management information, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Functionality and features of awarded products and services, including access to data and information system privileges.
- (b) The ability of a source to produce and deliver products and services as expected.
- (c) Foreign control of, or influence over, a source, product or service (e.g., foreign ownership, personal and professional ties between a source and any foreign entity, legal regime of any foreign country in which a source is headquartered or conducts operations).
- (d) Security, authenticity, and integrity of products and services and their supply and compilation chains.
- (e) The contractor’s capacity to mitigate or remediate identified risks.
- (f) Any other considerations that would factor into an analysis of the security, integrity, resilience, quality, trustworthiness, confidentiality, availability, or authenticity of products, services or sources.

Should the Offeror’s cybersecurity-supply chain risk management assessment pose an acceptable amount of risk to the Government, an award will be made to that Offeror (considering all other factors for award). If the Offeror’s cybersecurity-supply chain risk assessment poses an unacceptable risk, the Offeror will be removed from award consideration.

If an Offeror is awarded an Alliant 3 Base Contract, a C-SCRM Plan is required to be submitted to the Government within 60 calendar days of the date of Notice to Proceed in accordance with ***Section F.7.3***. GSA has provided ***Attachment J.P-13, A3 C-SCRM Plan Template*** and ***Attachment J.P-17, A3 C-SCRM Plan Preparation Guide*** to aid the development of the C-SCRM Plan. While there isn’t a minimum requirement for the adoption of NIST controls, contractors are encouraged to adopt the 40 NIST Controls found in ***Attachment J.P-14***. Additional NIST controls in which the contractor has adopted should be identified in the C-SCRM Plan as well.

L.5.6 Organizational Risk Assessment

“Previously Performed” Definition- “Previously performed”, for the purposes of this evaluation factor, is defined as performance by the Offeror that took place before the issuance of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted GWAC solicitation.

Organizational Risk Assessment points may be earned by an Offeror for each relevant experience project (1,000 for each project, up to a maximum of 7,000 points) in which all members of a CTA have previously performed, exclusively together, for Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience projects outlined in **Section L.5.2.2** for Organizational Risk Assessment. Single Offerors will earn Organizational Risk Assessment points (1,000 for each project, up to a maximum of 7,000 points) for projects previously performed per **Section L.5.2.2**, Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience.

An Offeror is considered to have previously performed if one of the following applicable conditions is met:

- (a) An individual company Offeror has previously performed a contract/order in accordance with L.5.2.2
- (b) A Joint Venture Offeror or Partnership (with a corresponding with a UEI Number in (<https://www.SAM.gov>):
 - (1) has previously performed work on a contract/order, or
 - (2) all members of the Joint Venture or Partnership Offeror have previously performed work exclusively together (all JV or Partnership members must have worked together on a contract/task order, with no other entities involved in performance) on a contract/order.
- (c) A SBSbk SBCTA Offeror has previously performed work exclusively together (with all members of the SBCTA) on a contract/order.
- (d) A Mentor-Protégé SBCTA is considered to have previously performed if the Contract/Order was previously performed by the Mentor and the Protégé, working exclusively together.

SMALL BUSINESS CTA OFFERORS ONLY

Previous performance for Joint Ventures, Partnership, or SBCTA with a proposed first-tier subcontractor team must be verified through submission of all of the following:

- (a) The contract or Task Order for which the work was performed.
- (b) A completed **Attachment J.P-1**.
- (c) Evidence of the business arrangement such as either of the following:
 - (1) A Joint Venture or Partnership agreement that identifies all members.
 - (2) A copy of the subcontract(s).
 - (3) A copy of the Mentor-Protege agreement

No additional verification is required for a small business concern offering as an individual company.

OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS OFFERORS ONLY

An established Joint Venture or Partnership is required to provide verification documents as required in *Sections L.5.1.4, Existing Joint Venture or Partnership, if Applicable*, and *L.5.1.4.1, Claiming Relevant Experience from an Existing or Previous Joint Venture or Partnership*.

- (a) No additional verification is required in the Offeror's proposal for an individual company offering as itself.
- (b) Scoring for this element is only available for demonstrating that the Offeror has previously performed in the proposed business arrangement.

L.5.7 Reserved.

L.5.8 Price

In accordance with (IAW) 10 USC chapter 271 and 41 USC Chapter 35 and FAR 15.403-1(b)(1) submission of Certified Cost or Pricing Data will not be required. Rather the Contracting Officer will rely on Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data, as appropriate and as necessary to establish the reasonableness of proposed prices.

IAW FAR 15.404-1(a)(2) Price analysis shall be used when certified cost and pricing data are not required.

IAW GSA Acquisition Letter MV-16-04, September 23, 2016, which establishes a class deviation to FAR subpart 15.404-1(d)(2), a cost realism analysis is not required for the establishment of the Alliant 3 GWAC, also referred to as the Master Contract.

A Price Proposal submission must include a completed *Attachment J.P-8, A3 Price Template* and *Attachment J.P-18, A3 Labor Rate Attestation*. (See *Section L.5.8.2, Fully-Burdened Rate Evaluation*).

L.5.8.1 Price Proposal Template Instructions

Offerors shall use the Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet in *Attachment J.P-8, A3 Price Template*, which includes 5 Tabs:

- (a) 1_GovernmentWorksite.
- (b) 2_ContractorWorksite..
- (c) 3a_GovtRateEvidence.
- (d) 3b_ContractorRateEvidence.
- (e) 4_TotalPrice.

Pricing consists of 15 years of Government Worksite (Tab 1) pricing and 15 years of Contractor Worksite pricing (Tab 2) for 31 IT Senior Level Labor Categories (LCATs) based on the A2 published price list. These 15 years of pricing constitute a 5-year base period and 5-year option period (ordering period) of the Alliant 3 GWAC, plus an additional 5 years to cover any Task Order that has a term beyond the ordering period.

The Escalation Factor is determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Employment Cost Index (ECI) and is based on the average annual BLS ECI for the previous three years from the date the solicitation is issued. As of January 31, 2024, BLS ECI 3-year average is 3.93%. The escalation rate will not be adjusted by the Government prior to the Notice to Proceed. (*See Section B.11.5.1 of the solicitation for additional information on the Escalation Factor*).

In accordance with (IAW) *Section B.11.5.1*, the Government will only establish maximum ceiling rates for T&M and L-H Task Orders/CLINs; therefore, the proposed ceiling rates do not apply to Fixed-Price or Cost-Reimbursement type Task Orders. IAW FAR 15.405, the Ordering Contracting Officer (OCO) is responsible for exercising the requisite judgment needed to reach a negotiated settlement with an Offeror, is solely responsible for the final price agreement, and has the flexibility to negotiate rates on Task Orders.

The Offeror shall not make any modifications to the Price Template, *Attachment J.P.-8* formulas, auto population feature, or escalation rate. Any changes to the Price Template's formulas, auto population feature, or escalation rate will result in the Offeror being deemed ineligible for award.

L.5.8.2 Fully-Burdened Rate Evaluation

For purposes of the evaluation, the proposed Fully-Burdened Rates and evidence (as required for rates that exceed the Maximum Rates) are not rated offer factors. Evaluation points are not earned in this price category. Therefore, the Fully-Burdened Rate evaluation will result in an assessment of Acceptable or Unacceptable.

Fully-Burdened Labor-Hour Rates proposed by the Offeror and accepted by the Government will result in contractual promises embodied in Section J of the awarded Master Contract.

The Offeror shall provide Fully-Burdened Labor-Hour Rates for all 31 IT Senior Level Labor Categories, at both Government and Contractor Worksites (a total of 62 rates), for 15 contract years (inclusive of base and option period) to establish the maximum ceiling rate for T&M and L-H Contracts (*Attachment J.P.-8, Tab 1 and 2*) under the Alliant 3 GWAC Master Contract. This will not be used as a rated offer factor.

Offerors shall only provide the maximum ceiling rates for Contract Year (CY) 1 with an estimated Start Date of 1 October 2025 for both Government and Contractor Worksites. Ceiling rates for CYs 2 through 15 (inclusive of a 5-year base period, 5-year option period, 5-year coverage beyond the ordering period) will be calculated automatically for each Labor Category by the above referenced pre-set Escalation Factor of 3.93% embedded in the Pricing Template. These proposed labor rates will establish the maximum ceiling rate for contracts T&M/L-H Task Orders/CLINs under the Alliant 3 GWAC Master Contract. Offerors shall not change the Escalation Factor, formulas, or auto population in the template.

The Fully-Burdened Labor-Hour Rate consists of direct labor rate, overhead rate, fringe benefit rate, general and administrative (G&A) rate, and profit. The proposed Maximum Rates are to be based upon the senior skill level employee within a given Labor Category working in the highest paid geographic area. Maximum Rates shall only encompass those rates in the Contiguous United States (CONUS is 48 contiguous states plus the District of Columbia), accommodate the U.S. Government security classification up through the Secret level, and exclude Top Secret/SCI or higher security clearance ratings for same or comparable services as required by the solicitation. These rates should reflect a clear understanding of the work to be performed and take into account differences in skills, complexity of various disciplines, and professional job difficulty. The Fully-Burdened Labor-Hour Rate will exclude the Contract Access Fee (CAF).

Proposed labor-hour rates that exceed the Government referenced Alliant 2 published labor-hour rates must be supported with evidence showing that the proposed higher rates have been accepted on a T&M/L-H Federally awarded Government Contract (**Attachment J.P-8, Tab 3a and Tab 3b**). Offeror will submit **Attachment J.P-18** to attest to the validity and accuracy of the provided evidence. Evidence does not include a Forward Pricing Rate Agreement (FPRA) or a Forward Pricing Rate Recommendation (FPRR). If the evidence is not provided, the Offeror will be deemed unacceptable and will not be eligible for award. If deemed unacceptable, the Total Price will not be evaluated.

L.5.8.3 Total Price Evaluation

For purposes of the evaluation, the proposed Total Price is treated as a rated offer factor. Evaluation points are not earned in this price category, and Total Price is therefore rated as Acceptable or Unacceptable. The evaluation of the total price is for source selection evaluation purposes only and does not constitute an obligation by the Government or the issuance of a subsequent order.

The Offeror shall provide a Total Price for the Government to perform a fair and reasonable determination in accordance with FAR 15.404-1(a)(1). The Offeror shall ensure the proposed labor-hour rates are accurate and that the total price represents the Offeror's final price. The Total Price is the aggregate of the Offeror's proposed fully-burdened CY 1 Government Worksite labor-hour rates for the 10 most frequently used and highest dollar usage Alliant 2 Labor Categories, multiplied by 2,000 labor Hours (**Attachment J.P-8, Tab 4**). The 10 Labor Categories are:

- (a) Labor ID #153 Senior Computer Network Support Specialist.
- (b) Labor ID #173 Senior Computer Programmer.
- (c) Labor ID #183 Senior Computer Systems Analyst.
- (d) Labor ID #193 Senior Computer Systems Engineer/Architect.
- (e) Labor ID #273 Senior Information Security Analyst.
- (f) Labor ID #283 Senior Information Technology Project Manager.
- (g) Labor ID #293 Senior Management Analyst.
- (h) Labor ID #303 Senior Network and Computer Systems Administrator.
- (i) Labor ID #313 Senior Software Developer, Applications.
- (j) Labor ID #323 Senior Software Developer, Systems Software.

Labor prices and the resulting total price are rounded to the nearest dollar for evaluation purposes only which will have no material impact on the evaluation. The resulting Total Price will be used to determine the fair and reasonableness of the Offeror's final price, and a rating assignment of Acceptable or Unacceptable.

(END OF SECTION L)

SECTION M - EVALUATION FACTORS FOR AWARD

M.1 FAR 52.252-1 Solicitation Provisions Incorporated by Reference (FEB 1998)

In accordance with FAR 52.252-1, this solicitation incorporates one or more solicitation provisions by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. The full text of a solicitation provision may be accessed electronically at this address:

(<https://www.acquisition.gov>). The table below lists the clause which is being incorporated by reference.

Table 27 - Provision Incorporated by Reference

FAR	TITLE	DATE
52.217-5	Evaluation of Options	Jul 1990

(End of Provision)

M.2 Basis for Awards

For Alliant 3, the best value basis for awards will be determined by the Highest Technically Rated Offerors with a Fair and Reasonable Price (HTR/F&RP) approach, which will best achieve the objective of awarding contracts to Offerors of information technology service solutions expertise with qualities that are most important to GSA and its agency customers, including Past Performance, Relevant Experience, and Systems, Certifications, and Clearances. The source selection process on Alliant 3 will neither be based on the Lowest Price Technically Acceptable (LPTA) nor Tradeoffs. Within the best value continuum, FAR 15.101 defines best value as using any one or a combination of source selection approaches.

This solicitation will result in the award of a MA-IDIQ contract, referred to as Alliant 3. Multiple Awards will be made within Alliant 3. The Government intends to make 76 awards. In order to be considered as an HTR/F&RP Offeror, the proposal must score amongst the 76 highest rated offers received. With regard to the fair and reasonable pricing analysis, the Government will evaluate the pricing only of those Offers which achieve one of the top 76 verified technical rated scores.

This methodology considers the non-price factors, when combined, to be significantly more important than price. This is because the methodology will evaluate the pricing of only those Offers which achieve one of the top 76 verified technical ratings/scores. If one (or more) of the offerors in the top 76 verified ratings is found to not have a fair and reasonable price, it will be eliminated from the ranking. There will be no tradeoff between the non-price factors and price.

In the event of a tie at the 76th position, all Offerors tied at the 76th position will receive an award. A tie is determined exclusively at the 76th position when two or more Offerors receive an identical score. If a tie score occurs at any other position before the 76th position, the tie does not result in two or more Offerors holding that same numbered position. For example, if two Offerors reach an identical score at the 76th available position, one tied Offeror will take the 76th position and the second tied Offeror moves into the 77th position. Accordingly, there may

be more than 76 awards based on the number of tied scores. The Government intends to award contracts without discussions. The Government reserves the right to conduct discussions if determined necessary. Proposals must contain the best offer. The Government may conduct clarifications, as described in FAR 15.306. Clarifications if any, will be sent by the government to the Offeror via the Symphony system. Offerors will have 10 business days to respond. Offerors that do not respond within the 10 business day period will be deemed nonresponsive to the clarification request. It is important that Offerors monitor the email of the registered user that created the offer in Symphony.

M.3 Evaluation Process

The evaluation process will begin by ranking the proposals in order from highest total claimed score to lowest total claimed score.

Hereafter, the 76 highest scoring proposals, including any ties at the 76th position, will each be referred to as a Preliminary Qualifying Proposal (PQP).

A screening process of the PQPs will commence to verify support documentation for all the applicable evaluation elements submitted into Symphony.

The evaluation team will then verify that the PQPs have also met all the Acceptability Review requirements in **Section M.4** of the solicitation.

Any PQP that fails the Acceptability Review will be removed from consideration for award. The next highest rated proposal(s) (based upon claimed score) that provides the required support documentation for all the applicable evaluation elements and passes the Acceptability Review will replace the eliminated proposal as a PQP until the top 76 highest (including 76th position ties) self-scoring proposals that also pass the Acceptability Review are identified. Only PQPs that pass all the criteria in the Acceptability Review in accordance with **Section M.4** will be considered acceptable.

Following the Acceptability Review screening, the evaluation team will then evaluate the PQP support documentation for each evaluation element.

In the event a claimed evaluation element is unsubstantiated or otherwise not given credit for, the Offeror's preliminary score will have the point value of the refuted evaluation element deducted and the proposal will be re-sorted based upon the revised score. If the proposal remains a PQP, the evaluation of the proposal will continue. If the proposal does not remain a PQP, the evaluation for that proposal will stop and the next highest rated proposal (based upon claimed score) that provides the required support documentation for all the applicable evaluation elements and passes the Acceptability Review will become a PQP and evaluation will begin on that proposal.

The evaluation process will continue until the 76 apparent successful Offerors are identified that represent the HTR/F&RP Offerors (based on validated scores and passing overall responsibility determination). In the event of a tie at the 76th position, each Offeror tied for this position will be designated as an HTR/F&RP Offeror. Even if there is only a single point difference between the Offeror at the 76th position and the next ranked Offeror, only the Offeror at the 76th position will receive an award.

Once the evaluation and validation of the 76 apparent successful Offerors, including any ties at the 76th position, has been accomplished, evaluations have ceased, and contract awards will be announced.

At any time, if the evaluation team discovers misleading, falsified or fraudulent proposal information, the Offeror will be eliminated from further consideration for award.

The Government reserves the right to segment the evaluation process and conduct phased awards.

M.4 Screening Process and Acceptability Review

M.4.1 Screening Process

A screening process of the PQPs will commence to verify support documentation for all the applicable evaluation elements submitted into the Preliminary Screening Process (PSP).

M.4.2 Acceptability Review

The following will be evaluated on a pass/fail basis regarding whether the requested proposal submission information meets the criteria for the information requested in **Section L.5.1** and is current, accurate, and complete:

- (a) Signed SF33.
- (b) Individual Subcontracting Plan.
- (c) Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters (MRCLs) (if applicable).
- (d) Existing Joint Venture or Partnership (if applicable).
- (e) Small Business Contractor Teaming Agreement. Subcontractor Letter(s) of Commitment (applicable to Small Business CTAs only).
- (f) Professional Employee Compensation Plan.
- (g) Uncompensated Overtime Policy.
- (h) Representations and Certifications.
- (i) VETS-4212 Federal Contract Reporting.
- (j) C-SCRM Responsibility Questionnaire.
- (k) Organizational Conflict of Interest Plan.
- (l) Price Proposal.
- (m) GSA Form 527
- (n) Labor Rate Attestation

Pursuant to FAR Subpart 22.13 Equal Opportunity for Veterans, the Offeror must be in compliance with the “required submission of the VETS-4212 Report in all cases where the contractor or subcontractor has received an award of \$150,000 or more, except for awards to State and local governments, and foreign organizations where the workers are recruited outside of the United States.” For the detailed requirements of the clause see FAR 52.222-35 Equal Opportunity for Veterans.

NOTE: Submission of any VETS-4212 documents into the Offeror’s proposal is not required. The Government will verify that the Offeror has completed this form as required on the DOL website.

For further information on VETS-4212 Federal Contractor Reporting, visit the Department of Labor's website at (<https://www.dol.gov/vets/vets4212.htm>). Any proposal which fails the Acceptability Review will be removed from consideration for award.

The following document will be evaluated on an Acceptable/Unacceptable basis as a Responsibility Determination factor:

The Individual Subcontracting Plan based upon meeting the criteria in **Section M.4.2**. (Applicable to all Other-than-small business Offerors).

M.4.2.1 The Offeror's Individual Subcontracting Plan Must Be Determined Acceptable

The Individual Subcontracting Plan is a material requirement of the proposal for an Other Than Small Business Offeror.

The Offeror's Individual Subcontracting Plan must be determined Acceptable in order to be eligible for award. The Offeror's Plan will be evaluated on an Acceptable/Unacceptable basis and a Responsibility Determination factor:

- (a) Does the Individual Subcontracting Plan adequately respond to each of the required elements of FAR 52.219-9(d) paragraphs (1) through (15)?
- (b) Are the subcontracted dollars and percentages clearly stated for both the Base and Option Term and for all small business socio-economic categories?

The Individual Subcontracting Plan should include specific, concrete actions that the Offerors will take to create opportunities and to enhance maximum practicable opportunities. It should not consist of non-specific promises and platitudes. It must contain realistic and challenging goals that reflect the contractor's best efforts for each small business socio-economic category.

The goals must not be inflated to create a favorable but false impression. The goals must not be understated in order to easily accomplish goal achievement without providing maximum practicable opportunities.

There are no points assigned to the evaluation of the Individual Subcontracting Plan.

M.5 Technical Evaluation

The Offeror must ensure all the requested proposal submission information is current, accurate, and complete in accordance with **Sections L.5.2, Relevant Experience, L.5.3, Past Performance, L.5.4, Systems, Certifications, and Clearances**, and **L.5.6, Organizational Risk Assessment**.

Offerors who meet the Acceptability Review in accordance with **Section M.4** will be evaluated for claimed points in accordance with the following sections and **Section M.6, Alliant 3 Scoring Table**.

M.5.1 Relevant Experience

The Offeror must ensure all the requested proposal submission information is current, accurate, and complete in accordance with **Section L.5.2**. Projects will be scored in accordance with **Section M.6, Alliant 3 Scoring Table**.

M.5.2 Past Performance

The Offeror must ensure all the requested proposal submission information is current, accurate, and complete in accordance with **Section L.5.3**. The Offeror will be evaluated on overall ratings earned for each Past Performance assessment submitted, e.g., CPARS Report or **Attachment J.P-6**.

For any proposals that do not include a Past Performance assessment for each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Project, GSA may attempt to obtain a Past Performance assessment from CPARS or the provided reference.

The Offeror may not be evaluated favorably or unfavorably on Past Performance in the case of an Offeror without a record of relevant Past Performance or for whom information on Past Performance is not available.

M.5.2.1 Evaluation Ratings for Past Performance Submissions

Each Past Performance assessment submitted will be scored as either “Positive”, “Negative”, or “Neutral.”

A positive rating means receiving a Satisfactory or greater rating for four or more of the six rating elements on a Project.

A negative rating means not receiving a Satisfactory or greater rating for four or more of the six rating elements on a Project.

A neutral rating means no Past Performance rating elements on a project were available, a positive rating will be assigned.

In the event the CPARS report does not contain a rating for all six rating areas, more than 50% of the rated areas must have received a satisfactory (or above) rating to be considered a positive rating.

M.5.2.2 Points Assigned to Past Performance Assessments

Offerors will be scored in accordance with **Section M.6, Alliant 3 Scoring Table**. Past Performance points may be earned by an Offeror for each Primary NAICS code relevant experience project that received a positive or neutral past performance rating (2,500 points for each Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience project past performance, up to a maximum of 17,500 points). Past Performance assessments with a Negative rating will not receive points unless the Offeror’s past performance narrative supports a Neutral rating in accordance with L.5.3.3.

M.5.3 Systems, Certifications, and Clearances

If the Offeror chooses to submit Systems, Certifications, and Clearances, the Offeror must ensure all the requested proposal submission information is current, accurate, and complete in accordance with **Section L.5.4**.

Offerors who have Systems, Certifications, and Clearances will receive additional points in accordance with **Section M.6, Alliant 3 Scoring Table**.

All Systems, Certifications, and Clearances are not minimum or mandatory requirements; however, Offerors who demonstrate having these Systems, Certifications, and Clearances within

their proposal will receive additional points in accordance with *Section M.6, Alliant 3 Scoring Table*.

Systems, Certifications and Clearances with multiple levels are not cumulative and will only receive points for the highest level achieved, e.g., if the Offeror has CMMI-Development Level 3 they would not receive points for CMMI-Development Level 2, only Level 3.

M.5.4 Risk Assessment

M.5.4.1 Organizational Risk Assessment

An Offeror will receive additional points for demonstrating it has previously performed in the same business arrangement (as defined above in *Section L.5.6*). (See *Section M.6, Alliant 3 Scoring Table*).

M.6 Alliant 3 Scoring Table

Table 28 - Alliant 3 Scoring Table

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.2	Relevant Experience				
L.5.2.3.1 L.5.2.3.2	Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience Projects at \$7.5 Million Minimum Value	2,500	7	17,500	17,500
L.5.2.3.3	Primary NAICS Code Relevant Experience - Project Size				
	Project with a value equal to or greater than \$7.5 Million (But less than \$34.9Million)	500	7	3,500	10,500
	Project value equal to or greater than \$35 Million (But less than \$99.9Million)	1,000	7	7,000	
	Project with a value equal to or greater than \$100 Million	1,500	7	10,500	
L.5.2.3.4	Demonstrating Experience with Multiple Federal Government Customers (Federal Government Contracts Only)				

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
	Unique Customer (Federal Government Customer is determined by the Funding Agency ID identified within the FPDS-NG Report.)	500	7	3,500	3,500
L.5.2.3.5	Projects with Cost-Reimbursement (Federal Government Contracts Only)				
	Project is a Cost-Reimbursement type	2,000	2	4,000	4,000
L.5.2.3.6	Project in a Foreign Location (Federal Government Contracts Only)				
	Project included work in a Foreign Location	1,500	1	1,500	1,500
L.5.2.4.2	Verification of Emerging Technology (ET) Relevant Experience Submission (up to 3 emerging technologies per category)				
	ET Relevant Experience Projects ET1 - ET11, 1 of 3 (First instance of ET category)	100	11	1,100	6,600
	ET Relevant Experience Projects ET1 - ET11, 2 of 3 (Second instance of ET category)	200	11	2,200	
	ET Relevant Experience Projects ET1- ET11, 3 of 3 (Third instance of ET category)	300	11	3,300	

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.2.4.3	Breadth and Depth of Emerging Technology (ET) Relevant Experience				
	Experience demonstrated in ET categories (Qty. of 2 - 4 separate ET categories)	500	1	500	1,500
	Experience demonstrated in ET categories (Qty. of 5 - 7 separate ET categories)	1,000	1	1,000	
	Experience demonstrated in more than a Qty. of 7 ET categories	1,500	1	1,500	

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.2.4.4	Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement (OTSB Only)				
	A Small Business (SB)	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
	Other Than Small Business (OTSB) engagement w/a SB that has ET experience (NOTE: maximum of 5 engagements possible)	200	5	1,000	

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.3	Past Performance for Relevant Experience Projects				
	Past Performance	2,500	7	17,500	17,500
L.5.4	Systems, Certifications, and Clearances				
[L.5.4.1 through L.5.4.5] Systems (Instruction: Select ALL that are applicable.)					
L.5.4.1	Accounting System and Audit Information				8,100
	DCMA / DCAA / CFA Audited and Adequate	6,000	1	6,000	
	CPA Audited and Acceptable	3,000	1		
L.5.4.2	Approved Purchasing System				
	DCMA / CFA Reviewed and Approved	1,500	1	1,500	
	CPA Reviewed and Acceptable	750	1		
L.5.4.3	Forward Pricing Rate Agreements, Forward Pricing Rate Recommendations, Approved Billing Rates, and/or Final Indirect Cost Rates	300	1	300	
L.5.4.4	EVMS EIA Standard-748	100	1	100	
L.5.4.5	Acceptable Estimating System				
	DCMA / DCAA / CFA Audited and Approved	200	1	200	
	CPA Audited and Acceptable	100	1		
[L.5.4.6 through L.5.4.9] Industry Certifications					

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.4.6 - Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) Certification (Instruction: Select ONLY 1 at the highest level possible.)					
	CMMI - SVC or DEV - LEVEL III OR GREATER	1,500	1	1,500	1,500
	CMMI - SVC or DEV LEVEL II	1,000	1	1,000	

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.4.7	ISO 9001:2015 Certification	1,500	1	1,500	4,500
L.5.4.8	ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification	1,500	1	1,500	
L.5.4.9	ISO/IEC 27001:2013 or ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Certification	1,500	1	1,500	
L.5.4.10 - Facility Clearance Level (FCL) (Instruction: Select ONLY 1 at the highest level possible.)					
	Secret	2,000	1	2,000	3,500
	Top Secret	3,500	1	3,500	
L.5.6	Organizational Risk Assessment	1,000	7	7,000	7,000
	Total Possible Points				88,200

M.7 Responsibility

The overall responsibility determination will be evaluated on a pass/fail basis. In accordance with FAR Part 9 (and FAR 9.104-3(d)(1)), Offerors which are not deemed responsible will not be considered for award. The Government may use any relevant information in its possession or in the public domain, including other Past Performance information available within the government and in non-government databases (e.g., CPARS, SAM.gov, LexisNexis).

In making the overall determination of responsibility, information in Sam.gov, exclusions denoted in SAM, the representations and certifications in SAM and **Section K**, the Offeror's Financial Resources (*see Section L.5.5.1*), the **Attachment J.P-11** (*see Section L.5.5.2*), and other pertinent data may be considered as deemed necessary. The Professional Employee Compensation Plan and Uncompensated Overtime Policy will be evaluated in accordance with **Sections L.5.1.6** and **L.5.1.7**.

M.8 Price Proposal

The Government will confirm receipt of the Price Proposal to include **Attachment J.P-8, A3 Price Template** and as required an **Attachment J.P-18, A3 Labor Rate Attestation**. (*See Section L.5.8.2*).

M.8.1 Price Proposal Template

The Government will verify and validate the Price Template has not been modified by the Offeror in the areas of formulas, auto population feature, or escalation rate (*see Attachment J.P-8*). If modifications have been made the Offeror will be deemed ineligible for award. (*See Section L.5.8.1*).

M.8.2 Fully-Burdened Labor Rate Evaluation

The Government will verify and validate that the **J.P-8, A3 Price Template** has been completed in accordance with instructions provided in **Section L.5.8**. The Government will verify that **Attachment J.P-18, A3 Labor Rate Attestation** is signed, and verify that supporting evidence has been submitted and will validate that the supporting evidence meets the stated criteria. (*See Section L.5.8.2*).

A proposal will be deemed Acceptable if a completed **Attachment J.P-18** and supporting evidence has been verified and validated.

A proposal will be deemed Unacceptable if a submitted **Attachment J.P-18** and supporting evidence cannot be verified and evidence cannot be validated.

If deemed Unacceptable, the Total Price will not be evaluated.

M.8.3 Total Price Evaluation

IAW FAR 15.404-1, Proposal analysis techniques, price reasonableness will be determined by: (1) comparison of the proposed prices received in response to the solicitation (FAR 15.404-1(b)(2)(i)), (2) comparison with a total price IGE (FAR 15.404-1(b)(2)(v)), when the proposed prices are insufficient to determine the Offeror's total price is fair and reasonable, and (3) historical prices paid, when Total Price exceeds IGE and validated labor rate evidence is provided (FAR 15.404-1(b)(2)(ii)).

All highest technically rated Offerors within the top 76 scorers (including ties) with a price proposal that is deemed acceptable will be evaluated for Total Price. The Total Price will be used to determine the fairness and reasonableness of the Offeror's final price, and a rating assignment of Acceptable or Unacceptable will be assigned (FAR 15.404-1(a)(1)). If a Total price is rated Unacceptable the Proposal will be deemed ineligible for award. (*See Section L.5.8.3*).

M.8.4 Inapplicability of Certified Cost or Pricing Data and Cost Realism Analysis

In accordance with (IAW) 10 USC 2306a and 41 USC Chapter 35 and FAR 15.403-1(b)(1) submission of Certified Cost or Pricing Data will not be required. Rather the Contracting Officer will rely on Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data (FAR 15.403-3(a)(1)), as appropriate and as necessary to establish the reasonableness of proposed prices.

IAW GSA Acquisition Letter MV-16-04, which establishes a class deviation to FAR subpart 15.404-1(d)(2), a cost realism analysis is not required for the establishment of the Alliant 3 GWAC, also referred to as the Master Contract.

FAR 15.404-1(d)(2) Class Deviation

- Changes to the current text are shown by **[additions]** and ~~deletions~~.
- Five asterisks (*****) indicate there are no revisions between the preceding and following sections
- Three asterisks (* * *) indicate there are no revisions between the material shown within a subsection

15.404 - Proposal Analysis

15.404-1 - Proposal Analysis Techniques.

(d) Cost realism analysis.

(1) * * *

(2) Cost realism analysis shall be performed on cost-reimbursement contracts to determine the probable cost of performance for each Offeror. **[Cost realism analysis is not required when establishing multiple-award indefinite-delivery indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contracts. Cost realism analysis shall be performed at the Task Order Level for cost-reimbursement orders.]**

[END OF SECTION M]