



Governmentwide Acquisition Contract (GWAC)

Draft Request for Proposal (RFP)

Public Release Date: 12/08/2023

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The Alliant 3 Draft Request for Proposal (RFP) is publicized solely for market research purposes. This document is intended to be a full draft RFP, however this document is subject to change at the final version. The General Service Administration is seeking public comments via A3draftRFP@gsa.gov.

This document is not an official RFP from the Government and does not constitute a request for offers. All comments received are on a voluntary basis. The Government will not reimburse any costs attributed to responses.

The Government will consider any comments received prior to January 15, 2023 by 12 pm (noon) Eastern Standard Time (EST). The Government does not intend to provide direct responses to public comments or suggestions. Any changes resulting from public comments will be included in the final version of the RFP.

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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 solutions through performance of a broad range of 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,” 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 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 Information Technology (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 Governmentwide acquisition contracts (GWACs). GWACs are multiple award Task Order or delivery order contracts used by other agencies to procure information technology products and services outside of the Economy Act. (Refer to Federal Acquisition Regulations FAR 2.101 and FAR Subpart 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 guaranteed award amount for this IDIQ contract is \$2,500 dollars per Master Contract for the full term of the Master Contract. The exercise of the option period does not re-establish a minimum guaranteed award amount.

(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 contract expire or be unilaterally terminated for convenience by the Government without the Contractor receiving the minimum guaranteed award amount, the Contractor may present a claim to the Contracting Officer (CO) for an amount not to exceed the minimum guaranteed award amount. The minimum guaranteed award amount is not applicable if the contract is terminated for default or is bilaterally canceled by the parties. Entitlement is waived if no claim is submitted to the CO within one year of contract termination or expiration.

(c) Maximum. 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 Office of Management and Budget (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 www.whitehouse.gov/omb.

Pursuant to FAR 37.102(a)(2), the Ordering Contracting Officer 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 Contractor is always bound by Maximum Rates on labor hours used in all Time-and material (T&M) and Labor Hour (L-H) Task Order contract types, including any T&M and L-H Contract Line Items (CLINS) that may be integrated into a single Task Order among Cost-type and/or Fixed-price CLINS. (See Subsection B.11.5.1 Maximum Rates for Time-and material and Labor Hour Contract Types).

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

(1) 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).

(2) 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 Ordering Contracting Officer (OCO) at the Task Order level.

(3) 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 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 Information Technology (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 all information technology 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 information technology. 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 OCO may review the Standard IT Service Cross-walk Matrix, located at www.gsa.gov/alliant3, that maps to equivalent commercial IT LCATs functional titles with the Standardized IT Service LCAT, or seek guidance from a GSA GWAC Technologist, when considering the addition of non-standard IT LCATs to their Task Order.

B.6.1.3 Ancillary Service Labor Categories

The GSA GWAC is to be used by agencies in meeting professional Information Technology (IT) service objectives. Use of the non-IT 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 labor category specified in the Master Contract. The Contractor should propose and identify each ancillary support service separately and the OCO should identify each ancillary support 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: All 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 will not apply to any other contract types, including Cost-Reimbursement and Fixed-price Task Orders or Cost-Reimbursement and Fixed-price CLINS. Maximum Rates for Time-and Material and Labor Hour 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 only apply to T&M and L-H Task Orders, and will not apply to contract types other than T&M and L-H Task Orders. Ceiling rates or fixed rates on individual labor categories within a Task Order will be established between the Contractor and the

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

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 information technology market evolves, GSA encourages the Contractor and ordering agencies to recommend new IT Service LCATs that they believe should 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 information technology solution provided that it is integral to and necessary for the effort stated in the Task Order. Task Orders shall not be the primary purpose of the scope 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

The GSA Alliant 3 GWAC is a Multiple Award, Indefinite-Delivery, Indefinite-Quantity (MA-IDIQ) Master Contract for Government-wide information technology service-based requirements. 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 Time-and-materials and FAR 16.602 Labor-hour 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 Contract Line Items (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 solicitation 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 indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity (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 or goods 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:

- Data Center & Virtualization Services - Consolidation and migration.
- Cloud Migration and Storage.
- IT Disaster Recovery - Recovery, backup and replication services.
- IT Managed Services - Continuous monitoring, managing and/or problem resolution for the IT systems within a business.
- IT Helpdesk Services.
- Intrusion Monitoring and Prevention - threat monitoring and response.
- 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 differences between a Requirements contract and an IDIQ, and distinct differences in the nature and legal effect of the different types of orders that are placed against these different contract vehicles. 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 the goods or 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 solicitation 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.8 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 (listed in 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 Ordering Contracting Officer (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.

When adequate price competition exists (see FAR 15.403-1(b)(1)), generally no additional information is necessary to determine the reasonableness of cost or price. If adequate price competition does not exist and no other exceptions apply (see FAR 15.403-1(b)), the OCO will request a Certificate of Current Cost and Pricing Data in accordance with FAR 15.403-4.

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.11.1 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 Ordering Contracting Officer (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 cost accounting system for Cost Reimbursable type Task Orders in accordance with FAR 16.301-3(a)(3). Contractors will be required to submit a cost proposal with supporting information for each cost element, including, but not limited to, Direct Labor, Fringe Benefits, Overhead, General and Administrative (G&A) expenses, Facilities Capital Cost of Money, Other Direct Costs, and Profit consistent with their cost accounting system, provisional billing rates, and forward pricing rate agreements.

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. The Fee Determination Official (FDO) 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 Time-and-Materials and Labor-Hour Contracts.

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

APPLICABLE TO THE MASTER CONTRACT

Maximum Rates Definition: “Maximum Rates”, is a term that sets allowable labor rates for Standard IT Service LCATs for the Master Contract. The Master Contract is not subject to maximum rates.

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

Payments under T&M and LH terms (including matters related to subcontractors, materials, indirect costs, etc.) are governed by the applicable Payments Clause in this contract.

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:

1. OCONUS. Outside of the contiguous United States.
2. 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:

- 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.

- 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 cap CAF Memo, please see the Alliant 3 website (<http://www.gsa.gov/alliant3>).

(END OF SECTION B)

SECTION C - CONTRACT SCOPE OF WORK AND PERFORMANCE WORK STATEMENT

C.1 Scope of Work Objective

The Alliant 3 GWAC will provide Federal Government agencies with integrated Information Technology (IT) solution services for evolving needs on a global basis. This Master Contract allows for the application of technology to meet business needs including the ability to perform all current, leading edge and/or emerging IT services required to satisfy all IT services requirements anywhere and anytime worldwide.

Integrated IT solutions may be composed of IT components as described in Section C.4. Solutions may be tailored in Task Order Requests to meet agencies' mission requirements. Work may be performed at Government or Contractor facilities located throughout the world, as specified in each Task Order, to provide a variety of IT solutions and support services. IT solution services within scope of this Master Contract include new, leading edge and 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 service-based solution for any conceivable IT service-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 service-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 service-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 links under Resources Section C.10). 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.

By nature of the alignment to FEA and DoD IEA, the Master Contract includes any and all emerging IT components, IT services, and ancillary elements as they arise, 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 IT components and services as they arise during the entire term of this contract including any IT services solution as a service.

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

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- 3-D Printing Integration
- Agile Development
- Artificial Intelligence
- Biometrics /Identity Management
- Cloud Computing
- Context-aware Computing
- Critical Infrastructure Protection and Information Assurance
- Cyber Security
- Cyber Security Mesh
- Data Centers and Data-Center Consolidation
- Data Fabric
- Decision Intelligence
- Digital Government
- Digital Trust and Identity Integration and Management
- Digitization and Imaging
- Digital Process Automation
- Distributed Ledger
- Energy and Sustainability Measurement and Management
- Enterprise App Stores and Mobile Security
- Enterprise Resource Planning
- Integration Services
- Internet of Things
- IPV6 Migration & Upgrades
- IT Helpdesk, Operations, or Maintenance
- IT Services for Healthcare
- IT Services for Integrated Total Workplace Environment
- Mobile-Centric Application Development, Operations and Management
- Modeling and Simulation
- Network Operations, Infrastructure, and Service Oriented Architecture
- Open-Source Integration and Customization
- Outsourcing IT Services

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- Quantum Computing / Networking / Machine Learning
- Robotic Process Automation
- Secure Access Service Edge (SASE)
- Sensors, Devices and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
- Shared IT Services
- Software Development
- Virtualization
- Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP)
- Web Analytics
- Web Application & Maintenance
- Web Services
- Web Hosting
- XR (Extended Reality) - Virtual Reality (VR) / Augmented Reality (AR) / Mixed Reality (MR)
- 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)

(1) Solutions to Integrated IT 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 service, all ancillary services, products, and personnel required to successfully meet the agency mission.

(2) 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 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.

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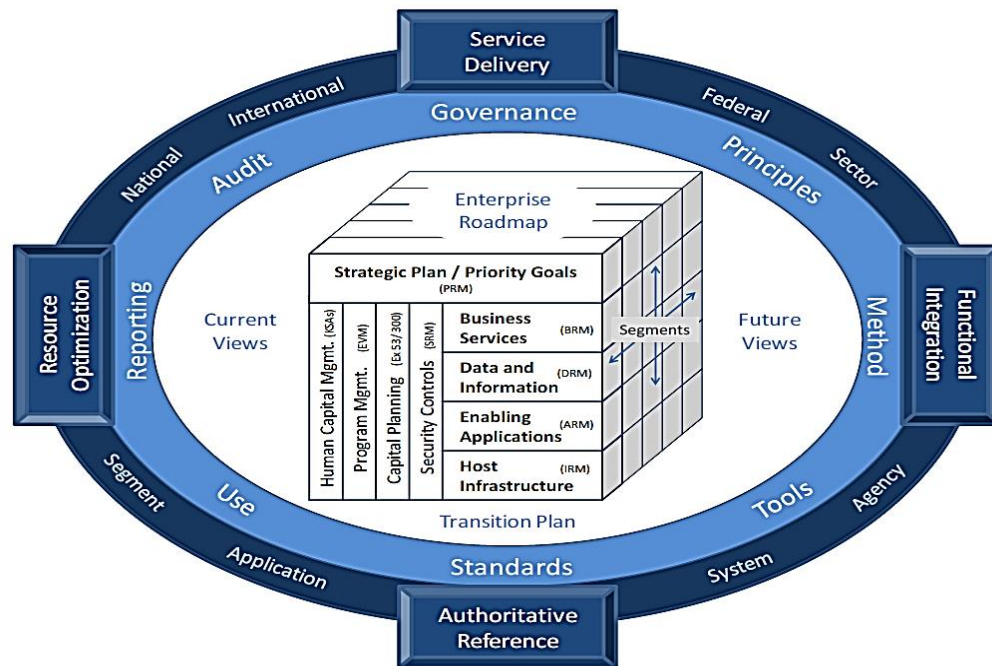


Figure 1 - Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA)

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 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 help

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

The Federal Enterprise Architecture 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 Office of Management and Budget (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:

- Strategy
- Business
- Data
- Applications
- Infrastructure
- 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

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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 Federal Enterprise Architecture 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)

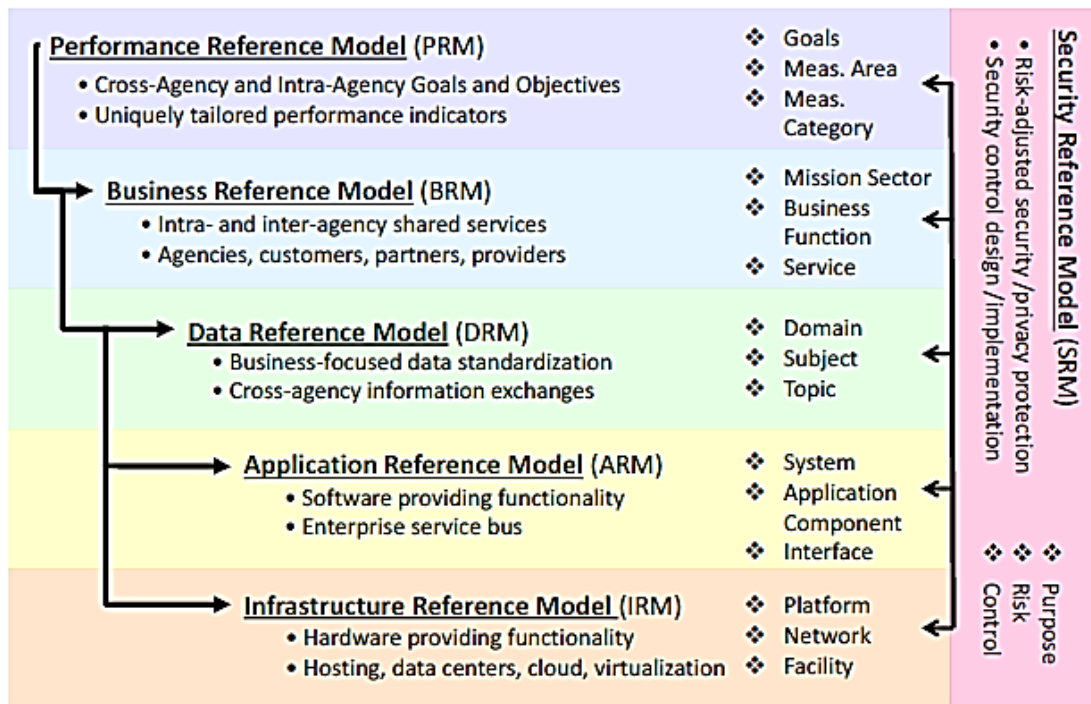


Figure 2 - Consolidated Reference Model (CRM)

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 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

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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 Performance Reference Model. 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 Performance Reference Model is 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 of 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 BRM (Business Reference Model, 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 SRM providing information about risk, the DRM about the information involved and the ARM and IRM providing the technical details about the implementation.

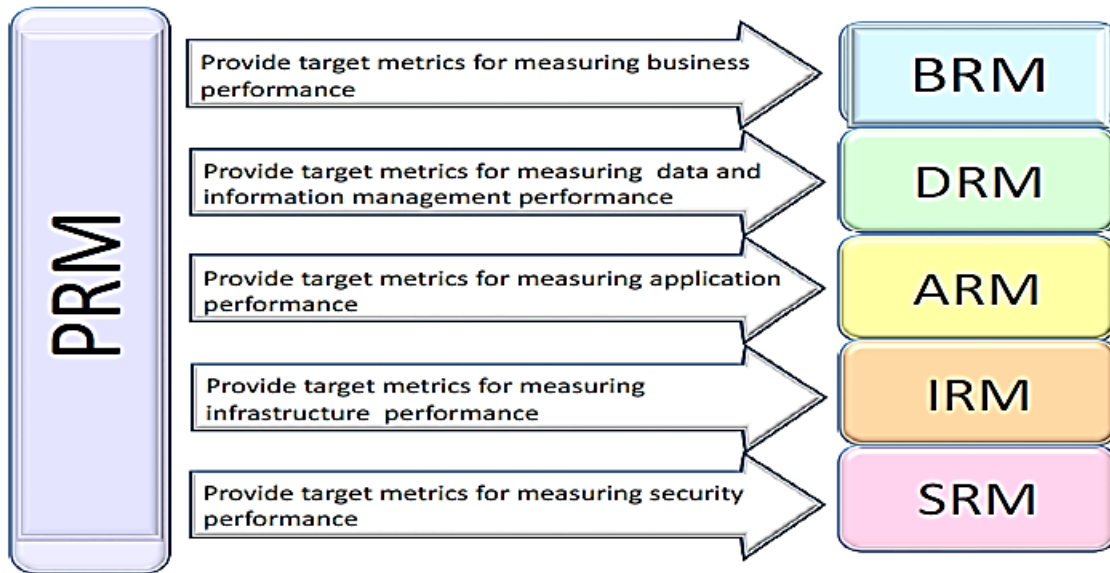


Figure 3 - The Performance Reference Model - (PRM)

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:

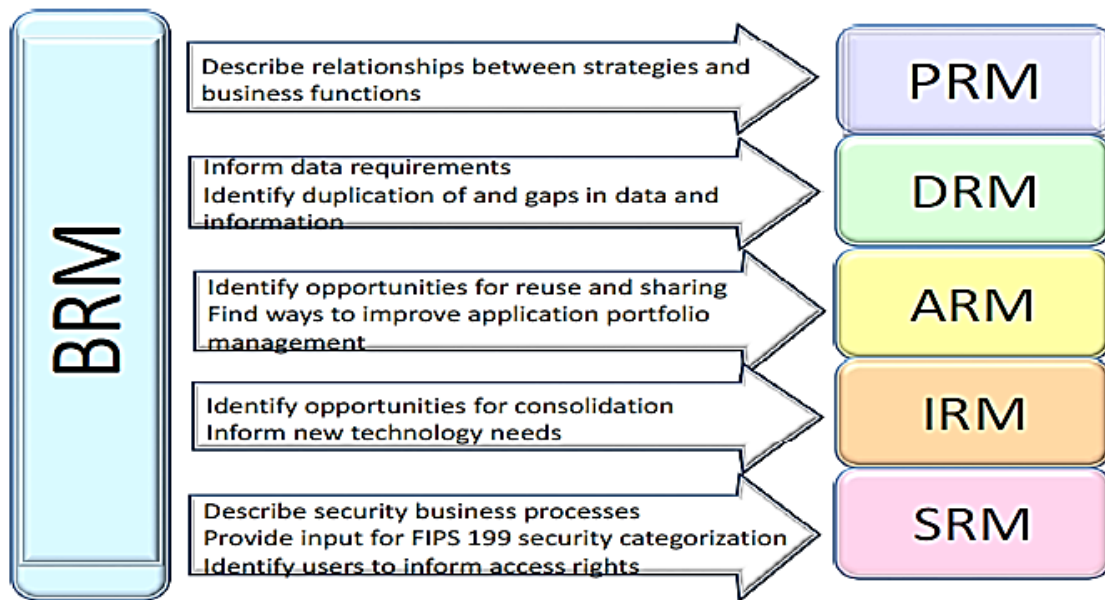


Figure 4 - The Business Reference Model - (BRM)

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:

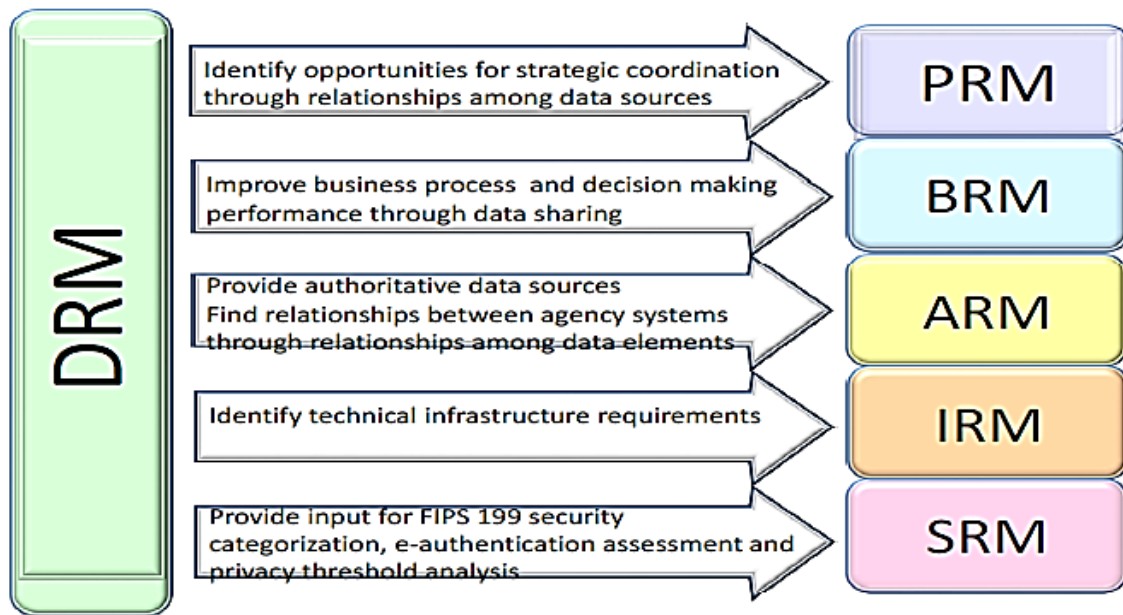


Figure 5 - The Data Reference Model - (DRM)

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:

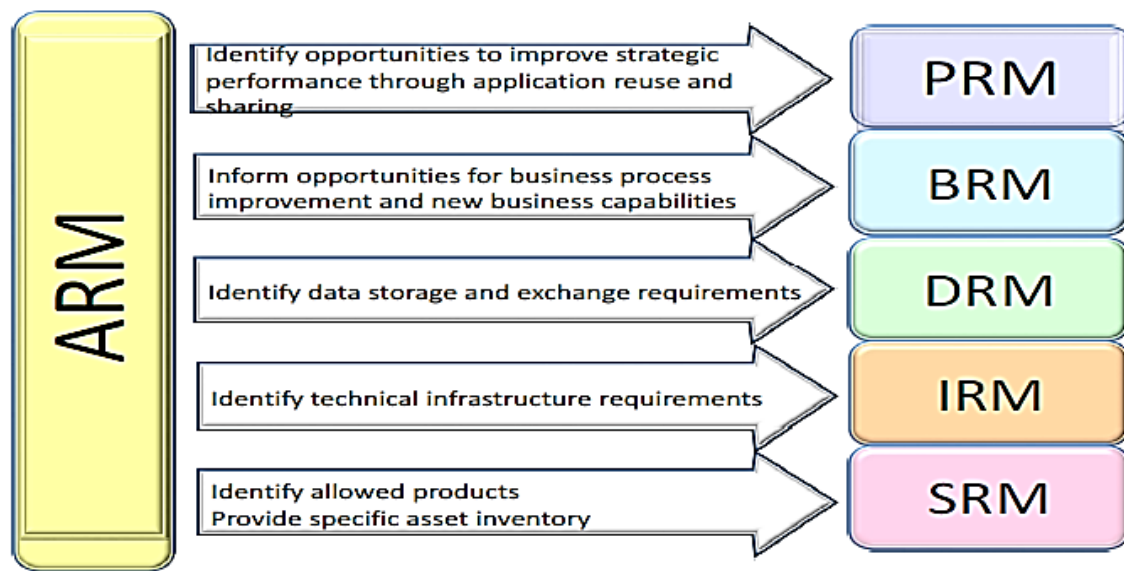


Figure 6 - The Application Reference Model - (ARM)

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:

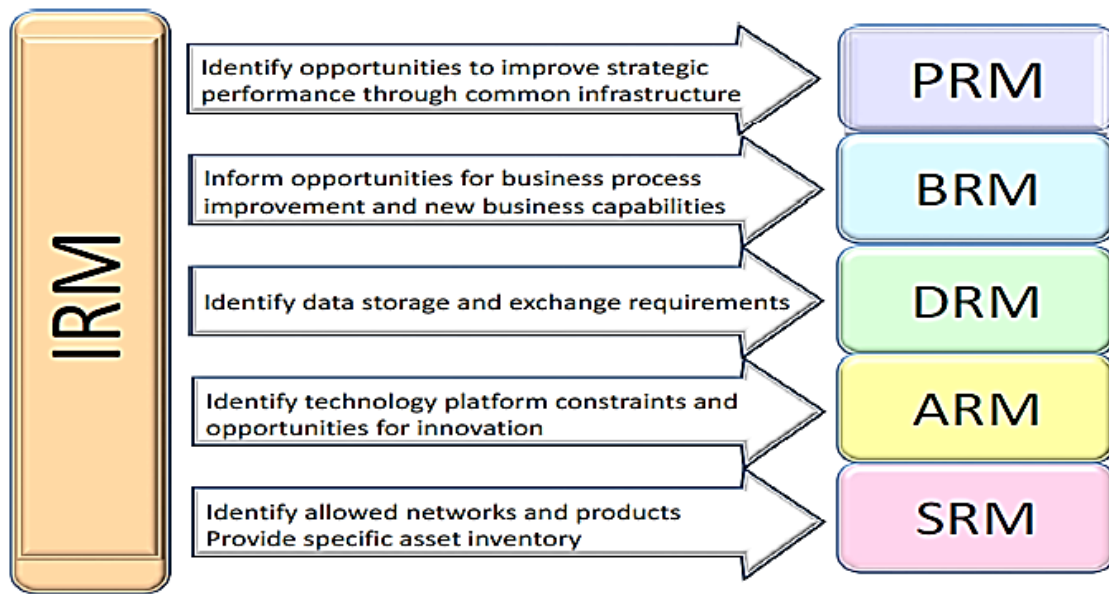


Figure 7- The Infrastructure Reference Model - (IRM)

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:

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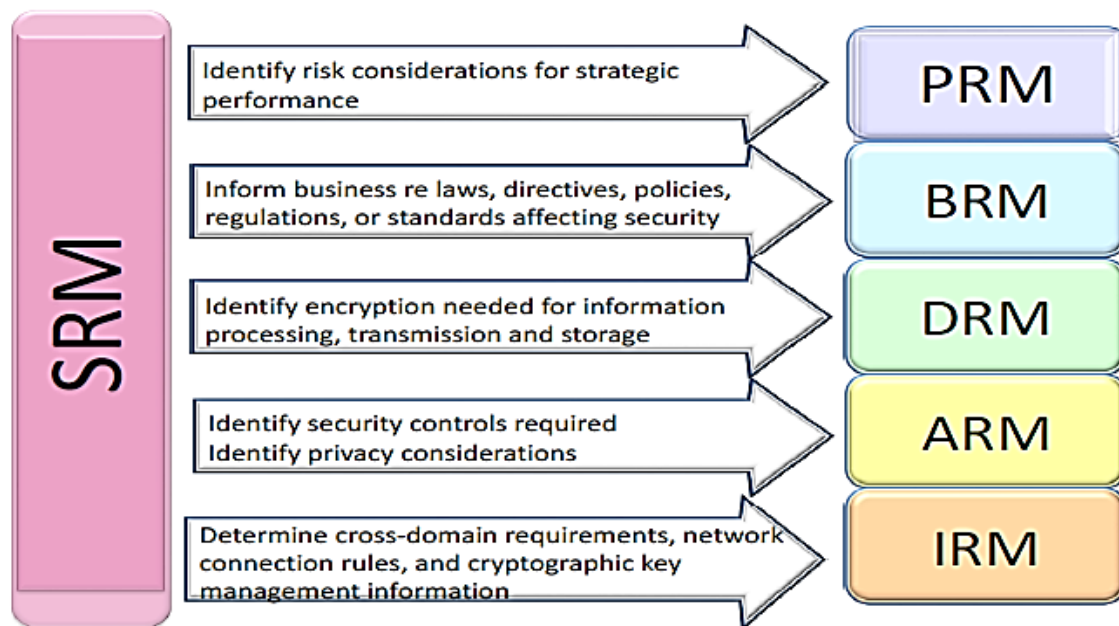


Figure 8 - The Security Reference Model - (SRM)

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

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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:

- Web browsers
- Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS)
- Peer-to-peer
- Section 508 compliance
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- 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:

- Desktops, laptops, servers, mainframes, routers, switches, and printers
- Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) and T1
- Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), Ethernet, Windows/UNIX, Java/.NET
- Web server/portal
- Database, data storage, data warehouse
- Software development tools
- 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:

- Digital certificates, biometrics
- Business logic: JavaScript, Visual Basic
- Data interchange
- Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)
- Resource Description Framework (RDF)
- Data management
- 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:

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

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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 (CRM): All aspects of the CRM 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 source 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 management of government personnel (e.g., recruiting, career development/retention, time reporting, awards/benefit management, retirement management, education/training, travel management).

Financial Management: Government financing 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 supervisory 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 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

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.4.3.4 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:

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

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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:

- Volume (i.e., the size of the dataset)
- Variety (i.e., data from multiple repositories, domains, or types)
- Velocity (i.e., rate of flow)
- 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.4.6 Energy, Sustainability, and Environmental Management IT Services

Energy, sustainability, and environmental management IT services refers to services in support of IT-based tools or applications for data management, reporting, forecasting, or other requirements relating to organizational performance and asset management in the areas of energy use, renewable energy, greenhouse gases, environmental impacts, water use, waste disposal or diversion, climate risk assessment and management, or other aspects of organizational sustainability. These services may include consulting, planning, development, acquisition, management, hosting, operation, reporting, and other services related to such tools.

C.5 Ancillary Support: Services, Supplies and Construction

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

(1) The Ordering Contracting Officer (OCO) may allow, and the Contractor may propose, a labor category or labor categories in support of ancillary products and/or support services at the Task Order level not identified in the Standard IT Service Labor Category (LCAT list, provided that the Contractor complies with all applicable contract clauses and labor laws, including the Service Contract Labor Standards or the Wage Rate Requirements (Construction) and Related Acts, if applicable. See Section B.7 and B.8 for additional contract requirements.

(2) An OCO's inclusion of new labor categories in support of ancillary support 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

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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 Master Contract Level (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:

- 1) 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, and
- 2) 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:
 - a) economic efficiency/costs savings,
 - b) innovation of transformational technologies,
 - c) improvements in the quality of services rendered, and
 - d) 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

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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.

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:

1. An ancillary support service, see Section C.5.
2. 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.
3. Inherently Governmental Functions as defined in FAR Subpart 2.101(b).
4. Personal Services as defined in FAR Subpart 2.101(b).
5. 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).
6. Armed Guards.
7. Hazmat Abatement.
8. The direct acquisition of Weapons or Weapon Systems in accordance with GSAM 507.7001.

C.10 Scope References and Resources

The following resources are offered in support of the overall concept and scope of the Master Contract:

- FEA Reference Model: See Attachment J-8 Website References.
- DoD IEA Reference Model: See Attachment J-8 Website References.
- NIST guidance: Special Publication 1500-x, NIST Big Data Interoperability Framework: See Attachment J-8 Website References.
- FPDS PSC Manual: See Attachment J-8 Website References.
- DoL BLS SOC: See Attachment J-8 Website References.
- 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.
 - Definition of Information Technology (IT)
 - Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Information Technology is defined in FAR Subpart 2.101(b). See Attachment J-8 Website References.
 - Clinger-Cohen Act: See Attachment J-8 Website References.
 - Website References for Master Attachment - Weblinks/References

Table 1 – Scope References & Resources

Section	Description	Website
C.3.1, C.3.2, C.10	Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEA): Business Reference Model v2	https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/egov_docs/fea_v2.pdf
	Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEA): Business Reference Model v1.	https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/egov_docs/common_approach_to_federal_ea.pdf
	GPRA Modernization Act of 2010.	https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-bill/2142&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1660663735200095&usg=AOvVaw2V9P2PtABOsVLopPwJGXCu
C.4.4	SP 800-146 Cloud Computing.	https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/sp

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Section	Description	Website
C.4.5	Special Publication 1500-x, NIST Big Data Interoperability Framework.	https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.1500-1r2.pdf
C.10	Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework, Version 2.	https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/egov_docs/fea_v2.pdf
	DOD Information Enterprise Architecture.	https://dodcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/DODAF/1050-1110_DoD%20IEA%20v2%200_Mazyck_01-05-2012_V1.pptx
	Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) PSC Manual.	https://acquisition-staging.gsa.gov/sites/default/files/manual/October%202021%20PSC%20Manual.pdf
	Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Standard Occupational Classification.	https://www.bls.gov/soc/

(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 FAR 52.252-2 Clauses Incorporated by Reference (FEB 1998)

The contract incorporates one or more clauses by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically online. See *Attachment J-8 Website References*.

The following clauses apply to the Master Contract (MC) and all others in the below matrix may apply at the Task Order level, as applicable, depending upon the contract type of the Task Order, or as specifically referenced in the applicable Task Order

Table 2 – FAR 52.246 Clauses Incorporated by Reference

CLAUSE #	CLAUSE TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.246-2	INSPECTION OF SUPPLIES— FIXED PRICE	AUG 1996	X			X
52.246-2	ALTERNATE I	JUL 1985	X			
52.246-2	ALTERNATE II	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	ALTERNATE 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			

(Note: Provision numbers followed by an asterisk (*) require fill-ins by the OCO if determined applicable and incorporated into the Order.)

<End of Clause>

E.2 Contracting Officer Representative

Designated CORs shall participate in the administration of the Task Orders issued under this contract by evaluating contractor performance, inspecting and accepting services 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 the Task Order without written approval of the Contracting Officer. 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 Master Contract level.

Inspection of the deliverables provided hereunder shall be made by the GSA GWAC Contracting Officer's Representative (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 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.

- Accuracy - Work Products shall be accurate in presentation, technical content, and adherence to accepted elements of style.

- Clarity - Work Products shall be clear and concise. Any/All diagrams shall be easy to understand and be relevant to the supporting narrative.
- Consistency to Requirements - All work products must satisfy the requirements of this contract.
- File Editing - All text and diagrammatic files shall be editable by the Government.
- 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.
- 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 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 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 FAR 52.252-2 Clauses Incorporated by Reference (FEB 1998)

The following clauses shall apply unless otherwise designated at the Task Order Level (TOL). This contract incorporates one or more clauses by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically at online. See Attachment J-8 Website References.

The following clauses apply to the Master Contract (“IND DEL”) and all others in the below matrix may apply at the TOL, as applicable, depending upon the contract type of the Task Order, or as specifically referenced in the applicable Task Order.

Table 3 - FAR 52.252-2 Clauses Incorporated by Reference

CLAUSE #	CLAUSE TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
52.211-8*	TIME OF DELIVERY	JUN 1997	X	X	X	X
52.211-8*	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.211-8*	ALTERNATE II	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*	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.211-9*	ALTERNATE II	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.211-9*	ALTERNATE III	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.242-15	STOP-WORK ORDER	AUG 1989	X	X		
52.242-15	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984		X		
52.242-17	GOVERNMENT DELAY OF WORK	APR 1984	X			
52.247-34	F.O.B. DESTINATION	NOV 1991	X			X
52.247-35	F.O.B. DESTINATION WITHIN	APR 1984	X			X

CLAUSE #	CLAUSE TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	MC
	CONSIGNEE'S PREMISES					

(Note: Provision numbers followed by an asterisk (*) require fill-ins by the OCO if determined applicable and incorporated into the Order.)

F.2 Master Contract Ordering Period

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

The contract ordering period begins on the Master Contract's Effective TBD, 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 Procuring Contracting Officer (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.

Under the condition that the Option period is not exercised or is terminated or cancelled prior to the end of the Option five-year period, any open Task Orders' terms will be unaffected; however, the Ordering Period for new Task Order awards will be reduced ending on the date of the Master Contract's base term completion resulting from an unexercised Option or ending on the date of the Option termination/cancellation.

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:

1. Under no circumstances may a Task Order be placed under the Master Contract if the Master Contract has expired or has been terminated or cancelled by the Government.
2. No Task Orders may exceed ten (10) years, inclusive of Options, from the date that the Order is placed.
3. No Task Orders may extend more than five (5) years after the expiration date of the Master Contract.
4. Task Order Options, if included at initial issuance of the Order, may be exercised after the expiration date of the Master Contract; and
5. 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.

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)

Table 4 - Ordering Period

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 *Attachments J-5 Performance Requirements Summary, J-5.A Contractor Engagement PBA Evaluation Program Ratings, and J-5.B PBA Small Business Subcontracting Evaluation Program Ratings*.

Cost type Task Orders: Adequate Cost Accounting Systems are mandatory for performing Cost Type Task Orders under the Master Contract. The Contractor shall comply with all required Cost Accounting Standards unless covered by exemption under 48 CR 9903.201-1 and 48 CFR 9903.201-2.

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 CPAR.

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 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 webpage 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.	Within 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.	CPAR
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.

SECTION F – DELIVERIES OR PERFORMANCE

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 COR and/or designated GSA representative within 24 hours of discovery.	Alliant3@gsa.gov
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) were either remitted or 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:	Government Designated System

ID	RFP SECTION/ TITLE	DELIVERABLE	FREQUENCY	DELIVER TO
			<p>Due within 30 calendar days after the end of each reporting quarter in which Contractor has no Order activity.</p> <p>4. Correction to Data: Due within five (5) calendar days of the GSA request for correction.</p> <p>5. Task Order and Modifications: Due within 30 days after the contract action was signed.</p>	
11	G.21 GWAC Contract Access Fee (CAF) and Fee Remittance	CAF payments due to GSA/GWAC	<p>CAF to be paid 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
12	G.22.2 Subcontracting Reports	1. ISR 2. SSR	<p>1. ISR Period 10/01–03/31 Due 04/30 Period 04/01–09/30 Due 10/30</p> <p>2. SSR Period 10/01–09/30 Due 10/30</p>	e-SRS system
13	G.26.1 Expired Task Order Verification /	Verify/validate all data elements are	Within 6 months after Task Order period of	Government

ID	RFP SECTION/ TITLE	DELIVERABLE	FREQUENCY	DELIVER TO
	Validation	correct	performance end date.	Designated System
14	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
15	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
16	G.25 Environmental Objectives and Requirements	1st Deliverable 2nd Deliverable 3rd Deliverable 4th Deliverable Reporting progress towards meeting the GHG reduction target(s)	1st Deliverable: Within 12 Months from the Notice to Proceed (NTP). 2nd Deliverable: Within 24 months from the NTP. 3rd Deliverable: Within 36 months from the NTP. 4th Deliverable: Within 48 months from the NTP. Within the 4th Deliverable, report annually at the end of each contract year for the Master Contract, the progress towards meeting the GHG reduction target(s).	Online and notification to Alliant3@gsa.gov
17	I.2 Representation Regarding Certain Telecommunications and Video	Deliverable	Annually, no later than October 26	Alliant3@gsa.gov

ID	RFP SECTION/ TITLE	DELIVERABLE	FREQUENCY	DELIVER TO
	Surveillance Services or Equipment			
18	Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM) Plan	C-SCRM Plan Initial Submission, Acceptability, and Annual Representations and Updates	First C-SCRM plan due within sixty (60) calendar days after date of Award. An acceptable C-SCRM plan is required to receive NTP. C-SCRM plan representations and updates are due within sixty (60) calendar days prior to beginning of next rating cycle.	Alliant3@gsa.gov
19	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 cscrm@gsa.gov scrmresponse@gsa.gov

F.8 Task Order Notice to the Government of Delays

- a) 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 PCO and the Contracting Officer's Representative, 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.
- b) If the Contractor fails to respond in a timely manner to any portion of this contract, delay will be attributed to the Contractor. Although the period of performance may change due to the delay, the price may be subject to a downward adjustment.

- c) If the Government delays performance of this contract, the period of performance and/or price may be revised upon mutual agreement between the Government and the Contractor.

(END OF SECTION F)

SECTION G - CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION DATA

G.1 General

This section provides contract administration requirements for the GSA GWAC, and where applicable, for each Task Order placed under this Master Contract. 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 ADM 4800.2H, Eligibility to use GSA Sources and Supply as amended (see *Attachment J-8 Website References*).

40 U.S.C. §§ 501 - 502 authorizes the Administrator of General Services (Administrator) to procure and supply personal property and non-personal services for executive agencies and other Federal agencies, mixed-ownership Government corporations as identified in 31 U.S.C. § 9101, the District of Columbia, qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or other severely handicapped individuals for use in making or providing an approved commodity or service to the Government, and state and local governments for certain Federal supply schedule purchases. Other organizations are eligible pursuant to other statutes under which GSA operates (such as 40 U.S.C § 602, which governs eligibility to obtain GSA Fleet motor vehicles and related services) or by reason of enabling statutory authority.

G.2.2 Delegation of Procurement Authority

Federal buyers who wish to use the GSA 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 Ordering Contracting Officers (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 Office of Management and Budget, are consistent with Section 865 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act of 2009, P.L. 110-417 (“DHNDAA” or “NDAA 2009”) 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 Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 16.505 (a)(10)(i) no protest under \$10,000,000 is authorized in connection with the issuance or proposed issuance of an order under a Task-Order Contract or Delivery-Order Contract, except for a protest on the grounds that the Task Order increases the scope, period of performance, or maximum value of the Master Contract.

GSA Personnel Only: GSA designates 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 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 (hereafter referred to as the “PCO”), GSA GWAC ACO (hereafter referred to as the “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 FAR 52.216-32 Task-Order and Delivery-Order Ombudsman (Alternate I) (Sept 2019)

(a) In accordance with 41 U.S.C. 4106(g), the Agency has designated the following task-order and delivery-order Ombudsman for this contract. The Ombudsman must review complaints from the Contractor concerning all task-order and delivery-order actions for this contract and ensure the Contractor is afforded a fair opportunity for consideration in the award of orders, consistent with the procedures in the contract.

The GSA Procurement Ombudsman is located at the General Services Administration, Office of Governmentwide Policy (OGP), Office of Acquisition Policy (MV). Contact information for the GSA Procurement Ombudsman can be found at: <http://www.gsa.gov/ombudsman>.

(b) Consulting an ombudsman does not alter or postpone the timeline for any other process (e.g., protests).

(c) Before consulting with the Ombudsman, the Contractor is encouraged to first address complaints with the Contracting Officer for resolution. When requested by the Contractor, the Ombudsman may keep the identity of the concerned party or entity confidential, unless prohibited by law or agency procedure.

(d) Contracts used by multiple agencies.

- (1) This is a contract that is used by multiple agencies. Complaints from Contractors concerning orders placed under contracts used by multiple agencies are primarily reviewed by the task-order and delivery-order Ombudsman for the ordering activity.
- (2) The ordering activity has designated the following task-order and delivery-order Ombudsman for this order: [The ordering activity's contracting officer to insert the name, address, telephone number, and email address for the ordering activity's Ombudsman or provide the URL address where this information may be found.]
- (3) Before consulting with the task-order and delivery-order Ombudsman for the ordering activity, the Contractor is encouraged to first address complaints with the ordering activity's Contracting Officer for resolution. When requested by the Contractor, the task-order and delivery-order Ombudsman for the ordering activity may keep the identity of the concerned party or entity confidential, unless prohibited by law or agency procedure.

(End of Clause)

G.3.2 Direct Acquisition Servicing/Requesting Agency Clients

The Agency Ordering Contracting Officer (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 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 an ACO and a GSA GWAC Contracting Officer Representative (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/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 Contracting Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO)

Duties of the GSA GWAC Administrative Contracting Officer are pursuant to 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 easy as possible. This is done by assessing the Information Technology (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:

- Speak at various federal IT acquisition events providing the public insight and awareness of the GSA GWAC Program & Master Contract.
- Coordinate and moderate the Program Management Review (PMR), and Co-chair Shared Interest Group (SIG meetings with industry.
- Provide group presentations to Contractor outreach team members, Marketing, Capture Managers. and Contractors’ teaming partners, as requested.
- Provide mentoring/guidance to Contractors on how to successfully market the GSA GWACs.
- Review and assess Contractor marketing and outreach efforts.
- Coordinate and conduct customer visits including viable leads provided by the Contractors.
- Collect and disseminate Contractor feedback on GSA GWAC Program process improvements, government system enhancements/upgrades, and technical refreshments.
- Address and work with poor performing Contractors, including those Contractors not meeting the Contractor performance metrics identified in attachment J-5.A and J-5.B.
- 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 (hereafter referred to as the “COR”) supports the PCO/ACO in the general management of the program. The GGPM serves as the COR, unless redesignated by the PCO.

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 is responsible for the receipt and acceptance of the GSA GWAC 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 will include, but are not limited to the following:

- Compile, review, and assess data produced by the designated GSA GWAC Quality Assurance Evaluators.
- 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.
- Ensure overall accuracy of the transactional data and issue Correction Notices to the Contractor, whenever applicable.
- Maintain inventory of all new IT Service LCAT requests and updates to the IT Service Labor Category (LCAT) Matrix.
- Approve Contractor press releases and marketing brochures concerning the Master Contract.
- 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.
- Assist in the identification and collection of any Overdue Contract Access Fee.
- Confirm that all Task Orders/Modifications are captured, and invoices reconciled per Contract Year.
- Act in the capacity of the Assessing Official Representative for the CPAR 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.
- 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/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 COR, responsible for Contractor communication and training, and provide quality assurance reviews of, but not limited to, the following:

1. Government designated system Training and Problem Resolution
2. Data Calls and Overall Transactional Data Quality Reviews
3. CAF Reconciliation
4. Sustainability Disclosure Reviews

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:

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)).

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.

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 another 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.

- 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 Master Contract Level (MCL).
- Addressing environmental objectives within Task Orders, if applicable.
- Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting Task Order Contractor Performance.
- Responding to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for Task Orders.
- Approving Press Releases on Task Order Awards whenever requested by their Contractors.
- Task Order Closeout in accordance with FAR 4.804-5.

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

OCO's 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:

- 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.
- Advising and assisting agency customers regarding the technical scope of the Master Contract and the overall attributes of the GSA GWAC.
- Promoting the GSA GWAC to the Federal Government through participation in trade shows, conferences, and other meetings where Federal Government has a significant presence.
- 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.
- 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.
- Providing all reporting information required under the contract accurately and in a timely manner.
- Attending meetings and conferences, as required.
- Serving as the primary focal point within the Contractor's organization on all matters pertaining to this contract.
- 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:

- Providing all reporting information required under the Master Contract accurately, thoroughly and timely.
- Resolving contractual issues related to Task Order performance under the Master Contract.
- Ensuring Timely Task Order closeouts; and
- 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 (8:00AM 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 site labor rates proposed by all awardees for time-and-materials (T&M) and labor-hour (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 accessible via the Internet 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:

- 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);
- Contractor GWAC Contract Number, Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) number, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code;
- Parent Company UEI number, CAGE Code, if applicable;
- 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)."
- 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;
- Sustainability Disclosures, if any;
- Contractor developed marketing materials and approved Press Releases, required only for matters of the Master Contract (not required for Task Order awards);
- Contact information for the CPM;
- Link to the GSA GWAC Alliant 3;

- [Recommended if Cost Accounting System (CAS) approved] Include the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA)/Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) or Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) POC.

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.

The Prime Contractor shall not permit or approve the marketing and advertisement of its Alliant 3 Task Orders on their subcontractor webpages that purports to, has the appearance of, or misrepresents itself to be a GWAC approved teaming partner/subcontractor, since subcontractor approval is not performed by the GWAC PCO (refer to Section G.23). Subcontractor information may reside on the Prime Contractor's Alliant 3 webpage.

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 Cross-Walk Matrix

The Standard IT Service LCAT Cross-walk Matrix is a cross reference library of Standard IT Service Labor Categories (LCATs 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 Cross-walk Matrix may be shared on the GSA GWAC Webpage.

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 Cross-walk 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 Cross-walk 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:

- Department of Labor Standard Occupational Classification
- GSA GWAC Standard IT Service LCAT Title
- Equivalent Corporate IT Service LCAT Title
- 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 Cross-walk 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 PMR meetings when combined with Outreach Events will be about a 2-day event. 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:

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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 in the Alliant 3 award pool. 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 and maintaining an account in:

1. **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 the GSA IT Solutions Shop (ITSS) 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.

2. **Alliant 3 Contractor Pool Email Address:** Ordering agencies may use the Alliant 3 Contractor Pool Email Address (alliant3awardess@gsa.gov) to provide fair opportunity to all Alliant 3 Contractors.
3. **Other Channels Providing Fair Opportunity** –Ordering agencies may use other methods to provide for fair opportunity to the Alliant 3 Contractor Pool 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 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 that are exclusively for Products/Commodities.
- 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). 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 Cost Accounting System (CAS), and if the Contractor has a CAS, include the DCAA and DCMA POC. Evidence of an Adequate/Approved CAS should be provided to the OCO as part of their Task Order proposal submission. Otherwise, the Contractor must have their CAS 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 covered Master Contract shall be consistent for Orders issued under the Master Contract.

G.16 Fair Opportunity

OCOs are required to follow the Fair Opportunity procedures specified in FAR 16.505(b)(1) and the exceptions to Fair Opportunity in FAR 16.505(b)(2). Use of Exception (D) “...to satisfy a minimum guarantee” requires approval by the PCO.

Task Orders resulting from an exception to fair opportunity will be reviewed by the PCO/ACO for possible gaps in the information technology or lack of capacity within the pool of awarded contractors that might inhibit adequate competition for similar requirements in the future. An Open Season might be necessary to introduce new IT contractors to the GWAC pool if in the best interest of the Government.

G.17 Order Information

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

- a) Date of Order;
- b) Master 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; and
- 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 last performance month must be submitted to the ordering agency within six months of Task Order completion.

If during any respective month(s), the Contractor doesn't report a 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 the month.

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 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 Contract Payment Reporting Module (CPRM) via FPDS. Contractor is responsible for ensuring that task order data pulled into the CPRM, 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 webpage (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.

- 1) Task Order Request Participation - 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.
- 2) 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:
 - Protest Lodged Date
 - Solicitation/RFP Number
 - GAO Protest Docket Number (if available)
 - Agency Contracting Officer
 - Agency Contracting Officer Email
- 3) 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. A prerequisite to registering in the government designated system is the Contractor must already be registered in the System for Award Management (SAM). 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.

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

- Invoices
- 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 effect 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 award. GSA has developed and provided a [template](#) (Attachment J.P-13) to aid the development of your C-SCRM Plan. Notice to Proceed will not be issued until the C-SCRM Plan has been approved. Submitting a C-SCRM Plan early is recommended to ensure that Notice to Proceed is given in a timely manner. Notice to Proceed is anticipated to be given 120 days after award to all awardees that submitted their C-SCRM Plans timely.

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.”

Prime contractors are required to report any C-SCRM security incident(s) that involves a 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 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.
- d) CAF payments are due to GSA/GWAC on or before date specified in Section F.7 for all reported invoices from the Government in the previous quarter.
- e) CAF payments are to be remitted via the government designated system using Pay.gov secure electronic system. Payments 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-TABLE OF DELIVERIES OR PERFORMANCE (#10) 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 payment, per GWAC Contract Family. CAF payment 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 \$750,000, shall demonstrate that its subcontracting plan represents a creative and innovative program for involving small business (SB), Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) small business (HUBZone SB), small disadvantaged business (SDB), women-owned small business (WOSB), veteran-owned small business (VOSB), and service-disabled veteran owned small business (SDVOSB) 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 Contract Subcontracting Plan).
- 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.

G.22.1 Minimum Subcontracting Goals

Due to the size, scope, and magnitude of this acquisition, the government anticipates substantial subcontracting opportunities for SB, SDB, WOSB, HUBZone SB, VOSB, and SDVOSB 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
Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB)	7
Woman-owned Small Business (WOSB)	7
HUBZone Small Business (HUBZone)	3
Veteran-owned Small Business (VOSB)	3
Service-disabled Veteran-owned Small Business (SDVOSB)	3

NOTES: The goals in Table 6 are expressed as a percentage of total subcontracted dollars.

Because of 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 shall maintain a Subcontracting Plan pursuant to FAR Clause 52.219-9, Small Business Subcontracting Plan, in accordance with Master Contract Section I.2.

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 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 is not permitted. (A Commitment Basis, which is not allowed for this Master Contract, is the process of capturing subcontract dollars when the Contractor executes the subcontract award documents).

- The Contractor shall ensure that their entries in the column "Current Goal: Percentage of Total Subcontract Awards", is the negotiated percentages as cited in the Individual Subcontracting Plan goals.

- 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.
- Actual Cumulative Percentage of Current Contract Value (ACPCCV) data associated with subcontracting to all Concerns [i.e., SB, large business (LB), Total, SDB, WOSB, HubZone SB, VOSB, and SDVOSB] 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 CAIA as of the end date of the applicable reporting PoP] and calculations shall be performed as follows:

$$CCV = \$x$$

$$SB\ ACPCCV = [(SB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = a\%$$

$$LB\ ACPCCV = [(LB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = b\%$$

$$Total\ ACPCCV = [(Total\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = c\%$$

$$SDB\ ACPCCV = [(SDB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = d\%$$

$$WOSB\ ACPCCV = [(WOSB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = e\%$$

$$HUBZone\ SB\ ACPCCV = [(HUBZone\ SB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = f\%$$

$$VOSB\ ACPCCV = [(VOSB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = g\%$$

$$SDVOSB\ ACPCCV = [(SDVOSB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = h\%$$

Summary Subcontracting Reports

- 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.
- The Contractor shall list their entire GSA contract numbers associated with the reported dollars in the “Remarks” section of the form. Non-GSA contract numbers shall not be reported with the GSA contract numbers.

Both Individual Subcontracting Reports and Summary Subcontracting Reports

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

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

Pertinent facts and supporting FAR passages/references regarding small business subcontracting and socioeconomic credit associated with the Master Contract are as follows:

1. For OTSB Contractors, a Small Business Subcontracting Plan (SBSP) is required at the MCL.
 - a. *“A change in size status does not change the terms and conditions of the contract. However, the contracting officer may require a subcontracting plan for a contract containing [52.219-9](#), Small Business Subcontracting Plan, if a prime contractor's*

size status changes from small to other than small as a result of a size re-representation (see [19.705-2\(b\)\(3\)](#)).” [FAR 19.301-2(e)]

- b. *“Subcontracting plans (see paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section) are not required– (1) From small business concerns...”* [FAR 19.702(b)(1)]
 - c. *“Except where a contractor has a commercial plan, the contracting officer shall require a subcontracting plan for each indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity contract (including task or delivery order contracts, FSS, GWACs, and MACs), when the estimated value of the contract meets the subcontracting plan thresholds at [19.702\(a\)](#) and small business subcontracting opportunities exist.”* [FAR 19.705-1(b)(1)]
2. OCOs may establish small business subcontracting goals but cannot require a new SBSP at the TOL.
 - a. *“Contracting officers placing orders may establish small business subcontracting goals for each order. Establishing goals shall not be in the form of a new subcontracting plan as a contract may not have more than one plan ([19.705-2\(e\)](#)).*” [FAR 19.705-1(b)(2)]
 - b. *“The contracting officer shall take the following actions to determine whether a proposed contractual action requires a subcontracting plan: ... (e) A contract may not have more than one subcontracting plan. However, a contracting officer may establish separate subcontracting goals for each order under an indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity contract ([19.705-1\(b\)\(2\)](#)). When a contract modification exceeds the subcontracting plan threshold (see [19.702\(a\)](#)) or an option is exercised, the goals of an existing subcontracting plan shall be amended to reflect any new subcontracting opportunities not envisioned at the time of contract award. These goal changes do not apply retroactively...”* [FAR 19.705-2(e)]
 3. Socioeconomic credit is given to the ordering agency at the TOL.
 - a. *“Agencies awarding assisted acquisitions or direct acquisitions must report these actions and identify the Program/Funding Agency and Office Codes from the applicable agency codes maintained by each agency at FPDS. These codes represent the agency and office that has provided the predominant amount of funding for the contract action. For assisted acquisitions, the requesting agency will receive socioeconomic credit for meeting agency small business goals, where applicable. Requesting agencies shall provide the appropriate agency/bureau component code as part of the written interagency agreement between the requesting and servicing agencies (see [17.502-1\(a\)\(1\)](#)).*” [FAR 4.603(c)]

G.23 Subcontractors

The Government has not pre-approved any subcontractors for issuing agencies’ resultant Task Order awards for the Master Contract. 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:

- Supportive of overall accomplishment of goals and commitments in the SBSP.

- Supportive of general accomplishment of goals and commitments in the SBSP with certain enumerated exceptions.
- 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. The OCO is reminded that:

- The GWAC Minimum Small Business Subcontracting goals are in Section G.22.1, as incorporated into the Master Contract;
- May review the Master Contract annual performance assessment in the CPAR to ascertain whether the Contractor is meeting one or more of its socio-economic goals outlined in the Master Contract; and,
- 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 Master Contract, standing alone, is not a commodity that can be bought, sold or assigned to a brokerage firm or any third-party agent so 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 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 Master 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 effected without the consent or agreement of the original contractor. Under novation, all open Task Orders from the transferor shall also be assigned to the Master 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:

1. 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 Master Contract to another existing Alliant 3 Prime Contractor.
2. Any Novation or Assignment of Claims from Contractors in a Nonperforming status, as defined in *Attachment J-5.A*.
3. Any outstanding CAF owed to the GWAC Program must be paid by the transferor prior to approval of Novation or Assignment.
4. 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.

5. 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:

1. Complete documentation of previously awarded open, expired, and closed out Task Orders for purposes of Government's audit;
2. Assumption of all unresolved expired Task Orders that were not closed out;
3. Paying any Overdue CAF owed by the Novated Contractor;
4. Adherence to previously negotiated acquired contract pricing;
5. Adherence to the minimum Master Contract Subcontract socio-economic goals;
6. Contractor Engagement - Should a new Contractor be assigned via Novation, they must comply to 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 Master 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 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 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 Master Contract.. For example, if the Master 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 Master Contract During a Single Time Period

Only One Master 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 Master Contract at a time. If one or more additional Master 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 Master Contract(s) shall be terminated for convenience at no cost to the government. Task Orders from the terminated Master 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 Environmental Objectives and Requirements

In support of Executive Order 1399, Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis, and other applicable statutes, regulations, guidance and Executive Orders, to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and

low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; to restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and to prioritize environmental justice. It is the Government's intent to understand and reduce as far as practicable the energy and environmental impacts of IT services provided under this contract. Contractor shall provide evidence of ongoing measurement and reduction of the energy and environmental impacts of services provided, including but not limited to, use of energy and nonrenewable resources and emissions of carbon pollution, via annual Sustainable Practices and Impact Disclosures.

The Sustainable Practices and Impact Disclosures shall be submitted online using any of the systems listed below. These online reporting portals provide efficient means for contractors to share standardized Disclosures with the delegated GWAC Ordering Contracting Officers.

- a) Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) www.cdp.net
- b) Posting the disclosure, or a link to the disclosure, on the Contractor's GWAC web site.

Not all individual content specified in the CDP reporting system is required by GSA. Detailed content required by GSA is specified under Milestone Deliverables below. Greenhouse gas inventories required under the Milestone Deliverables shall be prepared in accordance with the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, ISO 14064 standard, or similar GHG reporting standard.

Within 12 months of the Master Contract Notice to Proceed, the contractor shall submit online its corporate-wide Sustainable Practices and Impact Disclosures, and provide notification to the GWAC Program at Alliant3@gsa.gov as to when the disclosure was submitted and the online reporting option used. Thereafter the Contractor shall update the Disclosure annually until the expiration of the Master Contract.

The value of the above disclosures is the methodical identification, quantification and management of use of energy and nonrenewable resources, emissions of pollutants, and opportunities to save money by improving contractor's energy efficiency and other aspects of corporate operations. GSA will review the Disclosures, and work with the Contractors to assist them in their identification of environmental and sustainability measures that best address GSA's environmental and climate change initiative goals.

The Contractor shall meet the following milestones with regard to contents of the annual Sustainable Practices, Impact Disclosures, and Climate Change Risk Management Plan:

1. Within 12 months after the Notice to Proceed - initially filed Disclosures and all future Disclosures must be publicly available online via Contractor or third-party Web site.
2. Within 12 months after the Notice to Proceed – Climate Change Risk Management Plan must be submitted to Alliant3@gsa.gov using the Climate Change Risk Management Plan Criteria, Attachment J.P-12.
3. Within 24 months after the Notice to Proceed - Disclosures must include a complete Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory.
4. Within 36 months after the Notice to Proceed - Disclosures must include a GHG reduction target(s) (either for reduction of absolute annual quantity of greenhouse gas

emissions, and/or for reduction of “carbon intensity” i.e., reduction of carbon footprint per activity measure such as sales, number of employees, square feet of facilities, etc.)

5. Within 48 months after the NTP Date - Disclosures must report on progress towards meeting the GHG reduction target(s), and as specified in Section F.7.

GHG inventories and targets referenced above must include Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. Inclusion of Scope 3 emissions categories is encouraged but not required. The Government will accept a disclosure from the Contractor's parent company in satisfaction of Milestone 1. For Milestones 2 and beyond, GSA will continue to accept a disclosure from the Contractor's parent company as long as the parent company's GHG emissions inventory boundaries (financial and geographic) include activities the Contractor performs under the GSA GWAC Task Orders. The Contractor shall be evaluated in the CPAR on its compliance to timely submission of the Sustainable Practices and Impact Disclosures and milestone deliverables.

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 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**
 - a. Task Order (TO) Contract Number
 - b. TO Contract Type [i.e., Fixed Price (FP), Cost-Reimbursement (CR), Incentive (I), Labor Hour (LH), Requirements (R), and Time and Materials (T&M) as defined in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 16]
 - c. Name of Ordering Contracting Officer (OCO)
 - d. OCO e-mail Address
- (B) **PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE (POP)**
 - a. PoP Start Date
 - b. PoP End Date
- (C) **FUNDING RECORD**
 - a. Cumulative Obligated Amount
 - b. Cumulative Invoiced Amount
 - c. Excess Funds De-obligated
- (D) **CONTRACT ACCESS FEE (CAF)**
 - a. Total CAF Amount Paid
 - b. CAF Balance Owed
- (E) **CLOSEOUT STATUS**
 - a. 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)]
 - b. Final Invoice Paid (Yes or No)
 - c. Release of Claim Date
 - d. 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 Master 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 same day the A3-STOCR is signed and dated by the applicable Primary Contractor POC, 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 payment 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 overpayment/ underpayment 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 paid 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 Provisions Incorporated by Reference at Task Order Level

Task Orders may incorporate one or more provisions by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a provision may be accessed electronically online. See *Attachment J-8 Website References*.

The following FAR **provisions** apply at the Task Order level, as applicable, depending upon the contract type of the Order, or as specifically referenced in the applicable Order:

Table 8 - FAR Provisions Incorporated by Reference

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 OTHER THAN CERTIFIED COST OR PRICING DATA	NOV 2021	X	X	X
52.215-20*	ALTERNATE I	OCT 2010	X	X	X
52.215-20	ALTERNATE II	OCT 1997	X	X	X
52.215-20*	ALTERNATE III	OCT 1997	X	X	X

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PROVISION #	PROVISION TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM
52.215-20*	ALTERNATE IV	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
52.225-2*	BUY AMERICAN CERTIFICATE	OCT 2022	X	X	X

PROVISION #	PROVISION TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM
52.225-4*	BUY AMERICAN – FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS – ISRAELI TRADE ACT CERTIFICATE	NOV 2023	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
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 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

(Note: Provision numbers followed by an asterisk () require fill-ins by the OCO if determined applicable and incorporated into the Order.)*

H.2 Congressional Notification of GWAC Task Order Awards

Congressional notifications are not issued by GSA at the Master Contract level (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 Orders and Master Contracts, Marketing/Promotional Materials and Brochures by a Contractor that is GSA GWAC related, including information on the Contractor's GWAC webpage. 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 Master Contract on its subcontractor webpages 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 webpage 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 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.

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. Refer to Attachment J-2 Government Security Publications and Contractor Minimum Security Requirements for Select Systems.

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:

- Access Control
- Assessment, Authorization, and Monitoring
- Audit and Accountability
- Awareness and Training
- Configuration Management
- Contingency Planning
- Identification and Authentication
- Incident Response
- Maintenance
- Media Protection
- Personnel Security
- Physical and Environmental Protection
- PII Processing and Transparency
- Planning
- Program Management
- Risk Assessment
- Supply Chain Risk Management
- System and Communications Protection
- System and Information Integrity
- 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 Attachment J.P-12, Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management References.

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-12: Cybersecurity & Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM) References).

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:

1. 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.
2. Determine whether your company currently or in the future expects to electronically process, store, or transmit CUI in the performance of its defense contracts.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Investigate your subcontractor base as C-SCRM requirements may flow down to subcontractors, including commercial item subcontractors.
6. Participate in C-SCRM workshops recommended or hosted by the Government.

H.6.4 C-SCRM Posture and IT Security Requirements

Prime contractors are required to submit a C-SCRM Plan within 60 days of contract award; updates to the C-SCRM Plan are required annually in accordance with section F.7.3. The C-SCRM Plan Template has been provided at attachment J.P-13

Alliant 3 has developed a tiered approach which included four (4) C-SCRM Maturity levels, shown in the chart below:

TIER	MATURITY	NIST CONTROLS (See attachment J-P.14, Alliant 3 NIST Controls)	TOTAL CONTROLS
1	Baseline	40 pre-identified NIST Controls	40
2	Basic	Baseline plus 57 adopted NIST Controls	97
3	Intermediate	Basic plus 41 adopted NIST Controls	138
4	Advanced	Intermediate plus 23 and above NIST Controls	161

An acceptable C-SCRM Plan will incorporate a minimum of 40 pre-identified NIST Controls as found in attachment J.P-14, Alliant 3 NIST Controls. Refer to J-P.14 for a specific listing of NIST Controls for each tier level. If a C-SCRM Plan is submitted with fewer than the 40 identified NIST Controls, it will not be found acceptable to the Government resulting in the offeror not receiving a Notice to Proceed and a termination of contract. In future contract years, if it is determined that a contractor is not employing the minimum baseline standards, the contractor will be subject to corrective action and may also be subject to a contract termination.

Contractors are encouraged to adopt as many NIST Controls as possible in order to achieve a higher C-SCRM maturity rating in order to support annual past performance report ratings, increase security on work being performed under Alliant 3, increased order award opportunity when OCOs set a minimum C-SCRM Tier Level for their requirement(s), and higher levels of C-SCRM security protects each contractor's own business interest.

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 Posture/Tier level 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:

1. Functionality and features of awarded products and services, including access to data and information system privileges;
2. The ability of a source to produce and deliver products and services as expected;
3. 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);
4. Security, authenticity, and integrity of products and services and their supply and compilation chains;
5. The contractor's capacity to mitigate identified risks;
6. 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 contain 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 information technology (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.

1. CIO P 2100.1N GSA Information Technology (IT) Security Policy
2. CIO P 2100.2C GSA Wireless Local Area Network (LAN) Security
3. CIO 2100.3B Mandatory Information Technology (IT) Security Training Requirement for Agency and Contractor Employees with Significant Security Responsibilities
4. CIO 2104.1A GSA Information Technology IT General Rules of Behavior
5. CIO 2105.1B2 GSA Section 508: Managing Electronic and Information Technology for Individuals with Disabilities
6. CIO 2106.1 GSA Social Media Policy
7. CIO 2107.1 Implementation of the Online Resource Reservation Software
8. CIO 2160.4B Provisioning of Information Technology (IT) Devices
9. CIO 2162.1 Digital Signatures
10. CIO P 2165.2 Change 1 GSA Telecommunications Policy
11. CIO P 2180.2 GSA Rules of Behavior for Handling Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
12. CIO 2182.2 Mandatory Use of Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Credentials
13. CIO P 1878.2A Conducting Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs) in GSA
14. CIO IT Security 12-67 Mobile Devices and Applications
15. CIO 2102.1 Information Technology (IT) Integration Policy
16. CIO 2231.1 GSA Data Release Policy
17. HCO 9297.2B GSA Information Breach Notification Policy
18. ADM P 9732.1E Suitability and Personnel Security
19. 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 Labor Categories (LCATs) and associated Standard IT Service LCAT maximum rates for time and materials (T&M) and labor-hour (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 solicitations 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:

- 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; or
- 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:

- 1194.21 Software applications and operating systems
- 1194.22 Web-based Intranet and Internet Information and Applications
- 1194.23 Telecommunications Products
- 1194.24 Video and multimedia products
- 1194.25 Self-contained, closed products
- 1194.26 Desktop and portable computers
- 1194.31 Functional Performance Criteria
- 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 Information Technology (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:

1. **9904.401** Cost accounting standard---consistency in estimating, accumulating and reporting costs
2. **9904.402** Cost accounting standard---consistency in allocating costs incurred for the same purpose
3. **9904.403** Allocation of home office expenses to segments
4. **9904.404** Capitalization of tangible assets

5. **9904.405** Accounting for unallowable costs
6. **9904.406** Cost accounting standard---cost accounting period
7. **9904.407** Use of standard costs for direct material and direct labor
8. **9904.408** Accounting for costs of compensated personal absence
9. **9904.409** Cost accounting standard---depreciation of tangible capital assets
10. **9904.410** Allocation of business unit general and administrative expenses to final cost objectives
11. **9904.411** Cost accounting standard---accounting for acquisition costs of material
12. **9904.412** Cost accounting standard for composition and measurement of pension cost
13. **9904.413** Adjustment and allocation of pension cost
14. **9904.414** Cost accounting standard---cost of money as an element of the cost of facilities capital
15. **9904.415** Accounting for the cost of deferred compensation
16. **9904.416** Accounting for insurance costs
17. **9904.417** Cost of money as an element of the cost of capital assets under construction
18. **9904.418** Allocation of direct and indirect costs
19. **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 Cost 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 the contract 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), a Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA), or Certified Public Accountant (CPA) 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 information technology 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 proposal or quotation responding to a solicitation for a contract or order;
- (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:

- FAR Clause 52.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions-Commercial Products and Commercial Services (NOV 2023)
- FAR Clause 52.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions-Commercial Products and Commercial Services Alternate I (NOV 2021)
- GSAR Clause 552.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions-Commercial Products and Commercial Services (FAR DEVIATION 52.212-4) (JAN 2023)
- FAR Clause 52.232-39 Unenforceability of Unauthorized Obligations (JUN 2013)
- GSAR Clause 552.232-39 Unenforceability of Unauthorized Obligations (FEB 2018)(Deviation FAR 52.232-39)
- 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; and

- 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), 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 Master 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 Master Contract. If the PCO/ACO accepts the Contractor's request, the PCO/ACO will mutually terminate for convenience and cancel the Master 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 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 Master 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 Master Contract.

H.21 Open Season for Master Contract

An Open Season, 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 Open Season is planned for Master Contract years three and six. However, the Government reserves the right to defer an Open Season to a subsequent contract year(s). Open Seasons may be rescheduled until the number of contractors has reduced by at least 10% of the original planned pool of 60 awarded contractors. Pool reductions typically result from matters addressed in contract 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 Open Season if the removal occurred within two years of the Open Season's solicitation issuance date as specified on Sam.gov.

H.21.1 Open Season Determinations and Procedures

GSA GWAC PCO Determination for an Open Season: The Government reserves the unilateral right to determine if and when it would be appropriate to publicly announce additional Open Seasons, inclusive of the planned on-ramping in contract year three and six. The Government may consider conducting an Open Season based on the below stated primary conditions and reasons. Reduction of contractors from the original number of 60 awarded contractors is not a primary condition and reason for triggering consideration of an Open Season.

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 Open Season:

The two primary conditions that may trigger the GSA GWAC PCO to consider an Open Season are:

1. Inadequate levels of competition, and/or;
2. Deficient levels of required technical capabilities within the mix of Master Contract contractors.

The two primary reasons for determining if an Open Season is in the Government's best interest are:

1. 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, and secondly;
2. 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 Open Season is Determined to be in the Best Interest of the Government:

Should the GSA GWAC PCO determine to conduct an Open Season in accordance with Section H.21, the government will engage in the following procedures:

1. An Open Season notice is published in Federal Business Opportunities in accordance with FAR Part 5, Publicizing Contract Actions.
2. An Open Season solicitation is issued under current Federal procurement law.
3. 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 60 contractors. In the event an Open Season 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 60 contractors.
4. Any Offeror that meets the eligibility requirements set forth in the Open Season solicitation may submit a proposal in response to the solicitation.
5. The award decision under the Open Season 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 Leading Edge Technologies (LETs), Certifications, and other subfactors. For example, LETs relevant experience criteria and their evaluations might significantly change based on IT market conditions at the time an Open Season is

considered. Additionally, new LETs, very specific LETs, and/or a limited number of LETs 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 Open Season.

6. The terms and conditions of any resulting awards are materially identical to the existing version of the Master Contract vehicle.

7. The period of performance term for any new awards is coterminous with the existing Master Contract term for all other contractors.

8. The Open Season 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 Open Season source selection will not interfere with review, competition, award or performance of any existing or new Task Order requirements issued to the existing Master Contract holders.

9. Once award and notice to proceed has been issued to Open Season awardees, these Master Contract Open Season awardees will then be eligible to submit proposals in response to any prospective Task Order RFPs/RFQs and accept awards with the same rights and obligations as any other prime contractor.

10. New Open Season awardees, upon receipt of a notice to proceed modification, will comply with and be subject to the Performance Based Acquisition Standards and metrics for *Contractor Engagement* and *Small Business Subcontracting*, as though the Open Season 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 Option Term of Master Contract

The PCO will determine whether or not to exercise the Contractor's Master Contract's multi-year Option a minimum of 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 exercise of their individual Master Contract Option.

(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 solicitation 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 solicitation is issued.

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

- 1) the clause prescription for use per FAR 52.101(c),
- 2) FAR matrix per FAR 52.201(e),
- 3) the contract type of the Task Order, and
- 4) as specifically cited in the Task Order

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

- 1) optional FAR clauses,
- 2) agency alternate and supplemental clauses,
- 3) alternate FAR clauses, and
- 4) 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 Section J, *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 solicitation 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 solicitation 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 FAR Clauses Incorporated by Reference (FEB 1998)

This contract incorporates one or more clauses by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically online. See *Attachment J-8 Website References*. **Master Contract clauses apply as applicable.**

Table 9 - FAR Clauses Incorporated by Reference

CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
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
52.203-11	CERTIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE REGARDING PAYMENTS TO INFLUENCE CERTAIN FEDERAL TRANSACTION	SEP 2007	X	X	X	X

SECTION I - CONTRACT CLAUSES

CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
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	JUN 2010	X	X	X	X
52.203-16	PREVENTING PERSONAL CONFLICTS OF NTEREST	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
52.204-4	PRINTED OR COPIED DOUBLE-SIDED ON POST CONSUMER FIBER CONTENT PAPER	MAY 2011	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
52.204-10	REPORTING EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION AND FIRST-TIER SUBCONTRACT AWARDS	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
52.204-13	SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT MAINTENANCE	OCT 2018	X	X	X	X
52.204-15	SERVICE CONTRACT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	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 AND OTHER COVERED ENTITIES	NOV 2021	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 SUBCONTRACTING WITH CONTRACTORS DEBARRED, SUSPENDED, OR PROPOSED FOR DEBARMENT	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X
52.209-9	UPDATES OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS	OCT 2018	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
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			
52.214-35	DEFENSE PRIORITY AND ALLOCATION REQUIREMENTS	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	ALTERNATE I	MAR 2009	X	X	X	X
52.215-2	ALTERNATE II	AUG 2016		X		X
52.215-2	ALTERNATE III	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
52.215-9	ALTERNATE I	OCT 2010	X			X
52.215-9	ALTERNATE II	OCT 2010		X		X
52.215-10	PRICE REDUCTION FOR CERTIFIED DEFECTIVE COST OR PRICING DATA	AUG 2011	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
52.215-11	PRICE REDUCTION FOR CERTIFIED DEFECTIVE 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	ALTERNATE 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	JUL 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 AND DATA OTHER THAN CERTIFIED COST OR PRICING DATA - MODIFICATIONS	NOV 2021	X	X	X	X
52.215.21	ALTERNATE I	OCT 2010	X	X	X	X
52.215-21	ALTERNATE II	OCT 1997	X	X	X	X
52.215-21	ALTERNATE III	OCT 1997	X	X	X	X
52.215-21	ALTERNATE IV	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

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
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	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X		X	X
52.216-17*	INCENTIVE PRICE REVISION - SUCCESSIVE TARGETS	JAN 2022	X		X	X
52.216-17	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X		X	X
52.216-32*	TASK-ORDER AND DELIVERY-ORDER OMBUDSMAN (Alternate I)	SEP 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	SEP 2023	X	X	X	X
52.219-9	SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLAN	SEP 2023	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
52.219-9	ALTERNATE II	NOV 2016	X	X	X	X
52.219-14	LIMITATIONS ON SUBCONTRACTING	OCT 2022	X	X	X	X
52.219-16	LIQUIDATED DAMAGES – SUBCONTRACTING PLAN	SEP 2021	X	X	X	X
52.219-28	POST-AWARD SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAM RE-REPRESENTATION	SEP 2023	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	JUN 2003	X	X	X	X
52.222-4	CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS - OVERTIME COMPENSATION	MAY 2018	X	X	X	X
52.222-19	CHILD LABOR - COOPERATION WITH AUTHORITIES AND REMEDIES	NOV 2023	X	X	X	X
52.222-21	PROHIBITION OF SEGREGATED FACILITIES	APR 2015	X	X	X	X
52.222-26	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY	SEP 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	ALTERNATE I	JUL 2014	X	X	X	X
52.222-37	EMPLOYMENT REPORTS ON	JUN 2020	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
	VETERANS					
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	AFFIRMATIVE PROCUREMENT OF BIOBASED PRODUCTS UNDER SERVICE AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS	SEP 2013	X	X	X	X
52.223-3	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION AND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA	FEB 2021	X	X	X	X
52.223-3	ALTERNATE I	JUL 1995	X	X	X	X
52.223-5	POLLUTION PREVENTION AND RIGHT-TO-KNOW INFORMATION. ALTERNATE I	MAY 2011	X	X	X	X
52.223-5	ALTERNATE I	MAY 2011	X	X	X	X
52.223-5	ALTERNATE II	MAY 2011	X	X	X	X
52.223-6	DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE	MAY 2001	X	X	X	X
52.223-10	WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAM	MAY 2011	X	X		
52.223-12	REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT AND AIR CONDITIONERS	JUN 2016	X	X	X	X
52.223-13	ACQUISITION OF EPEAT®-REGISTERED IMAGING EQUIPMENT	JUN 2014	X	X	X	X
52.223-13	ALTERNATE I	OCT 2015	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
52.223-14	ACQUISITION OF EPEAT®-REGISTERED TELEVISIONS	JUN 2014	X	X	X	X
52.223-14	ALTERNATE I	JUN 2014	X	X	X	X
52.223-15	ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN ENERGY-CONSUMING PRODUCTS	MAY 2020	X	X	X	X
52.223-16	ACQUISITION OF EPEAT®-REGISTERED PERSONAL COMPUTER PRODUCTS	OCT 2015	X	X	X	X
52.223-16	ALTERNATE I	JUN 2014	X	X	X	X
52.223-17	AFFIRMATIVE PROCUREMENT OF EPA-DESIGNATED ITEMS IN SERVICE AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS	AUG 2018	X	X	X	X
52.223-18	ENCOURAGING CONTRACTOR POLICIES TO BAN TEXT MESSAGING WHILE DRIVING	JUN 2020	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
52.225-1	BUY AMERICAN – SUPPLIES	OCT 2022	X	X	X	X
52.225-3	BUY AMERICAN – FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS – ISRAELI TRADE ACT	NOV 2023	X	X	X	X
52.225-3	ALTERNATE I	RESERVED	X	X	X	X
52.225-3	ALTERNATE II	DEC 2022	X	X	X	X
52.225-3	ALTERNATE III	NOV 2023	X	X	X	X
52.225-5	TRADE AGREEMENTS	NOV 2023	X	X		X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
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
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
52.227-1	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*	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X	X		X
52.227-3*	ALTERNATE II	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		

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
52.227-14	RIGHTS IN DATA—GENERAL	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.227-14	ALTERNATE I	DEC 2007	X	X	X	X
52.227-14 *	ALTERNATE II	DEC 2007	X	X	X	X
52.227-14 *	ALTERNATE III	DEC 2007	X	X	X	X
52.227-14	ALTERNATE IV	DEC 2007	X	X	X	X
52.227-14	ALTERNATE V	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	Master Contract
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	Master Contract
52.232-11	EXTRAS	APR 1984	X			
52.232-12*	ADVANCE PAYMENTS	MAY 2001	X	X	X	X
52.232-12	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.232-12*	ALTERNATE II	MAY 2001		X		X
52.232-16*	PROGRESS PAYMENTS	NOV 2021	X			X
52.232-16	ALTERNATE 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	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.232-25	PROMPT PAYMENT	JAN 2017	X	X	X	X
52.232-25	ALTERNATE I	FEB 2002		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
52.232-40	PROVIDING ACCELERATED	MAR 2023	X	X	X	X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
	PAYMENT TO SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTORS					
52.233-1	DISPUTES	MAY 2014	X	X	X	X
52.233-1	ALTERNATE I	DEC 1991	X	X	X	X
52.233-3	PROTEST AFTER AWARD	AUG 1996	X		X	X
52.233-3	ALTERNATE I	JUN 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	JUL 1995	X	X	X	X
52.243-1	CHANGES – FIXED-PRICE	AUG 1987	X			X
52.243-1	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X			X
52.243-1	ALTERNATE II	APR 1984	X			X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
52.243-1	ALTERNATE III	APR 1984	X			X
52.243-2	CHANGES – COST REIMBURSEMENT	AUG 1987		X		X
52.243-2	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984		X		X
52.243-2	ALTERNATE II	APR 1984		X		X
52.243-2	ALTERNATE V	APR 1984		X		X
52.243-3	CHANGES – TIME-AND-MATERIALS OR LABOR-HOURS	SEP 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	ALTERNATE I	JUN 2020		X		X
52.244-5	COMPETITION IN SUBCONTRACTING	DEC 1996	X	X		X
52.244-6	SUBCONTRACTS FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES	NOV 2023	X	X	X	X
52.245-1	GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	SEP 2021	X	X	X	X
52.245-1	ALTERNATE I	APR 2012	X	X	X	X
52.245-1	ALTERNATE II	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

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
52.246-19*	WARRANTY OF SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT UNDER PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS OR DESIGN CRITERIA.	MAY 2001	X			
52.246-19	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X			
52.246-19	ALTERNATE II	APR 1984	X			
52.246-19	ALTERNATE III	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 U.S.-FLAG AIR CARRIERS	JUN 2003	X	X	X	X
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	ALTERNATE I	APR 1984	X	X	X	X
52.248-1	ALTERNATE II	JAN 2015	X	X	X	X
52.248-1	ALTERNATE III	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	APR 1984	X			X

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CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
	CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT (SERVICES) (SHORT FORM).					
52.249-6	TERMINATION (COST-REIMBURSEMENT)	MAY 2004		X		X
52.249-6	ALTERNATE IV	SEP 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	INTER-AGENCY FLEET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM VEHICLES AND RELATED SERVICES	JAN 1991		X		
52.253-1	COMPUTER GENERATED FORMS	JAN 1991	X	X	X	X

(Note: Clause numbers followed by an asterisk () require fill-ins by the OCO if determined applicable and incorporated into the Order.)*

I.2.1 Acquisition of Commercial Items

The following clauses apply only to Orders that are for the acquisition of 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 3 - FAR 52.212 Clauses for Incorporation

CLAUSE NO.	TITLE	DATE	FP	COST	TM	Master Contract
52.212-4	CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS – COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES	NOV 2023	X		X	
52.212-4	ALTERNATE I	NOV 2021	X		X	
52.212-5	CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT STATUTES OR EXECUTIVE ORDERS— COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES	NOV 2023	X		X	
52.212-5	ALTERNATE I	FEB 2000	X		X	
52.212-5	ALTERNATE II	NOV 2023	X		X	

(Note: Provision numbers followed by an asterisk () require fill-ins by the OCO if determined applicable and incorporated into the Order.)*

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 52.216-18 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 _____ through _____ [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.3.3 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.3.4 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.3.5 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 _____ [insert date]

(End of Clause)

I.3.6 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 _____ *[insert date]*.

(End of Clause)

I.3.7 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.3.8 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.3.9 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.3.10 FAR 52.223-99 Ensuring Adequate Covid-19 Safety Protocols for Federal Contractors (OCT 2021) (Deviation)

(a) Definition. As used in this clause - United States or its outlying areas means—

- (1) The fifty States;
- (2) The District of Columbia;
- (3) The commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands;
- (4) The territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands; and
- (5) The minor outlying islands of Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Atoll.

(b) Authority. This clause implements Executive Order 14042, Ensuring Adequate COVID Safety Protocols for Federal Contractors, dated September 9, 2021 (published in the Federal Register on September 14, 2021, 86 FR 50985).

(c) Compliance. The Contractor shall comply with all guidance, including guidance conveyed through Frequently Asked Questions, as amended during the performance of this contract, for contractor or subcontractor workplace locations published by the Safer Federal

Workforce Task Force (Task Force Guidance) at <https://www.saferfederalworkforce.gov/contractors/>.

(d) Subcontracts. The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (d), in subcontracts at any tier that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, as defined in Federal Acquisition Regulation 2.101 on the date of subcontract award, and are for services, including construction, performed in whole or in part within the United States or its outlying areas.

(End of Clause)

Alternate I (Jul 2014). As prescribed in 22.1408(b, 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.3.11 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 52.232-32 Performance-Based Payments (APR 2012)

(a) Amount of payments and limitations on payments. Subject to such other limitations and conditions as are specified in this contract and this clause, the amount of payments and limitations on payments shall be specified in the contract's description of the basis for payment.

(b) Contractor request for performance-based payment. The Contractor may submit requests for payment of performance-based payments not more frequently than monthly, in a form and manner acceptable to the Contracting Officer. Unless otherwise authorized by the Contracting Officer, all performance-based payments in any period for which payment is being requested shall be included in a single request, appropriately itemized and totaled. The Contractor's request shall contain the information and certification detailed in paragraphs (l) and (m) of this clause.

(c) Approval and payment of requests.

(1) The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of a request for performance-based payment prior to successful accomplishment of the event or performance criterion for which payment is requested. The Contracting Officer shall determine whether the event or performance criterion for which payment is requested has been successfully accomplished in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Contracting Officer may,

at any time, require the Contractor to substantiate the successful performance of any event or performance criterion which has been or is represented as being payable.

(2) A payment under this performance-based payment clause is a contract financing payment under the Prompt Payment clause of this contract and not subject to the interest penalty provisions of the Prompt Payment Act. The designated payment office will pay approved requests on the _____ [Contracting Officer insert day as prescribed by agency head; if not prescribed, insert "30th"] day after receipt of the request for performance-based payment by the designated payment office. However, the designated payment office is not required to provide payment if the Contracting Officer requires substantiation as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this clause, or inquires into the status of an event or performance criterion, or into any of the conditions listed in paragraph (e) of this clause, or into the Contractor certification. The payment period will not begin until the Contracting Officer approves the request.

(3) The approval by the Contracting Officer of a request for performance-based payment does not constitute an acceptance by the Government and does not excuse the Contractor from performance of obligations under this contract.

(d) Liquidation of performance-based payments.

(1) Performance-based finance amounts paid prior to payment for delivery of an item shall be liquidated by deducting a percentage or a designated dollar amount from the delivery payment. If the performance-based finance payments are on a delivery item basis, the liquidation amount for each such line item shall be the percent of that delivery item price that was previously paid under performance-based finance payments or the designated dollar amount. If the performance-based finance payments are on a whole contract basis, liquidation shall be by either predesignated liquidation amounts or a liquidation percentage.

(2) If at any time the amount of payments under this contract exceeds any limitation in this contract, the Contractor shall repay to the Government the excess. Unless otherwise determined by the Contracting Officer, such excess shall be credited as a reduction in the unliquidated performance-based payment balance(s), after adjustment of invoice payments and balances for any retroactive price adjustments.

(e) Reduction or suspension of performance-based payments. The Contracting Officer may reduce or suspend performance-based payments, liquidate performance-based payments by deduction from any payment under the contract, or take a combination of these actions after finding upon substantial evidence any of the following conditions:

(1) The Contractor failed to comply with any material requirement of this contract (which includes paragraphs (h) and (i) of this clause).

(2) Performance of this contract is endangered by the Contractor's-

(i) Failure to make progress; or

(ii) Unsatisfactory financial condition.

(3) The Contractor is delinquent in payment of any subcontractor or supplier under this contract in the ordinary course of business.

(f) Title.

(1) Title to the property described in this paragraph (f) shall vest in the Government. Vestiture shall be immediately upon the date of the first performance-based payment under this contract, for property acquired or produced before that date. Otherwise, vestiture shall occur when the property is or should have been allocable or properly chargeable to this contract.

(2) "Property," as used in this clause, includes all of the following described items acquired or produced by the Contractor that are or should be allocable or properly chargeable to this contract under sound and generally accepted accounting principles and practices:

- (i) Parts, materials, inventories, and work in process;
- (ii) Special tooling and special test equipment to which the Government is to acquire title;
- (iii) Nondurable (i.e., noncapital) tools, jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, taps, gauges, test equipment and other similar manufacturing aids, title to which would not be obtained as special tooling under paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this clause; and
- (iv) Drawings and technical data, to the extent the Contractor or subcontractors are required to deliver them to the Government by other clauses of this contract.

(3) Although title to property is in the Government under this clause, other applicable clauses of this contract (e.g., the termination clauses) shall determine the handling and disposition of the property.

(4) The Contractor may sell any scrap resulting from production under this contract, without requesting the Contracting Officer's approval, provided that any significant reduction in the value of the property to which the Government has title under this clause is reported in writing to the Contracting Officer.

(5) In order to acquire for its own use or dispose of property to which title is vested in the Government under this clause, the Contractor shall obtain the Contracting Officer's advance approval of the action and the terms. If approved, the basis for payment (the events or performance criteria) to which the property is related shall be deemed to be not in compliance with the terms of the contract and not payable (if the property is part of or needed for performance), and the Contractor shall refund the related performance-based payments in accordance with paragraph (d) of this clause.

(6) When the Contractor completes all of the obligations under this contract, including liquidation of all performance-based payments, title shall vest in the Contractor for all property (or the proceeds thereof) not-

- (i) Delivered to, and accepted by, the Government under this contract; or
- (ii) Incorporated in supplies delivered to, and accepted by, the Government under this contract and to which title is vested in the Government under this clause.

(7) The terms of this contract concerning liability for Government-furnished property shall not apply to property to which the Government acquired title solely under this clause.

(g) Risk of loss. Before delivery to and acceptance by the Government, the Contractor shall bear the risk of loss for property, the title to which vests in the Government under this clause,

except to the extent the Government expressly assumes the risk. If any property is lost (see 45.101), the basis of payment (the events or performance criteria) to which the property is related shall be deemed to be not in compliance with the terms of the contract and not payable (if the property is part of or needed for performance), and the Contractor shall refund the related performance-based payments in accordance with paragraph (d) of this clause.

(h) Records and controls. The Contractor shall maintain records and controls adequate for administration of this clause. The Contractor shall have no entitlement to performance-based payments during any time the Contractor's records or controls are determined by the Contracting Officer to be inadequate for administration of this clause.

(i) Reports and Government access. The Contractor shall promptly furnish reports, certificates, financial statements, and other pertinent information requested by the Contracting Officer for the administration of this clause and to determine that an event or other criterion prompting a financing payment has been successfully accomplished. The Contractor shall give the Government reasonable opportunity to examine and verify the Contractor's records and to examine and verify the Contractor's performance of this contract for administration of this clause.

(j) Special terms regarding default. If this contract is terminated under the Default clause, (1) the Contractor shall, on demand, repay to the Government the amount of unliquidated performance-based payments, and (2) title shall vest in the Contractor, on full liquidation of all performance-based payments, for all property for which the Government elects not to require delivery under the Default clause of this contract. The Government shall be liable for no payment except as provided by the Default clause.

(k) Reservation of rights.

(1) No payment or vesting of title under this clause shall-

- (i) Excuse the Contractor from performance of obligations under this contract; or
- (ii) Constitute a waiver of any of the rights or remedies of the parties under the contract.

(2) The Government's rights and remedies under this clause-

- (i) Shall not be exclusive, but rather shall be in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or this contract; and
- (ii) Shall not be affected by delayed, partial, or omitted exercise of any right, remedy, power, or privilege, nor shall such exercise or any single exercise preclude or impair any further exercise under this clause or the exercise of any other right, power, or privilege of the Government.

(l) Content of Contractor's request for performance-based payment. The Contractor's request for performance-based payment shall contain the following:

- (1) The name and address of the Contractor;
- (2) The date of the request for performance-based payment;
- (3) The contract number and/or other identifier of the contract or order under which the request is made;
- (4) Such information and documentation as is required by the contract's description of the basis for payment; and

(5) A certification by a Contractor official authorized to bind the Contractor, as specified in paragraph (m) of this clause.

(m) Content of Contractor's certification. As required in paragraph (1)(5) of this clause, the Contractor shall make the following certification in each request for performance-based payment:

I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that-

(1) This request for performance-based payment is true and correct; this request (and attachments) has been prepared from the books and records of the Contractor, in accordance with the contract and the instructions of the Contracting Officer;

(2) (Except as reported in writing on _____), all payments to subcontractors and suppliers under this contract have been paid, or will be paid, currently, when due in the ordinary course of business;

(3) There are no encumbrances (except as reported in writing on _____) against the property acquired or produced for, and allocated or properly chargeable to, the contract which would affect or impair the Government's title;

(4) There has been no materially adverse change in the financial condition of the Contractor since the submission by the Contractor to the Government of the most recent written information dated _____; and

(5) After the making of this requested performance-based payment, the amount of all payments for each deliverable item for which performance-based payments have been requested will not exceed any limitation in the contract, and the amount of all payments under the contract will not exceed any limitation in the contract.

(End of Clause)

I.3.13 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.3.14 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.3.15 FAR 52.252-6 Authorized Deviations in Clauses (NOV 2020)

(a) The use in this solicitation or contract of any Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR Chapter 1) clause with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of "(DEVIATION)" after the date of the clause.

(b) The use in this solicitation or contract of any _____ [insert regulation name] (48 CFR _____) clause with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of "(DEVIATION)" after the name of the regulation.

(End of Clause)

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

Table 4 - GSAR 552 Clauses Incorporated by Reference

CLAUSE #	CLAUSE TITLE	DATE
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 (See Attachment J-6 for full-text clause)	MAY 2023
552.228-5	GOVERNMENT AS ADDITIONAL INSURED	JAN 2016
552.229-71	FEDERAL EXCISE TAX—DC GOVERNMENT	SEP 1999
552.232-1	PAYMENTS (DEVIATION FAR 52.232-1)	NOV 2009
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 INFORMATION	JUN 2009

(Note: Provision numbers followed by an asterisk () require fill-ins by the OCO if determined applicable and incorporated into the Order.)*

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

(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.

- (a) 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 (Deviation FAR 52.252-6) (NOV 2021)

(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)

I.5 GSAM References Incorporated in Full

I.5.1 GSAM 552.203-71 Restriction on Advertising (SEP 1999)

The Contractor shall not refer to this contract in commercial advertising or similar promotions in such a manner as to state or imply that the product or service provided is endorsed or preferred by the White House, the Executive Office of the President, or any other element of the Federal Government, or is considered by these entities to be superior to other products or services. Any advertisement by the Contractor, including price-off coupons, that refers to a military resale activity shall contain the following statement: “This advertisement is neither paid for nor sponsored, in whole or in part, by any element of the United States Government.”

(End of Clause)

I.5.2 GSAM 552.232-72 Final Payment under Building Services Contracts (MAR 2012)

Before final payment is made, the Contractor shall complete and furnish the Contracting Officer with GSA Form 1142, Release of Claims, releasing all claims against the Government relating to this contract, other than claims in stated amounts that are specifically excepted by the Contractor from the release. If the Contractor's claim to amounts payable under the contract has been assigned under the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940, as amended (31 U.S.C. 3727, 41 U.S.C. 15), a release may also be required of the assignee.

(End of Clause)

(END OF SECTION I)

SECTION J ATTACHMENTS

SECTION J - LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- J-1 DoD Required Provisions and Clauses
- J-2 Government Security Publications and Contractor Minimum Security Requirements for Select Systems
- J-3 Labor Category Descriptions and BLS Service Occupational Classifications
- J-4 Cybersecurity and Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) References
- J-5 Performance Requirements Summary
- J-5.A Contractor Engagement PBA Program
- J-5.B Performance-based Acquisition (PBA) small business subcontracting evaluation program ratings
- J-6 Transactional Data Reporting
- J-7 Individual Small Business Contract Subcontracting Plan - Only applicable to an other-than-small business Aliant 2 GWAC contractor
- J-8 Website References in Alliant 3 GWAC

ATTACHMENT J-1 - DOD REQUIRED PROVISIONS AND CLAUSES

As referenced in Section I.1.1 Contract 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 2021

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 America Act- Free Trade Agreements – Balance of Payment Program Certificate –Basic (DEC 2022)

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 (MAY 2021)

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.

(ix) 252.247-7022 , Representation of Extent of Transportation by Sea. Applies to all solicitations except those for direct purchase of ocean transportation services or those with an anticipated value at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

(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.

(e) The Offeror has completed the annual representations and certifications electronically via the SAM website at <https://www.acquisition.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 (MAR 2022)

(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/safeguarding.html#nistSP800171> .

(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) (<https://www.sprs.csd.disa.mil/>) 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 (webptsmh@navy.mil) 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 (AUG 2023))

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) (AUG 2023)

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 252.227-7017, Identification and Assertion of Use, Release, or Disclosure Restrictions (JAN 2023)

As prescribed in [227.7104](#) €(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 restrictions.**

Date _____

Printed Name and Title _____

Signature _____

(End of identification and assertion)

(e) A’ 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-1.2.8 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-1.2.9 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 (MAY 2021)

DFARS 252.204-7012, Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting (JAN 2023)

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 (JAN 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 252.211-7007, Reporting of Government-Furnished Property (MAR 2022)

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 252.219-7003, 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 252.223-7004, Drug Free Work Force (SEP 1988)

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 252.225-7001, Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program (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 (OCT 2020)

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 (DEC 2022)

DFARS 252.225-7021, Trade Agreements – BASIC (OCT 2023)

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 Policy 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 252.227-7013, 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 Government’s 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 (JAN 2023)

DFARS 252.244-7001, Contractor Purchasing System Administration – BASIC (MAY 2014)

DFARS 252.245-7001, Tagging, Labeling, and Marking of Government-Furnished Property (APR 2012)

DFARS 252.245-7002, Reporting Loss of Government Property (JAN 2021)

DFARS 252.245-7003, Contractor Property Management System Administration (APR 2012)

DFARS 252.245-7004, Reporting, Reutilization, and Disposal (DEC 2017)

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 (JAN 2023)

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 information technology solutions meet Federal security standards. The security requirements of government sensitive data and information technology (IT) resources, including awardees, contractors, subcontractors, lessors, suppliers and manufacturers are located in Section H.7 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 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 Information Technology. 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.

- FAR 52.204-21 (NOV 2021) Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems
- Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002.
- Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 also known as the “Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996.”
- Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. § 552a).
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-12), “Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors”, August 27, 2004.
- 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).
- OMB Memorandum M-04-04, “E-Authentication Guidance for Federal Agencies.”
- FIPS PUB 199, “Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems.”

ATTACHMENT J-2 - GOVERNMENT SECURITY PUBLICATIONS AND CONTRACTOR MINIMUM SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECT SYSTEMS

- FIPS PUB 200, “Minimum Security Requirements for Federal Information and Information Systems.”
- FIPS PUB 140-2, “Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules.”
- NIST Special Publication 800-18 Rev 1, “Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems.”
- NIST Special Publication 800-30 Rev. 1, “Guide for Conducting Risk Assessments.”
- NIST Special Publication 800-34 Rev. 1, “Contingency Planning Guide for Federal Information.”
- NIST Special Publication 800-37, Rev. 2, “Risk Management Framework for Information Systems and Organizations: A System Life Cycle Approach for Security and Privacy.”
- NIST Special Publication 800-47, “Security Guide for Interconnecting Information Technology Systems.”
- NIST Special Publication 800-53 Revision 5.1.13, “Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations.”
- 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 information technology (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:

- **JUNIOR:** Applies fundamental concepts, processes, practices, and procedures on technical assignments. Performs work that requires practical experience and training. Work is performed under supervision.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

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J-3.2 Individual Labor Categories

The following individual labor categories correspond to a single SOC Number, Title, and Functional Description.

Table 12 - 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.

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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.

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

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Labor ID #	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.

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

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Computer Operator
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.

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

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Computer Systems Analyst
	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.

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.

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Labor ID #	Data Scientist
211	Junior Data Scientist
212	Journeyman Data Scientist
213	Senior Data Scientist
214	SME - Data Scientist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-2051	Data Scientist - Develop and implement a set of techniques or analytics applications to transform raw data into meaningful information using data-oriented programming languages and visualization software. Apply data mining, data modeling, natural language processing, and machine learning to extract and analyze information from large structured and unstructured datasets. Visualize, interpret, and report data findings. May create dynamic data reports. Excludes "Statisticians" (15-2041), "Cartographers and Photogrammetrists" (17-1021), and "Health Information Technologists and Medical Registrars" (29-9021).

Labor ID #	Data Warehousing Specialist
221	Junior Data Warehousing Specialist
222	Journeyman Data Warehousing Specialist
223	Senior Data Warehousing Specialist
224	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.

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Labor ID #	Database Administrator
231	Junior Database Administrator
232	Journeyman Database Administrator
233	Senior Database Administrator
234	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
241	Junior Database Architect
242	Journeyman Database Architect
243	Senior Database Architect
244	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
251	Junior Document Management Specialist
252	Journeyman Document Management Specialist
253	Senior Document Management Specialist
254	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
261	Junior Geographic Information Systems Technician
262	Journeyman Geographic Information Systems Technician
263	Senior Geographic Information Systems Technician
264	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.

Labor ID #	Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist
271	Junior Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist
272	Journeyman Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist
273	Senior Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Geospatial Information Scientist and Technologist
274	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
281	Junior Information Security Analyst
282	Journeyman Information Security Analyst
283	Senior Information Security Analyst
284	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.

Labor ID #	Information Technology Project Manager
291	Junior Information Technology Project Manager
292	Journeyman Information Technology Project Manager
293	Senior Junior Information Technology Project Manager
294	SME - Junior Information Technology Project Manager
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description

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Labor ID #	Information Technology Project Manager
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
301	Junior Management Analyst
302	Journeyman Management Analyst
303	Senior Management Analyst
304	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.

Labor ID #	Network and Computer Systems Administrator
311	Junior Network and Computer Systems Administrator
312	Journeyman Network and Computer Systems Administrator
313	Senior Network and Computer Systems Administrator
314	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

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Network and Computer Systems Administrator
	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
321	Junior Software Developer, Applications
322	Journeyman Software Developer, Applications
323	Senior Software Developer, Applications
324	SME - Software Developer, Applications
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1252	Software Developers -Research, design, and develop computer and network software or specialized utility programs. Analyze user needs and develop software solutions, applying principles and techniques of computer science, engineering, and mathematical analysis. Update software or enhance existing software capabilities. May work with computer hardware engineers to integrate hardware and software systems and develop specifications and performance requirements. May maintain databases within an application area, working individually or coordinating database development as part of a team.

Labor ID #	Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Tester
331	Junior Software Quality Assurance Analyst and Tester
332	Journeyman Software Quality Assurance Analyst and Tester
333	Senior Software Quality Assurance Analyst and Tester
334	SME - Software Quality Assurance Analyst and Tester
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Tester
15-1252	Software Quality Assurance Analyst 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.

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.

Labor ID #	Web and Digital Interface Designer
401	Junior Web and Digital Interface Designer
402	Journeyman Web and Digital Interface Designer

ATTACHMENT J-3 - ALLIANT 3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SERVICE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Labor ID #	Web and Digital Interface Designer
403	Senior Web and Digital Interface Designer
403	SME - Web and Digital Interface Designer
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1255	Web and Digital Interface Designer - Design digital user interfaces or websites. Develop and test layouts, interfaces, functionality, and navigation menus to ensure compatibility and usability across browsers or devices. May use web framework applications as well as client-side code and processes. May evaluate web design following web and accessibility standards and may analyze web use metrics and optimize websites for marketability and search engine ranking. May design and test interfaces that facilitate the human-computer interaction and maximize the usability of digital devices, websites, and software with a focus on aesthetics and design. May create graphics used in websites and manage website content and links. Excludes "Special Effects Artists and Animators" (27-1014) and "Graphic Designers" (27-1024).

Labor ID #	Web Developer
411	Junior Web Developer
412	Journeyman Web Developer
413	Senior Web Developer
414	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 information technology 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)

	Performance Objective	Applicability	Performance Standard	* Acceptable Quality Level (AQL)	Surveillance Method	Performance Incentive
1	Contractor Engagement based on <i>Participation</i> and <i>Production</i> Standards 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</i> Standards. B) <i>Production</i> : Cumulative Total Dollar Value (TDV) when meeting Participation Standard: 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 Production 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.

	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 (b), 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 CPARS or another contract performance assessment report rating based on meeting 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. This is further described in this Attachment J-5.A. 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:

- The potential estimated dollar value from the Option to Extend Services clause, Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 52.217-8.
- 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 Attachment J-5.A of this Master Contract.

Goals of Participation - The primary Goals of *Participation* in Contractor Engagement are (1) to provide federal agencies with responsibly 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 an “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 Information Technology (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:

- (1) Competitively solicited RFP;
- (2) Sole Source solicited RFP, and;
- (3) Multiphase/multi-step RFP.

Submitting a Proposal on an agency’s multiphase/multi-step RFPs will be credited exclusively under the following conditions:

J-5.A.2.1.1 Participation Credit for Proposals under a Multiphase RFP

Participation Credit can be earned under a Multiphase RFP as follows:

- (a) The Contractor had responded to an agency’s official RFP, which included the selection procedures in the RFP indicating the multiphase evaluation approach;
- (b) 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;

- (c) 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; and
- (d) 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.

NOTICE:

- i. 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[c]), will be considered for Participation credit, beginning in the first contract year and continuing during subsequent contract years.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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 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 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 cancelled 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) 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' information technology services procurement requirements to the GSA GWAC Program.
- (f) All marketing and sales activities expended to promote the GWAC Program, such as:
 - ✓ Creating and implementing GSA GWAC marketing campaigns.
 - ✓ Building relationships with potential agency clients.
 - ✓ Driving potential agency client demand to the GSA GWAC vehicle.
 - ✓ Tradeshows attendance promoting GSA GWAC vehicle.
 - ✓ Attending GSA Customer Outreach meetings and conferences.

- ✓ Training Contractor company personnel to market GSA GWAC.
 - ✓ 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 that is 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 less than 30, but not less than 20, Opportunities: Any number equal to or less than 29, but not less than 20, RFPs competitively offered in a single contract year shall require a minimum of two Proposals in that contract year.

If less than 20, but not less than 10 Opportunities: Any number equal to or less than 19, but not less than 10, RFPs competitively offered in a single contract year shall require a minimum of one Proposal in that contract year.

If less than 10 Opportunities: Any number equal to or less than 9 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 awards based on its Proposal submissions 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 Orders 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 the following conditions:

- 1) 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; or,
- 2) 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; or,
- 3) 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 cancelled 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 Production Cumulative 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 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 13- CY1-5 Production Standards

Master Contract Base Term Years	Required Dollars	Minimum Total # of TOs (Cumulative)
1	\$0	0
2	\$3,000,000	1
3	\$6,000,000	1
4	\$10,000,000	1
5	\$15,000,000	1

Table 14 - 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:

- 1) 12 Months of Total Production after NTP Date, which is the Master Contract Start Date subsequent to the Award Date and protest resolution period.

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 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 for Contract Year 1.

- 2) 24 Months of Total Production after Contract NTP Date.

Starting from the NTP Date of the Master Contract through 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.

- 3) 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.

- 4) 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.

- 5) 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.

- 6) 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.

- 7) 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.

- 8) 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.

- 9) 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.

- 10) 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, 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 Procuring Contracting Officer (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 meets or exceeds 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.

- 1) **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.
- 2) **Very Good** – Performance meets contractual Contractor Engagement requirements and exceeds some to the Government's benefit with no significant weaknesses identified.
- 3) **Excellent** – Performance meets contractual Contractor Engagement requirements and exceeds to the highest level for the Government's benefit with no weaknesses identified.
- 4) **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).
- 5) **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 Nonperforming status*. Further corrective actions may no longer be made available to the Contractor.
- 6) **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 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 Nonperforming status.

J-5.A.4.3 Definition of a Contractor in a Nonperforming 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 Nonperforming status. An Unsatisfactory rating is always considered a rating in a Nonperforming status.

Marginal/Nonperforming: 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 AQLs

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 pool 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 CPAR annual Interim and Final 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* CPAR 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 Nonperforming 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:

1. 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.

2. Any performance-based rating at *Marginal* will be determined as either a Contractor in a Performing status or a Nonperforming 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 Nonperforming status at any time within a single contract year if triggered by one these following conditions:
 - (1) Not submitting an acceptable CAP within 30 calendar days of ACO notification;
 - (2) Not diligently performing according to the Government approved CAP; or,
 - (3) 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 Nonperforming status prior to a scheduled year-end rating period.***

A *Marginal* in a Nonperforming 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 Nonperforming 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 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 Master 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 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

1. 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 pursuant to this Attachment J-5.A.

2. Marginal: Nonperforming Status

Delinquency Notice and/or Termination of the Master 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 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*. 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 Nonperforming status and will be assigned under 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; or
- (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); or,

- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (g) (h) 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 Nonperforming status.

- (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; or
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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; or,

- (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 Nonperforming status.

- (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; or
- (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; or
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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 Base 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 Nonperforming status.

- (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; or

- (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; or
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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 Nonperforming status.

- (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; or
- (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; or
- (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; or,

- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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 Nonperforming status.

- (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; or
- (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; or
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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 Nonperforming status.

- (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; or
- (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; or
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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 Nonperforming status.

- (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; or
- (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; or
- (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; or,

- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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 Nonperforming status.

- (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; or
- (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; or
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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; or,
- (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 Performance-based Evaluation

Program Ratings, are able to request an off-ramp forbearance, conditioned upon prior submission of either:

1. 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); or
2. Five (5) task order Proposals containing subcontracting with one or more of the following small business socio-economic categories: SDB, WOSB, Historically Underutilized Business Zone small business (HUBZone SB), veteran-owned small business (VOSB), and small disadvantaged veteran-owned small business (SDVOSB).

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:

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.

RATINGS: Ratings from these tables will be entered into the annual CPAR in the "CONTRACTOR ENGAGEMENT" element for the respective year.

CONTRACT REMEDIES: Only applies to "UNSATISFACTORY" and "MARGINAL" ratings in a Nonperforming 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 15 - 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 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:

- (1) provide a “a good faith effort” to comply with an established subcontracting plan in accordance with FAR 19.705-7, 13 CFR 125.3 (b).

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:

- (1) meet two or more of GSA’s established SB Subcontracting Goals for socio-economic categories listed in Table G-1 of Section G.22.1; and
- (2) attain 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 legally binding agreement (e.g., purchase order) with a small business that contains a minimum guarantee of monetary value to acquire supplies or services 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:

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 15 - 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: Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), Woman-owned Small Business (WOSB), HUBzone small business (Hubzone), Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB), and Small Disadvantaged Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB).</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
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</p>	N/A

ATTACHMENT J -5.B - PBA SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING EVALUATION PROGRAM RATINGS

RATING	DESCRIPTION OF RATING MEASUREMENT	CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED
	<p>subcontracting goals for socio-economic categories: HUBZone SB, VOSB, and SDVOSB.</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>	
Good	<p>Must satisfy all of the following conditions:</p> <p>1) Met <u>GSA established subcontracting goal for SB along with two or more</u> of the GSA established SB Subcontracting goals for socio-economic categories: SDB, WOSB, HUBZone SB, VOSB, and SDVOSB.</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
Satisfactory	<p>Demonstrated a good-faith effort in accordance with FAR 19.705-7, 13 CFR 125 (b), to meet its SB Subcontracting goals, but has not met the rigorous criteria for a higher rating.</p>	<p>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.</p>

ATTACHMENT J -5.B - PBA SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING EVALUATION PROGRAM RATINGS

RATING	DESCRIPTION OF RATING MEASUREMENT	CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED
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:

1. 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.
2. 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.

ATTACHMENT J -5.B - PBA SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING EVALUATION PROGRAM RATINGS

3. 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.
4. Actual Cumulative Percentage of Current Contract Value (ACPCCV) data associated with subcontracting to all Concerns [i.e., SB, large business (LB), Total, SDB, WOSB, HubZone SB, VOSB, and SDVOSB] 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 paid CAF Adjusted Invoice Amount (CAIA) as of the end date of the applicable reporting PoP] and calculations shall be performed as follows:

$$CCV = \$x$$

$$SB\ ACPCCV = [(SB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = a\%$$

$$LB\ ACPCCV = [(LB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = b\%$$

$$Total\ ACPCCV = [(Total\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = c\%$$

$$SDB\ ACPCCV = [(SDB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = d\%$$

$$WOSB\ ACPCCV = [(WOSB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = e\%$$

$$HUBZone\ SB\ ACPCCV = [(HUBZone\ SB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = f\%$$

$$VOSB\ ACPCCV = [(VOSB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = g\%$$

$$SDVOSB\ ACPCCV = [(SDVOSB\ ACWD)/(\$x)] * 100 = h\%$$

(End of Attachment J-5.B Small Business Subcontracting Evaluation Program)

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 GSAR 552.216-75 Transactional Data Reporting (MAY 2023)

(a) Definition. “Transactional data” encompasses the historical details of the products or services delivered by the Contractor during the performance of task or delivery orders issued against this contract.

(b) Reporting of Transactional Data. The Contractor must report all transactional data under this contract as follows:

(1) The Contractor must electronically report transactional data by utilizing the automated reporting system at an Internet website designated by the General Services Administration (GSA) or by uploading the data according to GSA instructions. GSA will post registration instructions and reporting procedures on the Vendor Support Center website, <https://vsc.gsa.gov>. The reporting system website address, as well as registration instructions and reporting procedures, will be provided at the time of award or inclusion of this clause in the contract.

(2) The Contractor must provide, at no additional cost to the Government, the following transactional data elements, as applicable:

- (i) Contract or Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) Number.
- (ii) Delivery/Task Order Number/Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID).
- (iii) Non Federal Entity.
- (iv) Description of Deliverable.
- (v) Manufacturer Name.
- (vi) Manufacturer Part Number.
- (vii) Unit Measure (each, hour, case, lot).
- (viii) Quantity of Item Sold.
- (ix) Universal Product Code.
- (x) Price Paid per Unit.
- (xi) Total Price.

Note to paragraph (b)(2): The Contracting Officer may add data elements to the standard elements listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section with the approvals listed in GSAM 507.105(b)(3).

- (3) The Contractor must report transactional data within 30 calendar days from the last calendar day of the month. If there was no contract activity during the month, the Contractor must submit a confirmation of no reportable transactional data within 30 calendar days of the last calendar day of the month.
 - (4) The Contractor must report the price paid per unit, total price, or any other data elements with an associated monetary value listed in (b)(2) of this section, in U.S. dollars.
 - (5) The Contractor must maintain a consistent accounting method of transactional data reporting, based on the Contractor's established commercial accounting practice.
 - (6) Reporting Points. (i) The acceptable points at which transactional data may be reported include—
 - (A) Issuance of an invoice; or
 - (B) Receipt of payment.
 - (ii) The Contractor must determine whether to report transactional data on the basis of invoices issued or payments received.
 - (7) The Contractor must continue to furnish reports, including confirmation of no transactional data, through physical completion of the last outstanding task or delivery order issued against the contract.
 - (8) Unless otherwise expressly stated by the ordering activity, orders that contain classified information or other information that would compromise national security are exempt from this reporting requirement.
 - (9) This clause does not exempt the Contractor from fulfilling existing reporting requirements contained elsewhere in the contract.
 - (10) GSA reserves the unilateral right to change reporting instructions following 60 calendar days' advance notification to the Contractor.
- (c) Contract Access Fee (CAF). (1) GSA's operating costs are reimbursed through a CAF charged on orders placed against this contract. The CAF is paid by the ordering activity but remitted to GSA by the Contractor. GSA has the unilateral right to change the fee structure at any time, but not more than once per year; GSA will provide reasonable notice prior to the effective date of any change.
- (2) Within 60 calendar days of award or inclusion of this clause in the contract, a GSA representative will provide the Contractor with specific written procedural instructions on remitting the CAF, including the deadline by which the Contractor must remit the CAF. The deadline specified in the written procedural instructions will be no less than 30 calendar days after the last calendar day of the month. GSA reserves the unilateral right to change remittance instructions following 60 calendar days' advance notification to the Contractor.
 - (3) The Contractor must remit the CAF to GSA in U.S. dollars.
 - (4) The Contractor's failure to remit the full amount of the CAF within the specified deadline constitutes a contract debt to the United States Government under the terms of FAR Subpart 32.6. The Government may exercise all rights under the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, including withholding or offsetting payments and interest on the debt (see FAR clause 52.232-17, Interest). If the Contractor fails to submit the

required sales reports, falsifies them, or fails to timely pay the CAF, these reasons constitute sufficient cause for the Government to terminate the contract for cause.

(End of GSAR Provision)

J-6.2 CLIN Structure

The Contractor shall apply one or more of the following GWAC Program CLINs when reporting invoices in the government designated system.

GWAC REPORTING CLIN	REPORTING LINE TYPE
See Attachment J-3	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

(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)

(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 16 - Web Site References

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
B.5	OFPP Best Practices Handbook	https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/management/office-federal-procurement-policy/
B.13	U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Administration, Office of Allowances	https://aoprals.state.gov/
C.3.1, C.3.2, C.10	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	https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/fips/nist.fips.199.pdf

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
	Information Systems	
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
C.10	<p>Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework.</p> <p>DOD Information Enterprise Architecture.</p> <p>FPDS PSC Manual.</p> <p>Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Standard Occupational Classification.</p> <p>The Occupational Information Network (O*NET) System.</p> <p>Information Technology Definition.</p> <p>Clinger-Cohen Act.</p>	<p>https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/egov_docs/fea_v2.pdf</p> <p>https://dodcio.defense.gov/Library/DoD-Architecture-Framework/dodaf20_arch_development/</p> <p>https://www.acquisition.gov/psc-manual</p> <p>http://www.bls.gov/soc/</p> <p>http://www.onetonline.org/</p> <p>https://www.acquisition.gov/far/part-2</p> <p>https://dodcio.defense.gov/portals/0/documents/ciodesrefv olone.pdf</p>

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, and the 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	4800.2H ADM Eligibility to Use GSA Sources of Supply and Services	https://www.gsa.gov/system/files/SignedGSADirective48002H.pdf
G.10	Contractor Website - CMMI Institute- Published Appraisal Results	https://cmminstitute.com/learning/appraisals/results
G.14	** GSA eBuy	https://www.ebuy.gsa.gov/ebuy/
G.19	** Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System.	https://www.cpars.gov/

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
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>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 Management Service</p> <p>** System for Award Management (SAM).</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> <p>https://sam.gov/content/home</p>

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
G.20.5	CIO-IT Security-01-02	https://www.gsa.gov/system/files/Incident-Re
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) • OMB guidance M-05-24 • FIPS PUB 201. GSA HSPD-12, Personal Identity Verification.	https://www.commerce.gov/osy/programs/credentialing/hsdp-12-credentialing https://www.gsa.gov/technology/it-contract-vehicles-and-purchasing-programs/mas-it/identity-credentialing-and-access-management

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE URL
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://storefront.disa.mil/kinetic/disa/service-catalog#/forms/secure-cloud-computing-architecture
L.5.4.2	DCMA Contractor Purchasing System Review (CPSR) Guidebook	https://www.dcma.mil/Portals/31/Documents/CPSR/CPSR_Guidebook_091021.pdf

If you encounter a broken web link in the above listing, please contact the GWAC COR at Alliant3@gsa.gov.

The GWAC 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.

Table 17 - Alliant 3 – List of Attachments and Forms

Attachment Number	Name of Attachment	Attachment Format
J.P-1	CTA_JV_Template-A3	PDF
J.P-2	A3 Relevant_Experience_NAICS Group_Project_Template	PDF
J.P-3	A3 Relevant_Experience_Emerging_Technology_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_Form	PDF
J.P-7	Sample FPDS Crosswalk, Federal Contract	PDF
J.P-8	Cost Price Template	Excel
J.P-9	Small Business Subcontracting Plan	PDF
J.P-10	GSA Form 527, Contractor Qualification and Financial Information	PDF
J.P-11	Contractor C-SCRM Responsibility Assessment	Excel
J.P-12	Cybersecurity and Supply Chain Risk Management References	PDF
J.P-13	C-SCRM Plan Template	Excel
J.P-14	Alliant 3 NIST Controls	Excel

GSA ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
ATTACHMENT J-8 - WEBSITE REFERENCES

Attachment Number	Name of Attachment	Attachment Format
J.P-15	Climate Risk Management Plan Criteria	PDF
J.P-16	Self-Score Worksheet	Excel

(END OF ATTACHMENT J-8)

SECTION K - REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS: The provision at 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>. See K.2 below.

OFFEROR NAME _____

OFFEROR UEI _____

K.1 Authorized Deviations in Provisions (Deviation FAR 52.252-5) (NOV 2020)

(a) The use in this solicitation of any Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR Chapter 1) provision with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of "(DEVIATION)" after the date of the provision.

(b) The use in this solicitation of any _____ [insert regulation name] (48 CFR Chapter _____) provision with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of "(DEVIATION)" after the name of the regulation.

(End of Provision)

K.2 FAR 52.204-8 Annual Representations and Certifications (MAR 2023)

(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 USDA–designated items; or include the clause at 52.223-2, Affirmative Procurement 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 clause 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 \$92,319, the provision with its Alternate II applies.

(C) If the acquisition value is \$92,319 or more but is less than \$100,000, 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) 52.223-9, with its Alternate I, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA–Designated Products (Alternate I only).

___ (vii) 52.227-6, Royalty Information.

___ (A) Basic.

___ (B) Alternate I.

___ (viii) 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.

(End of Provision)

K.3 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.4 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 Provision)

K.5 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.6 FAR 52.230-1 Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification (JUN 2020)

Notes:

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 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)

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/>

Table 5 - Instructions to Offerors

FAR	TITLE	DATE
52.204-7	SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT	OCT 2018
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)	DEC 2022
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	PRE-AWARD 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	FEB 1993

FAR	TITLE	DATE
	PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES	
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

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 “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 60 AWARDS. In the event of a *precisely tied score* at a number in the 60th position, all those Offerors with a *precisely tied score* at the 60th position will receive a Master 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.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 Master Contract, only one will result from this solicitation, with the exception of the following condition:

SHARING PROPOSAL EVALUATION ELEMENTS AND/OR COMMITTING RESOURCES from other entities by way of a *Meaningful Relationship*

If the Offeror is NOT sharing proposal evaluation elements and/or committing resources from other entities by way of a *Meaningful Relationship* (See Section L.5.1.4) within a Corporate Structure (including its Parent Company/Holding Company or any one or more of its affiliates, subsidiaries, business units, joint ventures, or any other types of independent business structures), more than one Offer, e.g., proposal, from that Corporate Structure may be submitted.

Otherwise, if the Offeror submits more than one proposal with any *Meaningful Relationships* sharing proposal evaluation elements, only the first proposal received will be considered for evaluation and all other proposals received will be rejected.

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.

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> (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 a high degree of 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 classified information without redaction, sanitation, and government official authorization. The Offeror shall not submit password protected documents. Be advised that the Offeror bears the risk that password protected documents 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 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 L.4.1).

L.3.1 Official Legal Offering Entity

All the evaluation elements 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.5.1.4 and L.5.1.5.1 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 NAICS Group Relevant Experience Projects under Section L.5.2.1, the Emerging Technology Relevant Experience under Section L.5.2.3, 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 inasmuch as that contractor was awarded and assumed responsibility for that project up until the novation while the transferee may claim credit for the same project in as much as that contractor has assumed responsibility for the totality of the project from the point of the novation.

For any claimed evaluation element identifying a different name other than that of the Offeror; 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.

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 Address Location

Proposals are due no later than to be determined (TBD) p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on TBD.

Proposals must be submitted electronically via the TBD. This portal is accessible at:

Put link in here - TBD

L.3.5 Solicitation Questions

The Alliant 3 PCO is the sole POC for all questions under this solicitation. Offerors must submit all questions regarding the solicitation via Symphony. Question(s) must include the applicable section reference (e.g., L.3.5).

Questions not submitted via the Symphony will not be answered; questions answered will be made available to all potential Offerors via Symphony. All questions must be received no later than 4:00 p.m., ET on TBD.

A consolidated list of questions and answers will be posted at <http://www.sam.gov> prior to the solicitation closing date. Questions received after 4:00 p.m. ET on TBD may not be answered.

Questions regarding Symphony (e.g., access, system issues, and upload issues) must be submitted via the Alliant 3 Submission Portal help desk at TBD. If an Offeror is having issues submitting its question, 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.

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.

L.3.6 Pre-proposal Conference

An optional to attend, 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

Only proposal files may be included in the upload the 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.

All files shall contain the Solicitation Number and Company Name in the header of each uploaded document.

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, 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 shall be in Microsoft Office Excel format.

Applicable to Small Business CTA Concerns: Offerors proposing as part of a small business Contractor Teaming Arrangement (CTA), in accordance with the requirements of *Section L.5.1.5-Alt*, may submit separate files for Relevant Experience (when sensitive or proprietary information is contained within required documents). Each file shall identify the Solicitation Number, Company Name, and UEI Number of the Offeror, along with the Name and UEI Number of the Small Business CTA entity. For the Organizational Risk Assessment, all members of a Joint Venture or Small Business with subcontractor(s) must demonstrate a combined previous experience that corresponds with every project submitted to receive credit.

L.4.1 Proposal Format Table

The following Proposal Format Table is to assist Offerors in organizing their proposal submission documents to ensure the government can easily identify which documents apply to which criteria for evaluation purposes. Offerors must adhere to the Format and/or Templates, and Page Limitations (if any) provided in the Proposal Format Table. 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. A table of content should not be submitted with the offeror's proposal. Offerors may make minor adjustments to the file naming methodology so long as the resulting file names and organization are clearly understood.

Table 6 –Proposal Format Table

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
L.5.1.1	SF-33	PDF	Limited to SF-33 document. SF-30, required if more than four amendments issued. Otherwise, it is optional.	CompanyName.SF33.pdf If SF-30 is applicable: CompanyName.SF30.pdf
L.5.1.3	(Other than Small Business	PDF Reference	Limited to 25 pages.	CompanyName.SP.pdf

GSA ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
SECTION L - INSTRUCTIONS, CONDITIONS, AND NOTICES TO OFFERORS OR RESPONDENTS

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
	ONLY) Individual Subcontracting Plan	GSA Model Plan J.P-9 or FAR 19.704		
L.5.1.4	Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters (MRCL)	1 PDF per company relationship Each MRCL must be separate and distinct. Applicable ONLY IF submitting an MRCL; otherwise, no file need be submitted.	No Page Limit.	CompanyName.MRCL1.pdf CompanyName.MRCL2.pdf CompanyName.MRCL3.pdf (If applicable, the Offeror may include more files by using the next sequential numbers to the file naming convention)
L.5.1.5	(Other-than-Small Business ONLY) Existing Joint Venture	PDF Applicable ONLY IF submitting as a JV; otherwise, no file need be submitted.	No Page Limit.	JVName.JV.pdf or CompanyName.CTA.pdf
CTA / Subcontracting L.5.1.5-Alt L.5.1.5.2-Alt	(Small business ONLY) Small Business Contractor Teaming Arrangements, if applicable Proposed Small Business	1 PDF for JV /CTA and Separate PDFs for each Subcontractor Letter(s) of Commitment	No Page Limit.	JVNameJV.pdf or CompanyName.CTA.pdf and CompanyName.SubcontractorNameLOC.pdf (If applicable, the Offeror

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
	Subcontractors, if applicable.	Applicable ONLY IF submitting as a JV/ CTA; otherwise, no file need be submitted.		may include more files by using the next sequential numbers to the file naming convention)
L.5.1.6	Professional Employee Compensation Plan	Single PDF	Recommended 10-page maximum.	CompanyName.CP.pdf
L.5.1.7	Uncompensated Overtime Policy	Single PDF	Limited to 10 pages.	CompanyName.UOP.pdf
L.5.1.8	Representations and Certifications	1 PDF per company (each teaming member, if applicable)	Limited to Section K. No Page Limit.	CompanyName.RC.pdf (Offeror may include more files by using the next sequential numbers to the file naming convention)

Table 7 - - Proposal Format Instructions

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
L.5.2.2	NAICS Group Relevant Experience	Each Project with all supporting documents should be submitted: 1. Section J.P-2 2. FPDS, if applicable 3. Award	** Section J.P-2 Template limited to 3 pages for the locked template, plus one extra Part III page (optional) totaling 4 pages. No page limit for supporting documents.	CompanyName.NAICS1-1.pdf CompanyName.NAICS1-2.pdf CompanyName.NAICS1-3.pdf CompanyName.NAICS1-4.pdf and/or CompanyName.NAICS2-1.pdf CompanyName.NAICS2-

GSA ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
SECTION L - INSTRUCTIONS, CONDITIONS, AND NOTICES TO OFFERORS OR RESPONDENTS

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
		<p>Form, if applicable</p> <p>4. Contract Statement of Work, if applicable</p> <p>5. Supporting Information Related to a Merger, Acquisition, Novation, or Change of Name on a Specific Project, if applicable</p> <p>6. Section J.P-1 and CTA agreement, if applicable</p> <p>7. Form J.P-4 Subcontractor Experience Project Template, if applicable</p>		<p>2.pdf</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>CompanyName.NAICS3-1.pdf</p>
L.5.2.3	Emerging Technology Relevant Experience	<p>Each Project with all supporting documents should be submitted:</p> <p>1. Section J.P-3</p> <p>2. Original Contract Award</p>	<p>** Section J.P-3 Template limited to 3 pages plus one extra Part III page (optional) totaling 4 pages.</p> <p>No page limit for supporting documents.</p>	<p>CompanyName.ET1-1.pdf</p> <p>CompanyName.ET1-2.pdf</p> <p>CompanyName.ET1-3.pdf</p> <p>and/or</p> <p>CompanyName.ET2-1.pdf</p> <p>CompanyName.ET2-2.pdf</p> <p>CompanyName.ET2-3.pdf</p> <p>and/or</p>

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
		Document 3. Contract Statement of Work 4. Supporting Information Related to a Merger, Acquisition, Novation, or Change of Name on a Specific Project, if applicable 5. Section J.P-1 and CTA agreement, if applicable. 6. Form J.P-4 Subcontractor Experience Project Template, if applicable		(If applicable, the Offeror may include more files by citing one or more of the LET categories indicated in the RFP)

Table 8 - Proposal Format Instructions

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
L.5.3	Past Performance for Relevant Experience Projects	1 PDF per Past Performance for each NAICS Group Relevant Experience	No Page Limit.	CompanyName.PP.NAICS1-1.pdf CompanyName.PP.NAICS1-2.pdf CompanyName.PP.NAICS1-3.pdf CompanyName.PP.NAICS1-

GSA ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
SECTION L - INSTRUCTIONS, CONDITIONS, AND NOTICES TO OFFERORS OR RESPONDENTS

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
		Project submitted CPARs report, or Section J.P-6 Past Performance Rating Form if CPARS is not available.		4.pdf and/or CompanyName.PP.NAICS2-1.pdf CompanyName.PP.NAICS2-2.pdf and/or CompanyName.PP.NAICS3-1.pdf
L.5.3.3	Negative Past Performance Narrative	1 PDF per each negative past performance project (Maximum of 7 files). This document is not required, only necessary if Offeror wishes to explain any negative past performance.	Limited to 2 pages per project	CompanyName.NPP.NAICS1-1.pdf CompanyName.NPP.NAICS1-2.pdf CompanyName.NPP.NAICS1-3.pdf CompanyName.NPP.NAICS1-4.pdf and/or CompanyName.NPP.NAICS2-1.pdf CompanyName.NPP.NAICS2-2.pdf and/or CompanyName.NPP.NAICS3-1.pdf

Table 9 - - Proposal Format Instructions

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
L.5.4.1	Cost Accounting System and Audit Information	Single PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.CASAUDIT.pdf
L.5.4.2	Approved Purchasing System	Single PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.APS.pdf
L.5.4.3	Forward Pricing Rate Agreements, Forward Pricing Rate Recommendations, and/or Approved Billing Rates	Single PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.FPRA.pdf or CompanyName.FPRR.pdf or CompanyName.ABR.pdf
L.5.4.4	Earned Value Management Systems (EVMS)	Single PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.EVMS.pdf

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
L.5.4.5	Acceptable Estimating System	Single PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.AES.pdf
L.5.4.6	CMMI Certification	Single PDF (either CMMI SVC or DEV) If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.CMMISVCcert.pdf or CompanyName.CMMIDEVcert.pdf
L.5.4.7	ISO 9001 Certification	Single PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.ISO9001cert.pdf
L.5.4.8	ISO/IEC 20000 Certification	Single PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.ISO20000cert.pdf

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
L.5.4.9	ISO/IEC 27000 or ISO/IEC 27001:2022	Single PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.ISOIEC27000cert.pdf
L.5.4.10	Facility Clearance Level (FCL)	PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.FCL.pdf

Table 10 - Proposal Format Instructions

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
L.5.6	(Other-than-small business Existing JV/PTs) Organizational Risk Assessment	See JV/PT file format	If the Offeror is a JV/PT, the JV/PT documents should be listed in VOL 1	If an Offeror is an established individual company, NO FILES NEED BE SUBMITTED to receive the Organizational Risk Assessment points.
L.5.6	(Small business CTAs) Organizational Risk Assessment	PDF Copies of Subcontracts if Offeror is a Prime/Subcontractor business arrangement. If a CTA is not applying	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.SUB.pdf

GSA ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
SECTION L - INSTRUCTIONS, CONDITIONS, AND NOTICES TO OFFERORS OR RESPONDENTS

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
		for these additional points, no file need be submitted. If an Offeror is an established individual company no file need be submitted to receive additional points.		
L.5.6.1	Financial Information	1 PDF per company (and each teaming member, if applicable)	Limited to J.P-1 GSA Form 527 template. No page limit for additional financial documentation	CompanyName.GSA527.pdf

Table 11 - Proposal Format Instructions

RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
L.5.7	Sustainability-related Disclosures and Certifications for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG	1 PDF per company (and each teaming member, if applicable)		CompanyName.GSA527.pdf

L.5.7	Sustainability-related Disclosures and Certifications for Scope 3 GHG	1 PDF per company (and each teaming member, if applicable)		CompanyName.GSA527.pdf
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** 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.

++ If an Offeror wishes to supplement an already-submitted proposal package with additional information by or before the proposal due date of the **(TBD Date)**, the Offeror may edit and save their file NLT **(TBD Time)**. The government is not responsible for files that are not saved within the prescribed time. Incomplete proposals will be rejected.

(End of Section L.4.1)

L.5 Proposal Content

Except for allowances provided in Sections L.5.1.4 and L.5.1.5.1, all projects and past performance submitted in response to this solicitation shall have been performed as a Prime Contractor. “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:

- (1) Standard Form (SF) 1449 – Solicitation/Contract/Order for Commercial Items – (Block 17a identifies the Prime Contractor)
- (2) SF-26 – Award/Contract – (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor)
- (3) SF-33 – Solicitation, Offer, and Award – (Block 15A identifies the Prime Contractor)
- (4) Department of Defense (DD) 1155 – Order for Supplies or Services (Block 9 identifies the Prime Contractor)
- (5) Optional Form 307 – Contract Award (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor)
- (6) GSA Form 300 – Order for Supplies and Services (Block 6 identifies the Prime Contractor)

When a Small Business offeror submits a proposal with a subcontractor, the subcontractor shall be known as a First-Tier subcontractor. Any evaluation element under Section L.5, areas 1 through 6, for which an Offeror was identified as a “First-Tier Subcontractor” **will** require J.P-4 Subcontractor Experience Project Template validation form and supplemental supporting documents, when applicable.

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 the official legal offering entity identified in Block 15A on the Standard Form (SF) 33, Solicitation, Offer and Award.

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.

1. The Government requires a minimum acceptance period of not less than 365 calendar days. The Offeror shall complete Block 12 of each 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.
2. 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. **NOTICE:** Offeror may acknowledge up to four official amendments on the SF-33 form. However, if exceeding four amendments the Offeror must submit a signed SF-30 for each amendment above four. It is also acceptable for the Offeror to sign any and all SF-30 Amendments issued via Block 14 on the SF-33.
3. 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).
4. 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 Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet

1. Attachment J-9, titled, “Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet” is provided to assist Offerors in determining their scoring before completing their proposal. J-9 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 is row 128, Total NAICS Projects Submitted.)** Just type the word, not the quotation marks. Do **not** leave any Rows under Column C blank.
2. The scoring within Columns D and E will auto-calculate according to the responses within Column C.

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 Disadvantaged Business Utilization OSDBU's website at <https://insite.gsa.gov/services-and-offices/staff-offices/office-of-small-and-disadvantaged-business-utilization-osdbu/subcontracting-program/co-responsibility-before-award>, as a template for Offerors that need assistance in developing a Subcontracting Plan (see *Attachment J.P-9*).

If an Offeror chooses to use the model at GSAM 519.705-4, the Offeror must adapt the model to fit their situation. The model is **not** a fill-in-the-blank form and the Offeror must 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:

- 1) 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 12 - Subcontracting Goals

Small Business	50%
Small Disadvantaged Business	7%
Women-Owned Small Business	7%
HUBZone Small Business	3%
Veteran-Owned Small Business	3%
Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business	3%

- 2) The Offeror shall provide for total subcontracted dollars for Base Period and Option Period for all SB, SDB, WOSB, HUBZone, VOSB, and SDVOSB. Dollars are not required to be broken out for individual contract years. The dollars proposed are planned subcontracted dollars; and should generally provide for incremental increase in dollars

for the option period.

- 3) The Offeror shall provide percentages for all SB, SDB, WOSB, HUBZone, VOSB, SDVOSB and be expressed as a percentage of the total subcontracting dollars to all concerns (both other-than-small and small business).

Note that Alaskan Native Corporations (ANCs) and Indian tribes are included in the Small Disadvantaged Business and total small amounts.

- 4) Example: The total dollars to be subcontracted in the table below is provided for example purposes only to show proper math calculations only:

Table 13 - Subcontracting Calculations Example

Categories	Sample Dollars (Base Period)	Percent	Sample Dollars (Option Period)	Percent
Total dollars to be subcontracted Base Period and Option I:	\$100,000,000	100%	\$150,000,000	100%
To: Other-than-small business	\$50,000,000	50%	\$75,000,000	50%
To all: Small Businesses (includes all the sub-categories listed below)	\$50,000,000	50%	\$75,000,000	50%
Small Disadvantaged Businesses	\$6,000,000	6%	\$9,000,000	6%
Women-Owned Small Businesses	\$6,000,000	6%	\$9,000,000	6%
HUBZone Small Businesses	\$3,000,000	3%	\$4,500,000	3%
Veteran-Owned Small Businesses	\$3,000,000	3%	\$4,500,000	3%

Categories	Sample Dollars (Base Period)	Percent	Sample Dollars (Option Period)	Percent
Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (subset of VOSB)	\$3,000,000	3%	\$4,500,000	3%

Note Only the “other-than-small business” plus “all small business” should equal the total in both dollars and percentages. Do not add together subgroups to reach the total small business subcontracting plan figure, as the same dollars can be double and triple counted for each group as applicable. Dollars and percentages to other-than-small and total small businesses (all-inclusive) must equal the total subcontracted to all categories in both dollars and percentages.

- 5) 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.
- 6) The Offeror shall address whether the firm has 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.
- 7) 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. Additionally, the U.S. Small Business Administration provides general guidance on developing an "Acceptable" Subcontracting Plan on its web page at: <https://www.sba.gov> titled "Small Business Liaison Officer Handbook".

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.

(End of Provision)

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 for Task Orders

- (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, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, women-owned, veteran-owned, and service-disabled veteran 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, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, women-owned, veteran-owned, and service-disabled veteran 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. An Offeror submitting a commercial plan can reflect this commitment through subcontracting opportunities it provides that relate to the Offeror's production generally; i.e., for both its commercial and Government business.
- (c) GSA believes that this potential contract provides significant opportunities for the use of small, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, women-owned, veteran-owned, and service-disabled veteran owned small business concerns as Subcontractors. Consequently, in addressing the eleven 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, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, women-owned, veteran-

- owned, and service-disabled veteran 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.
- (e) 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, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, women-owned, veteran-owned, and service-disabled veteran 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, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, women-owned, veteran-owned, and service-disabled veteran owned small business concerns. The Offeror's description can apply to commercial as well as previous Government contracts.
- (f) 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.

(End of Provision)

L.5.1.4 Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters, If Applicable

For purposes of the evaluation, proposed Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters (MRCLs) submitted are treated as contractual promises that will be incorporated by reference or attached into any resulting Master Contract.

Within a corporate structure, an Offeror may utilize resources from a Parent Company, Affiliate, Division, and/or Subsidiary. GSA will allow an Offeror to take credit for evaluation elements involving system(s) from a Parent Company, Affiliate, Division, and/or Subsidiary so long as there is a meaningful relationship to the Offeror and commitment letters are provided to the Government. Additionally, the Government considers that any Meaningful Relationships committed in the Offeror's proposal to be used for evaluation purposes shall continue and 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.

“Affiliates” are business concerns that are affiliates of each other if, directly or indirectly, either one controls or has the power to control the other, or another concern controls or has the power to control both.

“Division” is a separate business unit of a company representing a specific business function.

“Subsidiary” means an entity in which more than 50 percent of the entity is owned directly by a parent corporation; or through another subsidiary of a parent corporation.

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:

1. An entity is a wholly owned subsidiary of a Parent Company.
2. An entity is a parent of a wholly owned subsidiary.
3. An entity operates under a single internal operational unit.
4. An entity operates under a consolidated accounting system.
5. An entity operates under a consolidated purchasing system.
6. An entity operates under a consolidated human resources or personnel system.
7. An entity operates under common policy and corporate guidelines.
8. 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 Offer (e.g., proposal) from that Corporate Structure shall be submitted. Any more than the first Offer received by the Government will be considered unacceptable and rejected.

For each meaningful relationship identified for Alliant 3 GWAC proposal elements, the Offeror must provide a Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letter that includes the following:

1. Clear and legal identification of the meaningful relationship between the Offeror and entity identified.
2. A statement of commitment as to the performance and utilization of the identified entity’s resources on Alliant 3 GWAC Task Orders.
3. Each applicable proposal element with a Meaningful Relationship from those listed in the Proposal Format Table in Section L.4 must be clearly and specifically identified.
4. Signatures of a Corporate Officer/Official for both the Offeror and Meaningful Relationship Entity.

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/experience from other than the official legal offering entity.

Meaningful relationship commitment letters shall only be used within the offering Prime Contractor's corporate structure. They are not available for use by subcontractors in a Small Business Prime/Sub CTA or members of a Small Business or Other-than-Small Business Joint Venture or CTA.

L.5.1.5 Existing Joint Venture, if applicable

An Offeror must have proven experience and performance on all relevant experience and emerging technology projects as an existing CTA in the form of a Joint Venture, or all members of the Joint Venture performing together exclusively, to receive Organizational Risk Assessment credit in accordance with the proposal submission requirements of Section L.5. An Offeror may submit a proposal under an existing CTA or Joint Venture only if the existing Joint Venture has a corresponding UEI Number in <https://www.sam.gov> and all the proposal submission documents are in the name of the existing Joint Venture or the individual members of the Joint Venture. Section L.5 proposal documents must have been performed by the existing Joint Venture or the individual members in the Joint Venture. Joint Ventures without a corresponding UEI Number in <https://www.sam.gov> will not be evaluated or considered for award.

Example: A Company, B Company, and C Company formed a Joint Venture entitled, ABC Incorporated. A relevant experience project in the name of Company A only, is not an eligible project under this solicitation. All relevant experience projects and other proposal submission documents must be in the name of ABC Incorporated.

“Contractor Team Arrangement” pursuant to FAR 9.601(1) means an arrangement in which two or more companies form a Joint Venture to act as a potential Prime Contractor. This is the only type of CTA that will be considered as an eligible contractor on the Alliant 3 GWAC to the exclusion of all other CTA types that are defined in the FAR, FAR agency supplemental regulations, agency desk guides, or any other form of federal acquisition policy.

For example, the following CTAs are not allowable and will not be considered for Other Than Small Business Offerors:

1. FAR 9.601(2) - This CTA is formed when a potential Prime Contractor agrees with one or more other companies to have them act as its Subcontractors under a specified Government contract or acquisition program. This type of CTA is unallowable because a Prime Contractor's relationship with a subcontractor does not meet the legal definition of a Joint Venture.
2. General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) CTAs - CTAs where an established arrangement between two or more Prime Contractors that have worked together to meet agency requirements who develop a written CTA agreement between team members detailing the responsibilities of each team member that formed the CTA to perform on GSA Schedules. Because the GSA does not permit the legal relationship of GSA Schedule contractors under a CTA to create a joint venture with a

separate and distinct Unique Entity Identification (UEI) or a separate subsidiary, this type of CTA cannot be considered as an existing or established Joint Venture. Therefore, this type of CTA is unallowable as a potential contractor on the Alliant 3 GWAC.

For the purposes of submitting an Offer under this solicitation, an existing CTA as defined in FAR 9.601(1) is allowable in accordance with the following paragraphs. Any Prime/Subcontractor CTA as defined in FAR 9.601(2) is not allowable and will be rejected for any Offeror who is an Other Than Small Business Concern.

Other Than Small Business and Small Business Offerors who are an existing Joint Venture may submit a proposal under this solicitation subject to the following conditions:

1. The Joint Venture itself and all members of the Joint Venture must be registered in SAM.gov and have a corresponding UEI Number.
2. Partnerships Agreements or Partnerships are not considered a CTA since they do not have an established UEI Number or single legal entity for the Government to establish privity with a single source, and therefore is not allowed as an Offeror.
3. The Joint Venture fills out and submits the Representations and Certifications in Section K.
4. The Joint Venture must represent all proposal submission documents required under Section L.5., including all Relevant Experience, Past Performance, Systems, Certifications, and Clearances, as applicable, under this solicitation.
 - a. The lone exception to this requirement is for the submission of Systems, Certifications, and Clearances. To receive credit for a system, certification, or clearance, offerors submitting as a CTA must provide evidence of the system, certification, or clearance being in the name of the CTA, or in the name of every member of the CTA. This exception 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 levels that are in the name of the CTA or have been met/exceeded by all members. The certification must be in the name of the offeror or held by all members of the CTA to receive credit. No credit will be allowed for a certification through a meaningful relationship.
5. The Offeror must submit a complete copy of the Joint Venture agreement and articles of incorporation that established the CTA relationship, disclosing the legal identity of each team member of the Joint Venture, 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 Joint Venture must:
 - b. Clearly identify the entities which make up the Joint Venture relationship, including disclosure of the primary point of contact for each of the members of the team.

- c. Disclose whether or not the Joint Venture designates a particular entity as the “team lead,” and if so, the Joint Venture or must clearly explain the specific duties/responsibilities of the “team lead” to the other members of the team and to the Government.
- d. 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 and meeting the performance standards in Section F.
- e. Address the circumstances and procedures for replacement of team members, including the team lead/managing partner.
- f. Address the duration of the Joint Venture, including when it became effective, when it expires, and the basis for termination.

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.

L.5.1.5.1 Claiming Relevant Experience from an Existing or Previous Joint Venture

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 but will only receive credit if the Offeror was the only CTA member that performed under the project on behalf of the CTA. 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 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form) for each Relevant Experience Project that was performed under an existing or previous CTA, and it shall be signed by all CTA members. The CTA agreement shall be submitted as an addendum to Attachment J.P-1 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form).

An Offeror may submit a Relevant Experience Project performed under an existing or previous CTA, as its own Relevant Experience Project, subject to the following conditions:

1. If the CTA is still in existence and submits a proposal in response to this solicitation, a member(s) of the CTA shall not also submit the same Relevant Experience Project under a second competing Alliant 3 GWAC proposal, and
2. The Offeror was the only member performing under the project on behalf of the CTA, and
3. The Offeror shall submit Attachment J.P-1 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form), signed by all members of the CTA, and
4. 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, and

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 14 - Alternate to Section L.5.1.5

<p style="text-align: center;">ALTERNATE SECTION L.5.1.5- 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><u>NOTICE</u>: THIS ALTERNATE L.5.1.5-Alt SECTION IS NOT APPLICABLE TO CTA OTHER-THAN-SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.</p>

L.5.1.5-Alt. Small Business Contractor Teaming Arrangements, If Applicable

Contractor Teaming Arrangement means an arrangement in which –

- 1) Two or more small business contractors form a joint venture to act as a potential prime contractor with a corresponding UEI Number in <https://www.sam.gov>; or
- 2) 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.

NOTE: Offerors proposing as a CTA must offer as a single type of CTA. Combinations of CTAs are not acceptable, e.g., a joint venture CTA utilizing subcontractors that are not members of the JV or a Prime/Sub CTA utilizing a JV as a subcontractor.

L.5.1.5.1-Alt Small Business Joint Venture, If Applicable

Two or more small business contractors may form a joint venture, hereafter referred to as a joint venture, to submit a proposal in response to this solicitation.

Offerors submitting as a Joint Venture may submit a proposal under this solicitation subject to the following conditions:

- 1) The Joint Venture itself and all members of the Joint Venture must be registered in SAM.gov and have a corresponding UEI Number.
- 2) The Joint Venture meets the definition of a Joint Venture (13 CFR 125.8).
- 3) A joint venture shall submit elements identified in Section L.5 as follows:
 - The Joint Venture must fill out and submit the Representations and Certifications in Section K. Each member of the Joint Venture must also submit their individual Representations and Certifications in Section K. All other elements submitted must be in the name of the Joint Venture.
 - Relevant experience projects may be in the name of the Joint Venture or in the name of an individual member of the Joint Venture.

- Past performance examples may be in the name of the Joint Venture or in the name of an individual member of the Joint Venture.
- Offerors submitting as a Joint Venture must provide evidence of the system, certification, or clearance being **in the name of the Joint Venture or in the name of every member of the Joint Venture**. 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 levels that are in the name of the Joint Venture or have been met/exceeded by all members. The certification must be in the name of the offeror or held by all members of the CTA to receive credit. No credit will be allowed for a certification through a meaningful relationship.
- Organizational Risk Assessment elements are for the JV or CTA as performed by all members.
- For populated Joint Ventures, financial responsibility documents required must be submitted for the Joint Venture itself. For unpopulated Joint Ventures, financial responsibility documents required must be submitted for each member of the Joint Venture.

The Offeror must submit a complete copy of the Joint Venture agreement that established the CTA relationship, that includes the following information:

- (1) Sets forth the purpose of the Joint Venture.
- (2) The Joint Venture's corresponding UEI Number in <https://www.sam.gov>.
- (3) Designates the managing venture of the Joint Venture, 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 managing venturer be the primary point of contact with the Government during evaluation of the Joint Venture's proposal. This means that the Government requests a "release" **from each non-managing member of the Joint Venture so that the Government can discuss confidential/privileged information about the non-managing members of the joint venture with the designated managing venturer.**
- (4) Clearly identifies the entities which make up the Joint Venture, including disclosure of the primary point of contact and UEI Number for each of the members.
- (5) Specifies the responsibilities of the parties with regard to contract performance (including all performance standards identified in Section F.5), source of labor and negotiation of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract.
- (6) Obligates all parties to the Joint Venture to ensure performance of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract and to complete performance despite the withdrawal of any member.
- (7) Addresses the circumstances and procedures for replacement of Joint Venture 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.

- (8) Addresses the duration of the Joint Venture, including when it became effective, when it expires, and the basis for termination. The duration of the Joint Venture must include the complete Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract period of performance.
- (9) Requires the final original records be retained by the managing venturer upon completion of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract.
- (10) Signature by a Corporate Officer/Official for each member of the Joint Venture accepting all terms of the agreement.

Failure to provide the Government with the requested documentation establishing the Joint Venture will be considered a material nonconformity and will result in the Offer being rejected.

L.5.1.5.2-Alt. Proposed Small Business 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 small business subcontractors may submit a proposal under this solicitation subject to the following conditions:

- 1) The offeror and all proposed subcontractors must be registered in SAM.GOV at <https://www.sam.gov> and have a corresponding UEI Number.
- 2) The offeror and all proposed subcontractors must represent as small businesses for NAICS 541512 within SAM.gov.
- 3) An offeror with proposed subcontractors shall submit elements identified in Section L.5 as follows:

Only the prime offeror shall fill out and submit their company's Representations and Certifications in Section K. The proposed subcontractors will not submit their representations and certifications.

Relevant experience projects may be in the name of the offeror or in the name of any proposed subcontractor.

Past performance examples may be in the name of the offeror or in the name of any proposed subcontractor.

Any systems, certifications, and clearances claimed within section L.5.4 must be in the name of the prime Offeror. Systems, certifications, and clearances held by proposed subcontractors will not be considered for scoring and shall not be submitted within the proposal.

Risk assessment elements are for the submitted Prime and subcontractor as a whole.

Financial responsibility documents must be submitted for the offeror and each proposed subcontractor.

The offer must submit a Subcontractor Letter of Commitment for each proposed subcontractor. The Government also has the right to accept those letters of commitment at face value. The intended use of such letters is to permit Government validation of any subcontractor experience or past performance an offering prime identifies in response to this solicitation. The information identified below is required for any Subcontractor Letter of Commitment. No other information

will be considered from any letters of commitment. The Government will not consider experience or past performance from subcontractors identified by offerors for which there is not a conforming Subcontractor Letter of Commitment. Each Subcontractor Letter of Commitment must include the following information:

- (a) A statement of commitment by the proposed subcontractor to support the Offeror in performance of Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract Task Orders.
- (b) A statement by the proposed subcontractor authorizing use of their relevant experience and past performance in support of the offering prime contractor's Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract proposal.
- (c) 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).
- (d) Offering prime contractor's legal name and UEI number.
- (e) Proposed subcontractor's legal name and UEI number.
- (f) Name, phone number, and email address of the subcontractor's representative able to commit the subcontractor and validate the letter's content.
- (g) 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 will still be needed on individual Task Orders when required by FAR 44.2.

**L.5.1.5.3-Alt. Claiming Small Business Prime Contractor Relevant
Experience from an Existing or Previous Joint Venture (If
Applicable)**

Under certain conditions specified herein, an Small Business Offeror may use a contract or Task Order that was awarded to its existing or previous CTA as a Relevant Experience Project but will only receive credit if the Offeror was the only CTA member that performed under the project on behalf of the CTA. 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 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form) for each Relevant Experience Project that was performed under an existing or previous CTA, and it shall be signed by all CTA members. The CTA agreement shall be submitted as an addendum to Attachment J.P-1 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form).

An Offeror may submit a Relevant Experience Project performed under an existing or previous CTA, as its own Relevant Experience Project, subject to the following conditions:

1. If the CTA is still in existence and submits a proposal in response to this solicitation, the CTA shall not submit the same Relevant Experience Project under a second competing Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract GWAC proposal, and
2. The Offeror was the only member performing under the project on behalf of the CTA, and

3. The Offeror shall submit Attachment J.P-1 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form), signed by all members in the CTA, not including the Offeror, and
4. 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, and
5. 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.5.1.5-Alt)

Exclusive to Teaming Small Business Offerors

L.5.1.6 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

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) Compliance Form

The offeror shall submit a C-SCRM Compliance Form attesting to their adherence of federal law and regulation governing cybersecurity supply chain risk management.

L.5.1.10 Organizational Conflict of Interest (OCI) Form

The offeror shall submit an OCI form prescribes responsibilities, general rules, and procedures for identifying, evaluating, and resolving organizational conflicts of interest.

L.5.1.11 Price Proposal

(Note: Price Proposal requirements are anticipated to change in the final RFP to include the evaluation of fully burdened rates for each of the 31 labor categories listed in attachment J-3 at the senior skill level for Time and Material and Labor Hour contract types. The Government anticipates making a fair and reasonable price determination based on Total Evaluated Price and does not anticipate requiring certified cost and pricing data at the Master Contract level.)

The offeror shall submit a price proposal to determine the fairness and reasonableness of the offeror's proposed pricing, and to establish maximum ceiling rates at the Master Contract Level for the time-and-material, labor hour contract type.

L.5.2 Relevant Experience

Relevant Experience is divided into two separate categories, NAICS Group Projects and Emerging Technology Projects:

1. The **NAICS Group** category of relevant experience is tied solely to the Projects submitted under Section L.5.2.2, Primary Relevant Experience Submission. The Offeror must document and attach verification documents in accordance with L.5.2.2.1.1, Verification of Primary Relevant Experience Submission (Federal Government Contracts), or in accordance with L.5.2.2.1.2, Verification of Primary Relevant Experience Submission (Non-Federal Contracts and Federal Government Subcontracts)
2. The **Emerging Technology** category of relevant experience is tied solely to the Projects submitted under Section L.5.2.3, Emerging Technology Relevant Experience. The Offeror must document and attach verification documents in accordance with L.5.2.3.1.1.

L.5.2.1 Relevant Experience Projects

A Relevant Experience “**project**” is defined as

- (1) a single contract;
- (2) 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;
- (3) 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). 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 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.

“Multiple award” contract means a contract that is:

- (1) 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;
- (2) A multiple-award task-order or delivery-order contract issued in accordance with FAR Subpart 16.5, including Governmentwide acquisition contracts; or
- (3) 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:

- Standard Form (SF) 1449 – Solicitation/Contract/Order for Commercial Items – (Block 17a identifies the Prime Contractor).
- SF26 – Award/Contract – (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor).
- 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).
- Optional Form 307 – Contract Award (Block 7 identifies the Prime Contractor).
- 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 NAICS Group Relevant Experience

The Offeror must submit a **MAXIMUM OF SEVEN (7)** distinct Primary Relevant Experience Projects.

The submitted Primary Relevant Experience Projects must meet the following conditions:

- (a) Project includes performance in one of the NAICS listed in L.5.2.2.1 through one of the three scenarios below. The claimed NAICS must have been integral to the performance of the Project.
 1. The assigned NAICS in FPDS-NG is one of the five (5) NAICS codes listed in L.5.2.2.1, and the Project can be verified in accordance with L.5.2.2.1.1 (1) below, **OR**
 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.5.2.2.1 and can be verified in accordance with L.5.2.2.1.1(2), **OR**
 3. Project is non-federal, in which a NAICS code was not assigned, but one of the five (5) NAICS codes listed in L.5.2.2.1 is being claimed and can be verified in accordance with L.5.2.2.1.2 below.
- (b) A Relevant Experience Project may not be claimed more than once.
- (c) With respect to timing, each Primary Relevant Experience Project must be ongoing or have been completed within five (5) years from the date proposals are due.

- (d) With respect to performance, each Primary Relevant Experience Project must be complete **or** have at least one year of performance. If at least one year of performance was not completed in the base period, then either an interim or final CPARS, or a completed Award Fee Determination must be available.
- (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 as a subcontractor for both 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.5.2.3.1. In addition, the offeror shall provide form J.P-4 signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope and value performed by the subcontractor.

L.5.2.3 Primary 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/>.

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.

NAICS	NAICS Title	Description
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 Relevant Experience Submission (Federal Government Contracts)

In order to receive points for each submitted Primary 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. 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**

1. If the FPDS-NG Report is not available or the FPDS-NG Report does not substantiate **all 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 reports necessary for verification of claimed scoring elements.
 - b. Project Verification Form J.P-2 from the Symphony must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the project met the claimed NAICS (Not to exceed

1500 characters), **signed by a Contracting Officer (CO) with cognizance over the submitted Project**. The Project Verification Form 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 Contracting Officer's Representative (COR directly associated with the Project). The Project Verification Form must include both cognizant CO's and COR's direct telephone numbers and email addresses.

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. Signed copy of **original contract award document**, this may include the following:
- 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).
 - 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).
 - 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).
 - 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).
 - 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).
 - 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).
 - 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 at least one year of performance was not completed, then either an interim or final CPARS, or a completed Award Fee Determination or completed and signed J.P-6 Past Performance Rating Form is acceptable.
- e. Offerors may use work as a subcontractor for Federal 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.5.2.3.1. In addition, the offeror shall provide form J.P-4 signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope and value performed by the subcontractor.

L.5.2.3.2 Verification of Primary Relevant Experience Submission (Non-Federal Contracts)

Please note, this verification method should be used when relevant experience was performed as a small business subcontractor. Subcontractors can only obtain credit if experience is shown on the submitted J.P-4 Subcontractor Experience Form.

NOTE: Non-federal Contracts are not eligible to receive points for elements L.5.2.3.4, L.5.2.3.5, or L.5.2.3.7.

In order to receive points for each submitted Primary Relevant Experience Project, Offerors must submit each Project within Symphony with all of the following verification documents included:

- a. J.P-2 Project Verification Form from the Symphony must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the project met the claimed NAICS (Not to exceed 1500 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. If a Statement of Objectives (SOO) clearly indicates the NAICS being claimed, the SOO may be submitted. If the SOO does not clearly indicate the NAICS being claimed, then the contractor-generated SOW/PWS must be submitted along with the SOO.

NOTE: If a Project does not (1) 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 (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.

- d. 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 form J.P-4 signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope and value performed by the subcontractor.

L.5.2.3.3 Relevant Experience - Project Size

For each 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.

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.

NOTE: Federal Government Subcontracts submitted must include the above for the prime contractor and form 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.

L.5.2.3.4 Demonstrating Experience with Multiple Federal Government Customers (Federal Government Contracts Only)

These points are only available for Relevant Experience Projects performed as a prime contractor to the Federal Government.

For each 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. Subcontractors will only receive credit if the submitted J.P-4 Subcontractor Experience forms submitted indicate multiple Federal Customers.

For example, one Relevant Experience Project with Funding Agency ID 4732 (GSA/Federal Acquisition Service) and another 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.

Verification: The Offeror must provide a FPDS-NG Report that indicates the Funding Agency ID for verification purposes.

L.5.2.3.5 Projects with Cost-Reimbursement (Federal Government Contracts Only)

These points are only available for Relevant Experience Projects performed as a prime contractor to the Federal Government or for Subcontractors if the J.P-4 Subcontractor Experience form signed by the prime contractor confirms that the subcontractor performed Cost-reimbursement functions on the contract.

For a maximum of Two (2) Primary Relevant Experience Projects submitted under L.5.2.2, the Offeror will receive additional points if the projects are United States Federal Government Cost-Reimbursement, specifically any of the cost-reimbursement contract types specified under FAR Subpart 16.3.

Verification: The Offeror must provide an FPDS-NG report that indicates a cost-reimbursement contract type.

NOTE: An attached FPDS-NG Report verifying the submitted cost-type project is required for earning points in this section (Federal Government Contracts Only).

For a maximum of Two (2) Relevant Experience Projects submitted under L.5.2.2, the Offeror will receive additional points if the Project is a task order awarded against a Federal Government multiple-award contract as defined in Section L.5.2.1 above. As defined in FAR Part 2, Task order means “an order for services placed against an established contract or with Government sources.”

Verification: In addition to a copy of the task order, the Offeror must provide an FPDS-NG Report for the multiple-award Contract that indicates “Multiple Award” within the “Multiple or Single Award IDV” field for each claimed task order.

NOTE: Federal Government Subcontracts submitted must include the above for the prime contractor and form 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.

L.5.2.3.6 Reserved

L.5.2.3.7 Location

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) Relevant Experience Project submitted under L.5.2.3.1, the Offeror will receive additional points if the project included services performed in a foreign location.

- 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.
- Although FPDS-NG may indicate that the principal place of performance is a CONUS location, it is understood that 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 a copy of the contract SOW or documents from the contract that detail the OCONUS location(s) at which work was performed, contract award form and an authorized signature as described in L.5.2.2.1.1(2).

NOTE: Federal Government Subcontracts submitted must include the above for the prime contractor and form 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.

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 Technologies.

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 Relevant Experience and Emerging Technology Relevant Experience.
- b. With respect to timing, each Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project must be ongoing or have been completed within five (5) years from the date proposals are due.
- c. With respect to performance, each Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Project must be complete or have at least one year of performance. If at least one year of performance was not completed in the base period, then either an interim or final CPARS report, or a completed Award Fee Determination document or signed J.P-6 Past Performance Rating Form must be submitted with the proposal.
- d. 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.

- e. 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 and in addition to the project verification requirements under L.5.2.4.2 which shall be provided for the prime award, they shall additionally provide form J.P-4 signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope and value performed by the subcontractor.

L.5.2.4.1 Emerging Technology Listing

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

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

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 a 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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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 smart phones, 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

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 (RSA) 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

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:

1. The Emerging Technology Project Verification Form JP-3 uploaded to Symphony, must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the identified emerging technology was integral to the project (Not to exceed 1500 characters), signed by a Contracting Officer (CO) with cognizance over the submitted Project. The Project Verification Form 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 Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) directly associated with the Project. The Project Verification Form must include both cognizant CO's and COR's direct telephone numbers and email addresses.

For a non-federal project or small business subcontract, the Project Verification Form JP-3 uploaded to Symphony 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 is not signed by the appropriate party (or parties) as indicated throughout Section L, the associated points will not be earned.

1. Signed copy of original contract award document, this may include the following:
 - a. 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).
 - b. 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).
 - c. 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).
 - d. 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).
 - e. 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).

- f. 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).
- g. 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).
- h. Non-Government Award Form (Must explicitly identify the Contractor, Non-Government Customer, Dollar Value, and the date the customer awarded/signed).
- i. For a non-federal project or small business subcontract submit: 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.

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.

- j. 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 L.5.2.3.2, which shall be provided for the prime award, they shall additionally provide form J.P-4 signed by the prime contractor as verification of the project work, scope and value performed by the subcontractor.
- k. If at least one year of performance was not completed, then either an interim or final CPARS, or a completed Award Fee Determination or completed and signed J.P-6 Past Performance Rating Form.

L.5.2.4.3 Breadth of Emerging Technology Relevant Experience

The Offeror will receive additional points for each additional Emerging Technology with demonstrated relevant experience.

Scoring for this element is only available through the Projects submitted under L.5.2.3.2 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 (SB) 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 1,000 points in this section and shall not submit any entries. No additional points in this section shall be claimed by a small business and no entries in this section shall be entered. 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 SB, 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 with the SB to receive points for this engagement.

Each Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement meeting the criteria below will be scored at 200 points with a MAXIMUM of five (5) Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagements with a MAXIMUM of 1,000 (5x 200 each) points.

- A. Each SB Emerging Technology Engagement must contain a SB Emerging Technology Solution project that is ongoing or completed within five (5) years from the date proposals are due.
- B. 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.
- C. OTSB offerors are only allowed to claim points for meeting with any single Small Business once for a maximum of 200 points.
- D. A MAXIMUM of two (2) Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagements may be submitted in any single emerging technology listed in L.5.2.3.1.

The Small Business Emerging Technology Solution Verification Form 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 1500 characters), signed by A Corporate Officer/Official of the small business. The Small Business Emerging Technology Solution Verification Form 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 Small Business Emerging Technology Solution Verification Form will include a verification for the signing business, that they are as of the date signed, a small business under NAICS 541512 (https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2019-08/SBA%20Table%20of%20Size%20Standards_Effective%20Aug%2019%2C%202019.pdf)

NOTE: If a Small Business Emerging Technology Solution Verification Form is not signed by the appropriate party (or parties), the associated points will not be earned.

- 2. For Federal project only, a signed copy of original contract award document, this may include the following:
 - a. A copy of the SBIR/STTR award as listed at <https://www.sbir.gov>
 - b. 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).
 - c. 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).
 - d. 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).
 - e. 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).

- f. 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).
 - g. 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).
 - h. 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).
 - i. Non-Government Award Form (Must explicitly identify the Contractor, Non-Government Customer, Dollar Value, and the date the customer awarded/signed).
3. For a non-federal project 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 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.

L.5.3 Past Performance for Relevant Experience Projects

For purposes of this technical proposal evaluation, Past Performance assessed for the 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 Projects submitted under L.5.2.2 Primary Relevant Experience Submission. A past performance assessment must be submitted for each Relevant Experience Project submitted under L.5.2.2. No Past Performance assessments are required, requested, or wanted for any projects submitted under L.5.2.3 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, Past Performance Rating Form. 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.

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 past performance information will be used on a Relevant Experience Project. 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 J.P-6, Past Performance Rating Form.

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 Form using the template in Attachment J.P-6, Past Performance Rating Form. No other format or additional proposal documentation will be considered.

The Offeror must provide the Attachment J.P-6, Past Performance Rating Form directly to each of the references Offeror seeks a performance rating from. The Past Performance Rating Form must be completed and signed by either a Contracting Officer, Contracting Officer's Representative, or Contracting Officer's Technical Representative with cognizance over the submitted Project. For a non-federal Project, the Past Performance Rating Form must be completed and signed by a Corporate Officer/Official of the customer with cognizance over the submitted Project. The Rating Form 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 Forms, 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, Past Performance Rating Form) for any Primary 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 being utilized for past performance to provide information on problems encountered on the submitted Projects and the Offeror's corrective actions. This submission is not required but may be included to address past performance assessments on Projects where the majority of rating elements are below satisfactory. The Government will consider this information, as well as information obtained from any other sources, when evaluating the Offeror's past performance.

L.5.4 Systems, Certifications, and Clearances

For purposes of this technical proposal evaluation, all Systems, Certifications, and Clearances submitted is treated as an evaluation factor to determine the relative ability of competing offerors to perform Task Orders on this GWAC. An adequate Cost Accounting System (CAS) (Section L.5.4.1), however, is additionally treated as a rated offer factor that will result in the contractual promise whereby CAS must be established, maintained and determined as Adequate at the time of an award for any cost-type Task Orders under this Master Contract. (See Section H.16 Cost Accounting System). Furthermore, a Facility Clearance is additionally treated as a rated offer factor.

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.5.1.4 Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters for details.)

L.5.4.1 Cost Accounting System and Audit Information

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification from the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), any Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA), or a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), of an acceptable accounting system in a single pdf file format to include the following information:

- Part 1- Provide the UEI and CAGE Code of the Business Entity that is being credited, and name, address, phone number, and email of the representative at their cognizant DCAA and DCMA Offices or CFA.
- 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 Cost Accounting audit report from DCMA verifying the approval of the cost 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 Cost 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.
- **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.)

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.

If an Offeror does not submit evidence of an adequate/acceptable cost accounting system or verification of cost-reimbursement contract experience from the DCAA/DCMA CFA or CPA, the Offeror will not earn any points in this scoring element. However, the Offeror's proposal will still be considered.

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:

- 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 their Cognizant DCMA or CFA that determined approval; and
- 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 audit or letter that determined the approval of the purchasing system.
- Or if audited by a CPA, a copy of a signed letter on the CPA's Letterhead stating that the Purchasing System has been audited 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 accounting system.

L.5.4.3 Forward Pricing Rate Agreements, Forward Pricing Rate Recommendations, and/or Approved Billing 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, and/or Approved Billing in a single pdf file format to include the following information:

- 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.
- Part 2 – Provide at least one of the first two listed items, (1) and (2):
 - (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, and/or Approved Billing Rate had been reviewed, approved, and/or determined acceptable.
 - (2) A copy of the Offeror's official Forward Pricing Rate Agreement (FPRA), Forward Pricing Rate Recommendation (FPRR) Approved Billing Rates, audit report and audit report number from DCAA, DCMA, or CFA identifying the rates in the FPRA, FPRR, and/or Approved Billing 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 reference to the page number and paragraph of the audit report or letter that sets forth the FPRA, FPRR, and/or Billing 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:

- 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.
- 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 from the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), or Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), or Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA) or Certified Public Accountant (CPA) of an audited and accepted estimating system in a single pdf file format to include the following information:

- Part 1- Provide the UEI and CAGE Code of the Business Entity that is being credited, and the point of contact information that includes the name, address, phone number, and email of the representative at DCAA, DCMA, CPA, or CFA that determined approval.
- Part 2- Provide a copy of the Offeror's official audit report, if available and/or official letterhead from DCAA, DCMA, or CFA verifying the acceptability of the estimating system that has been audited and determined acceptable for budgeting and planning controls, and generating estimates of costs and other data included in proposals submitted to customers in the expectation of receiving contract awards. The offer shall make reference to the page number and paragraph of the audit report or letter that verifies the adequacy of the estimating system.
- 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 accounting system since the last audit of its accounting system.

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.

The certification must be in the name of the offeror or held by all members of the CTA to receive credit. No credit will be allowed for a certification through a meaningful relationship.

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. The certification must be in the name of the offeror or held by all members of the CTA to receive credit. No credit will be allowed for a certification through a meaningful relationship.

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. The certification must be in the name of the offeror or held by all members of the CTA to receive credit. No credit will be allowed for a certification through a meaningful relationship.

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. The certification must be in the name of the offeror, or held by all members of the CTA to receive credit. No credit will be allowed for a certification through a meaningful relationship.

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 Government 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. 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.

The certification must be in the name of the offeror or held by all members of the CTA to receive credit. No credit will be allowed for a certification through a meaningful relationship.

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 Offeror's qualification and financial information (GSA Form 527), and any other pertinent data will be considered. See *Attachment J.P-11 GSA Form 527*.

L.5.5.1 VETS-4212 Federal Contract Reporting

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 Department of Labor's website at <https://www.dol.gov/vets/vets4212.htm>.

L.5.5.2 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 \$32 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, financial responsibility documents must be submitted for each member of the joint venture. For a Populated Joint Venture, financial responsibility documents must be submitted for the Joint Venture itself.

The Offeror shall complete and submit a GSA Form 527 (rev 10/2015 or later), Contractor's Qualification and Financial Information, located at 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 partner Offeror must complete and provide separate GSA Form 527 representing their individual companies. For Small Business CTA Offerors, each small

business prime contractor, 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.

NOTE: The GWAC PCO will provide the information to GSA financial analysts who may contact an Offeror after their initial financial review for clarification or additional information, if necessary.

Section I – General Information

- Complete all applicable sections.
- **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.**
- **Block 6:** This is asking whether the legal offering entity uses a DBA, trade name, fictitious name trademark, etc., for business purposes.
- **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

- Please complete all applicable sections.
- You must answer 14A, 14B, 15A and 16.

Section III – Financial Statements and Section IV Income Statements

- Block 20: Check the applicable boxes to show whether the figures are in "Actual", "Thousands" or "Millions."
- Blocks 24-28: Submit the last full fiscal year statement 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.
- *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

- 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

- Leave this Section Blank.

Section VII – Construction/Service Contracts Information

- Leave this Section Blank.

Section VIII – Remarks

- Provide remarks as applicable.

Certification

- The Name of Business must correspond to the official legal offering entity on the SF-33.
- Provide Name, Title, Signature, and Date of Authorized Official.

L.5.5.3 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 Information Technology 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 Attachment J.P-11, Contractor C-SCRM Responsibility Assessment. 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 Responsibility Assessment, 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. A response of “no” to any of the items listed in J.P-11, without an acceptable waiver/exception, will disqualify an offeror from receiving an Alliant 3 Master 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 unacceptable risk to the Government.

The Government may consider the following cybersecurity-supply chain risk management information, including, but not limited to:

1. Functionality and features of awarded products and services, including access to data and information system privileges;
2. The ability of a source to produce and deliver products and services as expected;
3. 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);
4. Security, authenticity, and integrity of products and services and their supply and compilation chains;
5. The contractor’s capacity to mitigate or remediate identified risks;
6. 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 Master Contract, a C-SCRM Plan is required to be submitted to the Government within 60 calendar days of the date of contract award in accordance with Section F.7.3. If the C-SCRM Plan is determined to be acceptable, the awardee will be eligible to receive a Notice to Proceed, inclusive of compliance with all other post-award requirements. If the C-SCRM Plan is found to be unacceptable, a Notice to Proceed will not be issued and the award may be subject to a termination for convenience. The government will identify the areas of the C-SCRM Plan that are unacceptable, and the offeror will have been given an opportunity to make the necessary adjustments and resubmit their plan for re-evaluation.

L.5.6 Organizational Risk Assessment

“Previously Performed” Definition: “Previously performed”, for the purposes of this evaluation factor, is defined as performance that took place before the issuance of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted GWAC solicitation. To receive credit for this proposal element, **all** members of a Joint Venture or Small Business Subcontractor in a Contractor Teaming Arrangement must demonstrate combined previous experience for every project submitted for Organizational Risk Assessment.

A *Business Arrangement* for the purposes of this evaluation factor is defined as:

OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS OFFERORS

- 1) An individual company, or
- 2) An Established Joint Venture with a corresponding UEI Number in <https://www.sam.gov>

SMALL BUSINESS OFFERORS

- 1) An individual company, or
- 2) An established Joint Venture with a corresponding UEI Number in <https://www.sam.gov>,
or
- 3) A Prime Contractor and its proposed First Tier Subcontractor team
- 4) A Mentor-Protégé that is an established Joint Venture with a corresponding UEI Number in <https://www.sam.gov>

A Business Arrangement is considered to have previously performed together if one of the following applicable conditions is met:

- 1) An individual company has previously performed on a contract/order as itself, which is not proposing as part of a joint venture, or as a small business CTA with subcontractors;
- 2) A Joint Venture, as a single legal entity, has previously performed work on all contracts/orders corresponding with a UEI Number in <https://www.sam.gov>;
- 3) A Prime Contractor with a proposed first tier subcontractor team has previously performed work on all contracts/orders with each subcontractor proposed. (Small Business CTA Offerors Only)

SMALL BUSINESS CTA OFFERORS ONLY

Previous performance for Joint Ventures or a Prime Contractor with a proposed first tier subcontractor team must be verified through submission of the following:

- 1) The contract or Task Order for which the work was performed, and
- 2) A completed Attachment J.P-1.
- 3) Evidence of the business arrangement such as:
 - a. A joint venture agreement that identifies all members, or
 - b. A copy of the subcontract(s)

No additional verification is required for an individual company offering as itself.

OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS OFFERORS ONLY

An established Joint Venture is required to provide verification documents as required in Sections L.5.1.5 Existing Joint, and L.5.1.5.1 Claiming Relevant Experience from an Existing or Previous Joint Venture.

- No additional verification is required in the Offeror's proposal for an individual company offering as itself.
- Scoring for this element is only available for demonstrating that the Offeror has previously performed in the proposed business arrangement.

L.5.7 Sustainability-Related Disclosures

L.5.7.1 Public Disclosure of Scope 1, 2, and 3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the offeror or reporting entity to include, but are not limited to, company facilities and vehicles.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect greenhouse gas emissions that are purchased or acquired for the offeror or reporting entity's own consumption but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity to include, but are not limited to; purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling.

If claiming credit for this disclosure, the Offeror shall provide the location(s) (Internet URL(s)) where its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions are publicly disclosed. Offerors may utilize third-party sustainability reporting portals (e.g., Carbon Disclosure Project, www.cdp.net) or its own website. The offeror must provide a self-attestation that the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (www.ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard).

L.5.7.2 Public Disclosure of Relevant Scope 3 GHG Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are Corporate Value Chain greenhouse gas emissions, other than those that are Scope 2 emissions, that are a consequence of the operations of the offeror or reporting entity, but occur at sources other than those owned or controlled by the entity to include, but are not limited to; capital goods, energy and energy related activities, transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, leased assets, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products, franchises, and investments.

If claiming credit for public disclosure of relevant Scope 3 GHG emissions, the Offeror shall provide the location(s) (Internet URL(s)) where its relevant Scope 3 GHG emissions are publicly disclosed. Offerors may utilize third-party sustainability reporting portals (e.g., CDP) or its own website. Per the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting

Standard, a relevant GHG report contains the information that users – both internal and external to the company – need for their decision making. Companies should use the principle of relevance when determining whether to exclude any activities from the inventory boundary. The offeror must provide a self-attestation that the Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

For more information, please review the following sources and references:

1. Executive Order 14030, Climate-Related Financial Risk, issued May 20, 2021. Source: [federalregister.gov](https://www.federalregister.gov)
2. Executive Order 14057, Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs through Federal Sustainability, issued December 8, 2021. Source: [federalregister.gov](https://www.federalregister.gov)
3. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Scope 1 and Scope 2 Inventory Guidance. Source: Environmental Protection Agency, www.epa.gov
4. Federal Acquisition Regulation: Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Related Financial Risk, Proposed Rule, 87 FR 68312. Source: [federalregister.gov](https://www.federalregister.gov)

(END OF SECTION L)

SECTION M - EVALUATION FACTOR FOR AWARD

M.1 FAR 52.252-1 Solicitation Provisions Incorporated by Reference (FEB 1998)

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/>.

Table 15 - FAR 52.217 Clause Source

CLAUSE #	CLAUSE 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 (HTRFRP). 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 60 awards. In order to be considered as a HTRFRP Offeror, the proposal must score amongst the 60 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 sixty verified technical rated scores. If one (or more) of the offerors in the top sixty verified rated scores is found not to 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 60th position, all Offerors tied at the 60th position will receive an award. A tie is determined exclusively at the 60th position when two or more Offerors receive an identical score. If a tie score occurs at any other position before the 60th 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 39th available position, one tied Offeror will take the 39th position and the second tied Offeror moves into the 40th position. Accordingly, there may be more than 60 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(a).

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 60 highest scoring proposals, including any ties at the 60th 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 the 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 and notified, in writing, as soon as practicable. 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. 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 60 apparent successful Offerors are identified that represent the HTRFRP Offerors (based on validated scores and passing overall responsibility determination). In the event of a tie at the 60th position, each Offeror tied for this position will be designated as an HTRFRP Offeror. Even if there is only a single point difference between the Offeror at the 60th position and the next ranked Offeror, only the Offeror at the 60th position will receive an award.

Once the evaluation and validation of the 60 apparent successful Offerors, including any ties at the 60th 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

M4.1 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.

- Signed SF33;
- Document Verification;
- Section K - Representations and Certifications;
- Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters (MRCLs) (if applicable);
- Existing Joint Venture;
- Small Business Contractor Teaming Agreement. Subcontractor Letter(s) of Commitment (applicable to Small Business CTAs only)
- Professional Employee Compensation Plan
- Uncompensated Overtime Policy
- C-SCRM Baseline Compliance Form
- Organizational Conflict of Interest Form
- Price Proposal

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).

If a Joint Venture or Small Business with subcontractor(s) Offeror has previously worked together as a CTA, the Offeror should provide evidence of having worked as a CTA separately including the UEI from <http://sam.gov> (see Organizational Risk Assessment) if seeking to earn points in that category.

M.4.2.1 The Offeror's Individual Subcontracting Plan (Plan) Must Be Determined Acceptable

The Plan is a material requirement of the proposal for an other than small business Offeror.

The Offeror's 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 Plan adequately respond to each of the required elements of FAR 52.219-9(d) paragraphs (1) through (11)?

(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 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.5.6.1 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 J.P-6 Past Performance Rating Form.

For any proposals that do not include a past performance assessment for each Primary Relevant Experience Project, GSA will attempt to obtain a past performance assessment from CPARS or the provided reference.

The Offeror will 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” or “Negative.”

A positive score means receiving a satisfactory or greater rating for the majority of rating elements on a Project.

A negative score means not receiving a satisfactory or greater rating for the majority of rating elements on a Project.

M.5.2.2 Points Assigned to Past Performance Assessments

Offerors will be scored in accordance with Section M.6., Alliant 3 Scoring Table. Each past performance package will be individually rated as Positive or Negative. Each separate past performance package carries the opportunity to earn maximum points for the submitted package. There are no partial points offered to a single past performance package evaluation. Points earned are either the maximum points or zero points.

A total of 17,500 Points are designated to this Past Performance evaluation factor, regardless of the number of past performance assessments received. Points will not be foregone or lost from the total available points designated to this Past Performance evaluation factor if the Offeror is submitting less than seven packages for each of the seven available NAICS Relevant Work Experience Projects that can be submitted by the Offeror.

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 L.5.6.1). See Section M.6, Alliant 3 Scoring Table.

M.6 Alliant 3 Scoring Table
Table 16 - Alliant 3 Scoring Table

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.2	NAICS Relevant Work Experience				
L.5.2.2	Primary Relevant Experience Projects at \$7.5 Million Minimum Value	2,500	7	17,500	17,500
L.5.2.3.3	Project Size & Complexity				
	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 through Multiple Agency Awards				
	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	2000	2	4,000	4,000
L.5.2.3.7	Project in a Foreign Location				

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
	(Federal Government Contracts Only)				
	Project included work in a Foreign Location	1,500	1	1,500	1,500
L.5.2.4	Emerging Technology (ET) Relevant Experience				
	ET – 1	100	11	1,100	6,600
	ET – 2	200	11	2,200	
	ET – 3	300	11	3,300	
L.5.2.4.3	Breadth of Emerging Technology (ET) Relevant Experience				
	Experience demonstrated in 2-4 ET categories	500	1	500	1,500
	Experience demonstrated in 5-7 ET categories	1,000	1	1,000	
	Experience demonstrated in >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	Engaging Small Business with Emerging Technology (ET) Experience				
	A Small Business (SB)	1,000	1	1,000	

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
	Other Than Small Business (OTSB) engagement w/a SB that has ET experience (Note: maximum of 5 engagements possible)	200	5	1,000	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 Project				
	Past Performance	17,500	1	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	Adequate Cost Accounting System				8100
	DCMA / DCAA Certified	6000	1	6000	
	CFA / CPA Certified	3000	1		
L.5.4.2	Approved Purchasing System				
	DCMA or DCAA Certified	1500	1	1500	
	CFA or CPA Certified	750	1		
L.5.4.3	Current FPRA, FPRR, and/or Approved Billing Rates	300	1	300	

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.4.4	EVMS EIA Standard-748	100	1	100	
L.5.4.5	Acceptable Estimating System				
	DCMA / DCAA Certified	200	1	200	
	CFA / CPA Certified	100	1		
[L.5.4.6 through L.5.4.9] Industry Certifications					
L.5.4.6 - Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) (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	1,500	1	1,500	4,500
L.5.4.8	ISO 20000	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 - Government Facility Clearances (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	Risk				

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.6.1	Organizational Risk Assessment	7,500	1	7,500	7,500
L.5.7	Sustainability-related Disclosures				
L.5.7.1	Scope 1 and 2	1750	1	1750	3500
L.5.7.2	Scope 3	1750	1	1750	
	Total Possible Points				92,200

M.7 Responsibility

The overall responsibility determination will be evaluated on a pass/fail basis. In accordance with FAR Part 9, 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 and UEI).

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.5.6.3), Contractor C-SCRM Responsibility Assessment (attachment J-P.11), Cybersecurity Risk Assessment, 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.5.6.1 and L.5.6.2.

M.8 GSA Acquisition Letter MV-16-04, Class Deviation to FAR 15.404-1(D)(2) Proposal Analysis Techniques

In accordance with GSA Acquisition Letter MV-16-04 dated September 23, 2016, which establishes a class deviation to FAR 15.404-1(d)(2), a cost realism analysis is not required for the establishment of the Alliant 3 GWAC.

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) * * *

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]