



Governmentwide Acquisition Contract (GWAC)

Draft Request For Proposal (RFP)

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The Government will consider any comments or questions received prior to January 6, 2023 by 12 pm (noon) Eastern Standard Time (EST). The Government reserves the right to consolidate and/or select the questions and comments to respond to as a result of this draft RFP.

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SECTION B - SUPPLIES OR SERVICES AND PRICES/COSTS

B.4 Minimum Contract Guarantee and Maximum Contract Ceiling

(a) Minimum. The minimum guaranteed award amount for this IDIQ contract is \$2500 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. (Pending deviation approval)

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

a. 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. (Pending deviation approval)

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:

- 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
- 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 (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.

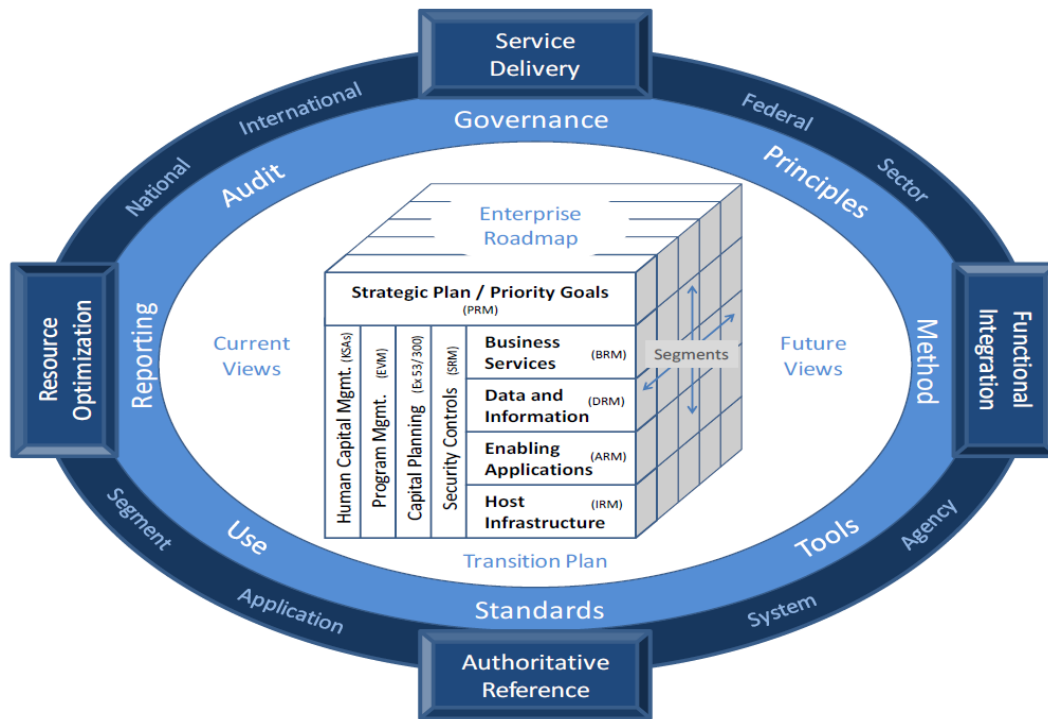


Figure 1 - Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA)

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 CIO's 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 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 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.

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.

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 (FEAF) 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)

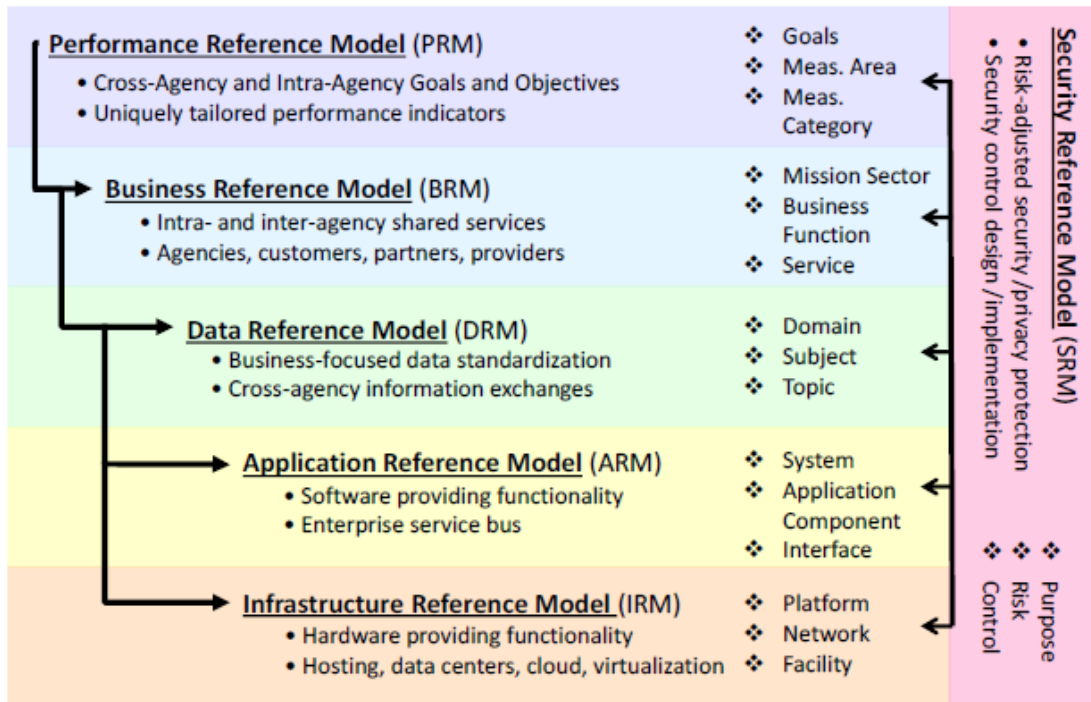


Figure 2 - Consolidated Reference Model (CRM)

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.

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 GPRA Modernization Act 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. 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 Modernization Act to establish mechanisms to link directly to the authoritative performance elements published in compliance with the law and provides the means for use of future developments in the mandated central performance website Performance.gov.

There are three areas to the 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 or activity rather than the functions of the investment or activity. Investment or activity performance indicators should have a clear linkage to the activities, of course, but it is important to recognize that investments or activities may align to multiple measurement areas.

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

The PRM, like all other reference models, is intended to work in concert with other reference models. The combined descriptive qualities of the multiple perspectives afforded by assigning different reference model perspectives to investments or activities can provide rich insights into what, why and how the investments or activities are undertaken. Previous versions of the PRM

included mission function characteristics that were redundant to the 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.

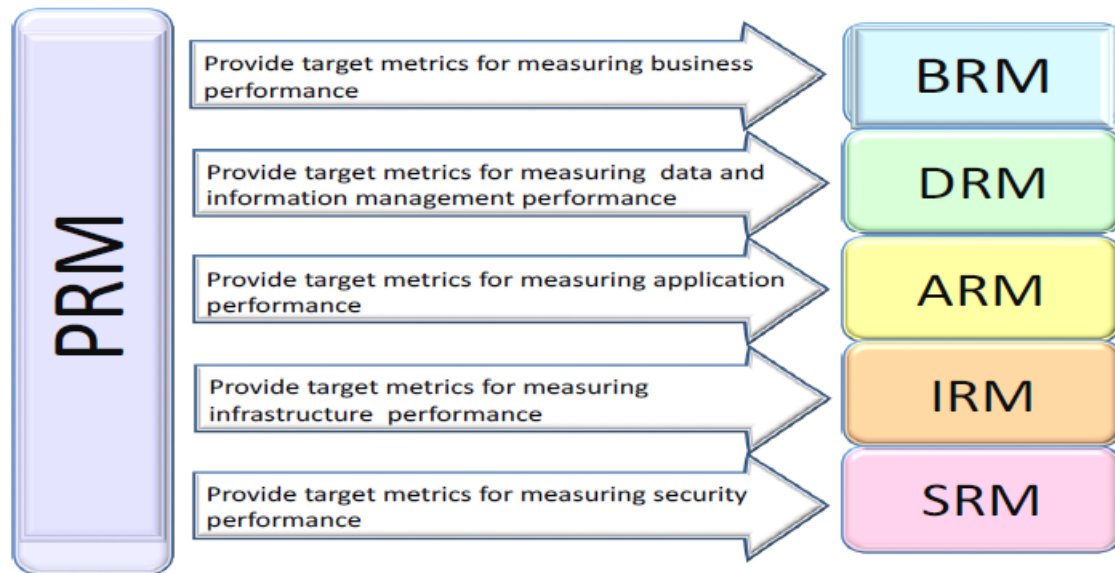


Figure 3 - The Performance Reference Model - (PRM)

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 table:

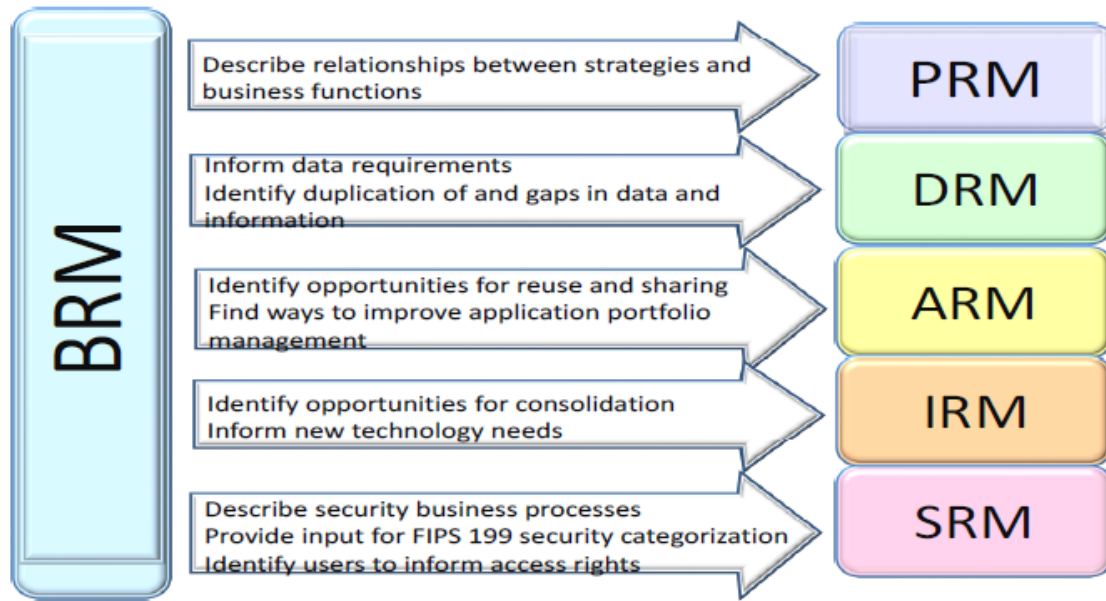


Figure 4 - The Business Reference Model - (BRM)

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.

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 table:

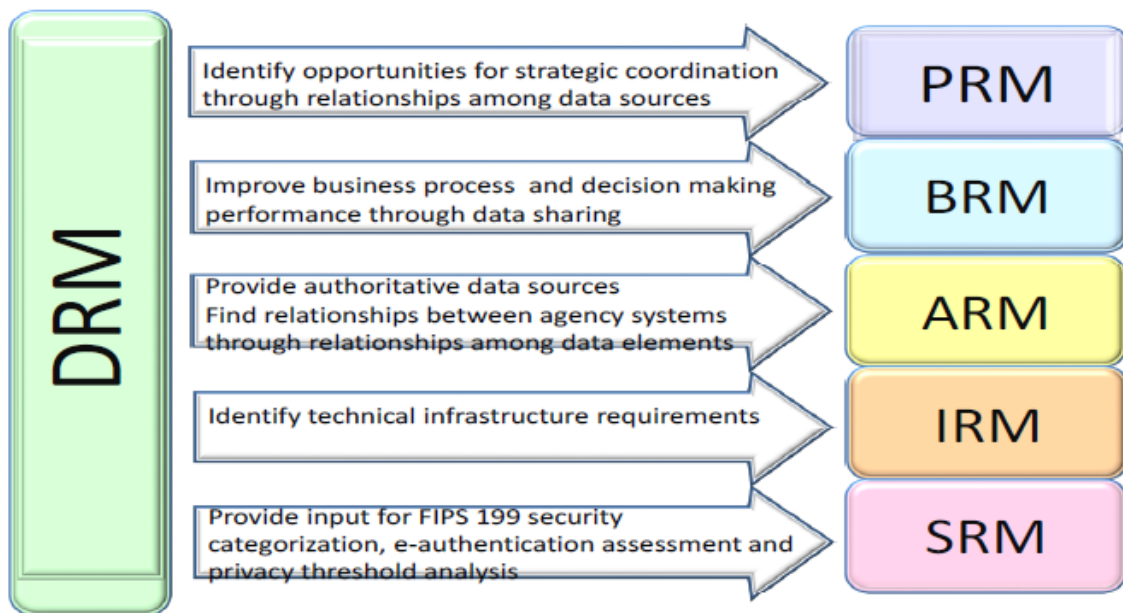


Figure 5 - The Data Reference Model - (DRM)

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.

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 table:

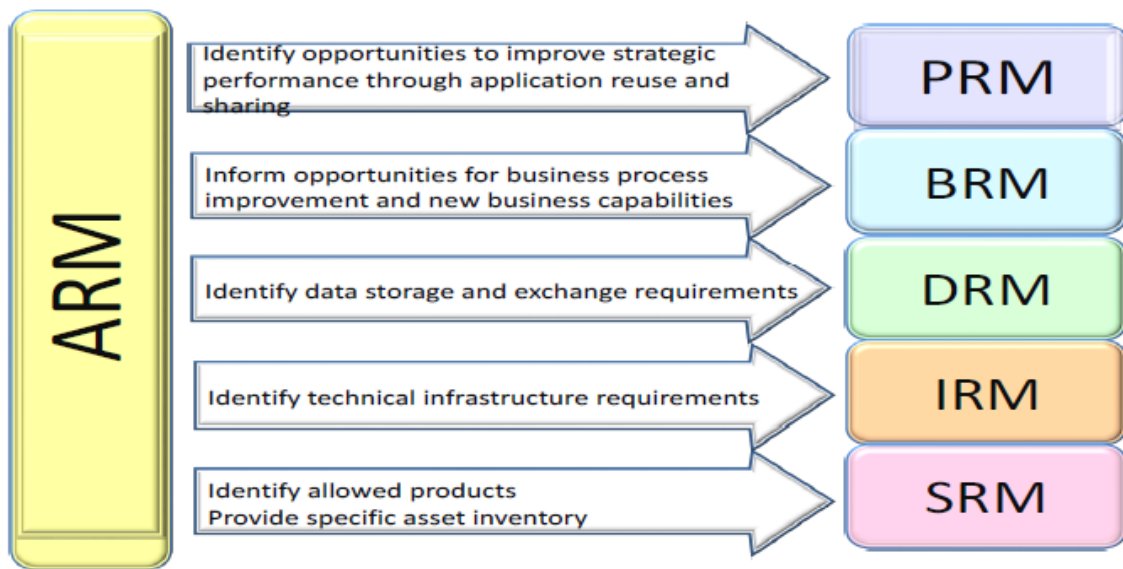


Figure 6 - The Application Reference Model - (ARM)

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 table:

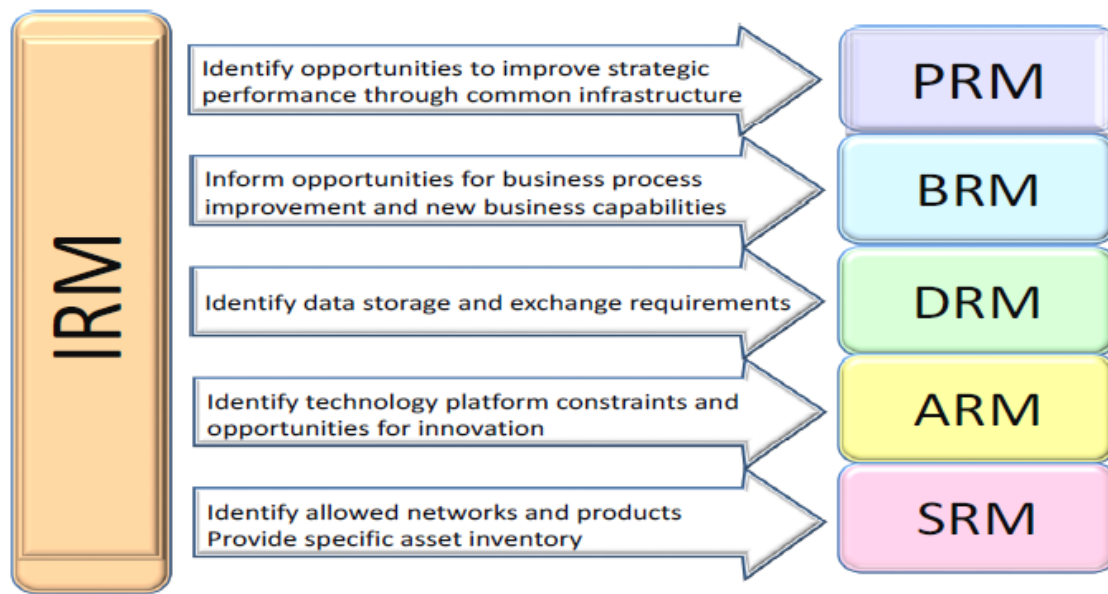


Figure 7 - The Infrastructure Reference Model - (IRM)

Security Reference Model (SRM)

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

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

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

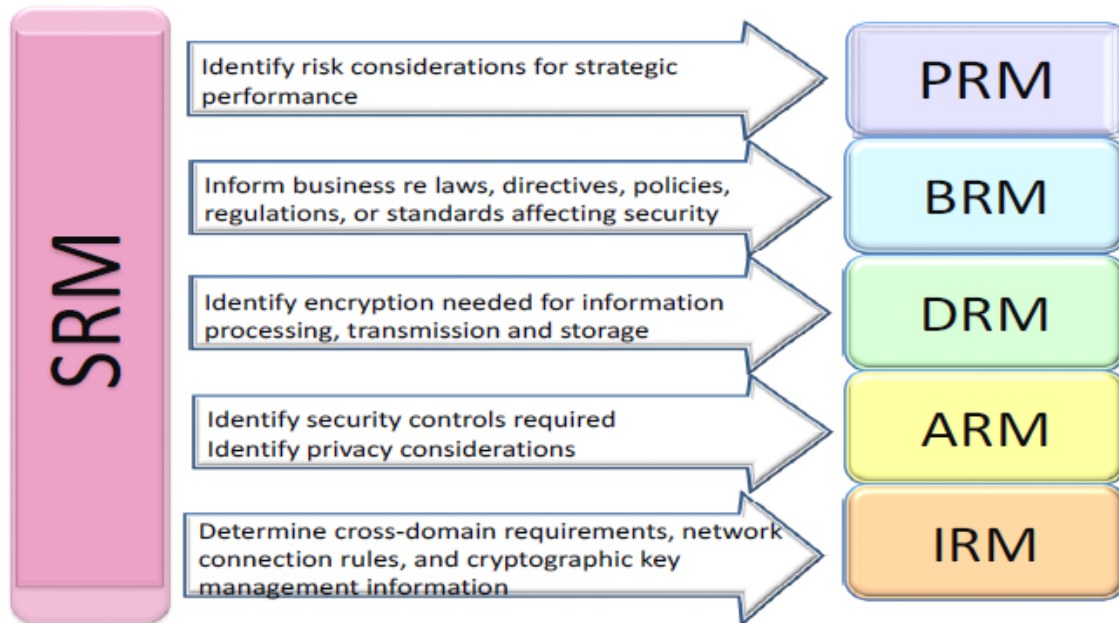


Figure 8 - The Security Reference Model - (SRM)

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

C.4 COMPONENTS OF AN IT SOLUTION

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

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

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

Within each section below, an overview of the contract solution and service offering is provided, followed by work to be performed relative to Order requirements. Components of an IT solution indicated in this Scope are not meant to be all-inclusive, but rather general indications of the types of services and goods within a given category. Other services and goods not listed, which adhere to the definition for each section, are also within scope.

C.4.1 Infrastructure

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

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

Infrastructure services facilitate the development and maintenance of critical IT infrastructures required to support Federal government business operations. This section includes the technical framework components that make up integrated IT solutions. One or any combination of these components may be used to deliver IT solutions intended to perform a wide

array of functions which allow agencies to deliver services to their customers (or users), whether internal or external, in an efficient and effective manner.

C.4.1.1 Service Access and Delivery

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

- 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)

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, 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, 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

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

C.4.3.4 Planning and Resource Allocation

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

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, IPv6, HSPD-12).

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

Management Improvements: Development and implementation of improved systems and business practices to optimize productivity and service delivery operations (e.g., analysis, and implementation of improvements in the flow of IT work and program processes and tool utilization, including business system analysis, identification of requirements for streamlining,

re-engineering, or re-structuring internal systems/business processes for improvement, determination of IT solution alternatives, and benchmarking).

C.4.3.5 IT Security

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

C.4.3.6 System and Network Controls

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

C.4.4 Cloud Computing

The following is an excerpt from the most recent 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.

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.

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.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 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 PWS includes (1) Contractor Engagement, described in Section H.19, J-5.A and (2) Small Business Subcontracting, described in Section G.22.

All measurable performance standards in terms of quality, timeliness, quantity, and the method of assessing Contractor performance against performance standards for the Master Contract are established in Section J's Attachment J-5 Performance Requirements Summary (PRS). The PRS listings of Performance Standards indicate the acceptable performance level required by the Government to meet the key Master Contract deliverables. The standards will be measured and structured to permit an assessment of the Contractor's performance whereby the results will also be written into 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 the GSA for the PRS Performance.

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 Performance-based Evaluation Program.

The primary goals of Contractor Engagement program are:

- 1) to provide federal agencies with responsibly prepared Contractor Proposals/Quotes in response to each Task Order Request for Proposal/Request for Quote (RFP/RFQ) 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 and effective competition in response to their RFPs/RFQs, 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, including veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns. Therefore, meeting Small Business Subcontracting Goals described in Section G.22 is applicable only to Other than Small Business Concerns under the Master Contract. PWS requirements are further detailed in Attachment J-5.B Small Business Subcontracting Performance-based Evaluation Program.

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 also 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 IAW 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 SOCs: 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

Section	Description	Website
C.3.1, 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 C - CONTRACT SCOPE OF WORK AND PERFORMANCE WORK STATEMENT

Section	Description	Website
C.4.5	Special Publication 1500-x, NIST Big Data Interoperability Framework.	https://bigdatawg.nist.gov/V3_output_docs.php
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
	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 G - CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION DATA

G.22.1 Minimum Subcontracting Goals

Due to the size, scope, and magnitude of this acquisition, the government anticipates substantial subcontracting opportunities for small business, small disadvantaged business, woman-owned small business, HUBzone small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns. The Contractor (Other Than Small Business) 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 G-1 - Small Business Subcontracting Goals

Category	(% of Planned 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 are expressed as a percentage of planned subcontracted dollars.

The small business subcontracting goals are an aggregate of subcontracted dollars for Task Order(s) that a contractor plans to receive under the Alliant 3 GWAC.

Small Business (SB) 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.

(End of G.22.1 Minimum Subcontracting Goal Provision)

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. In lieu of submitting the full text of those provisions, the Offeror may identify the provision by paragraph identifier and provide the appropriate information with its quotation or offer. The full text of a solicitation provision may be accessed electronically at this address: <https://www.acquisition.gov/far/>

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)	OCT 2016
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

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FAR	TITLE	DATE
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 PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES	FEB 1993
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) 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 office 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 only one Master Contract will result from this solicitation if the Offeror is awarded the Master Contract, 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, identifying proposal volume 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 (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED) 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 understand and / or verify the information submitted.

Offerors may mark pages containing sensitive or proprietary information with an appropriate legend in the header or footer. The Offeror shall not submit password protected documents. 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, Volumes 1 through 6, 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 the (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT). Question(s) must include the applicable section reference (e.g., L.3.5).

Questions not submitted via the (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) will not be answered; questions answered will be made available to all potential Offerors via (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT). 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 (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) (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 36 hours in advance of the RFP deadline. Any questions regarding (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) submitted after this deadline, or through any means other than (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT), will not be considered by the Government. The Offeror is solely responsible for its inability to submit a proposal due to issues with (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) that were not submitted to the (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) help desk at least 36 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

The Offeror shall upload all six (6) separate electronic proposal volumes and supporting documents listed in L.4.1 PROPOSAL FORMAT TABLE onto the government specified proposal intake system for Alliant 3 as identified in paragraph L.3.4.

Each of the six volumes should be in a separate electronic folder.

1. Volume 1 – General
2. Volume 2 – Relevant Experience
3. Volume 3 – Past Performance

4. Volume 4 – Systems, Certifications, and Clearances
5. Volume 5 – Organizational Risk Assessment
6. Volume 6 – Responsibility

Only proposal files may be included in the upload 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.

NOTE: Only *Attachment J.P-1 Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet* (Attachment J.P-1) will be accepted to meet the self-scoring requirements of L.5.1.2.

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. 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 Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet in Attachment J.P-1. The Document Verification and Self Scoring 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 Volume 2 – Relevant Experience (when sensitive or proprietary information is contained within required documents) and Volume 6 – Responsibility. Each file shall identify the Solicitation Number, Volume Number (2 or 6), Name and UEI Number of the Offeror, along with the Name and UEI Number of the small business CTA Team Member.

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

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must adhere to the Volume Numbers, Format and/or Templates, and Page Limitations (if any) provided in the Proposal Format Table. Offerors must include their company name or company name abbreviation and Volume Number in the filename. For example, ABC Incorporated filename for Volume 1, SF-33 is ABC.VOL1.SF33.pdf. Offerors may make minor adjustments to the file naming methodology so long as the resulting file names and organization are clearly understood. Additionally, the Offeror may provide a Table of Contents that serves as an overall guide to what files are included, where they are located and a brief description of the documents. Inclusion of a Table of Contents is optional and will not count toward the total page count.

VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
1	L.4.1	Proposal Format Table	PDF Table of Contents	No Page Limit.	CompanyName.VOL1.TOC.pdf (Inclusion of Table of Contents is OPTIONAL)
1	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.VOL1.SF33.pdf If SF 30 is applicable: CompanyName.VOL1.SF30.pdf
1	L.5.1.2	Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet	MS Excel Worksheet	** Limited to J.P-1 Template.	CompanyName.VOL1.J.P-1.xls

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VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
1	L.5.1.3	(Other than Small Business ONLY) Individual Subcontracting Plan	PDF Reference GSA Model Plan J.P-9 or FAR 19.704	Limited to 25 pages.	CompanyName.VOL1.SP.pdf
1	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.VOL1.MRCL1.pdf CompanyName.VOL1.MRCL2.pdf CompanyName.VOL1.MRCL3.pdf (If applicable, the Offeror may include more files by using the next sequential numbers to the file naming convention)
1	L.5.1.5	(Other-than-Small Business ONLY) Existing Joint Venture or Partnership Agreement	PDF Applicable ONLY IF submitting as a JV/Partnership(PT); otherwise no file need be submitted.	No Page Limit.	JVName.VOL1.JV.pdf or CompanyName.VOL1.CTA.pdf

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VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
1	CTA / Subcon tractin g L.5.1.5 -Alt L.5.1.5. 2-Alt	(Small business ONLY) Small Business Contractor Teaming Arrangeme nts, if applicable Proposed Small Business Subcontract ors, if applicable.	1 PDF for JV/PT/CTA and Separate PDFs for each Subcontractor Letter(s) of Commitment Applicable ONLY IF submitting as a JV/PT/CTA; otherwise, no file need be submitted.	No Page Limit.	JVName.VOL1.JV.pdf or CompanyName.VOL1.CTA. pdf and CompanyName.VOL1.Subc ontractorNameLOC.pdf (If applicable, the Offeror may include more files by using the next sequential numbers to the file naming convention)
1	L.5.1.6	Professiona l Employee Compensati on Plan	Single PDF	Recommend ed 10-page maximum.	CompanyName.VOL1.CP.pd f
1	L.5.1.7	Uncompens ated Overtime Policy	Single PDF	Limited to 10 pages.	CompanyName.VOL1.UOP. pdf
1	L.5.1.8	Representa tions and Certificatio ns	1 PDF per company (each teaming member, if applicable)	Limited to Section K. No Page Limit.	CompanyName.VOL1.RC.p df (Offeror may include more files by using the next

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VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
					sequential numbers to the file naming convention)

VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
2	L.5.2.2	NAICS Group Relevant Experience	1 PDF per project (Maximum of 7 files). Each Project with all supporting documents should be submitted in a single .pdf in the following order: 1. Section J.P-2 2. FPDS, if applicable 3. Award Form, if applicable 4. Contract Statement of Work, if applicable 5. Supporting Information Related to a Merger, Acquisition, Novation, or Change of Name	** 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.VOL2.NAIC S1-1.pdf CompanyName.VOL2.NAIC S1-2.pdf CompanyName.VOL2.NAIC S1-3.pdf CompanyName.VOL2.NAIC S1-4.pdf and/or CompanyName.VOL2.NAIC S2-1.pdf CompanyName.VOL2.NAIC S2-2.pdf and/or CompanyName.VOL2.NAIC S3-1.pdf

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VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
			on a Specific Project, if applicable 6. Section J.P-7 and CTA agreement, if applicable		
2	L.5.2.3	Emerging Technology Relevant Experience	1 PDF per project (Maximum of 30 files) Each Project with all supporting documents should be submitted in a single .pdf in the following order: 1. Section J.P-3 2. Original Contract Award 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	** Section J.P-3 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.VOL2.ET1-1.pdf CompanyName.VOL2.ET1-2.pdf CompanyName.VOL2.ET1-3.pdf and/or CompanyName.VOL2.ET2-1.pdf CompanyName.VOL2.ET2-2.pdf CompanyName.VOL2.ET2-3.pdf and/or (If applicable, the Offeror may include more files by citing one or more of the LET categories indicated in the RFP)

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VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
			5. Section J.P-7 and CTA agreement, if applicable.		

VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
3	L.5.3	Past Performance for Relevant Experience Projects	1 PDF per Past Performance for each NAICS Group Relevant Experience Project submitted PPIRS/CPARs report, or Section J.P-5 Past Performance Rating Form if PPIRS/CPARS is not available.	No Page Limit.	CompanyName.VOL3.PP.N AICS1-1.pdf CompanyName.VOL3.PP.N AICS1-2.pdf CompanyName.VOL3.PP.N AICS1-3.pdf CompanyName.VOL3.PP.N AICS1-4.pdf and/or CompanyName.VOL3.PP.N AICS2-1.pdf CompanyName.VOL3.PP.N AICS2-2.pdf and/or CompanyName.VOL3.PP.N AICS3-1.pdf
3	L.5.3.3	Negative Past Performance Narrative	1 PDF per each negative past performance project	Limited to 2 pages per project	CompanyName.VOL3.NPP. NAICS1-1.pdf CompanyName.VOL3.NPP. NAICS1-2.pdf

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VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
			(Maximum of 7 files). This document is not required, only necessary if Offeror wishes to explain any negative past performance.		CompanyName.VOL3.NPP.NAICS1-3.pdf CompanyName.VOL3.NPP.NAICS1-4.pdf and/or CompanyName.VOL3.NPP.NAICS2-1.pdf CompanyName.VOL3.NPP.NAICS2-2.pdf and/or CompanyName.VOL3.NPP.NAICS3-1.pdf

VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
4	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.VOL4.CAS AUDIT.pdf
4	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.VOL4.APS.pdf
4	L.5.4.3	Forward Pricing Rate Agreements , Forward	Single PDF If not applying for these additional	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.VOL4.FPR A.pdf or

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VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
		Pricing Rate Recommendations, and/or Approved Billing Rates	points, no file need be submitted.		CompanyName.VOL4.FPR R.pdf or CompanyName.VOL4.ABR.pdf
4	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.VOL4.EVMS.pdf
4	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.VOL4.AES.pdf
4	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.VOL4.CMMISVCcert.pdf or CompanyName.VOL4.CMMIDEVcert.pdf
4	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.VOL4.ISO9001cert.pdf
4	L.5.4.8	ISO/IEC 20000	Single PDF	Limited to the	CompanyName.VOL4.ISO20000cert.pdf

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VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
		Certification	If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	verification document.	
4	L.5.4.9	ISO/IEC 27000	Single PDF If not applying for these additional points, no file need be submitted.	Limited to the verification document.	CompanyName.VOL4.ISOIEC27000cert.pdf
4	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.VOL4.FCL.pdf

VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
5	L.6.1	(Other-than-small business Existing JV/PTs) Organizational Risk Assessment	See VOL 1 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.
5	L.6.1	(Small business CTAs)	PDF	Limited to the	CompanyName.VOL5.SUB.pdf

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

VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
		Organizational Risk Assessment	Copies of Subcontracts if Offeror is a Prime/Subcontract or business arrangement. <i>(JV/PT documents requested earlier in VOL 1)</i> If a CTA is not applying 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.	verification document.	
5	L.5.6.1	Organizational Risk Assessment	1 PDF per company (and each teaming member, if applicable)	Limited to J.P-11 GSA Form 527 template. No page limit for additional financial	CompanyName.VOL7.GSA527.pdf (If applicable, the Offeror may include more files by citing the teaming partner company name in a sealed envelope with the Offeror's proposal)

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

VOL	RFP Section #	Title	Format or Template	Page Limit	Example File Name
				documentati on.	

****** The Government will not reject any locked proposal templates the Offeror submits, including J.P-1, J.P-2, J.P-3, and J.P-8, due to exceeding page limits caused by formatting problems caused by limitations of the locked template.

++ 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 Prime Contractor awards a contract to a Contractor, the Contractor is considered a “Subcontractor”. Any evaluation element under Section L.5., Volume 1 through 6, for which an Offeror was identified as a “Subcontractor” will be rejected.

L.5.1 VOLUME 1 - GENERAL

To be eligible for award, the Offeror must adhere to the directions and submit the following information under Volume 1 – General.

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 SF 33 form, Solicitation, Offer and Award, posted as page 1 of the solicitation on SAM.gov, the Offeror shall fill out blocks 12 through 18 accordingly;

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 into Volume 1. 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

The Offeror shall submit Attachment J.P-1, titled, "Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet". No other format or additional proposal documentation will be considered.

1. Do **not** alter rows or columns of the Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet.
2. The Offeror shall enter their name in Row 7.
3. 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.
4. If "Yes" is entered in Column C, the Offeror shall enter the file name(s) in Column F for each associated supporting document submitted. Reference the file naming structure provided in L.4, Proposal Format

- Table. NOTE: No supporting file name is required for L.5.2.3.2, Breadth of Emerging Technology Relevant Experience.
5. The Project Identifier (NAICS Project 1-1 through NAICS Project 3-1) in the Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet **must mirror** the same Project Identifier selected in the Relevant Experience (NAICS Group) Project Template found in Attachment **J-P.2**.
 6. Under Section L.5.2.2, NAICS Group Relevant Experience, Projects with Cost Reimbursement and under Section L.5.2.2.4, NAICS Group Relevant Experience Projects with Foreign Locations, in addition to completing Column C and Column F the Offeror must fill in Column B with the Project Identifier(s) that satisfies the claimed credit.
 7. The Project Identifier (ET 1-1 through **ET 10-3**) in the Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet **must mirror** the same Project Identifier selected in the Relevant Experience (Emerging Technology) Project Template found in Attachment **J.P-3**.
 8. The scoring within Columns D and E will auto-calculate according to the responses within Column C. The offeror shall not manipulate any formulas or data within Columns D and E.

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:

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.

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

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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%
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.

- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.
- 6) 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

- (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 submitted are treated on a **pass/fail** rated basis and as an **offer factor** that will result in 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 any evaluation element, including relevant experience project(s), system(s), or certification(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 and made available to the Offeror for any resulting Task Order procurements during the term of any resulting 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/Holding 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 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 Partnership CTA.

L.5.1.5 Existing Joint Venture or Partnership, if applicable

An Offeror must have proven experience and performance as an existing CTA in the form of a Partnership or Joint Venture in accordance with the proposal submission requirements in Section L.5., Volumes 1 through 6. An Offeror may submit a proposal under an existing CTA in the form of a Partnership or Joint Venture only if the existing Partnership or 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 Partnership or Joint Venture, not the individual members of the Partnership or Joint Venture. Section L.5., Volume 1 through 6 proposal documents must have been performed by the existing Partnership or Joint Venture.

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 Partnership or 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 an existing Partnership or 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 or separate subsidiary, this type of CTA cannot be considered as an existing or established Partnership or 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 or Partnership 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 or Partnership fills out and submits the Representations and Certifications in Section K.
3. The Joint Venture or Partnership, not the individual team members, 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 within Volume 4. 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.

4. The Offeror must submit a complete copy of the Joint Venture or Partnership agreement that established the CTA relationship, disclosing the legal identity of each team member of the Joint Venture or Partnership, the relationship between the team members, the form of ownership of each team member, any limitations on liability or authority for each team member, and a specific statement of what resources each team member provides the teaming agreement. In addition, the existing Joint Venture or Partnership must:
 - b. Clearly identify the entities which make up the Joint Venture or Partnership 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 or Partnership designates a particular entity as the “team lead,” and if so, the Joint Venture or Partnership 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 or Partnership, 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 or Partnership

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-7 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form) for each Relevant Experience Project that was performed under an existing or previous CTA and it shall be signed by the majority of CTA members. The CTA agreement shall be submitted as an addendum to Attachment J.P-7 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form). The Offeror shall not receive credit for the Relevant Experience Project if the information entered in Attachment J.P-7 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form) does not exactly match what was entered into Attachment J.P-1 (Self Scoring Worksheet).

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 also submit the same Relevant Experience Project under an 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-7 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form), signed by all members of the CTA if less than three members or the majority of members in the CTA if greater than three members, 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 or Partnership, 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, and
6. All claimed points on the Offeror's Attachment(s) J.P-1 (Self Scoring Worksheet) reflect the Offeror's performance.

NOTE: Failure to meet any of the criteria outlined above may result in the proposal being rejected as being non-conforming and determined non-responsive.

ALTERNATE SECTION L.5.1.5- Alt
Exclusive to Small Business Concerns
SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTOR TEAMING ARRANGEMENTS (CTA)

^^^ IF APPLICABLE ^^^

This alternate “L” subsection, which is only applicable to Small Business CTAs, is created pursuant with the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, SEC. 867. JOINT VENTURING AND TEAMING*.

NOTICE: THIS ALTERNATE L.5.1.5-Alt SECTION IS NOT APPLICABLE TO CTA OTHER-THAN-SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

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 partnership or joint venture to act as a potential prime contractor; 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 a specified Government contract or acquisition program.

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 Partnership or Joint Venture, if applicable

Two or more small business contractors may form a partnership or 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 (eCFR 125.8).
- 3) A joint venture shall submit elements identified in Section L.5, Volumes 1 through 6 as follows:

Volume 1 - 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 for Volume 1 must be in the name of the joint venture.

Volume 2 - Relevant experience projects may be in the name of the joint venture or in the name of an individual member of the joint venture.

Volume 3 - Past performance examples may be in the name of the joint venture or in the name of an individual member of the joint venture.

Volume 4 - 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.

Volume 5 - Risk assessment elements are for the submitted proposal as a whole.

Volume 6 - For populated joint ventures, financial responsibility documents required by Volume 6 must be submitted for the joint venture itself. For unpopulated joint ventures, financial responsibility documents required by Volume 6 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) 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.**
- (3) Clearly identifies the entities which make up the joint venture, including disclosure of the primary point of contact and UEINumber for each of the members.

- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.
- (7) 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.
- (8) Requires the final original records be retained by the managing venturer upon completion of the Alliant 3 Unrestricted Master Contract.
- (9) 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, Volumes 1 through 6 as follows:

Volume 1 - The offeror must fill out and submit the Representations and Certifications in Section K. Each proposed subcontractor must also submit their individual Representations and Certifications in Section K. All other elements submitted for Volume 1 must be in the name of the offeror.

Volume 2 - Relevant experience projects may be in the name of the offeror or in the name of any proposed subcontractor.

Volume 3 - Past performance examples may be in the name of the offeror or in the name of any proposed subcontractor.

Volume 4 - 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.

Volume 5 - Risk assessment elements are for the submitted proposal as a whole.

Volume 6 - Financial responsibility documents required by Volume 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 or Partnership (If Applicable)

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-7 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form) for each Relevant Experience Project that was performed under an existing or previous CTA and it shall be signed by the majority of CTA members. The CTA agreement shall be submitted as an addendum to Attachment J.P-7 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form). The Offeror shall not receive credit for the Relevant Experience Project if the information entered in Attachment J.P-7 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form) does not exactly match what was entered into Attachment J.P-1 (Self Scoring Worksheet).

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 also submit the same Relevant

Experience Project under an 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-7 (Contractor Team Arrangement Form), signed by the majority of 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 or Partnership, 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, and
6. All claimed points on the Offeror's Attachment(s) J.P-1 (Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet) reflect the Offeror's performance.

NOTE: Failure to meet any of the criteria outlined above may result in the proposal being rejected as being non-conforming and determined non-responsive.

(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.5.2 VOLUME 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.
3. Verification of Emerging Technology Relevant Experience Submission.

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 16.5);
- (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. A combination of U.S. Federal Government, State Government, International Public Sector, and Non-Government projects awarded from the private sector can be submitted.

Any combination of Federal Government and Non-Federal Government Projects 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) Small business may use work as a subcontractor however they may only use the value of the work subcontracted and this shall be treated

as a commercial project and shall use form XXXXX signed by the prime contractor as verification

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.
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

NAICS	NAICS Title	Description
		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.5.2.2.1.1 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 (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT). 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 from the (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the project met the claimed NAICS (Not to exceed 750 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.

L.5.2.2.1.2 Verification of Primary Relevant Experience Submission (Non-Federal Contracts and Federal Government Subcontracts to Small Business Entity)

Please note, this verification method should be used when relevant experience was performed as a small business subcontractor, EVEN if the subcontract was to a Prime Contractor performing a federal government contract. NOTE: Non-federal Contracts are not eligible to receive points for elements L.5.2.2.3, L.5.2.2.4, or L.5.2.2.5.

In order to receive points for each submitted Primary Relevant Experience Project, Offerors must submit each Project within (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) with all of the following verification documents included:

- a. Project Verification Form from the (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the project met the claimed NAICS

(Not to exceed 750 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.

L.5.2.2.2 Relevant Experience - Project Size

For each Relevant Experience Project submitted under L.5.2.2, 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.5.2.2.1.1 or L.5.2.2.1.2. 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.

L.5.2.2.3 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.5.2.2, the Offeror will receive additional points for each additional unique Federal Government Customer represented beyond the first unique Federal Government Customer. A Federal Government Customer is determined by the Funding Agency ID identified within the FPDS-NG Report.

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.5.2.2.4 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.

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. The verification method mentioned in Section L.5.2.2.1.1(2) shall not apply to this Section L.5.2.2.4.

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

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

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.

L.5.2.2.5 NAICS Group Relevant Experience - Fair Opportunity Task Order Award Against a MA/IDIQ Contract

For a maximum of two (2) NAICS Group relevant experience projects submitted under L.5.2.2, the Offeror will receive additional points if the projects are for a United States Federal Government Agency and are Task Orders awarded against a Multiple Award Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (MA/IDIQ) contract that provided for fair opportunity (competed) under FAR part 16.505.

This must be indicated by checking the appropriate box on Attachment J.P-2, Relevant Experience (NAICS Group) Project Template, and by including identification of the contract that the Task Order was awarded against within the description field of the Attachment J.P-2, Relevant Experience (NAICS Group) Project Template. Verification must also be provided by attaching the FPDS-NG Report or Award Form that indicates the contract Task Order was awarded against.

L.5.2.2.6 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.5.2.2, the Offeror will receive additional points if the project included services performed in a foreign location.

- Temporary Duty Assignments (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).

L.5.2.3 Emerging Technology Relevant Experience

Eleven (11) Emerging Technologies are listed in L.5.2.3.1. 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.5.2.3.1 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.

- M 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.
- N 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 must be submitted with the proposal.
- O 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.

L.5.2.3.1 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 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: 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 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) 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) 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) 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) 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 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.5.2.3.1.1 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 (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) and provide verification through submission of the following documents:

1. The Project Verification Form from the (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT), must include a narrative statement clearly explaining how the identified emerging technology was integral to the project (Not to exceed 750 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 from the (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT) 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.

If at least one year of performance was not completed, then either an interim or final CPARS, or a completed Award Fee Determination.

L.5.2.3.2 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 by demonstrating relevant experience with multiple Emerging Technologies listed in L.5.2.3.1. 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.5.2.3.3 Small Business Emerging Technology Solutions Engagement

Eleven (11) Emerging Technologies are listed in L.5.2.3.1. 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.5.2.3.1, 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.

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. 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. 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.

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.

The Small Business Emerging Technology Solution Verification Form [J.x.x.x.x](#) from the (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT), 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 750 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. exceed 750 characters), 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. 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).
 - d. d. 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).
 - e. 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. 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. 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 VOLUME 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-4, 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-4 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-4, 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-4,

Past Performance Rating Form. No other format or additional proposal documentation will be considered.

The Offeror must provide the Attachment J.P-4, 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-4, 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-4 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 VOLUME 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), or any Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA) 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 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 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 *Pre-Award Survey of Prospective Contractor Accounting System* (SF 1408), if available, and submitted along with item “(1)” and/or “(2)”.

NOTICE concerning *Part 2*:

- a. Providing both items “(1)” and “(2)” is acceptable if both items are available. However, providing one of those first two items should be submitted.
 - b. Providing only an SF 1408, item number “(3)”, is not acceptable if the Offeror does not possess and submit items “(1)” or “(2)”; or, if the Offeror has never been audited and determined adequate/acceptable in accordance with FAR 16.301-3(a)(3).
 - c. Third party audits of cost accounting systems are not acceptable under any conditions.
- 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 federal audit. (There are no proposal format submission restrictions for this brief statement.)

If an Offeror(s) does not have audit verification of an adequate accounting system to submit but is certain its accounting system has been audited and determined adequate in accordance with FAR 16.301-3(a)(3), GSA will contact the Cognizant auditing representative office, that was provided, to verify. It is the Offerors responsibility to provide the Government current and correct contact information. If after reasonable efforts the Government is unable to obtain audit verification from the contact provided, points for an adequate accounting system cannot be earned.

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 or a CFA, 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) 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.

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 FPRA, 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 ANSI/EIA Standard-748 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) or other 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 ANSI/EIA Standard-748.

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) 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, 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.

L.5.4.6 Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) Certification

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of a current CMMI- Development (CMMI-DEV) or CMMI-Services (CMMI-SVC) Appraisal at Maturity Level 2 or higher. Verification requirements include a copy of the Offeror's official Appraisal Disclosure Statement from a CMMI Institute Certified Lead Appraiser. The official appraisal must be current (active, not expired) as of the date proposals are due. The Offeror must provide POC information including the name of the appraisal body and name, phone number, and email of the representative who provided the CMMI appraisal.

The Offeror will only receive points for either CMMI-DEV or CMMI-SVC, not both. The Offeror will only receive points for an appraisal at the highest level achieved. For example, if points are claimed for Maturity Level 3, points cannot be claimed for Maturity Level 2.

L.5.4.7 ISO 9001:2015 Certification

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of a current 9001:2015 Certification. Verification requirements include a copy of the Offeror's official 9001:2015 Certification of Conformity/Conformance. The official certification must be current (active, not expired) as of the date proposals are due. The Offeror must provide POC information including the name of the Certification body and name, address, phone number, and email of the representative who provided the ISO 9001:2015 Certification.

L.5.4.8 ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of a current ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification. Verification requirements include a copy of the Offeror's official ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification of Conformity/Conformance. The official certification must be current (active, not expired) as of the date proposals are due. The Offeror must provide POC information including the name of the Certification body and name, address, phone number, and email of the representative who provided the ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 Certification.

L.5.4.9 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Certification

If claiming credit for this scoring element, the Offeror must provide verification of a current ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Certification. Verification requirements include a copy of the Offeror's official ISO/IEC 27001:2013 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 Certification.

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 the (THE SYSTEM TO BE IDENTIFIED FOR PROPOSAL RECEIPT).

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.

L.5.5 VOLUME 6 – RESPONSIBILITY

To be eligible for award, the Offeror must follow the directions and submit the following information under Volume 6– 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 Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS), exclusions denoted in the System for Award Management (SAM) - Offeror's Representations and Certifications, 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*.

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 for Volume 6. 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.5.5.1 Financial Resources

To be determined responsible, a prospective Contractor must have adequate financial resources to perform the contract, or the ability to obtain them. The Offeror should have the financial resources to perform a minimum of \$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 required by Volume 6 must be submitted for each member of the joint venture. For a Populated Joint Venture, financial responsibility documents required by Volume 6 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.5.6 VOLUME 5 – ORGANIZATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

L.5.6.1 Organizational Risk Assessment

Within the J.P-1 Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet, the offeror shall identify if it has previously performed in the same business arrangement as proposed.

“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.

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/Partnership

SMALL BUSINESS OFFERORS

- 1) An individual company, or
- 2) An established or new Joint Venture/Partnership, or

3) A Prime Contractor and its proposed First Tier Subcontractor team
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, if a small business CTA, with a team of subcontractors;
- 2) A Joint Venture/Partnership has previously performed work on a contract/order;
- 3) A Prime Contractor with a proposed first tier subcontractor team has previously performed 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) Evidence of the business arrangement such as:
 - a. A joint venture agreement that identifies all members, or
 - b. A copy of the subcontract(s)

Otherwise, without this required documentation for a small business CTA, the Offeror will be evaluated as a newly formed CTA.

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

OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS OFFERORS ONLY

An established Joint Venture/Partnership is required to provide verification documents only in Volume 1 as required in Sections L.5.1.5 Existing Joint Venture or Partnership, and L.5.1.5.1 Claiming Relevant Experience from an Existing or Previous Joint Venture or Partnership.

- 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.

(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. In lieu of submitting the full text of those provisions, the Offeror may identify the provision by paragraph identifier and provide the appropriate information with its quotation or offer. The full text of a solicitation provision may be accessed electronically at this address: <https://www.acquisition.gov/>

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 Qualifying (HTRQ) Offerors. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. 3306(c) and associated GSA Class Deviation CD-2020-14, cost and pricing information will not be considered at the Master Contract level. 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 HTRQ Offeror, the proposal must score amongst the 60 highest rated offers received. 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 (SYSTEM FOR PROPOSAL INTAKE).

The evaluation team will then verify the PQPs have also met all of 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 HTRQ 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 HTRQ 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.

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 SF 33;
- Document Verification and Self Scoring Worksheet;
- Section K - Representations and Certifications;
- Meaningful Relationship Commitment Letters (if applicable);
- Existing Joint Venture/Partnership (applicable to Other-than-small business offerors);
- Joint Venture, Partnership, or CTA Agreement. Subcontractor Letter(s) of Commitment (applicable to Small Business CTAs only).

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 Small Business CTA has previously worked together as a CTA, the Offeror should provide evidence of having worked as a CTA separately in Volume 5 Organizational Risk Assessment if seeking to earn points in that category. However, Other-than-small business Existing Joint Venture/Partnership do not need to submit duplicate documents from Volume 1 additionally into Volume 5.

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 in order 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-4 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

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.2	NAICS Relevant Work Experience				
	Primary Relevant Experience Projects at \$7.5 Million Minimum Value	2,500	7	17,500	17,500
L.5.2.2.2	Project Size & Complexity				
	Project with a value equal to or greater than \$35 Million (But less than \$100 Million)	500	7	3,500	10,500
	Project value equal to or greater than \$100 Million (But less than \$275 Million)	1,000	7	7,000	
	Project with a value equal to or greater than \$275 Million	1,500	7	10,500	
L.5.2.2.3	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.5.2.2.4	Projects with Cost-Reimbursement (Federal Government Contracts Only)				
	Project is a cost-reimbursement type	2000	2	4,000	4,000

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
SECTION M - EVALUATION FACTOR FOR AWARD

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
L.5.2.2.5	Fair Opportunity Task Order Award Against a MA/IDIQ Contract				
	Projects was a task order awarded against Multiple Award/Indefinite-Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (MA/IDIQ) Contract (Fair opportunity provided (competed) under FAR Subpart 16.505)	1,500	2	3,000	3,000
L.5.2.2.6	Project in a Foreign Location OCONUS (Federal Government Contracts Only)				
	Project included OCONUS work	1,500	1	1,500	1,500
L.5.2.3	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.5.2.3.2	Breadth of Emerging Technology (ET) Relevant Experience				

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
SECTION M - EVALUATION FACTOR FOR AWARD

Section	Element	Point Value	Max. Number of Potential Occurrences	Total Max Points (Per Element)	Max Point Value
	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.5.2.3.3	Engaging Small Business with Emerging Technology (ET) Experience				
	A Small Business (SB)	1,000	1	1,000	1,000
	Other Than Small Business (OTSB) engagement w/a SB that has ET experience (Note: maximum of 5 engagements possible)	200	5	1,000	

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
SECTION M - EVALUATION FACTOR FOR AWARD

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	5,500	1	5,500	7,600
L.5.4.2	Approved Purchasing System	1,500	1	1,500	
L.5.4.3	Current FPRA, FPRR, and/or Approved Billing Rates	300	1	300	
L.5.4.5	Acceptable Estimating System	200	1	200	
L.5.4.4	EVMS ANSI/EIA Standard-748	100	1	100	
[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	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				
L.5.6.1	Organizational Risk Assessment	7,500	1	7,500	7,500
	Total Possible Points				91,200

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 FAPIIS, exclusions denoted in SAM, the representations and certifications in SAM and Section K, the Offeror's Financial Resources (See Section L.5.6.3), 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)

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

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.

INDIVIDUAL LABOR CATEGORIES

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

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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ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

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
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

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ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

164	SME - Computer Operator
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Computer Operator - Monitor and control electronic computer and peripheral electronic data processing equipment to process business, scientific, engineering, and other data according to operating instructions. Monitor and respond to operating and error messages. May enter commands at a computer terminal and set controls on computer and peripheral devices.

Labor ID #	Computer Programmer
171	Junior Computer Programmer
172	Journeyman Computer Programmer
173	Senior Computer Programmer
174	SME - Computer Programmer
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1251	Computer Programmer - Create, modify, and test the code and scripts that allow computer applications to run. Work from specifications drawn up by software and web developers or other individuals. May develop and write computer programs to store, locate, and retrieve specific documents, data, and information.

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
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Labor ID #	Computer Systems Analyst
181	Junior Computer Systems Analyst
182	Journeyman Computer Systems Analyst
183	Senior Computer Systems Analyst
184	SME - Computer Systems Analyst
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1211	Computer Systems Analyst - Analyze science, engineering, business, and other data processing problems to develop and implement solutions to complex applications problems, system administration issues, or network concerns. Perform systems management and integration functions, improve existing computer systems, and review computer system capabilities, workflow, and schedule limitations. May analyze or recommend commercially available software.

Labor ID #	Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
191	Junior Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
192	Journeyman Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
193	Senior Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
194	SME - Computer Systems Engineer/Architect
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15-1299	Computer Systems Engineer/Architect - Design and develop solutions to complex applications problems, system administration issues, or network concerns. Perform systems management and integration functions.

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

Labor ID #	Computer User Support Specialist
201	Junior Computer User Support Specialist
202	Journeyman Computer User Support Specialist
203	Senior Computer User Support Specialist
204	SME - Computer User Support Specialist
SOC No.	SOC Title and Functional Description
15.1232	Computer User Support Specialist - Provide technical assistance to computer users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone or electronically. May provide assistance concerning the use of computer hardware and software, including printing, installation, word processing, electronic mail, and operating systems.

Labor ID #	Data 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.

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.
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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.

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

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
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

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

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.
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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
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.

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ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

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 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.

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

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
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.

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

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.

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

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.

ALLIANT 3 UNRESTRICTED GWAC - DRAFT RFP
ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

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
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).

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ATTACHMENT J-3 LABOR CATEGORIES AND BLS SOC

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.

A. Laws

1. The Privacy Act of 1974, P.L. 93-579
2. The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-106, Division E
3. The Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, Pub. L. 113-283
4. Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA), Pub. L.113-291
5. Section 818 of the FY 2012 National Defense Authorization Act
6. Section 1634 of the FY 2018 National Defense Authorization Act
7. Section 881 of the FY 2019 National Defense Authorization Act
8. Section 889 of the FY 2019 National Defense Authorization Act (implemented by FAR 52.204-24 and FAR 52.204-25)
9. Sections 1631-1657 of the FY 2019 National Defense Authorization Act
10. Section 4713 of the SECURE Technology Act, Pub. L.115-390
11. The Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act (FASCA) of 2020, Pub. L. 115-390
12. Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2020, Pub. L.116-129

B. Executive Orders and Presidential Directives

1. Executive Order 13636, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity
2. Executive Order 13691, Promoting Private Sector Cybersecurity Information Sharing
3. Executive Order 13800, Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure
4. Executive Order 13833, Enhancing Effectiveness of Agency Chief Information Officers
5. Executive Order 13859, Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence
6. Executive Order 13870, America's Cybersecurity Workforce
7. Executive Order 13873, Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain
8. Executive Order 14028, Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity
9. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12, Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors

C. Policies of the Committee on National Security Systems

1. The policies presented under this topic address national security systems issues from a broad perspective. They establish national-level goals and objectives, all of which are binding upon all U.S. Government departments and agencies. <http://www.cnss.gov/CNSS/issuances/Policies.cfm>

D. OMB Circulars and Memoranda

1. Circulars (<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-for-agencies/circulars/>)

- a) A-130, Managing Information as a Strategic Resource
- b) A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control
- c) A-108, Federal Agency Responsibilities for Review, Reporting, and Publication under the Privacy Act
- d) A-11, Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget

2. Memoranda

(<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-for-agencies/memoranda/>)

- a. M-19-18, Federal Data Strategy – A Framework for Consistency
- a. M-19-17, Enabling Mission Delivery through Improved Identity, Credential, and Access Management

- b. M-19-03, Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Agencies by enhancing the High Value Asset Program
- c. M-19-01, Request for Agency Feedback on the Federal Data Strategy
- d. M-18-23, Shifting From Low-Value to High-Value Work
- e. M-18-12, Implementation of the Modernizing Government Technology Act
- f. M-17-25, Reporting Guidance for Executive Order on Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure
- g. M-16-04, Cybersecurity Strategy and Implementation Plan (CSIP) for the Federal Civilian Government
- h. M-15-14, Management and Oversight of Federal Information Technology
- i. M-22-01, Improving Detection of Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities and Incidents on Federal Government Systems through Endpoint Detection and Response
- j. M-22-09, Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles
- k. M-21-31, Improving the Federal Government's Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents

E. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

- 1. Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)
 - a. <https://www.nist.gov/itl/fips-general-information>
 - b. <https://www.nist.gov/standardsgov/compliance-faqs-federal-information-processing-standards-fips>
- 2. Special Publication 800-series and 1800-series
 - a. <https://www.nist.gov/itl/nist-special-publication-800-series-general-information>
 - b. <https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/sp800>
 - c. <https://www.nist.gov/itl/nist-special-publication-1800-series-general-information>

- d. <https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/sp1800>
- 3. Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity
 - a. <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/CSWP/NIST.CSWP.04162018.pdf>
- 4. NICE Cybersecurity Workforce Framework Resource Center
 - a. <https://www.nist.gov/itl/applied-cybersecurity/nice/nice-cybersecurity-workforce-framework-resource-center>

F. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

- 1. Information and Communications Technology Supply Chain Risk Management

G. Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification

- 1. Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC 2.0)
- 2. CMMC Accreditation Body

H. Cloud Computing

- 1. NIST SP 500-291 (2011), NIST cloud computing standards roadmap
- 2. NIST SP 500-293 (2014), U.S. government cloud computing technology roadmap
- 3. NIST SP 800-144 (2011), Guidelines on security and privacy in public cloud computing
- 4. NIST SP 800-145 (2011), The NIST definition of cloud computing
- 5. ISO/IEC 17789:2014, Information technology -- Cloud computing -- Reference architecture
- 6. ISO/IEC 17826:2016, Information technology -- Cloud data management interface
- 7. ISO/IEC 18384-1:2016, Information technology — Reference Architecture for Service Oriented Architecture (SOA RA) — Part 1: Terminology and concepts for SOA
- 8. ISO/IEC 18384-2:2016, Information technology — Reference Architecture for Service Oriented Architecture (SOA RA) — Part 2: Reference Architecture for SOA Solutions
- 9. ISO/IEC 18384-3:2016, Information technology — Reference Architecture for Service Oriented Architecture (SOA RA) — Part 3: Service Oriented Architecture ontology
- 10. ISO/IEC 19086-1:2016, Information technology -- Cloud computing -- Service level agreement (SLA) framework

11. ISO/IEC 19086-2:2018, Cloud computing — Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 2: Metric model
12. ISO/IEC 19086-3:2017, Information technology — Cloud computing — Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 3: Core conformance requirements
13. ISO/IEC 19086-4:2019, Cloud computing — Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 4: Components of security and of protection of PII
14. ISO/IEC 19941:2017, Information technology -- Cloud computing -- Interoperability and portability
15. ISO/IEC 19944-1:2020, Cloud computing and distributed platforms -- Data flow, data categories and data use — Part 1: Fundamentals
16. ISO/IEC DIS 19944-2, Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Data flow, data categories and data use — Part 2: Guidance on application and extensibility
17. ISO/IEC 20933:2019, Information technology — Distributed application platforms and services (DAPS) — Framework for distributed real-time access systems
18. ISO/IEC 22123-1:2021, Information technology — Cloud computing — Part 1: Vocabulary
19. ISO/IEC CD 22123-2.4, Information technology — Cloud computing — Part 2: Concepts
20. ISO/IEC 22624:2020, Information technology — Cloud computing — Taxonomy based data handling for cloud services
21. ISO/IEC TR 22678:2019, Information technology — Cloud computing — Guidance for policy development
22. ISO/IEC TS 23167:2020, Information technology — Cloud computing — Common technologies and techniques
23. ISO/IEC TR 23186:2018, Information technology — Cloud computing — Framework of trust for processing of multi-sourced data
24. ISO/IEC TR 23187:2020, Information technology — Cloud computing — Interacting with cloud service partners (CSNs)
25. ISO/IEC TR 23188:2020, Information technology — Cloud computing — Edge computing landscape
26. ISO/IEC TR 23613:2020, Information technology — Cloud computing — Cloud service metering elements and billing modes
27. ISO/IEC TR 23951:2020, Information technology — Cloud computing — Guidance for using the cloud SLA metric model

ATTACHMENT J-4 CYBERSECURITY & SUPPLY CHAIN RISK MGT. (SCRM) REFERENCES

28. ISO/IEC TR 30102:2012, Information technology — Distributed Application Platforms and Services (DAPS) — General technical principles of Service Oriented Architecture
29. ISO/IEC 27017:2015, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Code of practice for information security controls based on ISO/IEC 27002 for cloud services
30. ISO/IEC 27018:2019, Information technology -- Security techniques -- Code of practice for protection of personally identifiable information (PII) in public clouds acting as PII processors

I. Zero Trust

1. NIST framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, Version 1.1
2. NIST SP 800-30 Revision 1, Guide for Conducting Risk Assessments
3. NIST SP 800-37 Revision 2, Risk Management Framework for Information Systems and Organizations: A System Life Cycle Approach For Security and Privacy
4. NIST SP 800-40 Revision 3, Guide to Enterprise Patch Management Technologies
5. NIST SP 800-46 Revision 2, Guide to Enterprise Telework, Remote Access, and Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) Security
6. NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5, Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations
7. NIST SP 800-57 Part 1 Revision 4, Recommendation for Key Management: Part 1: General
8. NIST SP 800-61 Revision 2, Computer Security Incident Handling Guide
9. NIST SP 800-63 Revision 3, Digital Identity Guidelines
10. NIST SP 800-92, Guide to Computer Security Log Management
11. NIST SP 800-114 Revision 1, User's Guide to Telework and Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) Security
12. NIST SP 800-122, Guide to Protecting the Confidentiality of Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
13. NIST SP 800-124 Revision 2 (Draft), Guidelines for Managing the Security of Mobile Devices in the Enterprise
14. NIST SP 800-160 Vol. 2, Developing Cyber Resilient Systems: A Systems Security Engineering Approach
15. NIST SP 800-162, Guide to Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC) Definition and Considerations

ATTACHMENT J-4 CYBERSECURITY & SUPPLY CHAIN RISK MGT. (SCRM) REFERENCES

16. NIST SP 800-175B, Guideline for Using Cryptographic Standards in the Federal Government: Cryptographic Mechanisms
17. NIST SP 800-171 Revision 2, Protecting Controlled Unclassified Information in Nonfederal Information Systems and Organizations
18. NIST SP 800-205, Attribute Considerations for Access Control Systems
19. NIST SP 800-207, Zero Trust Architecture
20. NIST SP 1800-3, Attribute Based Access Control
21. ISO/IEC 20243-1:2018, Information technology — Open Trusted Technology Provider™ Standard (O-TTPS) — Mitigating maliciously tainted and counterfeit products — Part 1: Requirements and recommendations
22. ISO/IEC 20243-2:2018, Information technology — Open Trusted Technology Provider™ Standard (O-TTPS) — Mitigating maliciously tainted and counterfeit products — Part 2: Assessment procedures for the O-TTPS and ISO/IEC 20243-1:2018
23. ISO/IEC 27001, Information Technology–Security Techniques–Information Security Management Systems
24. Federal Information Processing Standards 140-3, Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules

(End of Attachment J-4)

ATTACHMENT J-5.A CONTRACTOR ENGAGEMENT PBA EVALUATION PROGRAM RATINGS

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 Woman-owned small business (WOSB); or
2. Five (5) task order proposals containing subcontracting with any combination of the following small business 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).

No other small business category combination will be accepted. 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.

ATTACHMENT J-5.B PERFORMANCE-BASED ACQUISITION (PBA) SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING EVALUATION PROGRAM RATINGS

This J-5.B Section applies exclusively to the Small Business Subcontracting PBA element and describes the performance ratings to be determined by the GSA 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 report (PPR). 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.

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 prime contractor must, as delineated in the CPARS/PPR 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).

Requirements Needed to Earn a Rating Above the Minimum AQL

In order to earn a rating that is above the minimum AQL requirement (i.e. Satisfactory), an Other Than Small Business prime contractor must:

- (1) met two or more of the negotiated SB Subcontracting Goals for socio-economic categories listed in Table G-1 of Section G.22.1; and
- (2) achieve the potential or actual dollars subcontracted to SB that is expressed as a percentage of the total awarded task order dollars accumulated by each prime contractor as outlined in each rating measurement. For example, a “Very Good” rating requires exceeding the SB socio- economic subcontracting goal and achieving actual dollars subcontracted to SB that is 5% to 9% of the total awarded task order 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.

Subcontracting Ratings, Rating Measurements, and Applicable Corrective Actions

Adjectival subcontracting ratings along with their associated measurements and applicable corrective actions are delineated below:

CPARS/PPR Annual Small Business Subcontracting Rating Guide and Corrective Actions

Socioeconomic categories are as listed in section G.22.1 and defined in FAR 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns.

RATING	DESCRIPTION OF RATING MEASUREMENT	CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED
Exceptional	Must satisfy all of the following conditions: 1) Met or Exceeded all negotiated 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). 2) Achieved actual dollars subcontracted to SB that is 10% (or above) of the total awarded task order dollars.	N/A
Very Good	Must satisfy all of the following conditions: 1) Met <u>both</u> of the negotiated SB subcontracting goals for socio-economic categories: SDB, WOSB, and met <u>one</u> of the SB subcontracting goals for socio-economic categories: HUBZone, VOSB, and SDVOSB.	N/A

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RATING	DESCRIPTION OF RATING MEASUREMENT	CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED
	2) Achieved actual dollars subcontracted to SB that is 5% to 9% of the total awarded task order dollars.	
Good	Must satisfy all of the following conditions: 1) Met <u>two or more</u> of the negotiated SB Subcontracting goals for socio-economic categories: SDB, WOSB, HUBZone small business, VOSB, and SDVOSB. 2) Achieved potential or actual dollars subcontracted to SB that is 3% (or above) of the total awarded task order 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).	N/A
Satisfactory	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.	Contractors should continuously remind their company Sales, Marketing, Business Development, and Supply Chain Management personnel the importance of striving to meet the overall GWAC SB Subcontracting goal.

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RATING	DESCRIPTION OF RATING MEASUREMENT	CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED
Marginal	The contractor was issued one or more Task Order awards but has no SB subcontracting to report after contract year one. 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.	A Corrective Action Plan is required. The Contractor is encouraged to contact the GSA OSDBU to get advice on how to improve their small business outreach efforts.
Unsatisfactory	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. Noncompliant with the contractual requirements of FAR 52.219-8 and 52.219-9. 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.	A Corrective Action Plan is required. An SBA/GSA OSDBU Audit Review may be requested. The Government's right to terminate the contract may be invoked.

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 dollars will be required to provide a corrective action plan despite attaining a Satisfactory or above rating.

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3. Prime contractors are required to comply with FAR 52.215-23, Limitations on Pass-Through Charges, in their pursuit of favorable subcontracting ratings under the Master Contract.

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