



Alliant Small Business GWAC

Ordering Guide



**GSA Federal Acquisition Service
Office of Integrated Technology Services
Small Business Governmentwide Acquisitions Center**

www.gsa.gov/alliantsb

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We recommend the reader become familiar with the Alliant Small Business (SB) Contract and the entire Ordering Guide. This Ordering Guide contains Ordering Contracting Officer (OCO) and Industry Partner sections, plus various Appendices. These guidelines may be revised to update the process of awarding and managing orders. Updates to this publication, when they occur, will be available on the web www.gsa.gov/alliantsb. Questions concerning this guide should be directed to the Alliant SB GWAC Contracting Officer (CO) identified in Appendix II.

Introduction

The Alliant Small Business (SB) GWAC is a competitive multiple award, indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity small business set-aside contract. Alliant SB is a ten-year (five-year base, with a five-year option) contract that has a maximum contract value of \$15 billion. The contract is designed to provide flexible and responsive information technology (IT) services and IT services-based solutions to federal agencies worldwide, while strengthening competitive opportunities in federal contracting for small businesses. Alliant SB offers advantages to pre-qualified small businesses to compete amongst a defined group of contract holders, while maintaining a competitive highly-qualified cohort of contractors for customer agencies.

Alliant SB enables federal agencies to fulfill their IT services and IT services-based solutions requirements and at the same time meet or exceed socioeconomic goals through the utilization of small businesses. With the exception of 8(a), federal agencies earn all other applicable procurement preference credits that each awardee possesses when awarding a task order.

This Ordering Guide is intended to help ordering offices and industry partners effectively use the Alliant SB GWAC to deliver best value. Information available to assist customer agencies in using the Alliant SB GWAC is available online at www.gsa.gov/alliantsb, and includes applicable pricing, a copy of the contract, contract modifications, and an industry partner listing.

Scope

All Alliant SB GWAC Orders shall clearly provide, as their principal purpose, IT services-based outcomes. In planning for and determining that an Order is intended to result in an IT services-based outcome, the analysis should span the prospective Order's full potential life cycle. The scope of the Alliant SB GWAC includes any and all components of an integrated IT services-based solution (see Appendix VI), including all current and any new technologies which may emerge during the life cycle of the Basic Contract, and IT systems and services in support of National Security Systems, as defined in FAR 39.002. The Basic Contract provides IT services and IT services-based solutions which may include the integration of various technologies and include ancillary support that the OCO deems necessary and integral to the IT services-based outcomes being acquired.

For the current definition of IT see Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 2.101 (<http://acquisition.gov/far/index.html>). As the definition of IT changes over the lifecycle of the Basic Contract, the scope of the Basic Contract will be considered to coincide with the current definition at any given time. The primary NAICS Code for Alliant SB is 541512, but another IT services-based NAICS codes may also apply as the most appropriate NAICS code a given Order.

The geographical scope of coverage is worldwide and organizations authorized in GSA Order ADM 4800.2E (see Appendix IV) may use the Alliant SB GWAC. See Section B.11 of the contract: *Labor Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS)*

Ordering from Alliant SB

Access to the Alliant SB GWAC

Orders are awarded by warranted Contracting Officers who have received a written, GSA-issued, bi-laterally executed Delegation of Procurement Authority (DPA.) While the DPA process is explained in the next section, DPA holders typically participate in supporting their own agency (direct acquisitions), or other organizations (assisted acquisitions.) A memo from the Office of Management and Budget dated June 6, 2008, titled "Improving the Management and Use of Interagency Acquisitions" addresses these subjects, and establishes that using a GWAC, such as Alliant SB, is assumed to be in the Government's best interest.

1. **Direct Acquisitions.** Under this scenario the customer agency is responsible for its own acquisition and program management activities.
2. **Assisted Acquisitions.** In this scenario an agency may elect to have an assisted acquisition organization provide full or partial acquisition program and/or project management services through the Order life cycle. The scope and terms of the assisted acquisition support are directly arranged by the customer agency with the assisted acquisition organization agency, which in turn will support the customer's Alliant SB requirements with a contracting officer holding an Alliant SB DPA.

Delegation of Procurement Authority

Federal contracting officers who wish to use Alliant SB must receive and will benefit from Alliant SB overview training (sometimes referred to as delegation of procurement authority training) leading to a written GSA-issued DPA (or "delegation".) A written GSA-issued DPA that is bi-laterally executed by the parties authorizes warranted customer agency Contracting Officers to become GWAC Ordering Contracting Officers (OCOs), and is required **prior** to awarding and for administering Orders.

The OCO training and written delegation requirement are beneficial because they provide a clear set of roles and responsibilities between the GWAC Contracting Officer and OCOs, orient the prospective OCO to the contract, and open the two-way dialogue between the future OCO and the GWAC CO, making it good for Government.

While delegation can only be granted to warranted Contracting Officers, all individuals involved on the customer agency acquisition team are encouraged to participate in the training.

No work may be performed; no debt or obligation accrued and no payment may be made except as authorized by a bona-fide written Order signed by an OCO having a written, bi-laterally executed, GSA-issued Alliant SB DPA.

There are various options to receive essential Alliant SB DPA training: 1) through a self-paced on-line course; 2) via conference call; 3) through on-site training for large groups; or 4) by requesting a delegation through the GWAC Management Module (GMM.)

1. On-Line Training

An on-line training class specific to the Alliant SB GWAC is available at the GSA Center for Acquisition Excellence. The on-line training can be accessed by following these steps:

1. Access the Center for Acquisition Excellence (CAE), at www.gsa.gov/cae
2. Request a login and password (if you do not already have one)
3. Login to the Center for Acquisition Excellence
4. Click on "Learning Center"
5. Click on "Course Information and Enrollment"

6. Select "Alliant SB Delegation of Order Authority Seminar"
7. Complete the seminar and the seminar assessment
8. Email or fax a copy of the seminar completion certificate, the customer agency's Contracting Officer's warrant, and contact information (which includes each prospective OCO's: full name, agency address, phone number, fax, and email address) to alliantsb@gsa.gov or (816) 813-1608, respectively.

The Small Business GWAC Center will then validate the information received and issue a written GSA-issued DPA that must be bi-laterally executed by the parties. This training is available to all personnel involved in the acquisition.

2. Conference Call Training

To start the process of obtaining delegation through the Alliant SB CO or designee, each Contracting Officer wanting delegation must submit the following information to the Small Business GWAC Center's delegations@gsa.gov inbox, or fax it to (816) 823-1608 (please place "Alliant SB delegation" in the subject line).

- Agency name, bureau/command name (if any), individual(s) full name, street address, e-mail address, phone number and fax
- Names of other individuals who may be participating in the contract overview training but not seeking delegation. *We encourage all members of the procurement team to participate in the contract orientation.*
- After receipt of this information, an Alliant SB PCO will contact the requestor(s) to set up the contract orientation.

This contract orientation will take approximately 1 hour provided the caller has internet access. Afterward, a DPA will be sent for signature by the prospective OCO. Both parties must bi-laterally execute the delegation before it is effective. It is sometimes possible for these delegations to be granted the same day as the contract overview training, although typical cycle time is two business days.

3. On-Site Training for Large Groups

Please contact the Center for details at (877) 327-8732 (toll free).

4. Requesting a DPA in the GSA GWAC Management Module (GMM)

To initiate the request for a DPA in the GMM, please visit the GMM homepage at <http://itss.gsa.gov> and click on the "Request Delegation" icon under the GWAC Management Module as shown below.



Request Delegation

New users can register in the GMM by clicking on the "New User Registration" link on the homepage. Make sure to select "Yes" to access the GWAC Management Module. Existing users may request access to the GWAC Management Module by updating their account profile.

A request for delegation initiated in the GMM will result in the delegation training being offered via options 1, 2 or 3 above.

Delegation Portability

If an OCO leaves an organization, is reassigned, or a task order is reassigned, the OCO should inform the Small Business GWAC Center of the change. The OCO should identify a successor OCO in the event he/she is no longer responsible for the task order. OCOs can facilitate continuity during transitions by assigning “peers” in the GWAC Management Module in ITSS <http://itss.gsa.gov>. Peers are able to access any task orders assigned to them under the Alliant SB GWAC. The Small Business GWAC Center can assist in assigning peers in the GWAC Management Module. Upon request, the Small Business GWAC Center will issue a new DPA to the OCO at the new organization without requiring retraining once a new warrant is provided and significant time has not lapsed since the DPA training.

Ordering Information

The OCO is responsible for acquisition planning and conducting due diligence. The process by which to award a task order can be configured to agency needs, provided it is consistent with the Alliant SB GWAC, customer agency policy, FAR 16.505, and the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2008’s treatment of task order contracting, which is now contained in FAR 16.505. It is recommended that OCOs keep RFQ/RFP submission requirements to the necessary minimum, which can help promote competition. Once a DPA is granted, the OCO follows their internal process for planning & funding the requirement, gaining any necessary approvals and documenting the Order.

Order Types

Authorized Order Types available under this GWAC are:

- Fixed-Price Family (FAR 16.2)
- Cost-Reimbursement (FAR 16.3)
- Time & Materials (FAR 16.6)
- Labor-Hour (FAR 16.6)
- Hybrid blends of the above types
- Incentives tied to the above Order Types (FAR 16.4)

If not using Fixed-Price Order Type, FAR 16.601(d) requires Contracting Officers to document the rationale which applies to other Order Types under Alliant SB. The determination and findings required by FAR 16.601 (d) requires a higher level of review. Please check agency guidance for the required level of review and approval. This is an area of increasing statutory, regulatory and policy guidance from Congress, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy and agencies.

Some Orders may have work containing a combination of contract types, i.e., Fixed-Price, Cost-Reimbursement, Time & Materials and Labor-Hour. The OCO is responsible for identifying the applicable Order type(s), and making the Order terms clear, which should be stated in the RFQ/RFP and resulting Order. See FAR Part 16.104 for factors in selecting contract types.

Incentives

The OCO must evaluate and determine the appropriateness of all Incentive terms, and develop a surveillance plan to implement and monitor an Award-Fee, Incentive-Fee, or Award-Term result in accordance with FAR 15.4, Pricing, and FAR 16.4, Incentive Contracts. See B.7.3 *Incentive* in the contract. This is an area of increasing regulatory oversight pursuant to Section 867 of NDAA 2009, P.L. 110-417.

Order Process

The Order process may be represented in six steps which represent a logical procurement sequence.

Step 1	Plan the Acquisition
Step 2	Define Requirement (SOW, PWA, SOO) and Develop Solicitation (RFP/RFQ)
Step 3	Issue Solicitation Offering Fair Opportunity
Step 4	Evaluate Proposals – Price and Other than Price
Step 5	Document Award, Debriefings and Protests
Step 6	Administer and Closeout Order

Step 1: Plan the Acquisition

FAR 16.505(a)(7) states, orders issued under a task order or delivery order contract awarded by another agency (i.e., a GWAC or multi-agency contract) are not exempt from the development of acquisition plans in accordance with FAR 7 - Acquisition Planning, and Acquisition of IT (FAR Part 39). When developing the acquisition plan, the competition requirements in FAR Part 6 and the policies in Subpart 15.3 do not apply to the ordering process. OCOs should also address bundling (FAR 2.101) considerations if applicable.

The total estimated life cycle value of a procurement including options should be considered in developing an acquisition strategy. Tasks shall not be split to avoid threshold limitations. The basic task and any modifications must stay within scope of the Order and the contract.

Step 2: Define Requirement (SOW, PWA, SOO) and Develop Solicitation (RFP/RFQ)

Agencies are encouraged to use Performance-Based Service Acquisition (PBSA) to the maximum extent practicable. As a reminder, OCOs may request scope reviews at any time during the acquisition process and are encouraged to do so prior to soliciting proposals. Further guidance on complementary scope reviews can be found in “Scope Compatibility Reviews for Prospective Orders and Modifications” later in this section.

A best practice is to invest sufficient time and effort up front to write a clear high quality performance work statement that will enable offerors to clearly understand the requirement and needs of the agency. This will enable offerors to more accurately cost or price their proposals and submit higher quality technical proposals. Furthermore, it provides a baseline for the development of other parts of the solicitation, particularly the evaluation criteria technical proposal instructions which are discussed in the paragraph below “Solicitation (RFP/RFQ)”. A clearly defined requirement also facilitates a more accurate independent cost estimate and prospectively more accurate budgeting for option periods. Potential post award benefits include minimizing the need for change orders better assessment criteria for assessing contractor performance and reduced claims and disputes.

Performance-Based Service Acquisition

Performance-Based Service Acquisition (PBSA), a/k/a Performance-Based Contracting, means an acquisition structured around the results to be achieved as opposed to the manner by which the work is to be performed. The Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) recommends that a performance work statement (PWS)/statement of objectives be utilized, to the maximum extent practicable, when acquiring services in accordance with FAR 37.102(a) [DFARS 237.170-2].

Pursuant to FAR 37.601, performance-based contracts for services shall include:

- a performance work statement (PWS)

- measurable performance standards
- method of assessing contractor performance against performance standards
- performance incentives where appropriate

Performance Work Statement (PWS)

A PWS identifies the technical, functional and performance characteristics of the Government's requirements. The PWS describes the work in terms of the purpose of the work to be performed rather than how the work is to be accomplished or the number of hours to be provided.

Statement of Objectives (SOO)

A SOO is a variant of the PWS. It is often a very brief document, which summarizes key agency goals and outcomes, to which contractors respond with solutions. It is different from a PWS approach in that offerors are asked to develop and propose a PWS, technical approach, performance standards/metrics and acceptable quality levels (commonly called a Performance Requirement Summary), incentives/disincentives, a quality assurance surveillance plan (typically based upon commercial practices) and pricing. According to FAR 37.602(c)(1-6), at a minimum, a SOO should contain the following information:

- Purpose
- Scope or mission
- Period and place of performance
- Background
- Performance objectives (*i.e.*, required results)
- Any operating constraints

Upon award, the SOO, the agreed upon PRS, incentives/disincentives (if any) and pricing should be incorporated into the resulting task order.

Develop Solicitation (RFP/RFQ)

A solicitation may be in the form of a Request For Proposal (RFP) or a Request For Quote (RFQ). It must include a SOW/PWS/SOO, evaluation factor(s), contract type, period and place of performance, due date, applicable proposal instructions, and other information (e.g., agency specific clauses) identifiable to the work effort.

The RFP will include evaluation factors tailored to the specific requirement. Cost or price must be an evaluation factor for all task orders. Other factors should be limited to those few that are meaningful discriminators among competing offers on which a selection may be based. As previously mentioned it is a best practice to ensure that requirements are as specific and clearly defined as possible, commensurate with the applied task order type(s). A well-defined PWS facilitates a better understanding of the requirement by a greater number of prospective offerors. This will promote enhanced competition as well as increased use of FFP contracts, the preferred contract type.

An additional best practice is to provide clear instructions for proposal preparation as well as keeping the required submissions to the minimum necessary. This combined with streamlined evaluation factors should result in reduced administrative costs and time for both the contractor and government in the proposal preparation and evaluation process. In addition, this facilitates increased competition and reduced procurement lead times, enabling contractors to provide more innovative solutions at better prices.

Additional FAR and/or Any Specific Provisions and Clauses

Additional FAR provisions and clauses that are complimentary to the existing Basic Contract FAR provisions and clauses may be added at the task order level. If the OCO intends to follow FAR Part 12, Acquisition of Commercial Items, he/she should structure the task order RFQ/RFP accordingly.

Provisions and clauses that supplement the FAR, which are prescribed and included in authorized agency acquisition regulations, may be added at the task order level so long as they are not inconsistent with the Basic Contract's terms and do not exceed its scope. Refer to FAR 52.101(b)(2)(i)(A-C) for examples of provisions and clauses.

The OCO is responsible for clearly identifying the applicable provision and clause configuration in task order solicitations.

Step 3: Issue Solicitation - Offer Fair Opportunity

The Alliant SB contracts were awarded using a competitive small business set-aside process resulting in multiple awards. Since Alliant SB is a multiple-award, indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity contract, Fair Opportunity (refer to FAR 16.505(b), and for DoD customers, refer to DFARS 216.505-70) must be given to all primes, unless an exception established in FAR 16.505 (again, for DoD customers, refer to DFARS 216.505-70) applies.

It is a best practice to ensure that work statements are as specific and clearly defined as possible, commensurate with the applied Order type(s). It is also a best practice to keep RFQ/RFP submission requirement to the necessary minimum, which can promote competition.

FAR 16.505(b)(1)(i) provides that each contractor shall be given a Fair Opportunity to be considered for each Order exceeding the micropurchase threshold. The method to obtain fair opportunity is at the discretion of the OCO, and it must be documented. The OCO is responsible for completing and documenting price reasonableness (where price analysis is warranted), and cost allowability, allocability and cost realism (where cost analysis is warranted).

In accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2008, for task or delivery Orders in excess of **\$5,000,000**, the contracting agency's obligation to provide "a fair opportunity to be considered" is not met unless "all contractors" are provided the following (at a minimum):

- 1) A notice of the Order that includes a clear statement of the agency's requirements
- 2) A reasonable period of time to provide a proposal in response to the notice
- 3) Disclosure of the significant factors and subfactors, including cost or price, which the agency expects to consider in evaluating such proposals, and their relative importance
- 4) In the case of an award that is to be made on a best-value basis, a written statement documenting the basis for the award and the relative importance of quality and price or cost factors
- 5) An opportunity for a post-award debriefing if timely requested

The Government may disseminate RFI/RFQ/RFPs via e-mail, facsimile, GSA's e-Buy at www.gsa.gov/ebuy, commercial mail carrier or other electronic means as prescribed by the OCO's agency. Solicitation synopsis in FedBizOpps is not required or recommended under indefinite-delivery contracts. The use of any one of the preceding mediums to broadcast an RFQ/RFP notice to all contract holders satisfies the Fair Opportunity to be considered notification requirement.

Note to GSA OCOs: The Alliant SB GWAC contracts are available in ITSS in the Alliant SB contract family.

The following pertains to ALL task order competitions:

- Evaluation criteria will be established in the RFQ/RFP (price or cost will always be a criterion), pursuant to FAR 16.505 with the aim of achieving best value. FAR part 15 evaluations are not required, but if the announced evaluation structure replicates it, it increases the expectation it will be seen as such. If a FAR Part 15 task order solicitation process is not intended, it is a best practice to disclaim that in your RFQ/RFP. FAR 16.505(b)(1)(ii) provides great latitude in designing a streamlined evaluation methodology (e.g., multi-phased approach), and we encourage utilizing that latitude in ways which are reasonable for your requirements. A multi-phased best practice is provided below.
- Past experience may be evaluated at the prime or the subcontractor level depending on Ordering agency needs.
- Past performance was a criterion for Basic Contract award. OCOs are encouraged to use past performance as an evaluation criterion for task orders estimated to exceed \$100,000. DoD activities have a FAR deviation 99-00002, issued 1-29-1999, requiring past performance to be evaluated for IT work exceeding \$1,000,000.
- NDAA 2008 requires a reasonable response time be selected when providing fair opportunity to be considered (and, at equity, that's a best practice regardless of NDAA 2008.)
- Either tradeoff or low price - technically acceptable evaluations are valid best value methods, and are authorized at the RFQ/RFP level.
- The OCO may use oral presentations.
- The OCO must evaluate task order quotes and offers consistent with the evaluation methodology established for the procurement.
- The OCO may evaluate quotations and proposals without discussions, and if that is the intent, should make that a clear expectation in the Order RFQ/RFP. If the OCO intends to award using a methodology that includes discussions, that should be clearly identified in the Order RFQ/RFP.

Fair Opportunity Exceptions

Some acquisitions, though infrequent, may require an OCO to utilize a Fair Opportunity exception (FAR 16.505(b)(2)(i-iv)). When an exception to Fair Opportunity is warranted, the OCO must cite and substantiate one or more of the four statutory Fair Opportunity exceptions found in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 16.505 (and for DoD customers refer to DFARS 216.505-70.) Exceptions shall be documented in accordance with [FAR 16.505\(b\)\(2\)\(i-iv\) \(for DoD customers refer to DFARS 216.505-70\)](#). These are the **only** exceptions:

1. The agency need for the supplies or services is so urgent that providing a fair opportunity would result in unacceptable delays
2. Only one awardee is capable of providing the supplies or services required at the level of quality required because the supplies or services Ordered are unique or highly specialized

3. The Order must be issued on a sole-source basis in the interest of economy and efficiency as a logical follow-on to an Order already issued under the contract, provided that all awardees were given a fair opportunity for the original Order
4. It is necessary to place an Order to satisfy a minimum guarantee

Note: Advanced PCO notification is requested prior to an OCO using any of these fair opportunity exceptions.

Streamlined/Multi-Phased Task Order Competitions

A multi-phased approach is a streamlined evaluation process that may be used to save time and resources for the contractor and the Government. There are several benefits to a streamlined multi-phased approach, such as reducing the time and resources expended in the competition, lowering proposal preparation costs, and improving the exchange of information between the Government and the offerors. Regardless of the approach chosen, all contractors must be afforded a Fair Opportunity to be considered. Representatives from the Small Business GWAC Center are available for consultation on the various multi-phased approaches. Additional written guidance will be posted on the website under Best Practices.

Various multi-phased approaches are feasible. The best practice recommended by the Small Business GWAC Center is outlined below, and consists of two phases:

Phase One

1. Develop a preliminary RFQ or RFP that includes salient characteristics of the specific requirement (e.g. work synopsis, security clearance needs, specialized information, certifications required, deliverables, response requirements, etc.) and discloses the general basis on which selections will be made
 - Instruct contractors to inform the OCO of their affirmative interest in the competition by the date shown in the preliminary RFQ or RFP, or they will not be included in phase two (stating that a non-response in the affirmative will constitute an opt-out.)
 - Establish a response deadline that makes sense for phase one, understanding that the bid/proposal effort for phase one is typically minimal for the prime contractors, unless more detailed information is required than what is suggested in this Phase One best practice (a few days will typically suffice – Alliant SB industry partners have an affirmative duty to actively monitor Alliant SB fair opportunity channels.)
 - Transmit the preliminary RFQ/RFP to the entire list of awardees to determine their interest in the competition, permitting them to opt-in or opt-out of phase two. GSA's e-Buy is recommended, which will allow the OCO to include only Alliant SB industry partners, and provides proof that that it was posted. Industry partners are responsible for monitoring e-Buy and keeping their information in it current. GSA OCOs may also use GSA IT Solutions Shop and should select all contractors associated with Alliant SB.
2. Maintain a record of the preliminary RFQ/RFP transmittal and responses in the Order file to document use of fair opportunity procedures. Save transmission failure notices for the record. Make sure to reasonably triage and address any transmission failures to ensure fair opportunity to be considered is provided. Consult the Alliant SB CO for advice on transmission failures. Using E-Buy provides a high degree of assurance that fair opportunity to be considered has been provided even when an Alliant SB industry partner doesn't reply to an opportunity due to the business rules built into it for Alliant SB, and because contractors maintain their own registrations in that system, which is why it is recommended.

3. The OCO must include all Alliant SB contractors that have indicated interest in further consideration/opted-in for phase two, but not those who did not respond in the affirmative under phase one.

Phase Two

Please ensure that all Alliant SB prime contractors who opted-in during Phase One receive a copy of the full RFQ/RFP in Phase Two. Historically, this process reduces the number of proposals by targeting those industry partners who have researched their current capabilities and availability, and provides useful acquisition planning/logistical/milestone information.

Step 4: Evaluate Proposals – Price & Other than Price

OCOs should evaluate proposals based on the methodology stated in the solicitation to maintain fairness in the order process and mitigate protest risk. Either tradeoff or low price - technically acceptable evaluations are valid best value methods, and are authorized at the order level. FAR-based and Client agency policy-based evaluation methods for assessing price and/or cost, and non-price/non-cost aspects of quotes and proposals, in order to achieve best value are useful guides for OCOs.

Pricing

If not using the Fixed-Price order type, FAR 16.601(d) requires Contracting Officers to document the rationale which applies to task orders under Alliant SB. The determination and findings required by FAR 16.601 (d) requires a higher level of review. Please check agency guidance for the required level of review and approval.

Some task orders may have work containing a combination of contract types, i.e., Fixed-Price, Cost-Reimbursement, Time & Materials and Labor-Hour. The Ordering agency is responsible for identifying the applicable order type(s), and making the task order terms clear, which should be stated in the RFQ/RFP and resulting task order.

As detailed in the FAR, price and cost analysis are two separate things. The OCO is responsible for completing and documenting price reasonableness (where price analysis is warranted), and cost allowability, allocability and cost realism (where cost analysis is warranted). When adequate price competition exists (see FAR 15.403-1(c)(1)), generally no additional information is necessary to determine price reasonableness. See B.7 *Order Pricing (All Order Types)* in the contract.

Direct Costs can be identified with a final cost objective whereas indirect costs are cost that are allocated to intermediate or two or more final cost objectives. Indirect cost may be applied to direct costs IAW the Contractor's accounting system. OCOs must also guard against "double-counting" by ensuring that the same other direct cost (ODC) is not included in more than one cost category, and that all costs are classified in accordance with the company's accounting practices. The OCO must also assess the overall reasonableness, allowability, and allocability of the proposed ODC in accordance with FAR 15.4 price reasonableness and the cost principles in FAR 31. ODCs are addressed and handled in accordance with the applicable contract type.

The Contract Access Fee (CAF) is 0.75% to be applied to the total price/cost for contractor performance as billed to the Government. On all task orders, regardless of order type, Contractors must estimate CAF in their proposals and OCOs may fund CAF as a separate Contract Line Item Number (CLIN). OCOs may require Contractors to include CAF in their offered Loaded Hourly Labor Rate on Time and Materials and Labor-Hour type task orders. The Contractor remits the CAF to GSA in accordance with Section G.9.5.

Fixed Price

The OCO must determine fair and reasonable pricing for all Fixed-Price orders in accordance with FAR 15.4, Contract Pricing, and FAR 16.2, Fixed-Price Contracts. See B.7.1 *Fixed Price* in the contract. OCOs may find the competitive T&M and L-H prices in Alliant SB to be useful in developing independent Government estimates for fixed-price work.

Cost Reimbursement

The OCO must determine cost allowability, allocability and realism and also must analyze and negotiate fees for all Cost Reimbursement orders. Refer to FAR 15.4, Contract Pricing, and FAR 16.3, Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.

Contractors are required to have an adequate cost accounting system for Cost Reimbursable type task orders in accordance with FAR 16.301-3(a)(1). Contractors will be required to submit a cost proposal with supporting information for each cost element, including, but not limited to: Direct Labor, Fringe Benefits, Overhead, General and Administrative (G&A) expenses, Facilities Capital Cost of Money, Other Direct Costs, and Profit consistent with their cost accounting system, provisional billing rates, and forward pricing rate agreements.

The Government will reimburse the Contractor for all reasonable, allowable, and allocable costs agreed to in awarded task orders in accordance with FAR 31, Contract Cost Principles and Procedures. See B.7.2 *Cost Reimbursement* in the contract.

Cost reimbursement contracting is a highly specialized area, and is experiencing increasing regulatory oversight pursuant to Section 864 of NDAA 2009, P.L. 110-417. OCOs considering cost reimbursement contracting are reminded of their obligations under FAR 1.602-2.

Time and Materials and Labor-Hour

See B.7.4 (including B.7.4.1, B.7.4.2, and B.7.4.3) in the contract. Section J, Attachments 2 (Government Site) and 3 (Contractor Site) of the Basic Contract provide competitive Loaded Hourly Labor Rates within CONUS for T&M and L-H type task orders only. The competitive Basic Contract rates are very useful pricing references for OCOs to incorporate into their price analyses for T&M and/or Labor-Hour order types. This pricing is posted on the Alliant SB website (www.gsa.gov/alliantsb) for the base period. The OCO is responsible for considering the place of performance, level of effort, and the mix of labor proposed to perform a specific task being ordered, and for determining that the total price for the task order is appropriate given the requirements and task order type. Basic contract line item prices are not de facto task order prices. Competition for task orders is expected to result in even more competitive task order pricing which the OCO should review for fairness and reasonableness in accordance with FAR 15.4, Contract Pricing, and FAR 16.601 Time and Materials Contracts.

The OCO is further authorized to establish different hourly rates suited to meet the Ordering agency's specific requirements and determine fair and reasonable pricing in accordance with FAR 15.4, Contract Pricing, and FAR 16.601 Time and Materials Contracts when other considerations, such as OCONUS location (See Section B.11), or security clearances require deviation from established pricing. Contractors shall explain and justify in their Order proposals any Loaded Hourly Labor Rates that exceed the rates in the Basic Contract. Upon request of the OCO, the Contractor shall provide other than cost or pricing data, to include, a cost element breakdown of each Loaded Hourly Labor Rate, including Profit, in accordance with the Contractor's cost accounting system, as well as any other supporting information the OCO deems necessary.

There are various payments clauses applicable to non-commercial or commercial T&M or LH services procurements. The OCO should ensure that the applicable payments clause(s) is (are)

clearly configured and assigned in each task order RFQ/RFP and resulting Order. The FAR prescription for use, and customer agency guidance on each potential payments clause choice and configuration, provides sufficient detail to enable the OCO to complete this responsibility.

Incentives

The OCO must evaluate and determine the appropriateness of all Incentive terms, and develop a surveillance plan to implement and monitor an Award-Fee, Incentive-Fee, or Award-Term result in accordance with FAR 15.4, Pricing, and FAR 16.4, Incentive Contracts. See B.7.3 *Incentive* in the contract. This is an area of increasing regulatory oversight pursuant to Section 867 of NDAA 2009, P.L. 110-417. OCOs considering incentives are reminded of their obligations under FAR 1.602-2.

Step 5: Task Order Award Documentation, Debriefings and Protests

Award Documentation

FAR 16.505(b)(5) -- Ordering, states that the OCO shall document in the Order file the rationale for placement and price of each Order, including the basis for award and the rationale for any tradeoffs among cost or price and non-cost considerations in making the award decision. This documentation need not quantify the tradeoffs that led to the decision. The contract file shall also identify the basis for using an exception to the fair opportunity process. If the agency uses the logical follow-on exception, the rationale shall describe why the relationship between the initial Order and the follow-on is logical (e.g. in terms of scope, period performance or value)

The document supporting the award should be sufficiently detailed to clearly explain why the contractor was selected for award.

Task orders may be issued on any Federal Agency authorized form. Task orders may be distributed by mail, fax or e-mail. Oral Orders are not authorized. In accordance with the delegation of procurement authority, one copy of the task order and any subsequent modifications, along with a copy of the SOW/PWS/SOO, shall be uploaded in the GWAC Management Module in ITSS <https://web.itss.gsa.gov> or <http://itss.gsa.gov>. In lieu of uploading to the GWAC Management Module, the documents may be faxed or e-mailed to the Center at (816) 823-1608 or alliantsb@gsa.gov, respectively.

Announcement of Task Order Award

Announcement of task order award to all competing offerors is strongly encouraged when fair opportunity to be considered is provided, especially for awards greater than \$5,000,000. It is generally not necessary to announce task order Awards in FedBizOpps.

Debriefing

In accordance with FAR 16.505 (b) (4), debriefings consistent with FAR 15.506, or authorized customer agency supplement, are required when timely requested for Orders greater than **\$5,000,000**. The new debriefing requirement is an impetus for the recommendation that Order awards be announced in a verifiable way (see Ordering Guide topic "Announcement of Order Award"), as announcement will trigger the opportunity period for requesting timely debriefings. As the FAR indicates, while untimely debriefing requests may be granted, they are not required and may be summarily rejected as untimely.

Debriefings for Orders less than **\$5,000,000** are also encouraged, but are not required.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) procedures increase the opportunity for relatively inexpensive and expeditious resolution of issues in controversy. These procedures may be used at any time that the OCO has authority to resolve the issue in controversy. If the Contractor submits a claim, ADR procedures may be applied to all or part of the claim. When ADR procedures are used after the issuance of a contracting officer's final decision, the time limitations or procedural requirements for filing an appeal of the Contracting Officer's final decision are not altered.

Order Level Protest

In accordance with FAR 16.505 (a)(9)(i) , no protest under **\$10,000,000** is authorized in connection with the issuance or proposed issuance of an Order under a Task-Order Contract or Delivery-Order Contract, except for a protest on the grounds that the Order increases the scope, period of performance, or maximum value of the Contract. The Government Accounting Office (GAO) has exclusive jurisdiction over any protests greater than **\$10,000,000**.

Ombudsman Process

In accordance with FAR 16.505(b)(6) [and 10 U.S.C. § 2304c(3)], complaints related to matters affecting Order award may be directed to the designated Ombudsman. See the Ombudsman Process in the Industry Partner section.

Step 6: Administer and Closeout Order

Quality Assurance – Contractor Surveillance

The OCO is responsible for insuring contractor performance meets the minimum requirements established in the Order, documenting the Order file and communicating with the contractor to ensure the government is receiving the contracted services. If contractor performance monitoring is delegated to a Contracting Officer Representative (COR) or Contracting Officer Technical Representative (COTR) the specific authority/limitations should be documented and a copy provided to the contractor.

Reporting Past Performance

At completion of task order performance, the customer agency is required by the FAR 42.1502, Policy to complete a past performance record for the contractor. We recognize customer agencies may already have established past performance systems they routinely utilize (i.e., CPARS or PPIRS), which are acceptable. We would appreciate OCOs sharing findings on the performance of Alliant SB contractors under Alliant SB Orders with the Center. The Center may inquire about contractor performance from time to time by survey or telephone call.

Reporting and Order Closeout

The DPA provides details about the expectations for OCOs to report in the GWAC Management Module (GMM.) The Alliant SB team is available to consult with OCOs about those requirements.

It is the OCO's responsibility to close out Orders per FAR 4.804 and 4.805 [DFAR 204.804 and 204.805]. Please provide a copy of close out modifications to the Center in accordance with the delegation of procurement authority by uploading in the GWAC Management Module in ITSS <https://itss.gsa.gov>. In lieu of uploading to the GWAC Management Module, the documents may be faxed or e-mailed to the Center at (816) 823-1608 or alliantsb@gsa.gov respectively.

Other Ordering Considerations

Potential Organizational Conflicts of Interests

In the event a task order solicitation might create a potential or actual conflict of interest, the OCO should identify the potential or actual conflict and decide if a tasking approach is available which mitigates the risk or if other appropriate action is necessary consistent with FAR 9.5. The OCO will routinely work with their agency legal counsel on such matters.

If an OCO discovers a potential or actual conflict of interest after task order issuance, the OCO should conduct due diligence and determine if the waiver discussed at FAR 9.503 is warranted, and take appropriate action.

Contractor Responsibility – Task Order Level

Overall responsibility has been determined for each GWAC contractor. However, in accordance with FAR 9.405-1 and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Memorandum, "Contractor Responsibility Determinations and Indefinite-Delivery Contracts," dated April 16, 2002, it is highly recommended that OCOs complete and document an Excluded Parties List review on contractors they intend to award task orders to prior to making each task order award. This policy is also consistent with DFARS 209.405-1.

Task Order Funding

Funding for each task order shall be at the task order level. Incremental funding strategies may be used when consistent with customer agency policy.

Assuring IT Services are the Principle Purpose of Every Task Order

For the current definition of IT see Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 2.101 (<http://acquisition.gov/far/index.html>).

OCO due diligence and consultation with the Center (refer to Appendix VII *Scope Compatibility Review Request*) are beneficial risk mitigation strategies for assuring potential work is a good fit for Alliant SB, especially for higher risk work areas.

Examples of Higher Risk Work Areas:

- Ancillary Construction
- Business Process Re-engineering
- Cabling and Wiring
- Call Centers
- Contingency Planning
- Data Entry
- Disaster Preparedness/Recovery
- Documentation
- Enterprise Resource Planning
- Equipment Inventory and Maintenance
- Hardware/Software Maintenance
- Help Desk
- Foreign Area Work
- Physical security
- Professional Services (i.e. Consulting, Project Management)
- Software Licensing/Software License Management

Higher risk work areas can often be configured in task orders if they are properly vetted and addressed. By the same token, under representation of IT services and over representation of ancillary support (non-IT services and/or products) can occur, and is problematic. The Small Business GWAC Center is pleased to partner with OCOs through DPA training, providing the Alliant SB GWAC contract on the Alliant SB website, providing the Alliant SB Ordering Guide on the Alliant SB website, and offering the Advance Scope Compatibility Review process in order to proactively advise OCOs in these matters.

OCO's considering higher risk work areas are reminded of their obligations under FAR 1.602-2.

Not Allowed on Alliant SB GWAC

- Renting/leasing (*it is permissible for a contractor to enter into rental or lease agreements to fulfill task order requirements for real and/or personal property, but the Government will not be a party to them*) See Section H.5.1 in the Contract.
- Blanket Purchase Agreements
- Orders for which IT services outcomes are not the principle purpose
- Orders for which supplies or software/hardware are the principle purpose

Scope Compatibility Reviews for Prospective Orders and Modifications

The Small Business GWAC Center offers OCOs the value-added opportunity to send in work statements and proposed modifications to existing Orders for advance scope compatibility review for the Alliant SB GWAC. This service is held on Tuesdays and Thursdays and is available at no cost. This quality assurance measure has been made available for those who would like assistance in determining overall scope fit of a prospective requirement on the Alliant SB contract vehicle.

To get started on these courtesy reviews, a customer should review www.gsa.gov/alliantsb "Alliant SB Scope Reviews" and do the following:

1. For a scope review, complete the [Scope Compatibility Review Request Form](#) available at www.gsa.gov/alliantsb, "Alliant SB Scope Reviews"
2. Email the completed form along with a copy of the work statement to sowreview@gsa.gov. Note within the email any specific questions that should be addressed by the Small Business GWAC Center,
3. Place "SOW review for Alliant SB GWAC", or equivalent, in the subject line

What can be expected upon GSA receiving the completed request is a short turn-around time and a written determination on whether the Small Business GWAC Center deems the requirement a good overall fit for the Alliant SB GWAC based on the information that has been presented. The OCO will still be required to complete acquisition planning, work with legal and technical advisors if appropriate or required, conduct the procurement, perform due diligence, and document their process and evaluations.

Security Clearance Considerations for Classified Orders

Before issuing an RFI/RFQ/RFP for a classified Order, a determination should be made as to whether or not access to anything classified will be required during the RFI/RFQ/RFP (a/k/a "solicitation") process. Appropriately cleared personnel should manage work requiring clearance.

If access is required during the solicitation process:

All prospective contractors who may receive the RFI/RFQ/RFP must possess the appropriate facility clearance, safeguarding capability and personnel security clearance in Order to access the solicitation package. This may be ascertained by requiring proof of credentialing.

If access is not required during the solicitation process:

Prospective contractors do not have to possess facility clearances, safeguarding and personnel clearances to receive or review the RFI/RFQ/RFP.

RFIs/RFQs/RFPs and Orders should specify if facility security clearance granted by a cognizant security agency (CSA) is required, and the highest required facility security clearance level. A DD254 (DoD Contract Security Clearance form) is commonly used in solicitations to present these requirements.

RFIs/RFQs/RFPs and Orders should specify if SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION (having various compartments), TOP SECRET, SECRET, or CONFIDENTIAL industrial personnel security clearances (a/k/a "PCL") granted by a CSA are required. Unless the requiring activity has a bona-fide reason for precluding interim PCLs, they should be considered equivalent to non-interim PCLs. A DD254 is commonly used in solicitations to present these requirements.

RFIs/RFQs/RFPs and Orders should specify if CSA cleared safeguarding is required, and if required, the highest required level. The safeguarding level should not exceed the facility security clearance level. A DD254 is commonly used in solicitations to present these requirements.

If the agency requirement is for active facility security clearance and/or current PCLs as an award prerequisite, it should be identified in the RFI/RFQ/RFP. When required as a condition of award, the following sample language is suggested for the RFI/RFQ/RFP (and in the case of an RFI, it is advisory in nature only, and not intended to be a screen that is typically implemented at that juncture).

The Government considers the requirement for _____(cite the applicable clearance(s) & safeguarding) _____ a definitive responsibility matter, i.e., Offerors must submit proof of these credentials before Order award. This proof shall be made available to the Government after the deadline for receipt of quotes/proposals within five (5) working days of the Government's request for it. Failure to submit that information within five (5) working days will be deemed a material nonconformity and result in your non-selection/offer rejection. Competitors are advised to have clearance documentation available when the Government requests it.

There are four different CSAs, all of which have equal authority: The Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Reciprocity/equivalency of clearances between the CSAs is an evolving area and is not guaranteed. If the customer agency prefers or requires clearances from a particular CSA, the task order solicitation should state that.

Subcontracting

In accordance with the 13 CFR 125.6, a small business concern contracting for services will perform at least 50 percent of cost of the contract incurred for personnel with its own employees. This is also in the contract in FAR Clause 52.219-14, Limitation on Subcontracting. All contract holders are responsible for managing the balance of workload being performed under their contract(s).

Contract sections G.8 establishes subcontracting tracking and reporting requirements for Alliant SB GWAC prime contractors. It is a requirement of the Alliant SB Industry Partners to submit semi-annual subcontracting reports to the Small Business GWAC Center. Prime contractors are responsible for performing greater than 50% of the work at the contract level per 52.219-14, and should also be expected to perform a meaningful amount on each Order to prevent pass-through situations. It is a best practice to require industry partners to disclose the amount of work they intend to perform with their own resources in quotations and proposals.

Contractor team arrangements may be desirable from both a Government and industry standpoint in order to enable the companies involved to complement each other's unique capabilities; and offer the Government the best combination of performance, cost, and delivery for the service being acquired. It is reasonable and routine that on larger tasks small business prime contractors may manage capacity building through subcontracting with other companies to provide scalability in the early stages of performance. It is reasonable to consider the total prospective life cycle of an Order, including options, when evaluating how much work the prime plans to perform for a given task order.

OCO consent to subcontract may be implemented in accordance with FAR 44.2 Consent to Subcontracts, and FAR 52.244-2, Subcontracts. OCOs may require subcontractor responsibility determinations of prospective subcontractors per FAR 9.103(b) and 9.104-1. GWAC CO subcontractor consent is not required.

Task Order Duration

The Basic Contract term is one five-year base period with one five-year option period.

The term for each task order placed under the Basic Contract shall be specified in the individual task order. Under no circumstances may a new task order be placed under the Basic Contract if the Basic Contract is not in effect, has expired, or has been terminated.

Task orders may be awarded during the Alliant SB Basic Contract's life, which is also referred to as the Contract Ordering Period (COP). Therefore the COP, like the Basic Contract term, is for a five-year base period with one five-year option. Task orders may not be issued outside the COP.

A task order may be issued with a period of performance (PoP) consistent with Basic Contract section F.3, with or without option periods, provided:

- 1) The task order PoP is consistent with the customer agency's policy on task order duration and funding.
- 2) Task orders that may run beyond the final day of the underlying GWAC COP are limited to five years beyond the final day of the Basic Contract option, which means all task orders have to be substantially completed by February 24, 2024.
- 3) Multi-year contracting is one of the ways to structure a task order's PoP and is a highly specialized endeavor. OCOs considering multi-year contracting are reminded of their obligations under FAR 1.602-2.

Task order duration is not dependent upon the Center exercising the Basic Contract option. This means that an OCO can exercise a task order option period even if the Basic Contract is no longer available for new task orders. OCOs are required to document that task order options are in the best interest of the Government consistent with FAR 17.207, or authorized customer agency supplement. When citing options in an order, the full cost or price for the performance of the work must be established and evaluated in the initial order. Order duration is not dependent upon exercise of the Alliant SB option or expiration of Alliant SB. This means that an OCO can exercise an order option period even if Alliant SB is no longer available for new orders. OCOs are required to document that order options are in the best interest of the Government consistent with FAR 17.207, and applicable agency supplements.

Task Order Size Re-representation

Prime contractors on the Alliant SB GWAC qualify as small businesses pursuant to applicable regulatory framework. Prior to exercising the GWAC level option period, contractors will be required to re-represent business size status per FAR 52.219-28, Post Award Small Business Program Re-representation. Additionally, Alliant SB GWAC contract holders are required to re-represent size upon any change in ownership in accordance with FAR 52.219-28, Post Award Small Business Program Rerepresentation.

OCO's have the discretion to require a re-representation of the prime contractor's size status as a condition of task order award. If an OCO intends to require a task order level size re-representation as a condition of task order award, they should explicitly make that assertion in the task order solicitation by stating that "Only currently small businesses will be eligible for task order award".

Cancellation of Requirement

Cancellation of a task order RFQ/RFP is at the discretion of the OCO. Cancellation of a RFQ or RFP may be necessary and justified for any or all of the three (3) reasons listed below, and it is a good practice for

the OCO to document the cancellation decision rationale and have the cancellation decision approved pursuant to OCO agency policy:

- (1) Services are no longer required, or are significantly changed;
- (2) All offers received are at unreasonable prices, or only one offer is received, and the OCO cannot determine the reasonableness of the price;
- (3) For other reasons, cancellation is clearly in the public's interest.

Service Contract Act

The Basic Contract's labor categories are considered bona fide executive, administrative, professional labor and generally exempt from the Service Contract Act (SCA) which is true if they are utilized for their intended purpose and not to principally perform more mundane work.

To the extent that any labor is subject to the SCA and within scope of a task order and the Basic Contract, the OCO must identify such work under a separate CLIN on the task order and apply wages in accordance with FAR 22.10, SCA Wage Determinations.

The Basic Contract does not include all applicable flow-down clauses for labor categories subject to the SCA. Each task order must be tailored to include the appropriate clauses.

Davis Bacon & Construction

OCOs are reminded that the principle purpose of each task order shall be IT services. The OCO shall ensure the compatibility of appropriations. Refer to *Scope Compatibility Reviews for Prospective Task Orders and Modifications* in this Ordering Guide.

To the extent that construction, alteration and repair are subject to the Davis Bacon Act and within scope of a task order and the Basic Contract, the OCO must identify such work under a separate CLIN on the task order and apply wages in accordance with FAR 22.404, Davis Bacon Act Wage Determinations. Any construction, alteration and repair shall be firm fixed price, even if other aspects of the task order are another type. It is recognized that modifications to construction line items may not initially be fixed price as the Government works through a change Order and/or modification process. In such situations the FAR instructs that such work should be fully definitized as soon as practicable, and certainly before closeout.

The Basic Contract does not include all applicable flow-down clauses for labor categories subject to the Davis Bacon Act. Each task order must be tailored to include the appropriate clauses.

Rights in Data

There are multiple Rights in Data clause clauses in the Basic Contract. The OCO should ensure that the applicable Rights in Data clause(s) is (are) clearly assigned in each task order solicitation and resulting task order. Rights in Data is a highly specialized area. OCOs are reminded of their obligations under FAR 1.602-2.

Rights Reserved by the Procuring Contracting Officer

Only Small Business GWAC Center PCOs are authorized to modify the Basic Contract terms and conditions of the Alliant SB GWAC. Only Small Business GWAC Center PCOs are authorized to delegate procurement authority. OCOs may not transfer delegation of procurement authority to a non-delegated Contracting Officer. Only a warranted OCO having written authority/delegation from the Alliant SB GWAC PCO may make any required change to a previously issued task order and the change must be in writing.

Industry Partner Responsibilities and Guidance

Delegations of Procurement Authority

It is a responsibility of the prime contract holder to ensure that any OCO issuing task orders against the Alliant SB has a delegation of procurement authority (DPA) for the Alliant SB GWAC prior to acting on any task orders. No work will be performed, no debt or obligation accrued and no payment will be made except as authorized by a bona-fide written task order signed by an OCO possessing a duly authorized written delegation of procurement authority from GSA. If an Industry Partner is unsure if an OCO has a bona-fide DPA, please ask them to provide a copy of their written GSA issued DPA and/or contact the Center for verification. See Section G.2, *Authorized Users* and Section G.3.4 *Ordering Contracting Officers (OCO)* in the Contract.

Subcontracting and Subcontract Reporting

Contractor team arrangements may be desirable from both a Government and industry standpoint in order to enable the companies involved to complement each other's unique capabilities; and offer the Government the best combination of performance, cost, and delivery for the service being acquired. It is reasonable and routine that on larger tasks small business prime contractors may manage capacity building through subcontracting with other companies to provide scalability in the early stages of performance.

In accordance with the 13 CFR 125.6, the small business prime must perform a minimum of 50% of the applicable costs for the combined total of all task orders issued to date at six month intervals (13 CFR 124.510(c)).

Each Alliant SB GWAC prime contractor is required to submit a subcontracting report semi-annually. The reporting periods and corresponding due dates are listed below. These reports are reviewed by the Small Business GWAC Center staff for pass through risk management and for apparent compliance with FAR 52.219-14, Limitations on Subcontracting. These reports are a mandatory requirement of the contract. An industry partner's failure to comply with this obligation will result in corrective action, i.e., performance improvement plan, option not exercised, and possible contract termination. It is the Industry Partners responsibility to verify the current format and requirements of the Subcontracting Report, which is outlined in Section G.8 *Subcontracting Reports* of the contract.

Subcontracting Reporting Periods:	Subcontracting Report Due Date:
Period 1: 02/02/09 – 08/01/09	08/31/09
Period 2: 08/02/09 – 02/01/10	03/03/10
Period 3: 02/02/10 – 08/01/10	08/31/10
Period 4: 08/02/10 – 02/01/11	03/03/11
Period 5: 02/02/11 – 08/01/11	08/31/11
Period 6: 08/02/11 – 02/01/12	03/02/12
Period 7: 02/02/12 – 08/01/12	08/31/12
Period 8: 08/02/12 – 02/01/13	03/03/13
Period 9: 02/02/13 – 08/01/13	08/31/13
Period 10: 08/02/13 – 02/01/14	03/03/14

Subcontractor approval is not required at the Basic Contract level, but consent to subcontract is applicable for certain task orders. It is advisable to read the information regarding subcontracting found under "Other Ordering Considerations" of the Ordering Guide.

GSA Program Office Meetings

The Government will choose to hold up to four meetings per year via web-casting or at a Government facility, a commercial conference center, or a mutually agreed-upon contractor facility on a rotational basis. The participants at these meetings shall include the Contractor and PCO, and may include the Government Program Managers and other representatives of the Government.

From time to time the Government may require attendance at conferences and meetings at no additional cost to the Government. See G.6, *Meetings and Conferences* in the contract.

Contract Access Fee (CAF) Remittance

The contract addresses the CAF from the Contractor's perspective in Section B and Section G. In general, contractors shall remit the CAF to GSA in U.S. dollars within 45 calendar days upon receipt of payment from the customer. Where payments for multiple invoices (on one or more task orders) are due, contractors may consolidate the CAF owed into one payment. CAF remittance is addressed in Section G of the contract. The CAF is calculated as 0.75% applied to all costs. The CAF percentage is set at the discretion of GSA and GSA maintains the unilateral right to change the percentage at any time, but not more than once per year. GSA will provide reasonable notice prior to the effective date of any change. See G.9.5, *Contract Access Fee Remittance* in the contract.

Contractor Administrative Reporting

The administrative reporting requirements under the Basic Contract are defined in Section G.9.7 of the contract. The types of reporting data required are as follows:

- Order Award/Modification Data
- Invoice Data
- CAF Payment Data

Contractors are required to report all task orders and modifications within 30 calendar days of task order acceptance/award. The contractor shall report all invoicing activity within 60 calendar days of performance acceptance by the customer. The contractor shall report CAF payment data within 14 calendar days following each monetary transfer. Refer to Section G.9.7 in the contract for additional information regarding the types of reporting data. All reporting data shall be reported using the GWAC Management Module in ITSS:

ITSS: <https://web1.itss.gsa.gov> or <http://itss.gsa.gov>

- Register for the GWAC Management Module (see <http://itss.gsa.gov> or call the ITSS Help Desk for assistance)
- Create new Order package (ITSS awarded task orders are auto-populated)
- Add modification data
- Add purchase data
 - Existing contracts/task orders only report "Invoice Total" (a/k/a "sales")
- Add CAF payment data (although payment is not made at this site)
- Complete "reassignment" action item(s)
- Make corrections/adjustments to previously entered information

Note: Since ITSS awarded task orders are auto-populated only purchase (invoice) data is needed upon data entry.

All unit prices for line items quoted should be fully burdened (inclusive of the entire - regular hourly rate, fringe benefits, product price, any other indirect charges, profit, and the 0.75 percent CAF). When formulating each unit price, the CAF should be applied last.

Notification of Changes

The contractor shall notify the Small Business GWAC Center in writing when relevant changes occur to their companies. The following are examples:

- Change of ownership (see FAR 52.215-19 Notification of Ownership Changes, FAR 52.219-28 Post-Award Small Business Program Rerepresentation, and FAR 42.12 Novation and Change-of-Name Agreements)
- Change of contact information, i.e. address, fax number, phone number, E-mail, website address (revision to www.ccr.gov is also required)
- Change of company name (see FAR 42.12 Novation and Change-of-Name Agreements)
- Change of contract manager

Alliant SB GWAC Website and System(s) Monitoring

It is advisable that each Contractor regularly review the Alliant SB GWAC website (www.gsa.gov/alliantsb) to verify the accuracy of their information.

Tasks may be competed using any channel that provides fair opportunity (including e-mail). Channels/Systems such as ITSS, e-Buy, agency systems, and the Alliant SB Vendor Contact Spreadsheet may be used. Contractors shall maintain their registrations and accounts in the various systems identified by GSA as “fair opportunity channels”, and should diligently monitor them for opportunities. The clear consequence for not monitoring the account regularly could be missed opportunities.

IT Solutions Shop (ITSS): <http://itss.gsa.gov>

Tasks may be competed in ITSS. To register, authorization letters to identify the POC that should be listed on the distribution list for IT Solutions need to be faxed to ITSS at (858) 509-8842. The authorization letter must be on company letterhead and signed by a company official identifying their POC on the contract. Contact the ITSS helpdesk at (877) 243-2889 or the Alliant SB GWAC PCO if you need assistance.

Industry partners will receive notices regarding opportunities in ITSS in their registered e-mail address. Respond in the manner prescribed in the request.

The ITSS will require data entry for Sales Reporting also in the GWAC Management Information System (MIS), which is a separate module. It will be used to report task orders, input modifications, and allocate CAF payments. (Information in “Sales Reporting”)

e-Buy: <https://www.ebuy.gsa.gov>

Tasks may be competed in e-Buy. Registration in e-Buy is required. After registration, monitoring of e-Buy opportunities is required. Industry partners will receive notices regarding opportunities in e-Buy at their registered e-mail address. Respond in the manner prescribed in the request. To respond to opportunities in e-Buy, go to www.ebuy.gsa.gov. Contact the e-Buy helpdesk at 1-877-495-4849 or the Alliant SB GWAC PCO if you need assistance.

Central Contractor Registration (CCR): <http://www.ccr.gov>

All Industry Partners are required to register in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR), and its constituent parts, located on the Business Partner Network website at (www.bpn.gov). Industry Partners will need to maintain complete **up-to-date** registrations and diligently monitor their accounts in CCR. Registrations require annual renewal.

Federal Procurement Data System, FPDS-NG: <https://www.fpds.gov>

The Federal Procurement Data System website collects data regarding Government procurements to provide a broad picture of the overall Federal acquisition process. It can be searched in many ways including contract number, company name, and task order number.

Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Portal, www.ffata.org

This search tool may be used to find data in FPDS-NG. Various search methods can be used such as by contract number, company name, and task order number.

Responding to Opportunities

Alliant SB Prime contractors should respond to opportunities (opt-in/opt-out, capabilities request, market research, etc.) in the manner prescribed by the OCO by the required due date. Contractors should not provide extraneous information unless it is explicitly required by the OCO in the initial request. In accordance with Section G.9 *Ordering Procedures*, contractors are required to respond to each task order request (RFQ/RFP) with either a proposal or a statement of “No Bid” along with the reason for not submitting a proposal.

Potential Organizational Conflicts of Interests

In the event a potential task order might create a potential or actual conflict of interest identify the potential or actual conflict to the OCO for review per FAR 9.5.

Off Ramp / On Ramp

In accordance with H.21, *Off Ramp*, each contract holder is expected to participate in the Alliant SB Ordering process by submitting in response to task order requests for which the Alliant SB contract holder has a reasonable chance for award, to successfully perform the terms of their task orders, and to promptly improve performance when it does not meet the terms of the task orders. If an Alliant SB contractor does not meet these expectations, it is the Government’s intent to “off-ramp” the contractor as described in H.21.

In accordance with H.22, *On Ramp* and consistent with FAR 16.504(c)(1)(ii)(A), GSA intends to periodically review the total number of Alliant SB contractors participating in the Alliant SB Ordering process and determine whether it would be in the Government’s best interest to initiate an open season to add new contractors to the Alliant SB Basic Contract.

Assuring IT Services are the Principle Purpose of Every Task Order

Under representation of IT services and over representation of non-IT services and/or products may be problematic. For the current definition of IT see Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 2.101 (<http://acquisition.gov/far/index.html>). Industry partners often conduct outreach to encourage utilization of a particular contract; therefore it behooves them to encourage potential Alliant SB customers to understand the GWAC’s value proposition, which includes the Advance Scope Compatibility Review process. GSA invites the Alliant SB industry partners to share in the responsibility for ensuring work under the GWAC is a good fit for it. As Advance Scope Compatibility is not mandatory, Alliant SB

industry partners noticing task order RFIs/RFQs/RFPs that they have concerns about are invited to proactively bring them to the attention of the Alliant SB CO. Similarly, if an Alliant SB industry partner has received an Alliant SB task order and later recognizes it would benefit from a Scope Compatibility Review, GSA will work in partnership with the stakeholders to consider the task order.

Not Allowed on Alliant SB

- Renting/leasing (*it is permissible for a contractor to enter into rental or lease agreements to fulfill task order requirements for real and/or personal property, but the Government will not be a party to them*) See Section H.5.1 in the Contract.
- Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) (there are contractual means to create flexibility in task orders – please consult the GWAC CO at alliantsb@gsa.gov)
- Orders for which IT services outcomes are not the principle purpose
- Orders for which supplies or software/hardware are the principle purpose

Past Performance

The contractor is responsible for monitoring its status in, and participating in, the various Federal past performance record systems, such as the Past Performance Information Retrieval Systems “PPIRS” (www.ppirs.gov).

Ombudsman Process

In accordance with FAR 16.505(b)(6) and 16.504(a)(4)(v), disputes related to matters affecting task order award may be directed to the designated Ombudsman.

The Office of the GSA Ombudsman is:
General Services Administration
Special Assistant for Contracting Integrity, Office of Acquisition Policy (MV)
1800 F STREET, NW – ROOM 4031
WASHINGTON, DC 20405-0002
PHONE: (202) 501-4770, FAX: (202) 501-1986

Appendix I - Roles and Responsibilities

GSA is designated by OMB to issue the Alliant SB GWAC under our purview, and with that designation rests oversight. In addition to reviewing task order scope and addressing any scope incompatibility, GSA reports the following to the OMB from time to time: statistics on fair opportunity ordering, the number of task orders that include performance-based terms, task order types, competitive participation levels for task orders, exceptions to the fair opportunity, task order award values and socio-economic breakdown. Typical responsibilities for GWAC PCOs, requiring activities and OCOs are shown below, and are established in writing between the parties in a written, GSA issued, bi-laterally executed Delegation of Procurement Authority (DPA). A specimen DPA is available in Appendix IX.

Alliant SB GWAC PCO

Award, Administer, and oversee the Basic Contract, which includes, but is not limited to:

- Have exclusive, non-delegable rights to modify Basic Contract terms and conditions
- Provide advice and guidance to Ordering/requiring activities, OCOs and contractors regarding scope and acquisition regulations
- Help Ordering/requiring activities understand how Alliant SB can be used to meet IT requirements
- Conduct Meetings with Alliant SB prime contractors
- Review Subcontract Reporting and Quarterly Status Reporting

Requiring Activity

- Defines task order requirements
- Prepares SOW/SOO for task order RFQs/RFPs
- Funds requirements
- Ensures IT capital planning when appropriate
- Assists OCO with quote/proposal evaluation
- Assists OCO with performance monitoring and appraisal

OCO (with Delegation of Procurement Authority for Alliant SB)

- Serve as the default COR/COTR for task orders (may re-delegate this in writing)
- Place task order(s) per terms of delegation of procurement authority
- May not modify the basic Alliant SB contracts
- Maintain focus on individual task orders
- Provide fair opportunity to prime contractors
- Manage task order administration
- Enter task order supporting data in IT Solutions Shop (ITSS) <http://itss.gsa.gov>
- Oversee and execute in-scope task order modifications
- Resolve task order disputes
- Ensure FPDS-NG Reporting is completed accurately and timely
- Ensure all task orders are forwarded to the Center in a timely manner
- Ensure past performance is completed in accordance with customer agency procedures
- Ensure all task orders produce IT services-based outcomes
- Perform task order close out

Only a warranted Contracting Officer having task order authority (OCO) may make any required change to a previously issued task order and the change must be in writing. For further information, contact Center personnel at alliantsb@gsa.gov or call toll free at (877) 327-8732.

Appendix II - Resources

Small Business Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts Center Resources

U.S. General Services Administration
Small Business GWAC Center
1500 East Bannister Road, Room 1076
Kansas City, MO 64131
Toll free: 1-877-327-8732
Fax: 816-823-1608
E-mail: alliantsb@gsa.gov
Web: www.gsa.gov/alliantsb

Matt Verhulst
Director, Contracts Division
816-926-1366
matthew.verhulst@gsa.gov

Jean Oyler
Business Operations Manager
816-823-3358
jean.oyler@gsa.gov

Greg Byrd
Alliant SB Contracting Officer
816-823-4356
greg.byrd@gsa.gov

Dean Cole
Alliant SB Business Development Specialist
816-823-2465
dean.cole@gsa.gov

Lee Tittle
Alliant SB Contract Specialist
816-823-2370
lee.tittle@gsa.gov

For a list of the entire Small Business GWAC Center staff, go to: www.gsa.gov/sbgwac

Appendix III - Important Documents Websites and E-mail Addresses

Small Business Government-Wide Acquisition Contracts Center, Alliant SB GWAC

www.gsa.gov/alliantsb

E-mail: alliantsb@gsa.gov

Federal Acquisition Regulations

<http://acquisition.gov/comp/far/index.html>

Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation

<https://www.fpds.gov/>

Central Contractor Registration

<http://www.ccr.gov/>

Small Business Administration

<http://www.sba.gov/>

Local Resources at SBA

<http://www.sba.gov/localresources/index.html>

Section 508 Accessibility Standards

<http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/standards.htm>

GSAM-General Services Administration Acquisition Manual

<http://acquisition.gov/comp/gsam/gsam.html>

e-Buy

www.ebuy.gsa.gov

e-Library

www.gsaelibrary.gsa.gov

Information Technology Solutions Shop (ITSS)

<http://itss.gsa.gov>

Appendix IV - GSA Order ADM 4800.2E

This Order provides definitions and listings of agencies and other activities authorized to use GSA sources of supply and services. It also provides definitive guidelines concerning eligibility requirements. See the Alliant SB GWAC Contract Library at www.gsa.gov/alliantsb.

GSA Directive

ADM 4800.2E Eligibility to Use GSA Sources of Supply and Services

Date: 01/03/2000

Status: Validated

Outdated on: 01/03/2010

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington, DC 20405

ADM 4800.2E
January 3, 2000

GSA ORDER

SUBJECT: Eligibility to Use GSA Sources of Supply and Services

1. Purpose. This Order provides definitions and listings of agencies and other activities authorized to use GSA sources of supply and services. It also provides definitive guidelines concerning eligibility requirements.
2. Cancellation. ADM 4800.2D is canceled.
3. Background. Section 201 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (the Property Act) authorizes the Administrator of General Services (Administrator) to procure and supply personal property and non-personal services for executive agencies and other Federal agencies, mixed-ownership Government corporations as identified in the Government Corporation Control Act, the District of Columbia, and qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or other severely handicapped for use in making or providing an approved commodity or service to the Government. Other organizations may be eligible pursuant to other sections of the Property Act or by reason of enabling statutory authority.
4. Nature of revision. These revisions update the listings of organizations determined eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services.
5. Definition. GSA sources of supply and services are defined as those support programs administered by GSA and prescribed in the Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR Parts 101-26--Procurement Sources and Programs, 101-35--Telecommunications, 101-

39--Interagency Fleet Management Systems (GSA Fleet), 101-40--Transportation and Traffic Management, 101-42 through 101-46, 101-48, and 101-49, Utilization and Disposal Programs, and in the Federal Travel Regulation, 41 CFR Part 301-73, Travel Programs. Note: GSA is in the process of recodifying the FPMR in the Federal Management Regulation (FMR) at 41 CFR Chapter 102.

6. Authority to use GSA sources of supply and services. The authority to use GSA sources of supply and services is established by statute (see par. 7) or regulation.

7. Eligible activities. Organizations are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services pursuant to the Property Act or other statutory authority. Please note that although an organization may be eligible to use GSA sources of supply, particular sources may not be accessible. In some cases, as resources or assets may not be available (especially in the case of the GSA Fleet), it may not be practical for GSA to make certain sources of supply available, or the contract(s) for the requested commodity or service may not permit participation by certain otherwise eligible organizations. Also, some organizations may be eligible to use only specific GSA sources of supply or services.

a. Executive agencies. Subsections 201(a) and 211(b) of the Property Act provide for executive agencies' use of GSA sources of supply and services. Executive agencies, as defined in subsection 3(a) of the Property Act, are:

(1) Executive departments. These are the cabinet departments defined in 5 U.S.C. 101 and are listed in App. A.

(2) Wholly owned Government corporations. These are defined in 31 U.S.C. 9101 and are listed in App. A.

(3) Independent establishments in the executive branch of the Government. These are generally defined by 5 U.S.C. 104. However, it is often necessary to consult specific statutes, legislative histories, and other references to determine whether a particular establishment is within the executive branch. To the extent that GSA has made such determinations, the organizations qualifying under this authority are listed in App. A.

b. Other Federal agencies, mixed-ownership Government corporations, the District of Columbia, and qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or other severely handicapped for use in making or providing an approved commodity or service to the Government. Subsection 201(b) of the Property Act authorizes the Administrator to provide GSA sources of supply and services to these organizations upon request. Subsection 211(b) authorizes the Administrator to provide motorpool/GSA Fleet vehicles and related services to Federal agencies, mixed-ownership Government corporations, and the District of Columbia.

(1) Other Federal agencies. These are Federal agencies defined in subsection 3(b) of the Property Act that are not in the executive branch of the Government, i.e., any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government (except the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol and any activities under his direction). To the extent that GSA has made such determinations, the organizations qualifying under this authority are listed in App. B.

(2) Mixed-ownership Government corporations. These are identified in 31 U.S.C. 9101. They are listed in App. B.

(3) District of Columbia. The Government of the District of Columbia is eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services. The Government of the District of Columbia and those parts thereof that have been determined eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services are

listed in App. B.

c. The Senate, the House of Representatives, and activities under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol. These organizations are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services under subsection 602(e) of the Property Act, upon request. To the extent that GSA has determined that various activities qualify under this authority, they are listed in App. B.

d. Other organizations authorized under the authority of the Property Act. GSA has further determined under the Property Act that certain other types of organizations are eligible to use its sources of supply and services.

(1) Cost-reimbursement contractors (and sub-contractors) as properly authorized.

Under section 201 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, the Administrator determined that in Order to promote greater economy and efficiency in Government procurement programs, contractors performing cost-reimbursement type contracts or other types of negotiated contracts, when the agency determines that a substantial dollar portion is of a cost-reimbursement nature, may be authorized to use GSA sources of supply. This authorization is reflected in Part 51 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which provides that agencies may authorize certain contractors (generally cost-reimbursement contractors) to use GSA sources of supply. In each case, the written authorization must conform to the requirements of FAR Part 51, Use of Government Sources by Contractors. Contractors are **not** eligible to obtain GSA city-pair contract airfares.

(2) Cost-reimbursement or fixed price contractors' use of GSA Fleet vehicles. Subpart 51.2 of the FAR states that, if it is in the Government's interest, a Contracting Officer may authorize a cost-reimbursement contractor to obtain, for official purposes only, GSA Fleet vehicles and related services. The FAR also states that Government contractors shall not be authorized to use GSA Fleet vehicles and related services for use in performance of any contract other than a cost-reimbursement contract, except as otherwise specifically approved by the Administrator. Accordingly, any request for use of GSA Fleet vehicles and related services by other than a cost-reimbursement contractor must be requested by the agency Contracting Officer and approved by GSA.

(3) Fixed-price contractors (and sub-contractors) purchasing security equipment.

Under subsection 201(a) of the Property Act, the Administrator has determined that fixed-price contractors and lower-tier sub-contractors who are required to maintain custody of security classified records and information may purchase security equipment from GSA. Procedures for such acquisitions are set forth in FPMR 101-26.507.

(4) Non-Federal firefighting organizations cooperating with the Forest Service. Under section 201 of the Property Act, it has been determined that certain non-Federal firefighting organizations may purchase wildfire suppression equipment and supplies from the Federal Supply Service (FSS) (Article V, Agreement No. FSS 87-1, May 26, 1987).

(5) Tribes and Tribal Organizations. As provided in section 102(13) of Pub. L. 103-413 (the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994), a tribal organization, when carrying out a contract, grant or cooperative agreement under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, is deemed an executive agency for purposes of subsection 201(a) of the Property Act. (25 U.S.C. § 450j(k)). Additionally, if the self-determination contract contains a provision authorizing interagency motorpool vehicles and related services, as provided in section 103 of the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994, the tribe or tribal organization is eligible to use GSA Fleet vehicles and related services, if available. (25 U.S.C. § 4501)

(Authorization to use GSA sources of supply under the authority cited in this paragraph does not include purchases for resale unless the contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or funding agreement authorizes such activity. Information on the authority for resale must be provided to GSA, and based on that information, GSA must concur.)

e. Other statutes. Other statutes authorize specific organizations to use GSA sources of supply and services. The organizations that have had eligibility reviews conducted and that have been determined eligible to use GSA sources of supply are listed in App. B or App. C, as appropriate. The major categories of such organizations include:

(1) Certain institutions. Pursuant to Pub. L. 95-355, the following activities are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services and are listed in App. B:

- (a) Howard University
- (b) Gallaudet University
- (c) National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and
- (d) American Printing House for the Blind.

(2) Insular Governments. As provided in section 302 of Pub. L. 102-247, (the Omnibus Insular Areas Act of 1992), the Governments of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services (48 U.S.C. § 1469e). These Governments are listed in App. B.

(3) Entities authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act. Section 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2357, provides that the President may authorize friendly countries, international organizations, the American Red Cross, and voluntary nonprofit relief agencies to use GSA sources of supply and services when determined consistent with and in furtherance of the international development goals of the Foreign Assistance Act. Entities determined eligible under this authority are included in App. C. Purchases made by such entities through GSA sources of supply and services must be for civilian use only.

(4) Non-appropriated fund activities. FPMR 101-26.000 provides that military commissaries and non-appropriated fund activities may use GSA sources of supply and services for their own use, not for resale, unless otherwise authorized by the individual Federal agency and concurred in by GSA.

8. Ineligible activities. Except for the acquisition of excess personal property through sponsoring agencies, Federal grantees are ineligible to use GSA sources of supply and services. In addition, a cost-reimbursement contractor cannot transfer procurement authorization to a third party leasing company to use GSA sources of supply and services, unless the leasing company has an independent authorization to use GSA contracts.

9. Travel. Activities or organizations seeking to use GSA sources of supply and services for travel/transportation related services must obtain a separate determination for the requested service(s). This is necessary to determine whether or not the requesting entity is eligible under the language of the specific contract(s); e.g., travel management center services, travel charge card services, and air passenger transportation.

10. Excess, surplus, and forfeited property. The eligibility of activities and organizations to obtain supplies and services through GSA's personal property utilization and disposal programs is governed by FPMR Parts 101-42 through 101-46, 101-48, 101-49, and not by this Order.

11. Determination of eligibility. Activities or organizations other than those covered in the appendixes to this Order may be eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services. Activities or organizations requesting an eligibility determination should submit their request to the Office of Governmentwide Policy, Attention: Office of Acquisition Policy (MV).

DAVID J. BARRAM
Administrator

Appendix A. 1 Executive Agencies

The following have been determined to be "executive agencies," or parts thereof, for the purpose of using GSA sources of supply and services. This list is not all-inclusive; other activities also may be eligible to use GSA sources, and GSA will rule on a case-by-case basis in response to requests received (see par. 11). Listed here are major Federal activities and their subordinate entities about which inquiries have been received.

African Development Foundation
Agency for International Development
Agriculture, Department of
Air Force, Department of
American Battle Monuments Commission
Armed Forces Retirement Home
Army Corp of Engineers
Army, Department of
Bonneville Power Administration
Bureau of Land Management
Central Intelligence Agency
Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation
Commerce, Department of
Commission on Civil Rights
Commission on Fine Arts
Commodity Credit Corporation
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Consumer Products Safety Commission
Corporation for National Community Service
Defense, Department of
Defense agencies and Joint Service Schools
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board
Education, Department of
Energy, Department of
Environmental Protection Agency
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Executive Office of the President
Export-Import Bank of U.S.
Farm Credit Administration
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Election Commission
Federal Maritime Commission
Federal Trade Commission
Forest Service, U.S.
General Services Administration
Government National Mortgage Association
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation
Health and Human Services, Department of

Homeland Security, Department of
Housing and Urban Development, Department of
Institute of Museum and Library Sciences
Interagency Council on the Homeless
Inter-American Foundation
Interior, Department of the
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section
Justice, Department of
Kennedy Center
Labor, Department of
Madison, James, Memorial Fellowship Foundation
Merit Systems Protection Board
Morris K. Udall Foundation
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Archives and Records Administration
National Credit Union Administration (not individual credit unions)
National Council on the Handicapped
National Endowment for the Arts
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Labor Relations Board
National Railroad Passenger Corp. (AMTRAK)
National Science Foundation
National Transportation Safety Board
Navy, Department of
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight
Office of Personnel Management
Office of Special Counsel
Panama Canal Commission
Peace Corps
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Postal Rate Commission
Presidio Trust, the
Railroad Retirement Board
St. Elizabeths Hospital
Securities and Exchange Commission
Selective Service System
Small Business Administration
Smithsonian Institution
Social Security Administration
State, Department of
Tennessee Valley Authority
Trade and Development Agency
Transportation, Department of
Treasury, Department of
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

U.S. Information Agency
U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency
U.S. International Trade Commission
U.S. Postal Service
Veterans Affairs, Department of

Appendix B. 1 Other eligible users

The following have been determined to be eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services, in addition to the organizations listed in appendixes A and C. An asterisk indicates that special limitations apply. This list is not all-inclusive; other activities also may be eligible to use GSA sources. GSA will rule upon eligibility on a case-by-case basis in response to requests received (see par. 11).

Administrative Conference of the U.S.
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Advisory Commission on InterGovernmental Relations
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay
American Printing House for the Blind
American Samoa, Government of
Architect of the Capitol
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board
Bank for Cooperatives
Certain non-appropriated fund activities (generally, not for resale)
Coast Guard Auxiliary (through the U.S. Coast Guard)
Committee for Purchase from the Blind and other Severely Handicapped
Contractors and subcontractors - cost reimbursement (as authorized by the applicable agency's contracting official)
Contractors and subcontractors - fixed price (security equipment only when so authorized by the applicable agency's contracting official)
Courts, Federal (not court reporters)
Delaware River Basin Commission
District of Columbia, Government of
Farm Credit Banks
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Home Loan Banks
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank
Federal Land Bank
Federal Reserve Board of Governors
Firefighters, Non-Federal (as authorized by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Gallaudet University
Government Printing Office
Guam, Government of
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation
House of Representatives, U.S.
Howard University (including hospital)
Japan-United States Friendship Commission
Land Grant Institutions*
Legal Services Corporation (not its grantees)
Library of Congress
Marine Mammal Commission
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission
National Bank for Cooperatives (CoBank)
National Capital Planning Commission
National Gallery of Art
National Guard Activities (only through U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers)
National Technical Institute for the Deaf

Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation
Northern Mariana Islands, Commonwealth, Government of
Senate, U.S.
Stennis, John C., Center for Public Service Training and Development
Susquehanna River Basin Commission
U.S. Institute of Peace
U.S. Representative, Office of Joint Economic Commission
Virgin Islands, Government of (including Virgin Islands Port Authority)
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (METRO)

* as cost-reimbursement contractors.

Appendix C. 1 International Organizations

The following have been determined to be eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services, in addition to the organizations listed in appendixes A and B. This list is not all-inclusive; other activities may also be eligible to use GSA sources. Also, as stated in par. 7e.(3), certain entities may be eligible to use only specific GSA sources and/or services. GSA will rule upon the eligibility of activities on a case-by-case basis in response to requests received (see par. 11).

African Development Fund
American Red Cross
Asian Development Bank
Caribbean Organization
Counterpart Foundation, Inc.
Customs Cooperation Council
European Space Research Organization
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Great Lakes Fishery Commission
Inter-American Defense Board
Inter-American Development Bank
Inter-American Institute of Agriculture Sciences
Inter-American Investment Corporation
Inter-American Statistical Institute
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
InterGovernmental Maritime Consultive Organization
InterGovernmental Committee for European Migration
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (WORLD BANK)
International Boundary Commission-United States and Canada
International Boundary and Water Commission-United States and Mexico
International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Coffee Organization
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Development Association
International Fertilizer Development Center
International Finance Corporation
International Hydrographic Bureau
International Institute for Cotton
International Joint Commission-United States and Canada

International Labor Organization
International Maritime Satellite Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Pacific Halibut Commission
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-Canada
International Secretariat for Volunteer Services
International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
International Telecommunications Union
International Wheat Council
Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal
Multinational Force and Observers
Multinational Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
North American Treaty Organization (NATO)
Organization of African Unity
Organization of American States
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Pan American Health Organization
Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics
South Pacific Commission
United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property
United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organization
World Intellectual Property Organization
World Meteorological Organization
World Tourism Organization

Appendix V - Glossary

Center	The Small Business GWAC Center
CO	Contracting Officer
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
e-Buy	Electronic Request for Quote (RFQ) / Request for Proposal (RFP) system designed to allow Federal buyers to request information, find sources, and prepare RFQs/RFPs online: http://www.ebuy.gsa.gov
e-Library	On-line research tool for buyer and seller to find information about GSA GWACs:
Fair Opportunity	Fair Opportunity to compete will normally be provided to all Contract holders on all RFQ/RFP/Orders exceeding \$3,000.00, unless one or more of the four statutory Fair Opportunity exceptions found in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 16.505(b)(2)(i-iv) applies. The Fair Opportunity process complies with Section 803 of the National Defense Authorization Act.
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FFATA	Federal Funding and Accountability Transparency Act: www.ffata.org
FPDS-NG	Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation: www.fpds.gov
GSA	General Services Administration
GWAC	Governmentwide Acquisition Contract in accordance with FAR 2.101 is a task order or delivery order contract for information technology established by one agency for Governmentwide use that is operated— (1) By an executive agent designated by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 11302(e); or (2) Under a delegation of procurement authority issued by the General Services Administration (GSA) prior to August 7, 1996, under authority granted GSA by former section 40 U.S.C. 759, repealed by Pub. L. 104-106. The Economy Act does not apply to task orders under a Governmentwide acquisition contract.
IDIQ	Indefinite-Delivery Indefinite-Quantity (see also FAR Part 16)
IT	Information Technology, see FAR 2.101 for definition
ITSS	IT Solutions Shop-web location for sales reporting and GSA Ordering https://web1.itss.gsa.gov , www.itss.gsa.gov
NAICS	For the purposes of the Alliant SB GWAC contract the primary NAICS Code is designated as 541512.
NDAA 2008	The National Defense Authorization Act of 2008
OCO	Ordering Contracting Officer

PCO	Procuring Contracting Officer
RFQ/RFP/RFI	Request for Quote, Request for Proposal, Request for Information
SBGWAC	Small Business Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts Center

Appendix VI - Components of an IT Solution

The Alliant SB contractor shall provide Infrastructure and related services, Applications and related services, and IT Management Services to support agencies' integrated IT solution requirements. Integrated IT solutions are comprised of some or all components described in Section C.3 of the contract and may be tailored to meet agencies' mission needs.

The following components of an IT solution are examples of work that might be performed. This list is not meant to be all-inclusive, but rather general indications of the types of products or services within a given category. Other products and services not listed as examples which adhere to the definition for each section may also be within scope. When in doubt about scope, or simply out of an abundance of caution, contact the Alliant SB GWAC Procuring Contracting Officer for guidance. See Scope Compatibility Review section.

C.3.1 Infrastructure

Infrastructure serves as the foundation and building blocks of an integrated IT solution. It is the hardware which supports Application Services (C.3.2) and IT Management Services (C.3.3); 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.

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/DoDEA Technical Reference Model (TRM) which describes these components using a vocabulary that is common throughout the entire Federal Government. A detailed review of the TRM is provided in **Section J, Attachment 5**.

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 (e.g., desktop support, network administration).

Infrastructure components of an integrated IT solution can be categorized as follows:

C.3.1.1 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, VPN, RADIUS, Peer-to-peer, Section 508 compliance, HTTP, FTP, SMTP.

C.3.1.2 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 (C.3.2). Examples of these components include, but are not limited to, desktops, laptops, servers, mainframes, routers, switches, printers, ATM, T1, DSL, Ethernet, Windows/UNIX, Java/.NET; web server/portal; database, data storage, data warehouse; *software development tools*: testing, modeling, versioning, configuration management.

C.3.1.3 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 (C.3.2). Examples of these components include, but are not limited to, digital certificates, biometrics; *business logic*: JavaScript, Visual Basic; *data interchange*: SOAP, RDF; *data management*: SQL, ODBC, OLAP.

C.3.1.4 Service Interface and Integration

These components define the discovery, interaction and communication technologies joining disparate systems and information providers. Application Services (C.3.2) leverage and incorporate these components to provide interoperability and scalability. Examples of these components include, but are not limited to, MOM, ORB, EAI. XML, EDI, WSDL, UDDI.

C.3.2 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.

Application Services are aligned with the FEA/DoDEA Service Component Reference Model (SRM). The Contractor shall support all “service domains” outlined in the FEA SRM, to enable the advancement of business and performance objectives. These “service domains” identify the service capabilities required by Federal Government agencies to support enterprise/departmental processes and applications.

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’ enterprise architectures (EAs) 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.

In conjunction with the Application Services supporting each of the Service Domains defined in the FEA/DoDEA SRM, 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 not yet served by the FEA model.

The following represents 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.3.2.1 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.3.2.2 Process Automation

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

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

C.3.2.3 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.3.2.4 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.3.2.5 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, on-line analytical processing (OLAP)).

C.3.2.6 Back Office Services

Data Management: Creating, using, processing, and managing data resources (e.g., data exchange, data mart, data warehouse, meta data management, data cleansing, extraction and transformation, data recovery). The data management services include support for agencies' use of the FEA/DoDEA Data Reference Model (DRM). For more information about the FEA/DoDEA DRM, see **Section J, Attachment 5**.

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.3.2.7 Support Services

Security Management: Assuring 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.3.2.8 DoDEA Mission Area Support

The Alliant SB Basic Contract provides support for the DoDEA reference models relating DoD's specialized mission, business, and program areas. Though the DoDEA is an emerging standard, policy and procedures have been formalized for maintaining, evolving, and using the DoDEA reference models.

The DoDEA reference models leverage existing DoD standards and reflect the alignment with the FEA. The Alliant SB Basic Contract includes IT support services for DoD's Global Information Grid (GIG) architecture, Business, Warfighter, Intelligence, and Enterprise Information Environment (EIE) mission areas. More detailed information about DoDEA may be found in **Section J, Attachment 5**.

C.3.3 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. The 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/DoDEA Performance Reference Model (PRM) and Business Reference Model (BRM). For more information about the PRM and BRM, see **Section J, Attachment 5**.

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.3.3.1 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/DoDEA PRM standards, etc.).

C.3.3.2 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, COOP, and disaster recovery plans for IT components, develop/implement emergency preparedness systems).

C.3.3.3 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.3.3.4 Planning and Resource Allocation

Facilitate the planning of IT investments, as well as determine and manage managing 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/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, benchmarking).

C.3.3.5 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.3.3.6 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.3.4 Ancillary Services

The Contractor shall provide ancillary services in support of an integrated IT solution. The ancillary services described here may only be included in an Order when they are integral to and necessary for the IT effort. Ancillary services may include, but are not limited to, such Tasks as: clerical support, data entry, training, subject matter expertise, and construction, alteration, and repair.

C.3.4.1 Telecommunications/Wireless

Orders which may include requirements for Telecommunications, Wireless, and Satellite products and services may be fulfilled under the Basic Contract scope, provided the work to be performed is incidental to a larger IT initiative. Contractors are authorized to use Government sources of supply in accordance with FAR 51.101, and are encouraged to use GSA's Networx and Satcom II.

Appendix VII - Scope Compatibility Review Request

In Order to expedite your request for a scope review, please attach 1) this completed form, using additional pages as necessary, along with 2) the work statement and 3) a detailed Government estimate (if any) to an email addressed to SOWreview@gsa.gov.

Project Name _____

Project Number _____

Agency _____

Contracting Officer

Name _____

Phone Number _____

E-mail _____

Program Contact

Name _____

Phone Number _____

E-mail _____

Estimated Task Order Amount

Inclusive of Options _____

(Attach detailed Government estimate, if any)

Best fit NAICS code for Project _____

Estimated Solicitation Date _____

Desired Award Date _____

Estimated Period of Performance _____

Acquisition History _____

Desired IT Services GWAC (select one): 8(a) STARS VETS COMMITS NG ALLIANT SB

Functional Area Selection _____

Proposed Order Type: (check all that apply) Fixed-Price Time & Materials Labor-Hour *Cost

*The Cost Order type is applicable to Commits NG and Alliant SB only

Provide the Estimated Task % that is:

*IT Services _____% Services but non-IT _____% Product _____% Travel _____%

***Please utilize the definition provided in FAR 2.101 for "Information Technology" when determining the IT Services percentage. These percentages are merely guides to help review the nature of the requirement, and, of themselves, are not deterministic of the principal purpose.**

Appendix VIII - Claiming Socioeconomic Credit in FPDS-NG

Ordering agencies and third party assisted contracting services are required to report all task orders greater than the micropurchase threshold in FPDS-NG, www.fpds.gov in accordance with FAR 4.603. Proper reporting ensures socioeconomic credit will be received.

The FPDS-NG user's guide is on the Internet at:

http://www.fpdsng.com/downloads/FPDS_NG%20Users%20Manual.pdf

Direct Acquisition Coding

Direct acquisition is when agency Contracting Officers obtain delegation of authority from the Center to utilize the Alliant SB GWAC in support of their own agency's procurements.

It is the Ordering agency's responsibility to report Orders in FPDS. This is accomplished via agency specific guidelines and methods for reporting these awards (direct FPDS-NG data entry or through a feeder system).

Some of the information being reported will include:

- Contracting Office Agency ID* (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.1)
- Contracting Office Agency Name (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.2, auto populates from the ID above)
- Contracting Office ID* (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.3)
- Contracting Office Name (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.3, auto populates from the ID above)
- FIPS 95 codes associated with the agency

The following information is an excerpt from the FPDS-NG User's Manual at Section 3.4 captioned "**PURCHASER INFORMATION**". When an agency is reporting its own task orders, it must fill in the contracting office agency ID and contracting office ID. The socioeconomic credit is tied to the organization when the rest of the task order information is matched up as an Order against the applicable Alliant SB GWAC contract number (referenced IDV). For DoD Agencies, the task order takes on all of the characteristics of the parent GWAC (referenced IDV). When Ordering for a customer agency, fill out the contracting office agency ID and contracting office ID, and **also** fill in the funding agency ID and funding office ID for the customer agency to transfer the socioeconomic credit to the customer:

PURCHASER INFORMATION

CONTRACTING OFFICE AGENCY ID [A]

FPDS-NG automatically populates this field based on the user's profile. This code cannot be changed when the document is in final status unless a modification to specifically transfer responsibility to another office is issued. This field uses FIPS 95 codes to identify contracting office agencies.

CONTRACTING OFFICE AGENCY NAME [A]

FPDS-NG automatically populates this field based on the name associated with the Contracting Office Agency ID in FIPS 95.

CONTRACTING OFFICE ID [R]

Enter the FIPS 95 code that identifies the contracting office.

CONTRACTING OFFICE NAME [A]

FPDS-NG automatically populates this field based on the name associated with the Contracting Office ID in FIPS 95.

FUNDING AGENCY ID [R]

Enter the code that corresponds to the DoD automatic addressing code (DoDAAC) for the funding agency on the attached list found at this link:

FUNDING AGENCY NAME [A]

FPDS-NG automatically populates the agency name based on the code entered in the Funding Agency ID.

FUNDING OFFICE ID [R]

Enter the DoD automatic addressing code (DoDAAC) identified on the purchase requisition and representing the transaction's requisitioner, not the pay office or accounting station DoDAAC. If Funding Agency is DOD, then Program/Funding Office Code must have a value from the DODAAC.

FUNDING OFFICE NAME [A]

FPDS-NG automatically populates the office name based on the code entered in the Funding Office ID.

FUNDED BY FOREIGN ENTITY [R]

Check the box if a foreign Government or international organization bears some of the cost of the acquisition (this includes Foreign Military Sales).

REASON FOR INTER-AGENCY CONTRACTING [R]

The reason for purchase must be a valid value from the FPDS-NG data dictionary. If program/funding agency code is DOD and product/service code begins with 70, D3, H170, H270, H370, H970, J070, K070, L070, N070, U012, or W070, then reason for purchase must not be blank. Otherwise, leave blank. When the contracting agency or the funding agency is DOD and this procurement is for computer hardware or services, select a value for the reason certified by the funding office.

Claiming Socioeconomic Credit – Civilian Agency Coding

In addition to the above, Civilian Agencies would need to code actions against Set Aside GWACs as follows:

EXTENT COMPETED

Should be coded either "Competitive Delivery Order" or "Noncompetitive Delivery Order". If Fair Opportunity to be considered was provided, select "Competitive Delivery Order". If an exception to Fair Opportunity to be considered was used, then select "Noncompetitive Delivery Order".

SOLICITATION PROCEDURES

Will be "Negotiated Proposal/Quote" or "No Solicitation Procedures Used"

TYPE OF SET-ASIDE

Should be coded "No Set-Aside Used". Since the entire GWAC (referenced Indefinite Delivery Vehicle (IDV)) is set-aside, there is no requirement set aside the individual tasks.

EVALUATED PREFERENCE

Should be "No Preference Used"

Assisted Contracting Services Coding

Assisted Contracting Services are when an agency chooses to use a third party to Order, award and administer task orders for them. This is optional and is a determination made solely by the agency.

If the Ordering agency chooses to use a third party to procure the services for them the third party will typically report the Order in FPDS-NG against the proper contract vehicle. The third party will typically report information about itself and ALSO report information about the customer, which gives the agency that chose to use the third party proper socio-economic credit.

Some of the information reported by the third party about itself includes:

- Contracting Office Agency ID (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.1)
- Contracting Office Agency Name (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.2, auto populates from the ID above)
- Contracting Office ID (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.3)
- Contracting Office Name (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.3, auto populates from the ID above)

Some of the information reported by the third party about the customer includes:

- Funding Agency ID* (FPDS-NG users' guide 3.4.5)
- Funding Agency Name (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.6, auto populates from the ID above)
- Funding Office ID* (FPDS-NG user's guide 3.4.7)
- Funding Office Name (FPDS-NG User's guide 3.4.8, auto populates from the ID above)

* These IDs are the FIPS 95 codes used by the customer

When using a third party assisted contracting service, it is useful for the customer to inform the third party of the FIPS 95 funding codes to use when reporting the Funding Agency ID and the Funding Office ID.

To guarantee the proper socio-economic credit is received, it is important for the customer to ensure that the FIPS 95 codes are as specific as desired. If the customer finds that their agency's funding IDs are not as specific as they would like, this can be updated through the FIPS update process.

In addition to the above information being reported in FPDS, it is mandatory for the agency to report the reason for purchase. Please reference section 3.4.10 of the FPDS-NG user's guide for specific information regarding this requirement.

This must be a valid value from the FPDS-NG data dictionary. If program/funding agency code is DOD and product/service code begins with 70, D3, H170, H270, H370, H970, J070, K070, L070, N070, U012, or W070, then reason for purchase must not be blank. Otherwise, leave blank. When the contracting agency or the funding agency is DOD and this procurement is for computer hardware or services, select a value for the reason certified by the funding office.

See information above regarding FPDS and Civilian Agency Coding.

Appendix IX – Specimen Delegation of Procurement Authority

A specimen Delegation of Procurement Authority is presented below to promote clear roles and responsibilities of the parties.

[Date]

MEMORANDUM FOR: [Name]
Ordering Contracting Officer (OCO)
[Agency]
[Phone] [Email]

FROM: [Name]
GSA Contracting Officer (CO)
[Phone] [Fax]
[Email]

SUBJECT: Delegation of Procurement Authority (DPA) for OCO to Compete, Award and Administer task orders (a/k/a “Orders”)

Congratulations on completing DPA training. You are hereby issued a DPA as an OCO to compete, award and administer solutions-based task orders against the following Government-Wide Acquisition Contract (GWAC):

[Contract Family]

The purpose of this DPA is to ensure that the roles and responsibilities between the GWAC CO and the OCO are clearly established, and to comply with the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Executive Agent designation to GSA authorizing it to compete, award and administer GWACs per the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996. The Executive Agent designation stipulates certain training, oversight and reporting requirements for which GSA is responsible in order to ensure proper use of its GWACs while promoting public policy objectives. The authority granted to you under this DPA is limited to the named GWAC and those task orders awarded by you or another OCO possessing a valid DPA in your current warranting organization. The DPA authority does not extend to the GWAC Basic Contract or task orders awarded by other OCOs outside your current warranting organization. You will act as the central point of contact under each task order and are responsible for coordinating with the awarded Contractor, the client (the funding organization/receiver of goods or services) and GSA. This applies (regardless of whether your contracting organization is acting as the Servicing Agency on behalf of a client outside your agency or if you are the Requesting Agency for your own organization’s requirement. This DPA is subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. **Compliance** – You are expected to comply with the GWAC’s terms and conditions, the GWAC’s ordering guide, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) or authorized agency supplement or exception thereto, applicable agency-specific statutes and policies, and the additional responsibilities defined in this DPA.
2. **Duration** – This DPA is effective until the expiration of the respective GWAC contract or completion and closeout of the resultant task orders, whichever is later. You are also required to maintain a valid warrant authority. Notwithstanding the preceding, this DPA is as portable as your warrant. That is, if you change organizations and your warrant is still valid, the DPA is portable/you still maintain your DPA. However, if you change organizations and your warrant is no longer valid, this DPA is automatically revoked. In the event that you are re-warranted in a new federal organization (DoD or Civilian), a new DPA request will be expedited. The DPA cannot be redelegated.

3. **Revocation** – GSA may revoke this DPA at any time for failure to comply with treaty, law, regulation, ethical standards and applicable federal acquisition policies and procedures. GSA will be cognizant of the need to ensure task order continuity if such actions are initiated.
 - > **Scope Compliance** – Ensure that task order work is within the GWAC's scope. The GWAC program team is available to assist with this determination at any time upon request. You may request a review of your requirements (e.g. Statement of Work/ Statement of Objectives) prior to task order solicitation/modification from the GWAC CO(s).
 - > **Fair Opportunity** – Ensure that all contractors are provided a fair opportunity to be considered in accordance with FAR 16.505(b)(1)(i), or authorized agency supplements or exceptions thereto, prior to task order award. Any exceptions to fair opportunity to be considered ("fair opportunity exceptions") must be consistent with FAR 16.505(b)(2)(i-iv) or authorized agency supplements or exceptions thereto or as otherwise required or allowed by statute. If a fair opportunity exception is taken, the OCO should reasonably document the basis for the exception.
 - > **Funding** – Verify that funding is available. Comply with appropriations law and financial policy. Ensure timely obligation of funds, and de-obligation and disposition of excess funds.
 - > **COR/COTR** – If a Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and/or Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR), is assigned to perform order monitoring functions, you must ensure that the extent of their authority and responsibilities is clearly defined and agreed upon. It is a best practice to complete COR and/or COTR designations in writing and present them to the Contractor in order to establish clear roles and responsibilities during task order administration. Ensure that any COR or COTR you designate is properly equipped, trained and qualified to handle those responsibilities pursuant to your agency policy.
 - > **Task Order Protests, Disputes and Claims** –Receive and respond to task order protests, disputes and claims. The warranting agency is responsible for the OCO's decisions and actions as a warranted contracting officer.
 - > **Monitor and Evaluate Contractor Performance** – Assure timely performance of task orders and support compliance with the terms and conditions of the order and the contract. Take appropriate action to maintain the Government's rights. OCOs should conduct contractor performance evaluations IAW FAR 42.1502 and applicable agency policies. Interim performance evaluations are encouraged for each task order. OCOs may use their organization's designated contractor performance reporting application, and are encouraged to email a copy of what they enter into their agency's designated past performance repository to **[Email]** or fax to **[Fax] as a courtesy notice that a past performance evaluation has been recorded.**
 - > **Cost or Price Analysis and Audits** –Perform and document cost analysis and/or price analysis (FAR 15.404-1, Proposal Analysis Techniques) as appropriate in determining the overall task order price to be fair and reasonable, as well as respond to any related audits.
 - > **Prompt Payment** – Ensure prompt payment of contractor invoices and prompt rejection of nonconforming invoices.
 - > **Task Order Closeout** – Perform task order closeout IAW FAR 4.804-5 and provide the GWAC Contracting Officer with a task order closeout completion statement.
 - > **Requests for Information** – Respond to any requests for information pertaining to task orders awarded or administered by you including but - not limited to, Freedom of Information Act requests, and inquiries/audits by: Congress, Inspectors General, the Small Business Administration, the General Accountability Office and the GSA.

Administrative Reporting – Upon award, OCOs are responsible for entering task order information into the Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG). OCOs will also be prompted by a GWAC Management Module (GMM) generated e-mail to provide task order data. Information may either be input directly into the GMM system or may be provided via e-mail to the GWAC program for entry into the GMM. The task order information required has been included as Attachment A and will be posted on respective GWAC websites for use by OCOs who wish to use the e-mail option of providing the task order information.

Additionally, OCOs are to provide a complete copy of the order, e.g., the signature page, the work statement and the line items (equivalent to Sections A-J of the Uniform Contract Format, or equivalent if a commercial services task order) to the respective GWAC's e-mail address or fax upon order award.

I hereby accept this DPA and confirm that I have completed the requisite GWAC training and will maintain a valid warrant authority and security clearance to execute these OCO responsibilities for the following GWAC: **[Contract Family]**.

Signature:

Date:

[Name]

Ordering Contracting Officer

[Agency]

[Phone]

[Email]

Signature:

Date:

[Name]

GSA Procuring Contracting Officer

[Phone]

[Fax]

[Email]

For more information about the GWAC(s) addressed in this DPA, please visit our website at

www.gsa.gov/gwacs. There you will find a link to the specific GWAC's website which contains a copy of the Basic Contract along with other useful information, including various points of contact.

Thank you for your interest in GSA's GWAC Program. We are committed to delivering acquisition vehicles that provide our customers with convenient access to the best qualified contractors in the Information Technology services and services-based solutions marketplace. If you have any questions regarding this DPA, the respective GWAC, or our program in general, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Attachment A – OCO Reportable Task Order Information We're working to reduce the burden of administrative reporting to you. Many of our administrative reporting requirements will be supported by our Contractors. The information that they provide is needed as part of the task order procurement process. However, there is additional supporting data that may not necessarily be available to our Contractors that we still need to fulfill our Executive Agent responsibilities. This is where we need your continued support. We've minimized this requirement to the following:

Name	Type	Description
1. Receiving/Funding Agency	Select	The agency funding the requirement(s). If there is more than one agency, identify the name of the agency coordinating the funding for the participating agencies.
2. Place of Performance	Various	Indicate the city, state, and/or country where work is being performed. In cases where there are multiple places of performance, indicate the location where the predominance of the work is being performed.
3. Total Estimated Value	Number	The total life-cycle potential value of the task order including option periods.
4. Awarded using Assisted Services?	Y/N	Answer "Yes" if the Funding Agency utilized external contracting support to compete and/or award the task order
5. GSA Client Support Center	Select	If the task order was awarded using GSA Assisted Services, then indicate the client support center (e.g. Region) that supported the effort.
6. Performance Based	Y/N	Answer "Yes" if performance based contracting was used IAW FAR 37.6.
7. Fair Opportunity Conducted?	Y/N	Answer "Yes" if all appropriate contractors were provided a fair opportunity to be considered per FAR 16.505.
8. Number of Bids/Quotes/Offers	Number	If fair opportunity was conducted, indicate the number of Bids/Quotes/Offers received. This does not include "no bid" responses.
9. Exception Taken	Select	If a fair opportunity to be considered was not provided per FAR 16.505, indicate the applicable exception from FAR 16.505(b) (2) or select "statute" if a statute specifically authorized or permitted the exception.
10. Complete Order	Attachment	A copy of the complete order, including award form, work statement and agreed to cost or pricing, including option periods . You may also include any additional supporting documentation for the task order.

This information will be collected electronically in the same system you used to request this DPA. When a Contractor reports a new task order, the system will notify you of this event and request that you provide the supporting detail listed above. You will be prompted to input the data directly into the GMM or to provide it via e-mail to the respective GWAC e-mail address. This also gives you an opportunity to identify discrepancies in the information provided by the Contractors to help make sure our records are accurate. As the task order evolves through modification, the system will continue to notify you of updates made by our Contractors in case there are portions of that may need to be updated by you as well. Please notify the GWAC CO if you need assistance in completing these recordkeeping requirements.