

AWARD/CONTRACT

RATING | PAGE OF PAGES
| 1 | 52

2. CONTRACT (Proc. Inst. Ident.) NO.
W9113M-04-C-0062

1. THIS CONTRACT IS A RATED ORDER UNDER DPAS (15 CFR 350)
3. EFFECTIVE DATE
28 Apr 2004

4. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQUEST/PROJECT NO.

5. ISSUED BY | CODE W9113M
US ARMY SPACE & MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND
P.O. BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE AL 35807-3801

6. ADMINISTERED BY (If other than Item 5) | CODE S0514A
DCMA SAN DIEGO
7675 DAGGET STREET
SUITE 200
SAN DIEGO CA 92111-2241

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (No., street, city, county, state and zip code)
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPO
10280 CAMPUS POINT DR
SAN DIEGO CA 92121-1522

8. DELIVERY | [] FOB ORIGIN [X] OTHER (See below)
9. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT PAYMENT

CODE 52302 | FACILITY CODE
11. SHIP TO/MARK FOR | CODE

10. SUBMIT INVOICES | ITEM
(# copies unless otherwise specified)
TO THE ADDRESS
SHOWN IN: |

12. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE BY | CODE H00338
DFAS-COLUMBUS CENTER
DFAS-CONWEST ENTITLEMENT OPERATION
P.O. BOX 182381
COLUMBUS OH 43218-2381

See Schedule

13. AUTHORITY FOR USING OTHER THAN FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION:
[] 10 U.S.C. 2304(c) [] 41 U.S.C. 253(c)

14. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA
See Schedule

15A. ITEM NO. | 15B. SUPPLIES/ SERVICES

15C. QUANTITY | 15D. UNIT | 15E. UNIT PRICE | 15F. AMOUNT

SEE SCHEDULE

15G. TOTAL AMOUNT OF CONTRACT | \$117,380,821.00

16. TABLE OF CONTENTS

(X) SEC.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE(S)	(X) SEC.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE(S)
PART I - THE SCHEDULE					
X	A	SOLICITATION/ CONTRACT FORM	1	PART II - CONTRACT CLAUSES	
X	B	SUPPLIES OR SERVICES AND PRICES/ COSTS	2 - 4		
X	C	DESCRIPTION/ SPECS./ WORK STATEMENT	5 - 17		
X	D	PACKAGING AND MARKING			
X	E	INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE	18	PART III - LIST OF DOCUMENTS, EXHIBITS AND OTHER ATTACHMENTS	
X	F	DELIVERIES OR PERFORMANCE	19		
X	G	CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION DATA	20 - 22		
X	H	SPECIAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS	23 - 40		
X	I	CONTRACT CLAUSES	41 - 51		
X	J	LIST OF ATTACHMENTS	52	PART IV - REPRESENTATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS	
X	K	REPRESENTATIONS, CERTIFICATIONS AND OTHER STATEMENTS OF OFFERORS			
X	L	INSTRS., CONDS., AND NOTICES TO OFFERORS			
X	M	EVALUATION FACTORS FOR AWARD			

CONTRACTING OFFICER WILL COMPLETE ITEM 17 OR 18 AS APPLICABLE

17. [] CONTRACTOR'S NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT (Contractor is required to sign this document and return copies to issuing office.) Contractor agrees to furnish and deliver all items or perform all the services set forth or otherwise identified above and on any continuation sheets for the consideration stated herein. The rights and obligations of the parties to this contract shall be subject to and governed by the following documents: (a) this award/contract, (b) the solicitation, if any, and (c) such provisions, representations, certifications, and specifications, as are attached or incorporated by reference herein. (Attachments are listed herein.)

18. [] AWARD (Contractor is not required to sign this document.) Your offer on Solicitation Number W9113M-04-R-0005-0002 including the additions or changes made by you which additions or changes are set forth in full above, is hereby accepted as to the items listed above and on any continuation sheets. This award consummates the contract which consists of the following documents: (a) the Government's solicitation and your offer, and (b) this award/contract. No further contractual document is necessary.

19A. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print)

20A. NAME AND TITLE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER

CONTRACTING OFFICER
TEL: | EMAIL:

19B. NAME OF CONTRACTOR

19C. DATE SIGNED

20B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

20C. DATE SIGNED

BY (Signature of person authorized to sign)

BY (Signature of Contracting Officer)

28-Apr-2004

Section B - Supplies or Services and Prices

ITEM NO	SUPPLIES/SERVICES	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
0001	Installation Protection Program Activity CPFF		DPPH		
	Provide Supplies/Services outlined in the Scope of Work (SOW), as defined in a fully-executed Technical Directive (TD). This CLIN includes both Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee Labor and Cost-Reimbursable Materials and Travel. Materials and Travel are not fee-bearing; however, do allow for payment of appropriate indirect costs. CLIN 0001 includes NTE \$75,452,300 for Materials and NTE \$3,594,200 for Travel. (NOTE: These NTE amounts are inclusive of all direct and indirect costs.)				
				ESTIMATED COST	
				FIXED FEE	
				TOTAL EST COST + FEE	\$117,380,821.00
	ACRN AA Funded Amount				\$28,426,000.00

FOB: Destination

ITEM NO	SUPPLIES/SERVICES	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
0002 OPTION	IPPA First Award Term Period CPFF		DPPH		
	Provide Supplies/Services outlined in the Scope of Work (SOW), as defined in a fully-executed Technical Directive (TD). This CLIN includes both Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee Labor and Cost-Reimbursable Materials and Travel. Materials and Travel are not fee-bearing; however, do allow for payment of appropriate indirect costs. CLIN 0002 includes NTE \$50,904,880 for Materials and NTE \$1,890,560 for Travel. (NOTE: These NTE amounts are inclusive of all direct and indirect costs.)				
				ESTIMATED COST	
				FIXED FEE	
				TOTAL EST COST + FEE	\$78,953,041.00
	Funded Amount				\$0.00

FOB: Destination

ITEM NO	SUPPLIES/SERVICES	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
0003 OPTION	IPPA Second Award Term Period CPFF		DPPH		
<p>Provide Supplies/Services outlined in the Scope of Work (SOW), as defined in a fully-executed Technical Directive (TD). This CLIN includes both Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee Labor and Cost-Reimbursable Materials and Travel. Materials and Travel are not fee-bearing; however, do allow for payment of appropriate indirect costs. CLIN 0003 includes NTE \$58,746,390 for Materials and NTE \$2,049,680 for Travel. (NOTE: These NTE amounts are inclusive of all direct and indirect costs.)</p>					
ESTIMATED COST					
FIXED FEE					
TOTAL EST COST + FEE					\$90,711,555.00
Funded Amount					\$0.00

FOB: Destination

ITEM NO	SUPPLIES/SERVICES	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
0004 OPTION	IPPA Third Award Term Period CPFF		DPPH		
<p>Provide Supplies/Services outlined in the Scope of Work (SOW), as defined in a fully-executed Technical Directive (TD). This CLIN includes both Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee Labor and Cost-Reimbursable Materials and Travel. Materials and Travel are not fee-bearing; however, do allow for payment of appropriate indirect costs. CLIN 0004 includes NTE \$66,847,100 for Materials and NTE \$2,208,800 for Travel. (NOTE: These NTE amounts are inclusive of all direct and indirect costs.)</p>					
ESTIMATED COST					
FIXED FEE					
TOTAL EST COST + FEE					\$102,858,095.00
Funded Amount					\$0.00

FOB: Destination

ITEM NO	SUPPLIES/SERVICES	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
0005 OPTION	COST-SAVINGS INCENTIVE COST Reference Cost-Savings Incentive Clause in Section H of this contract.		Each		
				ESTIMATED COST	\$0.00
	Funded Amount				\$0.00

FOB: Destination

ITEM NO	SUPPLIES/SERVICES	AMOUNT
0006	Contract Data Requirements Lists (CDRLs) Data to be delivered under this contract shall be that cited in the Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL), DD Form 1423s, Exhibit A, consisting of Exhibit Line Item Numbers A001 through A013. Contractor format for Data Item Descriptions is acceptable. This CLIN is valid during the thirty-six (36) month base period as well as any/all award term extensions earned by the contractor. NOT SEPARATELY PRICED.	Not Separately Priced

FOB: Destination

DPPHS

DIRECT PRODUCTIVE PERSON HOURS (DPPHS):

- a. The total number of DPPHS for this contract is XXXXXXXXXX
- b. In the performance of various Technical Directives (TDs) issued pursuant to the clause herein titled **TECHNICAL DIRECTIVE PROCEDURE**, the contractor shall consider the DPPHS specified in each respective TD, and as agreed to in the corresponding technical directive management plan (TDMP), to be a not-to-exceed limit for performance of the TD statement of work.
- c. DPPH are defined as prime contractor, consultant, and subcontractor actual direct labor hours exclusive of vacation, holiday, sick leave, and other absences.
- d. In accordance with FAR 16.306(d)(2), entitlement to the total fixed fee on a given TD is subject to the certification by the contractor to the Administrative Contracting Officer that he has exerted the DPPH level of effort as specified in the TD and associated TDMP; has provided the reports called for; and the effort performed and reports provided are considered satisfactory by the Government. Should the contractor provide less DPPHS that stated on a given TD, the total fixed fee he is entitled to for that TD is based on the percentage of level of effort hours exerted to the total level of effort hours stipulated on the TD.

A

Section C - Descriptions and Specifications

STATEMENT OF WORK

"Installation Protection Program (IPP) Lead Systems Integrator Contract" STATEMENT OF WORK

C.1 Introduction

The Installation Protection Program (IPP) is a family of systems (FoS) that supplements other aspects of force protection at selected Department of Defense (DoD) installations to provide anti-terrorism (AT) capabilities against potential weapons of mass destruction (WMD) events at those installations. Systems include readily available Government Off-The-Shelf (GOTS) items, Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) items, Government-Furnished Information (GFI), such as operational and employment procedures, Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP), Concepts of Operations (CONOPS), and training materials that together provide an integrated Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) protection capability for 200 installations. The IPP capability may consist of CBRN detection, identification, warning, reporting, decision support, individual protection, collective protection, decontamination, medical countermeasures, medical diagnostics, and medical surveillance components and will be tailored to the needs and composition of each IPP site to include provision of one year of sustainment. The IPP capability leverages existing emergency response, physical security, communications and infrastructure to minimize the impact on installation operations and support requirements.

The Joint Program Manager, Guardian (JPMG) will identify proven CBRN capabilities that exist in DoD and civilian sectors. As an installation's CBRN protection capability is developed, it will draw on these GOTS and COTS capabilities, hardware, software, and TTPs, for its components.

In order for a GOTS system to be considered, it will have undergone developmental or operational testing and have had either a successful full-rate production decision or a limited procurement decision. COTS items will be selected based on existing test and usage data that indicate they may be viable candidates or have National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), or National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) certification. These test and usage data will require Government assessment prior to selection, and targeted testing to address data shortfalls may be required to validate an item for inclusion in the IPP equipment set. The capability set will be tailored to the needs of each installation as identified during a site survey. Where various options exist, these will be discussed with installation leadership to allow trade-offs to be considered and the final site capabilities suite or configuration determined that best meets the overall needs of the installation.

Continuous surveillance of the commercial marketplace and Government acquisition programs will identify opportunities for technology insertion to optimize the program continuously as it evolves.

C.1.1 Mission and Background

The Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO-CBD) has chartered JPMG to provide DoD-prioritized installations with an integrated CBRN protection and response capability to reduce casualties, maintain critical operations, contain contamination, and effectively restore critical operations. JPMG has an assigned mission to:

- Provide an effective CBRN detection, identification, warning and reporting, and individual and collective protection system for each installation.
- Ensure the CBRN networks integrate with the existing Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) networks to provide effective information management.
- Provide a CBRN capability that will allow for rapid restoration of critical installation operations.

- Protect DoD civilians, contractors, and other persons working or living on U.S. military installations and facilities from a WMD event.

- Minimize total ownership costs of CBRN equipment fielded under this program.

The IPP covers many capabilities and functions at an installation, including:

- Support to the command team
- Integration of CBRN protection with the installation's C4I infrastructure
- Integration with existing physical security facilities
- Support of emergency responders
- Support to medical facilities
- Support to installation engineering, maintenance, operations, and public affairs personnel

JPMG and JPEO-CBD have established the following program objectives:

- Determining the capabilities packages most appropriate for each installation
- Maximizing protection, response, and restoration based on installation mission, threat, area response, and funding
- Minimizing Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs

C.1.2 Lead Systems Integrator Major Functions

The goal of the supplies and services hereby obtained is to ensure timely, energetic, and cost effective procurement, integration, and installation of current technologies for defense against CBRN threats. To assist JPMG in meeting program goals, a Lead Systems Integrator (LSI) will be used to carry out the major functions below.

- Management, planning, and responsibility for total systems performance of each installation's CBRN design
- Development of the systems architecture and requisite systems specifications required for the IPP (see Exhibit I) to produce the capabilities documented in the Urgent Requirements Capability Document (URCD – see Exhibit II) and the Initial Systems Architecture (ISA - see Exhibit III)
- Procurement of COTS chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense equipment
- Integration of COTS, Government-Furnished Equipment (GFE), GOTS, and GFI into a systems solution
- Development and integration of the CBRN system's Command and Control (C2) architecture into the installation's C4I network for installation protection and emergency responder control with no degradation in performance of the existing C4I system
- Installation, fielding, and sustainment for one year of the complete IPP system at every installation

- Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) to include training, spares, Acquisition Logistics Support (ALS)/Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) for one year, quality control, including configuration management, adherence to standards and specifications, and system acceptance and sustainment
- Testing and Evaluation (T&E), in accordance with the Overarching Test Concept Plan (OTCP - see Exhibit IV)
 - Development and use of engineering models and simulations using analytical data tools as required
 - Updating the system architecture with new technology as it becomes available
- Providing support for installation development of CONOPS, Memoranda of Agreement or Understanding (MOAs or MOUs), and other operational coordination support required at each installation to accommodate the CBRN capabilities provided under the IPP
- Development and execution of CBRN training and New Equipment Training (NET) training materials
- Development, execution, and evaluation of tabletop and installation-wide exercises

C.1.3 Contract Purpose

The terrorist attacks on U.S. territory in the Fall of 2001 have increased attention and concern over improving defenses against attacks with chemical, biological, and radiological weapons. Current emphasis is to rapidly procure and install off-the-shelf, best value technology, to provide protection for U.S. military installations against CBRN threats. The requirements for this effort are still evolving and some changes to the scope of work can be expected over the life of the contract. The purpose of this contract is to obtain complete fully functioning CBRN protection systems for installations and to support professional program management, acquisition, engineering, and technical services for JPEO-CBD and JPMG on the many tasks and projects that fall within the broad categories of CBRN defense and installation protection.

C.2 Scope and General Requirements

C.2.1 General Requirements

The general areas to be supported for the duration of the contract are set forth in this Statement of Work (SOW). These areas are not meant to be definitive, but rather represent in summary form the general areas to be supported. For this reason the SOW is deemed to be a basic expression of the contract requirement. Specific performance requirements will be set forth in Technical Directives (TDs) issued under the contract. The TDs may be issued for JPEO-CBD, JPMG, or other associated CBRN program management or requirements organizations.

C.2.2 Contractor Responsibilities

The Contractor shall assume total system performance responsibility for systems and data delivered and work performed under each TD, shall ensure proper management of subcontractors through analysis, critique, and assessment of the adequacy, timeliness, and cost effectiveness of work performed, and shall adhere to the small business subcontracting plan incorporated into this contract. The Contractor shall coordinate management efforts with Government personnel as required. The Contractor shall provide reporting as described in the basic contract and in each TD to support Government oversight. The Contractor shall identify issues and formulate and provide alternatives for issue resolution. (See Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL) item A003)

C.2.3 Interoperability

The Contractor shall ensure interoperability between the IPP FoS and the existing installation systems to include C4I, security, meteorological, medical, fire, and maintenance systems. The Contractor shall arrange for

interfacing with local civilian emergency responders outside each installation, as required, for planning and communication, and shall maximize interoperability with local emergency responder equipment and capabilities. The Contractor shall ensure interoperability between all required components and equipment within the IPP system including GOTS and COTS. The Contractor shall conduct independent analysis and provide documentation of recommendations supporting integration of COTS equipment into the system design at each installation. Proposed COTS purchases shall be subject to Government review and approval. The Contractor shall provide recommendations on the proper mix of GOTS and COTS equipment for each installation. COTS purchases shall be based on the Contractor's market research with a written summary provided to the Government. The Contractor shall recommend acceptance criteria for foreign suppliers that meet requirements and Government test parameters.

The Contractor shall ensure long term product availability through industrial base analysis and procurement of hardware from stable vendors. The Contractor shall propose alternatives to one time purchases, such as bulk procurement, multiple year contracts, and leasing.

C.2.4 Government-Furnished Equipment (GFE)

For this effort, the Government intends to procure certain sensors, hardware, and materials only available through Government sources and will provide these items to the Contractor as Government-Furnished Equipment (GFE.) GFE will include items listed as GOTS, Government-Furnished Material (GFM), and GFI. GFI will include such items as technical manuals, publications, any specialized tools, training classes, and training exercises. The Government will provide a list of available GFE annually on the anniversary date of contract award. The Contractor and the Government shall closely coordinate their supply and delivery schedules to ensure all hardware is available when and where needed. The Contractor shall provide a bonded warehouse(s) for storage of GFE delivered in advance of need.

C.2.5 Equipment Integration and Maintenance

The Contractor shall, at each installation, integrate the GFE and COTS items into a family of systems according to the Contractor's Government-approved CBRN installation design. Before installing the system at a specific location, the LSI shall develop an installation design plan that ensures GFE/COTS interoperability using the specifications and hardware provided. The plan will also include installation-specific items provided to the Contractor for this effort such as equipment documentation, building and utility system diagrams, installation maps, and local points of contact. The Contractor shall maintain all integrated Contractor-Acquired Property (CAP) and Government-Furnished Property/Equipment (GFP/GFE) in an operational state for the one-year sustainment period following acceptance at each individual installation.

C.2.6 Engineering Support

The Contractor shall provide the capability to perform a wide variety of engineering tasks, and be capable of providing flexible, responsive, and high quality systems engineering and technical support to the mission. Engineering tasks will include creating system specifications and installation designs to include all civil, electrical, mechanical, structural, and C4I requirements. The Contractor shall provide an engineering cell to support market research on current technologies to ensure continuous optimization of the IPP system and its components. The delivery of system specifications and installation designs will be specified in the TDs. (CDRL A004)

C.2.7 Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Integration

The Contractor shall be responsible for design and integration of the IPP system into an installation's existing C4I network for installation protection and emergency responder control, including installation physical security and warning systems. Proposed systems should be compatible with and utilize Global Information Grid-Enterprise Services (GIG-ES) and Net-Centric Enterprise Services (NCES) capabilities as they become available at individual installations. The Contractor shall participate in the IPP C4I IPT to define requirements and determine the

appropriate architecture to integrate into the existing installation C4I network for effective CBRN information management. (CDRLS A011 and A012). The following aspects must be addressed:

C.2.7.1 Open Architecture Design for the CBRN Installation Protection Program

Open architecture solutions are required for an integrated CBRN sensor and control system for installation protection. Legacy sensors will be employed and will be provided by the Government. COTS equipment that meets IPP requirements will also be employed and must integrate into the IPP open architecture design. The Government may request changes to the proposed design to accommodate updates to information about the specific installation or to accommodate specific installation commander requests.

C.2.7.2 CBRN Decision Support System

A Decision Support System (DSS) must be provided. Installation commanders will use the DSS to make key decisions in response to a CBRN event and for follow-on activities, and it will also be used to train and support emergency responders in responding to, containing, reporting, and recovering from a variety of CBRN threats. The Government seeks a generic tool that will permit installation-specific tailoring to accommodate the specific installation map and procedures or reporting requirements unique to that installation.

C.2.8 Installation and Fielding of Equipment and Systems

C.2.8.1 Installation Design

It is the Government's intention to conduct the initial installation surveys and develop the preliminary installation design for fielding of the FoS. The Government will provide the preliminary installation design, survey data, and all applicable installation documents to the Contractor. Under the direction of a TD, the Contractor will use this GFI to create the final installation-specific design. The Government anticipates completing up to ten installation surveys before contract award. Following contract award, these installation surveys will be conducted with a Contractor representative. The final installation-specific designs will include all analysis and proof that the design accommodates the local regulations, laws, and the operational environment of that installation. The Contractor shall provide a detailed equipment installation plan and schedule for each installation that must be approved by the Government before initiation of COTS procurement, construction, or equipment installation. This design shall include agreements with the installation for performance of work, access, and coordination of schedules. (CDRL A008)

C.2.8.2 Fielding and Installation

The Contractor shall provide and be responsible for site preparation, installation of equipment, and interface with existing infrastructure for warning and response control. The Contractor shall ensure adherence to applicable safety and security precautions during the site preparation, fabrication, and installation phases of the project. The Contractor shall prepare site maps and as-built drawings for delivery to the installation and to the Government on completion of the equipment and system installation and shall interact with Government agencies at the Federal, state, and local level as required to meet equipment and system installation and fielding requirements. The Contractor shall provide complete fully functioning systems at each installation.

The Contractor shall provide the personnel, processes, procedures, techniques, training devices, and equipment to train civilian and military personnel to operate and support the IPP, including requirements for factory training, instructor and key personnel training, new equipment training, resident training, and sustainment training at gaining installations. The Contractor shall consider Human Factors Engineering (HFE) concepts to describe and assess the feasibility of human performance requirements, assess the training burden associated with competing materiel designs, and provide an effective training program that minimizes the training burden. The Contractor shall work with facility training personnel to provide programs that ensure implementation of the training required to maintain certifications and qualifications on system components.

C.2.8.3 Training, Planning and Exercises

The Contractor shall provide CBRN training to installation emergency response personnel to enhance their ability to respond to terrorist attacks involving CBRN materials. This training shall be provided in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, Standard for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response; NFPA 472 (Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents); NFPA 473 (Standard for Competencies for Emergency Medical Service Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents) and other related regulations and procedures that include responder actions at the Awareness, Operations, Technician/Specialist, and Incident Command competency levels. This training shall include the CBRN threat; signs and symptoms of CBRN exposure; chemical and radiological survey and monitoring; warning and reporting procedures; and protection and decontamination techniques for handling CBRN materials. In addition, this training shall include medical response and management of CBRN casualties' aspects and shall be conducted in accordance with the Joint Commission for Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) guidelines and other related regulations and procedures.

The contractor shall review and analyze any existing installation emergency operations plans, disaster preparedness plans or mass casualty plans to become well versed in how the installation would respond to a catastrophic event. Following complete review of these plans, the contractor shall work with designated installation personnel to either draft a CBRN response plan/annex or to refine an existing plan. As part of the planning process, the contractor shall work with the installation to determine the roles and responsibilities in a CBRN response of all base emergency response assets, as well as the integration of outside resources that may be provided by mutual aid assistance at the local, state, and federal levels.

The Contractor shall design, develop, conduct and evaluate one tabletop exercise and one installation-wide exercise for each installation and provide an evaluation report with lessons learned and recommendations for future enhancement. The exercises will be conducted at the completion of system fielding and CONOPS development. The exercises will assist the installation commander and staff in developing their ability to respond to a WMD event with the IPP capability. (CDRL A002)

C.2.8.4 Final Report

The contractor shall prepare a final report for each TD in accordance with the requirements of the TD specification. (CDRL A005)

C.2.9 Integrated Logistics Support (ILS)

C.2.9.1 Integrated Logistics Support Management and FoS Sustainment Activities

The IPP FoS will be selected by the LSI contractor with JPMG review and approval, from available CBRN GOTS and COTS systems. The JPMG Objective Level Supportability Goals are: A Turnaround Time (TAT) to replace failed items at installations within two hours; a Repair Time of five days or less for failed equipment (after the hardware is received at the contractor's selected repair depot); and an FoS hardware "Availability" rate at each installation site of 90% or higher for each selected system in the FoS at the site. Supportability metrics for FoS hardware TAT, Depot Repair Times, and Availability for each IPP TD will be set by the JPMG after a review of the LSI contractor's logistics Sustainment Strategy plan and available JPMG program support dollars. The LSI contractor will provide on-site maintenance support for all hardware installed at each site for a 12-month period (e.g., spare parts, labor, transportation cost, etc.) after initial installation. At the end of the 12-month sustainment period, the offeror will provide a 90-day supply of consumables at each site for each system in the FoS. The LSI contractor shall be responsible for all ILS logistics planning efforts, to include delivery of all selected FoS operating manuals, training of systems operators for each system at each site, and out-year provisioning plan efforts. Additionally, the LSI contractor is responsible for follow-on maintenance support planning efforts after the 12-month CLS period. The contractor will provide a logistics Support Transition Plan under the JPMG LSI

contract (CDRL A009) covering at a minimum, how the FoS hardware would be supported during the post 12-month CLS period at each site.

The IPP FoS is to be operated by installation personnel, with the exception of the biological detection (DFU) capability. The contractor will provide the routine filter change, packaging, shipment, and posting of laboratory results during the first year. The installation is responsible for operating all other FoS functions.

C.2.9.2 Supportability Strategy

The Contractor shall develop, design, and document a Supportability Strategy (SS) for the FoS hardware. (CDRL A007). This includes planning, management and program documentation for all ILS elements. The offeror's SS shall provide an ILS program that meets all supportability requirements directed by Exhibits (I) and (II) and the IPP system specifications developed by the offeror and approved by the Government during the first quarter of contract execution. The SS will identify and detail the maintenance concept and plan; the supply support concept and plan for FoS hardware; Test and Diagnostic equipment requirements; technical data and operating manuals; training concepts and devices; packaging, shipping, and handling requirements; and other resources required to sustain the IPP system. The Contractor shall submit a range of sustainment options for each IPP installation and provide projected sustainment cost levels with each identified support level. The SS must be updated, as requested by the Government, to reflect the current maintenance and support concept and will be used as a means of communicating the Contractor's support recommendations to the Government.

C.2.9.2.1 Maintenance Planning

The Contractor shall recommend a maintenance concept for GOTS and COTS FoS hardware. The Contractor shall develop sustainment procedures for all GOTS and COTS FoS hardware. The Contractor shall maintain and update an IPP logistics support database using industry best commercial practices. The Contractor shall provide a 12-month sustainment on all on-site FoS hardware. The Contractor shall provide ILS support such as on-site maintenance and repair of FoS hardware, spare parts, and parts transportation. The Contractor shall repair failed Line Replaceable Units (LRUs) and subassemblies associated with FoS hardware during the 12-month sustainment period.

C.2.9.2.2 Provisioning Technical Documentation

The Contractor shall develop and maintain Provisioning Technical Documentation (PTD) and submit provisioning changes as they occur to achieve the IPP FoS support requirements. Provisioning data shall be included in the SS CDRL response, C.2.9.2.

C.2.9.2.3 Spare and Repair Parts

The Contractor shall administer and manage a repair program during the 12-month sustainment period. The Contractor shall track material shipments for repair to the contractor depots, identify depot stocks of spares, and report those failed spare LRU's, subassemblies, and repair piece parts that are beyond economic repair. Additionally, the Contractor shall create a spares listing, including consumables, for each IPP site. The IPP site spares listing will be reviewed and approved by the JPMG prior to the contractor's procurement of spare parts.

The Contractor shall identify and procure spare parts to support FoS hardware to meet the above mentioned support metrics. The Contractor shall repair, overhaul, manage, and distribute spare parts to satisfy all IPP on-site supply support requirements. The Contractor shall be responsible for determining requirements to support demand forecasts. The Contractor shall provide the necessary services to accommodate anticipated Government requirements and use best commercial practices to perform these functions.

The Contractor will be authorized access to the Federal Supply System as a Source of Supply (SOS) for peculiar IPP FoS items and common consumables when Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Inventory Control Points (ICPs) provide the best value. The Contractor shall provide DLA with an annual forecast of common parts only when DLA is selected as the SOS. The Contractor shall determine stock levels and availability before issuing requisitions to DLA for common items.

If deemed necessary by the Contractor, cannibalization or salvage of parts is allowable under this SOW to ensure replacement and repair piece part availability to meet the projected needs of both the Government, and the repair and overhaul lines.

The Contractor shall provide all other tools, supplies, support equipment, utilities, and collateral equipment necessary to support the IPP FoS hardware. If GFE is required in the repair support process for FoS hardware items, these requirements will be reviewed and processed by the JPMG.

C.2.9.3 Logistics Engineer Support

The Contractor shall provide logistics engineering capability to support the IPP system acquisition strategy for continuous optimization. Key Contractor activities include requirements analysis, system analysis and control, supportability analysis, support concepts, support data, support resources, future Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability (RAM) requirements, and an IPP FoS work breakdown structure.

C.2.9.4 Transition Plan

The Contractor shall develop a Logistics Sustainment Transition plan (CDRL A009) for each installation. This plan shall include how the Contractor would propose to support the IPP FoS hardware suite after the 12-month sustainment period. Each installation commander will then review the proposed transition plan and choose to continue the sustainment support under the LSI contractor, through a Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) arrangement, or seek internal Government and/or third party contractor logistics support of the FoS on-site hardware suite.

The plan shall describe how the Contractor will provide a seamless transition with no negative impact on IPP FoS readiness at the sustainment program conclusion. Also, in the Transition Plan, the Contractor shall define how inventories of repair parts stored at the site will transition to the installation, plus listings of on-hand FoS consumables. The IPP URCD states that the JPMG will deliver a 90-day supply of consumables to each installation at the one-year transition point.

C.2.9.5 Automated Inventory Database

The Contractor shall establish and manage an automated database to inventory parts, repairable components, consumable items, warranties, and subcomponents of the FoS hardware and support equipment items.

C.2.9.6 Warehouse Management

The Contractor shall provide warehousing of GOTS and COTS hardware items selected by the Contractor/JPMG for each installation's FoS. Spare parts for procured GOTS and COTS hardware and repair parts shall also be centrally managed. The Contractor shall automate receipt, storage, issuance, packaging, transportation, and quality assurance for all parts and material used in support of the IPP FoS. The Contractor shall use spare parts that are certified and qualified by the Government and are adequate to maintain applicable warranties. The Contractor shall ensure the safety and quality of all material used.

The Contractor shall perform a physical inventory of all managed spare and repair parts as necessary to maintain inventory accuracy and correct any discrepancies noted where data are available. At the conclusion of the

12

contract, the Government will require ownership of the specified quantity of assets rather than the specific serial numbers of items retained at time of contract award.

C.2.9.7 Configuration Management

The Contractor shall provide a Configuration Management (CM) plan (CDRL A006) to document the IPP FoS hardware and software, GOTS and COTS, configurations at the time of delivery to military installations. The configuration management effort shall include documenting physical characteristics of the IPP FoS hardware and software; recording the configuration on delivery; and documenting changes to the IPP FoS hardware baseline over time. The contractor's CM process shall provide a complete audit trail of decisions and design modifications for any JPMG-reviewed and approved changes.

C.2.9.8 Obsolescence

The Contractor shall develop a process for managing the loss or impending loss of manufacturers or suppliers for the spare and repairable items covered under the IPP FoS.

C.2.10 Contractor Testing, Validation, and Recommendations

The Contractor shall ensure that any COTS item identified as a candidate for IPP use has undergone adequate testing at a Government or Federally recognized facility or has National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), or National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) certification to ensure that it is mission-capable for its intended IPP use. The Contractor shall submit COTS performance specifications and all testing information when a COTS item is being considered for the IPP FoS.

A COTS item that has not undergone such testing, but which displays extraordinary performance, may also be recommended to JPMG as an exception. In such cases the Contractor shall obtain all test results and usage data for any COTS items so identified and provide these to JPMG for assessment. JPMG will coordinate minimum essential testing with a Government test organization or facility to determine the adequacy of the item if no other means to test the item in a Government facility can be found and the item is viewed as a major enhancement to the IPP.

The Contractor shall, at each IPP site, conduct a full system test and validation of the final equipment configuration under JPM Guardian oversight for the purpose of ensuring proper integration of components and proof of performance of the installed system. Successful accomplishment of this test shall comprise qualification testing for the IPP system and support system acceptance by the installation. The specific acceptance test procedures and full system validation will be installation-specific and will be part of the Contractor's installation design plan.

C.2.11 Contractor Studies and Analyses

The Contractor shall conduct studies, and provide concept system definition and related documentation to support the study results; provide independent analyses, simulations, and technological assessments; and perform other related tasks in systems definition, experiments, technology demonstration, system development, and production and fielding. The Contractor shall study and provide recommendations on the use of automated tools for design and integration, operational assessment, and operational control. The Contractor shall analyze, critique, and assess the adequacy, timeliness, and cost effectiveness of work performed by subcontractors. The Contractor shall identify issues and shall formulate and provide alternatives for issue resolution.

C.2.12 Contractor Market Research

The Contractor shall conduct studies and market research and advise the Government on emerging technologies. The Contractor shall develop plans to continuously optimize technology throughout the life of the contract for improving future capabilities and possibly retrofitting previously completed installations. When approved by the Technical Monitor (TM), the Contractor shall implement these plans. The Contractor shall work with vendors to identify equipment that continuously optimizes total system capability and performance.

C.2.13 Program Changes

Changes in emphasis and program direction are highly likely in newly approved projects. The Contractor shall be responsive to such changes as they are defined by the issuance of TDs.

C.2.14 Limits Set by TDs

The Contractor shall perform specific work as directed by individual TDs. Each TD will include, at a minimum, the estimated Direct Productive Person Hours (DPPHs); the TD ceiling for labor, travel, and subcontractors and materials; the period of performance; the required deliverables; the TD statement of work; and any special instructions applicable to the given TD.

C.2.15 Technical Directive Management Plan (TDMP)

The Contractor shall provide a Technical Directive Management Plan (TDMP) that shall define a management system to plan and control the effort under each specific TD. The TDMP must delineate how the Contractor plans to accomplish the effort supporting the specific TD, to include a breakout of DPPHs, travel, required material, a milestone schedule, and a schedule for the planned expenditure of funds. (CDRL A001)

C.2.16 Technical Data

The Contractor shall prepare and deliver to the Government the technical data in accordance with the requirements and schedules set forth in the CDRL DD Form 1423. It is not the intent of the Government to have new data formats prepared where existing ones may suffice, and suggested Contractor documentation deemed beneficial to the project will be considered. Thus all Contractor internal procedures, which are equivalent to the requirements of data item(s), DD Form 1664 must be reviewed by the Contracting Officer and certified as acceptable in order to be submitted to the Government for its use.

C.2.17 JPMG Program Protection Plan

The Contractor shall implement the IPP Program Protection Plan for control of critical program information, classified material, and sensitive data. The plan, as updated, shall continue to conform to the requirements of the DD Form 1423 and further instructions contained in the current AR 530-1.

C.3 Management Functions

C.3.1 Lead Systems Integrator Contractor Responsibilities

The Lead Systems Integrator Contractor shall provide the capability to perform a wide variety of tasks (to be defined in detail in the individual TDs issued during the period of performance) related to the effort defined in C.2 above. The Contractor must be capable of providing flexible, responsive, and high quality management, systems engineering, and technical support relating to the missions of JPEO-CBD, JPMG, and other associated CBRN program management or requirements organizations. The Contractor's technical effort shall be under the direction of a Program Manager (PM). The LSI PM shall provide the overall management of program, personnel, planning, quality control, direction, coordination, and reviews necessary to ensure effective contract performance. The LSI PM and other Contractor personnel shall participate in integrated process teams as required. To the greatest extent

practical, the Contractor shall submit data and reports in digital formats and shall establish a collaborative Integrated Digital Environment (IDE) for information sharing among all participants in the contract.

C.3.2 Contractor Workforce and Training

The Contractor shall ensure that adequate technical capability is available to provide responses to specific tasks during a 40-hour work week. It is the Contractor's responsibility to provide and maintain a state-of-the-art-trained workforce capable of providing the services specified in the TDs issued under this contract. All related training, continuing education, certification courses, and other similar events are the financial responsibility of the Contractor. Task priorities, short-notice suspenses, operational constraints, and other potential impacts shall be managed so as to minimize schedule impact on all TDs.

C.3.3 Temporary Duty Travel

The Contractor shall perform temporary duty (TDY) non-local travel, as required in the performance of this SOW, as directed by individual TDs. The TDY locations include many CONUS facilities and various OCONUS locations, to include Honolulu, HI, Europe, and the Far East. The TDs will specify authorized travel locations and the NTE ceiling for the given effort. Travel to locations other than those specified in the TD requires the prior written approval of the TM. For all travel the Contractor shall comply with the requirements of the Joint Travel Regulations (JTR) and will only be reimbursed for travel expenses allowable under the JTR.

C.4 Security

C.4.1 Clearances

It is anticipated that most of the effort on this contract will be unclassified. However, some data and equipment may require certain Contractor personnel to possess SECRET clearance access or be eligible for immediate adjudication by the cognizant security authority upon award of the contract. Future requirements for SECRET-eligible personnel shall be established by individual TDs. The Contracting Officer shall apprise the Contractor of any increased security requirements. The Contractor shall submit adequate clearance packages within ten (10) calendar days of identification of any increased security requirements.

C.4.2 Access to SECRET Data

The Lead Systems Integrator will require access to SECRET data in order to perform modeling, simulation, analysis, emergency response planning and to attend certain Government-sponsored meetings. These data and other related information will be used to check the adequacy of sources to provide the TM with an accurate assessment of the threat to the system and assist in the planning and the conduct of analyses, simulations, assessments, system tests, and other related tasks. The SECRET-cleared Contractor staff will be required to interface with key JPEO-CBD, JPMG, and other Government personnel, and enter into SECRET discussions to assist in assessment and decisions on the programs.

C.4.3 National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM)

The Contractor shall perform in accordance with the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) (DoD 5220.22M) and ensure that all classified material is handled in accordance with the latest appropriate security classification specifications.

C.4.4 DoD Operations Security (OPSEC) Program

The LSI shall develop an OPSEC program. OPSEC is a DoD-mandated program (Reference DoD Directive 5205.2, "DoD Operations Security (OPSEC) Program" dated 29 Nov 1999) designed to safeguard sensitive

unclassified program information, operations, and activities, which, if exploited by an adversary, could compromise current or future plans and activities.

C.5 Meetings and Briefings

C.5.1 Status Meetings

The Contractor may host and conduct status meetings at their facility. These meetings, as scheduled by specific TDs, may be structured to provide the Government with an up-to-date status of the Contractor's technical and programmatic progress. Following each such meeting, the Contractor shall prepare a report for Government approval, as directed in CDRL Item A003.

C.5.2 Technical Interchange Meetings (TIMs)

The Contractor shall participate in Technical Interchange Meetings (TIMs), to be scheduled upon request of the Technical Monitor (TM), to discuss and to informally evaluate the LSI Contractor's efforts and accomplishments in direct relation to specific TDs. During these meetings, the Contractor shall present necessary data to enable a joint review of their various assigned tasks, with attendant schedules and resource expenditures. The Contractor shall participate in technical discussions and shall inform, in a timely fashion, the TM of any problems with contract execution and any proposed solutions. During these TIMs, the TM may also informally evaluate the ongoing LSI performance.

C.5.3 Program Management Reviews (PMRs)

The Contractor shall attend and participate in Program Management Reviews (PMRs), Integrated Process Teams (IPTs), and other meetings, as scheduled by the TM.

C.5.4 Technical Orientation Briefings

The Contractor shall create, review, and provide technical orientation briefings and other presentations, as directed by the TM.

C.6 Deliverables

C.6.1 Hardware Deliverables

The Contractor shall provide complete fully functional chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear installation protection systems to include sensors, warning systems, command and control equipment, and associated installation and integration hardware and software. Deliverables for each system will be described in the individual TDs.

C.6.2 Software Deliverables

Deliverables shall include a Software Development Plan (SDP), which describes the approach for design, development, integration, and test of all software provided under this contract, including the acquisition, integration, test, and support strategy for COTS/NDI; executable software; and documented architectures, objects, and software in a sufficient form to retain the software design for re-use in a later potential systems acquisition: (CDRL A011)

C.6.3 Commercial Computer Software Licenses

Unless otherwise approved by the Contracting Officer, commercial computer software licenses shall designate the U.S. Government as a contingent licensee, able to replace the Contractor as the primary

licensee upon notifying the licensor. A copy of the negotiated license shall be furnished to the Contracting Officer. Per DFARS 227.7202, the terms of the licenses cannot be inconsistent with Federal procurement law and must satisfy user needs. This includes the contractor's / subcontractor's needs for the software to perform this contract and the Government's needs for the software to accomplish the Government's ultimate objectives. At a minimum, this shall include the rights to make an archive copy of the software, to relocate the computer on which the software resides, to re-host the software on a different computer, to permit access by support contractors, and to permit the Government to transfer the license to another contractor.

C.6.4 Deliverables Documentation

All deliverables, either stated in a given TD or required as a standard item pursuant to this contract, shall be strictly in accordance with DD Form 1423, the Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL).

Individual TDs will indicate the media type, as well as the quantity of copies of the work products required for delivery. The Contractor shall be proficient in the use of the current Government standard software and shall possess the capability to deliver the automated data in standard software format. Delivery will typically be required only in electronic media form, and all such deliveries shall be virus-free.

C.6.5 Date-Related Data

Any commercial computer hardware, software, or systems delivered under this contract shall successfully operate in the twenty-first century with the correct system date and without human intervention, including leap year calculations. Furthermore, they must produce fault-free performance in processing of date and date-related data including, but not limited to, calculating, comparing, and sequencing.

C.6.6 Guidelines for Contract Cost/Schedule Performance Management and Reporting Requirements

The contractor shall provide for overall program management of the contract, including but not limited to contract management and administration, cost/schedule performance controls, funds management and timely forecast of cost and schedule changes. The contractor shall relate technical performance to cost and schedule accomplishment in cost performance and funds status reports, monthly status reports and program reviews. The contractor shall provide the Funds and Manhour Expenditure Report and Monthly Status Report. (CDRL A013)

Section E - Inspection and Acceptance

CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

52.246-3	Inspection Of Supplies Cost-Reimbursement	MAY 2001
52.246-5	Inspection Of Services Cost-Reimbursement	APR 1984
52.246-16	Responsibility For Supplies	APR 1984

ACCEPTANCE

Acceptance by the Government of all items delivered hereunder shall be at destination.

Section F - Deliveries or Performance

CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

52.242-15	Stop-Work Order	AUG 1989
52.242-15 Alt I	Stop-Work Order (Aug 1989) - Alternate I	APR 1984
52.242-17	Government Delay Of Work	APR 1984
52.247-34	F.O.B. Destination	NOV 1991
52.247-55	F.O.B. Point For Delivery Of Government-Furnished Property	JUN 2003

CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY FULL TEXT

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE:

a. Installation Protection Program Activity: The contractor shall provide all DPPHs, as ordered, equipment/materials, data, and reports required by all Technical Directives within thirty-six (36) months after the effective date of the contract, unless extended via one, two, or three of the potential award term periods. If extended via the first award term period, the period of performance will be increased by an additional twelve (12) months; if the second award term period is executed, the period of performance will be increased by another twelve (12) months; and if the third award term period is executed, the period of performance will be increased by an additional twelve (12) months. The total period of performance, including the basic and all award term periods, shall not exceed seventy-two (72) months after the effective date of the contract.

b. Technical Directives (TDs): Each TD issued pursuant to the clause herein titled "Technical Directive Procedure" will specify the period of performance applicable thereto. However, in no event shall the period of performance of any TD extend beyond the period of performance of the contract.

DELIVERY OF DATA:

a. All data shall be delivered IAW FAR 52.247-34, F.O.B. Destination, as specified in Block 14 of DD Form 1423. The contractor shall furnish the LSI Contracting Officer one (1) copy of a quarterly listing of all transmittal letters submitting required data to the offices shown in Block 14 of DD Form 1423, including requirements delivered to the various technical directive (TD) monitors under the technical directives issued under this contract.

b. The extent of the Government's rights in data delivered under the contract shall be governed by the contract clauses incorporated in Section I of this contract.

c. Acceptance by the Government of all items delivered hereunder shall be at destination.

d. Electronic media, including email, shall be utilized to the maximum extent practical. The Software and report formats utilized shall be in accordance with the then-current Command standard.

Section G - Contract Administration Data

ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA

AA: 97 4 0300 2601 4 5Y 5YGU 30640000000 2512 12YG76 MIPR4C5YGU0010/YG7612 W27P63 S44008
AMOUNT: \$28,426,000.00

CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY FULL TEXT

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION PROCEDURES:

a. In no event shall any understanding or agreement, contract modification, change order, or other matter in deviation from the terms of this contract between the Contractor and a person other than the Contracting Officer be effective or binding upon the Government. All such actions must be formalized by a proper contractual document executed by the Contracting Officer.

b. All correspondence pertaining to this contract will be addressed to:

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
ATTN: [REDACTED]
P O Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

c. The telephone and FAX number of the Contract Specialist (CS) is:

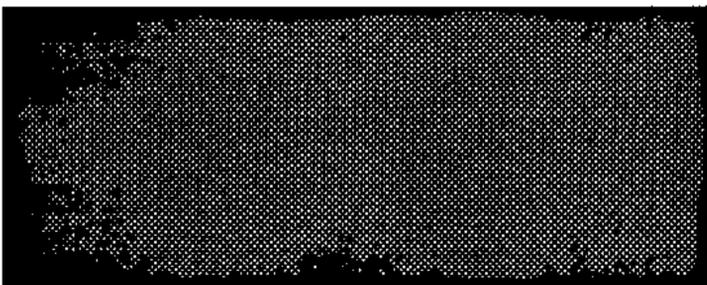
Contract Specialist: [REDACTED]
Phone: [REDACTED]
E-Mail: [REDACTED]
FAX: [REDACTED]

d. If this contract is being administered by a Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), inquiries concerning normal contract administration should be referred to the DCMA-San Diego (see Block 24 of the SF 33 or Block 6 of the SF 26).

CONTRACTOR'S CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION.

The Contractor's contract administration functions will be performed at the following address:

Name and Title
Responsible Office
Address



A handwritten mark or signature is located in the bottom right corner of the page.

Telephone Number [REDACTED]

DUNS # DUN-14-809-5086 CAGE # 0TL51

INVOICING AND VOUCHERING:

a. When authorized by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) in accordance with DFARS 242.803(b)(i)(C), the contractor may submit interim vouchers directly to paying offices. Such authorization does not extend to the first and final vouchers. Submit first vouchers to the cognizant DCAA office. Final vouchers will be submitted to the ACO with a copy to DCAA.

b. Upon written notification to the contractor, DCAA may rescind the direct submission authority.

c. Should the contractor decline to submit interim vouchers directly to paying offices or if the contractor receives written notification that DCAA has rescinded the direct submission authority, public vouchers, together with any necessary supporting documentation, shall be submitted to the cognizant Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) Office, prior to payment by the Finance and Accounting Office specified in Block 12, Page 1, Section A, of Standard Form 26.

d. The contractor shall identify on each public voucher: (1) the accounting classification reference number (ACRN) assigned to the accounting classification which pertains to the charges billed, e.g. "ACRN: AA;" (2) the contract line item number (CLIN) which pertains to the charges billed, and (3) the contract number. In addition, the Department of Defense requires that the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) be placed on all certified payment vouchers, including non-profit organizations, when submitting payment to the disbursing office. The only exception is foreign vendors, which will have the word "foreign" in the TIN field. Invoices will be returned to the vendor without payment if a TIN is not provided. Therefore also include in the address block, the Tax Identification Number, a point of contact, and the telephone number.

e. Vouchers/Invoices shall be prepared in such a manner that only one Technical Directive (TD) is addressed in each. The contractor may include in provisional vouchers fixed fee based on the percentage of level of effort hours exerted to the total level of effort hours stipulated in the specific TD, subject to the withholding reserve of the contract clause titled "Fixed Fee."

f. If requested by the LSI Contracting Officer, a copy of a voucher, together with any necessary supporting documentation, shall also be submitted to the issuing office specified in Block 5, Page 1, Section A of Standard Form 26. The contractor shall substantiate vouchers/invoices by evidence of actual payment and by individual daily job timecards, or other substantiation approved by the Contracting Officer. Such substantiation data shall be maintained and readily available for audit purposes, but shall not be included with the voucher submitted to the Finance and Accounting Office.

g. The Paying Office shall ensure that the voucher is disbursed for each ACRN as indicated on the voucher.

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION: Administration of this contract will be performed by the cognizant office as shown in Block 6 of SF 26. However, the duties described in the following FAR 42.302(a) paragraphs will remain the responsibility of the PCO: (3), (12), (27), (38), (40), (41), (44), and (45). No changes, deviations, or waivers

shall be effective without a modification of the contract executed by the Contracting Officer or his duly authorized representative authorizing such changes, deviations, or waivers.

IDENTIFICATION OF CORRESPONDENCE: All correspondence and data submitted by the contractor under this contract shall reference the contract number.

CONTRACTING ACTIVITY REPRESENTATIVES:

	Contractual Matters	Technical Matters
NAME:	[REDACTED]	
ORGANIZATION CODE:		
TELEPHONE NUMBERS:		
COMMERCIAL:		
DEFENSE SWITCHED NETWORK (DSN):		
EMAIL:		

ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDING:

This contract will be funded at the contract level with designated amounts broken out by CLIN level as necessary to comply with regulatory requirements. It is anticipated that the majority of the funding for this contract will be from yearly appropriations of Procurement funds, therefore, the accounting classification reference numbers (ACRNs) will be increased as these funds are appropriated by Congress and allocated and released by the Joint Program Executive Office - Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO-CBD). The Government will not be obligated to reimburse the contractor in excess of the amount currently allotted to this contract. Further, the contractor shall not voucher, nor will be reimbursed, for amounts over and above those specified on any given technical directive. Cost and fee will be vouchered and paid in accordance with the clause entitled, INVOICING AND VOUCHERING.

22

Section H - Special Contract Requirements**CONTINGENCY/WAR CLAUSE**

The government may direct the contractor to perform in support of a contingency operation or exercise outside the continental United States (OCONUS), as provided by law or defined by the applicable Army Service Component Command. Services may be performed in the identified area of operations, also known as theater of operations, or in support of the OCONUS contingency operation or exercise. In the event contractor employees are deployed into the OCONUS area of operations in support of a contingency operation or exercise, the following items and conditions will apply:

1. Accounting for Personnel:

a. Prime contract and subcontractor personnel shall not be deployed to an OCONUS area without prior notification to and approval of the Contracting Officer. The contractor shall report to the Contracting Officer its employees entering and leaving the area of operations and shall report its employees in the area of operations by name and by location. This notification is in addition to the CIVTRACKS requirement described in the following paragraphs.

b. The contractor shall utilize the web-based Army Civilian Tracking System (CIVTRACKS) database for maintaining accountability of all contractor employees deploying/deployed OCONUS in an operational theater. The database can be accessed at <https://cpolrhp.belvoir.army.mil/civtracks>. The input form is designed to capture certain critical data on each deployed DA civilian and contractor employee to track location of contractor personnel in theater and to assist in positive identification of correct next of kin should notification be required due to serious injury, death, or if a contractor employee becomes missing in action. All blocks on the form must have the appropriate requested entry before it can be submitted. Data to be captured on all deployed Department of the Army contractor employees includes:

- (1) Name
- (2) SSAN
- (3) Type of civilian (contractor)
- (4) Operation and system supported
- (5) Agency/Company 24/7 point of contact with telephone number, cognizant contracting office with telephone number, location, and date entering and leaving the location.

c. A userid and password are required for log-on to CIVTRACKS. Brief instructions are posted to the Collaboration Center on the Army Knowledge On-Line (AKO) website. To subscribe to the Civilian Personnel Community in the AKO Collaboration Center and open the appropriate file:

- (1) Log on to AKO.
- (2) Sign in.
- (3) Select the "Collaborate" tab.
- (4) Select "Army Communities" in the left-hand window.
- (5) Select "Personnel".
- (6) If you have not already subscribed, "Civilian Personnel" should appear in the unsubscribed Army Communities Section of the right-hand window. Simply check it and select "subscribe" on the tool bar. (On-line help is also available here.)
- (7) Select "CIVTRACKS Access_File".

d. Initially, deployed personnel shall enter data into CIVTRACKS before departing home station. The deployed employee has ultimate responsibility for ensuring data is updated each time the deployed individual changes duty location, e.g., upon arrival/departue from CONUS Replacement Center (CRC); upon arrival at the supported unit/organization; assignment to another unit/location; departure from the unit of assignment, etc. Data must be updated each and every time there is a change in duty location while deployed.

e. To protect the integrity of data captured in CIVTRACKS, individuals inputting data will not be able to immediately retrieve data from the system. Once data is submitted, it is protected by a firewall, and only authorized personnel with the appropriate user ID and password will be able to extract data from the system in the form of reports.

2. Management.

a. During a crisis situation or deployment, DA civilians are under the command and control of the on-site supervisory chain. Within the area of operations, this chain is headed by the Theater Commander, who is the senior military commander and responsible for completion of the mission and the safety of all deployed military, DA civilians, and contractor employees. However, for contractor employees, indirect command and control is tied to the terms and conditions of the contract and is achieved through contract modifications and assimilation of Theater Commander directive/orders. Therefore, contractual language takes precedence over the contractor's internal organizational/corporate policies. The Contracting Officer is the only Government official with authority to modify the requirements or terms and conditions of the contract.

b. The contractor shall ensure that all contractor and subcontractor employees comply with all applicable guidance, instructions, and general orders issued by the Theater Commander or his/her representative. This will include any and all guidance and instructions issued based upon the need to ensure mission accomplishment, force protection, and safety. Should there be a conflict with contractual provisions, the Procuring Contracting Officer will be immediately notified to resolve any conflict.

c. The contractor shall comply and shall ensure that all deployed prime contract employees and subcontractor employees comply with pertinent Department of the Army and Department of Defense directives, policies, and procedures, Federal statutes, judicial interpretations and international agreements (e.g., Status of Forces Agreements, Host Nation Support Agreements, etc.) applicable to U.S. Armed Forces and or U.S. citizens in the area of operations. The Contracting Officer will resolve disputes.

d. The contractor shall at all times be responsible for the professional conduct of its employees and for the employees of its subcontractors.

e. The contractor shall promptly resolve, to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer, all contractor employee performance and conduct problems identified by the cognizant Contracting Officer or his/her designated representative.

f. The Contracting Officer may direct the contractor, at the contractor's expense, to remove or replace any contractor employee failing to adhere to instructions and general orders issued by the Theater Commander or his/her designated representative.

3. Risk Assessment and Mitigation.

a. The contractor will brief its employees regarding the potential danger, stress, physical hardships and field living conditions.

b. The contractor will require all its employees to acknowledge in writing that they understand the danger, stress, physical hardships and field living conditions that are possible if the employee deploys in support of military operations.

c. The contractor will ensure that all deployable employees are medically and physically fit to endure the rigors of deployment in support of a military operation.

d. If a contractor employee departs an area of operations without permission, the contractor will ensure continued performance in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. If the contractor replaces an employee who departs without permission, the replacement must be complete within 72 hours, unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer.

e. The contractor will designate and provide contact information for a point of contact and back up for all its plans and operations, and, if necessary, establish an operations center to plan and control the contractor deployment process and resolve operations issues with the deployed force.

f. As required by the operational situation, the government may, at its discretion, relocate contractor personnel (who are citizens of the United States, aliens in residence in the United States or third country nationals, not resident in the host nation) to a safe area or evacuate them from the area of operations. The State Department has responsibility for evacuation of non-essential personnel.

4. Funding.

a. The contractor will prepare plans for support of military operations as required by contract or as directed by the Contracting Officer.

b. The contractor will provide a cost estimate within two business days of a tasking by the contracting officer (or other time period as determined by the Contracting Officer).

5. Force Protection.

While performing duties in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, the Army Theater Commander will provide force protection to contractor employees commensurate with that given to Department of the Army civilians in the operations area unless otherwise stated in the contract.

6. Legal Assistance.

a. While contractor employees are processing for deployment at the CRC or deployed in the theater of operations, the government shall provide limited legal assistance in accordance with the following conditions:

b. If provided overseas, the legal assistance is in accordance with applicable international or host nation agreements.

c. The legal assistance is limited and ministerial in nature, (e.g., witnessing signatures on documents and providing notary services) legal counseling (to include review and discussion of legal correspondence and documents), and legal document preparation (limited to powers of attorney and advanced medical directives), and help retaining non-DOD civilian attorneys.

7. Central Processing and Departure Point.

a. Fort Bliss, Texas is the primary CRC supporting the U.S. Army Central Command (CENTCOM) Area of Responsibility for current operations. Overflow will process at the secondary CRC location for CENTCOM at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. (NOTE: Fort Benning, Georgia will continue to process personnel supporting operations in the Balkans and CJTF-180.) Contractor employees deploying OCONUS must process through one of these CRCs unless the contractor requests and receives a waiver from the Contracting Officer. A request for waiver must contain the contractor's certification that he is capable of providing adequate training and providing relevant information to his employees prior to deployment.

b. All contractor personnel processing through the CRC must make reservations for processing and for government-provided air transportation to the CENTCOM Theater of Operations through the Total Army

Personnel Command (PERSCOM) at least 14 days in advance by calling PERSCOM Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Mobilization Division, at 1-800-582-5552, extension 1427. Failure to coordinate at least 14 days in advance for CRC reservations or air travel, or arriving without passport and visa, may result in individuals being returned to home station/point of origin at unit/agency expense or experiencing extensive delays in deployment. Visas are required for travel to the CENTCOM theater until further notice. The SMDC Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel can also provide assistance in making appointments.

c. When scheduling support through this reservation system, the following information is required:

- (1) Name, rank and social security number. (Unless otherwise noted on the LOA, contractor personnel are identified as "Contractor" with either GS-12E or GS-13E equivalency depending on whether or not responsibilities include supervising/managing other contractor personnel. There are no other rank equivalencies for contractors.)
- (2) Destination.
- (3) Whether or not Government provided air transportation is needed.
- (4) Latest arrival date, i.e., the latest date personnel can arrive in theater and still accomplish the mission.
- (5) Contracting agency with POC and telephone number.
- (6) The authority for the individual to deploy, e.g., LOA from the contracting officer.
- (7) A 24/7 corporate POC, telephone number, and email address.

d. Contractors shall assure that their employees conclude as much of the pre-deployment processing and training requirements as possible at their home station prior to arrival at the CRC. Contractor employees should bring an Individual Readiness File, including two copies each of medical and dental examinations (less than 12 months old), a 180-day supply of necessary medical prescriptions, and a current eyeglass prescription. One copy will ship with the employee, and the other will be retained on file at the CRC.

e. Contractors embedded with units in a habitual relationship, such as systems support contractors for units, will conduct readiness and deployment processing and travel with the supported units.

f. For any contractor employee determined by the government at the deployment-processing site to be non-deployable for debilitating health problems or failure to have a security clearance when one is required, the contractor shall promptly remedy the problem. If the problem cannot be remedied in time for deployment, a replacement having equivalent qualifications and skills shall be provided in time for scheduled deployment.

g. The contractor shall ensure that all deploying employees receive all required mission training and successfully complete the training.

8. Standard Identification Cards.

a. The Common Access Card may be obtained through the Redstone Arsenal Military Personnel Office, Building 3494. Prior to reporting to the Military Personnel Office, each contractor employee must:

- (1) Complete DD Form 1172-2, Application For Department of Defense Common Access Card, Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting (DEERS) Enrollment. The DD Form 1172-2 may be obtained at <http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/smartcard> (Library/General Info section).
- (2) Set up an Army Knowledge Online (AKO) account to establish a "us.army.mil" e-mail address (block 23 of the DD Form 1172-2). The Army Portal for the AKO may be accessed at https://www.us.army.mil/portal/portal_home.jhtml.
- (3) Obtain on the DD Form 1172-2 the signature of the Contracting Officer, the Contracting Officer's Representative, the Project Manager, or the Technical Monitor. The signature authority must have on record at the Redstone Arsenal Military Personnel Office a properly completed DD Form 577, Signature Card.

b. Information regarding any other identification requirements may be accessed through Fort Benning's CRC website at <http://www.benning.army.mil/CRC>.

c. The Contracting Officer or his designated representative shall coordinate for issuance of required identification cards and tags for all contractor employees not processing through a CONUS Replacement Center.

d. The contractor shall ensure that all deploying individuals have the required identification tags and cards prior to deployment.

e. Upon redeployment, the contractor will ensure that all issued controlled identification cards and tags are returned to the government.

f. Upon arrival in the theater of operations, contractor personnel may be required to obtain additional locally required identification cards. The government representative who has cognizance for these contractor personnel in theater will assist in the coordination of the issuance of these identification cards to contractor personnel.

9. Medical.

a. The contractor shall be responsible for providing employees who meet the physical standards and medical requirements for job performance in the designated theater of operations. Information regarding medical information and forms may be obtained at <http://www.benning.army.mil/CRC>.

b. The government may require medical screening at the CRC for Food and Drug Administration approved immunizations, which may include DNA sampling.

c. The government, at its discretion and subject to availability, may provide to contractor employees deployed in the theater of operations, on a cost reimbursable basis, emergency medical and dental care commensurate with the care provided to Department of Defense civilians deployed in the theater of operations.

d. Deploying civilian contractor personnel shall take adequate precautionary measures to mitigate the occurrence of medical emergencies related to their physical requirements while in the theater of operations, taking into account possible difficulties in obtaining appropriate medications and supplies. For example, deployed individuals should consider additional eyeglasses, a 180-day supply of required medications, pre-deployment dental work, etc.

10. Clothing and Equipment Issue.

a. Contractor personnel accompanying the force are not authorized to wear military clothing, except for specific items required for safety and security. If required, the government, at its discretion, may provide to the contractor all required military unique Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) and Chemical Protective Equipment (CPE) according to the theater to which they are deploying. Personal clothing such as battle dress uniform, boots, etc., will not be issued. An individual's status as a contractor employee shall be conspicuously displayed on their clothing unless prohibited for operational reasons.

b. Contractor employees not deploying through the CRC will receive their OCIE/CPE issue through the supported unit. Contractor employees deploying into theater from OCONUS locations will be issued OIE and CPE from the Central Issue Facility at their OCONUS location.

c. The contractor shall assume responsibility and accountability for these items and shall sign for all issued OCIE, acknowledging receipt and acceptance of responsibility for the proper maintenance and accountability of issued organizational clothing and individual equipment.

d. The contractor shall ensure that all OCIE are returned (at the point of issue) to the government, along with all pertinent documentation demonstrating the return of issued OCIE to government control.

11. Weapons and Training.

a. Whether contractor personnel will be permitted to carry a government furnished weapon for self-defense purposes in the Area of Operations (AO) is at the discretion of the Theater Commander. However, contractor personnel will not possess personally owned firearms in the AO.

b. The Theater Commander may, at his discretion, issue weapons and ammunition for self-defense to the contractor employees. Acceptance of weapons by contractor employees is at the discretion of the contractor and the contractor employees. If accepted the contractor will maintain a listing of employees possessing a government firearm. When accepted, the contractor employee is responsible for using the weapon in accordance with the rules of engagement issued by the Theater Commander. The contractor employee is legally liable for any use that is not in accordance with host nation law, international law, and the rules of engagement. Only military issued ammunition may be used in the weapons.

c. Contractors will screen employees, and subcontractors, to ensure that employees may be issued a weapon in accordance with U.S. and applicable host nation laws. Evidence of screening will be presented to the Theater Commander.

d. Prior to issuing any weapons to contractor employees, the government will provide the contractor employees with weapons familiarization training commensurate to training provided to Department of Defense civilian employees. The contractor shall not issue weapons to employees who have not had proper training.

e. The contractor shall ensure that its employees adhere to all guidance and orders issued by the Theater Commander or his/her representative regarding possession, use, safety, and accountability of weapons and ammunition, and shall comply with all related DOD regulations.

f. Upon redeployment or notification by the government, the contractor shall ensure that all government issued weapons and ammunition are returned to government control.

12. Vehicle and Equipment Operation.

a. The contractor shall ensure that deployed employees possess the required civilian licenses to operate the equipment necessary to perform the contract in the theater of operations in accordance with the statement of work.

b. Before operating any military owned or leased equipment, the contractor employee shall provide proof of license (issued by an appropriate governmental authority) to the unit or gency issuing the equipment.

c. The government, at its discretion, may train and license contractor employees to operate military owned or leased equipment.

d. All contractor owned motor vehicles shall meet required vehicle requirements within the Area of Responsibility and be maintained in a safe operating condition and good appearance. All contractor owned motor vehicles used for transporting Government property shall be properly equipped and designed to ensure protection of the property and may, at the Theater Commander's direction, be required to conspicuously display the contractor's logo and/or name on both sides of the vehicle.

13. Passports, Visas and Customs.

- a. The contractor or contractor employee is responsible for obtaining all passports, visas, or other documents necessary for contractor employees to enter and/or exit any area(s) identified by the Contracting Officer.
- b. Depending on the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) or other international agreements, all contractor employees may be subject to the customs, processing procedures, laws, agreements and duties of the country in which they are deploying to and the procedures, laws, and duties of the United States upon re-entry. Contractor shall verify and comply with all requirements.
- c. Contractors are required to register all personnel with the appropriate U.S. Embassy or Consulate.

14. Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration.

- a. Upon arrival in the area of operations, contractor employees will receive Reception, Staging, Onward movement and Integration, as directed by the contracting officer, his/her designated representative, or the Theater Commander.
- b. The contractor should be prepared to move material and equipment using U.S. government transportation and comply with applicable transportation regulations, such as MILSTAMP for safety, packaging, and tie-down.

15. Living under Field Conditions.

The government, at its discretion, may provide to contractor employees deployed in the theater of operations the equivalent field living conditions, subsistence, emergency medical and dental care, sanitary facilities, mail delivery, laundry service, and other available support afforded to government employees and military personnel in the theater of operations, unless otherwise specified in the contract. Any conflicts will be resolved by the Contracting Officer.

16. Morale, Welfare, Recreation.

The government will, when approved by the installation or Theater Commander and consistent with the authorization, terms and conditions specified elsewhere in the contract, provide to contractor employees deployed in the theater of operations; morale, welfare, and recreation services commensurate with that provided to Department of Defense civilians and military personnel deployed in the theater of operations. Some of these services may be limited to U.S. personnel only.

17. Status of Forces Agreement and other Laws.

Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, the contractor shall adhere to all relevant provisions of the applicable Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA) and other similarly related agreements, and all applicable laws.

18. Equitable Adjustment.

- a. If the Contracting Officer directs the contractor to perform in OCONUS areas in support of contingency operations/exercises under this contract, the contractor may submit a claim for equitable adjustment under this provision. Such equitable adjustment may include additional compensation to contractor employees if necessary to obtain or retain personnel to perform in hazardous OCONUS areas. However, no such performance shall be undertaken or continued without the express approval or direction of the Contracting Officer.
- b. Equitable adjustment claims under this contract may include hazardous duty salary premiums of up to 25%, depending on the severity of the conditions in question.
- c. Increased travel, lodging, food, security, and other costs associated with performance in OCONUS areas are also elements which may be included in equitable adjustment claims under this provision, if applicable. Such

additional costs will be dependent to some extent on the level of government-furnished support services in the OCONUS area in question.

d. For purposes of this provision, a hazardous OCONUS area shall be any OCONUS area which is listed on the current travel warnings list at the Department of State website.

19. Tour of Duty/ Hours of Work.

a. The Contracting Officer shall provide the contractor with the anticipated duration of the deployment.

b. The contractor may rotate employees into and out of the OCONUS deployment area, provided that no degradation in mission results and that personnel who have been deployed less than 179 days shall only be rotated in emergency situations. For purposes of this provision, the term "emergency" means medical or family crisis situations where the employee in question could not reasonably be expected to complete a minimum 179-day tour of duty in the deployment area. The contractor will coordinate all personnel moves with the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer will make the final determination as to whether an emergency situation exists under this provision.

c. The Contracting Officer shall provide the contractor with anticipated work schedule.

d. The contractor shall comply with all duty hours and tours of duty identified by the Contracting Officer or his/her designated representative.

e. The Contracting Officer, or his/her designated representative, may modify the work schedule to ensure the government's ability to continue to execute its mission.

20. On-Call Duty or Extended Hours.

a. The contractor shall be available to work extended hours to perform mission essential tasks as directed by the Contracting Officer.

b. The contractor shall be available to work "on-call" to perform mission essential tasks as directed by the Contracting Officer.

c. The Contracting Officer, or his/her designated representative, will identify the parameters of "on-call" duty.

d. If appropriate, the Contracting Officer may negotiate an equitable adjustment to the contract.

21. Workman's Compensation, Health and Life Insurance.

The contractor shall ensure that worker's compensation insurance under the Defense Base Act is consistent with FAR clauses 52.228-3 and 52.228-4. The contractor shall ensure that health and life insurance benefits provided to its deploying employees are in effect in the theater of operations and allow traveling in military vehicles.

22. Next of Kin Notification.

Before deployment, the contractor shall ensure that each contractor employee completes a DD Form 93, Record of Emergency Data Card. A copy of this form will be maintained at the CRC, a copy will be forwarded to the DA Casualty and Memorial Affairs Operations Center, and a copy will be hand carried by the contractor employee to the theater of operations. If the CRC is not utilized, copies of the form shall be furnished to the contractor. The contractor is responsible for next of kin notification, but may be accompanied by an Army representative if desired.

23. Return Procedures.

- a. Upon notification to the contractor of redeployment, the Contracting Officer will authorize contractor employee travel from the theater of operations to the designated CONUS Replacement Center (CRC) or individual redeployment site.
- b. The contractor shall ensure that all government-issued clothing and equipment provided to the contractor or the contractor's employees are returned (at the point of issuance) to government control upon completion of the deployment.
- c. The contractor shall provide the Contracting Officer with documentation, annotated by the receiving government official, of all clothing and equipment returns.

24. Special Legal.

Public Law 106-523, Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000: Amended Title 18, US Code, established Federal Jurisdiction over certain criminal offenses committed outside the United States by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces, or by members of the Armed Forces who are released or separated from active duty prior to being identified and prosecuted for the commission of such offenses, and for other purposes applies to contractor employees deployed OCONUS.

25. Security and Background Checks.

The contractor shall ensure all applicable security and backgrounds are performed on all personnel (to include subcontractor personnel) in support of this contract.

(End of Clause)

DIRECTED SUBCONTRACTORS

- a. Based on technical requirements, the Government may, from time to time, direct the prime contractor to utilize a specific subcontractor in the performance of all or a portion of a given Technical Directive (TD). The directed subcontractor may include other Government organizations and/or Universities.
- b. Such direction shall not be deemed to affect the privity of contract between the prime and subcontractor. Neither shall such direction be deemed to constitute personal services.

TECHNICAL DIRECTIVE PROCEDURE

- a. The contractor shall incur costs under this contract only in the performance of Technical Directives (TDs) and revisions to TDs issued by the Technical Monitor (TM). No other costs are authorized without the express written consent of the Contracting Officer.
- b. Technical Directives will be issued by the Technical Monitor to the contractor incorporating (i) the specific effort to be performed; (ii) the required deliverables; (ie) the required delivery dates or overall period of performance; (iv) any Government-furnished property; and, (v) the Not-To-Exceed (NTE) amounts for travel and materials, if applicable. Contract Line Item Number 0001, Installation Protection Program (IPP) Activity, as well as CLINs 0002, 0003, and 0004, if awarded, will be broken out in each TD to define the specific effort to be performed and may include site assessment and design; equipment installation and fielding; installation exercise; integrated logistics support; and system modernization. Deliverables may consist of plans, charts, reports, briefing notes, tabulations, view graphs, computer software, materials, and presentations, as appropriate.

31

c. Technical Directives will be issued by the Technical Monitor in Microsoft Word format. A revision to a TD will be issued as necessary and will be identified by an alpha designation following the TD number indicating the revision sequence.

d. Upon the award of the contract or the award of an award term, the Government will issue a TD that provides for overall, contract-level Program Management. In addition, the Government intends to award a separate TD for Continuous Optimization.

e. The contractor shall submit to the TM a Technical Directive Management Plan (TDMP) (see CDRL A001) within ten (10) calendar days after receiving the TD. The TDMP shall provide the contractor's detailed approach to accomplishing the requirements of the task and will identify the contractor's overall estimate for completing the task. An oral presentation may be required in addition to the TDMP. Specific direction will be provided by the TM.

f. The contractor shall initiate task performance promptly upon receipt of a fully-executed TD including signature/approval by both the Technical Monitor and the Contractor Representative.

g. Changes. The contractor cannot exceed the DPPH or costs specified in each TD without the approval of the Technical Monitor via an amendment to the TD. Any changes to task content, total DPPHs, estimated cost, schedules, and deliverables shall be documented by a modification to the TD.

USE OF GOVT SOURCES OF SUPPLY

a. Government sources of supply may be utilized for purchases necessary in the performance of this contract. Clauses at FAR 52.251-1 and DFARS 252.251-7000 are applicable.

b. Only for purchases charged directly to this contract shall title vest with the Government. For property charged as an indirect cost, title shall vest with the purchaser.

AWARD TERM INCENTIVE:

a. The contractor may earn extensions to the contract period of performance on the basis of overall performance as evaluated by the government during the evaluation periods and in accordance with the contract "Award-Term Plan" incorporated herein and attached as set forth in Section J (Exhibit V).

b. Award-Term: The award-term concept is an incentive that permits extension of the contract period beyond the base period of performance for exceptional performance.

c. Period of Performance: The contract "base" period of performance of three (3) years may be extended in one (1) year "award-term" increments, up to an additional three (3) years, based on overall exceptional contract performance under this contract. In no event will this contract be extended beyond a six (6) year period of performance. In no event shall the period of performance of any technical directive extend beyond the period of performance of the contract.

d. Award-Term Plan: The award-term plan will provide for evaluation of the contractor's overall contract performance. The award term plan will serve as the basis for any award term decisions. An Award Term Determination Official (ATDO) shall be appointed by the government and is responsible for the overall award term evaluation and award term decisions. The award-term determination and the methodology for determining the award-term are unilateral decisions made solely at the discretion of the government.

e. **Award-Term Plan Modifications:** The award-term plan may be unilaterally revised by the government and re-issued to the contractor prior to the beginning of an evaluation period. Changes to this plan that are applicable to a current evaluation period will be incorporated by mutual consent of both parties.

f. **Award-Term Administration:** The first evaluation period, will commence at the beginning of month one and will conclude at the end of month twenty-four (24). The second evaluation period will commence at the beginning of month twenty-five (25) and will conclude at the end of month thirty-six (36). The third and final evaluation period will commence at the beginning of month thirty-seven (37) and will conclude at the end of month forty-eight (48). Five interim evaluations charting the contractor's performance and highlighting areas of government concern shall be conducted at six (6) month intervals during the contract beginning at contract award. Interim evaluations will not count for award-term extensions and will be issued at six (6) months, twelve (12) months, eighteen (18) months, thirty (30) months and forty-two (42) months. Unscheduled interim evaluations may be issued at any time during the performance period at the discretion of the contracting officer. The award-term extensions are based ONLY on the final scores received during the first, second, and third evaluation periods. All award-term extensions are conditioned upon (1) a continuing agency need for the contract services, (2) congressional authorization and appropriation of funds, and (3) the continuing responsibility of the contractor as defined in FAR 9.1.

g. **Award-Term Decisions:** The contractor's final average numerical score must be 70 points or above to be awarded an additional contract year.

h. **Award-Terms Not Earned:** If the contractor has failed to earn an award-term by the end of the first evaluation period, which includes three interim evaluations and one final evaluation, the award-term incentive provisions of this contract are void and the contract will end at the conclusion of month thirty-six (36). If the contractor has failed to earn an award-term incentive at the end of the second evaluation period, which includes one interim evaluation and one final evaluation, the contract will end at the conclusion of month forty-eight (48). If the contractor has failed to earn an award-term incentive at the end of the third evaluation period, which includes one interim evaluation and one final evaluation, the contract will end at the conclusion of month sixty (60). The voiding or cancellation of any award-term incentive for any reason stated in this clause shall not be considered either a termination for convenience or a termination for default and shall not entitle the contractor to an equitable adjustment or any other compensation.

i. **Review Process:** The contractor may request an internal review of an annual award-term decision. The request shall be submitted in writing to the contracting officer within 15 days after notification of the award-term decision. The Award Term Determining Official (ATDO) will conduct any award-term decision reviews. Decisions by the ATDO are considered "Final".

j. Notwithstanding the provisions of this clause, the government retains the right to terminate this contract for convenience or default in accordance with the termination clauses of this contract.

CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY FULL TEXT

PUBLIC RELEASE OF INFORMATION:

a. In accordance with DFARS 252.204-7000, Disclosure of Information, The Contractor shall not release to anyone outside the Contractor's organization any unclassified information, regardless of medium (e.g., film, tape, document), pertaining to any part of this contract or any program related to this contract, unless the Contractor has written approval or the information is otherwise in the public domain before the date of release.

b. Requests for approval shall identify the specific information to be released, the medium to be used, and the purpose for the release. The Contractor shall submit its request to the Technical Monitor noted in the contract, Section H, at least 45 days before the proposed date for release. All material to be cleared shall be sent by certified mail/return receipt requested to:

Joint Project Office Guardian (JPOG)
ATTN: Insert Technical Office POC
5109 Leesburg Pike
Skyline #6 Suite 401B
Falls Church, VA 22041-3203

- e. The Technical Monitor shall process the request in accordance with JPOG Policy.
- f. If there is no response within 30 days, the Contractor shall resubmit the request to:

Joint Program Office, Chemical and Biological Defense
ATTN: Public Affairs Office, Mr. Julius Evans
5203 Leesburg Pike
Syline #2 Suite 1609
Falls Church, VA 22041-3203

e. The Contractor agrees to include a similar requirement in each subcontract under this contract. Subcontractors shall submit requests for authorization to release through the prime contractor.

DISTRIBUTION CONTROL OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

- a. The following terms applicable to this clause are defined as follows:

(1) **Technical Document.** Any recorded information that conveys scientific and technical information or technical data.

(2) **Scientific and Technical Information.** Communicable knowledge or information resulting from or pertaining to conducting and managing a scientific or engineering research effort.

(3) **Technical Data.** Recorded information related to experimental, developmental, or engineering works that can be used to define an engineering or manufacturing process or to design, procure, produce, support, maintain, operate, repair, or overhaul material. The data may be graphic or pictorial delineations in media such as drawings or photographs, text in specifications or related performance or design type documents, or computer printouts. Examples of technical data include research and engineering data, engineering drawings, and associated lists, specifications, standards, process sheets, manuals, technical reports, catalog-item identifications, and related information and computer software documentation.

b. Except as may otherwise be set forth in the Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL), DD Form 1423, (i) the distribution of any technical document prepared under this contract, in any stage of development or completion, is prohibited without the approval of the Contracting Officer and (ii) all technical documents prepared under this contract shall initially be marked with the following distribution statement, warning, and destruction notice:

(1) **DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT F** - Further dissemination only as directed by Joint Project Office Guardian Public Affairs Office (JPOG-PAO) or higher DOD authority.

(2) **WARNING** - This document contains technical data whose export is restricted by the Arms Export Control Act (Title 22, U.S.C., Sec 2751 et seq.) or the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, Title 50, U.S.C., app 2401 et seq. Violation of these export laws are subject to severe criminal penalties. Disseminate in accordance with provisions of DOD Directive 5230.25.

(3) **DESTRUCTION NOTICE** - For classified documents, follow the procedures in DOD 5220.22-M, National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM), Chapter 5, Section 7, or DOD 5200.1-R, Information Security Program Regulation, Chapter IX. For unclassified, limited documents, destroy by any method that will prevent disclosure of contents or reconstruction of the document.

c. As a part of the review of preliminary or working draft technical documents, the Government will determine if a distribution statement less restrictive than the statement specified above would provide adequate protection. If so, the Government's approval/comments will provide specific instructions on the distribution statement to be marked on the final technical documents before primary distribution.

TECHNICAL COGNIZANCE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION:

a. The Joint Project Office Guardian is the cognizant Government technical organization for this contract and will provide technical direction as defined herein. Technical direction shall be exercised by the following:

Name	Office symbol	Phone Number

b. Technical direction, as defined in this clause is the process by which the progress of the contractor's technical efforts are reviewed and evaluated and guidance for the continuation of the effort is provided by the Government. It also includes technical discussions and, to the extent required and specified elsewhere in this contract, defining interfaces between contractors; approving test plans; approving preliminary and critical design reviews; participating in meetings; providing technical and management information; and responding to request for research and development planning data on all matters pertaining to this contract. The contractor agrees to accept technical direction only in the form and procedure set forth herein below.

c. Except for routine discussions having no impact on contractor performance, any and all technical direction described in paragraph b. above shall only be authorized and binding on the contractor when issued in writing and signed by a Government official designated in a. above. The Technical Direction shall not effect or result in a change within the meaning of the "CHANGES" clause, or any other change in the Scope of Work, price, schedule, or the level of effort required by the contract. Such changes must be executed by the Contracting Officer as a Modification-Change Order, or as a Modification-Supplemental Agreement, as appropriate. It is emphasized that such changes are outside the authority of the Government officials designated in a. above who are not authorized to issue any directions which authorize the contractor to exceed or perform less than the contract requirements. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any Technical Directive, the estimated cost of this contract, and, if this contract is incrementally funded, the amount of funds allotted, shall not be increased or deemed to be increased by issuance thereof.

33

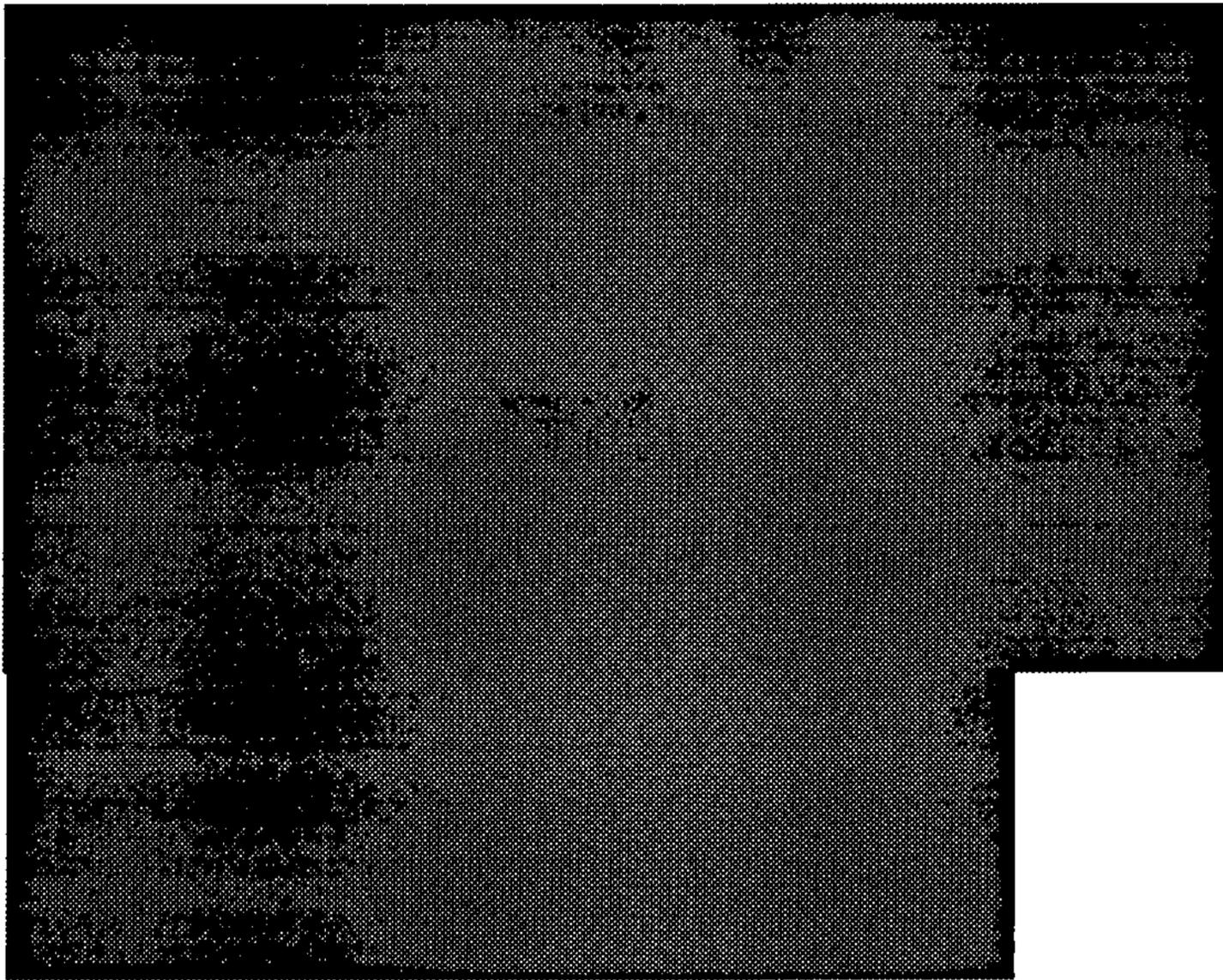
KEY PERSONNEL:

a. The key personnel listed in paragraph b below are considered to be critical to the successful performance of this contract. Prior to replacing these key personnel, the contractor shall obtain written consent of the contracting officer. In order to obtain such consent, the contractor must provide advance notice of the proposed changes and must demonstrate that the qualifications of the proposed substitute personnel are generally equivalent to or better than the qualifications of the personnel being replaced.

b. Key Personnel List:

NAME

POSITION

A large blacked-out rectangular area covering the key personnel list table. The table structure is visible through the blacking out, showing two columns: 'NAME' and 'POSITION'. There are approximately 10 rows of data, but the content is completely obscured by the blacking out.

METRIC AND PRODUCT ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS: The contractor shall assure that all deliverables under this contract shall meet industry standards of quality and, where practical, metric measurements.

MINIMUM INSURANCE LIABILITY: Pursuant to the requirements of the contract clause 52.228-7, "Insurance – Liability to Third Persons," the contractor shall obtain and maintain at least the following kinds of insurance and minimum liability coverage during any period of contract performance:

- a. **Workman's Compensation and Employers' Liability Insurance:** Compliance with applicable workmen's compensation and occupational disease statutes is required. Employers' liability coverage in the minimum amount of \$100,000 is required.
- b. **General Liability Insurance:** Bodily injury liability insurance, in the minimum limits of \$500,000 per occurrence, is required on the comprehensive form of policy; however, property damage liability insurance is not required.
- c. **Automobile Liability Insurance:** This insurance is required on the comprehensive form of policy and shall provide bodily injury liability and property damage liability covering the operation of all automobiles used in connection with the performance of the contract. At least the minimum limits of \$200,000 per person and \$500,000 per occurrence for bodily injury and \$20,000 per occurrence for property damage is required.

Commercial Computer Software Licenses. Unless otherwise approved by the Contracting Officer, commercial computer software licenses shall designate the U.S. Government as a contingent licensee, able to replace the Contractor as the primary licensee upon notifying the licensor. A copy of the negotiated license shall be furnished to the Contracting Officer. Per DFARS 227.7202, the terms of the licenses cannot be inconsistent with Federal procurement law and must satisfy user needs. This includes the contractor's / subcontractor's needs for the software to perform this contract and the Government's needs for the software to accomplish the Government's ultimate objectives. At a minimum, this shall include the rights to make an archive copy of the software, to relocate the computer on which the software resides, to re-host the software on a different computer, to permit access by support contractors, and to permit the Government to transfer the license to another contractor.

CONTINUATION OF DOD CONTRACTOR SERVICES AT GOVERNMENT FACILITIES WITHIN CONUS

- a. Contractor personnel who normally provide services at government facilities and who are designated as emergency personnel by a DoD Component are expected to use all means at their disposal to continue to provide such services, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, during periods of crisis situations.
- b. To ensure that emergency personnel services under the contract are performed and/or delivered by the contractor during times of heightened security and/or limited access to a government facility, the Technical Monitor and prime contractor in coordination with the Contracting Officer may enter into an agreement that the hours/duties specified in the contract/technical directive may be worked at varying times and locations as long as such is consistent with the Government's requirement and will have no negative impact on the quality of the effort to be performed. The Technical Monitor shall immediately seek approval of the Contracting Officer of any such agreement.
- c. The Contracting Officer may take any of the following actions, depending on the severity and length of the situation:
 1. In accordance with FAR 52.242-15, the Contracting Officer may, at any time, issue a written stop-work order to stop all or any part of the work called for under the contract. If a stop work order is issued, the contractor is required to take all reasonable steps to minimize the incurrence of costs allocable to the stopped work.
 2. Direct contractor personnel designated mission essential emergency personnel to report to their duty station at government facilities as usual for continuing work not subject to any stop work order.
 3. Direct non-essential contractor personnel who normally work at government facilities to report to their corporate office as their temporary duty station for work not subject to any stop work order.

4. Direct, on a case-by-case basis, non-essential contractor personnel who normally work at government facilities to telecommute for performance of work not subject to any stop work order.

d. For Technical Directives (TDs) performed under emergency situations within CONUS, the hours worked shall be billed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the specific TD, regardless of where performance takes place. This provision in no way relieves the contractor from performance of the direct productive person hours (DPPHs) as stated in the TD.

e. When required in emergency/crisis situations, the contractor shall report daily to the Technical Monitor the status and location of all DoD contractor employees. The Technical Monitor shall relay such information to the Contracting Officer.

f. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to change any element of the contract or the terms and conditions therein.

YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE:

The Contractor shall ensure products provided under this contract, to include hardware, software, firmware, and middleware, whether acting alone or combined as a system, are Year 2000 compliant as defined in FAR Part 39.

OTHER DIRECT COSTS

a. Travel Reimbursement

(1) The Government will reimburse the Contractor for TDY/nonlocal travel as determined to be necessary for the performance of assigned tasks and as approved by Technical Monitor within his/her authority as granted in the contract and his/her technical directive.

(2) The Government will reimburse the Contractor for actual transportation fare via the most direct routes (non-first class) between place of origin and destination. Cost for delays enroute (excluding Government-caused delays) will not be reimbursed. Per Diem will be paid at Joint Travel Regulation (JTR) rates. To the extent available, suitable Government quarters, messing, and surface transportation facilities may be used. Indirect expense is allowable if travel is normally part of the Contractor's allocation base.

(3) The Government will not reimburse the Contractor for local travel. Local travel is defined as travel within the area of a 50-mile radius of the primary place of performance.

b. Other Costs. The Government will reimburse the Contractor for other costs (e.g. material, equipment, reproduction for deliverables, etc.) as deemed necessary for the performance of assigned tasks and as approved by the Contracting Officer. Specific criteria and allowances will be incorporated in technical directives executed pursuant to the terms and conditions of this contract. G&A expenses are allowable.

COST SAVINGS INCENTIVE

a. The ability to experience significant savings during the performance of this contract and in future sustainment costs is of paramount importance to the Government. These savings may be recognized in a variety of areas including, but not necessarily limited to, equipment cost, installation and fielding costs, modernization costs, and sustainment costs.

15 X

b. During the three-year base period, as well as any/all of the three one-year award terms, if executed, the LSI contractor shall seek out potential savings opportunities for any Installation Protection Program (IPP) activities. However, before any share of such cost savings will be paid to the LSI, the contractor must thoroughly demonstrate such savings in accordance with the IPP COST REDUCTION PLAN which will be negotiated and agreed to by both the LSI and the Government prior to collection of data for any potential cost-saving activity.

c. The intent of CLIN 0005 is to allow payment to the LSI contractor for its share in those savings demonstrated by the LSI in the pursuit and execution of this contract. Should such an opportunity arise during the performance of this contract, the contractor's share of the potential value of the savings, and associated funding, will be decreased from the then-current performance CLIN (CLINs 0001, 0002, 0003, or 0004, respectively) and added to CLIN 0005.

INDEMNIFICATION PROCESS

The primary legal authority to indemnify contractors is 50 USC 1431 (also known as Public Law 85-804), as implemented in Executive Order 10789 (as amended), and FAR Subpart 50.4. The contractor may at any time request indemnification from the Secretary of the Army. The Government agrees to fairly process request(s), in good faith, IAW FAR Part 50. However, the Government will not, if indemnification is not granted through this process, make adjustments to the estimated cost or schedule of this contract.

SAFETY ACT PROCESS:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has established procedures for manufacturers to request the designation of a technology they have/provide as anti-terrorism technology (described as products, services, software and other forms of intellectual property) in order to reduce that manufacturer's liability. Such guidance is found in the Safety Act: 6 CFR 25 Regulations implementing the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies Act of 2002 Subtitle G of Title VIII of the Homeland Security Act. The application kit is available through DHS and at this web address: <https://www.safetyact.gov>. The DHS is the determining official on all requests; however, they may seek advice from DoD on technologies that have DoD involvement. The Government will make a good faith effort to support this process, if called upon by the DA, DoD, or DHS, for input regarding contractor requests. However, the Government will not, if the limitation of liability is not granted through this process, make adjustments to the estimated cost or schedule of this contract.

TSIR

Total System Integration Responsibility (TSIR):

The Contractor has Total System Integration Responsibility (TSIR) for meeting all aspects of the Installation Protection Program (IPP) LSI contract as stated in Section C. This includes: responding to Government Technical Directives (TD) with proposals; participating in all IPP site surveys and re-surveying any sites as deemed necessary; developing system level requirements and specifications for the System Architecture from the Government developed Initial Systems Architecture (ISA); selecting CBRN FoS systems from ISA GOTS/COTS hardware listings and/or select, procure, and test other COTS CBRN systems as covered in the SOW; integrating FoS hardware (systems, components, subassemblies) at IPP installations; and providing all sustainment support planning and execution efforts IAW SOW and ISA requirements. Once the Government has issued the TD, the contractor has TSIR for all actions to meet the TD requirements. Sustainment support TSIR will entail developing a Sustainment Support Strategy (SS), and executing this strategy once approved by the Government.

53

The Contractor shall be fully responsible for the integration of all GOTS systems, subsystems, and components whether Government furnished or commercially provided by the Contractor, to include the following:

1. Accomplishment of all required inspections and acceptance test procedures to meet the specifications
2. Installation and integration of all systems, subsystems, and components at each IPP site without any degradation in performance of any item
3. Meet all performance requirements specified in the TD for the total CBRN suite of systems (FoS) at the IPP site

UNIQUE ITEM IDENTIFICATION

Unique Item Identification (UID) and Valuation: After 1 January 2004, all DoD contracts will require a clause that will mandate the bar-coding of all material delivered under DoD contracts. The purpose of UID is so that the Government will have the ability to know the quantity, location, condition, and value of assets it owns; safeguard its assets from physical deterioration, theft, loss, or mismanagement; prevent unnecessary storage and maintenance costs or unnecessary purchase of items already on hand; and determine the full costs of Government programs that use these assets. The DoD-mandated clause is not finalized at this time. However, the Government and the LSI shall, in good faith, negotiate the incorporation of the final clause as soon as practicable after contract award. Information on the Department of Defense unique item identification can be found on the DoD web site at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/uid>.

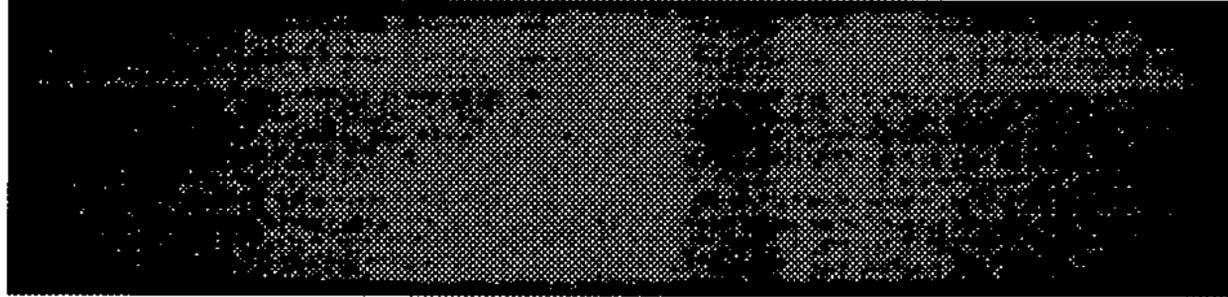
GOVERNMENT FURNISHED SERVICES

- a. The Joint Program Manager-Guardian (JPM-G) has established a Guardian Integrated Support Team (GIST) to provide technical and engineering support to the Joint Program Management Office (JPMO) and the Lead System Integrator (LSI). The GIST is chartered under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between JPM-G and the US Department of Energy (DOE). Participation is open to all DOE laboratories and Department of Defense (DoD) Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs) under the policies of the MOU. The MOU includes conflict of interest mitigation plans and firewall separations between GIST support to industry and the staff supporting JPM-G.
- b. Following award, Government Furnished Services (GFS), such as sensors and integrated sensor systems, decision aids, modeling and simulation, system integration facilities, and systems engineering services may be available from government institutions. Possible DOE laboratories include Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), and Sandia National Laboratories (SNL).
- c. If applicable, the specific use and associated programmatic should be identified in the LSI's Technical Directive Management Plan (TDMP) submitted in accordance with the contract clause entitled, Technical Directive Procedures. If the Technical Monitor agrees that use of the GFS is in the best

interest of the Guardian Installation Protection Program, the JPM-G will provide funding for the services directly to the applicable Lab or FFRDC.

d. Points of contact for the identified institutions are as follows:

LANL
LLNL
ORNL
PNNL
SNL



CONVERSION FROM CPFF TO FFP:

The basic contract will be awarded as a Cost Plus Fixed Fee (CPFF)/Level of Effort (LOE) contract; therefore the TDs will be written accordingly. However, as both the Government and the LSI contractor become more familiar with the Installation Protection Program (IPP) activities, it is the intent of the Government to convert from CPFF/LOE to Firm Fixed Price (FFP), either in whole or in part. At such time, the Government and the LSI contractor shall negotiate this change in good faith, and the appropriate provisions and clauses to support the FFP format will be incorporated into the contract.

Section I - Contract Clauses

CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

52.227-12	Patent Rights--Retention By The Contractor (Long Form)	JAN 1997
52.202-1	Definitions	DEC 2001
52.203-3	Gratuities	APR 1984
52.203-5	Covenant Against Contingent Fees	APR 1984
52.203-6	Restrictions On Subcontractor Sales To The Government	JUL 1995
52.203-6 Alt I	Restrictions On Subcontractor Sales To The Government (Jul 1995) -- Alternate I	OCT 1995
52.203-7	Anti-Kickback Procedures	JUL 1995
52.203-8	Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity	JAN 1997
52.203-10	Price Or Fee Adjustment For Illegal Or Improper Activity	JAN 1997
52.203-12	Limitation On Payments To Influence Certain Federal Transactions	JUN 2003
52.204-2	Security Requirements	AUG 1996
52.204-4	Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper	AUG 2000
52.209-6	Protecting the Government's Interest When Subcontracting With Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment	JUL 1995
52.211-5	Material Requirements	AUG 2000
52.215-8	Order of Precedence--Uniform Contract Format	OCT 1997
52.215-17	Waiver of Facilities Capital Cost of Money	OCT 1997
52.215-19	Notification of Ownership Changes	OCT 1997
52.215-21	Requirements for Cost or Pricing Data or Information Other Than Cost or Pricing Data--Modifications	OCT 1997
52.219-8	Utilization of Small Business Concerns	OCT 2000
52.219-9	Small Business Subcontracting Plan	JAN 2002
52.219-16	Liquidated Damages-Subcontracting Plan	JAN 1999
52.222-3	Convict Labor	JUN 2003
52.222-21	Prohibition Of Segregated Facilities	FEB 1999
52.222-26	Equal Opportunity	APR 2002
52.222-29	Notification Of Visa Denial	JUN 2003
52.222-35	Equal Opportunity For Special Disabled Veterans, Veterans of the Vietnam Era, and Other Eligible Veterans	DEC 2001
52.222-36	Affirmative Action For Workers With Disabilities	JUN 1998
52.222-37	Employment Reports On Special Disabled Veterans, Veterans Of The Vietnam Era, and Other Eligible Veterans	DEC 2001
52.223-5	Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information	AUG 2003
52.223-6	Drug-Free Workplace	MAY 2001
52.223-14	Toxic Chemical Release Reporting	AUG 2003
52.225-1	Buy American Act--Supplies	JUN 2003
52.225-8	Duty-Free Entry	FEB 2000
52.225-13	Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases	DEC 2003
52.226-1	Utilization Of Indian Organizations And Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises	JUN 2000
52.227-1	Authorization and Consent	JUL 1995
52.227-2	Notice And Assistance Regarding Patent And Copyright Infringement	AUG 1996
52.228-3	Worker's Compensation Insurance (Defense Base Act)	APR 1984

52.228-4	Workers' Compensation and War-Hazard Insurance Overseas	APR 1984
52.228-7	Insurance--Liability To Third Persons	MAR 1996
52.230-2	Cost Accounting Standards	APR 1998
52.230-6	Administration of Cost Accounting Standards	NOV 1999
52.232-1	Payments	APR 1984
52.232-8	Discounts For Prompt Payment	FEB 2002
52.232-9	Limitation On Withholding Of Payments	APR 1984
52.232-11	Extras	APR 1984
52.232-17	Interest	JUN 1996
52.232-18	Availability Of Funds	APR 1984
52.232-20	Limitation Of Cost	APR 1984
52.232-22	Limitation Of Funds	APR 1984
52.232-25	Prompt Payment	OCT 2003
52.232-25 Alt I	Prompt Payment (Oct 2003) Alternate I	FEB 2002
52.232-33	Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer--Central Contractor Registration	OCT 2003
52.233-1	Disputes	JUL 2002
52.233-3	Protest After Award	AUG 1996
52.237-2	Protection Of Government Buildings, Equipment, And Vegetation	APR 1984
52.242-1	Notice of Intent to Disallow Costs	APR 1984
52.242-3	Penalties for Unallowable Costs	MAY 2001
52.242-4	Certification of Final Indirect Costs	JAN 1997
52.242-13	Bankruptcy	JUL 1995
52.243-2	Changes--Cost-Reimbursement	AUG 1987
52.243-2 Alt II	Changes--Cost Reimbursement (Aug 1987) - Alternate II	APR 1984
52.243-7	Notification Of Changes	APR 1984
52.244-5	Competition In Subcontracting	DEC 1996
52.244-6	Subcontracts for Commercial Items	APR 2003
52.245-5	Government Property (Cost-Reimbursement Time-And- Materials, Or Labor Hour Contracts)	JUN 2003
52.245-18	Special Test Equipment	FEB 1993
52.246-1	Contractor Inspection Requirements	APR 1984
52.246-23	Limitation Of Liability	FEB 1997
52.246-24	Limitation Of Liability--High-Value Items	FEB 1997
52.246-25	Limitation Of Liability--Services	FEB 1997
52.249-6	Termination (Cost Reimbursement)	SEP 1996
52.249-14	Excusable Delays	APR 1984
52.253-1	Computer Generated Forms	JAN 1991
252.201-7000	Contracting Officer's Representative	DEC 1991
252.203-7001	Prohibition On Persons Convicted of Fraud or Other Defense-Contract-Related Felonies	MAR 1999
252.203-7002	Display Of DOD Hotline Poster	DEC 1991
252.204-7000	Disclosure Of Information	DEC 1991
252.204-7003	Control Of Government Personnel Work Product	APR 1992
252.204-7004 Alt A	Required Central Contractor Registration Alternate A	NOV 2003
252.204-7005	Oral Attestation of Security Responsibilities	NOV 2001
252.209-7004	Subcontracting With Firms That Are Owned or Controlled By The Government of a Terrorist Country	MAR 1998
252.215-7000	Pricing Adjustments	DEC 1991
252.219-7003	Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan (DOD Contracts)	APR 1996
252.219-7011	Notification to Delay Performance	JUN 1998

252.222-7000	Restriction On Employment Of Personnel	MAR 2000
252.222-7002	Compliance With Local Labor Laws (Overseas)	JUN 1997
252.222-7003	Permit From Italian Inspectorate of Labor	JUN 1997
252.222-7004	Compliance With Spanish Social Security Laws and Regulations	JUN 1997
252.222-7005	Prohibition on Use of Nonimmigrant Alien--Guam	SEP 1999
252.223-7004	Drug Free Work Force	SEP 1988
252.223-7006	Prohibition On Storage And Disposal Of Toxic And Hazardous Materials	APR 1993
252.225-7002	Qualifying Country Sources As Subcontractors	APR 2003
252.225-7004	Reporting of Contract Performance Outside the United States	APR 2003
252.225-7013	Duty-Free Entry	JAN 2004
252.225-7041	Correspondence in English	JUN 1997
252.225-7042	Authorization to Perform	APR 2003
252.226-7001	Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises-DoD Contracts	SEP 2001
252.227-7013	Rights in Technical Data--Noncommercial Items	NOV 1995
252.227-7014	Rights in Noncommercial Computer Software and Noncommercial Computer Software Documentation	JUN 1995
252.227-7015	Technical Data--Commercial Items	NOV 1995
252.227-7016	Rights in Bid or Proposal Information	JUN 1995
252.227-7025	Limitations on the Use or Disclosure of Government-Furnished Information Marked with Restrictive Legends	JUN 1995
252.227-7026	Deferred Delivery Of Technical Data Or Computer Software	APR 1988
252.227-7027	Deferred Ordering Of Technical Data Or Computer Software	APR 1988
252.227-7030	Technical Data--Withholding Of Payment	MAR 2000
252.227-7037	Validation of Restrictive Markings on Technical Data	SEP 1999
252.228-7000	Reimbursement for War-Hazard Losses	DEC 1991
252.228-7003	Capture and Detention	DEC 1991
252.228-7006	Compliance With Spanish Laws and Insurance	DEC 1998
252.231-7000	Supplemental Cost Principles	DEC 1991
252.233-7001	Choice of Law (Overseas)	JUN 1997
252.242-7000	Postaward Conference	DEC 1991
252.243-7002	Requests for Equitable Adjustment	MAR 1998
252.244-7000	Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components (DoD Contracts)	MAR 2000
252.245-7001	Reports Of Government Property	MAY 1994
252.246-7000	Material Inspection And Receiving Report	MAR 2003
252.246-7001	Warranty Of Data	DEC 1991
252.247-7023	Transportation of Supplies by Sea	MAY 2002
252.247-7023 Alt III	Transportation of Supplies by Sea (May 2002) Alternate III	MAY 2002
252.247-7024	Notification Of Transportation Of Supplies By Sea	MAR 2000

CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY FULL TEXT

52.216-7 ALLOWABLE COST AND PAYMENT (DEC 2002)

(a) Invoicing.

44

(1) The Government will make payments to the Contractor when requested as work progresses, but (except for small business concerns) not more often than once every 2 weeks, in amounts determined to be allowable by the Contracting Officer in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) subpart 31.2 in effect on the date of this contract and the terms of this contract. The Contractor may submit to an authorized representative of the Contracting Officer, in such form and reasonable detail as the representative may require, an invoice or voucher supported by a statement of the claimed allowable cost for performing this contract.

(2) Contract financing payments are not subject to the interest penalty provisions of the Prompt Payment Act. Interim payments made prior to the final payment under the contract are contract financing payments, except interim payments if this contract contains Alternate I to the clause at 52.232-25.

(3) The designated payment office will make interim payments for contract financing on the 30 (Contracting Officer insert day as prescribed by agency head; if not prescribed, insert "30th") day after the designated billing office receives a proper payment request.

In the event that the Government requires an audit or other review of a specific payment request to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract, the designated payment office is not compelled to make payment by the specified due date.

(b) Reimbursing costs. (1) For the purpose of reimbursing allowable costs (except as provided in subparagraph (b)(2) of the clause, with respect to pension, deferred profit sharing, and employee stock ownership plan contributions), the term "costs" includes only--

(i) Those recorded costs that, at the time of the request for reimbursement, the Contractor has paid by cash, check, or other form of actual payment for items or services purchased directly for the contract;

(ii) When the Contractor is not delinquent in paying costs of contract performance in the ordinary course of business, costs incurred, but not necessarily paid, for--

(A) Supplies and services purchased directly for the contract and associated financing payments to subcontractors, provided payments determined due will be made--

(1) In accordance with the terms and conditions of a subcontract or invoice; and

(2) Ordinarily within 30 days of the submission of the Contractor's payment request to the Government;

(B) Materials issued from the Contractor's inventory and placed in the production process for use on the contract;

(C) Direct labor;

(D) Direct travel;

(E) Other direct in-house costs; and

(F) Properly allocable and allowable indirect costs, as shown in the records maintained by the Contractor for purposes of obtaining reimbursement under Government contracts; and

(iii) The amount of financing payments that have been paid by cash, check, or other forms of payment to subcontractors.

(2) Accrued costs of Contractor contributions under employee pension plans shall be excluded until actually paid unless--

- (i) The Contractor's practice is to make contributions to the retirement fund quarterly or more frequently; and
- (ii) The contribution does not remain unpaid 30 days after the end of the applicable quarter or shorter payment period (any contribution remaining unpaid shall be excluded from the Contractor's indirect costs for payment purposes).
- (3) Notwithstanding the audit and adjustment of invoices or vouchers under paragraph (g) of this clause, allowable indirect costs under this contract shall be obtained by applying indirect cost rates established in accordance with paragraph (d) of this clause.
- (4) Any statements in specifications or other documents incorporated in this contract by reference designating performance of services or furnishing of materials at the Contractor's expense or at no cost to the Government shall be disregarded for purposes of cost-reimbursement under this clause.
- (c) Small business concerns. A small business concern may receive more frequent payments than every 2 weeks.
- (d) Final indirect cost rates. (1) Final annual indirect cost rates and the appropriate bases shall be established in accordance with Subpart 42.7 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) in effect for the period covered by the indirect cost rate proposal.
- (2)(i) The Contractor shall submit an adequate final indirect cost rate proposal to the Contracting Officer (or cognizant Federal agency official) and auditor within the 6-month period following the expiration of each of its fiscal years. The Contractor shall support its proposal with adequate supporting data.
- (ii) The proposed rates shall be based on the Contractor's actual cost experience for that period. The appropriate Government representative and the Contractor shall establish the final indirect cost rates as promptly as practical after receipt of the Contractor's proposal.
- (3) The Contractor and the appropriate Government representative shall execute a written understanding setting forth the final indirect cost rates. The understanding shall specify (i) the agreed-upon final annual indirect cost rates, (ii) the bases to which the rates apply, (iii) the periods for which the rates apply, (iv) any specific indirect cost items treated as direct costs in the settlement, and (v) the affected contract and/or subcontract, identifying any with advance agreements or special terms and the applicable rates. The understanding shall not change any monetary ceiling, contract obligation, or specific cost allowance or disallowance provided for in this contract. The understanding is incorporated into this contract upon execution.
- (4) Failure by the parties to agree on a final annual indirect cost rate shall be a dispute within the meaning of the Disputes clause.
- (5) Within 120 days (or longer period if approved in writing by the Contracting Officer) after settlement of the final annual indirect cost rates for all years of a physically complete contract, the Contractor shall submit a completion invoice or voucher to reflect the settled amounts and rates.
- (6)(i) If the Contractor fails to submit a completion invoice or voucher within the time specified in paragraph (d)(5) of this clause, the Contracting Officer may--
- (A) Determine the amounts due to the Contractor under the contract; and
- (B) Record this determination in a unilateral modification to the contract.
- (ii) This determination constitutes the final decision of the Contracting Officer in accordance with the Disputes clause.

(e) **Billing rates.** Until final annual indirect cost rates are established for any period, the Government shall reimburse the Contractor at billing rates established by the Contracting Officer or by an authorized representative (the cognizant auditor), subject to adjustment when the final rates are established. These billing rates--

(1) Shall be the anticipated final rates; and

(2) May be prospectively or retroactively revised by mutual agreement, at either party's request, to prevent substantial overpayment or underpayment.

(f) **Quick-closeout procedures.** Quick-closeout procedures are applicable when the conditions in FAR 42.708(a) are satisfied.

(g) **Audit.** At any time or times before final payment, the Contracting Officer may have the Contractor's invoices or vouchers and statements of cost audited. Any payment may be (1) reduced by amounts found by the Contracting Officer not to constitute allowable costs or (2) adjusted for prior overpayments or underpayments.

(h) **Final payment.** (1) Upon approval of a completion invoice or voucher submitted by the Contractor in accordance with paragraph (d)(4) of this clause, and upon the Contractor's compliance with all terms of this contract, the Government shall promptly pay any balance of allowable costs and that part of the fee (if any) not previously paid.

(2) The Contractor shall pay to the Government any refunds, rebates, credits, or other amounts (including interest, if any) accruing to or received by the Contractor or any assignee under this contract, to the extent that those amounts are properly allocable to costs for which the Contractor has been reimbursed by the Government. Reasonable expenses incurred by the Contractor for securing refunds, rebates, credits, or other amounts shall be allowable costs if approved by the Contracting Officer. Before final payment under this contract, the Contractor and each assignee whose assignment is in effect at the time of final payment shall execute and deliver--

(i) An assignment to the Government, in form and substance satisfactory to the Contracting Officer, of refunds, rebates, credits, or other amounts (including interest, if any) properly allocable to costs for which the Contractor has been reimbursed by the Government under this contract; and

(ii) A release discharging the Government, its officers, agents, and employees from all liabilities, obligations, and claims arising out of or under this contract, except--

(A) Specified claims stated in exact amounts, or in estimated amounts when the exact amounts are not known;

(B) Claims (including reasonable incidental expenses) based upon liabilities of the Contractor to third parties arising out of the performance of this contract; provided, that the claims are not known to the Contractor on the date of the execution of the release, and that the Contractor gives notice of the claims in writing to the Contracting Officer within 6 years following the release date or notice of final payment date, whichever is earlier; and

(C) Claims for reimbursement of costs, including reasonable incidental expenses, incurred by the Contractor under the patent clauses of this contract, excluding, however, any expenses arising from the Contractor's indemnification of the Government against patent liability.

(End of clause)

52.216-8 FIXED FEE (MAR 1997)

(a) The Government shall pay the Contractor for performing this contract the fixed fee specified in the Schedule.

(b) Payment of the fixed fee shall be made as specified in the Schedule; provided that after payment of 85 percent of the fixed fee, the Contracting Officer may withhold further payment of fee until a reserve is set aside in an amount that the Contracting Officer considers necessary to protect the Government's interest. This reserve shall not exceed 15 percent of the total fixed fee or \$100,000, whichever is less. The Contracting Officer shall release 75 percent of all fee withholds under this contract after receipt of the certified final indirect cost rate proposal covering the year of physical completion of this contract, provided the Contractor has satisfied all other contract terms and conditions, including the submission of the final patent and royalty reports, and is not delinquent in submitting final vouchers on prior years' settlements. The Contracting Officer may release up to 90 percent of the fee withholds under this contract based on the Contractor's past performance related to the submission and settlement of final indirect cost rate proposals.

(End of clause)

52.222-2 PAYMENT FOR OVERTIME PREMIUMS (JUL 1990)

(a) The use of overtime is authorized under this contract if the overtime premium cost does not exceed \$0 or the overtime premium is paid for work --

- (1) Necessary to cope with emergencies such as those resulting from accidents, natural disasters, breakdowns of production equipment, or occasional production bottlenecks of a sporadic nature;
- (2) By indirect-labor employees such as those performing duties in connection with administration, protection, transportation, maintenance, standby plant protection, operation of utilities, or accounting;
- (3) To perform tests, industrial processes, laboratory procedures, loading or unloading of transportation conveyances, and operations in flight or afloat that are continuous in nature and cannot reasonably be interrupted or completed otherwise; or
- (4) That will result in lower overall costs to the Government.

(b) Any request for estimated overtime premiums that exceeds the amount specified above shall include all estimated overtime for contract completion and shall--

- (1) Identify the work unit; e.g., department or section in which the requested overtime will be used, together with present workload, staffing, and other data of the affected unit sufficient to permit the Contracting Officer to evaluate the necessity for the overtime;
- (2) Demonstrate the effect that denial of the request will have on the contract delivery or performance schedule;
- (3) Identify the extent to which approval of overtime would affect the performance or payments in connection with other Government contracts, together with identification of each affected contract; and
- (4) Provide reasons why the required work cannot be performed by using multishift operations or by employing additional personnel.

(End of clause)

52.244-2 SUBCONTRACTS (AUG 1998) - ALTERNATE I (AUG 1998)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause--

Approved purchasing system means a Contractor's purchasing system that has been reviewed and approved in accordance with Part 44 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

Consent to subcontract means the Contracting Officer's written consent for the Contractor to enter into a particular subcontract.

Subcontract means any contract, as defined in FAR Subpart 2.1, entered into by a subcontractor to furnish supplies or services for performance of the prime contract or a subcontract. It includes, but is not limited to, purchase orders, and changes and modifications to purchase orders.

(b) This clause does not apply to subcontracts for special test equipment when the contract contains the clause at FAR 52.245-18, Special Test Equipment.

(c) When this clause is included in a fixed-price type contract, consent to subcontract is required only on unpriced contract actions (including unpriced modifications or unpriced delivery orders), and only if required in accordance with paragraph (d) or (e) of this clause.

(d) If the Contractor does not have an approved purchasing system, consent to subcontract is required for any subcontract that--

(1) Is of the cost-reimbursement, time-and-materials, or labor-hour type; or

(2) Is fixed-price and exceeds--

(i) For a contract awarded by the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the greater of the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of the contract; or

(ii) For a contract awarded by a civilian agency other than the Coast Guard and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, either the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of the contract.

(e) If the Contractor has an approved purchasing system, the Contractor nevertheless shall obtain the Contracting Officer's written consent before placing the following subcontracts:

All cost-reimbursable subcontracts

(f)(1) The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer reasonably in advance of placing any subcontract or modification thereof for which consent is required under paragraph (c), (d), or (e) of this clause, including the following information:

(i) A description of the supplies or services to be subcontracted.

(ii) Identification of the type of subcontract to be used.

(iii) Identification of the proposed subcontractor.

(iv) The proposed subcontract price.

(v) The subcontractor's current, complete, and accurate cost or pricing data and Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data, if required by other contract provisions.

(vi) The subcontractor's Disclosure Statement or Certificate relating to Cost Accounting Standards when such data are required by other provisions of this contract.

(vii) A negotiation memorandum reflecting--

(A) The principal elements of the subcontract price negotiations;

(B) The most significant considerations controlling establishment of initial or revised prices;

(C) The reason cost or pricing data were or were not required;

(D) The extent, if any, to which the Contractor did not rely on the subcontractor's cost or pricing data in determining the price objective and in negotiating the final price;

(E) The extent to which it was recognized in the negotiation that the subcontractor's cost or pricing data were not accurate, complete, or current; the action taken by the Contractor and the subcontractor; and the effect of any such defective data on the total price negotiated;

(F) The reasons for any significant difference between the Contractor's price objective and the price negotiated; and

(G) A complete explanation of the incentive fee or profit plan when incentives are used. The explanation shall identify each critical performance element, management decisions used to quantify each incentive element, reasons for the incentives, and a summary of all trade-off possibilities considered.

(2) If the Contractor has an approved purchasing system and consent is not required under paragraph (c), (d), or (e) of this clause, the Contractor nevertheless shall notify the Contracting Officer reasonably in advance of entering into any (i) cost-plus-fixed-fee subcontract, or (ii) fixed-price subcontract that exceeds the greater of the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of this contract. The notification shall include the information required by paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(iv) of this clause.

(g) Unless the consent or approval specifically provides otherwise, neither consent by the Contracting Officer to any subcontract nor approval of the Contractor's purchasing system shall constitute a determination--

(1) Of the acceptability of any subcontract terms or conditions;

(2) Of the allowability of any cost under this contract; or

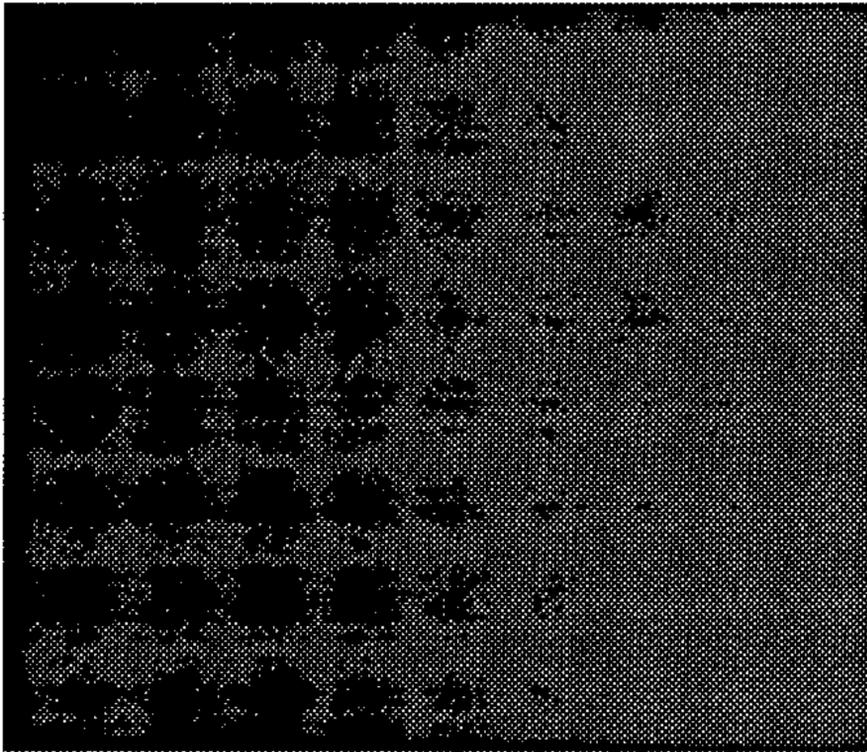
(3) To relieve the Contractor of any responsibility for performing this contract.

(h) No subcontract or modification thereof placed under this contract shall provide for payment on a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost basis, and any fee payable under cost-reimbursement type subcontracts shall not exceed the fee limitations in FAR 15.404-4(c)(4)(i).

(i) The Contractor shall give the Contracting Officer immediate written notice of any action or suit filed and prompt notice of any claim made against the Contractor by any subcontractor or vendor that, in the opinion of the Contractor, may result in litigation related in any way to this contract, with respect to which the Contractor may be entitled to reimbursement from the Government.

(j) The Government reserves the right to review the Contractor's purchasing system as set forth in FAR Subpart 44.3.

(k) Paragraphs (d) and (f) of this clause do not apply to the following subcontracts, which were evaluated during negotiations:



(End of clause)

52.252-2 CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE (FEB 1998)

This contract incorporates one or more clauses by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically at this/these address(es):

www.arnet.gov

252.225-7043 ANTITERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION POLICY FOR DEFENSE CONTRACTORS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES (JUN 1998)

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this clause, the Contractor and its subcontractors, if performing or traveling outside the United States under this contract, shall--

- (1) Affiliate with the Overseas Security Advisory Council, if the Contractor or subcontractor is a U.S. entity;
- (2) Ensure that Contractor and subcontractor personnel who are U.S. nationals and are in-country on a non-transitory basis, register with the U.S. Embassy, and that Contractor and subcontractor personnel who are third country nationals comply with any security related requirements of the Embassy of their nationality;
- (3) Provide, to Contractor and subcontractor personnel, antiterrorism/force protection awareness information commensurate with that which the Department of Defense (DoD) provides to its military and civilian personnel and their families, to the extent such information can be made available prior to travel outside the United States; and

(4) Obtain and comply with the most current antiterrorism/force protection guidance for Contractor and subcontractor personnel.

(b) The requirements of this clause do not apply to any subcontractor that is--

(1) A foreign government;

(2) A representative of a foreign government; or

(3) A foreign corporation wholly owned by a foreign government.



(End of clause)

252.227-7036 DECLARATION OF TECHNICAL DATA CONFORMITY (JAN 1997)

All technical data delivered under this contract shall be accompanied by the following written declaration:

The Contractor, _____, hereby declares that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the technical data delivered herewith under Contract No. _____ is complete, accurate, and complies with all requirements of the contract.

Date

Name and Title of Authorized Official

(End of clause)

Section J - List of Documents, Exhibits and Other Attachments

CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY FULL TEXT

PART III – LIST OF DOCUMENTS, EXHIBITS, AND OTHER ATTACHMENTS

SECTION J – LIST OF ATTACHMENTS AND EXHIBITS

TITLE	DATE	NO. OF PAGES
Scope of Work for Guardian IPP LSI (Included under Section C of the Solicitation)	2 Feb 04	14
EXHIBITS		
I System Design Process	Undated	1
II Urgent Requirements Capability Document	14 Oct 03	8
III Initial Systems Architecture (ISA)	21 Jan 04	52
IV Overarching Test Concept Plan	12 Dec 03	15
V Award Term Plan	Undated	11
VI Contract Date Requirements List (CDRLS) with Attachment	2 Feb 04	14
VII DD Form 254, Contract Security Classification Specification	28 Apr 04	3
VIII Acronym List	Undated	3
IX Prime Labor Rate Information Spreadsheet	Undated	1
X Report of Subcontractor Labor Rate Information by the Prime Spreadsheet	Undated	1
XI Example Format for Distribution of DPPHs to Develop Composite Rate	Undated	2
XII Category Example/Individual Example	Undated	1

Contractor's representations and certifications and the complete proposal submitted 17 Feb 04 are incorporated herein by reference.

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
CONTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION SPECIFICATION**

(The requirements of the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual apply to all security aspects of this effort.)

PR 1373
FOIA
1 Jan 01

1. CLEARANCE AND SAFEGUARDING

b. FACILITY CLEARANCE REQUIRED: **SECRET**

b. LEVEL OF SAFEGUARDING REQUIRED: 

2. THIS SPECIFICATION IS FOR: (X and complete as applicable)

X a. PRIME CONTRACT NUMBER
W9113M-04-C-0062

b. SUBCONTRACT NUMBER

c. SOLICITATION OR OTHER NUMBER | Due Date (YYYYMMDD)

3. THIS SPECIFICATION IS: (X and complete as applicable)

X a. ORIGINAL (Complete date in all cases) | Date (YYYYMMDD)
2004 04 28

b. REVISED (Complete all previous specs) | Revision No. | Date (YYYYMMDD)

c. FINAL (Complete item 5 in all cases) | Date (YYYYMMDD)

4. IS THIS A FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT? [] YES [X] NO, if yes, complete the following
Classified material received or generated under _____ (Preceding Contract Number) is transferred to this follow-on contract

5. IS THIS A FINAL DD FORM 254 [] YES [X] NO, if yes, complete the following:
In response to the contractor's request dated _____, retention of the identified classified material is authorized for a period of:

6. CONTRACTOR (Include Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code)

a. NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (SAIC) 10260 Campus Point Drive San Diego, CA 92121-1578	b. CAGE CODE 62302	c. COGNIZANT SECURITY OFFICE (Name, Address, and Zip Code) Defense Security Service (DSS) West Region (S41PA) 16885 W. Bernardo Drive, #150 San Diego, CA 92127
--	---------------------------	---

7. SUBCONTRACTOR

a. NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP	b. CAGE CODE	c. COGNIZANT SECURITY OFFICE (Name, Address, and Zip Code)
---------------------------	--------------	--

8. ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

a. LOCATION SEE BLOCK 13 FOR PERFORMANCE LOCATIONS	b. CAGE CODE	c. COGNIZANT SECURITY OFFICE (Name, Address, and Zip Code)
---	--------------	--

9. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF THIS PROCUREMENT

JOINT PROJECT OFFICE GUARDIAN, INSTALLATION PROTECTION PROGRAM (IPP) LEAD SYSTEMS INTEGRATOR CONTRACT

10. THIS CONTRACT WILL REQUIRE ACCESS TO	YES	NO	11. IN PERFORMING THIS CONTRACT, THE CONTRACTOR WILL:	YES	NO
	a. COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC) INFORMATION				a. HAVE ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ONLY AT ANOTHER CONTRACTOR'S FACILITY OR GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY
b. RESTRICTED DATA			b. RECEIVE CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS ONLY		
c. CRITICAL NUCLEAR WEAPON DESIGN INFORMATION			c. RECEIVE AND GENERATE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL		
d. FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA			d. FABRICATE, MODIFY, OR STORE CLASSIFIED HARDWARE		
e. INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION			e. PERFORM SERVICES ONLY		
(1) Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI)			f. HAVE ACCESS TO USE CLASSIFIED INFORMATION OUTSIDE THE U.S., PUERTO RICO, U.C. POSSESSIONS AND TRUST TERRITORIES		
(2) Non-SCI			g. BE AUTHORIZED TO USE THE SERVICES OF THE DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC) OR OTHER SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION CENTER		
f. SPECIAL ACCESS INFORMATION			h. REQUIRE A COMSEC ACCOUNT		
g. NATO INFORMATION			i. HAVE TEMPEST REQUIREMENTS		
h. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION			j. HAVE OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC) REQUIREMENTS		
i. LIMITED DISSEMINATION INFORMATION			k. BE AUTHORIZED TO USE THE DEFENSE COURIER SERVICE		
j. FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY INFORMATION			l. OTHER (Specify)		
k. OTHER (Specify)					

12. PUBLIC RELEASE. Any information (classified or unclassified) pertaining to this contract shall not be released for public dissemination except as provided by the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual or unless it has been approved for public release by appropriate U.S. Government authority. Proposed public releases shall be submitted for approval prior to release.

[] DIRECT [X] THROUGH (Specify)

Deputy Commanding General, RDA
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
(SMDC-PAJ), P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

and

JPM Guardlan
5108 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041

to the Directorate for Freedom of Information and Security Review, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)* for review.
*In the case of non-DoD User Agencies, requests for disclosure shall be submitted to that agency.

13. SECURITY GUIDANCE. The security classification guidance needed for this classified effort is identified below. If any difficulty is encountered in applying this guidance or if any other contributing factor indicates a need for changes in this guidance, the contractor is authorized and encouraged to provide recommended changes; to challenge the guidance or the classification assigned to any information or material furnished or generated under this contract; and to submit any questions for interpretation of this guidance to the official identified below. Pending final decision, the information involved shall be handled and protected at the highest level of classification assigned or recommended. (Fill in as appropriate for the classified effort. Attach, or forward under separate correspondence, any documents/guides/extracts referenced herein. Add additional pages as needed to provide complete guidance.)

REFERENCE BLOCK 8A; ACTUAL PERFORMANCE LOCATIONS;

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>CAGE CODE</u>	<u>COGNIZANT SECURITY OFFICE</u>
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (SAIC) 3465 Box Hill Corporate Center Drive Suite A Abingdon, MD 21009	0WR61	Defense Security Service (DSS) Capital Region 938 Elkridge Landing Road Linthicum, MD 21090-2917
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (SAIC) 6725 Odyssey Drive Huntsville, AL 35806-3300	2H905	Defense Security Service (DSS) Huntsville Field Office, SE Region Building 3216, Little John Road Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-0000

SEE DD FORM 254 CONTINUATION PAGE 3 FOR ADDITIONAL SECURITY GUIDANCE

14. ADDITIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS. Requirements, in addition to NISPOM requirements, are established for this contract. [X] YES [] NO
(If Yes, identify the pertinent contractual clauses in the contract document itself, or provide an appropriate statement which identifies additional requirements. Provide a copy of the requirements to the cognizant security office. Use Item 13 if additional space is required.)

SEE BLOCK 13 AND DD FORM 254 CONTINUATION PAGE 3

15. INSPECTIONS. ELEMENTS OF THIS CONTRACT ARE OUTSIDE THE INSPECTION RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COGNIZANT SECURITY OFFICE. If yes, explain and identify specific areas or elements covered and the activity responsible for inspections. Use Item 13 if more space is needed. [] YES [X] NO

16. CLASSIFICATION AND SIGNATURE. Security requirements stated herein are complete and adequate for safeguarding the classified information to be released or generated under this classified effort. All questions shall be referred to the official named below.

a. TYPED NAME OF CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

[REDACTED]

b. TITLE

Alternate Contracting Officer's Representative for Industrial Security

c. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)

[REDACTED]

d. ADDRESS (Include Zip Code)

Deputy Commanding General, RDA
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
(SMDC-IN-S), P.O. Box 1500
Huntsville, AL 35807-3801

17. REQUIRED DISTRIBUTION

- SMDC-IN-S
- [X] a. CONTRACTOR
- [] b. SUBCONTRACTOR
- [X] c. COGNIZANT SECURITY OFFICE FOR PRIME & SUBCONTRACTOR
- [] d. U.S. ACTIVITY RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSEAS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
- [X] e. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTING OFFICER
- [X] f. OTHERS AS NECESSARY

SIGNATURE

[REDACTED]

ITEM 13 Continuation

REFERENCE BLOCK 10j; For Official Use Only Information.

All "For Official Use Only" Information must be marked, safeguarded, transmitted, and disclosed in accordance with DoD 5400.7-R, Chapter IV, "DoD Freedom of Information Act Program Regulation."

REFERENCE BLOCK 11c; Receive and Generate Classified Material.

The Contract Monitor will provide Security Classification Guide(s), under separate cover, for work involving access to classified information.

REFERENCE BLOCK 11j; Have OPSEC Requirements.

This contract requires the application of Operations Security (OPSEC) in accordance with either the specific instructions of the Contracting Officer/Contract Technical Monitor or DOD 5205.2, "Operations Security Program."

REFERENCE BLOCK 11l;

a. Use Of Non-U.S. Citizens:

(1) Prior approval to use non-U.S. citizens on this contract must be obtained from the USASMDC Contracting Officer (CO) and USASMDC Foreign Disclosure Officer (FDO). However, if approval is granted, U.S. Export Laws still apply and the contractor must obtain required export licenses. When requesting non-U.S. citizen access to the contract include the individual's full name, date and place of birth, social security account number and official status within the U.S.

(2) The contractor is not authorized to release any data to foreign nationals or foreign representatives without prior written approval from the USASMDC CO.

(3) Sub-contracting with foreign industry is not allowed unless approved by the USASMDC CO and the USASMDC FDO. Foreign sub-contractors must agree that only citizens of their country or the U.S. will be allowed to perform on the contract. The U.S. Contractor is responsible for obtaining export licenses and providing the license number to the USASMDC CO and USASMDC FDO.

(4) The contractor is not authorized to release information, orally, visually, or documentary to anyone not associated with this contract.

b. All questions regarding security requirements indicated herein will be referred to the Contact Technical Monitor, if one is designated in Section H of the contract, or the Contracting Officer.

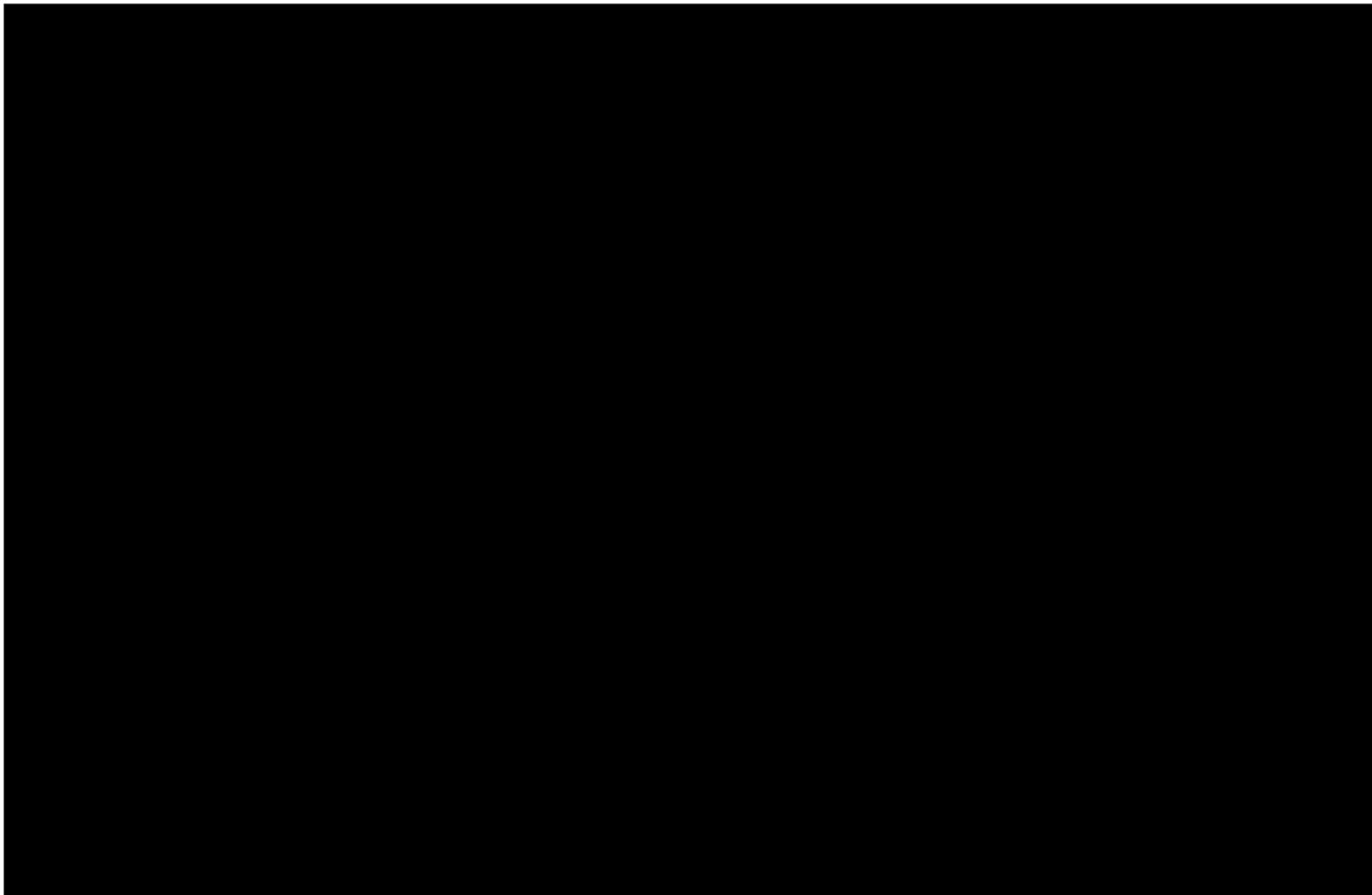
ANNEX C - THREAT SCENARIO RATIONALE

PART I: GENERAL THREAT.

This program lacks a System Threat Assessment Report (STAR). The Installation Protection Program (IPP) is primarily focused on CONUS based installations and facilities. This unique focus can not follow DoDs normal STAR production requirements. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) which would normally prepare the document is prevented from doing a formal threat assessment, since the threat relates to the continental U.S. (CONUS) and is under the purview of the Department of Justice (DoJ). Requests have been made to the DoJ to prepare a threat document for this program. This annex will be updated upon receipt of the DoJ assessment.

The IPP threat is compiled from multiple sources and agencies (Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)/Lincoln National Laboratory (LNL) and the Services) to support the initiation of the program. This document and the attached scenarios are intended to provide a reasonable baseline from which to proceed and to measure the IPP capabilities against. Expansion and modification of the scenarios will occur to support the IPP and the optimization of appropriate technologies at each installation.

Because of the lack of definitive information related to the potential employment of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) weapons and materials on a CONUS installation, JPMG has made several assumptions to support the development of the threat assessment and operational scenarios. These included:





PART II: HAZARD AREAS.

The attached briefing slides show hazard contours for the four benchmark threat capabilities. The biological, chemical weapon, and industrial chemical results were generated by the VLSTRACK model, using default parameters in the VLSTRACK database. The radiological hazard was generated using the HPAC model using default parameters in its database. Numerous modeling assumptions were made regarding terrain type, wind speeds, atmospheric stability and other factors that, if varied, could result in significantly different outcomes. However, these depictions are useful for comparing the magnitudes of these threats. Note that, except for the biological benchmark, the hazard areas are relatively small. The contours show infectious dosages (for biological) and lethal dosages (for chemical weapon agents and industrial chemical) at [REDACTED]. For the radiological benchmark, we show integrated exterior dose in cGy for values between [REDACTED]. For reference, the Institute of Medicine's operational exposure guidance lists [REDACTED] as "normal risk" and [REDACTED] as slightly above "significant risk."

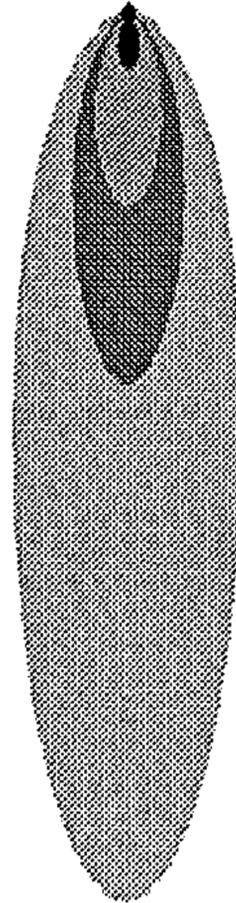
PART III: BIOLOGICAL AGENT SCENARIOS.



Representative BWA Contours (note scale)

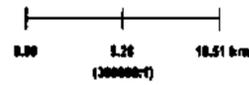
UNCLASSIFIED

fil=Bio Agent 1b



Output Time
Begin: 1200
(1800Z)
End: 1636
(2236Z)
Duration: 04:36:00
Maximum
Dosage
(ug*min/m3)

Target
●
39.0000N
78.0000W



PART IV: CHEMICAL WEAPON AGENT SCENERIOS.

Although chemical weapons agents are very hazardous, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Chemical weapons can be more difficult to manufacture, weaponize and effectively release than biological agent. [REDACTED]

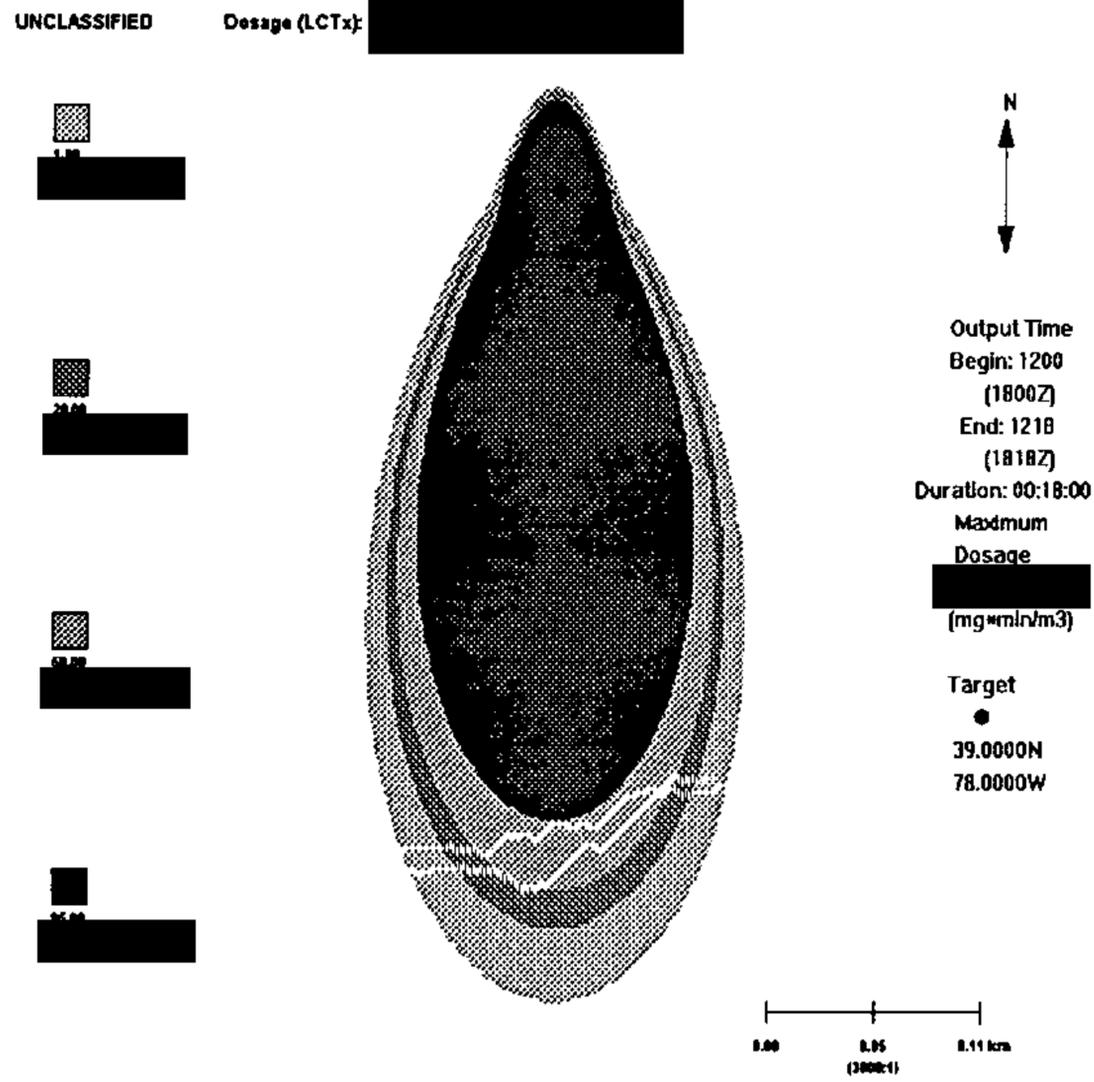
[REDACTED] For this scenario IDA has estimated that no more than [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Feasibility: Several authors have attempted to cost the production of Sarin. Although all agree that appropriate training is needed, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Representative CWA Contours (note scale)



PART V: TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL SCENARIO.

There are over [REDACTED] toxic industrial chemicals manufactured and transported around the country. [REDACTED]

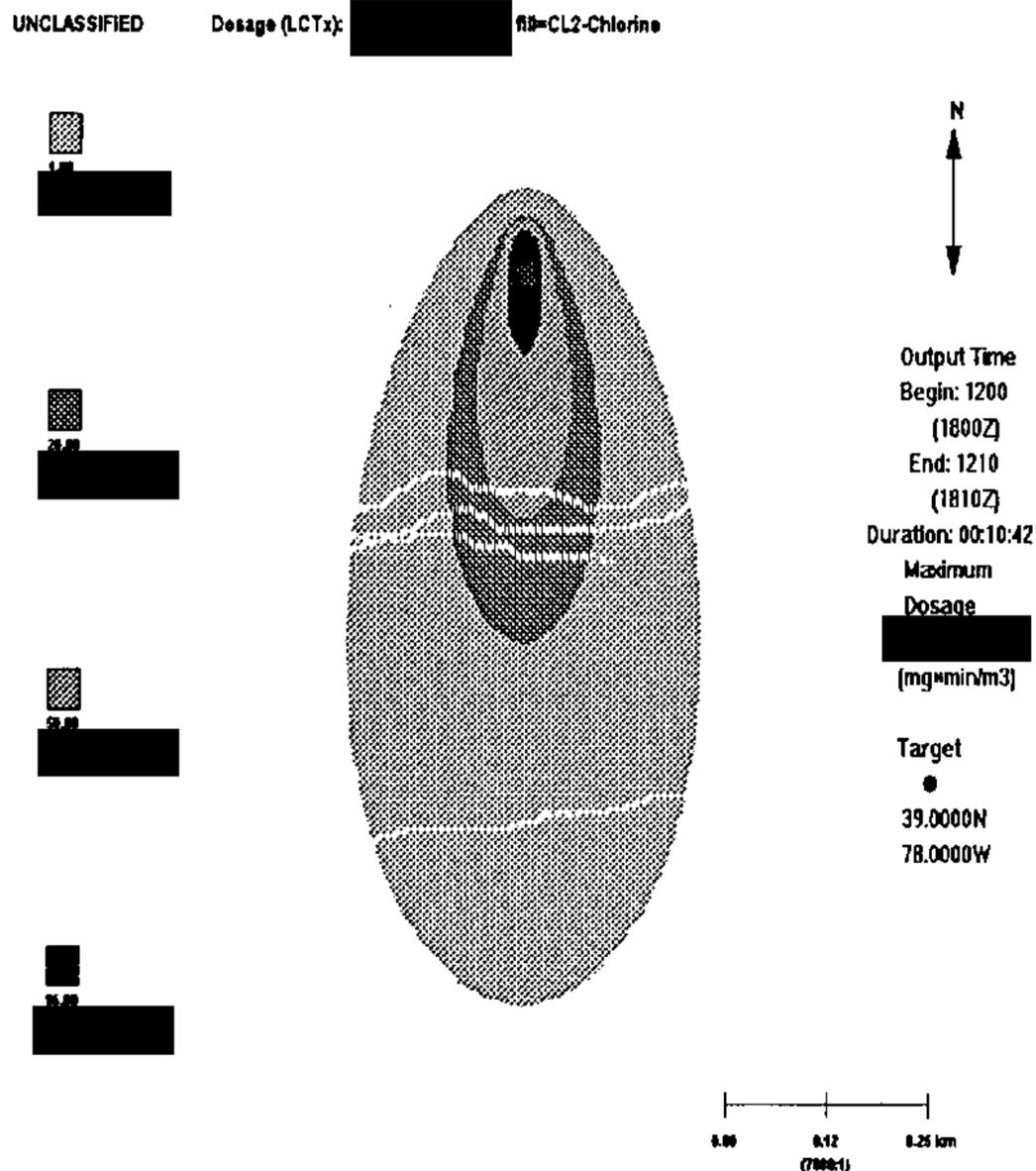
The JPMG has determined that a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A single TIC was also identified to support analysis efforts. It was determined that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Because the possibilities for toxic chemical release are so broad, both in terms of identity of chemical and amount released, the program will have to conduct additional analysis at each installation to better determine the actual threat.

Feasibility: [REDACTED]

Representative Chlorine Contours (note scale)



607

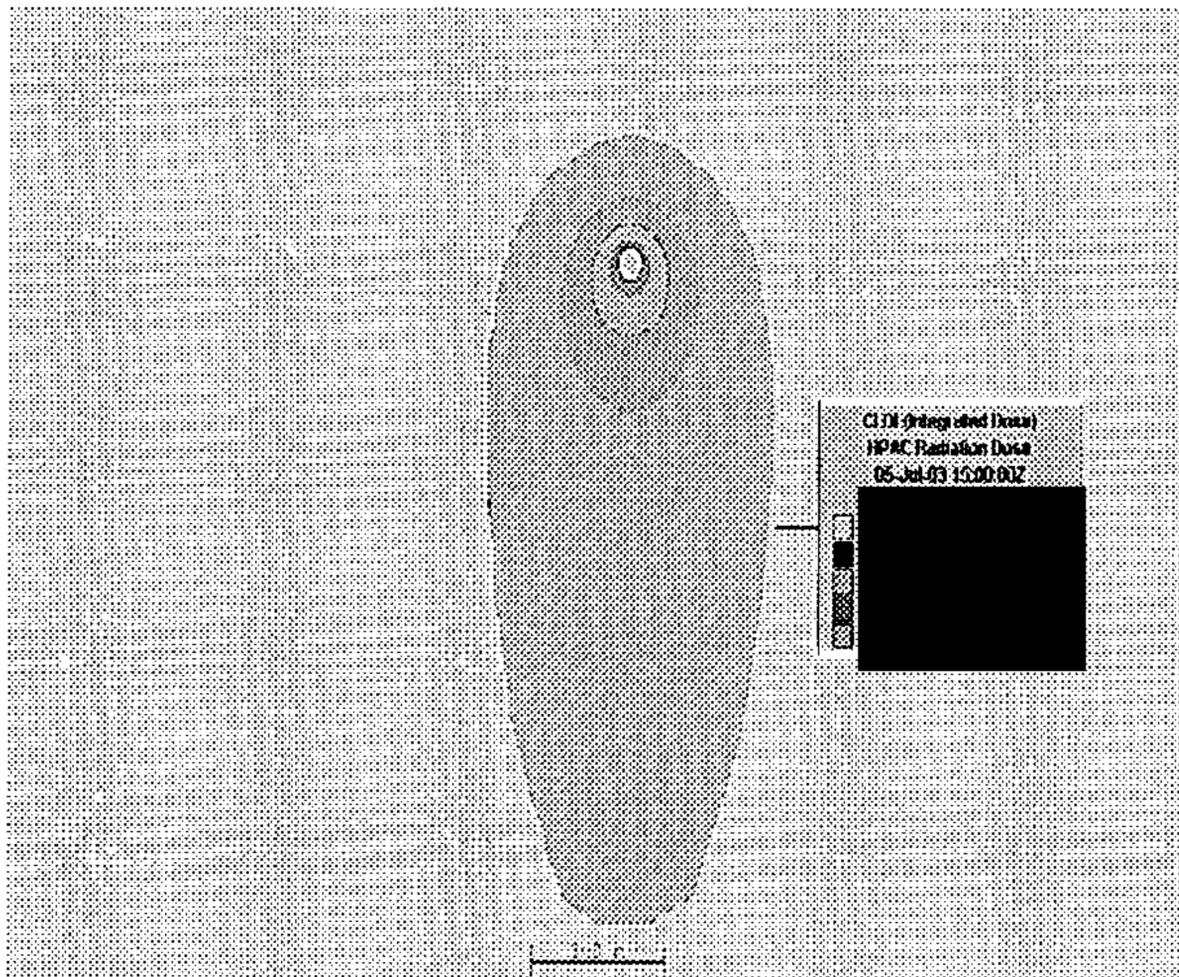
PART VI: RADIOLOGICAL MATERIALS.

There are a variety of gamma emitting radioactive isotopes used for medical and industrial purposes. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] According to the EPA web site, it is used to sterilize food products, in industrial measurement devices, and for medical diagnosis and treatment. It is possible for terrorists to acquire this material from multiple sources. [REDACTED]

Feasibility: Although the material is licensed, there is a gray market in used devices, especially in foreign countries. [REDACTED]

Representative Radiological Contours (note scale)



ANNEX D – RATIONALE FOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

PART I: PROGRAM GOALS.

The Overarching Program Goals (Para A. B. C below) are an extract of guidance provided by the DEPSECDEF memo dated 14 Sept 02 and the Urgent Required Capabilities Document, dated 14 Oct 03. These programs provide the overarching measures of effectiveness (MOEs) by which the Installation Protection Program (IPP), will be measured. The Baseline and Objective performance capabilities derived from the MOEs by the Systems' Architecture IPT. The IPT consisted of the Joint Requirements Office (JRO), Service representatives, Technical experts from the Joint PMs and the JPMG. The baseline capabilities were derived from existing capabilities documents. They provide a reasonable and achievable near term capability that can be met with existing technologies. The Objective capabilities are more focused to future IPP requirements and represent the capabilities that the users desire to achieve in the future. The Objective capabilities will also support and focus future RDT&E efforts.

A. Measure: Minimize Impact to Critical Mission Operations

1. Baseline - The generic value of 50% degradation of **critical** mission operations is based on the assumption that actual **critical** missions will vary by installation and will also vary on an installation. We are unable at this time to determine a set of definitive criteria. This generic value will allow us to effectively measure multiple criteria. These criteria include potential disruptions in operations (aircraft sorties, personnel moved or transported, messages transmitted), interruptions in or loss of operating time and loss of personnel available to maintain the operation.

2. Objective - This value is indicative of all **critical** mission functions remaining fully operational throughout the CBRN incident, with no degradation.

B. Measure: Protect Personnel

Baseline – This capability focuses on minimizing casualties among mission essential personnel. This subset of the population, instead of the total installation population, was determined based on the fact that there are multiple critical mission operations and essential support functions operating simultaneously on an installation. There will be personnel continuously moving into and out of the installation and its key facilities. It will not be reasonably possible to prevent all casualties from occurring. Nor, is it possible to determine at this time a single value that is accurate and representative for all these disparate mission operations and associated key personnel. We have considered and the program addresses an additional capability of treating CBRN casualties. The installation's ability to respond to casualties from a WMD event

will be dependent upon it's equipment and facilities and potentially additional off-post support capability. These cannot be adequately assessed at this time. Potential casualties among the general population cannot be defined. The program seeks to minimize the impact of WMD events on the installation's population through effective planning, warning and response.

1. Objective – This capability reflects an unconstrained environment allowing us to effectively warn, protect and respond to the entire on-base population. Essentially, this could result in no casualties to mission essential personnel and no fatalities amongst the general population.

C. Measure: Restore Essential Functions as Quickly As Possible

1. Baseline - The IPP will focus on being able to effectively provide limited decontamination to quickly restore critical mission operations and **essential** supporting functions. The priority of decon will be to personnel, critical and essential facilities and equipment and then terrain. Because of the potential diversity of critical mission operations and essential supporting functions, no single time value for completing these decontamination functions can be appropriately articulated. Restoration functions will be impacted by the availability of trained personnel, the type of agent employed and the logistics support available.

2. Objective – Same as Baseline

PART II: SYSTEM PERFORMANCE.

A. Detection and Identification (General)

Measure:

Baseline – The system architecture must provide the capability to detect, discriminate and identify chemical and biological warfare agents, radiological materials, and toxic industrial chemicals (TICS) with maximum probability of detection and minimum nuisance/ false alarm rates. The system must be able of supporting these functions under environmental conditions associated with the various geographic locations of the fielded installations. detectors should tie into an information management system.

Objective – Same as Baseline

Rationale - It is essential that an installation be able to effective detect and identify agents in order to effectively make decisions, respond to an incident and treat resulting casualties. Maximizing probability of detection while reducing false alarms ensures that that appropriate resources are committed in a timely manner. Excessive false alarms will limit trust in the system and result in delayed decisions and response to an actual event. Chemical and radiological

survey and monitoring capability is included to support emergency response requirements to determine the location and extent of contamination. These systems will also be utilized to support monitoring of personnel and equipment following decon operations. The system must be capable of operating under all climatic conditions that the base must operate in. Attacks will occur when least expected. Essential and critical information must be available to support the decision making cycle and the commitment of limited resources to the most vulnerable area.

B. Chemical Detection

1. Measure:

Baseline - Detect chemical warfare agents and/or TICs [REDACTED]

Objective - Be able to detect chemical warfare agents at below myosis level

Rationale: The current detection level for standard chemical agents and TICs represents the understanding that there are unique effects causing concentrations for each type of agent. As a result, a single, achievable value for all possible agent types is not available. The current value [REDACTED] for each agent type was felt to be achievable by current technologies and adequate to represent the overall capability of the network. The Objective value [REDACTED] will prevent casualties amongst the majority of the population. These values are deemed appropriate to support mission critical operations and personnel. Additional work will be required to determine more effective measures for the general population.

2. Measure:

Baseline - Discriminate Nerve, Blister and Blood Agent

Objective - Identify the agent

Rationale: These are the identified threats which impact mission accomplishment in anticipated operating environment. Discrimination of CML warfare agents will support rapid implementation of general medical countermeasures. Identification will allow for more focused and effective treatment as well as support more accurate hazard prediction.

3. Measure:

Baseline - [REDACTED]

Objective - Identify [REDACTED]

Rationale: These are the threats identified which will impact mission accomplishment in anticipated operating environment. Differentiation will allow the Emergency response personnel to quickly classify the agent and initiate appropriate response, warning and containment actions. Identification will allow more focused and effective treatment as well as support more accurate hazard prediction.

4. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - System should be adjustable /reprogrammable to accommodate installation specific TIC environment and potential future agents.

Rationale: The capability to upgrade the system will ensure that the system is adaptable to a changing and emerging threat environment. It will also extend the viability and life cycle of the system.

C. Biological Detection

1. Measure:

Baseline - Capability is to detect the [REDACTED]

Objective- Be able to detect all [REDACTED]

Rationale: These are the threats identified which will impact mission accomplishment in the anticipated operating environment. Detection of an event will support timely decision making an response actions. The objective of detecting all potential threat agents will allow an installation to respond to any likely threat.

2. Measure:

Baseline - Capability is to presumptively identify [REDACTED]

Objective - Able to presumptively identify all [REDACTED]

Rationale: Identification of a biological agent not only supports the decision-making and response cycles, it also allows the commander to initiate appropriate medical response to save lives and minimize casualties. The objective of identifying all [REDACTED] agents will allow the commander to effectively deal with the vast majority of potential threats.

3. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Capability is to be able to perform confirmatory ID [REDACTED] from presumptive ID.

Rationale: Analysis has shown that there are multiple time windows (agent specific) available within which to administer effective medical countermeasures to biological warfare agents. [REDACTED]

D. Radiological Detection

1. Measure: Pre-event:

Baseline - Detect gamma and neutron emitting materials

Objective - Detect and accurately locate the source of the emission

Rationale: These are the threats identified which will impact mission accomplishment in the anticipated operating environments. The goal is to detect and locate radiological materials prior to a release event and prevent their entry onto a facility. This will reduce processing times, numbers of personnel involved, risk and cost. The rationale for this focus is that these materials are readily detectable unless heavily shielded and our abilities to mitigate the effects of a radiological incident are limited.

2. Measure: Post event:

Baseline/Objective - Detect and identify radiological contamination to support survey and monitoring and contamination control requirements. System must be capable of detecting contamination at levels below that which would result in injury to an individual.

Rationale: Emergency Response personnel must be able to rapidly locate and identify radiological contamination in order to effectively contain the incident. Sensitive instrumentation will allow the responder to

accurately locate the edge of the contamination at levels that will not result in injury to response personnel and the general population.

E. Warning

Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Provide both mass and selective warning utilizing the installation infrastructure

Rationale: Warning is a critical component of the IPP infrastructure. A commander must have the ability and flexibility to quickly and effectively warn personnel in a potential CBRN hazard. The IPP is focused on providing protection and response capability from a limited terrorist threat. The hazard effects of such an attack will be limited in nature and will not involve a large segment of the general population. As a result, the Commander may not want to warn the entire base population to prevent undue panic and alarm. A selective warning capability will allow the commander to quickly notify those personnel in the hazard area and provide timely detailed instructions. It will also support a timely and rapid response of emergency response personnel. If a major incident occurs that may effect a large portion of the installation than a mass warning capability is required. This system will allow for transmission of critical information and instructions to the widest segment of the installation population.

F. Reporting

Measure:

Baseline/Objective – Provide the installation commander and his staff with the necessary information to report a CBRN event to the appropriate response agencies and higher headquarters.

Rationale: The Installation Commander must have an accurate and timely understanding of the CBRN incident, it's impact and the response to it. This will require an ability to accurately and quickly report the CBRN incident to higher headquarters, effected subordinate commands and surrounding local response elements. The reporting format must be consistent with standard military protocol as well as being capable of being modified to support local information formats.

G. Command and Control

1. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Provide site-tailorable sensor monitoring and management decision aids to display current sensor positions, settings, options, capabilities, operational status and geographical coverage. Include ability to evaluate impact of potential changes to any of these characteristics.

Rationale: Operating personnel must be able to continually monitor to the sensor network and it's components to ensure continuous operation and timely maintenance.

2. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Provide an automated downwind hazard prediction capability to evaluate the threat agent and predict the impacted area. Ensure that seasonal (by location) and actual weather data can be automatically pulled or operator entered.

Rationale: Accurate hazard prediction is required for effective warning, reporting and notification of personnel and organizations.

3. Measure:

Baseline/Objective -Graphically represent sensor activations (alerts and/or alarms) and estimates of affected areas and personnel to the local C2 center (e.g., 911 center, dispatch, etc.) as needed or desired by the installation.

Rationale: Commanders at all levels must be provided sufficient, timely information through early and direct warning. Commanders must be able to quickly and effectively quantify the risk (medical and non-medical) associated with various courses of action and be provided with real-time situational display using with local terrain graphics to portray the current status of the NBC effects/impact on the installation.

4. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Provide ability to exchange graphical, text and other data with current and future installation command, control, and communication (C3) and simulations systems using JTA-compliant protocols and data formats.

Rationale: Commanders at all levels must be provided sufficient, timely information through early and direct warning. Commanders must be able to quickly and effectively quantify the risk (medical and non-medical) associated with various courses of action and be provided with real-time situational display using with local terrain graphics to portray the current status of the NBC effects/impact on the installation.

5. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Provide the ability to interface with medical surveillance systems, particularly the ability to receive warnings.

Rationale: Commanders at all levels must be provided sufficient, timely information through early and direct warning.

6. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Provide ability to capture, track, and display status of existing medical supplies and individual and collective protection levels at each installation.

Rationale: Medical Commanders must be able to quickly identify resources to effectively respond to a CBRN incident. It also supports effective planning and utilization of resources.

7. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Ensure that the results are exportable in standard JTA output such as delimited files to support import within EXCEL or other database tools commonly used.

Rationale: Information must be exportable in common formats to ensure information integration and support appropriate decision making processes.

8. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Ensure that the system shows basic details on surrounding population, roads, medical and emergency facilities, POC for physical security, medical, police, HAZMAT, etc.

Rationale: Information support response, containment and restoration functions. Information is critical to the development and implementation of planning and response activities. Supports appropriate implementation of limited resources.

9. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Ensure that the system provides a checklist for prioritized action items given the type of event

Rationale: Supports effective and timely decision making

10. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Ensure that the system can store and send the checklist with status to addresses via email where classification permits.

Rationale: Supports effective warning and time.

H. Protection

1. Individual Protection ensures personnel survivability of personnel in a contaminated environment. It ensures the continuation of critical missions.

a) Measure:

Baseline - Provide inhalation protection for non-mission critical personnel operating in or near mission critical operations to support evacuation operations [REDACTED]

Objective - [REDACTED]

Rationale: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Individual protection is required to support the evacuation of nonessential personnel working in or near critical military operations. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Additional time will allow for a more orderly and controlled evacuation process and ensure appropriate personnel control.

b) Measure:

Baseline - Provide complete individual protection equipment (IPE) to essential personnel to support entry, egress and continued critical operations for limited operations [REDACTED]

Objective - Sustained Operations [REDACTED]

Rationale: Complete IPE is required to ensure the survivability of critical personnel and to ensure the continuity of the mission. These requirements include critical military operators and personnel, critical civilian personnel, medical emergency responders and first receivers, security personnel operating near the hazard area and emergency and first responders. [REDACTED]



2. Collective protection is required to ensure that critical military operations are capable of continuous operations in a CBRN hazard.

a) Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Collective Protection must be capable of protecting against CBRN events.

Rationale: Baseline capabilities include the ability to protect against established threats which include, chemical agents, biological agents and toxic industrial chemicals. Collective protection may be employed to protect a critical portion of a building or an entire building or facility if required. Various sized buildings can be accommodated with current technology, and do not pose a significant technological challenge.

b) Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Collective protection must be capable of continuous operation in a contaminated environment until essential functions are restored.

Rationale: Systems are capable of continuous operation and are planned to operate in such a manner. There is no significant cost burden in doing so and ensures effective protection for personnel operating within the building.

I. Decontamination

Measure: Decontamination procedures are focused on removing and neutralizing CBRN agents on affected areas (e.g. personnel, equipment, and terrain, in that order), if necessary, with a focus on recovery of critical missions and essential functions.

Baseline/Objective - Provide an ability to conduct limited decon operations in support of a CBRN event response, to include, decon of protected and unprotected personnel exiting the event, conduct of triage and support of transport of casualties. Additional capability may be provided to support limited decon (elimination of a transfer hazard) of personal equipment,

73

vehicles and facilities. Terrain decon will be limited to supporting the continued operations of essential operations.

Rationale: Unlike operational environments, personnel decontamination capability is the most critical aspect of installation decontamination operations. It is an integral component of protecting personnel and maintaining critical mission operations. Decontamination systems must be capable of supporting both ambulatory and non-ambulatory personnel and casualties. Initial mass decontamination of unprotected personnel can and should be provided by existing installation assets (fire trucks). This action will help limit casualties and provide additional time to conduct more detailed personnel decontamination actions. Personnel decon of protected personnel should be conducted using other more focused assets and processes. This process will be managed by appropriately trained personnel and will be required to prevent cross contamination of personnel and terrain when removing contaminated over garments, clothing and masks. This will also support more effective decontamination of casualties and ensure the elimination of potential contamination of critical transport and medical treatment facilities. This level of decontamination may require additional decontamination capability to include; lightweight decon apparatus, portable decon facilities, support items to capture contaminated runoff and for the processing of non-ambulatory personnel. The decon apparatus will also support the limited decontamination of essential vehicles and material, as well as limited terrain decon to prevent the cross transfer of contamination from dirty to clean areas, and allow more effective movement of emergency response and mission essential personnel. These are secondary requirements and should be focused on restoring only mission essential operations to minimum acceptable levels of performance and to reduce immediate potential contamination hazards to mission essential personnel.

██████████ to support the rapid decontamination of personnel and essential equipment items.

J. Protection, Surveillance and Response

1. Measure: Protection

Baseline - Provide effective post exposure prophylaxis from CBRN materials and agents to mission critical personnel, if necessary.

Objective - Entire installation population protected.

Rationale: Protection – It is desirable to provide post exposure prophylaxis to essential personnel. Currently CONOPS and policies are not in place to support this requirement. The program will continue to work with the appropriate medical communities to address this requirement, but no post exposure medical treatments are envisioned to be provided at this time.

2. Measure: Response

Baseline/Objective - Perform rapid identification on clinical specimens in less than 4 hours to include sample preparation.

Rationale: Response – Medical response focuses on medical treatments required to provide immediate countermeasures and treatments to the effects of biological agent exposure. Rapid diagnosis is essential to support timely introduction of appropriate medical treatment. Rapid diagnostic capability helps to ensure the safety of the general population. The use and availability of appropriate vaccines, (which are a component of medical treatment), to support an installation will have to be addressed at an OSD policy issue.

3. Measure: Surveillance

Baseline/Objective - Ability to integrate appropriate medical information, to include abnormal syndromic trends, from the installation and surrounding local medical facilities to support rapid and effective determination of a potential CBRN event.

Rationale: Surveillance - Medical personnel must have the ability to integrate and analyze disparate information, to include abnormal syndromic trends, to support the rapid determination of a potential CBRN incident. Medical surveillance may be the initial indicator of a biological incident. The fusion of multiple information sources will be critical to identifying an event and the potentially infected population prior to individuals presenting at medical treatment facilities. It will support the improved management of limited, critical medical resources.

k. First and Emergency Responders

1. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Ability to conduct CBRN survey, monitoring, sample collection, marking, and containment functions at the incident site to detect and identify potential contamination. This includes exterior (baseline) and interior (objective) survey.

Rationale: Emergency responders must be able to quickly, locate and determine the extent of potential contamination. They must be able to mark the contamination and allow security personnel to appropriately control the area to prevent inadvertent casualties.

2. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Systems or components should be interoperable with state and local response organizations.

Rationale: Military installations may be reliant upon local response assets to support installation operations. Installation and local personnel must be able to interoperate to ensure effective incident response, containment and restoration operations. Incompatibility will result in unnecessary delays and jeopardize personnel and missions.

3. Measure:

Baseline/Objective - Provide appropriate Individual Protection to support response efforts to include fire, medical, security, HAZMAT for CBRN events.

Rationale: Response personnel must have the appropriate level of individual protection to ensure personnel survivability while operating in a hazardous area.

GUARDIAN INSTALLATION PROTECTION PROGRAM INITIAL SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE (ISA)

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to define the critical operational capabilities of the Installation Protection Program (IPP) in the Joint Guardian Program Management Office under the Joint Program Executive Office - Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO-CBD). IPP requirements are outlined in Joint Requirements Office (JRO)'s Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Urgent Requirements Capabilities Document (URCD), dated 14 Oct 03. This requirements document directs the JPEO-CBD to lead the development, procurement and fielding of an integrated Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection capability for identified DoD installations and facilities. This ISA constitutes the Joint Guardian Program Management office's initial system architecture to meet JRO directed requirements in the URCD.

PART I: INSTALLATION PROTECTION PROGRAM (IPP) BACKGROUND

Program Assumptions

The following assumptions and decisions were used in constructing the system architecture outlined in this paper:

a. The CBRN threat is difficult to define and accurate intelligence information is extremely difficult to obtain. [REDACTED]

b. Protection and response capabilities will be principally focused on maintaining facilities and functions required to support critical operations on installations, and protect mission essential personnel.

c. The IPP will leverage the installations existing physical security capabilities. The IPP will identify potential vulnerabilities and work to incorporate appropriate solutions into existing Force Protection Concepts of Operations (CONOPS) and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs).

d. The IPP will maximize the use of currently fielded technologies and systems. The program will initially only procure and field Government Off-the-Shelf (GOTS)/Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) items.

e. PM Guardian will assist in the development of appropriate Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) with local response organizations, (fire, HAZMAT, medical and law enforcement) to ensure an effective and timely response capability to a CBRN incident on an installation.

f. Recovery from a nuclear event is not addressed in the IPP.

g. The program objective is to field a Family of Systems (FoS) that consists of the optimum capability/cost balance between the possible systems within the family. To that end, different sites may not require/receive all component systems in the family.

h. The IPP focus is from pre-incident to limited recovery post-incident (total military mission recovery and reconstitution at an installation is not part of the IPP program).

i. Sustainment costs is a key function in performing FoS system selection trade-offs.

j. The use of vaccinations as a component of medical prophylaxis is not addressed in the IPP. Current policies will have to be addressed by OSO(HA) policy, the Joint Staff, and Surgeon General in each Service.

k. Medical CBRN treatment protocols, hardware and costs are not included in the IPP; each Service's Surgeon General's policy applies.

L. The Guardian Program Office plans to competitively select a Lead System Integrator (LSI) contractor to conduct installation surveys, identify selected hardware systems (FoS) for each installation, conduct computer simulations to demonstrate the potential operational effectiveness of the suite of hardware for each installation, procure selected COTS/GOTS CBRN hardware, install the selected hardware, and support the selected system for one year under a commercial type warranty.

System Description

The IPP constitutes the DoD's first effort to field a full spectrum of NBC installation protection capabilities designed as a family of system (FoS) to military installations and DoD-owned or leased facilities. The Joint Project Manager, Guardian (JPMG), plans to procure Government and Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (GOTS/COTS) systems designed to meet the operational requirements as identified in the URCD.

The Installation Protection Program (IPP) will provide an integrated CBRN installation protection capability tailored to installation's size, location, and mission/s. IPP will include detection, identification, warning, reporting, decision support, individual protection, collective protection, decontamination

and medical protection, surveillance, and response. The systems will be optimized to minimize their impact on installation operations and support requirements and maximized to interface and leverage existing physical security, communications and infrastructure capabilities. The IPP will also support future upgrades and modifications.

Operational Concept

The IPP is designed to support and work in concert with the National Response Plan, DoDI 2000.16 (DoD Antiterrorism Standards) and DoDI 2000.18 (DoD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines). The IPP is designed to support existing antiterrorism and terrorism consequence management processes and procedures and to support the development of an effective installation CBRN emergency response plan. The IPP will support terrorist Consequence Management Plans by providing capabilities to help alleviate damage, loss of life, and facilitate the continuation and restoration of critical installation operations. Installation specific CBRN vulnerabilities will be identified and appropriate solutions developed. Installation commanders will integrate IPP inputs with inputs from physical security, intelligence, meteorological data, local operations and other available assets to make determination of appropriate responses and support notification of installation population and facilities. The goals of this system are to protect personnel, maintain critical mission operations and restore essential operations as quickly as possible. When operational, the system will be capable of providing a 24 hour/7 day per week/365 day per year detection, protection, and response capability.

Support Concepts

The IPP Family of Systems (FoS) will be selected by the LSI contractor with JPMG review and approval, from available CBRN GOTS/COTS systems. All logistics support items will be available either through standard military supply channels, Government Services Administration (GSA), or commercially Off-the Shelf sources. The LSI contractor is responsible for delivering all selected FoS operating manuals, plus providing training for each system selected as part of the FoS. The LSI contractor is also responsible for maintenance on the FoS hardware/software (parts, labor, transportation cost) for one year after equipment installation. Additionally, the LSI contractor will provide a Logistics Supportability Strategy (SS) under the JPMO LSI contract covering a 12-month contractor support period, and noting how the FoS could potentially be maintained in the post LSI contractor 12-month support period. The JPMG supportability goals at the IPP sites are: a Turnaround Time to replace failed items at installations at 2 hours or less; a Repair Time of 5 days or less for failed equipment after the hardware is received at the contractor's selected repair depot; and a FoS hardware (Detection, Warning, Chemical and BW Identification equipment) "Availability" at each installation of 90% or higher for each selected system by the LSI contractor in the FoS.

Threat

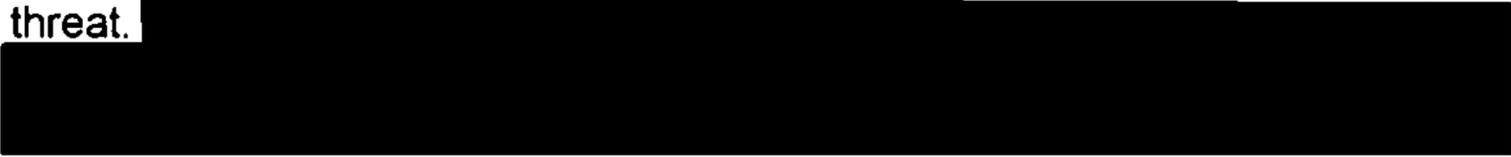
The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) continues. At least 20 nations maintain or have the capability to develop nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons. NBC weapons are asymmetrical counterbalances to U.S. sophisticated precision-guided weapons and force projection capability. State-run WMD programs continue to present a threat to overseas military installations. More significantly, these programs are a potential source for non-state actors (terrorists) to acquire and employ NBC weapons and CBRN hazards against both Continental United States (CONUS) and Outside CONUS (OCONUS) military installations and DOD-owned and leased facilities. In addition, terrorist group interest in chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) agents, developed with their own resources has increased substantially. These groups likely have the current ability and wherewithal to produce and disseminate low level biological toxins, crude chemical agents and small amounts of radioactive material now.



- Biological warfare (BW) agents pose unique challenges because they are relatively easy to produce, difficult to detect, and their production facilities have no unique signature.

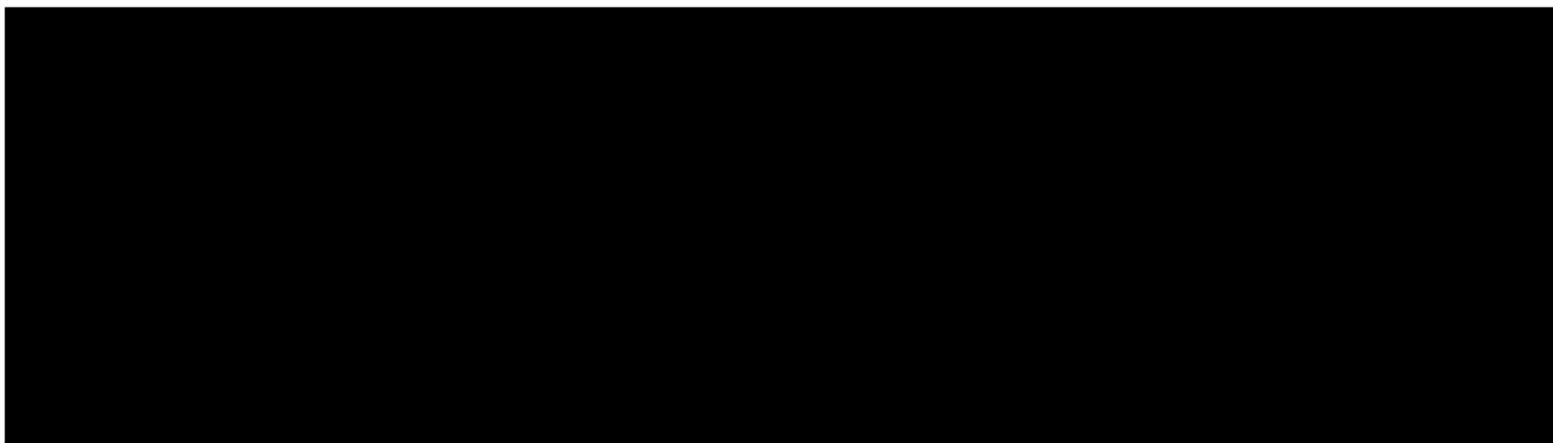


Threat biological agents include bacteria, viruses and toxins. The Installation Protection Program (IPP) will utilize the current ITF 6 category A agent list for the determination of BW agent threat.



- Chemical Warfare (CW) agents can be dispersed from a number of delivery systems, to include sprayers, and improvised explosive and delivery devices. These agents can be persistent or non-persistent, lasting anywhere from minutes to days or weeks. CW agents produce highly lethal ground hazards over relatively small areas with larger, though temporary, air hazards extending downwind.

- Radiological hazards are an emerging threat to U.S. military installations. This threat can arise from many sources other than nuclear weapons. Radiological contamination is the most likely and serious threat. It can result from a nuclear accident, a terrorist attack on a nuclear power plant or research reactor or be the result of deliberate dissemination of radioactive material. This dissemination can be accomplished by the use of explosive dissemination (dirty bomb) or manual dispersal of radioactive material at or near a critical target. Contaminated structures and terrain are difficult to effectively decontaminate resulting in potentially lengthy and complex restoration operations and loss of critical operating facilities.



Current CBRN Installation Protection Capabilities

The DoD and Military Services have provided some guidance and instruction for the installation commanders to handle WMD events. However, limited integrated CBRN Installation Protection capability currently exists. Most installations lack chemical, biological and radiological detection, identification and warning capability. Some also lack an effective capability to perform immediate restoration operations to re-establish critical operations. Installation emergency responders have only a limited capability to detect, identify and recover from a CBRN event. Emergency responders lack appropriate individual protection to effectively respond to a CBRN event. Physical security and medical responses and capabilities are not well integrated with fire and hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response capabilities.

(Annex E contains a listing of documentation references used in the JPMG's IPP planning efforts; many of these documents are cited in the ISA.)

Part II: OVERARCHING INSTALLATION PROTECTION PROGRAM (IPP) OBJECTIVES

The overarching objectives of the IPP are:

- Maintain critical mission operations and personnel
- Protect personnel
- Restore essential operations as quickly as possible

a. Minimize Impact to Critical Mission Operations

1. **Baseline** - Reduce critical mission interruptions by fifty (50) percent.
2. **Objective** - Maintain uninterrupted critical mission operations during and after an event.

b. Protect Personnel

1. **Baseline** - Increase the probability that the on-base population safely survives a set of defined CBRN events, (Annex D) with:

a) Minimum casualties among designated personnel to maintain mission critical operations.

b) Immediate injuries and casualties will be appropriately treated by the combined capabilities of the installation and surrounding community.

c) Minimize fatality rate among the general population of the base.

2. **Objective** - Ensure that the entire on-base population (up to the peak population) survives a set of defined CBRN events (Annex D).

a) No casualties among designated personnel to maintain mission critical operations.

b) No fatalities among the general population of the base.

c. Resume Essential Functions

Objective - Perform limited decontamination to support rapid resumption of basic operational elements in support of the continuation of critical missions.

Part III: IPP SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Family of Systems (FoS) Definition

The Baseline level of Installation Protection Program FoS performance (i.e., effectiveness, nuisance/false alarm rate, availability, reliability, and maintainability) will be derived from the performance of the individual systems that make up the FoS. This will be established from the validated performance of GOTS/COTS equipment purchased in the first year. The system performance will be determined from analysis of the protective posture of the installation against the design threat scenarios (Annex D). The FoS is expected to operate on a continuous basis (24 hour/7 day week/365 days annually). The FoS will provide a detect-to-warn for Chemical and Radiation events and detect-to-treat for Biological events.

Systems included in the FoS will be required to have validated Government performance testing or have a certification issued from either the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA), where applicable.

The Objective level system performance will be improved over time based on a continuous optimization procurement strategy developed by the LSI contractor and approved by the JPMG.

Baseline Performance Capabilities of the FoS

a. Detection and Identification:

The baseline system architecture must provide the capability to detect, discriminate and identify chemical and biological warfare agents, radiological materials, and toxic industrial chemicals (TICS) with maximum probability of detection and minimum nuisance/ false alarm rates. The system must be able of supporting these functions under environmental conditions associated with the various geographic locations of the fielded installations. Detectors should tie into an information management system.

1. Chemical Agent detection systems will be capable of performing the following functions:

a) Baseline - Detect chemical warfare agents and/or TICs

b) Baseline - Discriminate Nerve, Blister and Blood agents.
Objective - Identify the agent

c) Baseline - Differentiate TICs [REDACTED] and as relevant to each installation by class. Objective - Able to identify the specific TIC

d) Baseline - Be adjustable/reprogrammable to accommodate installation specific TIC environment and potential future agents. Objective - None at this time

2. The Biological Warfare Agent detection functions of the FoS will be able to:

a) Baseline - Detect [REDACTED]

b) Baseline - Presumptively identify [REDACTED]

c) Baseline - Able to perform confirmatory Identification (ID) [REDACTED]
Objective - None at this time.

3. Radiological Agent detection will be capable of performing the following tasks:

a) Pre-event: Baseline - The capability to detect gamma and neutron emitting materials. Objective - Detect and accurately locate the source of the emission

b) Post event: Baseline/Objective capability is to detect and identify radiological contamination to support survey and monitoring and contamination control requirements. System must be capable of detecting contamination at levels below that which would result in injury to an individual.

b. FoS Warning:

Baseline -The FoS will have the capability to provide both mass and selective warning utilizing the installation infrastructure. Objective - None at this time

c. FoS System Reporting:

Baseline - The IPP should provide the installation commander and his staff with the necessary information to report a CBRN event to the appropriate response agencies and higher headquarters. Objective - None at this time

d. FoS Command and Control (C2):

C2 Capabilities must effectively and seamlessly integrate disparate sensors into an integrated network. This network must be capable of providing the installation commander a refined operational picture that incorporates key aspects of CBRN installation protection to include detection, hazard prediction, information management, and emergency response capability. The network must be integrated with and also leverage the existing communications infrastructure and be capable of timely data and information exchange with state and local governments and organic response elements. Baseline - C2 capability should have the following attributes. Objective – None at this time

1. Provide site-tailorable sensor monitoring and management decision aids to display current sensor positions, settings, options, capabilities, operational status and geographical coverage. Include ability to evaluate impact of potential changes to any of these characteristics.
2. Provide an automated downwind hazard prediction capability to evaluate the threat agent and predict the impacted area. Ensure that seasonal (by location) and actual weather data can be automatically pulled or operator entered.
3. Graphically represent sensor activations (alerts and/or alarms) and estimates of affected areas and personnel to the local C2 center (e.g., 911 center, dispatch, etc.) as needed or desired by the installation.
4. Provide ability to exchange graphical, text and other data with current and future installation command, control, and communication (C3) and simulations systems using JTA-compliant protocols and data formats.
5. Provide ability to interface with medical surveillance systems, particularly the ability to receive warnings.
6. Provide ability to capture, track, and display status of existing medical supplies and individual and collective protection levels at each installation.
7. Ensure that the results are exportable in standard JTA output such as delimited files to support import within EXCEL or other database tools commonly used.
8. Ensure that the system shows basic details on surrounding population, roads, medical and emergency facilities, POC for physical security, medical, police, HAZMAT, etc.
9. Ensure that the system provides a checklist for PRIORITIZED action items given the type of event.

10. Ensure that the system can store and send the check list with status to addresses via email where classification permits.

e. Protection:

The FoS will provide appropriate respiratory protection for Mission Critical personnel to support continued operations in a CBRN hazardous area.

1. Individual Protection: For mission critical personnel working or traveling outside of collectively protected areas, individual protection is required.

Baseline –

a) Provide inhalation protection for non-mission critical personnel operating in or near mission critical operations to support evacuation for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Objective – More than [REDACTED]

b) Provide complete Individual protection equipment (IPE) to essential personnel to support entry, egress, and continued critical mission operations (Limited operations for [REDACTED]). Objective - Sustained operations for greater than [REDACTED]

2. Collective Protection: For critical mission-related activities collective protection may be required to ensure continuous operation.

Baseline -

a) Collective protection must be capable of protecting against CBRN events.

b) Collective protection must be capable of continuous operation in a contaminated environment until essential functions are restored.

Objective – None defined at this time

f. Decontamination:

Decontamination procedures are focused on removing and neutralizing CBRN agents on affected areas (e.g. personnel, equipment, and terrain, in that order), if necessary, with a focus on recovery of critical missions and essential functions.

Baseline - The IPP will provide an ability to conduct limited decon operations in support of a CBRN event response, to include, decon of protected and unprotected personnel exiting the event, conduct of triage and support of transport of casualties. Additional capability may be provided to support limited decon (elimination of a transfer hazard) of personal equipment, vehicles and

facilities. Terrain decon will be limited to supporting the continued operations of essential operations. Objective – None defined at this time

g. Medical Protection, Surveillance and Response:

1. Protection. Baseline - Provide effective post exposure prophylaxis from CBRN materials and agents to mission critical personnel, if necessary. Objective – Protection for the entire installation population.

2. Surveillance. Baseline - Ability to integrate appropriate medical information, to include abnormal syndromic trends, from the installation and surrounding local medical facilities to support rapid and effective determination of a potential CBRN event. Objective – None defined at this time.

3. Response:

a) Baseline - Perform rapid identification on clinical specimens in less than [REDACTED] to include sample preparation. Objective – None defined at this time.

b) Baseline - Provide appropriate therapeutics for [REDACTED]

h. First and Emergency Responders: Capabilities will include the following major components:

1. Baseline - Ability to conduct CBRN survey, monitoring, sample collection, marking, and containment functions at the incident site to detect and identify potential contamination. This includes exterior surveys. Objective – Exterior and interior surveys.

2. Baseline - Systems or components should be interoperable with state and local response organizations (Baseline). Objective – None defined at this time.

3. Baseline - Appropriate Individual Protection to support response efforts to include fire, medical, security, HAZMAT for CBRN events. Objective – None defined at this time

i. General FoS Hardware System Characteristics:

Baselines –

1. Systems will be capable of operating on a 24hr/7 day/365 days annual basis.

2. Power. The IPP will be compatible with commercial power sources (115v, 60 Hz; 220V, 50Hz) available on the installation. An adequate backup

power source will be required to ensure continuous operations should the primary power grid go down.

3. Electronic Warfare (EW) Requirements. IPP systems and components will not be degraded in the presence of EW and electronic countermeasures (ECM) and will be compatible with other systems in its intended operating environment.

4. IPP systems will be fixed in nature and capable of performing Mission Essential Functions (MEFs) under normal installation operating conditions. GOTS and COTS systems will require only a limited ability to withstand shock and vibration, primarily during transport and initial setup. The systems should be protected from corrosion, dust, salt water, smoke, fungus and petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL).

5. Initial Effects of Nuclear Weapons. The IPP is not a mission essential item and will not require nuclear hardening. GOTS and COTS components will not be required to be hardened against High-Altitude Electro Magnetic Pulse (HEMP).

6. Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Contamination (NBCC) Survivability. GOTS and COTS components that will operate within areas of potential CBRN contamination (detection, protection, restoration and response components) must be NBC contamination survivable IAW with DoD 5000.2.

7. IPP GOTS and COTS components will be electromagnetic compatible with other systems in its intended operating environment. IPP will survive electromagnetic interference (EMI) and will not be a source of EMI. Systems and components will not be susceptible to damage or malfunction from electrostatic discharge as described in their current requirements documents.

8. Environmental Factors. IPP will be capable of worldwide operations without degradation under varied climatic conditions to include smoke, dust salt-spray, high humidity and sand. Actual GOTS system environmental performance will be IAW current requirements documents. COTS systems will be required to meet the following environmental factors at a minimum.

a) Operating Temperature. [REDACTED]

b) Storage Temperature. [REDACTED]

c) Relative Humidity. IPP systems will operate in 5% to 100% relative humidity.

d) Ultraviolet Radiation Protection. The system's exposed surfaces shall be able to withstand exposure to solar ultraviolet radiation for at least one year without degradation.

9. Safety Parameters. IPP systems and components will be safe to operate, store, and maintain in their intended environment throughout its life cycle. Disposal of systems or components will be IAW with the applicable GOTS requirements document and OSHA regulations.

10. GOTS will be capable of operating in all weather and temperature ranges as defined by paragraphs 8(a), 8(b) and 8(c). GOTS systems will be no more rugged than required by the systems current requirements document. Commercial items level of ruggedization will be as currently available for the item.

Objectives (FoS Hardware System Characteristics) – None defined at this time

Part IV: IPP PROGRAM SUPPORT CONSIDERATIONS

Acquisition logistics ILS management activities will be conducted throughout the life cycle, using a continuous optimization procurement strategy.

Family of Systems Logistics Support

The Guardian JPMO staff will conduct an initial supportability analysis as an integral part of developing the Acquisition Strategy, Initial System Architecture, and Technical Baseline Materiel Solution. The results of these internal analyses will form the basis for IPP FoS design requirements and also support subsequent decisions to achieve a Life Cycle Cost Estimate. The Contractor shall prepare a Logistics Support Study for the CBRN IPP FoS. The study shall outline a package of logistics support functions that will maintain the readiness and operational capability of the FoS and each subsystem. The Study shall include a life cycle Operations and Maintenance (O&M) support strategy and address actions to assure sustainment and to continually improve affordability. The Study will discuss development of an O&M Transition Plan that the Services may choose to accept for implementation, after the JPMG conducts the IPP FoS hand-over.

Supportability Strategy

Based on the Logistics Support Study, the LSI will prepare an IPP FoS Supportability Strategy (SS). The SS will identify and detail: the maintenance concept and plan; supply support concept and plan; support and TMDE equipment; technical data and manuals; training concept and devices; packaging, shipping, and handling; facilities modifications; and other resources required to sustain the IPP FoS. The SS will be updated, as requested by the Government, to reflect the current maintenance and support concept and will be

used as a means of commutating the LSI's logistics support recommendations to the Government.

Engineer Support

The LSI will provide logistics engineering capability to support the IPP FoS acquisition strategy for continuous optimization. Key ILS engineering activities include requirements analysis, system analysis and control, supportability analysis, support concepts, support data, support resources, future RAM requirements, and an IPP FoS work breakdown structure.

Transition Plan

The LSI will write a Logistics Sustainment O&M Transition Plan for each installation. The plan shall meet the URCD requirement to provide an initial 12-month contractor logistics support period plus follow-on contractor logistics support options which could exercised by the Services after the first year.

Automated Inventory Database

The LSI will establish and manage an automated data base for the inventory of parts, repairable components, consumable items, warranties, subcomponents of systems, and support equipment, which data shall be provided to the Government.

Warehouse Management

The LSI will provide warehouse management operations for procured GOTS/COTS equipment, spares, stock control, repair parts, and float. The operations will automate receipt, storage, issuance, packing, packaging, transportation, and quality assurance for all parts and material utilized in support the IPP FoS. The LSI shall use spare parts that are certified and qualified by the Government and are adequate to maintain applicable warranties. The LSI will ensure the safety and quality of all material used.

Configuration Management

The LSI will provide a configuration management process to guide the IPP FoS products, processes, and related documents, and to facilitate the development of an open system. The configuration management effort includes identifying, documenting, and auditing the functional and physical characteristics of the IPP FoS; recording the configuration; and controlling changes to the IPP FoS and its documentation. It shall provide a complete audit trail of decisions and design modifications.

New Equipment Training

The LSI will develop an IPP FoS New Equipment Training Plan. The LSI will then implement the approved plan. The LSI will review, revise, or develop instructional materials to ensure the manner and media presented are the most appropriate to support the formal training and instruction.

IPP FoS Exercise

The LSI will recommend a certification process for the IPP FoS and develop a Situational Training Exercise (STX) to implement the certification. The STX will be tailored to the installation's IPP FoS. The evaluation package will include an exercise director's guide, in addition to a training and evaluation outline for the tasks.

ISA Annexes:

- A. Information Management Infrastructure
- B. Recommended Equipment Baseline Solution Set
Enclosure 1 to Annex B, Potential Equipment Solutions
- C. Threat Scenario Rationale
- D. Rationale for System Performance Requirements
- E. IPP References
Enclosure 1 to Annex E, JPMG Modeling and Simulations Matrix

Installation Protection Program (IPP) Overarching Test Concept Plan

1. Overarching Test Concept Plan (OTCP) Purpose:

a. This document delineates the IPP test strategy for the Joint Program Executive Office Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO-CBD), the IPP's Milestone Decision Authority and the Joint Project Manager Guardian (JPMG). The IPP is an acquisition program that will procure, field, train, and exercise production-mature items. These items will already have been through IOT&E and fielding decisions or are COTS items that have been independently certified. This OTCP states the type of testing and assessment information required by the MDA to make the initial procurement decision and support subsequent program reviews planned throughout the deployment phase of the program.

b. The OTCP establishes the IPP evaluation framework. It articulates the evaluation philosophy, documents the MDA's required evaluation and exercise events and establishes roles for organizations required to execute the IPP test strategy. The OTCP will evolve into a standard DoD test document as the program progresses and details of system performance criteria, assessment plans and test costs are established.

2. IPP Background:

a. The Department of Defense (DoD) has validated a shortfall in its ability to protect installations and DoD facilities against weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and has made the acquisition of installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) protection capability a top priority. The Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, subject: Preparedness of U.S. Military Installations and Facilities Worldwide Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Attack, dated 5 September 2002 mandated the policy for development of a DoD wide concept of operations for the preparedness of military installations against CBRN attacks. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Joint Requirements Office-CBRN Defense (JRO-CBRN) subsequently documented the above operational shortfall in a DoD CBRN installation Protection Urgent Requirements Capabilities Document (URCD) dated 14 October 2003. This URCD directs procurement and fielding of the required capability to 200 DoD installations. The JRO-CBRN will develop a Capabilities Procurement Document (CPD) within the next two years leveraging the experience and lessons learned from the capabilities fielded under the URCD. The IPP constitutes DoD's first effort to field a full spectrum of NBC protection capability to safeguard its critical infrastructure.

b. The DoD designated the Army as the executive agency for the IPP in March 2003. The Army Acquisition Executive established the JPMG office in May 2003 to execute the program, with JPEO-CBD as the MDA. The JPMG mission is to provide identified DoD facilities and installations with an integrated CBRN protection and response capability in order to protect personnel, maintain critical military operations, and restore essential functions as quickly as possible. Accordingly, JPMG will acquire

and field the CBRN installation protection capability delineated in the URCD to designated military installations and DoD facilities.

2.1 IPP Acquisition Strategy:

a. The IPP is a joint acquisition program focused on providing a full spectrum CBRN capability to protect DoD's infrastructure. The IPP is a Family of Systems (FoS) that consists of CBRN systems, Government off the Shelf (GOTS) and Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) equipment, CBRN response procedures and equipment for the installation commander and staff, and a decision support system to supplement the installation's incident command management plan. The focus of the program is improving the protective posture of an installation, and not fielding equipment to deployable military units. The equipment will become installation property and considered part of the installation's infrastructure. The IPP is intended to enhance installations' capabilities to respond to and protect DoD personnel from the effects of a CBRN incident; it will enter the DoD Acquisition System post-Milestone C to immediately purchase and field CBRN capability that has already been through Initial Operational Testing and Evaluation (IOT&E) and fielding decisions or are COTS items that have been independently certified to the selected installations. The only major milestone event currently planned for the IPP is the Program Initiation Decision in December 2003 where the MDA will approve the program to begin fielding to DoD installations. The MDA plans to hold annual In-Process Reviews (IPRs) to monitor the progress of the IPP with respect to its Acquisition Program Baseline.

b. The JPMG will employ a capabilities-based evolutionary acquisition strategy to field a CBRN force protection capability to every installation throughout the program's six-year life cycle. This allows the JPMG to leverage any advancements made in technology in the CBRN field and its supporting disciplines. The IPP has an adaptive design process that tailors the FoS for every installation; this accommodates the newest, proven technology and the installation's distinctiveness. Upon completion of an installation's design, the JPMG will use a continuous optimization purchasing strategy that buys the best available CBRN systems and components in the marketplace that meets the URCD capabilities, has government verified performance test results (i.e. Military Utility Assessments, IOT&E, System Assessments, NIOSH/NFPA Certifications, etc.), and minimizes sustainment costs for the installation.

c. JPMG is developing an initial system architecture based on the URCD and the best threat information available. The initial system architecture establishes subsystem performance parameters used to define the baseline materiel solution. This baseline solution only contains GOTS or COTS CBRN equipment. The GOTS items include only systems already fielded within DoD that have already undergone IOT&E and procurement and fielding decisions. The COTS items include only those systems JPMG verifies meets US nationally recognized standards (NIOSH or NFPA) as applicable, through independent

Technical Test (TT) reports This is a low risk approach to provide a CBRN capability that saves money and time by leveraging the testing investments for other programs. This approach also provides the MDA confidence the FoS can immediately improve the force protection posture on the installations.

d. JPMG will hire a Lead Systems Integrator (LSI) to execute the IPP after a full and open competition. The LSI will create the Systems Architecture and IPP system specifications based on the 14 October 2003 URCD. He will also be responsible for each installation's final IPP design, procurement of the COTS components, fielding of the IPP FoS to each installation, providing users with technical manuals/documentation, conduct of the NET and collective training, and assisting the installation in the conduct of the installation CBRN Exercise. LSI contract award is expected in April 2004 with fielding to the first IPP site expected to begin in August 2004. The LSI contract will be a Cost Plus/Fixed Fee with Incentive Fees and is an Award Term contract. The maximum period of performance is for 6 years, comprised of a three-year basic contract and three one-year award terms. The LSI will also assist the JPMG in identifying maturing technologies that emerge during the course of this program so that these new or improved technologies can be tested and evaluated in time for use in future design decisions. This on-going review will include technologies currently in the acquisition process and expected to be fielded within FY04-09 as well as developments within industry and other federal agencies that will provide increased protection, reduced O&M costs, and simplified use. This continuous review of the CBRN systems allows for an optimized IPP System that will provide the best CBRN capability available at every installation.

e. If, upon investigation of potential a new component, the JPMG decides that it should be incorporated into the IPP, a component development plan would be developed IAW acquisition policies. This development plan would include OT&E as required by DoD regulations.

f. Upon receipt of the Capabilities Procurement Document (CPD), JPMG will adjust the Systems Architecture accordingly and installations designed after the CPD is approved will reflect the updated requirements. JPMG will update all appropriate program documents, to include the OTCF.

2.2 WMD Threat to DoD Installations and Facilities:

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) continues. At least 20 nations maintain or have the capability to develop nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons. NBC weapons are asymmetrical counterbalances to U.S. sophisticated precision-guided weapons and force projection capability. State-run WMD programs continue to present the primary threat to overseas military installations. In addition, these programs are a potential source for non-state actors (terrorists) to acquire and employ NBC weapons and CBRN hazards against both Continental United States (CONUS) and Outside CONUS (OCONUS) military installations and DOD-owned and leased facilities. This

22.

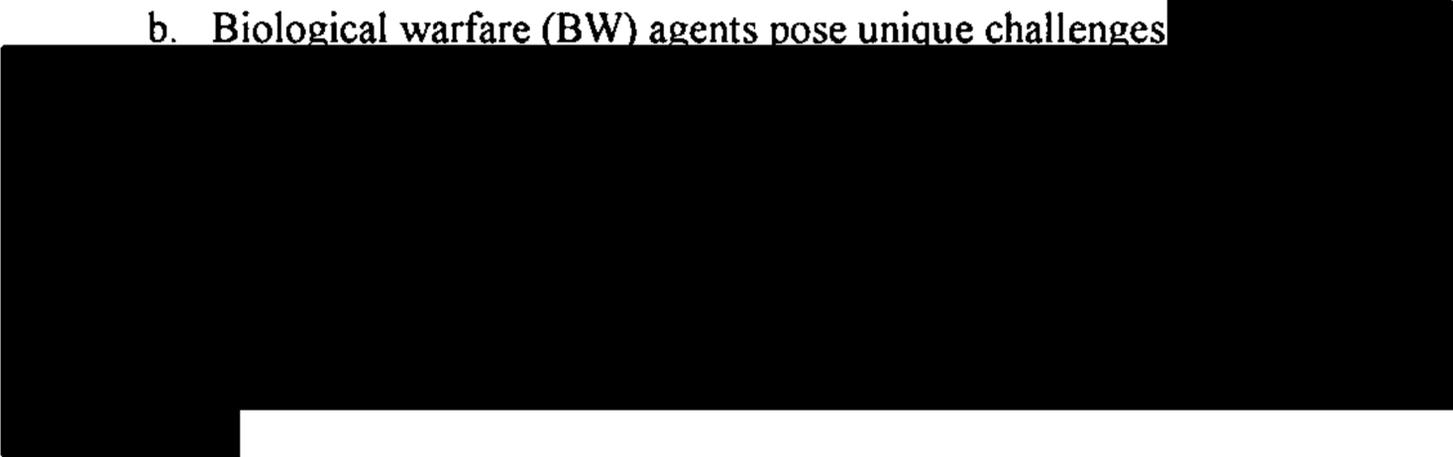


The primary threats to IPP installations are:

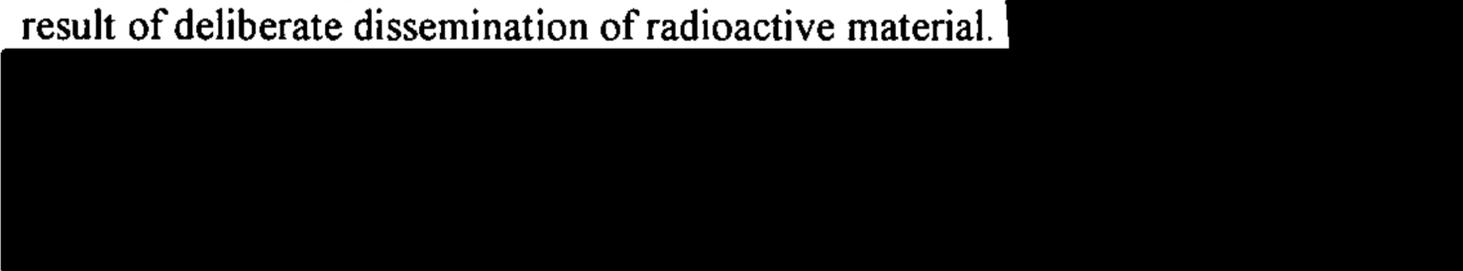
a. Chemical Warfare (CW) agents can be dispersed from a number of delivery systems.



b. Biological warfare (BW) agents pose unique challenges



c. Radiological hazards are an emerging threat to U.S. military installations. This threat can arise from many sources other than nuclear weapons. Radiological contamination can result from a nuclear accident or be the result of deliberate dissemination of radioactive material.



d. Toxic Industrial Hazards (TIHs) consisting of both Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TICs) and Toxic Industrial Materials (TIMs) also pose a problem for military installations.





2.3 IPP Concept of Operations (CONOPS):

a. The IPP will provide an integrated Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear protection capability supporting the four principles of CBRN defense, (Sense, Shape, Shield, and Sustain). Capabilities to sense CBRN hazards are required to support the operational capabilities within Shielding, Sustaining, and Shaping elements. Development of accurate and timely situational awareness of a CBRN hazard depends upon effective Sensing capabilities and input from shielding forces. There is no sequential execution of an effective CBRN defense; rather, it is a constant execution of all four principles.

b. Sense provides the capability to maintain awareness of the current CBRN situation by detecting and identifying CBRN hazards on an installation. This element includes the capability to quantify and sample the CBRN hazards to support shaping and sustainment operations. This capability also enables the continued monitoring and identification of CBRN hazards to support planning, execution and training requirements. Sense is a key enabler for shaping the understanding that the installation commander and his staff have of the incident and hazard. Rapid detection and identification of CBRN incidents is critical to support the development and implementation of appropriate measures and actions required to support protection and response actions. Installations must also be capable of rapidly determining the extent of a hazard to appropriately contain the incident, reduce casualties and focus response assets.

c. Shape provides the capability to characterize the CBRN hazard for the affected installation commander. CBRN characterization is the process by which the installation commander develops a clear understanding of the current and predicted CBRN situation. By collecting and assimilating critical information from essential information sources, (sensors, personnel, and response assets), the commander and his staff are able to observe actual and potential impacts of the CBRN incident and to make timely decisions to mitigate the adverse impacts. The Shaping function supports the commander's decision-making cycle and the effective accomplishment of shielding and sustainment functions.

d. Shield provides the capability to reduce casualties as a result of a CBRN incident by reducing and avoiding exposure of the affected population. In considering appropriate protection measures, the installation commander must balance the risk of a CBRN incident, the effects that such an event will have on the installation and the ability to sustain critical operations and provide protection over an extended period. Shielding provides the commander the ability to protect

5

personnel while initiating appropriate sustainment actions to reduce or eliminate the hazard.

e. Sustain provides the capability to rapidly restore essential operations and functions following a CBRN incident. This capability may be limited and should focus on restoring critical operations and their associated functions as quickly as possible. Sustainment functions in support of an installation will primarily focus on personnel decontamination requirements, with equipment or terrain decontamination being of secondary concern. Additional assets (local response capability) should be identified and coordinated to provide additional capabilities in the event the incident exceeds the installation capabilities. Mission recovery and sustainment actions are undertaken concurrently with initial response actions to ensure effective and timely restoration or sustainment of mission operational capabilities.

f. The IPP FoS is expected to operate continuously after installation, although not all components will operate at all times. It will be operated and maintained primarily by contractor and government personnel, although some military personnel may interface or have contact with fielded IPP FoS components. For one-year after fielding, the LSI will operate and maintain all of the FoS except the first responder equipment, which the LSI will only maintain. The installation will be responsible for operation and maintenance after this period.

3. OTCP Scope and Considerations:

a. This OTCP supports the IPP acquisition strategy, and documents the necessary testing and evaluation needed for the MDA to make the acquisition decision and to ensure the IPP provides the URCD capabilities to the selected 200 installations. The OTCP is a living document and JPMG will use it over the entire IPP life cycle. It will be updated to reflect significant changes in program scope or strategy and upon approval of the IPP CPD. The OTCP and any major updates will be coordinated with Operational Test Agencies (OTAs) and approved by the MDA and the Joint CBDP T&E Executive. Annexes and minor changes will be coordinated at the T&E IPT level. Unresolved issues will be adjudicated according to the Test and Evaluation (T&E) Policy for Chemical Biological Defense Program (CBDP) Systems memorandum dated 21 November 2003.

b. The OTCP does not currently include all the details normally established for an OT&E and a program entering fielding. Items such as measures of effectiveness (MOE), required testing resources, and testing timelines, are not yet developed. They will be developed and incorporated into this document as the program progresses.

c. Because the FoS consists of GOTS and COTS, the IPP testing philosophy is to leverage other programs' IOTEs and TTs for components and subsystems included in the IPP FoS, to only conduct testing on subsystems the IPP sponsors for development, and to

210

conduct integration testing and evaluation of the FoS through modeling and simulation and each installation's CBRN or Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) exercise. Continuous evaluation of the IPP and independent assessments of FoS performance are key elements of the IPP test strategy. This strategy seeks to ensure safety of all who operate, maintain, or work in close proximity to any IPP equipment as well as to ensure viability and continuous enhancement of the IPP FoS capability.

d. The test strategy documented herein describes: the information required by the MDA to support the Procurement IPR and annual program reviews; the evaluation events and schedule as currently understood; utility assessments on components/systems as required; and installation exercise assessments at each IPP site.

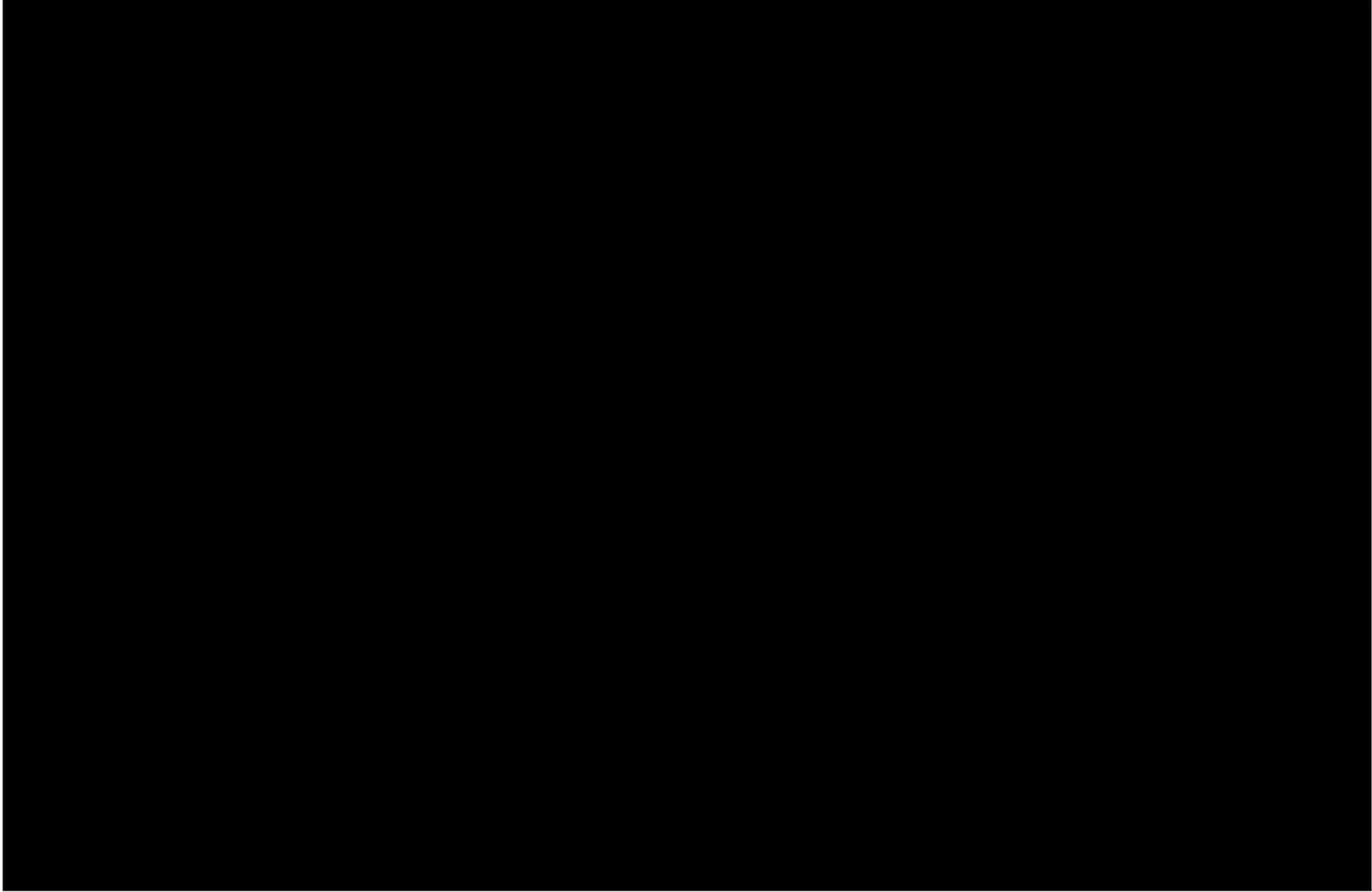
e. The IPP evaluation strategy:

- Determines capabilities and limitations of the FoS prior to fielding
- Evaluates FoS integration, including the decision support system
- Assesses overall capability of the fielded FoS to the installation
- Assesses capability of promising new items for potential integration into subsequent iterations of the system architecture

f. Any changes to an IPP's equipment set after fielding is the responsibility of the installation; consequently, addition of a new item and any required assessment of the modified system's performance is the responsibility of the installation and would be appropriately addressed during their regular AT/FP exercise(s).

48

4. T&E Schedule:



T&E Schedule

Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
| SA – System Assessment | FNA – Functional Needs Assessment |
| UA - Utility Assessment | FNS – Functional Needs Statement |
| IPR- In Process Review | CPD – Capabilities Production Document |
| URCD – Urgent Requirements Capability Document | IP3R- IPP Performance Report |
| IEA- Independent Installation Exercise Assessment | IEA- Installation Exercise Assessment |

The schedule above depicts T&E related events with respect to key programmatic events and to shows the parallel nature in which JPMG is fielding the IPP capability under the authority of URCD and the JRO's development of the final IPP requirement. The first tier shows key activities related to fielding systems; the second tier notionally describes the ongoing, as-required nature of test and evaluation/assessment activities; and the final tier depicts the supporting requirements development process. The large arrows notionally portray how requirements generation process and T&E events continuously feed the IPP refinement and fielding process.

5. Evaluation Strategy:

a. The IPP has three overarching goals:

- Protect personnel on military installations and DoD owned or leased facilities from CBRN attacks. In protecting personnel, the objective is to maximize the probability that the on-base population safely survives a credible CBRN incident. The objective for personnel deemed essential to the performance of critical military missions (whether military, civilian, contractor, host nation personnel or third county nationals) will be to provide the appropriate level of protection necessary to support mission continuity. For all other persons, the objective will be to provide protection or procedures necessary to safely survive an incident.
- Ensure installations are able to continue critical operations during an attack.
- Resume essential operations after an attack. In resuming essential operations, the objective is to perform limited decontamination to support rapid resumption of basic installation operations and to support basic human needs.

b. The evaluation strategy will support achievement of these goals by assessing performance of the IPP FoS through modeling and simulation, subsystem performance testing, and installation CBRN exercises. The measures of performance and criteria for the evaluations are yet to be developed. Once the LSI develops the FoS system specification, JPMG and the Independent Test Organization (ITO) will create the measures and begin development of the IEAs and IIEAs. The evaluation strategy envisions a combination of an ITO, the LSI and JPMG assessment activities to support the evolving IPP FoS. An ITO will be a DoD OTA. The ITO will employ support from each of the Services' OTAs, and may choose to employ the services of a commercial test organization when appropriate.

c. JPMG test efforts will consist of (i) IEAs for each installation not undergoing an IIEA and (ii) various engineering activities and processes aimed at developing a continuously optimized IPP capability. JPMG will evaluate all elements of the IPP FoS against the FoS performance specification. The LSI will be required to correct any deficiencies noted and JPMG will perform reevaluation of the corrected item(s) or system, as appropriate, before equipment is accepted by the installation. IEAs will be scheduled and conducted as part of an installation's Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) exercise(s) wherever possible. The IEA will identify strengths and weaknesses of the developing IPP FoS architecture and system specification and generate lessons learned. It will specifically assess system performance, CONOPS, TTPs, table top exercises, customer surveys, and training, both NET and collective.

d. The JPMG and LSI, with support from the ITO, will assess the potential Effectiveness, Suitability, and Survivability, and capabilities and limitations of these elements of the IPP FoS before fielding to the first installation. For the first installation, the JPMG and LSI, with support from the ITO, will provide a preliminary assessment of Effectiveness, Suitability, and Survivability and capabilities and limitations following fielding. The ITO may provide independent memorandums to the assessments.

e. The ITO will assess safety aspects for all GOTS and COTS items being fielded.

f. JPMG will develop the modeling and simulation toolset to relate predictive performance with ground truth. V&V will be performed by the JPMG and accreditation sought from JPEO CBD, the CBD M&S Accreditation Authority. Upon accreditation of the JPMG IPP M&S tools, JPMG will include the M&S results in the System Assessment (SA). The SA will consist of the IEA/IIEA as well as sensitivity analyses and gaming using the M&S tools to assess the total IPP FoS performance against the developed metrics. M&S tools used in OT&E (in this case the IIEAs) will be accredited by the OTA.

g. The IIEAs, conducted by the ITO, will primarily focus on the integration of the FoS, the training of the installation personnel, the tabletop exercises and the installation exercises. JPMG and the LSI will provide assistance only as required and requested by the ITO. The ITO will prepare an IIEA Plan, execute the IIEA and provide an independent report to the MDA.

h. IPP site installations will be grouped into year long, time-phased execution blocks. The last IPP in a block will be completed prior to the annual Installation Commanders' Representatives Conference convened in preparation for the next year's block of IPP installations. All IEAs/IIEAs performed during the current execution block will be used to generate an annual IPP Performance Report (IP3R). The IP3R will assess component performance (new UA data), network and system performance (SAs), and M&S to determine IPP progress. The IP3R will also identify any mission or requirements changes that occurred during the block. IP3R will be the basis for the Annual IPR presented to the JPEO. Upon JPEO's determination that adequate progress has occurred, the IP3R data will feed back into either the IPP FoS or IPP installation design process as appropriate.

c. **Independent Installation Exercise Assessments (IIEA)** – The MDA requires an independent review of the IPP performance periodically. The ITO will conduct the IIEAs. An IIEA will be done in lieu of an IEA for the evaluated IPP site. The primary difference between an IEA and the IIEA will be the independent nature of the assessment. Like an IEA, an IIEA assesses system performance, CONOPS, TTPs, Table Top Exercises, training, both NET and collective, and include customer surveys. The IIEA may also focus on selected aspects of the assessment in more depth than an IEA. The ITO will primarily focus on the integration of the FoS on the assessed installations, the training of the installation personnel, the tabletop exercises and the installation exercises to assess the FoS System performance. Current planning envisions one IIEA to be conducted at one IPP installation for each Service during the first 18 months of the IPP, with an IIEA tentatively planned for the first IPP installation fielded subsequent to the CPD approval. The four IIEA sites will be recommended by JPMG in coordination with the each Services' installation management agency, the JRO, the ITO, and the CBD T&E Executive, based on range and representation of critical functions, complexity, size, and schedule. The IIEA sites will be approved by the MDA.

d. **System Assessments (SA)** – SAs are JPMG assessment events for every IPP installation completed. The SA will consist of the IEA/IIEA as well as sensitivity analyses and gaming using the M&S tools to assess the total IPP FoS performance against the developed metrics. They will normally be performed as an adjunct to the IEA and will consider any new UA that influenced the installation's design as well as any M&S done in support of the IPP's installation design and assessment. Until JPMG's M&S tools are fully developed and accredited, the SA could be synonymous with the IEA and any IIEA results upon receipt from the ITO.

e. **IPP Performance Report (IP3R)** – The IP3R is an overarching assessment conducted annually in support of the annual IPR to the MDA. It will contain a compendium of data resulting from all the SAs, IEAs, IIEAs, and UAs, as well as any M&S of system objectives performed during the year. Assessment of UA data will focus on how the component affects FoS performance in addition to addressing the performance of the individual component.

f. **Modeling and Simulation (M&S)** – JPMG will use M&S throughout the life cycle of the IPP. JPMG is currently developing M&S tools to evaluate FoS System performance. M&S will support the IPP and will undergo appropriate V&V and accreditation before use. It will be used to help design and upgrade the IPP architecture and will be a key component in IPP evaluation since no simulants can be used during installation exercises. M&S tools used in OT&E (in this case the IIEAs) will be accredited by the OTA.

g. **Support to the Decision Makers** – The activities described above all support the information needs of the JPMG and/or the MDA. The process graphically depicts the Test Concept Framework. The evaluation activities noted above assist the MDA and the JPMG in managing the program and ensuring the IPP FoS performance improves over the life cycle and assists in quantifying improvements on the IPP installation's and the

facility's ability to operate in a WMD event. IEAs, IIEAs, and SAs, as described above, will generate information to support system engineering activities; system tradeoffs; CONOPS and training improvements, and sustainment enhancements. All activities are aimed at continuously improving the overall IPP capability for future sites. The IP3Rs provide the MDA a means to track the JPMG performance as well as the IPP FoS System performance. The annual IP3R will allow the JPMG to assess program progress and identify resource and capability needs while providing a management tool for the MDA to assess overall IPP performance. This iterative process will ensure that the JPMG can continuously optimize the IPP architecture over the life of the IPP, while assuring the MDA has clear and concise information to support resourcing and other programmatic decisions. The MDA plans to hold annual In-Process Reviews (IPRs) to monitor the progress of the IPP with respect to its Acquisition Program Baseline.

h. **Safety** – Coordination with each installation will ensure the safe and ready condition of IPP FoS before the initiation of fielding. The ITO will assess safety aspects for all GOTS and COTS items being fielded.

7. **Metrics:**

a. The goals of the program are outlined in the URCD and the 5 September 2002 memorandum referenced in Section 2.a. Based on this guidance, potential IPP FoS measures are:

1. Percentage of personnel that survive a CBRN event on an installation.
 - a. General Base Population
 - b. Mission Critical Personnel
2. WMD effect on Mission Critical Operations on an installation.
3. Time to restore essential operations on an installation.
4. Ability of the installation commander to react to a WMD event on an installation

b. The metrics required to adequately assess the performance of IPP FoS do not currently exist and will be developed by the ITO in coordination with the JRO and JPMG for IIEAs and documented in the IIEA plan

8. **Limitations of T& E Program:**

a. The IPP T&E program has limitations. However, JPMG can mitigate these limitations and does not expect these limitations to significantly affect assessing the performance of the IPP FoS.

b. The actual IPP FoS performance can never be absolutely verified, since no active or live agents or simulants will be released on an installation to evaluate system performance. JPMG will model the IPP FoS and then use the models and engineering analyses to evaluate system performance. Some mitigation is provided by the use of realistic threat scenario play in the IEAs and IIEAs to support the FoS performance evaluations.

c. Validated models do not currently exist to allow comprehensive analysis of all the potential variables that JPMG and the LSI will use to optimize the IPP components selected for a specific installation. The JPMG will rely on engineering analyses supported by existing test and usage data and existing models and simulations.

9. Roles and Responsibilities:

- **Deputy Undersecretary of the Army (Operations Research) (DUSA (OR))** - is the T&E Executive for the Joint Chemical and Biological Defense (CBD) Program. The DUSA (OR) will provide guidance on T&E questions and policy, as appropriate, approve the proposed ITO, and adjudicate any significant T&E issues that may arise in accordance with the Joint CBD T&E policy.
- **JPEO for Chemical and Biological Defense** - is the Milestone Decision Authority for the IPP. The JPEO-CBD will provide resources, program support, and guidance to the JPMG as required.
- **JPM Guardian** - responsible for managing all aspects of the IPP within approved resources, program cost, performance, and schedule. This includes, but is not limited to, the engineering and acquisition of the IPP capability, development of program documentation, oversight of IPP related contracting activities, and assessment of the IPP capability. The JPMG will provide periodic status reports and reviews to the MDA and to the T&E Executive as required. The JPMG will furnish a copy of the technical baseline to the ITO. The JPMG with the ITO will develop measures for the IEA and IIEA. The JPMG and LSI, supported by the ITO, will assess the potential Effectiveness, Suitability, and Survivability, and capabilities and limitations of the elements of the IPP FoS before fielding to the first installation. For the first installation, the JPMG and LSI, supported by the ITO, will provide a preliminary assessment of Effectiveness, Suitability, and Survivability and capabilities and limitations following fielding. The JPMG will perform a SA on each IPP installation and provide an IP3R to the MDA annually.
- **Independent Test Organization (ITO)** – is a DoD OTA. The ITO will perform UAs on selected equipment items throughout the course of the IPP as required and provide the JPMG a report for every completed UA. The ITO and JPMG will develop measures for the IEA and IIEA. The ITO will assess safety aspects for all GOTS and COTS items being fielded. The ITO will support the JPMG and LSI in assessing the potential Effectiveness, Suitability, and Survivability, and capabilities and limitations of the elements of the IPP FoS before fielding to the first installation. For the first installation, the ITO will support the JPMG and LSI to provide a preliminary assessment of Effectiveness, Suitability, and Survivability and capabilities and limitations following fielding. The ITO will also perform IIEA at selected IPP sites and provide those assessment reports to the MDA to support his desire for an independent review of the IPP FoS performance. The projected requirement is one IIEA for each Service (total of

four) during the first 18 months of the program, and one additional IIEA upon completion of the first installation fielded under the CPD. Total deliverables expected pursuant to this OTCP, unless amended, are five IIEA Reports plus one UA Report for each item assessed.

- **Lead Systems Integrator (LSI)** - The LSI will assist JPMG to ensure that appropriate testing is performed by a government, or government-sanctioned, test facility before use of a COTS item in any IPP design. The LSI will: perform proof of system performance testing as stated in the contract; support the IEAs; and validate the IPP System prior to turnover to the gaining installation upon completion of the one-year JPMG sustainment period. The LSI will support the JPMG and ITO to assess the potential Effectiveness, Suitability, and Survivability, and capabilities and limitations of the elements of the IPP FoS before fielding to the first installation. For the first installation, the LSI will support the JPMG and ITO to provide a preliminary assessment of Effectiveness, Suitability, and Survivability and capabilities and limitations following fielding. The LSI will assist the JPMG in performing and documenting the IEAs at each installation. The LSI will cooperate with and support the ITO for the subset of exercises forming the nucleus of IIEAs. For one-year after fielding, the LSI will operate and maintain all of the FoS except the first responder equipment, which the LSI will only maintain.

10. **Resources:**

a. **Resource Planning** – Planning is underway to identify the resource requirements associated with T&E support to the IPP.

b. **Resource Requirements** – As resource requirements are developed and solidified for T&E activities, they will be documented in an Annex (updated annually) to the OTCP. Initial requirement projections should be available NLT 4th Qtr FY04 contingent upon the award of the LSI contract expected in April 2004. The ITO will provide T&E resource requirements to the JPMG NLT 4th Qtr FY04. The scope and effort of the T&E activities identified in this document will be fully funded by JPMG.

AWARD TERM DETERMINATION PLAN

1.0 Introduction

This plan establishes award term provisions for the Installation Protection Program (IPP) contract. The contract performance will include three base years and the potential to earn up to an additional three years of award term options. The Contractor shall provide support to the Joint Program Executive Office, for Chemical & Biological Defense (PEO CBD) as required for the development, integration and support of IPP and related programs. The Contractor shall provide support to accomplish: system engineering; integration and testing; configuration management and quality assurance; facility and network administration; verification and validation support; security; and one year of ILS for delivered systems. This award term plan is the basis for evaluation of Contractor's performance and for presenting an assessment of that performance to the Award Term Determining Official (ATDO). The initial evaluation period for determining the amount of term points to be awarded will start on the date of contract award.

This plan describes the method for assessing the Contractor's performance and determining whether such performance merits an additional award term option year. The award term is intended to provide motivation and reward for excellence in executing the provisions of the contract. The specific criteria and procedures used to assess the Contractor's performance and to determine the amount of award earned are described herein. All ATDO decisions regarding the award term points are within discretion of the ATDO.

2.0 Organization

The award term organization consists of: an Award Term Determining Official (ATDO); and Award Term Review Board (ATRB), which consists of a chairperson, the awarding officer, a recorder, other functional area participants, and advisor members; and the technical monitors. The ATDO, ATRB members, and technical monitors are listed in Annex I.

3.0 Responsibilities

- a. **Award Term Determining Official.** The ATDO approves the award term plan and any significant changes. The ATDO reviews the recommendation(s) of the ATRB, considers all pertinent data and determines the earned award term point's amount for each evaluation period.
- b. **Award Term Review Board Chair.** The ATRB Chairperson chairs the meetings of the ATRB. The ATRB chairperson will brief the ATDO on the award term point's status from previous evaluation periods. The ATRB chairperson will also brief on the ATRB's recommended award term points for the instant evaluation periods. The ATRB chairperson will also brief award term plan changes, applicable to future award term points, to the ATDO.
- c. **Award Term Review Board.** ATRB members review technical monitors' evaluation of the Contractor's performance, considers all information from pertinent sources, prepares interim performance reports, and develops an award term points recommendation to be presented to the ATDO. The ATRB will also recommend changes to this plan.
- d. **ATRB Recorder.** The ATRB recorder is responsible for coordinating the administrative actions required by the technical monitors, the ATRB and the ATDO. This includes: 1) receipt, processing and distribution of evaluation reports from all required sources; 2) scheduling and assisting with internal evaluation milestones, such as briefings; and 3) accomplishing other actions required to ensure the smooth operation of the award term process. The ATRB recorder is a non-voting member.

- e. **Awarding Officer.** The Contracting Officer (CO) as Awarding Officer is the liaison between Contractor and government personnel.
- f. **Technical Monitors.** Technical monitors maintain written records of Contractor's performance in their assigned evaluation area(s) so that a fair and accurate evaluation is obtained. Monitors prepare interim and end-of-period evaluation reports as directed by the ATRB.

4.0 Award Term Processes

- a. **Available Award Term-Points Amount.** Award term points will be awarded based on the Contractor's performance during each evaluation period for all ongoing orders that have been issued under the contract. The available award term points for each evaluation period are shown in Annex 2. An accumulation of 70 points and attainment of the minimum points in every evaluation area is required for a one-year extension of the contract.
- b. **Evaluation Criteria.** It is envisioned the evaluation criteria and their relative weight will change during the life of the contract due to evolving technical requirements. The award term-points allocation will be reviewed / modified each year based on changing technical requirements. The CO will give specific notice in writing to the Contractor of any changes to the evaluation criteria prior to the start of a new evaluation period, if no change is received, then the same criteria listed for the preceding period will be used in the following award term evaluation period.
- c. **Interim Evaluation Process.** The ATRB Recorder notifies each ATRB member and technical monitor 14 calendar days before the end of the interim evaluation period. Technical monitors submit their evaluation reports to the ATRB 21 calendar days after the end of the interim evaluation period. The ATRB determines the interim evaluation results and notifies the Contractor. The CO may issue interim evaluation notices at any time when it is deemed necessary to highlight areas of government concern.
- d. **End-of-Period Evaluations.** The ATRB recorder notifies each ATRB member and technical monitor 30 calendar days before the end of the evaluation period. Technical monitors submit their evaluation reports to the ATRB 14 calendar days after the end of the evaluation period. The Contractor will present a written self-assessment to the CO 14 days after the end of the evaluation period. The written self-assessment may contain any information that may be reasonably expected to assist the ATRB in evaluating the Contractor's performance. The ATRB prepares its evaluation report and recommendation of earned-award term-points. The ATRB will provide the draft evaluation report and recommendation to the Contractor within 30 calendar days after the end of the evaluation period. The Contractor may provide a written response within 35 days after the end of the evaluation period to the CO. The ATRB briefs the evaluation report and recommendation to the ATDO within 40 calendar days after the end of the evaluation period. The ATDO determines the overall grade and earned-award term-points amount for the evaluation period within 45 calendar days after each evaluation period. The CO informs the Contractor of the earned-award term-points amount. If the earned-award term-points are greater than 70 then a bilateral modification to the contract shall be executed within 15 calendar days after the ATDO's decision is made authorizing the extension.
- e. **Award Term Determination Plan Change Procedures.** Contractor requested changes to the Award Term Plan should be forwarded to the CO not later than 90 calendar days prior to the end of the evaluation period. The CO will forward them to the ATRB chair and board members for coordination. Upon review, the ATRB will forward a recommendation to accept or reject the changes to the ATDO. Proposed changes to the award term plan will be negotiated with the Contractor.

ANNEX I. AWARD TERM ORGANIZATION

Members

Award Term Determining Official
Award Term Review Board Chairperson
Award Term Review Board Members

Award Term Recorder
Awarding Officer
Technical Monitors

JPM Guardian
Deputy JPMG
PM Operations
PM Protection
JPMG Business Manager
TBD
IPP Contracting Officer
TBD

**ANNEX 2. AWARD TERM ALLOCATION BY
EVALUATION PERIODS**

The term earned by the Contractor will be determined at the completion of each evaluation period. The initial evaluation period will start on the contract award date. All evaluation periods will be one year in length with an exception to the first period, which will be two years and commence on the contract award date. The award term points shown corresponding to each period are the maximum available award term amount that can be earned during that particular period.

Interim Evaluation Period	Start	Length	Available Award Term
First Interim Evaluation	Contract Award	6 months	None
Second Interim Evaluation	6th month	6 months	None
Third Interim Evaluation	12th month	6 months	None
First Award Term Evaluation	Contract Award	2 years	100 award points
Fourth Interim Evaluation	2nd Year	6 months	None
Second Award Term Evaluation	2nd Year	1 Year	100 award points
Fifth Interim Evaluation	3rd Year	6 months	None
Third Award Evaluation	3rd Year	1 Year	100 award points

ANNEX 3
EVALUATION CRITERIA

Area of Evaluation	Weight	Maximum Achievable Points	Minimum Points
Program Management	35%	35	17.5
Cost Control	30%	30	15
Technical	30%	30	15
Customer Satisfaction	5%	5	3.5
Total	100%	100	51*

*Offeror cannot be awarded an additional one-year extension with the minimum points. Must have at least 70 points.

Award Conversion Table

RATING	AWARD POINTS
Unsatisfactory	0 – 49
Satisfactory	50 – 69
Very Good	70 – 85
Excellent	86 – 100

Note: Award points = Points per Evaluation Area x Evaluation Area Weight.

Program Management – The Contractor’s ability to effectively manage an integrated complex program while providing a quality product within cost and schedule.

Unsatisfactory

- The Contractor management of the events of the Integrated Master Plan (IMP) is not evident. The Contractor does not have or does not follow a program schedule for Technical Directives. Several non-critical path events and tasks are not on the schedule. One or more critical milestones appropriate to this period are not achieved and will most likely result in substantial negative impact to the overall program schedule. Schedule status is infrequently reviewed, contains many errors, or is not available.
- Contractor mismanagement of Technical Directives results in significant increase in cost, schedule or technical aspects of the program. Discrepancies are major and require extensive time and effort to correct. The Contractor’s management is reactive when responding to programmatic impacts. The Contractor identifies impacts of any event or task behind schedule and plans and implements a strategy to mitigate or control impacts to the program schedule only by government request. Considerable clarification and/or government involvement is required to resolve issues.
- Contractor has minimal or no participation in program integrated product teams or working groups. Communication with the government is minimal. Contractor does not take the initiative to plan for or participate in an integrated product development (IPD) environment.
- Reports and other deliverable data are not submitted on time, contain many errors, or do not meet contract or Contractor allocated requirements.
- Contractor management of contract change process proceeds with major adverse program impacts to cost and schedule. The Contractor does not notify the Government when substantial changes to program risks occur. Labor loading inappropriate to the task(s). High key staff turnover.

Satisfactory

- The Contractor manages in accordance with the events of the Integrated Master Plan (IMP). Contractor monitors schedule to avoid program delays. Meets all project major milestones as established in the Integrated Master Schedule (IMS) and individual Technical Directives subject to those actions considered being within the control of the Contractor. Schedule updates are coordinated with all participants. IMS is submitted on time and critical tasks are easily identified. Critical path events and tasks are determined, identified, tracked, and updated. Critical milestones are achieved with minor exceptions. Any milestone not totally achieved is re-planned so as to minimize negative impact to overall program schedule. Minor schedule variances with no significant unfavorable trends are being achieved. Contractor uses schedule to report progress on key events, which is updated monthly. The system provides clear trace ability to program Statement of Work (SOW), Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and Technical Directive activities.

Satisfactory

- The Contractor's management of Technical Directives is generally proactive in preventing/minimizing impacts to the program. Actions to control the program are usually timely and responsive to the Government's needs. The Contractor identifies the impacts to the contract and plans and implements a strategy to mitigate or control the impacts most of the time. Risk mitigation plans address risk areas, impacts, and proposed resolution. Risk mitigation efforts are mostly successful with some minor schedule deviations. Changes to Contractor processes are generally considered adjustments to improve program performance.
- Contractor establishes clear lines of authority and provides effective communication with Government, other agencies, and associate Contractors. Provides and maintains an effective Integrated Digital Environment (IDE). Minimal programmatic or technical impacts experienced because of communications problems. Contractor supports and is responsive to integrated product teaming.
- Reports, installation support packages and other deliverable data are submitted on time and meet contract or Contractor allocated requirements Government requirements for CDRL deliverables are timely, accurate, and meet contract requirements.
- Contractor implements management control systems that provides for timely identification of problems with affected cost and schedule estimates to the appropriate management level. Contractor clearly defines problems and solutions with factual supporting information and rationale. Contractor demonstrates initiative and foresight in planning. The Contractor's management is consistently proactive in preventing/minimizing impacts to the program. Actions to control the program are timely and responsive to the Government's needs. Risk mitigation efforts are successful and on schedule.
- Contractor meeting small business subcontracting goals.

Very Good

- Meets all criteria for "Satisfactory" rating.
- Meets all project major milestones as established in the IMS and Technical Directives and is ahead of schedule on some critical path activities.
- Contractor demonstrates strong leadership and processes through effective internal communications. Continuously upgrades the capabilities of the IDE. Contractor management focuses on and encourages joint working Integrated Product Teams with the Government. Contractor provides early coordination with Government management to ensure the Government is informed of problem developments, schedule changes, required decision points and all key decisions that will potentially impact schedule, technical performance, and/or cost.

Very Good

- Contractor continuously reviews labor resource allocations in order to minimize labor usage, while maintaining adequate staffing levels to maintain schedule, quality of work, and maximum productivity. Contractor provides visibility to Government of resource concerns and solutions
- Contractor actively ensures his processes are stable. Changes to Contractor processes are considered minor adjustments to optimize program performance. Contractor takes proactive measures to control schedule, minimizing the likelihood of program delays. Corrective action plans are thorough with timely implementation. Actively identifies areas where performance trades can save program cost and schedule and still meet required capabilities.

Excellent

- Meets all criteria for "Very Good" rating.
- Cost performance data is kept current, complete, accurate, and shows clear traceability to the program schedule and the WBS for each Technical Directive.
- Contractor develops an effective, efficient Contractor/Government team that reflects strong, open lines of communication. Improvements to the planned program result from high quality communication with Government integrated product teams and other external focal points with no program impacts. The IDE has become the primary method of written communication and documentation for the Government/LSI team. Contractor's team consists of highly qualified and motivated personnel, with an emphasis on productivity.

Cost Control –The Contractor’s ability to effectively manage costs within the guidelines mandated by the contract. The ability to exercise appropriate discretion in cost reduction practices, techniques, methods and operations procedures; and provides accurate and timely financial reports as set forth in the CDRL’s.

Unsatisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor does not meet Contract requirements. The Contractor’s control over costs is inadequate. A significant number of cost estimates are not submitted timely, lack thoroughness and/or are inaccurate. Actual costs often exceed estimates. Cost overruns attributable to the Contractor are frequent. The Contractor often fails to utilize past experience to reduce costs on new work. The Contractor often fails to provide timely notification to the Government regarding cost issues. The Contractor’s utilization of its cost accounting, tracking and reporting systems is ineffective.
Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor’s control over costs is adequate. The majority of cost estimates are submitted timely, are thorough and accurate. With few exceptions, actual costs are generally in line with estimates. Cost overruns attributable to the Contractor are mostly minor. The Contractor utilizes past experience to reduce costs on new work. The Contractor provides timely notification to the Government regarding cost issues in most cases. The Contractor’s utilization of its cost accounting, tracking and reporting systems is generally effective. • Labor hour variances show delivery of labor hours and skill sets in accordance with the agreed labor, qualifications and rates matrix. Documentation for pricing in award term, if applicable, adequately supports the request(s) without requests for clarification and follow-up.
Very Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets all criteria for “Satisfactory” rating. • Cost controls are highly effective and result in considerable savings on occasion. Costs are usually below estimates and there are no cost overruns due to factors within the Contractor’s control. • Labor hour variances by labor category show effective management of labor mix and delivery of hours. Variances are effectively managed and explained. Documentation for pricing in award term and option years, if applicable, is submitted without errors or omissions. • All components of the prime Contractor’s cost reports are accurate and the reports are on time. The government does not require changes, resubmissions, or clarification.
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets all Criteria for “Very Good” rating. • Costs are always below estimates and there are no cost overruns due to factors beyond Contractor control. • Labor Hour variances by labor category show exceptional management of labor mix and delivery of agreed skill sets. Variances are explained in a manner that shows benefit to the Government. Price requests for award terms are submitted with extremely clear documentation. • The Contractor’s control over costs is extremely effective. Cost estimates are timely, thorough and accurate. The Contractor consistently utilizes past experience to reduce costs on new work. The Contractor consistently provides timely notification to the Government regarding cost issues. The Contractor effectively utilizes its cost accounting, tracking and reporting systems.

Technical – The Contractor’s ability to provide the best available CBRN capability that meets the requirements of the contract.

Unsatisfactory

- Technical Directive performance capabilities are not accurately defined and major traceability flaws to applicable documents are evident. Contractor identifies performance shortfalls, but fail to address the problem or to produce favorable results. Deficiencies adversely impact on the Contractor's ability to complete tasks resulting in project delays and increased costs to the Government.
- Technical/periodic reports, site design packages and other documentation submittals are not submitted in accordance with (IAW) the Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL), or are incomplete and inaccurate. Discrepancies are major and require extensive time and effort to correct.
- Testing and analysis is not conducted in accordance with program documentation. System specification thresholds and capabilities are not met.
- Few required logistics elements are accomplished. Contractor has not identified logistics problems and potential solutions to those problems.
- Fielding of equipment is poor. The Contractor generally has not followed safety guidelines, coordinated/communicated well with installation personnel, or provided quality workmanship or materials. Contractor has not coordinated outages and installation schedules with the base, and interfered with base operations.

Satisfactory

- Contractor is meeting the threshold performance and capability requirements of Technical Directives. Performance capabilities are defined and traceable to the appropriate documents. Shortfalls of performance are actively pursued and plans are formulated to resolve system shortfalls. Deficiencies are minor with limited adverse impact to schedule and estimated cost.
- Site design packages are submitted on time, and show traceability to requirements with few minor errors. Discrepancies are minor and easily corrected.
- Testing and analysis is conducted according to program documentation. System specification thresholds are met with few, minor deviations from the plan.
- All required logistics elements are accomplished. Identifies logistics problems and potential solutions to those problems. Logistics elements are utilized as a primary consideration in the design, development and supportability of the program.
- Fielding of equipment is acceptable. The Contractor generally has followed safety guidelines, coordinated/communicated well with installation personnel, and provided quality workmanship and materials. Contractor has coordinated outages and installation schedules with the base to minimize interference with base operations.

Very Good

- Meets criteria for "Satisfactory" rating.
- Contractor shows evidence of exceeding the performance and capability thresholds of Technical Directives and shows progress toward objective performance requirements with no impact to schedule and estimated cost. Performance capabilities are defined and are clearly traceable to the appropriate documents. Contractor continuously assesses performance parameters as design changes or testing and analysis is complete.
- Site design packages are submitted on time or ahead of schedule; are complete, accurate, and show clear traceability to requirements. No deficiencies are noted.
- Identifies logistics impact of design changes to ILS elements, to improve lifecycle costs.
- The Contractor generally has a proactive posture with regard to safety and closely coordinated with base personnel for outages and installation schedules. Contractor has been generally proactive in minimizing interference with base operations.
- Fielding of equipment is ahead of schedule and all training is exercised and conducted without incident

Excellent

- Meets criteria for "very good" rating.
- The Contractor continuously exceeds all objective and threshold performance requirements and capabilities of the Technical Directives. Contractor takes a leadership position in resolving systems engineering issues that effect system performance.
- Many site design packages are submitted ahead of schedule.
- Continuously identifies impact of design changes to ILS elements for improving life cycle costs.
- The Contractor continually has a proactive posture with regard to safety and consistently maintained close communication with base personnel for seamless coordination of outages and installation schedules. Contractor has been very proactive in minimizing interference with base operations.
- All equipment and support items accepted ahead of schedule and fully operational; training, CONOPS development completed ahead of schedule and installation exercise performed above expectations

Customer Satisfaction- Evaluation of the Contractor's performance in the customer satisfaction category will be based on survey results received from every installation completed during the evaluation period. Several groups will be surveyed: users (including but not limited to; Operational crews, Maintenance activities, Area Operational and Support Staffs), program/support managers, and project managers. Surveys will be conducted throughout the contract and may be continuously updated via web-based technology. Each group will assess the Contractor's performance on a scale of 1-5; measuring to what degree the Contractor has met or exceeded customer expectations in performance of contract requirements. The Government and the Contractor will mutually develop survey questions, format, and procedures but the Government having the final approval authority. Categories may include system availability, readiness, logistics support maintainability, and supportability. The Government will provide written copies of resulting surveys to the Contractor following completion and analysis of the survey.

Average score of Customer Surveys

Unsatisfactory	$1.0 \leq$	Average Score	<3.0
Satisfactory	$3.0 \leq$	Average Score	<3.5
Very Good	$3.5 \leq$	Average Score	<4.5
Excellent	$4.5 \leq$	Average Score	≤ 5.0

Acronym	Full Title
AMC	Army Materiel Command
AR	Army Regulation
AT	Anti-Terrorism
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COTS	Commercial-Off-The-Shelf
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CT	Cost Team
DoD	Department of Defense
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EN	Evaluation Notice
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FER	Final Evaluation Report
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FoS	Family of Systems
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FY	Fiscal Year
GFE	Government-Furnished Equipment
GFI	Government-Furnished Information
GFM	Government-Furnished Material
GFP	Government-Furnished Property
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GOTS	Government Off-The-Shelf
IGCE	Independent Government Cost Estimate
ILS	Integrated Logistics Support
IPP	Installation Protection Program
IPT	Integrated Process Team

Acronym	Full Title
JPEO-CBD	Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense
JPMG	Joint Program Manager, Guardian
LSI	Lead Systems Integrator
MT	Management Team
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDI	Non-Developmental Item
NFPA	National Fire Protection Agency
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NISPOM	National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCI	Organizational Conflict of Interest
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEO	Program Executive Office
PEW	Performance Evaluation Worksheet
PHST	Packaging, Handling, Storage, and Transportation
PMR	Program Management Review
PRAT	Performance Risk Analysis Team
RAM	Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability
RDTE	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
RFP	Request for Proposal
SBCCOM	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command
SDMC	Space and Missile Defense Command
SOA	State-of-the-Art
SOW	Statement of Work
SSA	Source Selection Authority
SSAC	Source Selection Advisory Committee
SSEB	Source Selection Evaluation Board
SSEP	Source Selection Evaluation Plan
TD	Technical Directive

Acronym	Full Title
TT	Technical Team
TTP	Techniques, Tactics, and Procedures
URCD	Urgent Requirements Capability Document
USASMDC	U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Exhibit IX – Acronym List

**EXHIBIT XI
EXAMPLE FORMAT FOR DISTRIBUTION OF
DPPHS TO DEVELOP COMPOSITE RATES**

RFP/Government Labor Category #1 (CY04)

	DPPHS	FULLY-BURDENED RATE (EXCLUDING PROFIT/FEE)	TOTAL
PRIME LABOR	112,488	\$65.00	\$ 7,311,720
SUBCONTRACTOR A	46,870	\$50.00	\$ 2,343,500
SUBCONTRACTOR B	28,122	\$45.00	\$ 1,265,490
TOTAL	187,480		\$10,920,710

RFP/Government Labor Category #2 (CY04)

	DPPHS	FULLY-BURDENED RATE (EXCLUDING PROFIT/FEE)	TOTAL
PRIME LABOR	100,000	\$65.00	\$ 6,500,000
SUBCONTRACTOR A	50,000	\$50.00	\$ 2,500,000
SUBCONTRACTOR B	28,000	\$45.00	\$ 1,260,000
TOTAL	178,000		\$10,260,000
TOTALS FOR CY04	365,480		\$21,180,710
COMPOSITE RATE FOR CY04			\$ 57.95

* Composite rate = Total dollars divided by total DPPHS

AFTER DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE SPREAD OF DPPHS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION L, PROPOSAL PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS AND DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE SPREAD AMONG YOUR PROPOSED SUBCONTRACTORS, PERFORM CALCULATION AS ABOVE FOR EACH RFP LABOR CATEGORY, FOR EACH CALENDAR YEAR.

ADD TOGETHER "TOTALS" FROM EACH SUCH CALCULATION AND DEVELOP A COMPOSITE RATE FOR EACH YEAR AND THEN FOR THE TOTAL CLIN.

USE SAME PROCESS FOR EACH CLIN WITH DPPHS (CLIN 0001, 0002, 0003, AND 0004).

THESE COMPOSITE RATES WOULD THEN BE UTILIZED TO CALCULATE THE ESTIMATED COST FOR EACH OF THE APPLICABLE CLINS IN SECTION B. (REMINDER THAT IN ADDITION TO THE LABOR COSTS IN EACH OF THE ABOVE CLINS, THE OFFEROR MUST ALSO INCLUDE THE APPLICABLE MATERIAL AND TRAVEL COSTS AS DIRECTED IN THE RFP.)

***NOTE: The above calculations do not include fee, therefore, the offeror must also include appropriate proposed fee dollars in Section B, CLINs 0001, 0002, 0003, and 0004.**

***NOTE: The fully burdened rate for each RFP/government labor category used here should come from Exhibit IX for the Prime and the Prime's Exhibit X for the subcontractors.**