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SECTION B - CONTINUATION BLOCK**B.1 GENERAL**

- (a) The contractor will provide Root Cause/Incident Investigation Services for the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Personnel;
- (b) The contract term includes a base period of twelve (12) months and two 24-month option periods from time of award;
- (c) The contract will be an Indefinite Quantity Commercial Item Contract with firm fixed unit prices.

B.2 MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AMOUNTS

- (a) The Department will order a minimum amount of **\$25,000.00** under this contract. The Department will have the entire term of the contract to fulfill the contract minimum. The specific CLINs and quantities will be identified in the work order(s) issued under this contract. During the life of this contract, the Department may order items in any quantity up to the maximum amount specified in paragraph (b) below. If the minimum amount has not been ordered then the Department will exercise the option for the next year.
- (b) There are no maximum quantities or amounts for each individual CLIN, work order, contract period, or contract. The maximum aggregate amount of all work orders issued under all contract awarded shall not exceed **\$2,461,732.00** for the entire term of the contract, including all options which may be exercised.

B.3 PRICING SCHEDULE

All unit prices are fixed unit prices that include all costs (including, but not limited to: labor, fringe benefits, overhead, G&A, and profit) necessary to provide the Training services required in the solicitation.

The line items indicated below are line items that may be ordered throughout the duration of the contract on an as needed basis.

Base Period – December 30, 2011 – December 29, 2012

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Service</u>	<u>Maximum Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price****</u>	<u>Total Price</u>
0001	Post – Award Meeting		Each		
0002	Root Cause Analysis Course (G-205)*		Course	\$	\$
0003	Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Training Course (G-600)*		Course		
0004	Root Cause & Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Course Designer/Developer**				
0005	Travel*** (Not-To-Exceed)				\$50,000 (Not-To-Exceed)
Total Based on Maximum				\$545,970	

Option Period 1 – December 30, 2012 – December 29, 2014

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Service</u>	<u>Maximum Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price****</u>	<u>Total Price</u>
0001	Root Cause Analysis Course (G-205)*	[REDACTED]	Course	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
0002	Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Training Course (G-600)*	[REDACTED]	Course	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
0003	Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Course Designer/Developer**	[REDACTED]			\$43,091
0004	Travel*** (Not-To-Exceed)				\$100,000 (Not-To-Exceed)
Total Based on Maximum					\$957,881

Option Period 2 – December 30, 2014 – December 29, 2016

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Service</u>	<u>Maximum Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price****</u>	<u>Total Price</u>
0001	Root Cause Analysis Course (G-205)*	[REDACTED]	Course	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
0002	Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Training Course (G-600)*	[REDACTED]	Course	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
0003	Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Course Designer/Developer**	[REDACTED]			[REDACTED]
0004	Travel*** (Not-To-Exceed)				\$100,000 (Not-To-Exceed)
Total Based on Maximum					\$957,881

GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL YEAR BASED ON THE MAXIMUM: \$2,461,732

NOTE:

* Price includes Student materials, instructor guides, case studies, instructors, and any associated training materials;

** Loaded Hourly Rates – The fixed hourly rate listed is "loaded" and shall only include the following: Salary cost or consulting fee of the individual providing the services; Payroll costs (fringe benefits, FICA, etc.); Indirect costs applicable to labor; and Profit or fee, if any;

*** Travel – The costs is associated with all travel needs for Root Cause and Incident Investigation Training Course presentations. The contractors travel must be pre-approved in writing in accordance with USNRC Government Travel Regulations.

B.4 STATEMENT OF WORK**ROOT CAUSE/INCIDENT INVESTIGATION TRAINING****B.4.1 BACKGROUND**

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and inspects reactor and non-reactor facilities to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, codes and standards and to identify conditions which may adversely affect the health and safety of workers and the public.

The scope of NRC's responsibility encompasses Nuclear Reactors, Nuclear Materials (medical, industrial and research), Radioactive Waste, Transportation of Radioactive Material, Safeguards and Security.

Within the area of nuclear reactors, the fundamental building blocks that form the framework for the regulatory oversight process are seven cornerstones of safety (see <http://www.nrc.gov/NRR/OVERSIGHT/ASSESS/cornerstone.html>). This framework is based on the principle that the agency's mission of protecting public health and safety is met when the agency has reasonable assurance that licensee's are meeting the objectives of the seven cornerstones of safety.

The reactor inspection program, along with performance indicators (PIs), assessment, and enforcement, is an integral part of the reactor oversight process.

In addition to overseeing routine activities, the inspection program also provides for the agency's response to operational events. In support of these activities, it is useful for NRC staff to be able to employ proven root cause (RC) methodologies to determine the cause or causes of incidents or failures of licensee programs whether they be related to equipment, procedures, management or human performance (HP) issues.

If a significant event should occur at a licensee facility, the NRC may activate a team tasked with investigating the event. The formal Incident Investigation Program (IIP) is described in NRC Management Directive 8.3 (MD8.3) titled "NRC Incident Investigation Program". MD8.3 states, "It is the policy of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to ensure that significant operational events involving reactor and materials facilities licensed by the NRC are investigated in a timely, objective, systematic, and technically sound manner; that the factual information pertaining to each event is documented; and that the cause or causes of each event are ascertained. The events may involve responses by an incident investigation team (IIT) or less formal responses by an augmented inspection team (AIT) or a special inspection team (SIT), depending upon the level of response required." NUREG-1303 (currently under revision) entitled "Incident Investigation Manual" specifies the methods for conducting an Incident Investigation.

The objectives of the IIP are summarized as follows:

- To promote public health and safety, instill public confidence, and provide for the common defense and security by reducing the frequency of incidents and preventing accidents.
- To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of NRC regulatory programs and licensee operations by the prompt dissemination of the facts, conditions, circumstances, and causes of significant operational events and the identification of appropriate follow-up actions.
- To improve regulatory oversight of licensee activities by uncovering facts that may indicate a need to reevaluate whether a particular aspect of the regulatory process before the event contributed directly to the cause or course of the event.
- To ensure that IIT, AIT, and SIT findings are properly dispositioned.

B.4.2 CONTRACT OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this contract is to provide current, state-of-the-art training using proven methods to ensure that NRC staff possesses the knowledge and ability to effectively:

- conduct team incident/accident investigations
- perform root cause investigations including human performance issues

The investigations may involve incidents or issues associated with nuclear reactors, nuclear materials (i.e., non-reactor applications of radioactive material such as industrial, medical or research) or security.

The training shall convey to the students the knowledge of root cause and incident investigation methods and techniques and also provide the skills necessary for them to perform their duties which involve NRC-licensed activities as specified in applicable NRC Inspection Manual Chapters (IMC) and other NRC directives, policy or guidance.

The students shall be provided with topical examples as appropriate to emphasize the importance of the process and demonstrate how it has been effectively employed in relevant situations.

The contractor shall accomplish the training using one or more of the following methods: direct instruction, hands-on activities, problem solving, group discussions, team exercises or any other method(s) deemed appropriate by the contractor.

The desired outcome for all of the training is for the students to acquire applicable and sufficient understanding of the use of root cause/incident investigation techniques as necessary to ensure that the root causes of issues have been adequately identified so that corrective actions may be taken to protect the health and safety of occupationally and non-occupationally exposed workers and members of the public

Successful accomplishment of the desired outcome shall be determined by evaluating:

- student performance during exercises
- quality of root cause reports generated by the students and
- the ratings and comments provided by the students

B.4.3 SCOPE OF WORK (TASKS)

The contractor shall furnish qualified personnel and services to develop training and presentation materials and present the training identified below. The contractor shall update and maintain training materials and presentations current.

The following paragraphs describe the Tasks to be accomplished under this contract.

This contract does not authorize the contractor to perform consulting duties related to conducting or participating in root cause investigations nor evaluation of root cause reports. This contract is limited to training and the development of training materials related to the topics covered within the scope of this contract.

B.4.4 TASK 1 - Participate in a Post-Award Meeting

Upon award of the contract, the contractor shall participate in a one day (8 hours max) meeting with the NRC Project Officer (PO) and designated NRC technical representatives. The meeting shall take place at the NRC Technical Training Center located in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The purpose of the meeting shall be to discuss the proposed course content, lesson objectives, case studies and material preparation. Some NRC individuals may participate via video- or teleconference. The date for this meeting shall be mutually agreed upon by the contractor and the NRC PO consistent with the Contract Milestones specified in section B.4.15.

B.4.5 TASK 2 - Develop a Root Cause Analysis Course (G-205)

The contractor shall develop a training course with the objective of teaching inspectors the methods for conducting an effective root cause analysis.

NRC Inspection Procedure 95001 states that the root cause evaluation methods that are commonly used in nuclear facilities are:

- a. Events and causal factors analysis – to identify the events and conditions that led up to an event;
- b. Fault tree analysis – to identify relationships among events and the probability of event occurrence;
- c. Barrier analysis – to identify the barriers that if present or strengthened would have prevented the event from occurring;
- d. Change analysis – to identify changes in the work environment since the activity was last performed successfully that may have caused or contributed to the event;
- e. Management Oversight and Risk Tree (MORT) analysis – to systematically check that all possible causes of problems have been considered;
- f. Critical incident techniques – to identify critical actions that if performed correctly would have prevented the event from occurring or would have significantly reduced its consequences;
- g. Why Staircase – to produce a linear set of causal relationships and use the experience of the problem owner to determine the root cause and corresponding solutions; and
- h. Pareto Analysis – a statistical approach to problem solving to determine where to start an analysis.

Method (e), Management Oversight and Risk Tree Analysis (MORT) shall be presented as the core methodology for root cause analysis during the training course. The contractor shall review all the methods above in the training and as appropriate provide an opportunity to apply the methods. Other proven root cause methods (subject to the approval of the NRC project officer) may be used to supplement the training.

As part of the root cause training, the contractor shall address human performance and Safety Culture issues. The NRC will furnish the contractor with a copy of NUREG/CR-5455 “NRC’s Human Performance Investigation Process”.

The contractor shall develop:

1. Student materials including learning objectives, textual materials and presentations. Any textual material (excluding PowerPoint Presentations) shall be formatted as described in HRTD Operating Procedure 0408 “Training Material Style Guide” (copy to be provided).
2. Instructor’s guide including detailed lesson plans for presenting the course.
3. Three Case Studies (preferably based on actual events, a compilation of actual events or constructed from plausible events) involving incidents or accidents that would result in the NRC initiating an AIT or SIT. The Case Studies shall include the following:
 - a. one reactor case study
 - b. one materials (non-reactor) case study (e.g., medical, industrial radiography, well logging, transportation, research and development, irradiator etc)
 - c. one security case study

Suggested topics for these Case Studies shall be provided and discussed during the post-award meeting.

4. As a minimum, each case study shall consist of the following (where applicable):
 - a. an incident/accident summary
 - b. background and narrative
 - c. relevant events before, during and after the incident/accident
 - d. organization charts
 - e. facility diagrams
 - f. equipment diagrams
 - g. role-playing scripts for all the characters likely to be involved in the incident (i.e., a general description of the individual's duties, their actions before, during and after the event, their interactions with other characters in the scenario and a summary of the individual's knowledge of the incident and related activities). Additional characters identified by the students during the exercise whom they believe may play important roles in the event but were not previously identified will be "ad-libbed" during that training course but shall be scripted to the minimum extent necessary prior to the next course presentation so that the character can be "played" in future courses as needed. Since interviewing techniques are an essential part of root cause investigations, the students will be permitted to interview relevant individuals associated with the incident/accident as described above.

B.4.6 TASK 3 - Presentation of Root Cause Analysis Course (G-205)

Root Cause training shall be no more than five business days in duration presented in a combination of lectures and workshops. After the introduction of the case studies, the students shall be expected to work in teams to investigate the incident, applying the methods and techniques discussed during the lectures and produce a final report. The course concludes with formal presentations by each team of their findings. Each student on each team is expected to contribute to the final report and present a portion of the final briefing.

Although the NRC will attempt to provide panel members the ability to listen to, ask questions and critique the team briefings at the conclusion of the Root Cause Analysis Course, this may not always be possible depending on location and other factors. As a result, the contractor shall have the ability to act as the sole panel member in the event that additional panel members are not available.

The Root Cause Analysis Course shall be attended by students having responsibilities in reactor, materials or security areas. The students should be divided as much as possible into teams reflecting their areas of responsibilities (i.e., reactor students and materials students on separate teams). However, this may not always be possible depending on the number of students representing each area. Since the root cause investigation methods are generic, it should be possible to mix students on a team (if required) provided the case study is not so specific as to be incomprehensible to those students without a background in the area covered by the case study.

Materials that shall be provided by the contractor to the students in support of the lectures:

1. Student Materials - including learning objectives, textual materials, PowerPoint Slides and copies of visual aids used during the lecture presentations.
2. Case Studies - one per team - for example: if there are two reactor teams and one materials, the two reactor teams would be given the reactor Case Study while the materials team would be given the materials Case Study - similarly with the security Case Study
3. Recorded Interviews - since interviewing techniques are an integral part of the process of investigating root causes, as part of the case studies, the students shall be given the opportunity to meet with and conduct at least one interview with contractor personnel who will be role playing the parts of various licensee individuals relevant to the scenario (e.g., management, operators, maintenance, health physics etc). Such interviews and meetings shall

simulate as realistically as possible, what might take place during an actual investigation. To insure some degree of credibility and consistency, the characters essential to the plot of the scenario should be broadly scripted. This will aid the role players in conveying the appropriate information when questioned to permit the students to perform a valid analysis of the root causes of the case study scenario. The interviews shall be video recorded and a copy of each student's interview shall be provided to them to permit students to review their own performance.

4. Report Feedback – at the completion of the exercise, each team shall develop a written report of its findings - once the reports are presented orally during the final briefings, the contractor shall provide verbal feedback to each team identifying strengths and weaknesses of their report and presentation.

Upon completion of the course, the contractor shall submit a report to the Project Officer as specified in section B.4.15.

B.4.7 TASK 6 - Development and Presentation of an Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Training Course (G-600)

An Incident Investigation Team (IIT) is chartered only for the most serious events. As such, training to participate as a member of an IIT is more intense than the root cause investigation training associated with an AIT or SIT.

The Incident Investigation Team Training Course will be no more than ten (10) business days in duration presented in a combination of lectures and workshops.

The formal Incident Investigation Program (IIP) is outlined in MD8.3 and NUREG-1303 as described previously.

The course shall be similar in concept to the Root Cause Analysis Course (G-205) but much more detailed and intense, mimicking the atmosphere of an actual IIT as described in the documents listed above. The Case Studies developed for the G-600 course shall reflect very serious incidents/accidents which satisfy the threshold for initiating an IIT and as a consequence shall be more detailed than the Case Studies used for the G-205 Root Cause Analysis Course.

The NRC shall hand pick all students for this course and shall designate which students will participate on which team and shall designate the team leaders.

Each team shall develop a written report of its findings.

The training shall conclude with formal presentations of findings by each team to a panel of NRC Senior Managers designated by the NRC Course Director.

B.4.8 TASK 4 - Travel Associated with Presentation of Root Cause Analysis Course (G-205) and Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Training Course (G-600)

The contractor shall travel to the training location specified by the PO. Training may be conducted anywhere in the United States or possibly in a foreign country. However, some common sites include the following NRC locations, Atlanta GA, Arlington TX, King of Prussia PA, Lisle IL, Chattanooga TN and Rockville MD.

B.4.9 TASK 5 - FINAL REPORT

The contractor shall furnish a final report by the end date of the contract or within thirty (30) days of the final course presentation whichever is later. The report (electronic preferred) shall be sent to the PO and to the CO. The report shall include as a minimum:

- a. A technical report of the work completed;
- b. Any problems or delays encountered and their solutions; and

c. Recommendations for improvements.

The contractor shall also return to the Project Officer all government furnished materials and shall transfer to the Project Officer all materials developed by the contractor at the expense of the government. Training materials shall be provided in both electronic (original format such as Word and PowerPoint not PDF) and paper copy.

B.4.10 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The contractor shall conduct all course activities in strict compliance with Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR).

The contractor shall ensure that all of the training materials reflect current NRC policy, procedures, regulations and guidance at the time training is conducted.

Training materials and presentations shall always reflect current, up-to-date technical information and root cause methodologies.

B.4.11 COURSE SCHEDULING, CANCELLATION, AND LOCATION

One (1) G-205 Root Cause Analysis Course and Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Training Course (G-600) may be requested during the Base Year of the contract. Depending on the needs of the NRC, additional courses may be requested up to a maximum of 12 each contract year.

Exact course dates and locations shall be arranged between the PO and the contractor and confirmed by written work order from the PO to the contractor.

The NRC may reschedule or cancel any session without obligation to the government should the NRC determine no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the time a course session is to begin that the need is insufficient to conduct the training or some other unanticipated event has occurred.

B.4.12 INSTRUCTOR QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The proposed contractor personnel must have experience in the development and presentation of training materials as appropriate. Experience dealing with root cause issues related to the nuclear industry shall be highly desirable. For the proposed instructors, specific experience as a classroom instructor for root cause and incident/accident investigation techniques is essential. Experience teaching root cause related techniques to nuclear industry audiences shall be highly desirable. Key personnel who will prepare the course materials and perform the on-site instruction as described above must be identified and resumes of education, training and experience provided.

Training development specialists and instructors should be familiar with the following documents:

- IMC 0309, Reactive Inspection Decision Basis for Reactors
- IP 93800, Augmented Inspection Team
- IP 93812, Special Inspection
- IP 95001, Inspection for One or Two White Inputs In a Strategic Performance Area
- IP 95002, Inspection for One Degraded Cornerstone or Any Three White Inputs in a Strategic Performance Area
- MD8.3, NRC Incident Investigation Program
- NUREG-1303 (upon issuance and publically available)
- NUREG/CR-5455 "NRC's Human Performance Investigation Process"

Access to IMC, IP and MD documents is available at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/#insm>. Copies of NUREG documents will be provided as appropriate.

The proposed course instructors shall have experience in role playing. Students shall be expected to interview the

instructors who will be acting the part of various licensee personnel or other individuals during the case studies.

The qualification of proposed development and instructor personnel shall be based on the resumes provided.

The instructors shall be expected to:

- a. Maintain control of the learning time so that the presentation of information and the case studies remain organized and timely, key points and course objectives are met, and reasonable breaks are provided within the overall course schedule.
- b. Control distractions, such as questions that are of minimal interest to the class as a whole and that can be answered later and/or individually.
- c. Observe the effect of the instruction on the class and reasonably attempt to clarify, provide examples, or in some way, direct the course to help correct problems and improve the participant's opportunity to learn.
- d. Improve materials and correct errors or other problems that may occur during a course.

Key Personnel

Instructors

- At least four years experience conducting Root Cause Evaluations and training others to conduct such evaluations with emphasis on application to the nuclear industry.
- At least four years experience teaching adults in an organizational setting in the public, private or academic sector.
- Expertise in the methods and techniques as a classroom instructor and facilitation in the public, private, or academic sector.

Course Designers

- A bachelor's degree in instructional design, education, or other comparable field, and at least four years experience developing training in root cause methods with emphasis on the application to the nuclear industry. Four additional years of experience may be substituted for the required degree.
- Experience in applying best practices in the field of instructional systems design.

Additional Personnel (if applicable)

- The contractor shall provide additional specialized staff as needed. The NRC PO will approve the qualifications of all contractor personnel serving under this contract.

B.4.13 GENERAL INFORMATION

The students who participate in this training will be employees of the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Agreement States or other Federal agencies; on occasion, as authorized by the NRC PO, representatives of international regulatory agencies or others may be permitted to attend.

The maximum class size for the Root Cause Analysis Course (G-205) shall be 18 students. The maximum class size for the Incident Investigation Team (IIT) Training Course (G-600) shall be 25 students. The PO or his/her designee may also attend to monitor the course. The course shall be held in a location selected by the PO.

Additional course information for G-205

- (1) students shall be split into teams (most likely 3 teams of 6 depending on the number of actual students, 18 being the maximum) for work on the case studies. Since the students will register for the course independently, the composition of each team will be determined by the contractor. Some of the teams may represent reactor expertise while others may represent materials expertise and still others security or a combination of the three depending on the backgrounds of the students attending any given course.
- (2) Classes shall typically start no earlier than 8:00 AM and end no later than 5:00 PM with reasonable breaks about every one to two hours and one hour for lunch. The course shall run from Monday through Friday ending no later than 3 PM on Friday.
- (3) The NRC shall provide facilities for conducting the course and basic support such as computers and projectors, flip charts, paper, pens and other miscellaneous supplies. Any unique requirements may have to be provided by the contractor if they are not available from the NRC.
- (4) The contractor shall provide all training materials including applicable copies of NRC documents available for download from the NRC's public website or provided by the PO.
- (5) The NRC shall be responsible for preparing course announcements and registering students.
- (6) The contractor shall arrive in sufficient time prior to the start of each class to check/setup the training room, lay out course materials, prepare equipment, etc. as necessary.
- (7) On the first day of each class, the contractor shall ensure required student information forms and other administrative actions are completed.
- (8) At the conclusion of each course, the contractor shall collect the course evaluations from the students and work with the NRC course coordinator to restore the classroom to its previous condition for use by subsequent instructors. The contractor shall be responsible for transporting or shipping their own support materials after the course. The NRC shall be responsible for shipping student materials to the students after the course.
- (9) The NRC reserves the right to supplement course presentations with NRC experts if deemed necessary. These experts would be used to further amplify certain topics, and/or answer questions that may arise regarding NRC policy or procedures. Specific times for participation of these guest speakers shall be coordinated between the contractor and the P. If any portion of the course is taught by NRC or invited guest speakers, the NRC shall furnish the training materials (texts, presentations etc) for those guest lectures.
- (10) The contractor shall not accept any direction or tasking from anyone other than the PO or Contracting Officer (CO). If the contractor is contacted by anyone else regarding performance of work under this contract, the contractor shall refer the individual to the PO and notify the PO of the contact via e-mail.
- (11) The PO may authorize the contractor to discuss issues relating to the performance of work under this contract with other individuals. However, the PO shall not authorize any discussions concerning activities which are outside of the scope of this contract. No discussions between the contractor and any other individual permitted by the PO shall involve the commitment of funds. The contractor shall only initiate work upon the written authorization of the PO or CO, no one else. If anyone else attempts to authorize such activity, the contractor shall ignore the request and notify the PO immediately. The contractor is not authorized to engage in any discussions with anyone concerning activities which are outside of the scope of this contract.

B.4.14 CONTRACT MONITORING

The NRC PO or an individual designated by the PO may monitor courses to ensure that the quality of instruction and the materials provided are adequate, up-to-date, and meet the Agency's requirements.

B.4.15 DELIVERABLES/MILESTONES/REPORTS

Within thirty (30) days of contract award - a one day meeting at the NRC Technical Training Center in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Within fifteen (15) days of the meeting specified above – one paper copy and one electronic copy of draft Student and Instructor Manual outlines, outlines for all case studies and draft courses shall be submitted to the NRC Project Officer for review.

Within forty five (45) days of receipt of written comments (e-mail acceptable) from the Project Officer – one paper copy and one electronic copy of draft schedule, learning objectives, Student and Instructor Manuals, handouts, case studies and visual aids shall be submitted to the NRC Project Officer for final review.

Within thirty (30) days of receipt of written comments (e-mail acceptable) from the Project Officer – one paper copy and one electronic copy of final schedule, learning objectives, course materials including case studies shall be submitted to the NRC Project Officer. The contractor shall be ready to present the first course on a mutually agreed upon date specified in a delivery order or in a modification to the contract.

The contractor shall provide all course materials in both paper format (hard copy) and electronic format (CD or DVD) using MS Office software compatible with that used by the Project Officer. A copy of any video to be used will also be provided on DVD. The contractor may propose alternate formats but the decision of the Project Officer conveyed to the contractor via e-mail is final.

REPORTS

Within thirty (30) days of completion of each course, the contractor shall submit a Course Presentation Report to the NRC Project Officer. The report, preferably in electronic format, must contain:

- a. A cover letter report discussing course accomplishments, problems and recommendations for improvement. The recommendations shall consider any verbal student feedback provided and any written evaluations submitted by non-NRC students.
- b. A summary of the strengths and weaknesses of each student's contribution to the exercise report and presentation. The contractor shall review the written reports submitted by the students to determine the level of understanding of the concepts taught and how they are applied.
- c. Scanned copies of Student Information Sheets in an Adobe PDF format.
- d. Scanned copies of course evaluation forms in an ADOBE PDF format and a summary of the most relevant student comments.
- e. One copy, electronic preferred (paper copy acceptable) of the materials provided to the students or used to support the course (e.g., student manual, instructors manual, handouts and visuals) if different from those provided previously to the Project Officer.

By the termination date of the contract or within 30 days following the last course presentation report, a final contract report shall be prepared and submitted to the NRC Project Officer (see Section B.4.9, TASK 5 - FINAL REPORT).

B.4.16 GOVERNMENT FURNISHED EQUIPMENT/PROPERTY

- a. The NRC shall furnish the contractor with the following:
- (1) an electronic copy of a Student Information Sheet, which the contractor shall issue to each student at the beginning of each course and collect at the conclusion of the first day.
 - (2) A course evaluation form which the contractor shall issue to each student on the first day of the course and collect at the conclusion of the course.
 - (3) the NRC website location where relevant documents (e.g., NRC regulations, Regulatory Guides, information notices, bulletins, etc.) may be downloaded for use in development of the training materials or for distribution to students during the training (see <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/>). In those instances where the contractor requires an NRC document which is not available for download, the NRC Project Officer shall provide one hard copy to the contractor, assuming it is available.
 - (4) basic equipment required by the contractor to make the presentations (e.g., flipcharts, projectors, computers, etc). The NRC Project Officer shall ensure that the equipment is available at each designated training location for use by the contractor along with disposable items such as paper, pens, pencils, highlighters etc.
 - (5) a copy of NUREG/CR-5455 "NRC's Human Performance Investigation Process"
 - (6) a copy of HRTD Operating Procedure 0408 "Training Material Style Guide" for development of any texts (excluding PowerPoint Presentations).
 - (7) facilities for conducting the course and basic support such as computers and projectors, flip charts, paper, pens and other miscellaneous supplies. Any unique requirements may have to be provided by the contractor if they are not available from the NRC.
- b. Only the equipment/property listed above in the quantities shown shall be provided by the Government. This property is subject to the provisions of the Government Property clause under this contract. All other equipment/property required in performance of the contract shall be furnished by the contractor.

B.4.17 CONTRACTOR FURNISHED ITEMS

The contractor shall provide all necessary instructional materials including student texts, instructor manuals, case studies, handouts and audio-visual media for the conduct of the class. Copies of all these materials shall be provided to the NRC Project Officer in both electronic format and hard copy. The software used by the contractor shall be compatible with the software used by the Project Officer (e.g., MS Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, Microsoft Excel, etc.) at the time the materials are provided. All of the materials used during the training (e.g., manuals, case studies, visual aids etc) shall be non-proprietary and shall become the property of the NRC. The NRC retains rights to these materials and may distribute them to anyone without restriction.

For any activities which are recorded (e.g., student interviews of "licensee personnel" during the case study exercises), the contractor shall provide the recording equipment and the recording media. At the conclusion of the course, the student shall be given the media containing their participation in the course (e.g., a-DVD).

The contractor shall provide qualified instructors who are well versed in all topics to be covered, who are capable of answering in-depth questions on each topic and who shall provide the required training in accordance with the contract.

The contractor shall designate an individual who shall be responsible for supervising the performance of work under the contract and who shall perform quality assurance in meeting the objectives and goals of the training. This designated individual is not required to be present during all training but shall be the focal point for any problems

which may arise.

B.4.18 Quality Assurance Plan

The NRC Project Officer shall review the contractor's Course and Case Study development submissions to ensure that all materials meet contract requirements. The NRC Project Officer will also review the Course Presentation Reports, student evaluations and the Final Contract Report.

ATTACHMENT 1 - DEFINITIONS

Agency - another name for the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Agreement State (AS) - a State which has entered into an agreement with the NRC to perform regulatory activities normally performed by the NRC (sometimes called simply "State").

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - The Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The CFR is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

Common Cause - multiple failures (i.e., two or more) of plant equipment or processes attributable to a shared cause.

Consequences - the actual or potential outcome of an identified problem or condition.

Contributing Cause(s) - causes that by themselves would not create the problem, but are important enough to be recognized as needing corrective action. Contributing causes are sometimes referred to as causal factors. Causal factors are those actions, conditions, or events which directly or indirectly influence the outcome of a situation or problem.

Direct Instruction - classroom teaching where an instructor conveys information to the students verbally with the assistance of audio-visual aids (e.g., marker board, flip charts, view graphs, 35 mm slides, videos, computerized presentations, etc.).

Exercise (see also Hands-On Activities and Problem Solving) - a process whereby students review a scenario of a real or hypothetical event to draw relevant conclusions concerning the root cause(s).

Extent of Cause - the extent to which the root causes of an identified problem have impacted other plant processes, equipment, or human performance.

Extent of Condition - the extent to which the actual condition exists with other plant processes, equipment, or human performance.

Federal Lodging Rate - the current amount allotted by the federal government for hotel reimbursement for federal employees. The amount for each geographic locality is available on-line at <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21287>. The amount covers the basic hotel room charge excluding any taxes or surcharges.

Fiscal Year (FY) - the government financial year beginning October 1 and ending September 30.

Guest Speaker - A speaker invited by the NRC Project Officer to participate in the training. Guest Speakers may be NRC employees, employees of other federal or state government agencies or any other individual whom the Project Officer considers to have expertise in the relevant material.

Hands-On Activities (see also Problem Solving and Exercise) - students are given the opportunity to review a scenario of an actual or created event and then attempt to evaluate the root cause(s) of the event.

Instructor's Manual - the text used by the instructor during the course. The instructor's manual shall be of sufficient detail such that a qualified individual who has not previously conducted the course could be expected to present the student material in an organized and effective manner.

Materials Case Study - a scenario involving a radioactive material incident at a non-reactor NRC or Agreement State licensed facility or at a remote location where licensed activities are conducted. Examples might include but are not

limited to a medical facility, a field location where industrial radiography operations are conducted, an irradiator facility, a fuel cycle facility, a radioactive material or radioactive waste storage facility, a university or commercial research facility or a manufacturing facility.

Problem Solving (see also Hands-On Activities and Exercise) - students are provided with the opportunity to review, either individually or in teams, a scenario of an actual or hypothetical event for the purpose of determining the root cause(s).

Project Officer (PO) - is designated by the Contracting Officer as the Contracting Officers Technical Representative (COTR).

Proven Root Cause Methods - Root Cause methods which have been successfully used to evaluate actual incidents or accidents. The verification that the Root Cause methods proposed by the contractor are "proven" shall be partially based on the list of "satisfied customers" provided with the proposal.

Reactor Case Study - a scenario involving an incident at a US Nuclear Power Plant.

Repeat Occurrences - two or more independent conditions which are the result of the same basic causes.

Role Playing - the act of assuming the part of a hypothetical individual involved in a hypothetical incident/accident scenario. This provides the students with the opportunity to practice their interviewing skills through which they will attempt to elicit relevant information for the purpose of drawing conclusions concerning the root cause(s) of the actual or hypothetical incident/accident.

Root Cause(s) - the basic reason(s) (i.e., hardware, process, human performance), for a problem, which if corrected, will prevent recurrence of that problem.

Scenario - a collection of documented information relating to a hypothetical incident/accident. By analysis of the information provided and, in some cases, additional information obtained from interviews of "characters" included in the scenario, the students are able to draw conclusions concerning the root cause(s) of the incident/accident.

Security Case Study - a scenario involving an incident related to security at a US Nuclear Power Plant.

Student Manual - the volume used by the students during the course which may consist of formal text or PowerPoint slides.

SECTION C - CONTRACT CLAUSES**ADDENDUM TO FAR 52.212-4 CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS--COMMERCIAL ITEMS**

Clauses that are incorporated by reference (by Citation Number, Title, and Date), have the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available.

The following clauses are incorporated into 52.212-4 as an addendum to this contract:

C.1 52.209-9 UPDATES OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS (JAN 2011)

(a) The Contractor shall update the information in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS) on a semi-annual basis, throughout the life of the contract, by posting the required information in the Central Contractor Registration database at <http://www.ccr.gov>.

(b)(1) The Contractor will receive notification when the Government posts new information to the Contractor's record.

(2) The Contractor will have an opportunity to post comments regarding information that has been posted by the Government. The comments will be retained as long as the associated information is retained, i.e., for a total period of 6 years. Contractor comments will remain a part of the record unless the Contractor revises them.

(3)(i) Public requests for system information posted prior to April 15, 2011, will be handled under Freedom of Information Act procedures, including, where appropriate, procedures promulgated under E.O. 12600.

(ii) As required by section 3010 of Public Law 111-212, all information posted in FAPIIS on or after April 15, 2011, except past performance reviews, will be publicly available.

C.2 52.216-18 ORDERING (OCT 1995)

(a) Any supplies and services to be furnished under this contract shall be ordered by issuance of delivery orders or task orders by the individuals or activities designated in the Schedule. Such orders may be issued from the effective date of the contract through the end of the effective period.

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

(c) If mailed, a delivery order or task order is considered "issued" when the Government deposits the order in the mail. Orders may be issued orally, by facsimile, or by electronic commerce methods only if authorized in the Schedule.

C.3 52.216-19 ORDER LIMITATIONS (OCT 1995)

(a) Minimum order. When the Government requires supplies or services covered by this contract in an amount of less than **\$25,000**, the Government is not obligated to purchase, nor is the Contractor obligated to furnish, those supplies or services under the contract.

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

(1) Any order for a single item in excess of **\$2,461,732**;

(2) Any order for a combination of items in excess of \$2,461,732; or

(3) A series of orders from the same ordering office within 90 days that together call for quantities exceeding the limitation in paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section.

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

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the Contractor shall honor any order exceeding the maximum order limitations in paragraph (b), unless that order (or orders) is returned to the ordering office within 5 days after issuance, with written notice stating the Contractor's intent not to ship the item (or items) called for and the reasons. Upon receiving this notice, the Government may acquire the supplies or services from another source.

C.4 52.216-22 INDEFINITE QUANTITY (OCT 1995)

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

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

(c) Except for any limitations on quantities in the Order Limitations clause or in the Schedule, there is no limit on the number of orders that may be issued. The Government may issue orders requiring delivery to multiple destinations or performance at multiple locations.

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

C.5 52.217-8 OPTION TO EXTEND SERVICES (NOV 1999)

The Government may require continued performance of any services within the limits and at the rates specified in the contract. These rates may be adjusted only as a result of revisions to prevailing labor rates provided by the Secretary of Labor. The option provision may be exercised more than once, but the total extension of performance hereunder shall not exceed 6 months. The Contracting Officer may exercise the option by written notice to the Contractor within 60 days.

C.6 52.217-9 OPTION TO EXTEND THE TERM OF THE CONTRACT (MAR 2000)

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

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

(c) The total duration of this contract, including the exercise of any options under this clause, shall not exceed five (5) years.

C.7 52.219-6 NOTICE OF TOTAL SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDE (NOV 2011)

(a) Definition. "Small business concern," as used in this clause, means a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding on Government contracts, and qualified as a small business under the size standards in this solicitation.

(b) Applicability. This clause applies only to-

(1) Contracts that have been totally set aside or reserved for small business concerns; and

(2) Orders set aside for small business concerns under multiple-award contracts as described in 8.405-5 and 16.505(b)(2)(i)(F).

(c) General.

(1) Offers are solicited only from small business concerns. Offers received from concerns that are not small business concerns shall be considered nonresponsive and will be rejected.

(2) Any award resulting from this solicitation will be made to a small business concern.

(d) Agreement. A small business concern submitting an offer in its own name shall furnish, in performing the contract, only end items manufactured or produced by small business concerns in the United States or its outlying areas. If this procurement is processed under simplified acquisition procedures and the total amount of this contract does not exceed \$25,000, a small business concern may furnish the product of any domestic firm. This paragraph does not apply to construction or service contracts.

C.8 52.219-28 POST-AWARD SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAM REREPRESENTATION (APR 2009)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

Long-term contract means a contract of more than five years in duration, including options. However, the term does not include contracts that exceed five years in duration because the period of performance has been extended for a cumulative period not to exceed six months under the clause at 52.217-8, Option to Extend Services, or other appropriate authority.

Small business concern means a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding on Government contracts, and qualified as a small business under the criteria in 13 CFR part 121 and the size standard in paragraph (c) of this clause. Such a concern is "not dominant in its field of operation" when it does not exercise a controlling or major influence on a national basis in a kind of business activity in which a number of business concerns are primarily engaged. In determining whether dominance exists, consideration shall be given to all appropriate factors, including volume of business, number of employees, financial resources, competitive status or position, ownership or control of materials, processes, patents, license agreements, facilities, sales territory, and nature of business activity.

(b) If the Contractor represented that it was a small business concern prior to award of this contract, the Contractor shall rerepresent its size status according to paragraph (e) of this clause or, if applicable, paragraph (g) of this clause, upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(1) Within 30 days after execution of a novation agreement or within 30 days after modification of the contract to include this clause, if the novation agreement was executed prior to inclusion of this clause in the contract.

(2) Within 30 days after a merger or acquisition that does not require a novation or within 30 days after modification of the contract to include this clause, if the merger or acquisition occurred prior to inclusion of this clause in the contract.

(3) For long-term contracts-

(i) Within 60 to 120 days prior to the end of the fifth year of the contract; and

(ii) Within 60 to 120 days prior to the date specified in the contract for exercising any option thereafter.

(c) The Contractor shall rerepresent its size status in accordance with the size standard in effect at the time of this rerepresentation that corresponds to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code assigned to this contract. The small business size standard corresponding to this NAICS code can be found at <http://www.sba.gov/services/contractingopportunities/sizestandardsttopics/>.

(d) The small business size standard for a Contractor providing a product which it does not manufacture itself, for a contract other than a construction or service contract, is 500 employees.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this clause, the Contractor shall make the rerepresentation required by paragraph (b) of this clause by validating or updating all its representations in the Online Representations and Certifications Application and its data in the Central Contractor Registration, as necessary, to ensure that they reflect the Contractor's current status. The Contractor shall notify the contracting office in writing within the timeframes specified in paragraph (b) of this clause that the data have been validated or updated, and provide the date of the validation or update.

(f) If the Contractor represented that it was other than a small business concern prior to award of this contract, the Contractor may, but is not required to, take the actions required by paragraphs (e) or (g) of this clause.

(g) If the Contractor does not have representations and certifications in ORCA, or does not have a representation in ORCA for the NAICS code applicable to this contract, the Contractor is required to complete the following rerepresentation and submit it to the contracting office, along with the contract number and the date on which the rerepresentation was completed:

The Contractor represents that it is, is not a small business concern under NAICS Code 611430 assigned to contract number NRC-HQ-12-C-38-0020.

[Contractor to sign and date and insert authorized signer's name and title].

C.9 52.222-54 EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION (JAN 2009)

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

"Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item"--

(1) Means any item of supply that is--

(i) A commercial item (as defined in paragraph (1) of the definition at 2.101);

(ii) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

(iii) Offered to the Government, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and

(2) Does not include bulk cargo, as defined in section 3 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46U.S.C. App. 1702), such as agricultural products and petroleum products. Per 46 CFR 525.1(c)(2), "bulk cargo" means cargo that is loaded and carried in bulk onboard ship without mark or count, in a loose unpackaged form, having homogenous characteristics. Bulk cargo loaded into intermodal equipment, except LASH or Seabee barges, is subject to mark and count and, therefore, ceases to be bulk cargo.

"Employee assigned to the contract" means an employee who was hired after November 6, 1986, who is directly performing work, in the United States, under a contract that is required to include the clause prescribed at 22.1803. An employee is not considered to be directly performing work under a contract if the employee--

- (1) Normally performs support work, such as indirect or overhead functions; and
- (2) Does not perform any substantial duties applicable to the contract.

"Subcontract" means any contract, as defined in 2.101, entered into by a subcontractor to furnish supplies or services for performance of a prime contract or a subcontract. It includes but is not limited to purchase orders, and changes and modifications to purchase orders.

"Subcontractor" means any supplier, distributor, vendor, or firm that furnishes supplies or services to or for a prime Contractor or another subcontractor.

"United States", as defined in 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(38), means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(b) Enrollment and verification requirements.

(1) If the Contractor is not enrolled as a Federal Contractor in E-Verify at time of contract award, the Contractor shall--

(i) Enroll. Enroll as a Federal Contractor in the E-Verify program within 30 calendar days of contract award;

(ii) Verify all new employees. Within 90 calendar days of enrollment in the E-Verify program, begin to use E-Verify to initiate verification of employment eligibility of all new hires of the Contractor, who are working in the United States, whether or not assigned to the contract, within 3 business days after the date of hire (but see paragraph (b)(3) of this section); and

(iii) Verify employees assigned to the contract. For each employee assigned to the contract, initiate verification within 90 calendar days after date of enrollment or within 30 calendar days of the employee's assignment to the contract, whichever date is later (but see paragraph (b)(4) of this section).

(2) If the Contractor is enrolled as a Federal Contractor in E-Verify at time of contract award, the Contractor shall use E-Verify to initiate verification of employment eligibility of--

(i) All new employees.

(A) Enrolled 90 calendar days or more. The Contractor shall initiate verification of all new hires of the Contractor, who are working in the United States, whether or not assigned to the contract, within 3 business days after the date of hire (but see paragraph (b)(3) of this section); or

(B) Enrolled less than 90 calendar days. Within 90 calendar days after enrollment as a Federal Contractor in E-Verify, the Contractor shall initiate verification of all new hires of the Contractor, who are working in the United States, whether or not assigned to the contract, within 3 business days after the date of hire (but see paragraph (b)(3) of this section); or

(ii) Employees assigned to the contract. For each employee assigned to the contract, the Contractor shall initiate verification within 90 calendar days after date of contract award or within 30 days after assignment to the contract, whichever date is later (but see paragraph (b)(4) of this section).

(3) If the Contractor is an institution of higher education (as defined at 20 U.S.C. 1001(a)); a State or local government or the government of a Federally recognized Indian tribe; or a surety performing under a takeover agreement entered into with a Federal agency pursuant to a performance bond, the Contractor may choose to verify only employees assigned to the contract, whether existing employees or new hires. The Contractor shall follow the applicable verification requirements at (b)(1) or (b)(2), respectively, except that any requirement for verification of new employees applies only to new employees assigned to the contract.

(4) Option to verify employment eligibility of all employees. The Contractor may elect to verify all existing employees hired after November 6, 1986, rather than just those employees assigned to the contract. The Contractor shall initiate verification for each existing employee working in the United States who was hired after November 6, 1986, within 180 calendar days of--

(i) Enrollment in the E-Verify program; or

(ii) Notification to E-Verify Operations of the Contractor's decision to exercise this option, using the contact information provided in the E-Verify program Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

(5) The Contractor shall comply, for the period of performance of this contract, with the requirements of the E-Verify program MOU.

(i) The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or the Social Security Administration (SSA) may terminate the Contractor's MOU and deny access to the E-Verify system in accordance with the terms of the MOU. In such case, the Contractor will be referred to a suspension or debarment official.

(ii) During the period between termination of the MOU and a decision by the suspension or debarment official whether to suspend or debar, the Contractor is excused from its obligations under paragraph (b) of this clause. If the suspension or debarment official determines not to suspend or debar the Contractor, then the Contractor must reenroll in E-Verify.

(c) Web site. Information on registration for and use of the E-Verify program can be obtained via the Internet at the Department of Homeland Security Web site: <http://www.dhs.gov/E-Verify>.

(d) Individuals previously verified. The Contractor is not required by this clause to perform additional employment verification using E-Verify for any employee--

(1) Whose employment eligibility was previously verified by the Contractor through the E-Verify program;

(2) Who has been granted and holds an active U.S. Government security clearance for access to confidential, secret, or top secret information in accordance with the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual; or

(3) Who has undergone a completed background investigation and been issued credentials pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-12, Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.

(e) Subcontracts. The Contractor shall include the requirements of this clause, including this paragraph (e) (appropriately modified for identification of the parties), in each subcontract that--

(1) Is for--

(i) Commercial or noncommercial services (except for commercial services that are part of the purchase of a COTS item (or an item that would be a COTS item, but for minor modifications), performed by the COTS provider, and are normally provided for that COTS item); or

(ii) Construction;

(2) Has a value of more than \$3,000; and

(3) Includes work performed in the United States.

C.10 52.228-5 INSURANCE - WORK ON A GOVERNMENT INSTALLATION (JAN 1997)

(a) The Contractor shall, at its own expense, provide and maintain during the entire performance of this contract, at least the kinds and minimum amounts of insurance required in the Schedule or elsewhere in the contract.

(b) Before commencing work under this contract, the Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in writing that the required insurance has been obtained. The policies evidencing required insurance shall contain an endorsement to the effect that any cancellation or any material change adversely affecting the Government's interest shall not be effective--

(1) For such period as the laws of the State in which this contract is to be performed prescribe; or

(2) Until 30 days after the insurer or the Contractor gives written notice to the Contracting Officer, whichever period is longer.

(c) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in subcontracts under this contract that require work on a Government installation and shall require subcontractors to provide and maintain the insurance required in the Schedule or elsewhere in the contract. The Contractor shall maintain a copy of all subcontractors' proofs of required insurance, and shall make copies available to the Contracting Officer upon request.

C.11 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): <http://www.arnet.gov/far>

52.204-9	PERSONAL IDENTITY VERIFICATION OF CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL	JAN 2011
52.227-14	RIGHTS IN DATA – GENERAL	DEC 2007
52.227-16	ADDITIONAL DATA REQUIREMENTS	JUN 1987
52.227-18	RIGHTS IN DATA--EXISTING WORKS	DEC 2007

(End of Addendum to 52.212-4)

C.12 52.212-5 CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT STATUTES OR EXECUTIVE ORDERS--COMMERCIAL ITEMS (NOV 2011)

(a) The Contractor shall comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses, which are incorporated in this contract by reference, to implement provisions of law or Executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items:

(1) 52.222-50, Combating Trafficking in Persons (FEB 2009) (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)).

Alternate I (AUG 2007) of 52.222-50 (22 U.S.C. 7104 (g)).

(2) 52.233-3, Protest After Award (Aug 1996) (31 U.S.C. 3553).

(3) 52.233-4, Applicable Law for Breach of Contract Claim (Oct 2004) (Pub. L. 108-77, 108-78)

(b) The Contractor shall comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (b) that the Contracting Officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or Executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items:

(1) 52.203-6, Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government (Sept 2006), with Alternate I (Oct 1995) (41 U.S.C. 253g and 10 U.S.C. 2402).

(2) 52.203-13, Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (APR 2010)(Pub. L. 110-252, Title VI, Chapter 1 (41 U.S.C. 251 note)).

(3) 52.203-15, Whistleblower Protections under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (JUN 2010) (Section 1553 of Pub. L. 111-5). (Applies to contracts funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.)

(4) 52.204-10, Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards (JUL 2010) (Pub. L. 109-282) (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).

(5) 52.204-11, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act-Reporting Requirements (JUL 2010) (Pub. L. 111-5).

(6) 52.209-6, Protecting the Government's Interest When Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment. (Dec 2010) (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).

(7) 52.209-10, Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations (section 740 of Division C of Public Law 111-117, section 743 of Division D of Public Law 111-8, and section 745 of Division D of Public Law 110-161)

(8) 52.219-3, Notice of HUBZone Set-Aside or Sole-Source Award (NOV 2011) (15 U.S.C. 657a).

(9) 52.219-4, Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns (JAN 2011) (if the offeror elects to waive the preference, it shall so indicate in its offer) (15 U.S.C. 657a).

(10) [Reserved]

(11)(i) 52.219-6, Notice of Total Small Business Set-Aside (NOV 2011) (15 U.S.C. 644).

(ii) Alternate I (NOV 2011).

(iii) Alternate II (NOV 2011).

(12)(i) 52.219-7, Notice of Partial Small Business Set-Aside (June 2003) (15 U.S.C. 644).

(ii) Alternate I (Oct 1995) of 52.219-7.

(iii) Alternate II (Mar 2004) of 52.219-7.

(13) 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (JAN 2011) (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(2) and (3)).

(14)(i) 52.219-9, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (JAN 2011) (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)).

- (ii) Alternate I (Oct 2001) of 52.219-9.
- (iii) Alternate II (Oct 2001) of 52.219-9.
- (iv) Alternate III (JUL 2010) of 52.219-9.
- (15) 52.219-13, Notice of Set-Aside of Orders (NOV 2011) (15 U.S.C. 644(r)).
- (16) 52.219-14, Limitations on Subcontracting (NOV 2011) (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(14)).
- (17) 52.219-16, Liquidated Damages--Subcontracting Plan (Jan 1999) (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)(F)(i)).
- (18)(i) 52.219-23, Notice of Price Evaluation Adjustment for Small Disadvantaged Business Concerns (OCT 2008) (10 U.S.C. 2323) (if the offeror elects to waive the adjustment, it shall so indicate in its offer.)
- (ii) Alternate I (June 2003) of 52.219-23.
- (19) 52.219-25, Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program--Disadvantaged Status and Reporting (DEC 2010) (Pub. L. 103-355, section 7102, and 10 U.S.C. 2323).
- (20) 52.219-26, Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program--Incentive Subcontracting (Oct 2000) (Pub. L. 103-355, section 7102, and 10 U.S.C. 2323).
- (21) 52.219-27, Notice of Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Set-Aside (NOV 2011) (15 U.S.C. 657f).
- (22) 52.219-28, Post Award Small Business Program Rerepresentation (APR 2009) (15 U.S.C. 632(a)(2)).
- (23) 52.219-29, Notice of Set-Aside for Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business Concerns (NOV 2011).
- (24) 52.219-30, Notice of Set-Aside for Women-Owned Small Business Concerns Eligible Under the Women-Owned Small Business Program (NOV 2011).
- (25) 52.222-3, Convict Labor (June 2003) (E.O. 11755).
- (26) 52.222-19, Child Labor--Cooperation with Authorities and Remedies (JUL 2010) (E.O. 13126).
- (27) 52.222-21, Prohibition of Segregated Facilities (Feb 1999).
- (28) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (Mar 2007) (E.O. 11246).
- (29) 52.222-35, Equal Opportunity for Veterans (SEP 2010) (38 U.S.C. 4212).
- (30) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (Oct 2010) (29 U.S.C. 793).
- (31) 52.222-37, Employment Reports on Veterans (SEP 2010) (38 U.S.C. 4212).
- (32) 52.222-40, Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act (DEC 2010) (E.O. 13496).

(33) 52.222-54, Employment Eligibility Verification (Jan 2009). (Executive Order 12989). (Not applicable to the acquisition of commercially available off-the-shelf items or certain other types of commercial items as prescribed in 22.1803.)

(34)(i) 52.223-9, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Items (May 2008) (42 U.S.C.6962(c)(3)(A)(ii)). (Not applicable to the acquisition of commercially available off-the-shelf items.)

(ii) Alternate I (MAY 2008) of 52.223-9 (42 U.S.C. 6962(i)(2)(C)). (Not applicable to the acquisition of commercially available off-the-shelf items.)

(35) 52.223-15, Energy Efficiency in Energy-Consuming Products (DEC 2007)(42 U.S.C. 8259b).

(36)(i) 52.223-16, IEEE 1680 Standard for the Environmental Assessment of Personal Computer Products (DEC 2007) (E.O. 13423).

(ii) Alternate I (DEC 2007) of 52.223-16.

(37) 52.223-18, Encouraging Contractor Policies to Ban Text Messaging While Driving (AUG 2011)

(38) 52.225-1, Buy American Act--Supplies (FEB 2009) (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d).

(39)(i) 52.225-3, Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements-- Israeli Trade Act (JUN 2009) (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d, 19 U.S.C. 3301 note, 19 U.S.C. 2112 note, 19 U.S.C 3805 note, Pub. L. 108-77, 108-78, 108-286, 108-302, 109-53 and 109-169, 109-283, and 110-138).

(ii) Alternate I (Jan 2004) of 52.225-3.

(iii) Alternate II (Jan 2004) of 52.225-3.

(40) 52.225-5, Trade Agreements (NOV 2011) (19 U.S.C. 2501, et seq., 19 U.S.C. 3301 note).

(41) 52.225-13, Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases (JUN 2008) (E.O.'s, proclamations, and statutes administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury).

(42) 52.226-4, Notice of Disaster or Emergency Area Set-Aside (Nov 2007) (42 U.S.C. 5150).

(43) 52.226-5, Restrictions on Subcontracting Outside Disaster or Emergency Area (Nov 2007) (42 U.S.C. 5150).

(44) 52.232-29, Terms for Financing of Purchases of Commercial Items (Feb 2002) (41 U.S.C. 255(f), 10 U.S.C. 2307(f)).

(45) 52.232-30, Installment Payments for Commercial Items (Oct 1995) (41 U.S.C. 255(f), 10 U.S.C. 2307(f)).

(46) 52.232-33, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer--Central Contractor Registration (Oct 2003) (31 U.S.C. 3332).

(47) 52.232-34, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer--Other than Central Contractor Registration (May 1999) (31 U.S.C. 3332).

(48) 52.232-36, Payment by Third Party (FEB 2010) (31 U.S.C. 3332).

(49) 52.239-1, Privacy or Security Safeguards (Aug 1996) (5 U.S.C. 552a).

[] (50)(i) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (Feb 2006) (46 U.S.C. Appx. 1241(b) and 10 U.S.C. 2631).

[] (ii) Alternate I (Apr 2003) of 52.247-64.

(c) The Contractor shall comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (c), applicable to commercial services, that the Contracting Officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or Executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items:

[] (1) 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965 (Nov 2007) (41 U.S.C. 351, et seq.).

[] (2) 52.222-42, Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires (May 1989) (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, et seq.).

Employee Class

Monetary Wage-Fringe Benefits

[] (3) 52.222-43, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act--Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts) (Sep 2009) (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, et seq.).

[] (4) 52.222-44, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act--Price Adjustment (Sep 2009) (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, et seq.).

[] (5) 52.222-51, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment--Requirements (Nov 2007) (41 U.S.C. 351, et seq.).

[] (6) 52.222-53, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Certain Services--Requirements (FEB 2009) (41 U.S.C. 351, et seq.).

[] (7) 52.226-6, Promoting Excess Food Donation to Nonprofit Organizations. (MAR 2009)(Pub. L. 110-247)

[] (8) 52.237-11, Accepting and Dispensing of \$1 Coin (SEP 2008) (31 U.S.C. 5112(p)(1)).

(d) Comptroller General Examination of Record. The Contractor shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph (d) if this contract was awarded using other than sealed bid, is in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold, and does not contain the clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records--Negotiation.

(1) The Comptroller General of the United States, or an authorized representative of the Comptroller General, shall have access to and right to examine any of the Contractor's directly pertinent records involving transactions related to this contract.

(2) The Contractor shall make available at its offices at all reasonable times the records, materials, and other evidence for examination, audit, or reproduction, until 3 years after final payment under this contract or for any shorter period specified in FAR Subpart 4.7, Contractor Records Retention, of the other clauses of this contract. If this contract is completely or partially terminated, the records relating to the work terminated shall be made available for 3 years after any resulting final termination settlement. Records relating to appeals under the disputes clause or to litigation or the settlement of claims arising under or relating to this contract shall be made available until such appeals, litigation, or claims are finally resolved.

(3) As used in this clause, records include books, documents, accounting procedures and practices, and other data, regardless of type and regardless of form. This does not require the Contractor to create or maintain any record that the Contractor does not maintain in the ordinary course of business or pursuant to a provision of law.

(e)(1) Notwithstanding the requirements of the clauses in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this clause, the Contractor is not required to flow down any FAR clause, other than those in this paragraph (e)(1) in a subcontract for commercial items. Unless otherwise indicated below, the extent of the flow down shall be as required by the clause--

(i) 52.203-13, Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (APR 2010) (Pub. L. 110-252, Title VI, Chapter 1 (41 U.S.C. 251 note)).

(ii) 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (DEC 2010) (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(2) and (3)), in all subcontracts that offer further subcontracting opportunities. If the subcontract (except subcontracts to small business concerns) exceeds \$650,000 (\$1.5 million for construction of any public facility), the subcontractor must include 52.219-8 in lower tier subcontracts that offer subcontracting opportunities.

(iii) [Reserved]

(iv) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (Mar 2007) (E.O. 11246).

(v) 52.222-35, Equal Opportunity for Veterans (SEP 2010) (38 U.S.C. 4212).

(vi) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (Oct 2010) (29 U.S.C. 793).

(vii) 52.222-40, Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act (DEC 2010) (E.O. 13496). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (f) of FAR clause 52.222-40.

(viii) 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965 (Nov 2007) (41 U.S.C. 351, et seq.).

(ix) 52.222-50, Combating Trafficking in Persons (FEB 2009) (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)).

Alternate I (AUG 2007) of 52.222-50 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)).

(x) 52.222-51, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment--Requirements "(Nov 2007)" (41 U.S.C. 351, et seq.).

(xi) 52.222-53, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Certain Services-Requirements (FEB 2009)(41 U.S.C. 351, et seq.).

(xii) 52.222-54, Employee Eligibility Verification (JAN 2009)

(xiii) 52.226-6, Promoting Excess Food Donation to Nonprofit Organizations. (MAR 2009)(Pub. L. 110-247). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (e) of FAR clause 52.226-6.

(xiv) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (Feb 2006) (46 U.S.C. Appx. 1241(b) and 10 U.S.C. 2631). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (d) of FAR clause 52.247-64.

(2) While not required, the contractor may include in its subcontracts for commercial items a minimal number of additional clauses necessary to satisfy its contractual obligations.

C.13 52.245-1 GOVERNMENT PROPERTY (AUG 2010)

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

"Acquisition cost" means the cost to acquire a tangible capital asset including the purchase price of the asset and costs necessary to prepare the asset for use. Costs necessary to prepare the asset for use include the cost of placing the asset in location and bringing the asset to a condition necessary for normal or expected use.

"Cannibalize" means to remove parts from Government property for use or for installation on other Government property.

"Contractor-acquired property" means property acquired, fabricated, or otherwise provided by the Contractor for performing a contract, and to which the Government has title.

"Contractor inventory" means--

(1) Any property acquired by and in the possession of a Contractor or subcontractor under a contract for which title is vested in the Government and which exceeds the amounts needed to complete full performance under the entire contract;

(2) Any property that the Government is obligated or has the option to take over under any type of contract, e.g., as a result either of any changes in the specifications or plans thereunder or of the termination of the contract (or subcontract thereunder), before completion of the work, for the convenience or at the option of the Government; and

(3) Government-furnished property that exceeds the amounts needed to complete full performance under the entire contract.

(4) "Contractor's managerial personnel" means the Contractor's directors, officers, managers, superintendents, or equivalent representatives who have supervision or direction of--

(1) All or substantially all of the Contractor's business;

(2) All or substantially all of the Contractor's operation at any one plant or separate location; or

(3) A separate and complete major industrial operation.

"Demilitarization" means rendering a product unusable for, and not restorable to, the purpose for which it was designed or is customarily used.

"Discrepancies incident to shipment" means any differences (e.g., count or condition) between the items documented to have been shipped and items actually received.

"Equipment" means a tangible item that is functionally complete for its intended purpose, durable, nonexpendable, and needed for the performance of a contract. Equipment is not intended for sale, and does not ordinarily lose its identity or become a component part of another article when put into use. Equipment does not include material, real property, special test equipment or special tooling.

"Government-furnished property" means property in the possession of, or directly acquired by, the Government and subsequently furnished to the Contractor for performance of a contract. Government-furnished property includes, but is not limited to, spares and property furnished for repair, maintenance, overhaul, or modification. Government-furnished property also includes contractor-acquired property if the contractor-acquired property is a deliverable under a cost contract when accepted by the Government for continued use under the contract.

"Government property" means all property owned or leased by the Government. Government property includes both Government-furnished and Contractor-acquired property. Government property includes material, equipment, special tooling, special test equipment, and real property. Government property does not include intellectual property and software.

"Material" means property that may be consumed or expended during the performance of a contract, component parts of a higher assembly, or items that lose their individual identity through incorporation into an end item. Material does not include equipment, special tooling, special test equipment or real property.

"Nonseverable" means property that cannot be removed after construction or installation without substantial loss of value or damage to the installed property or to the premises where installed.

"Precious metals" means silver, gold, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium, and ruthenium.

"Property" means all tangible property, both real and personal.

"Property Administrator" means an authorized representative of the Contracting Officer appointed in accordance with agency procedures, responsible for administering the contract requirements and obligations relating to Government property in the possession of a Contractor.

"Property records" means the records created and maintained by the contractor in support of its stewardship responsibilities for the management of Government property.

"Provide" means to furnish, as in Government-furnished property, or to acquire, as in contractor-acquired property.

"Real property". See Federal Management Regulation 102-71.20 (41 CFR 102-71.20).

"Sensitive property" means property potentially dangerous to the public safety or security if stolen, lost, or misplaced, or that shall be subject to exceptional physical security, protection, control, and accountability. Examples include weapons, ammunition, explosives, controlled substances, radioactive materials, hazardous materials or wastes, or precious metals.

"Surplus property" means excess personal property not required by any Federal agency as determined by the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA).

(b) Property management.

(1) The Contractor shall have a system to manage (control, use, preserve, protect, repair and maintain) Government property in its possession. The system shall be adequate to satisfy the requirements of this clause. In doing so, the Contractor shall initiate and maintain the processes, systems, procedures, records, and methodologies necessary for effective control of Government property, consistent with voluntary consensus standards and/or industry-leading practices and standards for Government property management except where inconsistent with law or regulation. During the period of performance, the Contractor shall disclose any significant changes to their property management system to the Property Administrator prior to implementation.

(2) The Contractor's responsibility extends from the initial acquisition and receipt of property, through stewardship, custody, and use until formally relieved of responsibility by authorized means, including delivery, consumption, expending, sale (as surplus property), or other disposition, or via a completed investigation, evaluation, and final determination for lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed property. This requirement applies to all Government property under the Contractor's accountability, stewardship, possession or control, including its vendors or subcontractors (see paragraph (f)(1)(v) of this clause).

(3) The Contractor shall include the requirements of this clause in all subcontracts under which Government property is acquired or furnished for subcontract performance.

(c) Use of Government property.

(1) The Contractor shall use Government property, either furnished or acquired under this contract, only for performing this contract, unless otherwise provided for in this contract or approved by the Contracting Officer.

(2) Modifications or alterations of Government property are prohibited, unless they are--

- (i) Reasonable and necessary due to the scope of work under this contract or its terms and conditions;
- (ii) Required for normal maintenance; or
- (iii) Otherwise authorized by the Contracting Officer.

(3) The Contractor shall not cannibalize Government property unless otherwise provided for in this contract or approved by the Contracting Officer.

- (d) Government-furnished property.

(1) The Government shall deliver to the Contractor the Government-furnished property described in this contract. The Government shall furnish related data and information needed for the intended use of the property. The warranties of suitability of use and timely delivery of Government-furnished property do not apply to property acquired or fabricated by the Contractor as contractor-acquired property and subsequently transferred to another contract with this Contractor.

(2) The delivery and/or performance dates specified in this contract are based upon the expectation that the Government-furnished property will be suitable for contract performance and will be delivered to the Contractor by the dates stated in the contract.

(i) If the property is not delivered to the Contractor by the dates stated in the contract, the Contracting Officer shall, upon the Contractor's timely written request, consider an equitable adjustment to the contract.

(ii) In the event property is received by the Contractor, or for Government-furnished property after receipt and installation, in a condition not suitable for its intended use, the Contracting Officer shall, upon the Contractor's timely written request, advise the Contractor on a course of action to remedy the problem. Such action may include repairing, replacing, modifying, returning, or otherwise disposing of the property at the Government's expense. Upon completion of the required action(s), the Contracting Officer shall consider an equitable adjustment to the contract (see also paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(A) of this clause).

(iii) The Government may, at its option, furnish property in an "as-is" condition. The Contractor will be given the opportunity to inspect such property prior to the property being provided. In such cases, the Government makes no warranty with respect to the serviceability and/or suitability of the property for contract performance. Any repairs, replacement, and/or refurbishment shall be at the Contractor's expense.

(3)(i) The Contracting Officer may by written notice, at any time--

(A) Increase or decrease the amount of Government-furnished property under this contract;

(B) Substitute other Government-furnished property for the property previously furnished, to be furnished, or to be acquired by the Contractor for the Government under this contract; or

(C) Withdraw authority to use property.

(ii) Upon completion of any action(s) under paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this clause, and the Contractor's timely written request, the Contracting Officer shall consider an equitable adjustment to the contract.

- (e) Title to Government property.

(1) The Government shall retain title to all Government-furnished property. Title to Government property shall not be affected by its incorporation into or attachment to any property not owned by the Government, nor shall Government property become a fixture or lose its identity as personal property by being attached to any real property.

(2) Fixed-price contracts.

(i) All Government-furnished property and all property acquired by the Contractor, title to which vests in the Government under this paragraph (collectively referred to as "Government property)", are subject to the provisions of this clause.

(ii) Title vests in the Government for all property acquired or fabricated by the Contractor in accordance with the financing provisions or other specific requirements for passage of title in the contract. Under fixed price type contracts, in the absence of financing provisions or other specific requirements for passage of title in the contract, the Contractor retains title to all property acquired by the Contractor for use on the contract, except for property identified as a deliverable end item. If a deliverable item is to be retained by the Contractor for use after inspection and acceptance by the Government, it shall be made accountable to the contract through a contract modification listing the item as Government-furnished property.

(iii) If this contract contains a provision directing the Contractor to purchase property for which the Government will reimburse the Contractor as a direct item of cost under this contract--

(A) Title to property purchased from a vendor shall pass to and vest in the Government upon the vendor's delivery of such property; and

(B) Title to all other property shall pass to and vest in the Government upon--

(1) Issuance of the property for use in contract performance;

(2) Commencement of processing of the property or its use in contract performance; or

(3) Reimbursement of the cost of the property by the Government, whichever occurs first.

(3) Title under Cost-Reimbursement or Time-and-Material Contracts or Cost-Reimbursable contract line items under Fixed-Price contracts.

(i) Title to all property purchased by the Contractor for which the Contractor is entitled to be reimbursed as a direct item of cost under this contract shall pass to and vest in the Government upon the vendor's delivery of such property.

(ii) Title to all other property, the cost of which is reimbursable to the Contractor, shall pass to and vest in the Government upon--

(A) Issuance of the property for use in contract performance;

(B) Commencement of processing of the property for use in contract performance; or

(C) Reimbursement of the cost of the property by the Government, whichever occurs first.

(iii) All Government-furnished property and all property acquired by the Contractor, title to which vests in the Government under this paragraph (e)(3)(iii) (collectively referred to as "Government property)", are subject to the provisions of this clause.

(f) Contractor plans and systems.

(1) Contractors shall establish and implement property management plans, systems, and procedures at the contract, program, site or entity level to enable the following outcomes:

(i) Acquisition of Property. The Contractor shall document that all property was acquired consistent with its engineering, production planning, and property control operations.

(ii) Receipt of Government Property. The Contractor shall receive Government property (document the receipt), record the information necessary to meet the record requirements of paragraph (f)(1)(iii)(A)(1) through (5) of this clause, identify as Government owned in a manner appropriate to the type of property (e.g., stamp, tag, mark, or other identification), and manage any discrepancies incident to shipment.

(A) Government-furnished property. The Contractor shall furnish a written statement to the Property Administrator containing all relevant facts, such as cause or condition and a recommended course(s) of action, if overages, shortages, or damages and/or other discrepancies are discovered upon receipt of Government-furnished property.

(B) Contractor-acquired property. The Contractor shall take all actions necessary to adjust for overages, shortages, damage and/or other discrepancies discovered upon receipt, in shipment of Contractor-acquired property from a vendor or supplier, so as to ensure the proper allocability and allowability of associated costs.

(iii) Records of Government property. The Contractor shall create and maintain records of all Government property accountable to the contract, including Government-furnished and Contractor-acquired property.

(A) Property records shall enable a complete, current, auditable record of all transactions and shall, unless otherwise approved by the Property Administrator, contain the following:

(1) The name, part number and description, manufacturer, model number, and National Stock Number (if needed for additional item identification tracking and/or disposition).

(2) Quantity received (or fabricated), issued, and balance-on-hand.

(3) Unit acquisition cost.

(4) Unique-item identifier or equivalent (if available and necessary for individual item tracking).

(5) Unit of measure.

(6) Accountable contract number or equivalent code designation.

(7) Location.

(8) Disposition.

(9) Posting reference and date of transaction.

(10) Date placed in service.

(B) Use of a Receipt and Issue System for Government Material. When approved by the Property Administrator, the Contractor may maintain, in lieu of formal property records, a file of appropriately cross-referenced documents evidencing receipt, issue, and use of material that is issued for immediate consumption.

(iv) Physical inventory. The Contractor shall periodically perform, record, and disclose physical inventory results. A final physical inventory shall be performed upon contract completion or termination. The Property Administrator may waive this final inventory requirement, depending on the circumstances (e.g., overall reliability of the Contractor's system or the property is to be transferred to a follow-on contract).

(v) Subcontractor control.

(A) The Contractor shall award subcontracts that clearly identify assets to be provided and shall ensure appropriate flow down of contract terms and conditions (e.g., extent of liability for loss, theft, damage or destruction of Government property).

(B) The Contractor shall assure its subcontracts are properly administered and reviews are periodically performed to determine the adequacy of the subcontractor's property management system.

(vi) Reports. The Contractor shall have a process to create and provide reports of discrepancies; loss, theft, damage or destruction; physical inventory results; audits and self-assessments; corrective actions; and other property related reports as directed by the Contracting Officer.

(A) Loss, theft, damage or destruction. Unless otherwise directed by the Property Administrator, the Contractor shall investigate and promptly furnish a written narrative of all incidents of loss, theft, damage or destruction to the property administrator as soon as the facts become known or when requested by the Government.

(B) Such reports shall, at a minimum, contain the following information:

(1) Date of incident (if known).

(2) The name, commercial description, manufacturer, model number, and National Stock Number (if applicable).

(3) Quantity.

(4) Unique-item Identifier (if available).

(5) Accountable Contract number.

(6) A statement indicating current or future need.

(7) Acquisition cost, or if applicable, estimated scrap proceeds, estimated repair or replacement costs.

(8) All known interests in commingled property of which the Government property is a part.

(9) Cause and corrective action taken or to be taken to prevent recurrence.

(10) A statement that the Government will receive any reimbursement covering the loss, theft, damage or destruction in the event the Contractor was or will be reimbursed or compensated.

(11) Copies of all supporting documentation.

(12) Last known location.

(13) A statement that the property did or did not contain sensitive or hazardous material, and if so, that the appropriate agencies were notified.

(vii) Relief of stewardship responsibility. Unless the contract provides otherwise, the Contractor shall be relieved of stewardship responsibility for Government property when such property is--

(A) Consumed or expended, reasonably and properly, or otherwise accounted for, in the performance of the contract, including reasonable inventory adjustments of material as determined by the Property Administrator; or a Property Administrator granted relief of responsibility for loss, theft, damage or destruction of Government property;

(B) Delivered or shipped from the Contractor's plant, under Government instructions, except when shipment is to a subcontractor or other location of the Contractor; or

(C) Disposed of in accordance with paragraphs (j) and (k) of this clause.

(viii) Utilizing Government property.

(A) The Contractor shall utilize, consume, move, and store Government Property only as authorized under this contract. The Contractor shall promptly disclose and report Government property in its possession that is excess to contract performance.

(B) Unless otherwise authorized in this contract or by the Property Administrator the Contractor shall not commingle Government material with material not owned by the Government.

(ix) Maintenance. The Contractor shall properly maintain Government property. The Contractor's maintenance program shall enable the identification, disclosure, and performance of normal and routine preventative maintenance and repair. The Contractor shall disclose and report to the Property Administrator the need for replacement and/or capital rehabilitation.

(x) Property closeout. The Contractor shall promptly perform and report to the Property Administrator contract property closeout, to include reporting, investigating and securing closure of all loss, theft, damage or destruction cases; physically inventorying all property upon termination or completion of this contract; and disposing of items at the time they are determined to be excess to contractual needs.

(2) The Contractor shall establish and maintain Government accounting source data, as may be required by this contract, particularly in the areas of recognition of acquisitions and dispositions of material and equipment.

(3) The Contractor shall establish and maintain procedures necessary to assess its property management system effectiveness, and shall perform periodic internal reviews and audits. Significant findings and/or results of such reviews and audits pertaining to Government property shall be made available to the Property Administrator.

(g) Systems analysis.

(1) The Government shall have access to the Contractor's premises and all Government property, at reasonable times, for the purposes of reviewing, inspecting and evaluating the Contractor's property management plan(s), systems, procedures, records, and supporting documentation that pertains to Government property. This access includes all site locations and, with the Contractor's consent, all subcontractor premises.

(2) Records of Government property shall be readily available to authorized Government personnel and shall be appropriately safeguarded.

(3) Should it be determined by the Government that the Contractor's (or subcontractor's) property management practices are inadequate or not acceptable for the effective management and control of Government property under this contract, or present an undue risk to the Government, the Contractor shall prepare a corrective action plan when requested by the Property Administrator and take all necessary corrective actions as specified by the schedule within the corrective action plan.

(h) Contractor Liability for Government Property.

(1) Unless otherwise provided for in the contract, the Contractor shall not be liable for loss, theft, damage or destruction to the Government property furnished or acquired under this contract, except when any one of the following applies--

(i) The risk is covered by insurance or the Contractor is otherwise reimbursed (to the extent of such insurance or reimbursement). The allowability of insurance costs shall be determined in accordance with 31.205-19.

(ii) The loss, theft, damage or destruction is the result of willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of the Contractor's managerial personnel.

(iii) The Contracting Officer has, in writing, revoked the Government's assumption of risk for loss, theft, damage or destruction, due to a determination under paragraph (g) of this clause that the Contractor's property management practices are inadequate, and/or present an undue risk to the Government, and the Contractor failed to take timely corrective action. If the Contractor can establish by clear and convincing evidence that the loss, theft, damage or destruction of Government property occurred while the Contractor had adequate property management practices or the loss, theft, damage or destruction of Government property did not result from the Contractor's failure to maintain adequate property management practices, the Contractor shall not be held liable.

(2) The Contractor shall take all reasonable actions necessary to protect the Government property from further loss, theft, damage or destruction. The Contractor shall separate the damaged and undamaged Government property, place all the affected Government property in the best possible order, and take such other action as the Property Administrator directs.

(3) The Contractor shall do nothing to prejudice the Government's rights to recover against third parties for any loss, theft, damage or destruction of Government property.

(4) Upon the request of the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall, at the Government's expense, furnish to the Government all reasonable assistance and cooperation, including the prosecution of suit and the execution of instruments of assignment in favor of the Government in obtaining recovery.

(i) Equitable adjustment. Equitable adjustments under this clause shall be made in accordance with the procedures of the Changes clause. However, the Government shall not be liable for breach of contract for the following:

(1) Any delay in delivery of Government-furnished property.

(2) Delivery of Government-furnished property in a condition not suitable for its intended use.

(3) An increase, decrease, or substitution of Government- furnished property.

(4) Failure to repair or replace Government property for which the Government is responsible.

(j) Contractor inventory disposal. Except as otherwise provided for in this contract, the Contractor shall not dispose of Contractor inventory until authorized to do so by the Plant Clearance Officer.

(1) Scrap to which the Government has obtained title under paragraph (e) of this clause.

(i) Contractor with an approved scrap procedure.

(A) The Contractor may dispose of scrap resulting from production or testing under this contract without Government approval. However, if the scrap requires demilitarization or is sensitive property, the Contractor shall submit the scrap on an inventory disposal schedule.

(B) For scrap from other than production or testing the Contractor may prepare scrap lists in lieu of inventory disposal schedules (provided such lists are consistent with the approved scrap procedures).

(C) Inventory disposal schedules shall be submitted for all aircraft regardless of condition, flight safety critical aircraft parts, and scrap that--

- (1) Requires demilitarization;
- (2) Is a classified item;
- (3) Is generated from classified items;
- (4) Contains hazardous materials or hazardous wastes;
- (5) Contains precious metals that are economically beneficial to recover; or
- (6) Is dangerous to the public health, safety, or welfare.

(ii) Contractor without an approved scrap procedure. The Contractor shall submit an inventory disposal schedule for all scrap. The Contractor may not dispose of scrap resulting from production or testing under this contract without Government approval.

(2) Predisposal requirements.

(i) Once the Contractor determines that Contractor-acquired property is no longer needed for contract performance, the Contractor in the following order of priority--

(A) May contact the Contracting Officer if use of the property in the performance of other Government contracts is practical;

(B) May purchase the property at the acquisition cost; or

(C) Shall make reasonable efforts to return unused property to the appropriate supplier at fair market value (less, if applicable, a reasonable restocking fee that is consistent with the supplier's customary practices).

(ii) The Contractor shall list, on Standard Form 1428, Inventory Disposal Schedule, property that was not used in the performance of other Government contracts under paragraph (j)(2)(i)(A) of this clause, property that was not purchased under paragraph (j)(2)(i)(B) of this clause, and property that could not be returned to a supplier under paragraph (j)(2)(i)(C) of this clause.

(3) Inventory disposal schedules.

(i) The Contractor shall use Standard Form 1428, Inventory Disposal Schedule, to identify--

(A) Government-furnished property that is no longer required for performance of this contract, provided the terms of another Government contract do not require the Government to furnish that property for performance of this contract;

(B) Contractor-acquired property, to which the Government has obtained title under paragraph (e) of this clause, which is no longer required for performance of that contract; and

(C) Termination inventory:

(ii) The Contractor may annotate inventory disposal schedules to identify property the Contractor wishes to purchase from the Government.

(iii) Unless the Plant Clearance Officer has agreed otherwise, or the contract requires electronic submission of inventory disposal schedules, the Contractor shall prepare separate inventory disposal schedules for--

(A) Special test equipment with commercial components;

(B) Special test equipment without commercial components;

(C) Printing equipment;

(D) Information technology (e.g., computers, computer components, peripheral equipment, and related equipment);

(E) Precious metals in raw or bulk form;

(F) Nonnuclear hazardous materials or hazardous wastes; or

(G) Nuclear materials or nuclear wastes.

(iv) The Contractor shall provide the information required by FAR 52.245-1(f)(1)(iii) along with the following:

(A) Any additional information that may facilitate understanding of the property's intended use.

(B) For work-in-progress, the estimated percentage of completion.

(C) For precious metals, the type of metal and estimated weight.

(D) For hazardous material or property contaminated with hazardous material, the type of hazardous material.

(E) For metals in mill product form, the form, shape, treatment, hardness, temper, specification (commercial or Government) and dimensions (thickness, width and length).

(v) Property with the same description, condition code, and reporting location may be grouped in a single line item.

(vi) Scrap should be reported by "lot" along with metal content, estimated weight and estimated value.

(4) Submission requirements. The Contractor shall submit inventory disposal schedules to the Plant Clearance Officer no later than--

(i) 30-days following the Contractor's determination that a Government property item is no longer required for performance of this contract;

(ii) 60 days, or such longer period as may be approved by the Plant Clearance Officer, following completion of contract deliveries or performance; or

(iii) 120 days, or such longer period as may be approved by the Termination Contracting Officer following contract termination in whole or in part.

(5) Corrections. The Plant Clearance Officer may--

(i) Reject a schedule for cause (e.g., contains errors, determined to be inaccurate); and

(ii) Require the Contractor to correct an inventory disposal schedule.

(6) Postsubmission adjustments. The Contractor shall notify the Plant Clearance Officer at least 10 working days in advance of its intent to remove an item from an approved inventory disposal schedule. Upon approval of the Plant Clearance Officer, or upon expiration of the notice period, the Contractor may make the necessary adjustments to the inventory schedule.

(7) Storage.

(i) The Contractor shall store the property identified on an inventory disposal schedule pending receipt of disposal instructions. The Government's failure to furnish disposal instructions within 120 days following acceptance of an inventory disposal schedule may entitle the Contractor to an equitable adjustment for costs incurred to store such property on or after the 121st day.

(ii) The Contractor shall obtain the Plant Clearance Officer's approval to remove Government property from the premises where the property is currently located prior to receipt of final disposition instructions. If approval is granted, any costs incurred by the Contractor to transport or store the property shall not increase the price or fee of any Government contract. The storage area shall be appropriate for assuring the property's physical safety and suitability for use. Approval does not relieve the Contractor of any liability for such property under this contract.

(8) Disposition instructions.

(i) If the Government does not furnish disposition instructions to the Contractor within 45 days following acceptance of a scrap list, the Contractor may dispose of the listed scrap in accordance with the Contractor's approved scrap procedures.

(ii) The Contractor shall prepare for shipment, deliver f.o.b. origin, or dispose of Contractor inventory as directed by the Plant Clearance Officer. Unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer or by the Plant Clearance Officer, the Contractor shall remove and destroy any markings identifying the property as U.S. Government-owned property prior to its disposal.

(iii) The Contracting Officer may require the Contractor to demilitarize the property prior to shipment or disposal. In such cases, the Contractor may be entitled to an equitable adjustment under paragraph (i) of this clause.

(9) Disposal proceeds. As directed by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall credit the net proceeds from the disposal of Contractor inventory to the contract, or to the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(10) Subcontractor inventory disposal schedules. The Contractor shall require its Subcontractors to submit inventory disposal schedules to the Contractor in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (j)(4) of this clause.

(k) Abandonment of Government property.

(1) The Government shall not abandon sensitive Government property or termination inventory without the Contractor's written consent.

(2) The Government, upon notice to the Contractor, may abandon any nonsensitive Government property in place, at which time all obligations of the Government regarding such property shall cease.

(3) The Government has no obligation to restore or rehabilitate the Contractor's premises under any circumstances; however, if Government--furnished property is withdrawn or is unsuitable for the intended use, or if other Government property is substituted, then the equitable adjustment under paragraph (i) of this clause may properly include restoration or rehabilitation costs.

(l) Communication. All communications under this clause shall be in writing.

(m) Contracts outside the United States. If this contract is to be performed outside of the United States and its outlying areas, the words "Government" and "Government-furnished" (wherever they appear in this clause) shall be construed as "United States Government" and "United States Government-furnished," respectively.

C.14 52.245-9 USE AND CHARGES (AUG 2010)

(a) Definitions. Definitions applicable to this contract are provided in the clause at 52.245-1, Government Property. Additional definitions as used in this clause include:

"Rental period" means the calendar period during which Government property is made available for nongovernmental purposes.

"Rental time" means the number of hours, to the nearest whole hour, rented property is actually used for nongovernmental purposes. It includes time to set up the property for such purposes, perform required maintenance, and restore the property to its condition prior to rental (less normal wear and tear).

(b) Use of Government property. The Contractor may use the Government property without charge in the performance of--

(1) Contracts with the Government that specifically authorize such use without charge;

(2) Subcontracts of any tier under Government prime contracts if the Contracting Officer having cognizance of the prime contract--

(i) Approves a subcontract specifically authorizing such use; or

(ii) Otherwise authorizes such use in writing; and

(3) Other work, if the Contracting Officer specifically authorizes in writing use without charge for such work.

(c) Rental. If granted written permission by the Contracting Officer, or if it is specifically provided for in the Schedule, the Contractor may use the Government property (except material) for a rental fee for work other than that provided in paragraph (b) of this clause. Authorizing such use of the Government property does not waive any rights of the Government to terminate the Contractor's right to use the Government property. The rental fee shall be determined in accordance with the following paragraphs.

(d) General.

(1) Rental requests shall be submitted to the Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO), identify the property for which rental is requested, propose a rental period, and compute an estimated rental charge by using the Contractor's best estimate of rental time in the formulae described in paragraph (e) of this clause.

(2) The Contractor shall not use Government property for nongovernmental purposes, including Independent Research and Development, until a rental charge for real property, or estimated rental charge for other property, is agreed upon. Rented property shall be used only on a non-interference basis.

(e) Rental charge.--

(1) Real property and associated fixtures.

(i) The Contractor shall obtain, at its expense, a property appraisal from an independent licensed, accredited, or certified appraiser that computes a monthly, daily, or hourly rental rate for comparable commercial property. The appraisal may be used to compute rentals under this clause throughout its effective period or, if an effective period is not stated in the appraisal, for one year following the date the appraisal was performed. The Contractor shall submit the appraisal to the ACO at least 30 days prior to the date the property is needed for nongovernmental use. Except as provided in paragraph (e)(1)(iii) of this clause, the ACO shall use the appraisal rental rate to determine a reasonable rental charge.

(ii) Rental charges shall be determined by multiplying the rental time by the appraisal rental rate expressed as a rate per hour. Monthly or daily appraisal rental rates shall be divided by 720 or 24, respectively, to determine an hourly rental rate.

(iii) When the ACO believes the appraisal rental rate is unreasonable, the ACO shall promptly notify the Contractor. The parties may agree on an alternative means for computing a reasonable rental charge.

(iv) The Contractor shall obtain, at its expense, additional property appraisals in the same manner as provided in paragraph (e)(1)(i) if the effective period has expired and the Contractor desires the continued use of property for nongovernmental use. The Contractor may obtain additional appraisals within the effective period of the current appraisal if the market prices decrease substantially.

(2) Other Government property. The Contractor may elect to compute the rental charge using the appraisal method described in paragraph (e)(1) of this clause subject to the constraints therein or the following formula in which rental time shall be expressed in increments of not less than one hour with portions of hours rounded to the next higher hour: The rental charge is calculated by multiplying 2 percent of the acquisition cost by the hours of rental time, and dividing by 720.

(3) Alternative methodology. The Contractor may request consideration of an alternative basis for computing the rental charge if it considers the monthly rental rate or a time-based rental unreasonable or impractical.

(f) Rental payments.

(1) Rent is due 60 days following completion of the rental period or as otherwise specified in the contract. The Contractor shall compute the rental due, and furnish records or other supporting data in sufficient detail to permit the ACO to verify the rental time and computation. Payment shall be made by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States and sent to the contract administration office identified in this contract, unless otherwise specified by the Contracting Officer.

(2) Interest will be charged if payment is not made by the date specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this clause. Interest will accrue at the "Renegotiation Board Interest Rate" (published in the Federal Register semiannually on or about January 1st and July 1st) for the period in which the rent is due.

(3) The Government's acceptance of any rental payment under this clause, in whole or in part, shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of any rights it may have against the Contractor stemming from the Contractor's unauthorized use of Government property or any other failure to perform this contract according to its terms.

(g) Use revocation. At any time during the rental period, the Government may revoke nongovernmental use authorization and require the Contractor, at the Contractor's expense, to return the property to the Government, restore the property to its pre-rental condition (less normal wear and tear), or both.

(h) Unauthorized use. The unauthorized use of Government property can subject a person to fines, imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 641.

C.15 2052.209-70 CURRENT/FORMER AGENCY EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT (OCT 1999)

(a) The following representation is required by the NRC Acquisition Regulation 2009.105-70(b). It is not NRC policy to encourage offerors and contractors to propose current/former agency employees to perform work under NRC contracts and as set forth in the above cited provision, the use of such employees may, under certain conditions, adversely affect NRC's consideration of non-competitive proposals and task orders.

(b) There () are (X) are no current/former NRC employees (including special Government employees performing services as experts, advisors, consultants, or members of advisory committees) who have been or will be involved, directly or indirectly, in developing the offer, or in negotiating on behalf of the offeror, or in managing, administering, or performing any contract, consultant agreement, or subcontract resulting from this offer. For each individual so identified, the Technical and Management proposal must contain, as a separate attachment, the name of the individual, the individual's title while employed by the NRC, the date individual left NRC, and a brief description of the individual's role under this proposal.

C.16 2052.209-72 CONTRACTOR ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST (JAN 1993)

(a) Purpose. The primary purpose of this clause is to aid in ensuring that the contractor:

(1) Is not placed in a conflicting role because of current or planned interests (financial, contractual, organizational, or otherwise) which relate to the work under this contract; and

(2) Does not obtain an unfair competitive advantage over other parties by virtue of its performance of this contract.

(b) Scope. The restrictions described apply to performance or participation by the contractor, as defined in 48 CFR 2009.570-2 in the activities covered by this clause.

(c) Work for others.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this contract, during the term of this contract, the contractor agrees to forego entering into consulting or other contractual arrangements with any firm or organization the result of which may give rise to a conflict of interest with respect to the work being performed under this contract. The contractor shall ensure that all employees under this contract abide by the provision of this clause. If the contractor has reason to believe, with respect to itself or any employee, that any proposed consultant or other contractual arrangement with any firm or organization may involve a potential conflict of interest, the contractor shall obtain the written approval of the contracting officer before the execution of such contractual arrangement.

(2) The contractor may not represent, assist, or otherwise support an NRC licensee or applicant undergoing an NRC audit, inspection, or review where the activities that are the subject of the audit, inspection, or review are the same as or substantially similar to the services within the scope of this contract (or task order as appropriate) except where the NRC licensee or applicant requires the contractor's support to explain or defend the contractor's prior work for the utility or other entity which NRC questions.

(3) When the contractor performs work for the NRC under this contract at any NRC licensee or applicant site, the contractor shall neither solicit nor perform work in the same or similar technical area for that licensee or applicant organization for a period commencing with the award of the task order or beginning of work on the site (if not a task order contract) and ending one year after completion of all work under the associated task order, or last time at the site (if not a task order contract).

(4) When the contractor performs work for the NRC under this contract at any NRC licensee or applicant site,

(i) The contractor may not solicit work at that site for that licensee or applicant during the period of performance of the task order or the contract, as appropriate.

(ii) The contractor may not perform work at that site for that licensee or applicant during the period of performance of the task order or the contract, as appropriate, and for one year thereafter.

(iii) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the contracting officer may authorize the contractor to solicit or perform this type of work (except work in the same or similar technical area) if the contracting officer determines that the situation will not pose a potential for technical bias or unfair competitive advantage.

(d) Disclosure after award.

(1) The contractor warrants that to the best of its knowledge and belief, and except as otherwise set forth in this contract, that it does not have any organizational conflicts of interest as defined in 48 CFR 2009.570-2.

(2) The contractor agrees that if, after award, it discovers organizational conflicts of interest with respect to this contract, it shall make an immediate and full disclosure in writing to the contracting officer. This statement must include a description of the action which the contractor has taken or proposes to take to avoid or mitigate such conflicts. The NRC may, however, terminate the contract if termination is in the best interest of the Government.

(3) It is recognized that the scope of work of a task-order-type contract necessarily encompasses a broad spectrum of activities. Consequently, if this is a task-order-type contract, the contractor agrees that it will disclose all proposed new work involving NRC licensees or applicants which comes within the scope of work of the underlying contract. Further, if this contract involves work at a licensee or applicant site, the contractor agrees to exercise diligence to discover and disclose any new work at that licensee or applicant site. This disclosure must be made before the submission of a bid or proposal to the utility or other regulated entity and must be received by the NRC at least 15 days before the proposed award date in any event, unless a written justification demonstrating urgency and due diligence to discover and disclose is provided by the contractor and approved by the contracting officer. The disclosure must include the statement of work, the dollar value of the proposed contract, and any other documents that are needed to fully describe the proposed work for the regulated utility or other regulated entity. NRC may deny approval of the disclosed work only when the NRC has issued a task order which includes the technical area and, if site-specific, the site, or has plans to issue a task order which includes the technical area and, if site-specific, the site, or when the work violates paragraphs (c)(2), (c)(3) or (c)(4) of this section.

(e) Access to and use of information.

(1) If in the performance of this contract, the contractor obtains access to information, such as NRC plans, policies, reports, studies, financial plans, internal data protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. Section 552a (1988)), or the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. Section 552 (1986)), the contractor agrees not to:

(i) Use this information for any private purpose until the information has been released to the public;

(ii) Compete for work for the Commission based on the information for a period of six months after either the completion of this contract or the release of the information to the public, whichever is first;

(iii) Submit an unsolicited proposal to the Government based on the information until one year after the release of the information to the public; or

(iv) Release the information without prior written approval by the contracting officer unless the information has previously been released to the public by the NRC.

(2) In addition, the contractor agrees that, to the extent it receives or is given access to proprietary data, data protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. Section 552a (1988)), or the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. Section 552 (1986)), or other confidential or privileged technical, business, or financial information under this contract, the contractor shall treat the information in accordance with restrictions placed on use of the information.

(3) Subject to patent and security provisions of this contract, the contractor shall have the right to use technical data it produces under this contract for private purposes provided that all requirements of this contract have been met.

(f) Subcontracts. Except as provided in 48 CFR 2009.570-2, the contractor shall include this clause, including this paragraph, in subcontracts of any tier. The terms contract, contractor, and contracting officer, must be appropriately modified to preserve the Government's rights.

(g) Remedies. For breach of any of the above restrictions, or for intentional nondisclosure or misrepresentation of any relevant interest required to be disclosed concerning this contract or for such erroneous representations that necessarily imply bad faith, the Government may terminate the contract for default, disqualify the contractor from subsequent contractual efforts, and pursue other remedies permitted by law or this contract.

(h) Waiver. A request for waiver under this clause must be directed in writing to the contracting officer in accordance with the procedures outlined in 48 CFR 2009.570-9.

(i) Follow-on effort. The contractor shall be ineligible to participate in NRC contracts, subcontracts, or proposals therefor (solicited or unsolicited), which stem directly from the contractor's performance of work under this contract. Furthermore, unless so directed in writing by the contracting officer, the contractor may not perform any technical consulting or management support services work or evaluation activities under this contract on any of its products or services or the products or services of another firm if the contractor has been substantially involved in the development or marketing of the products or services.

(1) If the contractor, under this contract, prepares a complete or essentially complete statement of work or specifications, the contractor is not eligible to perform or participate in the initial contractual effort which is based on the statement of work or specifications. The contractor may not incorporate its products or services in the statement of work or specifications unless so directed in writing by the contracting officer, in which case the restrictions in this paragraph do not apply.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph precludes the contractor from offering or selling its standard commercial items to the Government.

C.17 2052.215-70 KEY PERSONNEL (JAN 1993)

(a) The following individuals are considered to be essential to the successful performance of the work hereunder:

Dorian Conger, Instructor
Kenneth Elsea, Project Manager, Instructor

The contractor agrees that personnel may not be removed from the contract work or replaced without compliance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) If one or more of the key personnel, for whatever reason, becomes, or is expected to become, unavailable for work under this contract for a continuous period exceeding 30 work days, or is expected to devote substantially less effort to the work than indicated in the proposal or initially anticipated, the contractor shall immediately notify the contracting officer and shall, subject to the concurrence of the contracting officer, promptly replace the personnel with personnel of at least substantially equal ability and qualifications.

(c) Each request for approval of substitutions must be in writing and contain a detailed explanation of the circumstances necessitating the proposed substitutions. The request must also contain a complete resume for the proposed substitute and other information requested or needed by the contracting officer to evaluate the proposed substitution. The contracting officer and the project officer shall evaluate the contractor's request and the contracting officer shall promptly notify the contractor of his or her decision in writing.

(d) If the contracting officer determines that suitable and timely replacement of key personnel who have been reassigned, terminated, or have otherwise become unavailable for the contract work is not reasonably forthcoming, or that the resultant reduction of productive effort would be so substantial as to impair the successful completion of the contract or the service order, the contract may be terminated by the contracting officer for default or for the convenience of the Government, as appropriate. If the contracting officer finds the contractor at fault for the condition, the contract price or fixed fee may be equitably adjusted downward to compensate the Government for any resultant delay, loss, or damage.

C.18 2052.215-71 PROJECT OFFICER AUTHORITY (NOVEMBER 2006)

(a) The contracting officer's authorized representative (hereinafter referred to as the project officer) for this contract is:

Name: Latonya Mahlahla, Senior Health Physics

Address: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Technical Training Center
5746 Marlin Rd. Suite 200
Chattanooga, TN 37411

Telephone Number: (423) 855-6403, latonya.mahlahla@nrc.gov

(b) Performance of the work under this contract is subject to the technical direction of the NRC project officer. The term "technical direction" is defined to include the following:

(1) Technical direction to the contractor which shifts work emphasis between areas of work or tasks, authorizes travel which was unanticipated in the Schedule (i.e., travel not contemplated in the Statement of Work (SOW) or changes to specific travel identified in the SOW), fills in details, or otherwise serves to accomplish the contractual SOW.

(2) Provide advice and guidance to the contractor in the preparation of drawings, specifications, or technical portions of the work description.

(3) Review and, where required by the contract, approval of technical reports, drawings, specifications, and technical information to be delivered by the contractor to the Government under the contract.

(c) Technical direction must be within the general statement of work stated in the contract. The project officer does not have the authority to and may not issue any technical direction which:

(1) Constitutes an assignment of work outside the general scope of the contract.

(2) Constitutes a change as defined in the "Changes" clause of this contract.

(3) In any way causes an increase or decrease in the total estimated contract cost, the fixed fee, if any, or the time required for contract performance.

(4) Changes any of the expressed terms, conditions, or specifications of the contract.

(5) Terminates the contract, settles any claim or dispute arising under the contract, or issues any unilateral directive whatever.

(d) All technical directions must be issued in writing by the project officer or must be confirmed by the project officer in writing within ten (10) working days after verbal issuance. A copy of the written direction must be furnished to the contracting officer. A copy of NRC Form 445, Request for Approval of Official Foreign Travel, which has received final approval from the NRC must be furnished to the contracting officer.

(e) The contractor shall proceed promptly with the performance of technical directions duly issued by the project officer in the manner prescribed by this clause and within the project officer's authority under the provisions of this clause.

(f) If, in the opinion of the contractor, any instruction or direction issued by the project officer is within one of the categories as defined in paragraph (c) of this section, the contractor may not proceed but shall notify the contracting officer in writing within five (5) working days after the receipt of any instruction or direction and shall request the contracting officer to modify the contract accordingly. Upon receiving the notification from the contractor, the contracting officer shall issue an appropriate contract modification or advise the contractor in writing that, in the contracting officer's opinion, the technical direction is within the scope of this article and does not constitute a change under the "Changes" clause.

(g) Any unauthorized commitment or direction issued by the project officer may result in an unnecessary delay in the contractor's performance and may even result in the contractor expending funds for unallowable costs under the contract.

(h) A failure of the parties to agree upon the nature of the instruction or direction or upon the contract action to be taken with respect thereto is subject to 52.233-1 -Disputes.

(i) In addition to providing technical direction as defined in paragraph (b) of the section, the project officer shall:

(1) Monitor the contractor's technical progress, including surveillance and assessment of performance, and recommend to the contracting officer changes in requirements.

(2) Assist the contractor in the resolution of technical problems encountered during performance.

(3) Review all costs requested for reimbursement by the contractor and submit to the contracting officer recommendations for approval, disapproval, or suspension of payment for supplies and services required under this contract.

(4) Assist the contractor in obtaining the badges for the contractor personnel.

(5) Immediately notify the Security Branch, Division of Facilities and Security (SB/DFS) (via e-mail) when a contractor employee no longer requires access authorization and return of any NRC issued badge to SB/DFS within three days after their termination.

(6) Ensure that all contractor employees that require access to classified Restricted Data or National Security Information or matter, access to sensitive unclassified information (Safeguards, Official Use Only, and Proprietary information) access to sensitive IT systems or data, unescorted access to NRC controlled buildings/space, or unescorted access to protected and vital areas of nuclear power plants receive approval of SB/DFS prior to access in accordance with Management Directive and Handbook 12.3.

(7) For contracts for the design, development, maintenance or operation of Privacy Act Systems of Records, obtain from the contractor as part of closeout procedures, written certification that the contractor has returned to NRC, transferred to the successor contractor, or destroyed at the end of the contract in accordance with instructions provided by the NRC Systems Manager for Privacy Act Systems of Records, all records (electronic or paper) which were created, compiled, obtained or maintained under the contract.

C.19 2052.215-78 TRAVEL APPROVALS AND REIMBURSEMENT - ALTERNATE 1 (OCT 1999)

(a) Total expenditure for travel may not exceed \$250,000 without the prior approval of the contracting officer.

(b) All foreign travel must be approved in advance by the NRC on NRC Form 445, Request for Approval of Official Foreign Travel, and must be in compliance with FAR 52.247-63 Preference for U.S. Flag Air Carriers. The contractor shall submit NRC Form 445 to the NRC no later than 30 days prior to the commencement of travel.

(c) The contractor will be reimbursed only for those travel costs incurred that are directly related to this contract and which are allowable subject to the limitations prescribed in FAR 31.205-46.

(d) It is the responsibility of the contractor to notify the contracting officer in accordance with the FAR Limitations of Cost clause of this contract when, at any time, the contractor learns that travel expenses will cause the contractor to exceed the travel ceiling amount identified in paragraph (a) of this clause.

(e) Reasonable travel costs for research and related activities performed at State and nonprofit institutions, in accordance with Section 12 of Pub. L. 100-679, shall be charged in accordance with the contractor's institutional policy to the degree that the limitations of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance are not exceeded. Applicable guidance documents include OMB Circular A-87, Cost Principles for State and Local Governments; OMB Circular A-122, Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations; and OMB Circular A-21, Cost Principles for Educational Institutions.

C.20 2052.216-72 TASK ORDER PROCEDURES (OCT 1999)

(a) Task order request for proposal. When a requirement within the scope of work for this contract is identified, the contracting officer shall transmit to the contractor a Task Order Request for Proposal (TORFP) which may include the following, as appropriate:

- (1) Scope of work/meetings/travel and deliverables;
- (2) Reporting requirements;
- (3) Period of performance - place of performance;
- (4) Applicable special provisions;
- (5) Technical skills required; and
- (6) Estimated level of effort.

(b) Task order technical proposal. By the date specified in the TORFP, the contractor shall deliver to the contracting officer a written or verbal (as specified in the TORFP technical proposal submittal instructions) technical proposal that provides the technical information required by the TORFP.

(c) Cost proposal. The contractor's cost proposal for each task order must be fully supported by cost and pricing data adequate to establish the reasonableness of the proposed amounts. When the contractor's estimated cost for the proposed task order exceeds \$100,000 and the period of performance exceeds six months, the contractor may be required to submit a Contractor Spending Plan (CSP) as part of its cost proposal. The TORP indicates if a CSP is required.

(d) Task order award. The contractor shall perform all work described in definitized task orders issued by the contracting officer. Definitized task orders include the following:

- (1) Statement of work/meetings/travel and deliverables;
- (2) Reporting requirements;
- (3) Period of performance;
- (4) Key personnel;

- (5) Applicable special provisions; and
- (6) Total task order amount including any fixed fee.

C.21 ANNUAL AND FINAL CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS (AUG 2011)

Annual and final evaluations of contractor performance under this contract will be prepared in accordance with FAR Subpart 42.15, "Contractor Performance Information," normally at or near the time the contractor is notified of the NRC's intent to exercise the contract option. If the multi-year contract does not have option years, then an annual evaluation will be prepared (state time for annual evaluation). Final evaluations of contractor performance will be prepared at the expiration of the contract during the contract closeout process.

The Contracting Officer will transmit the NRC Contracting Officer's Representative's (COR) annual and final contractor performance evaluations to the contractor's Project Manager, unless otherwise instructed by the contractor. The contractor will be permitted thirty days to review the document and submit comments, rebutting statements, or additional information.

Where a contractor concurs with, or takes no exception to an annual performance evaluation, the Contracting Officer will consider such evaluation final and releasable for source selection purposes. Disagreements between the parties regarding a performance evaluation will be referred to an individual one level above the Contracting Officer, whose decision will be final.

The Contracting Officer will send a copy of the completed evaluation report, marked "Source Selection Information", to the contractor's Project Manager for their records as soon as practicable after it has been finalized. The completed evaluation report also will be used as a tool to improve communications between the NRC and the contractor and to improve contract performance.

The completed annual performance evaluation will be used to support future award decisions in accordance with FAR 42.1502 and 42.1503. During the period the information is being used to provide source selection information, the completed annual performance evaluation will be released to only two parties - the Federal government personnel performing the source selection evaluation and the contractor under evaluation if the contractor does not have a copy of the report already.

C.22 COMPLIANCE WITH U.S. IMMIGRATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS (AUG 2011)

NRC contractors are responsible to ensure that their alien personnel are not in violation of United States immigration laws and regulations, including employment authorization documents and visa requirements. Each alien employee of the Contractor must be lawfully admitted for permanent residence as evidenced by Permanent Resident Form I-551 (Green Card), or must present other evidence from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services that employment will not affect his/her immigration status. The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services provides information to contractors to help them understand the employment eligibility verification process for non-US citizens. This information can be found on their website, <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis>.

The NRC reserves the right to deny or withdraw Contractor use or access to NRC facilities or its equipment/services, and/or take any number of contract administrative actions (e.g., disallow costs, terminate for cause) should the Contractor violate the Contractor's responsibility under this clause.

C.23 FEDERAL HOLIDAYS

Unless specifically authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer, no services will be provided and no charges will be incurred and/or billed to any order on this contract on any of the Federal Holidays listed below.

New Years Day

Labor Day

Martin Luther King Day
 Presidents' Day
 Memorial Day
 Independence Day

Columbus Day
 Veterans' Day
 Thanksgiving Day
 Christmas Day

C.24 GREEN PURCHASING (JUN 2011)

(a) In furtherance of the sustainable acquisition goals of Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance" products and services provided under this contract/order shall be energy- efficient (Energy Star or Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) designated), water-efficient, biobased, environmentally preferable (e.g., Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) certified), non-ozone depleting, contain recycled content, or are non-toxic or less toxic alternatives, where such products and services meet agency performance requirements. <http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13514/>

(b) The contractor shall flow down this clause into all subcontracts and other agreements that relate to performance of this contract/order.

C.25 PROHIBITION OF FUNDING TO ACORN (NOV 2009)

In accordance with section 163 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2010, Division B of Public Law No. 111-68 (CR), until further notice, no federal funds may be provided to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), or any of its affiliates, subsidiaries, or allied organizations. Additional information can be found at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/memoranda_2010/m10-02.pdf

C.26 REDUCING TEXT MESSAGING WHILE DRIVING (OCT 2009)

(a) In accordance with Section 4 of Executive Order 13513, "Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving,"(October 1, 2009), the Contractor or Recipient is encouraged to:

(1) Adopt and enforce policies that ban text messaging while driving company-owned or rented vehicles or Government-owned vehicles, or while driving privately-owned vehicles when on official Government business or when performing any work for or on behalf of the Government; and

(2) Consider new rules and programs to further the policies described in (a)(1), reevaluate existing programs to prohibit text messaging while driving, and conduct education, awareness, and other outreach programs for employees about the safety risks associated with text messaging while driving. These initiatives should encourage voluntary compliance with the text messaging policy while off duty.

(b) For purposes of complying with the Executive Order:

(1) "Texting" or "Text Messaging" means reading from or entering data into any handheld or other electronic device, including for the purpose of SMS texting, e-mailing, instant messaging, obtaining navigational information, or engaging in any other form of electronic data retrieval or electronic data communication.

(2) "Driving" means operating a motor vehicle on an active roadway with the motor running, including while temporarily stationary because of traffic, a traffic light or stop sign, or otherwise. It does not include operating a motor vehicle with or without the motor running when one has pulled over to the side of, or off, an active roadway and has halted in a location where one can safely remain stationary.

(c) The Contractor or Recipient shall encourage its subcontractor(s) or sub-recipient(s) to adopt and enforce the policies and initiatives described in this clause.

C.27 WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION FOR NRC CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES (AUG 2011)

(a) The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) contractor and its subcontractor are subject to the Whistleblower Employee Protection public law provisions as codified at 42 U.S.C. 5851. NRC contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) shall comply with the requirements of this Whistleblower Employee Protection law, and the implementing regulations of the NRC and the Department of Labor (DOL). See, for example, DOL Procedures on Handling Complaints at 29 C.F.R. Part 24 concerning the employer obligations, prohibited acts, DOL procedures and the requirement for prominent posting of notice of Employee Rights at Appendix A to Part 24 entitled: "Your Rights Under the Energy Reorganization Act".

(b) Under this Whistleblower Employee Protection law, as implemented by regulations, NRC contractor and subcontractor employees are protected from discharge, reprisal, threats, intimidation, coercion, blacklisting or other employment discrimination practices with respect to compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of their employment because the contractor or subcontractor employee(s) has provided notice to the employer, refused to engage in unlawful practices, assisted in proceedings or testified on activities concerning alleged violations of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as amended) and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (as amended).

(c) The contractor shall insert this or the substance of this clause in any subcontracts involving work performed under this contract.

SECTION D - CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, EXHIBITS, OR ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 – Work Order Form
2. Attachment 2 – Billing Instructions for Fixed Price Contracts
3. Attachment 3 - NRC Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR Chapter 20) Subpart 209.5 Organizational Conflicts of Interest
4. Attachment 4 – Conflict of Interest - Limitations

WORK ORDER FORM

CONTRACT NO:

ORDER NO:

CONTRACTOR:

DATE ORDER PLACED:

DELIVERY DUE NO LATER THAN:

NRC PROJECT OFFICER:

TELEPHONE NO:

Services Required:

Time, Place and Duration of Services:

Special Packaging or Shipping Requirements (if any):

Project Officer

Contractor

I hereby accept the services requested

TOTAL ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WORK ORDER: _____

**BILLING INSTRUCTIONS FOR
FIXED-PRICE TYPE CONTRACTS (JULY 2011)**

General: During performance and through final payment of this contract, the contractor is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of data within the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database and for any liability resulting from the Government's reliance on inaccurate or incomplete CCR data.

The contractor shall prepare invoices/vouchers for payment of deliverables identified in the contract, in the manner described herein. FAILURE TO SUBMIT INVOICES/VOUCHERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN REJECTION OF THE INVOICE/VOUCHER AS IMPROPER.

Standard Forms: Payment requests for completed work, in accordance with the contract, shall be submitted on the payee's letterhead, invoice/voucher, or on the Government's Standard Form 1034, "Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other than Personal," and Standard Form 1035, "Public Voucher for Purchases Other than Personal-- Continuation Sheet."

Electronic Invoice/Voucher Submissions: The preferred method of submitting invoices/vouchers is electronically to the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Business Center, via email to: NRCPayments_NBCDenver@NBC.gov.

Hard-Copy Invoice/Voucher Submissions: If you submit a hard-copy of the invoice/voucher, a signed original and supporting documentation shall be submitted to the following address:

Department of the Interior
National Business Center
Attn: Fiscal Services Branch - D2770
7301 West Mansfield Avenue
Denver, CO 80235-2230

Purchase of Capital Property: (*\$50,000 or more with life of one year or longer*)

Contractors must report to the Contracting Officer, electronically, any capital property acquired with contract funds having an initial cost of \$50,000 or more, in accordance with procedures set forth in NRC Management Directive (MD) 13.1, IV, C – "Reporting Requirements" (revised 2/16/2011).

Agency Payment Office: Payment will continue to be made by the office designated in the contract in Block 12 of Standard Form 26, Block 25 of Standard Form 33, or Block 18a of Standard Form 1449, whichever is applicable.

Frequency: The contractor shall submit invoices/vouchers for payment once each month, unless otherwise authorized by the Contracting Officer.

Format: Invoices/Vouchers shall be submitted in the format depicted on the attached sample form entitled "Invoice/Voucher for Purchases and Services Other Than Personal". Alternate formats are permissible only if they address all requirements of the Billing Instructions. The instructions for preparation and itemization of the invoice/voucher are included with the sample form.

Task Order Contracts: The contractor must submit a separate invoice/voucher for each individual task order with pricing information. This includes items discussed in paragraphs (a) through (p) of the attached instructions. In addition, the invoice/voucher must specify the contract number, and the NRC-assigned task/delivery order number.

Final vouchers/invoices shall be marked "FINAL INVOICE" or "FINAL VOUCHER".

Currency: Invoices/Vouchers must be expressed in U.S. Dollars.

Supersession: These instructions supersede previous Billing Instructions for Fixed-Price Type Contracts (June 2008).

**INVOICE/VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL
(SAMPLE FORMAT - COVER SHEET)**

1. Official Agency Billing Office

Department of the Interior
National Business Center
Attn: Fiscal Services Branch - D2770
7301 West Mansfield Avenue
Denver, CO 80235-2230

2. Invoice/Voucher Information

- a. Payee's DUNS Number or DUNS+4. The Payee shall include the Payee's Data Universal Number (DUNS) or DUNS+4 number that identifies the Payee's name and address. The DUNS+4 number is the DUNS number plus a 4-character suffix that may be assigned at the discretion of the Payee to identify alternative Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) accounts for the same parent concern.
- b. Payee's Name and Address. Show the name of the Payee as it appears in the contract and its correct address. Where the Payee is authorized to assign the proceeds of this contract in accordance with the clause at FAR 52.232-23, the Payee shall require as a condition of any such assignment, that the assignee shall register separately in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database at <http://www.ccr.gov> and shall be paid by EFT in accordance with the terms of this contract. See Federal Acquisition Regulation 52.232-33(g) Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer - Central Contractor Registration (October 2003).
- c. Contract Number. Insert the NRC contract number (including Enterprise-wide Contract (EWC)), GSA Federal Supply Schedule (FSS), Governmentwide Agency Contract (GWAC) number, or Multiple Agency Contract (MAC) number, as applicable.
- d. Task Order Number. Insert the task/delivery order number (If Applicable). **Do not include more than one task order per invoice or the invoice may be rejected as improper.**
- e. Invoice/Voucher. The appropriate sequential number of the invoice/voucher, beginning with 001 should be designated. Contractors may also include an individual internal accounting number, if desired, in addition to the 3-digit sequential number.
- f. Date of Invoice/Voucher. Insert the date the invoice/voucher is prepared.
- g. Billing Period. Insert the beginning and ending dates (day, month, year) of the period during which deliverables were completed and for which payment is requested.
- h. Description of Deliverables. Provide a brief description of supplies or services, quantity, unit price, and total price.
- i. Work Completed. Provide a general summary description of the services performed or products submitted for the invoice period and specify the section or Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) or SubCLIN in the contract pertaining to the specified contract deliverable(s).
- j. Shipping. Insert weight and zone of shipment, if shipped by parcel post.
- k. Charges for freight or express shipments. Attach prepaid bill if shipped by freight or express.
- l. Instructions. Include instructions to consignee to notify the Contracting Officer of receipt of shipment.

m. For Indefinite Delivery contracts, the final invoice/voucher shall be marked "FINAL INVOICE" or "FINAL VOUCHER".

n. Total Amount Billed. Insert columns for total amounts for the current and cumulative periods.

o. Adjustments. Insert columns for any adjustments, including outstanding suspensions for deficient or defective products or nonconforming services, for the current and cumulative periods.

p. Grand Totals.

Subpart 2009.5 Organizational Conflicts of Interest**§2009.500 Scope of subpart.**

In accordance with 42 U.S.C. 2210a, NRC acquisitions are processed in accordance with §2009.570, which takes precedence over FAR 9.5 with respect to organizational conflicts of interest. Where non-conflicting guidance appears in FAR 9.5, that guidance must be followed.

§2009.570 NRC organizational conflicts of interest.**§2009.570-1 Scope of policy.**

(a) It is the policy of NRC to avoid, eliminate, or neutralize contractor organizational conflicts of interest. The NRC achieves this objective by requiring all prospective contractors to submit information describing relationships, if any, with organizations or persons (including those regulated by the NRC) which may give rise to actual or potential conflicts of interest in the event of contract award.

(b) Contractor conflict of interest determinations cannot be made automatically or routinely. The application of sound judgment on virtually a case-by-case basis is necessary if the policy is to be applied to satisfy the overall public interest. It is not possible to prescribe in advance a specific method or set of criteria which would serve to identify and resolve all of the contractor conflict of interest situations that might arise. However, examples are provided in these regulations to guide application of this policy guidance. The ultimate test is as follows: Might the contractor, if awarded the contract, be placed in a position where its judgment may be biased, or where it may have an unfair competitive advantage?

(c) The conflict of interest rule contained in this subpart applies to contractors and offerors only. Individuals or firms who have other relationships with the NRC (e.g., parties to a licensing proceeding) are not covered by this regulation. This rule does not apply to the acquisition of consulting services through the personnel appointment process, NRC agreements with other Government agencies, international organizations, or state, local, or foreign Governments. Separate procedures for avoiding conflicts of interest will be employed in these agreements, as appropriate.

§2009.570-2 Definitions.

Affiliates means business concerns which are affiliates of each other when either directly or indirectly one concern or individual controls or has the power to control another, or when a third party controls or has the power to control both.

Contract means any contractual agreement or other arrangement with the NRC except as provided in §2009.570-1(c).

Contractor means any person, firm, unincorporated association, joint venture, co-sponsor, partnership, corporation, affiliates thereof, or their successors in interest, including their chief executives, directors, key personnel (identified in the contract), proposed consultants or subcontractors, which are a party to a contract with the NRC.

Evaluation activities means any effort involving the appraisal of a technology, process, product, or policy.

Offeror or prospective contractor means any person, firm, unincorporated association, joint venture, co-sponsor, partnership, corporation, or their affiliates or successors in interest, including their chief executives, directors, key personnel, proposed consultants, or subcontractors, submitting a bid or proposal, solicited or unsolicited, to the NRC to obtain a contract.

Organizational conflicts of interest means that a relationship exists whereby a contractor or prospective contractor has present or planned interests related to the work to be performed under an NRC contract which:

(1) May diminish its capacity to give impartial, technically sound, objective assistance and advice, or may otherwise result in a biased work product; or

(2) May result in its being given an unfair competitive advantage.

Potential conflict of interest means that a factual situation exists that suggests that an actual conflict of interest may arise from award of a proposed contract. The term potential conflict of interest is used to signify those situations that

- (1) Merit investigation before contract award to ascertain whether award would give rise to an actual conflict; or
- (2) Must be reported to the contracting officer for investigation if they arise during contract performance.

Research means any scientific or technical work involving theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation.

Subcontractor means any subcontractor of any tier who performs work under a contract with the NRC except subcontracts for supplies and subcontracts in amounts not exceeding \$10,000.

Technical consulting and management support services means internal assistance to a component of the NRC in the formulation or administration of its programs, projects, or policies which normally require that the contractor be given access to proprietary information or to information that has not been made available to the public. These services typically include assistance in the preparation of program plans, preliminary designs, specifications, or statements of work.

§2009.570-3 Criteria for recognizing contractor organizational conflicts of interest.

(a) General.

- (1) Two questions will be asked in determining whether actual or potential organizational conflicts of interest exist:
 - (i) Are there conflicting roles which might bias an offeror's or contractor's judgment in relation to its work for the NRC?
 - (ii) May the offeror or contractor be given an unfair competitive advantage based on the performance of the contract?
- (2) NRC's ultimate determination that organizational conflicts of interest exist will be made in light of common sense and good business judgment based upon the relevant facts. While it is difficult to identify and to prescribe in advance a specific method for avoiding all of the various situations or relationships that might involve potential organizational conflicts of interest, NRC personnel will pay particular attention to proposed contractual requirements that call for the rendering of advice, consultation or evaluation activities, or similar activities that directly lay the groundwork for the NRC's decisions on regulatory activities, future procurements, and research programs. Any work performed at an applicant or licensee site will also be closely scrutinized by the NRC staff.

(b) Situations or relationships. The following situations or relationships may give rise to organizational conflicts of interest:

- (1) The offeror or contractor shall disclose information that may give rise to organizational conflicts of interest under the following circumstances. The information may include the scope of work or specification for the requirement being performed, the period of performance, and the name and telephone number for a point of contact at the organization knowledgeable about the commercial contract.
 - (i) Where the offeror or contractor provides advice and recommendations to the NRC in the same technical area where it is also providing consulting assistance to any organization regulated by the NRC.
 - (ii) Where the offeror or contractor provides advice to the NRC on the same or similar matter on which it is also providing assistance to any organization regulated by the NRC.
 - (iii) Where the offeror or contractor evaluates its own products or services, or has been substantially involved in the development or marketing of the products or services of another entity.

(iv) Where the award of a contract would result in placing the offeror or contractor in a conflicting role in which its judgment may be biased in relation to its work for the NRC, or would result in an unfair competitive advantage for the offeror or contractor.

(v) Where the offeror or contractor solicits or performs work at an applicant or licensee site while performing work in the same technical area for the NRC at the same site.

(2) The contracting officer may request specific information from an offeror or contractor or may require special contract clauses such as provided in §2009.570-5(b) in the following circumstances:

(i) Where the offeror or contractor prepares specifications that are to be used in competitive procurements of products or services covered by the specifications.

(ii) Where the offeror or contractor prepares plans for specific approaches or methodologies that are to be incorporated into competitive procurements using the approaches or methodologies.

(iii) Where the offeror or contractor is granted access to information not available to the public concerning NRC plans, policies, or programs that could form the basis for a later procurement action.

(iv) Where the offeror or contractor is granted access to proprietary information of its competitors.

(v) Where the award of a contract might result in placing the offeror or contractor in a conflicting role in which its judgment may be biased in relation to its work for the NRC or might result in an unfair competitive advantage for the offeror or contractor.

(c) Policy application guidance. The following examples are illustrative only and are not intended to identify and resolve all contractor organizational conflict of interest situations.

(1)(i) Example. The ABC Corp., in response to a Request For Proposal (RFP), proposes to undertake certain analyses of a reactor component as called for in the RFP. The ABC Corp. is one of several companies considered to be technically well qualified. In response to the inquiry in the RFP, the ABC Corp. advises that it is currently performing similar analyses for the reactor manufacturer.

(ii) Guidance. An NRC contract for that particular work normally would not be awarded to the ABC Corp. because the company would be placed in a position in which its judgment could be biased in relationship to its work for the NRC. Because there are other well-qualified companies available, there would be no reason for considering a waiver of the policy.

(2)(i) Example. The ABC Corp., in response to an RFP, proposes to perform certain analyses of a reactor component that is unique to one type of advanced reactor. As is the case with other technically qualified companies responding to the RFP, the ABC Corp. is performing various projects for several different utility clients. None of the ABC Corp. projects have any relationship to the work called for in the RFP. Based on the NRC evaluation, the ABC Corp. is considered to be the best qualified company to perform the work outlined in the RFP.

(ii) Guidance. An NRC contract normally could be awarded to the ABC Corp. because no conflict of interest exists which could motivate bias with respect to the work. An appropriate clause would be included in the contract to preclude the ABC Corp. from subsequently contracting for work with the private sector that could create a conflict during the performance of the NRC contract. For example, ABC Corp. would be precluded from the performance of similar work for the company developing the advanced reactor mentioned in the example.

(3)(i) Example. The ABC Corp., in response to a competitive RFP, submits a proposal to assist the NRC in revising NRC's guidance documents on the respiratory protection requirements of 10 CFR Part 20. ABC Corp. is the only firm determined to be technically acceptable. ABC Corp. has performed substantial work for regulated utilities in the past and is expected to continue similar efforts in the future. The work has and will cover the writing, implementation, and administration of compliance respiratory protection programs for nuclear power plants.

(ii) Guidance. This situation would place the firm in a role where its judgment could be biased in relationship to its work for the NRC. Because the nature of the required work is vitally important in terms of the NRC's responsibilities and no reasonable alternative exists, a waiver of the policy, in accordance with §2009.570-9 may be warranted. Any waiver must be fully documented in accordance with the waiver provisions of this policy with particular attention to the establishment of protective mechanisms to guard against bias.

(4)(i) Example. The ABC Corp. submits a proposal for a new system to evaluate a specific reactor component's performance for the purpose of developing standards that are important to the NRC program. The ABC Corp. has advised the NRC that it intends to sell the new system to industry once its practicability has been demonstrated. Other companies in this business are using older systems for evaluation of the specific reactor component.

(ii) Guidance. A contract could be awarded to the ABC Corp. if the contract stipulates that no information produced under the contract will be used in the contractor's private activities unless this information has been reported to the NRC. Data on how the reactor component performs, which is reported to the NRC by contractors, will normally be disseminated by the NRC to others to preclude an unfair competitive advantage. When the NRC furnishes information about the reactor component to the contractor for the performance of contracted work, the information may not be used in the contractor's private activities unless the information is generally available to others. Further, the contract will stipulate that the contractor will inform the NRC contracting officer of all situations in which the information, developed about the performance of the reactor component under the contract, is proposed to be used.

(5)(i) Example. The ABC Corp., in response to a RFP, proposes to assemble a map showing certain seismological features of the Appalachian fold belt. In accordance with the representation in the RFP and §2009.570-3(b)(1)(i), ABC Corp. informs the NRC that it is presently doing seismological studies for several utilities in the eastern United States, but none of the sites are within the geographic area contemplated by the NRC study.

(ii) Guidance. The contracting officer would normally conclude that award of a contract would not place ABC Corp. in a conflicting role where its judgment might be biased. Section 2052.209-72(c) Work for Others, would preclude ABC Corp. from accepting work which could create a conflict of interest during the term of the NRC contract.

(6)(i) Example. AD Division of ABC Corp., in response to a RFP, submits a proposal to assist the NRC in the safety and environmental review of applications for licenses for the construction, operation, and decommissioning of fuel cycle facilities. ABC Corp. is divided into two separate and distinct divisions, AD and BC. The BC Division performs the same or similar services for industry. The BC Division is currently providing the same or similar services required under the NRC's contract for an applicant or licensee.

(ii) Guidance. An NRC contract for that particular work would not be awarded to the ABC Corp. The AD Division could be placed in a position to pass judgment on work performed by the BC Division, which could bias its work for NRC. Further, the Conflict of Interest provisions apply to ABC Corp. and not to separate or distinct divisions within the company. If no reasonable alternative exists, a waiver of the policy could be sought in accordance with §2009.570-9.

(7)(i) Example. The ABC Corp. completes an analysis for NRC of steam generator tube leaks at one of a utility's six sites. Three months later, ABC Corp. is asked by this utility to perform the same analysis at another of its sites.

(ii) Guidance. Section 2052.290-72(c)(3) would prohibit the contractor from beginning this work for the utility until one year after completion of the NRC work at the first site.

(8)(i) Example. ABC Corp. is assisting NRC in a major on-site analysis of a utility's redesign of the common areas between its twin reactors. The contract is for two years with an estimated value of \$5 million. Near the completion of the NRC work, ABC Corp. requests authority to solicit for a \$100K contract with the same utility to transport spent fuel to a disposal site. ABC Corp. is performing no other work for the utility.

(ii) Guidance. The Contracting Officer would allow the contractor to proceed with the solicitation because it is not in the same technical area as the NRC work; and the potential for technical bias by the contractor because of financial ties to the utility is slight due to the relative value of the two contracts.

(9)(i) Example. The ABC Corp. is constructing a turbine building and installing new turbines at a reactor site. The contract with the utility is for five years and has a total value of \$100 million. ABC Corp. has responded to an NRC Request For Proposal requiring the contractor to participate in a major team inspection unrelated to the turbine work at the same site. The estimated value of the contract is \$75K.

(ii) Guidance. An NRC contract would not normally be awarded to ABC Corp. because these factors create the potential for financial loyalty to the utility that may bias the technical judgment of the contractor.

(d) Other considerations.

(1) The fact that the NRC can identify and later avoid, eliminate, or neutralize any potential organizational conflicts arising from the performance of a contract is not relevant to a determination of the existence of conflicts prior to the award of a contract.

(2) It is not relevant that the contractor has the professional reputation of being able to resist temptations which arise from organizational conflicts of interest, or that a follow-on procurement is not involved, or that a contract is awarded on a competitive or a sole source basis.

§2009.570-4 Representation.

(a) The following procedures are designed to assist the NRC contracting officer in determining whether situations or relationships exist which may constitute organizational conflicts of interest with respect to a particular offeror or contractor. The procedures apply to small purchases meeting the criteria stated in the following paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The organizational conflicts of interest representation provision at §2052.209-71 must be included in solicitations and contracts resulting from unsolicited proposals. The contracting officer must also include this provision for task orders and contract modifications for new work for:

(1) Evaluation services or activities;

(2) Technical consulting and management support services;

(3) Research; and

(4) Other contractual situations where special organizational conflicts of interest provisions are noted in the solicitation and would be included in the resulting contract. This representation requirement also applies to all modifications for additional effort under the contract except those issued under the "Changes" clause. Where, however, a statement of the type required by the organizational conflicts of interest representation provisions has previously been submitted with regard to the contract being modified, only an updating of the statement is required.

(c) The offeror may, because of actual or potential organizational conflicts of interest, propose to exclude specific kinds of work contained in a RFP unless the RFP specifically prohibits the exclusion. Any such proposed exclusion by an offeror will be considered by the NRC in the evaluation of proposals. If the NRC considers the proposed excluded work to be an essential or integral part of the required work and its exclusion would be to the detriment of the competitive posture of the other offerors, the NRC shall reject the proposal as unacceptable.

(d) The offeror's failure to execute the representation required by paragraph (b) of this section with respect to an invitation for bids is considered to be a minor informality. The offeror will be permitted to correct the omission.

§2009.570-5 Contract clauses.

(a) General contract clause. All contracts and simplified acquisitions of the types set forth in §2009.570-4(b) must include the clause entitled, "Contractor Organizational Conflicts of Interest," set forth in §2052.209-72.

(b) Other special contract clauses. If it is determined from the nature of the proposed contract that an organizational conflict of interest exists, the contracting officer may determine that the conflict can be avoided, or, after obtaining a

waiver in accordance with §2009.570-9, neutralized through the use of an appropriate special contract clause. If appropriate, the offeror may negotiate the terms and conditions of these clauses, including the extent and time period of any restriction. These clauses include but are not limited to:

- (1) Hardware exclusion clauses which prohibit the acceptance of production contracts following a related non-production contract previously performed by the contractor;
- (2) Software exclusion clauses;
- (3) Clauses which require the contractor (and certain of its key personnel) to avoid certain organizational conflicts of interest; and
- (4) Clauses which provide for protection of confidential data and guard against its unauthorized use.

§2009.570-6 Evaluation, findings, and contract award.

The contracting officer shall evaluate all relevant facts submitted by an offeror and other relevant information. After evaluating this information against the criteria of §2009.570-3, the contracting officer shall make a finding of whether organizational conflicts of interest exist with respect to a particular offeror. If it has been determined that real or potential conflicts of interest exist, the contracting officer shall:

- (a) Disqualify the offeror from award;
- (b) Avoid or eliminate such conflicts by appropriate measures; or
- (c) Award the contract under the waiver provision of §2009.570-9.

§2009.570-7 Conflicts identified after award.

If potential organizational conflicts of interest are identified after award with respect to a particular contractor and the contracting officer determines that conflicts do exist and that it would not be in the best interest of the Government to terminate the contract, as provided in the clauses required by §2009.570-5, the contracting officer shall take every reasonable action to avoid, eliminate, or, after obtaining a waiver in accordance with §2009.570-9, neutralize the effects of the identified conflict.

§2009.570-8 Subcontracts.

The contracting officer shall require offerors and contractors to submit a representation statement from all subcontractors (other than a supply subcontractor) and consultants performing services in excess of \$10,000 in accordance with §2009.570-4(b). The contracting officer shall require the contractor to include contract clauses in accordance with §2009.570-5 in consultant agreements or subcontracts involving performance of work under a prime contract.

§2009.570-9 Waiver.

- (a) The contracting officer determines the need to seek a waiver for specific contract awards with the advice and concurrence of the program office director and legal counsel. Upon the recommendation of the Senior Procurement Executive, and after consultation with legal counsel, the Executive Director for Operations may waive the policy in specific cases if he determines that it is in the best interest of the United States to do so.
- (b) Waiver action is strictly limited to those situations in which:
 - (1) The work to be performed under contract is vital to the NRC program;
 - (2) The work cannot be satisfactorily performed except by a contractor whose interests give rise to a question of conflict of interest.

(3) Contractual and/or technical review and surveillance methods can be employed by the NRC to neutralize the conflict.

(c) The justification and approval documents for any waivers must be placed in the NRC Public Document Room.

§2009.570-10 Remedies.

In addition to other remedies permitted by law or contract for a breach of the restrictions in this subpart or for any intentional misrepresentation or intentional nondisclosure of any relevant interest required to be provided for this section, the NRC may debar the contractor from subsequent NRC contracts.

Conflict of Interest – Limitations

1. The contractor will not review any licensee root cause reports on behalf of the agency for a period of one year from date of contract award.
2. The contractor will not be permitted to use as examples as part of their training any recent licensee-generated root cause reports which may be subject to current or future NRC review.