

# RISK MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

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August 14, 1989

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Ms. Elois Wiggins  
Contracting Officer  
Contract Negotiation Branch 2 P-1042  
Division of Contracts and Property Management  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington DC 20555

DIVISION OF CONTRACTS AND  
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Dear Ms. Wiggins:

I have reviewed NRC contract NRC-04-89-088 and find it acceptable with the following exceptions or clarifications:

Section H.6 - RMA has no control over the long term availability of replacement parts. It is RMA's commitment to continue supplying replacement parts for as long as necessary, but RMA cannot guarantee that the OEM supplying the equipment will continue to do so for six years. My discussions with the equipment suppliers indicate that there will not be a problem with replacement parts but RMA cannot guarantee this.

Section H.9 - RMA will provide the client with the OEM warranties. In most cases these warranties are at least 1 year but in some cases they are 90 days. RMA cannot extend the OEM warranties as implied in this paragraph.

#### Performance Schedule

Due to the temporary unavailability of some of the computer codes listed in the Phase II Proposal and the desire on the part of USNRC staff to commence using the machines, the Performance Schedule should be changes to reflect the following delivery schedule:

Machine 1 and Machine 2 - four weeks after start of work. Conduct training.

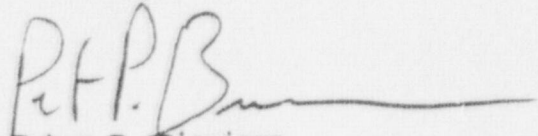
Machine 3 and Machine 4 - eight weeks after start of work. Conduct training.

Tasks 2 and 3 associated with each machine will be accomplished between the end of the second training session and the twenty second month of the contract and as the codes become available. Also it appears that not all the codes shown on the code list in the proposal are not necessarily the codes which the final recipients will wish on their machines. In other instances codes not on the list have been requested by the tentative recipients. Therefore I would like to defer to the Project Officer to decide on the specific codes to be included for each machine understanding that the total effort for all codes will not exceed the proposed effort.

Payment - The contract does not specifically address the question of progress payments. RMA wishes to submit progress invoices tied to deliverables. For example, the delivery of the first two machines and the corresponding training session will be considered as one deliverable. In a similar manner the delivery of the third and fourth machine and the corresponding training session will be considered as another deliverable. The subsequent accomplishment of Tasks 2 and 3 for each computer code and its delivery to the USNRC will also constitute a separate deliverable. Several codes can and probably will be delivered to the USNRC in packets ready for acceptance testing. As provided by contract payments will not be expected until acceptance tests have been performed.

If you have any questions regarding these areas please call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'P.P.B.', followed by a long horizontal flourish line.

Peter P. Bieniarz  
President

REVISED 8/89

BILLING INSTRUCTIONS FOR  
FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS

General: The contractor shall prepare vouchers or invoices as prescribed herein. FAILURE TO SUBMIT VOUCHERS/INVOICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS WILL RESULT IN REJECTION OF THE VOUCHER/INVOICE AS IMPROPER.

Form: Claims shall be submitted on the payee's letterhead, voucher/invoice, 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." These forms are available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, 701 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20801.

Number of Copies: An original and three copies shall be submitted. Failure to submit all the required copies will result in rejection of the voucher/invoice as improper.

Designated Agency Billing Office: Vouchers/invoices shall be submitted to the following address:

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Division of Contracts and Property Management  
Contract Administration Branch, Mailstop P-902  
Washington, D.C. 20555

HAND-DELIVERY OF VOUCHERS/INVOICES IS DISCOURAGED AND WILL NOT EXPEDITE PROCESSING BY NRC. However, should you choose to deliver vouchers/invoices by hand, including delivery by any express mail services or special delivery services which use a courier or other person to deliver the voucher/invoice in person to the NRC, such vouchers/invoices must be addressed to the above Designated Agency Billing Office and will only be accepted at the following location:

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
One White Flint North  
11555 Rockville Pike  
Mail Room  
Rockville, Maryland 20852

HAND-CARRIED SUBMISSIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AT OTHER THAN THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

Note that the official receipt date for hand-delivered vouchers/invoices will be the date it is received by the official agency billing office in the Division of Contracts and Property Management.

Agency Payment Office: Payment will continue to be made by the office designated in the contract in Block 13 of SF 26 or Block 25 of SF 33, whichever is applicable.



Frequency: The contractor shall submit an voucher or invoice only after NRC's final acceptance of services rendered or products delivered in performance of the contract unless otherwise specified in the contract.

Preparation and Itemization of the Voucher/Invoice: The voucher/invoice shall be prepared in ink or by typewriter (without strikeovers). Corrections or erasures must be initialed. To be considered a proper voucher/invoice, all of the following elements must be included:

1. Contract number
2. Sequential voucher/invoice number.
3. Date of voucher/invoice.
4. Project Officer's name and mailstop as designated in the contract.
5. Payee's name and address. (Show the name of the contractor and its correct address. In addition, when an assignment of funds has been made by the contractor, or a different payee has been designated, include the name and address of the payee.) Indicate the name and telephone number of the individual responsible for answering questions the NRC may have regarding the voucher/invoice.
6. Description of articles or services, quantity, unit price, and total amount.
7. Weight and zone of shipment, if shipped by parcel post.
8. Charges for freight or express shipments. Attach prepaid bill if shipped by freight or express.
9. Instructions to consignee to notify the Contracting Officer of receipt of shipment.
10. For Indefinite Delivery contracts or contracts under which progress payments are authorized, the final voucher/invoice shall be marked "FINAL VOUCHER" or "FINAL INVOICE."

Currency: Billings may be expressed in the currency normally used by the contractor in maintaining his accounting records and payments will be made in that currency. However, the U. S. dollar equivalent for all vouchers/invoices paid under the contract may not exceed the total U. S. dollars authorized in the contract.

Supersession: These instructions supersede any previous billing instructions.



## PART 20-1 -- GENERAL

### Subpart 20-1.54--Contractor Organizational Conflicts of Interest

#### Sec.

20-1.5401	Scope and policy.
20-1.5402	Definitions.
20-1.5403	Criteria for recognizing contractor organizational conflicts of interest.
20-1.5404	Representation.
20-1.5405	Contract clauses.
20-1.5405-1	General contract clause.
20-1.5405-2	Special contract provisions.
20-1.5406	Evaluation, findings, and contract award.
20-1.5407	Conflicts identified after award.
20-1.5408	(Reserved)
20-1.5409	(Reserved)
20-1.5410	Subcontractors.
20-1.5411	Waiver.
20-1.5412	Remedies.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 8, Pub. L. 95-601, adding Sec. 170A to Pub. L. 83-703, 68 Stat. 919, as amended (42 U.S.C. ch. 14)

#### §20-1.5401 Scope and Policy

(a) It is the policy of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (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 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 so as 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 which might arise; however, examples are provided in these regulations to guide application of the policy. NRC contracting and program officials must be alert to other situations which may warrant application of this policy guidance. The ultimate test is: 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 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 such agreements, as appropriate.

## §20-1.5402 Definitions

(a) "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.

(b) "Research" means any scientific or technical work involving theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation.

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

(d) "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 the contractor to be given access to information which has not been made available to the public or proprietary information. Such services typically include assistance in the preparation of program plans; and preparation of preliminary designs, specifications, or statements of work.

(e) "Contract" means any contract, agreement, or other arrangement with the NRC except as provided in Section 20-1.5401(c).

(f) "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 is a party to a contract with the NRC.

(g) "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 (41 CFR §1-1.606-1(e)).

(h) "Subcontractor" means any subcontractor of any tier which performs work under a contract with the NRC except subcontracts for supplies and subcontracts in amounts of \$10,000 or less.

(i) "Prospective contractor" or "offeror" means any person, firm, unincorporated association, joint venture, partnership, corporation, or affiliates thereof, including its chief executive, directors, key personnel (identified in the proposal), proposed consultants, or subcontractors, submitting a bid or proposal, solicited or unsolicited, to the NRC to obtain a contract.



(j) "Potential conflict of interest" means that a factual situation exists that suggests (indicates) 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 which merit investigation prior to contract award in order to ascertain whether award would give rise to an actual conflict or which must be reported to the contracting officer for investigation if they arise during contract performance.

§ 20-1.5403 Criteria for recognizing contractor organizational conflicts of interest

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

(b) Situations or relationships which may give rise to organizational conflicts of interest. (1) The offeror or contractor shall disclose information concerning relationships which may give rise to organizational conflicts of interest under the following circumstances:

(i) Where the offeror or contractor provides advice and recommendations to the NRC in a technical area in which it is also providing consulting assistance in the same area to any organization regulated by the NRC.

(ii) Where the offeror or contractor provides advice to the NRC on the same or similar matter in 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 the products or services of another entity where the offeror or contractor has been substantially involved in their development or marketing.

(iv) Where the award of a contract would otherwise 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 may otherwise result in an unfair competitive advantage for the offeror or contractor.



(2) The contracting officer may request specific information from an offeror or contractor or may require special contract provisions such as provided in 10-1.5405-2 in the following circumstances:

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

(ii) Where the offeror or contractor prepares plans for specific approaches or methodologies that are to be incorporated into competitive procurements using such 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 which 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 otherwise 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 may otherwise 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) Example. The XYZ 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 XYZ Corp. is one of several companies considered to be technically well qualified. In response to the inquiry in the RFP, the XYZ Corp. advises that it is currently performing similar analyses for the reactor manufacturer.

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

(2) Example. The ABC Corp., in response to a RFP, proposes to perform certain analyses of a reactor component which are 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.

Guidance. An NRC contract normally could be awarded to the ABC Corp. because no conflict of interest exists which would 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 during the performance of the NRC contract with the private sector which could create a conflict. 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) Example. As a result of operating problems in a certain type of commercial nuclear facility, it is imperative that NRC secure specific data on various operational aspects of that type of plant so as to assure adequate safety protection of the public. Only one manufacturer has extensive experience with that type of plant. Consequently, that company is the only one with whom NRC can contract which can develop and conduct the testing programs required to obtain the data in reasonable time. That company has a definite interest in any NRC decisions that might result from the data produced because those decisions affect the reactor's design and thus the company's costs.

Guidance. This situation would place the manufacturer in a role in which its judgment could be biased in relationship to its work for NRC. Since the nature of the work required is vitally important in terms of NRC's responsibilities and no reasonable alternative exists, a waiver of the policy may be warranted. Any such waiver shall be fully documented and coordinated in accordance with the waiver provisions of this policy with particular attention to the establishment of protective mechanisms to guard against bias.

(4) Example. The ABC Co. submits a proposal for a new system for evaluating a specific reactor component's performance for the purpose of developing standards that are important to the NRC program. The ABC Co. has advised 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.

Guidance. A contract could be awarded to the ABC Co. provided that the contract stipulates that no information produced under the contract will be used in the contractor's private activities unless such information has been reported to NRC. Information which is reported to NRC by contractors will normally be disseminated by NRC to others so as to preclude an unfair competitive advantage that might otherwise accrue. When NRC furnishes information to the contractor for the performance of contract work, it shall not be used in the contractor's private activities unless such 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 under the contract is proposed to be used.



(5) 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 §20-1.5403(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.

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. The work for others clause of §20-1.5405-1(c) would preclude ABC Corp. from accepting work during the term of the NRC contract which could create a conflict of interest.

(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 such 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.

#### §20-1.5404 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.

(b) Representation procedure. The following organizational conflicts of interest representation provision shall be included in all solicitations and unsolicited proposals 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 shall also apply 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 provision has previously been submitted with regard to the contract being modified, only an updating of such statement shall be required.



## ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST REPRESENTATION

I represent to the best of my knowledge and belief that:

The award to \_\_\_\_\_ of a contract or the modification of an existing contract does ( ) or does not ( ) involve situations or relationships of the type set forth in 41 CFR § 20-1.5403(b)(1).

(c) Instructions to offerors. The following shall be included in all NRC solicitations: (1) If the representation as completed indicates that situations or relationships of the type set forth in 41 CFR § 20-1.5403(b)(1) are involved, or the contracting officer otherwise determines that potential organizational conflicts exist, the offeror shall provide a statement in writing which describes in a concise manner all relevant facts bearing on his representation to the contracting officer. If the contracting officer determines that organizational conflicts exist, the following actions may be taken: (i) Impose appropriate conditions which avoid such conflicts, (ii) disqualify the offeror, or (iii) determine that it is otherwise in the best interest of the United States to seek award of the contract under the waiver provisions of § 20-1.5411.

(2) The refusal to provide the representation required by § 20-1.5404(b) or upon request of the contracting officer the facts required by § 20-1.5404(c), shall result in disqualification of the offeror for award. The nondisclosure or misrepresentation of any relevant interest may also result in the disqualification of the offeror for award; or if such nondisclosure or misrepresentation is discovered after award, the resulting contract may be terminated. The offeror may also be disqualified from subsequent related NRC contracts and be subject to such other remedial actions provided by law or the resulting contract.

(d) The offeror may, because of actual or potential organizational conflicts of interest, propose to exclude specific kinds of work from the statements of work contained in a RFP unless the RFP specifically prohibits such 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 work to the detriment of the competitive posture of the other offerors, the proposal must be rejected as unacceptable.

(e) The offeror's failure to execute the representation required by subsection (b) above with respect to invitation for bids will be considered to be a minor informality, and the offeror will be permitted to correct the omission.

§ 20-1.5405 Contract clauses

§ 20-1.5405-1 General contract clause

All contracts of the types set forth in § 20-1.5404(b) shall include the following clauses:

(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 interest (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 herein shall apply to performance or participation by the contractor as defined in 41 CFR § 20-1.5402(f) in the activities covered by this clause.

(c) Work for others. 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 who are employed full time under this contract and employees designated as key personnel, if any, under this contract abide by the provision of this clause. If the contractor believes with respect to itself or any such 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 prior to execution of such contractual arrangement.

(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, it does not have any organizational conflicts of interest, as defined in 41 CFR § 20-1.5402(a).

(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 shall 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 for convenience if it deems such termination to be in the best interests of the government.

(e) Access to and use of information. (1) If the contractor in the performance of this contract obtains access to information, such as NRC plans, policies, reports, studies, financial plans, internal data protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579), or data which has not been released to the public, the contractor agrees not to: (i) Use such information for any private purpose until the information has been released to the public; (ii) compete for work for the Commission based



on such information for a period of six (6) months after either the completion of this contract or the release of such information to the public, whichever is first, (iii) submit an unsolicited proposal to the government based on such information until one year after the release of such information to the public, or (iv) release the information without prior written approval by the contracting officer unless such 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 (Pub. L. 93-579), or other confidential or privileged technical, business, or financial information under this contract, the contractor shall treat such information in accordance with restrictions placed on use of the information.

(3) The contractor shall have, subject to patent and security provisions of this contract, 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 41 CFR §20-1.5402(h), the contractor shall include this clause, including this paragraph, in subcontracts of any tier. The terms "contract," "contractor," and "contracting officer," shall be appropriately modified to preserve the government's rights.

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

(h) Waiver. A request for waiver under this clause shall be directed in writing through the contracting officer to the Executive Director for Operations (EDO) in accordance with the procedures outlined in §20-1.5411.

#### § 20-1.5405-2 Special contract provisions.

(a) If it is determined from the nature of the proposed contract that organizational conflicts of interest exist, the contracting officer may determine that such conflict can be avoided or after obtaining a waiver in accordance with §20-1.5411, neutralized through the use of an appropriate special contract provision. If appropriate, the offeror may negotiate the terms and conditions of these clauses, including the extent and time period of any such restriction. These provisions include but are not limited to:



(1) Hardware exclusion clauses which prohibit the acceptance of production contracts following a related nonproduction contract previously performed by the contractor;

(2) Software exclusion clauses;

(3) Clauses which require the contractor (and certain of his 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.

(b) The following additional contract clause may be included as section (i) in the clause set forth in § 20-1.5405-1 when it is determined that award of a follow-on contract would constitute an organizational conflict of interest.

(i) Follow-on effort. (1) 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 shall 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 such products or services.

(2) If the contractor under this contract prepares a complete or essentially complete statement of work or specifications, the contractor shall be ineligible to perform or participate in the initial contractual effort which is based on such statement of work or specifications. The contractor shall not incorporate its products or services in such statement of work or specifications unless so directed in writing by the contracting officer, in which case the restriction in this subparagraph shall not apply.

(3) Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude the contractor from offering or selling its standard commercial items to the government.

#### § 20-1.5406 Evaluation, findings, and contract award

The contracting officer will evaluate all relevant facts submitted by an offeror pursuant to the representation requirements of § 20-1.5404(b) and other relevant information. After evaluating this information against the criteria of § 20-1.5403, a finding will be made by the contracting officer whether organizational conflicts of interest exist with respect to a particular offeror. If it has been determined that conflicts of interest exist, then the contracting officer shall either:

(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 § 20-1.5411.

#### § 20-1.5407 Conflicts identified after award.

If potential organizational conflicts of interest are identified after award with respect to a particular contractor, the contracting officer determines that such conflicts do, in fact, exist and that it would not be in the best interests of the government to terminate the contract as provided in the clauses required by § 20-1.5405, the contracting officer will take every reasonable action to avoid, eliminate, or, after obtaining a waiver in accordance with § 20-1.5411, neutralize the effects of the identified conflict.

§ 20-1.5408 (Reserved)

§ 20-1.5409 (Reserved)

§ 20-1.5410 Subcontracts

The contracting officer shall require offerors and contractors to submit a representation statement in accordance with § 20-1.5404(b) from subcontractors and consultants. The contracting officer shall require the contractor to include contract clauses in accordance with § 20-1.5405 in consultant agreements or subcontracts involving performance of work under a prime contract covered by this subsection.

§ 20-1.5411 Waiver

In the first instance, determination with respect to the need to seek a waiver for specific contract awards shall be made by the contracting officer with the advice and concurrence of the program office director and the Office of Executive Legal Director. Upon the recommendation of the contracting officer, and after consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, the EDO may waive the policy in specific cases if he determines that it is in the best interest of the United States to do so.

Such action shall be strictly limited to those situations in which:

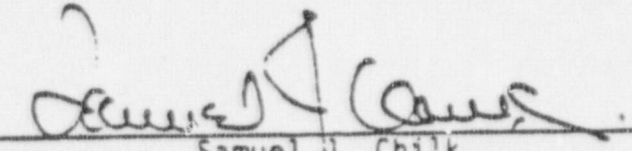
- (1) The work to be performed under contract is vital to the NRC program;
- (2) the work cannot be satisfactorily performed except by a contractor whose interests give rise to a question of conflict of interest; and
- (3) contractual and/or technical review and supervision methods can be employed by NRC to neutralize the conflict. For any such waivers, the justification and approval documents shall be placed in the Public Document Room.

§20-1.5412 Remedies

In addition to such other remedies as may be 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.

Dated at Washington, D.C. this 27th day of March 1979.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Samuel J. Chilk  
Secretary of the Commission



(b) Avoid or eliminate such conflicts by appropriate measures; or

(c) Award the contract under the waiver provision of § 20-1.5411.

§ 20-1.5407 Conflicts identified after award.

If potential organizational conflicts of interest are identified after award with respect to a particular contractor, the contracting officer determines that such conflicts do, in fact, exist and that it would not be in the best interests of the government to terminate the contract as provided in the clauses required by § 20-1.5405, the contracting officer will take every reasonable action to avoid, eliminate, or, after obtaining a waiver in accordance with § 20-1.5411, neutralize the effects of the identified conflict.

§ 20-1.5408 (Reserved)

§ 20-1.5409 (Reserved)

§ 20-1.5410 Subcontracts

The contracting officer shall require offerors and contractors to submit a representation statement in accordance with § 20-1.5404(b) from subcontractors and consultants. The contracting officer shall require the contractor to include contract clauses in accordance with § 20-1.5405 in consultant agreements or subcontracts involving performance of work under a prime contract covered by this subsection.

§ 20-1.5411 Waiver

In the first instance, determination with respect to the need to seek a waiver for specific contract awards shall be made by the contracting officer with the advice and concurrence of the program office director and the Office of Executive Legal Director. Upon the recommendation of the contracting officer, and after consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, the EDO may waive the policy in specific cases if he determines that it is in the best interest of the United States to do so.

Such action shall be strictly limited to those situations in which:

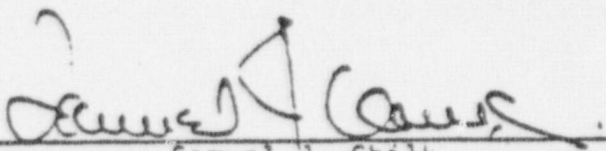
- (1) The work to be performed under contract is vital to the NRC program;
- (2) the work cannot be satisfactorily performed except by a contractor whose interests give rise to a question of conflict of interest; and
- (3) contractual and/or technical review and supervision methods can be employed by NRC to neutralize the conflict. For any such waivers, the justification and approval documents shall be placed in the Public Document Room.

§20-1.5412 Remedies

In addition to such other remedies as may be 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.

Dated at Washington, D.C. this 27th day of March 1979.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

  
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Samuel P. Chilk  
Secretary of the Commission