Cover Page

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has an immediate need for Skip Tracing Services. Government furnished case data will be utilized with identifiable information, commercial data verification, and physical observation services, to verify alien address information, investigate alternative alien address information, and confirm the new location of aliens.

In this solicitation, the Government will utilize the principles and procedures from FAR Part 12, FAR Part 15, and FAR Part 16. The Government anticipates awarding firm fixed-price Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts to multiple vendors as a result of this solicitation. This strategic combination aims to make our procurement process more efficient and effective. By using the negotiation techniques of FAR Part 15 and the flexible contract types under FAR Part 16, the Government expects to achieve the best outcomes that meet its goals and compliance requirements. This approach will enable us to leverage the strengths of all parts, ensuring a streamlined and adaptable procurement process that aligns with our organizational objectives and regulatory standards.

Section B: Supplies or Services and Prices/Costs

General

The contractor shall provide all management, supervision, labor, and materials necessary to perform the services identified in the Statement of Work (SOW).

Contract Pricing

Offerors shall provide pricing information in accordance with the Contract Line Item Structure proposed below.

Minimum and Maximum Quantities

In accordance with FAR 16.504(a)(4)(ii), the minimum and maximum quantity the government will acquire under this contract is as follows:

Minimum: The minimum for each IDIQ contract award will be $7,500,000.00

Maximum: Maximum ceiling per IDIQ not to exceed $281,250,000.00.

Contract Line Items

CLIN	Description
0001	**Order Year 1**
1001	**Order Year 2**

Usage, Billing, and Funding

Funding will be obligated at the task order level. Each task order will have an independent Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), funding, invoicing, and reporting requirements.

Use of the resultant IDIQs by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Components and the Department of Justice (DOJ) is authorized.

- Fair opportunity procedures as defined by DHS Class Deviation FAR 16.507-2(c) will be followed for all task orders (TOs).
- COs within DHS Components are authorized to place TOs within the terms of the IDIQ after obtaining authorization from the ICE CO. Upon receiving authorization to use the ICE contract, authorized users are required to follow the ordering procedures from the parent IDIQ.
- TO COs may use invoicing procedures, and any contract numbering system to assign order numbers consistent with their individual agency procedures.
- There is no coordination imposed by the ICE CO, other than obtaining authorization from the ICE CO. TO COs are empowered to place orders in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract(s) guidelines, the FAR, and their own agency procedures.

- All issues must be resolved consistently with individual agency procedures and/or oversight.

Section C: Statement of work

Separately attached.

Section D: Packaging and marking

Reserved

Section E: Inspection and acceptance

Reserved

Section F: Deliveries or performance

Period of performance

The maximum period of performance for this indefinite delivery indefinity quantity (IDIQ) contract vehicle is two years, a base (1-year), plus one 1-year option, excluding the option to extend services clause FAR 52.217-8.

Period	Duration	Calendar Dates
Ordering Period 1	1 year	TBD
Ordering Period 2	1 year	TBD

The existence of an ordering period does not obligate the Government to place any orders in that period.

Place of performance

Services shall be provided at any location directed by the Government within the United States (50 States and District of Columbia).

Section G: Contract administration data

Ordering procedures

No funding will be obligated on the base IDIQ contract. Funding will be provided via issuance of task orders as requirements arise.

IDIQ Minimum Per Individual Award:	$7,500,000.00
IDIQ Maximum Per Individual Award:	$281,250,000.000.00

Section H: Special contract requirements

Information Technology Security Awareness Training (Jul 2023)

(a) Applicability. This clause applies to the Contractor, its subcontractors, and Contractor employees (hereafter referred to collectively as "Contractor"). The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause in all subcontracts.

(b) Security Training Requirements. (1) All users of Federal information systems are required by Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 930.301, Subpart C, as amended, to be exposed to security awareness materials annually or whenever system security changes occur, or when the user's responsibilities change. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requires that Contractor employees take an annual Information Technology Security Awareness Training course before accessing sensitive information under the contract. Unless otherwise specified, the training shall be completed within thirty (30) days of contract award and be completed on an annual basis thereafter not later than October 31st of each year. Any new Contractor employees assigned to the contract shall complete the training before accessing sensitive information under the contract. The training is accessible at http://www.dhs.gov/dhs-security-and-training-requirements-contractors. The Contractor shall maintain copies of training certificates for all Contractor and subcontractor employees as a record of compliance. Unless otherwise specified, initial training certificates for each Contractor and subcontractor employee shall be provided to the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) not later than thirty (30) days after contract award. Subsequent training certificates to satisfy the annual training requirement shall be submitted to the COR via e-mail notification not later than October 31st of each year. The e-mail notification shall state the required training has been completed for all Contractor and subcontractor employees.

(2) The DHS Rules of Behavior apply to every DHS employee, Contractor and subcontractor that will have access to DHS systems and sensitive information. The DHS Rules of Behavior shall be signed before accessing DHS systems and sensitive information. The DHS Rules of Behavior is a document that informs users of their responsibilities when accessing DHS systems and holds users accountable for actions taken while accessing DHS systems and using DHS Information Technology resources capable of inputting, storing, processing, outputting, and/or transmitting sensitive information. The DHS Rules of Behavior is accessible at http://www.dhs.gov/dhs-security-and-training-requirements-contractors. Unless otherwise specified, the DHS Rules of Behavior shall be signed within thirty (30) days of contract award. Any new Contractor employees assigned to the contract shall also sign the DHS Rules of Behavior before accessing DHS systems and sensitive information. The Contractor shall maintain signed copies of the DHS Rules of Behavior for all Contractor and subcontractor employees as a record of compliance. Unless otherwise specified, the Contractor shall e-mail copies of the signed DHS Rules of Behavior to the COR not later than thirty (30) days after contract award for each employee. The DHS Rules of Behavior will be reviewed annually, and the COR will provide notification when a review is required.

(End of clause)

Section I: Contract clauses

Clauses Incorporated by Reference

Number	Title	Date
FAR 52.203-3	Gratuities	Apr 1984
FAR 52.203-13	Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct	Nov 2021
FAR 52.204-13	System for Award Management Maintenance	Oct 2018
FAR 52.204-18	Commercial and Government Entity Code Maintenance	Aug 2020
FAR 52.204-21	Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems	Nov 2021
FAR 52.212-4	Contract Terms and Conditions—Commercial Products and Commercial Services	Nov 2023
FAR 52.227-1	Authorization and Consent	Jun 2020
FAR 52.232-39	Unenforceability of Unauthorized Obligations	Jun 2013
HSAR 3052.203-70	Instructions for Contractor Disclosure of Violations	Sep 2012
HSAR 3052.205-70	Advertisements, Publicizing Awards, and Releases	Sep 2012
HSAR 3052.205-70	Advertisements, Publicizing Awards, and Releases: Alternate I	Sep 2012
HSAR 3052.219-71	DHS mentor-protégé program	Jun 2006
HSAR 3052.222-70	Strikes or picketing affecting timely completion of the contract work	Dec 2003
HSAR 3052.222-71	Strikes or picketing affecting access to a DHS facility	Dec 2003

Clauses Incorporated by Full Text

FAR 52.212-5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders – Commercial Products and Commercial Services (JAN 2025)

(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 products and commercial services:

☒ (1) 52.203-19 Prohibition on Requiring Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements (JAN 2017)

☒ (2) 52.204-23 Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab Covered Entities (DEC 2023)**

☒ (3) 52.204-25 Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment (NOV 2021)**

☒ (4) 52.209-10 Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations (NOV 2015)

☒ (5) 52.232-40, Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors (MAR 2023)

☒ (6) 52.233-3 Protest After Award (AUG 1996)

☒ (7) 52.233-4 Applicable Law for Breach of Contract Claim (OCT 2004)

(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 products and commercial services:

☒ (1) 52.203-6 Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government (JUN 2020)

☐ Alternate I (NOV 2021)

☒ (2) 52.203-13 Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (NOV 2021)

☐ (3) 52.203-15 Whistleblower Protections under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (JUNE 2010)

☐ (4) 52.203-17 Contractor Employee Whistleblower Rights (NOV 2023)

☐ (5) 52.204-10 Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards (JUN 2020)

☐ (6) [Reserved]

☐ (7) 52.204-14 Service Contract Reporting Requirements (OCT 2016)

☐ (8) 52.204-15 Service Contract Reporting Requirements for Indefinite-Delivery Contracts (OCT 2016)

☒ (9) 52.204-27 Prohibition on a ByteDance Covered Application (JUN 2023)

☐ (10) 52.204-28 Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders – Federal Supply Schedules, Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts, and Multi-Agency Contracts. (DEC 2023)

☐ (11) 52.204-30 Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders – Prohibition (DEC 2023)

☐ Alternate I (DEC 2023) of 52.204-30

☒ (12) 52.209-6 Protecting the Government's Interest When Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended, Proposed for Debarment, or Voluntarily Excluded. (JAN 2025)

☒ (13) 52.209-9 Updates of Publicly Available Information Regarding Responsibility Matters (OCT 2018)

☐ (14) [Reserved]

☐ (15) 52.219-3 Notice of HubZone Set-Aside of Sole-Source Award (OCT 2022)

☒ (16) 52.219-4 Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns (OCT 2022)

☐ (17) [Reserved]

☐ (18) 52.219-6 Notice of Total Small Business Set-Aside (NOV 2020)

☐ Alternate I (MAR 2020)

☐ (19) 52.219-7 Notice of Partial Small Business Set-Aside (NOV 2020)

☐ Alternate I (MAR 2020)

☒ (20) 52.219-8 Utilization of Small Business Concerns (JAN 2025)

☒ (21) 52.219-9 Small Business Subcontracting Plan (JAN 2025)

☐ Alternate I (NOV 2016)

☒ Alternate II (NOV 2016)

☐ Alternate III (JUN 2020)

☐ Alternate IV (JAN 2025)

☐ (22) 52.219-13 Notice of Set-Aside of Orders (MAR 2020)

☐ Alternate I (MAR 2020)

☐ (23) 52.219-14 Limitations on Subcontracting (OCT 2022)**

☒ (24) 52.219-16 Liquidated Damages – Subcontracting Plan (SEP 2021)

☐ (25) 52.219-27 Notice of Set-Aside for, or Sole-Source Award to, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB) Concerns Eligible Under the SDVOSB Program Set-Aside (FEB 2024)

☒ (26) 52.219-28 Postaward Small Business Program Rerepresentation (JAN 2025)

☐ Alternate I (MAR 2020)

☐ (27) 52.219-29 Notice of Set-Aside for, or Sole-Source Award to, Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business Concerns (OCT 2022)

☐ (28) 52.219-30 Notice of Set-Aside for, or Sole-Source Award to, Women-Owned Small Business Concerns Eligible Under the Women-Owned Small Business Program (OCT 2022)

☐ (29) 52.219-32 Orders Issued Directly Under Small Business Reserves (MAR 2020)

☐ (30) 52.219-33 Nonmanufacturer Rule (SEP 2021)

☒ (31) 52.222-3 Convict Labor (JUN 2003)

☐ (32) 52.222-19 Child Labor – Cooperation with Authorities and Remedies (JAN 2025)

☐ (33) 52.222-21, Prohibition of Segregated Facilities (APR 2015)

☐ (34) (i) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (SEP 2016)

☐ (ii) Alternate I (FEB 1999)

☒ (35) 52.222-35 Equal Opportunity for Veterans (JUN 2020)

☐ Alternate I (JUL 2014)

☒ (36) 52.222-36 Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities (JUN 2020)

☐ Alternate I (JUL 2014)

☒ (37) 52.222-37 Employment Reports on Veterans (JUN 2020)

☒ (38) 52.222-40 Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act (DEC 2010)

☒ (39) 52.222-50 Combating Trafficking in Persons (NOV 2021)

☐ Alternate I (MAR 2015)

☒ (40) 52.222-54 Employment Eligibility Verification (JAN 2025) (Executive Order 12989)

☐ (41) 52.223-9 Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products (MAY 2008)

☐ Alternate I (MAY 2008)

☐ (42) 52.223-11 Ozone-Depleting Substances and High Global Warming Potential Hydrofluorocarbons (MAY 2024)

☐ (43) 52.223-12 Maintenance, Service, Repair or Disposal of Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners (MAY 2024)

☐ (44) 52.223-20 Aerosols (MAY 2024)

☐ (45) 52.223-21 Foams (MAY 2024)

☐ (46) 52.223-23 Sustainable Products and Services (MAY 2024)

☐ (47) 52.224-3 Privacy Training (JAN 2017)*

☐ Alternate 1 (JAN 2017)

☐ (48) 52.225-1 Buy American – Supplies (OCT 2022)

☐ Alternate I (OCT 2022)

☐ (49) 52.225-3 Buy American – Free Trade Agreements – Israeli Trade Act (NOV 2023)

☐ Alternate I [Reserved]

☐ Alternate II (DEC 2022)

☐ Alternate III (FEB 2024)

☐ Alternate IV (OCT 2022)

☐ (50) 52.225-5 Trade Agreements (NOV 2023)

☐ (51) 52.225-13 Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases (FEB 2021)

☐ (52) 52.225-26 Contractors Performing Private Security Functions Outside the United States (OCT 2016)

☐ (53) 52.226-4 Notice of Disaster or Emergency Area Set-Aside (NOV 2007)

☐ (54) 52.226-5 Restrictions on Subcontracting Outside Disaster or Emergency Area (NOV 2007)

☒ (55) 52.226-8, Encouraging Contractor Policies to Ban Text Messaging While Driving (MAY 2024)

☒ (56) 52.229-12 Tax on Certain Foreign Procurements (FEB 2021)

☐ (57) 52.232-29 Terms for Financing of Purchases of Commercial Items (NOV 2021)

☐ (58) 52.232-30 Installment Payments for Commercial Items (NOV 2021)

☒ (59) 52.232-33 Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—System for Award Management (OCT 2018)

☐ (60) 52.232-34 Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Other than System for Award Management (JUL 2013)

☐ (61) 52.232-36 Payment by Third Party (MAY 2014)

☒ (62) 52.239-1 Privacy or Security Safeguards (AUG 1996)

☒ (63) 52.240-1, Prohibition on Unmanned Aircraft System Manufactured or Assembled by American Security Drone Act-Covered Foreign Entities (NOV 2024)

☒ (64) 52.242-5 Payments to Small Business Subcontractors (JAN 2017)

☐ (65) 52.247-64 Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (NOV 2021)

☐ Alternate I (APR 2003)

☐ Alternate II (NOV 2021)

(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 products and commercial services:

☐ (1) 52.222-41 Service Contract Labor Standards (AUG 2018)

☒ (2) 52.222-42 Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires (MAY 2014)

☐ (3) 52.222-43 Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Labor Standards—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts) (AUG 2018)

☐ (4) 52.222-44 Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (MAY 2014)

☐ (5) 52.222-51 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment—Requirements (MAY 2014)

☐ (6) 52.222-53 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Certain Services—Requirements (MAY 2014)

☐ (7) 52.222-55 Minimum Wages for Contractor Workers Under Executive Order 14026 (JAN 2022)*

☒ (8) 52.222-62 Paid Sick Leave Under Executive Order 13706 (JAN 2022)

☐ (9) 52.226-6 Promoting Excess Food Donation to Nonprofit Organizations (JUN 2020)

(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, as defined in FAR 2.101, on the date of award of this contract, 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 products or commercial services. 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 (NOV 2021) (41 U.S.C. 3509).

(ii) 52.203-17, Contractor Employee Whistleblower Rights (NOV 2023) (41 U.S.C. 4712).

(iii) 52.203-19, Prohibition on Requiring Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements (JAN 2017) (section 743 of Division E, Title VII, of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113- 235) and its successor provisions in subsequent appropriations acts (and as extended in continuing resolutions)).

(iv) 52.204-23, Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab Covered Entities (DEC 2023) (Section 1634 of Pub. L. 115-91).

(v) 52.204-25, Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment (NOV 2021) (Section 889(a)(1)(A) of Pub. L. 115-232.) **

(vi) 52.204-27 Prohibition on a ByteDance Covered Application (JUN 2023)

(vii) (A) 52.204-30 Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders – Prohibition (DEC 2023) (Pub. L. 115-390, title II).

(B) Alternate I (DEC 2023) of 52.204-30.

(viii) 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (JAN 2025) (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 the applicable threshold specified in FAR 19.702(a) on the date of the subcontract award, the subcontractor must include 52.219-8 in lower tier subcontracts that offer subcontracting opportunities.

(ix) 52.222-21, Prohibition of Segregated Facilities (APR 2015)

(x) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (SEP 2016) (E.O. 11246)

(xi) 52.222-35, Equal Opportunity for Veterans (JUN 2020) (38 U.S.C. 4212).

(xii) 52.222-36, Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities (JUN 2020) (29 U.S.C. 793).

(xiii) 52.222-37, Employment Reports on Veterans (JUN 2020) (38 U.S.C. 4212)

(xiv) 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.

(xv) 52.222-41, Service Contract Labor Standards (AUG 2018) (41 U.S.C. chapter 67).

(xvi)

(A) 52.222-50, Combating Trafficking in Persons (NOV 2021) (22 U.S.C. chapter 78 and E.O 13627).

(B) Alternate I (MAR 2015) of 52.222-50 (22 U.S.C. chapter 78 and E.O 13627).

(xvii) 52.222-51, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment-Requirements (MAY 2014) (41 U.S.C. chapter 67).

(xviii) 52.222-53, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Labor Standards to Contracts for Certain Services-Requirements (MAY 2014) (41 U.S.C. chapter 67).

(xix) 52.222-54, Employment Eligibility Verification (JAN 2025) (E.O.12989).

(xx) 52.222-55, Minimum Wages for Contractor Workers Under Executive Order 14026 (JAN 2022). *

(xxi) 52.222-62, Paid Sick Leave Under Executive Order 13706 (JAN 2022) (E.O. 13706).

(xxii)

(A) 52.224-3, Privacy Training (JAN 2017) (5U.S.C. 552a).

(B) Alternate I (JAN 2017) of 52.224-3.

(xxiii) 52.225-26, Contractors Performing Private Security Functions Outside the United States (OCT 2016) (Section 862, as amended, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008; 10 U.S.C. 2302 Note).

(xxiv) 52.226-6, Promoting Excess Food Donation to Nonprofit Organizations (JUN 2020) (42 U.S.C. 1792). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (e) of FAR clause 52.226-6.

(xxv) 52.232-40, Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors (MAR 2023) (31 U.S.C. 3903 and 10 U.S.C 3801). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (c) of 52.232-40

(xxvi) 52.232-40, Prohibition on Unmanned Aircraft Systems Manufactured or Assembled by American Security Drone Act-Covered Foreign Entities (Nov 2024) (Sections 1821-1826, Pub. L. 118-31, 41 U.S.C. 3901 note prec.).

(xxvii) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (NOV 2021) 46 U.S.C. 55305 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 products and commercial services a minimal number of additional clauses necessary to satisfy its contractual obligations.

****FAR DEVIATIONS** If any of the above clauses are marked with an "*" above, the below text will be applicable.**

(End of clause)

****FAR 52.204-23 PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING FOR HARDWARE, SOFTWARE, AND SERVICES DEVELOPED OR PROVIDED BY KASPERSKY LAB COVERED ENTITIES (DEVIATION 20-05) (JUL 2024)**

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

Kaspersky Lab covered article means any hardware, software, or service that–

(1) Is developed or provided by a Kaspersky Lab covered entity;

(2) Includes any hardware, software, or service developed or provided in whole or in part by a Kaspersky Lab covered entity; or

(3) Contains components using any hardware or software developed in whole or in part by a Kaspersky Lab covered entity.

Kaspersky Lab covered entity means–

(1) Kaspersky Lab;

(2) Any successor entity to Kaspersky Lab, including any change in name, e.g., "Kaspersky";

(3) Any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with Kaspersky Lab; or

(4) Any entity of which Kaspersky Lab has a majority ownership.

(b) *Prohibition*. Section 1634 of Division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Pub. L. 115-91) prohibits Government use of any Kaspersky Lab covered article. The Contractor is prohibited from—

(1) Providing any Kaspersky Lab covered article that the Government will use on or after October 1, 2018; and

(2) Using any Kaspersky Lab covered article on or after October 1, 2018, in the development of data or deliverables first produced in the performance of the contract.

(c) *Reporting requirement.*

(1) In the event the Contractor identifies covered article provided to the Government during contract performance, or the Contractor is notified of such by a subcontractor at any tier or by any other source, the Contractor shall report, in writing, via email, to the Contracting Officer, Contracting Officer's Representative, and the Enterprise Security Operations Center (SOC) at NDAA_Incidents@hq.dhs.gov, with required information in the body of the email. In the case of the Department of Defense, the Contractor shall report to the website at https://dibnet.dod.mil. For indefinite delivery contracts, the Contractor shall report to the Enterprise SOC, Contracting Officer for the indefinite delivery contract and the Contracting Officer(s) and Contracting Officer's Representative(s) for any affected order or, in the case of the Department of Defense, identify both the indefinite delivery contract and any affected orders in the report provided at https://dibnet.dod.mil.

(2) The Contractor shall report the following information pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this clause:

(i) Within 3 business days from the date of such identification or notification: the contract number; the order number(s), if applicable; supplier name; brand; model number (Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number); item description; and any readily available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended.

(ii) Within 10 business days of submitting the report pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this clause: any further available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended. In addition, the Contractor shall describe the efforts it undertook to prevent use or submission of a Kaspersky Lab covered article, any reasons that led to the use or submission of the Kaspersky Lab covered article, and any additional efforts that will be incorporated to prevent future use or submission of Kaspersky Lab covered articles.

(d) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (d), in all subcontracts, including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial items.

(End of clause)

****FAR 52.204-25 PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING FOR CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SERVICES OR EQUIPMENT (DEVIATION 20-05) (DEC 2020)**

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

"Backhaul" means intermediate links between the core network, or backbone network, and the small subnetworks at the edge of the network (e.g., connecting cell phones/towers to the core telephone network). Backhaul can be wireless (e.g., microwave) or wired (e.g., fiber optic, coaxial cable, Ethernet).

"Covered foreign country" means The People's Republic of China.

"Covered telecommunications equipment or services" means-

(1) Telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);

(2) For the purpose of public safety, security of Government facilities, physical security surveillance of critical infrastructure, and other national security purposes, video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);

(3) Telecommunications or video surveillance services provided by such entities or using such equipment; or

(4) Telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services produced or provided by an entity that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise connected to, the government of a covered foreign country.

"Critical technology" means-

(l) Defense articles or defense services included on the United States Munitions List set forth in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations under subchapter M of chapter I of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations;

(2) Items included on the Commerce Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, and controlled-

(i) Pursuant to multilateral regimes, including for reasons relating to national security, chemical and biological weapons proliferation, nuclear nonproliferation, or missile technology; or

(ii) For reasons relating to regional stability or surreptitious listening;

(3) Specially designed and prepared nuclear equipment, parts and components, materials, software, and technology covered by part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to assistance to foreign atomic energy activities);

(4) Nuclear facilities, equipment, and material covered by part 110 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to export and import of nuclear equipment and material);

(5) Select agents and toxins covered by part 331 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, part 121 of title 9 of such Code, or part 73 of title 42 of such Code; or

(6) Emerging and foundational technologies controlled pursuant to section 1758 of the Export Control Reform Act of2018 (50 U.S.C. 4817).

"Interconnection arrangements" means arrangements governing the physical connection of two or more networks to allow the use of another's network to hand off traffic where it is ultimately delivered (e.g., connection of a customer of telephone provider A to a customer of telephone company B) or sharing data and other information resources.

"Reasonable inquiry" means an inquiry designed to uncover any information in the entity's possession about the identity of the producer or provider of covered telecommunications equipment or services used by the entity that excludes the need to include an internal or third-party audit.

"Roaming" means cellular communications services (e.g., voice, video, data) received from a visited network when unable to connect to the facilities of the home network either because signal coverage is too weak or because traffic is too high.

"Substantial or essential component" means any component necessary for the proper function or performance of a piece of equipment, system, or service.

(b) *Prohibition.*

(1) Section 889(a)(l)(A) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) prohibits the head of an executive agency on or after August 13, 2019, from procuring or obtaining, or extending or renewing a contract to procure or obtain, any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system. The Contractor is prohibited from providing to the Government any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, unless an exception at paragraph (c) of this clause applies or the covered telecommunication equipment or services are covered by a waiver described in FAR 4.2104.

(2) Section 889(a)(l)(B) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) prohibits the head of an executive agency on or after August 13, 2020, from entering into a contract, or extending or renewing a contract, with

an entity that uses any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, unless an exception at paragraph (c) of this clause applies or the covered telecommunication equipment or services are covered by a waiver described in FAR 4.2104. This prohibition applies to the use of covered telecommunications equipment or services, regardless of whether that use is in performance of work under a Federal contract.

(c) *Exceptions.* This clause does not prohibit contractors from providing-

(1) A service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or

(2) Telecommunications equipment that cannot route or redirect user data traffic or permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.

(d) *Reporting requirement.*

(1) In the event the Contractor identifies covered telecommunications equipment or services used as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, during contract performance, or the Contractor is notified of such by a subcontractor at any tier or by any other source, the Contractor shall report the information in paragraph (d)(2) of this clause in writing via email to the Contracting Officer, Contracting Officer's Representative, and the Network Operations Security Center (NOSC) at NDAA_Incidents@hg.dhs.gov, with required information in the body of the email. In the case of the Department of Defense, the Contractor shall report to the website at https://dibnet.dod.mil. For indefinite delivery contracts, the Contractor shall report to the NOSC, Contracting Officer for the indefinite delivery contract and the Contracting Officer(s) and Contracting Officer's Representative(s) for any affected order or, in the case of the Department of Defense, identify both the indefinite delivery contract and any affected orders in the report provided at https://dibnet.clod.mil.

(2) The Contractor shall report the following information pursuant to paragraph (d)(l) of this clause

(i) Within one business day from the date of such identification or notification: the contract number; the order number(s), if applicable; supplier name; supplier unique entity identifier (if known); supplier Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code (if known); brand; model number (original equipment manufacturer number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number); item description; and any readily available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended.

(ii) Within 10 business days of submitting the information in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this clause: any further available information about mitigation

actions undertaken or recommended. In addition, the Contractor shall describe the efforts it undertook to prevent use or submission of covered telecommunications equipment or services, and any additional efforts that will be incorporated to prevent future use or submission of covered telecommunications equipment or services.

(e) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e) and excluding paragraph (b)(2), in all subcontracts and other contractual instruments, including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial items.

(End of clause)

FAR 52.216-18 Ordering (Aug 2020)

(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 **TBD** through **TBD**.

(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) A delivery order or task order is considered "issued" when—

(1) If sent by mail (includes transmittal by U.S. mail or private delivery service), the Government deposits the order in the mail;

(2) If sent by fax, the Government transmits the order to the Contractor's fax number; or

(3) If sent electronically, the Government either—

(i) Posts a copy of the delivery order or task order to a Government document access system, and notice is sent to the Contractor; or

(ii) Distributes the delivery order or task order via email to the Contractor's email address.

(d) Orders may be issued by methods other than those enumerated in this clause only if authorized in the contract.

(End of clause)

FAR 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 $7,500,000.00, 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 the ordering period's maximum quantity;

(2) Any order for a combination of items in excess of ordering period's maximum quantity; or

(3) A series of orders from the same ordering office within 730 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 3 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.

(End of clause)

FAR 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 contract's performance end date.

(End of clause)

FAR 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 seven days.

(End of clause)

FAR 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 prior to the expiration of the contract; provided that the Government gives the Contractor a preliminary written notice of its intent to extend at least seven 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 two years.

(End of clause)

FAR 52.223-23 Sustainable Products and Services (May 2024) (DEVIATION) (Feb 2025)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Biobased product means a product determined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to be a commercial product or industrial product (other than food or feed) that is composed, in whole or in significant part, of biological products, including renewable domestic agricultural materials and forestry materials, or that is an intermediate ingredient or feedstock. The term includes, with respect to forestry materials, forest products that meet biobased content requirements, notwithstanding the market share the product holds, the age of the product, or whether the market for the product is new or emerging. (7 U.S.C. 8101) (7 CFR part 4270.2).

Recovered material means waste materials and by-products recovered or diverted from solid waste, but the term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. (42 U.S.C. 6903).

Sustainable products and services means:

(1) Products containing recovered material designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (42 U.S.C. 6962) (40 CFR part 247) (https://www.epa.gov/smm/comprehensive-procurement-guideline-cpg-program#products).

(2) Energy- and water-efficient products that are ENERGY STAR® certified or Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)-designated products (42 U.S.C. 8259b) (10 CFR part 436, subpart C) (https://www.energy.gov/eere/femp/search-energy-efficient-products and https://www.energystar.gov/products?s=mega).

(3) Biobased products meeting the content requirement of the USDA under the BioPreferred® program (7 U.S.C. 8102) (7 CFR part 4270) (*https://www.biopreferred.gov*).

(4) Acceptable chemicals, products, and manufacturing processes listed under EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program, which ensures a safe and smooth transition away from substances that contribute to the depletion of stratospheric ozone (42 U.S.C. 76711) (40 CFR part 82, subpart G) (https://www.epa.gov/snap).

(b) *Requirements*.

(1) The sustainable products and services, including the purchasing program and type of product or service, that are applicable to this contract, and any products or services that are not subject to this clause, will be set forth in the statement of work or elsewhere in the contract.

(2) The Contractor shall ensure that the sustainable products and services required by this contract are—

(i) Delivered to the Government;

(ii) Furnished for use by the Government;

(iii) Incorporated into the construction of a public building or public work; and

(iv) Furnished for use in performing services under this contract, where the cost of the products is a direct cost to this contract (versus costs which are normally applied to the Contractor's general and administrative expenses or indirect costs). This includes services performed by contractors performing management and operation of Government-owned facilities to the same extent that, at the time of award, an agency would be required to comply if an agency operated or supported the facility.

(c) *Resource.* The Green Procurement Compilation (GPC) available at https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement provides a comprehensive list of sustainable products and services and sustainable acquisition guidance. The Contractor should review the GPC when determining which statutory purchasing programs apply to a specific product or service.

(End of clause)

FAR 52.224-3 Privacy Training – Alternate I (DEVIATION) (Jul 2023)

(a) Definition. As used in this clause, personally identifiable information means information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual. (See Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A–130, Managing Federal Information as a Strategic Resource).

(b) The Contractor shall ensure that initial privacy training, and annual privacy training thereafter, is completed by contractor employees who—

(1) Have access to a system of records;

(2) Create, collect, use, process, store, maintain, disseminate, disclose, dispose, or otherwise handle personally identifiable information on behalf of an agency; or

(3) Design, develop, maintain, or operate a system of records (see also FAR subpart 24.1 and 39.105).

(c) The contracting agency will provide initial privacy training, and annual privacy training thereafter, to Contractor employees for the duration of this contract. Contractor employees shall satisfy this requirement by completing Privacy at DHS: Protecting Personal Information accessible at http://www.dhs.gov/dhs-security-and-training-requirements-contractors. Training shall be completed within 30 days of contract award and be completed on an annual basis thereafter not later than October 31st of each year.

(d) The Contractor shall maintain and, upon request, provide documentation of completion of privacy training to the Contracting Officer.

(e) The Contractor shall not allow any employee access to a system of records, or permit any employee to create, collect, use, process, store, maintain, disseminate, disclose, dispose or otherwise handle personally identifiable information, or to design, develop, maintain, or operate a system of records unless the employee has completed privacy training, as required by this clause.

(f) The substance of this clause, including this paragraph (f), shall be included in all subcontracts under this contract, when subcontractor employees will—

(1) Have access to a system of records;

(2) Create, collect, use, process, store, maintain, disseminate, disclose, dispose, or otherwise handle personally identifiable information; or

(3) Design, develop, maintain, or operate a system of records.

(End of clause)

FAR 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 address: www.acquisition.gov

(End of clause)

FAR 52.252-6 Authorized Deviations in Clauses (Nov 2020)

(a) The use in this solicitation or contract of any Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR Chapter 1) clause with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of "(DEVIATION)" after the date of the clause.

(b) The use in this solicitation or contract of any Homeland Security Acquisition Regulations (48 CFR Chapter 30) clause with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of "(DEVIATION)" after the name of the regulation.

(End of clause)

HSAR 3052.204-71 Contractor employee access (Jul 2023) Alternate I (Jul 2023)

(a) *Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)* is any information the Government creates or possesses, or an entity creates or possesses for or on behalf of the Government (other than classified information) that a law, regulation, or Governmentwide policy requires or permits an agency to handle using safeguarding or dissemination controls. This definition includes the following CUI categories and subcategories of information:

(1) Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) as defined in 6 CFR part 27, “Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards,” and as further described in supplementary guidance issued by an authorized official of the Department of Homeland Security (including the Revised Procedural Manual “Safeguarding Information Designated as Chemical-Terrorism Vulnerability Information” dated September 2008);

(2) Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) as set out in the Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002 (title XXII, subtitle B of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 as amended through Pub. L. 116-283), PCII's implementing regulations (6 CFR part 29), the PCII Program Procedures Manual, and any supplementary guidance officially communicated by an authorized official of the Department of Homeland Security, the PCII Program Manager, or a PCII Program Manager Designee;

(3) Sensitive Security Information (SSI) as defined in 49 CFR part 1520, "Protection of Sensitive Security Information," as amended, and any supplementary guidance officially communicated by an authorized official of the Department of Homeland Security (including the Assistant Secretary for the Transportation Security Administration or designee), including Department of Homeland Security MD 11056.1, "Sensitive Security Information (SSI)" and, within the Transportation Security Administration, TSA MD 2810.1, "SSI Program";

(4) Homeland Security Agreement Information means information the Department of Homeland Security receives pursuant to an agreement with State, local, Tribal, territorial, or private sector partners that is required to be protected by that agreement. The Department receives this information in furtherance of the missions of the Department, including, but not limited to, support of the Fusion Center Initiative and activities for cyber information sharing consistent with the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015;

(5) Homeland Security Enforcement Information means unclassified information of a sensitive nature lawfully created, possessed, or transmitted by the Department of Homeland Security in furtherance of its immigration, customs, and other civil and criminal enforcement missions, the unauthorized disclosure of which could adversely impact the mission of the Department;

(6) International Agreement Information means information the Department of Homeland Security receives that is required to be protected by an information sharing agreement or arrangement with a foreign government, an international organization of governments or any element thereof, an international or foreign public or judicial body, or an international or foreign private or non-governmental organization;

(7) Information Systems Vulnerability Information (ISVI) means:

(i) Department of Homeland Security information technology (IT) systems data revealing infrastructure used for servers, desktops, and networks; applications name, version, and release; switching, router, and gateway information; interconnections and access methods; and mission or business use/need. Examples of ISVI are systems inventories and enterprise architecture models. Information pertaining to national security systems and eligible for classification under Executive Order 13526 will be classified as appropriate; and/or

(ii) Information regarding developing or current technology, the release of which could hinder the objectives of the Department, compromise a technological advantage or countermeasure, cause a denial of service, or provide an adversary with sufficient information to clone, counterfeit, or circumvent a process or system;

(8) Operations Security Information means Department of Homeland Security information that could be collected, analyzed, and exploited by a foreign adversary to identify intentions, capabilities, operations, and vulnerabilities that threaten operational security for the missions of the Department;

(9) Personnel Security Information means information that could result in physical risk to Department of Homeland Security personnel or other individuals whom the Department is responsible for protecting;

(10) Physical Security Information means reviews or reports illustrating or disclosing facility infrastructure or security vulnerabilities related to the protection of Federal buildings, grounds, or property. For example, threat assessments, system security plans, contingency plans, risk management plans, business impact analysis studies, and certification and accreditation documentation;

(11) Privacy Information includes both Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (SPII). PII refers to information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone, or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual; and SPII is a subset of PII that if lost, compromised, or disclosed without authorization could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfairness to an individual. To determine whether information is PII, DHS will perform an assessment of the specific risk that an individual can be identified using the information with other information that is linked or linkable to the individual. In performing this assessment, it is important to recognize that information that is not PII can become PII whenever additional information becomes available, in any medium or from any source, that would make it possible to identify an individual. Certain data elements are particularly sensitive and may alone present an increased risk of harm to the individual.

(i) Examples of stand-alone PII that are particularly sensitive include: Social Security numbers (SSNs), driver's license or State identification numbers, Alien Registration Numbers (A-numbers), financial account numbers, and biometric identifiers.

(ii) Multiple pieces of information may present an increased risk of harm to the individual when combined, posing an increased risk of harm to the individual. SPII may also consist of any grouping of information that contains an individual's name or other unique identifier plus one or more of the following elements:

(A) Truncated SSN (such as last 4 digits);

(B) Date of birth (month, day, and year);

(C) Citizenship or immigration status;

(D) Ethnic or religious affiliation;

(E) Sexual orientation;

(F) Criminal history;

(G) Medical information; and

(H) System authentication information, such as mother's birth name, account passwords, or personal identification numbers (PINs).

(iii) Other PII that may present an increased risk of harm to the individual depending on its context, such as a list of employees and their performance ratings or an unlisted home address or phone number. The context includes the purpose for which the PII was collected, maintained, and used. This assessment is critical because the same information in different contexts can reveal additional information about the impacted individual.

(b) *Information Resources* means information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology.

(c) Contractor employees working on this contract must complete such forms as may be necessary for security or other reasons, including the conduct of background investigations to determine suitability. Completed forms shall be submitted as directed by the Contracting Officer. Upon the Contracting Officer's request, the Contractor's employees shall be fingerprinted or subject to other investigations as required. All Contractor employees requiring recurring access to government facilities or access to CUI or information resources are required to have a favorably adjudicated background investigation prior to commencing work on this contract unless this requirement is waived under departmental procedures.

(d) The Contracting Officer may require the Contractor to prohibit individuals from working on the contract if the Government deems their initial or continued employment contrary to the public interest for any reason, including, but not limited to, carelessness, insubordination, incompetence, or security concerns.

(e) Work under this contract may involve access to CUI. The Contractor shall access and use CUI only for the purpose of furnishing advice or assistance directly to the Government in support of the Government's activities, and shall not disclose, orally or in writing, CUI for any other purpose to any person unless authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer. For those Contractor employees authorized to access CUI, the Contractor shall ensure that these persons receive initial and refresher training concerning the protection and disclosure of CUI. Initial training shall be completed within 60 days of contract award and refresher training shall be completed every 2 years thereafter.

(f) The Contractor shall include this clause in all subcontracts at any tier where the subcontractor may have access to government facilities, CUI, or information resources.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (JUL 2023)

When the contract will require Contractor employees to have access to information resources, add the following paragraphs:

(g) Before receiving access to information resources under this contract, the individual must complete a security briefing; additional training for specific categories of CUI, if identified in the contract; and any nondisclosure agreement furnished by DHS. The Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) will arrange the security briefing and any additional training required for specific categories of CUI.

(h) The Contractor shall have access only to those areas of DHS information resources explicitly stated in this contract or approved by the COR in writing as necessary for performance of the work under this contract. Any attempts by Contractor personnel to gain access to any information resources not expressly authorized by the terms and conditions in this contract, or as approved in writing by the COR, are strictly prohibited. In the event of violation of this provision, DHS will take appropriate actions with regard to the contract and the individual(s) involved.

(i) Contractor access to DHS networks from a remote location is a temporary privilege for mutual convenience while the Contractor performs business for DHS. It is not a right, a guarantee of access, a condition of the contract, or government-furnished equipment (GFE).

(j) Contractor access will be terminated for unauthorized use. The Contractor agrees to hold and save DHS harmless from any unauthorized use and agrees not to request additional time or money under the contract for any delays resulting from unauthorized use or access.

(k) Non-U.S. citizens shall not be authorized to access or assist in the development, operation, management, or maintenance of Department IT systems under the contract, unless a waiver has been granted by the Head of the Component or designee, with the concurrence of both the Department's Chief Security Officer (CSO) and the Chief Information Officer (CIO) or their designees. Within DHS Headquarters, the waiver may be granted only with the approval of both the CSO and the CIO or their designees. In order for a waiver to be granted:

(1) There must be a compelling reason for using this individual as opposed to a U.S. citizen; and

(2) The waiver must be in the best interest of the Government.

(l) Contractors shall identify in their proposals the names and citizenship of all non-U.S. citizens proposed to work under the contract. Any additions or deletions of non-U.S. citizens after contract award shall also be reported to the Contracting Officer.

(End of clause)

HSAR 3052.204-72 Safeguarding of controlled unclassified information (Jul 2023) Alternate I (JUL 2023)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Adequate Security means security protections commensurate with the risk resulting from the unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction of information. This includes ensuring that information hosted on behalf of an agency and information systems and

applications used by the agency operate effectively and provide appropriate confidentiality, integrity, and availability protections through the application of cost-effective security controls.

Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) is any information the Government creates or possesses, or an entity creates or possesses for or on behalf of the Government (other than classified information) that a law, regulation, or Governmentwide policy requires or permits an agency to handle using safeguarding or dissemination controls. This definition includes the following CUI categories and subcategories of information:

(1) Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) as defined in 6 CFR part 27, "Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards," and as further described in supplementary guidance issued by an authorized official of the Department of Homeland Security (including the Revised Procedural Manual "Safeguarding Information Designated as Chemical-Terrorism Vulnerability Information" dated September 2008);

(2) Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) as set out in the Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002 (title XXII, subtitle B of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 as amended through Public Law 116-283), PCII's implementing regulations (6 CFR part 29), the PCII Program Procedures Manual, and any supplementary guidance officially communicated by an authorized official of the Department of Homeland Security, the PCII Program Manager, or a PCII Program Manager Designee;

(3) Sensitive Security Information (SSI) as defined in 49 CFR part 1520, "Protection of Sensitive Security Information," as amended, and any supplementary guidance officially communicated by an authorized official of the Department of Homeland Security (including the Assistant Secretary for the Transportation Security Administration or designee), including Department of Homeland Security MD 11056.1, "Sensitive Security Information (SSI)" and, within the Transportation Security Administration, TSA MD 2810.1, "SSI Program";

(4) Homeland Security Agreement Information means information the Department of Homeland Security receives pursuant to an agreement with State, local, Tribal, territorial, or private sector partners that is required to be protected by that agreement. The Department receives this information in furtherance of the missions of the Department, including, but not limited to, support of the Fusion Center Initiative and activities for cyber information sharing consistent with the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015;

(5) Homeland Security Enforcement Information means unclassified information of a sensitive nature lawfully created, possessed, or transmitted by the Department of Homeland Security in furtherance of its immigration, customs, and other civil and criminal enforcement missions, the unauthorized disclosure of which could adversely impact the mission of the Department;

(6) International Agreement Information means information the Department of Homeland Security receives that is required to be protected by an information sharing agreement or arrangement with a foreign government, an international organization of governments or any

element thereof, an international or foreign public or judicial body, or an international or foreign private or non-governmental organization;

(7) Information Systems Vulnerability Information (ISVI) means:

(i) Department of Homeland Security information technology (IT) systems data revealing infrastructure used for servers, desktops, and networks; applications name, version, and release; switching, router, and gateway information; interconnections and access methods; and mission or business use/need. Examples of ISVI are systems inventories and enterprise architecture models. Information pertaining to national security systems and eligible for classification under Executive Order 13526 will be classified as appropriate; and/or

(ii) Information regarding developing or current technology, the release of which could hinder the objectives of the Department, compromise a technological advantage or countermeasure, cause a denial of service, or provide an adversary with sufficient information to clone, counterfeit, or circumvent a process or system;

(8) Operations Security Information means Department of Homeland Security information that could be collected, analyzed, and exploited by a foreign adversary to identify intentions, capabilities, operations, and vulnerabilities that threaten operational security for the missions of the Department;

(9) Personnel Security Information means information that could result in physical risk to Department of Homeland Security personnel or other individuals whom the Department is responsible for protecting;

(10) Physical Security Information means reviews or reports illustrating or disclosing facility infrastructure or security vulnerabilities related to the protection of Federal buildings, grounds, or property. For example, threat assessments, system security plans, contingency plans, risk management plans, business impact analysis studies, and certification and accreditation documentation;

(11) Privacy Information includes both Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (SPII). PII refers to information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone, or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual; and SPII is a subset of PII that if lost, compromised, or disclosed without authorization could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfairness to an individual. To determine whether information is PII, the DHS will perform an assessment of the specific risk that an individual can be identified using the information with other information that is linked or linkable to the individual. In performing this assessment, it is important to recognize that information that is not PII can become PII whenever additional information becomes available, in any medium or from any source, that would make it possible to identify an individual. Certain data elements are particularly sensitive and may alone present an increased risk of harm to the individual.

(i) Examples of stand-alone PII that are particularly sensitive include: Social Security numbers (SSNs), driver's license or State identification numbers, Alien Registration Numbers (A-numbers), financial account numbers, and biometric identifiers.

(ii) Multiple pieces of information may present an increased risk of harm to the individual when combined, posing an increased risk of harm to the individual. SPII may also consist of any grouping of information that contains an individual's name or other unique identifier plus one or more of the following elements:

(A) Truncated SSN (such as last 4 digits);

(B) Date of birth (month, day, and year);

(C) Citizenship or immigration status;

(D) Ethnic or religious affiliation;

(E) Sexual orientation;

(F) Criminal history;

(G) Medical information; and

(H) System authentication information, such as mother's birth name, account passwords, or personal identification numbers (PINs).

(iii) Other PII that may present an increased risk of harm to the individual depending on its context, such as a list of employees and their performance ratings or an unlisted home address or phone number. The context includes the purpose for which the PII was collected, maintained, and used. This assessment is critical because the same information in different contexts can reveal additional information about the impacted individual.

Federal information means information created, collected, processed, maintained, disseminated, disclosed, or disposed of by or for the Federal Government, in any medium or form.

Federal information system means an information system used or operated by an agency or by a Contractor of an agency or by another organization on behalf of an agency.

Handling means any use of controlled unclassified information, including but not limited to marking, safeguarding, transporting, disseminating, re-using, storing, capturing, and disposing of the information.

Incident means an occurrence that—

(1) Actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information or an information system; or

(2) Constitutes a violation or imminent threat of violation of law, security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies.

Information Resources means information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology.

Information Security means protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide—

(1) Integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information nonrepudiation and authenticity;

(2) Confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and

(3) Availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information.

Information System means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.

(b) *Handling of Controlled Unclassified Information.*

(1) Contractors and subcontractors must provide adequate security to protect CUI from unauthorized access and disclosure. Adequate security includes compliance with DHS policies and procedures in effect at the time of contract award. These policies and procedures are accessible at *https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-security-and-training-requirements-contractors.*

(2) The Contractor shall not use or redistribute any CUI handled, collected, processed, stored, or transmitted by the Contractor except as specified in the contract.

(3) The Contractor shall not maintain SPII in its invoicing, billing, and other recordkeeping systems maintained to support financial or other administrative functions. It is acceptable to maintain in these systems the names, titles, and contact information for the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) or other government personnel associated with the administration of the contract, as needed.

(4) Any government data provided, developed, or obtained under the contract, or otherwise under the control of the Contractor, shall not become part of the bankruptcy estate in the event a Contractor and/or subcontractor enters bankruptcy proceedings.

(c) *Incident Reporting Requirements.*

(1) Contractors and subcontractors shall report all known or suspected incidents to the Component Security Operations Center (SOC) in accordance with Attachment F, *Incident Response,* to DHS Policy Directive 4300A *Information Technology System Security Program, Sensitive Systems.* If the Component SOC is not available, the Contractor shall report to the DHS Enterprise SOC. Contact information for the DHS Enterprise SOC is accessible at *https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-security-and-training-requirements-contractors.* Subcontractors are required to notify the prime Contractor that it has reported a known or suspected incident to the Department. Lower tier subcontractors are required to likewise notify their higher tier

subcontractor, until the prime contractor is reached. The Contractor shall also notify the Contracting Officer and COR using the contact information identified in the contract. If the report is made by phone, or the email address for the Contracting Officer or COR is not immediately available, the Contractor shall contact the Contracting Officer and COR immediately after reporting to the Component or DHS Enterprise SOC.

(2) All known or suspected incidents involving PII or SPII shall be reported within 1 hour of discovery. All other incidents shall be reported within 8 hours of discovery.

(3) CUI transmitted via email shall be protected by encryption or transmitted within secure communications systems. CUI shall be transmitted using a *FIPS 140-2/140-3 Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules* validated cryptographic module identified on *https://csrc.nist.gov/projectscryptographic-module-validation-program/validated-modules.* When this is impractical or unavailable, for Federal information systems only, CUI may be transmitted over regular email channels. When using regular email channels, Contractors and subcontractors shall not include any CUI in the subject or body of any email. The CUI shall be included as a password-protected attachment with the password provided under separate cover, including as a separate email. Recipients of CUI information will comply with any email restrictions imposed by the originator.

(4) An incident shall not, by itself, be interpreted as evidence that the Contractor or Subcontractor has failed to provide adequate information security safeguards for CUI or has otherwise failed to meet the requirements of the contract.

(5) If an incident involves PII or SPII, in addition to the incident reporting guidelines in Attachment F, *Incident Response,* to DHS Policy Directive 4300A *Information Technology System Security Program, Sensitive Systems,* Contractors shall also provide as many of the following data elements that are available at the time the incident is reported, with any remaining data elements provided within 24 hours of submission of the initial incident report:

(i) Unique Entity Identifier (UEI);

(ii) Contract numbers affected unless all contracts by the company are affected;

(iii) Facility CAGE code if the location of the event is different than the prime Contractor location;

(iv) Point of contact (POC) if different than the POC recorded in the System for Award Management (address, position, telephone, and email);

(v) Contracting Officer POC (address, telephone, and email);

(vi) Contract clearance level;

(vii) Name of subcontractor and CAGE code if this was an incident on a subcontractor network;

(viii) Government programs, platforms, or systems involved;

(ix) Location(s) of incident;

(x) Date and time the incident was discovered;

(xi) Server names where CUI resided at the time of the incident, both at the Contractor and subcontractor level;

(xii) Description of the government PII or SPII contained within the system; and

(xiii) Any additional information relevant to the incident.

(d) *Incident Response Requirements.*

(1) All determinations by the Department related to incidents, including response activities, will be made in writing by the Contracting Officer.

(2) The Contractor shall provide full access and cooperation for all activities determined by the Government to be required to ensure an effective incident response, including providing all requested images, log files, and event information to facilitate rapid resolution of incidents.

(3) Incident response activities determined to be required by the Government may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Inspections;

(ii) Investigations;

(iii) Forensic reviews;

(iv) Data analyses and processing; and

(v) Revocation of the Authority to Operate (ATO), if applicable.

(4) The Contractor shall immediately preserve and protect images of known affected information systems and all available monitoring/packet capture data. The monitoring/packet capture data shall be retained for at least 180 days from submission of the incident report to allow DHS to request the media or decline interest.

(5) The Government, at its sole discretion, may obtain assistance from other Federal agencies and/or third-party firms to aid in incident response activities.

(e) *Certificate of Sanitization of Government and Government-Activity-Related Files and Information.* Upon the conclusion of the contract by expiration, termination, cancellation, or as otherwise indicated in the contract, the Contractor shall return all CUI to DHS and/or destroy it physically and/or logically as identified in the contract unless the contract states that return and/or destruction of CUI is not required. Destruction shall conform to the guidelines for media sanitization contained in NIST SP 800-88, *Guidelines for Media Sanitization.* The Contractor shall certify and confirm the sanitization of all government and government-activity related files and information. The Contractor shall submit the certification to the COR and Contracting

Officer following the template provided in NIST SP 800-88, *Guidelines for Media Sanitization,* Appendix G.

(f) *Other Reporting Requirements.* Incident reporting required by this clause in no way rescinds the Contractor's responsibility for other incident reporting pertaining to its unclassified information systems under other clauses that may apply to its contract(s), or as a result of other applicable statutory or regulatory requirements, or other U.S. Government requirements.

(g) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall insert this clause in all subcontracts and require subcontractors to include this clause in all lower tier subcontracts when subcontractor employees will have access to CUI; CUI will be collected or maintained on behalf of the agency by a subcontractor; or a subcontractor information system(s) will be used to process, store, or transmit CUI.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (JUL 2023)

When Federal information systems, which include Contractor information systems operated on behalf of the agency, are used to collect, process, store, or transmit CUI, add the following paragraphs:

(h) *Authority to Operate.* The Contractor shall not collect, process, store, or transmit CUI within a Federal information system until an ATO has been granted by the Component or Headquarters CIO, or designee. Once the ATO has been granted by the Government, the Contracting Officer shall incorporate the ATO into the contract as a compliance document. Unless otherwise specified in the ATO letter, the ATO is valid for 3 years. An ATO is granted at the sole discretion of the Government and can be revoked at any time. Contractor receipt of an ATO does not create any contractual right of access or entitlement. The Government's grant of an ATO does not alleviate the Contractor's responsibility to ensure the information system controls are implemented and operating effectively.

(1) *Complete the Security Authorization process.* The Security Authorization (SA) process shall proceed according to DHS Policy Directive 4300A *Information Technology System Security Program, Sensitive Systems* (Version 13.3, February 13, 2023), or any successor publication; and the *Security Authorization Process Guide,* including templates. These policies and templates are accessible at *https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-security-and-training-requirements-contractors.*

(i) *Security Authorization Package.* The SA package shall be developed using the government-provided Security Requirements Traceability Matrix and SA templates. The SA package consists of the following: Security Plan, Contingency Plan, Contingency Plan Test Results, Configuration Management Plan, Security Assessment Plan, Security Assessment Report, and Authorization to Operate Letter. Additional documents that may be required include a Plan(s) of Action and Milestones and Interconnection Security Agreement(s). The Contractor shall submit a signed copy of the SA package, validated by an independent third party, to the COR for review and

approval by the Component or Headquarters CIO, or designee, at least 30 days prior to the date of operation of the information system. The Government is the final authority on the compliance of the SA package and may limit the number of resubmissions of modified documents.

(ii) *Independent Assessment.* Contractors shall have an independent third party validate the security and privacy controls in place for the information system(s). The independent third party shall review and analyze the SA package, and report on technical, operational, and management level deficiencies as outlined in NIST SP 800-53, *Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations,* or successor publication, accessible at *https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/sp.* The Contractor shall address all deficiencies before submitting the SA package to the COR for review.

(2) *Renewal of ATO.* Unless otherwise specified in the ATO letter, the Contractor shall renew the ATO every 3 years. The Contractor is required to update its SA package as part of the ATO renewal process for review and verification of security controls. Review and verification of security controls is independent of the system production date and may include onsite visits that involve physical or logical inspection of the Contractor environment to ensure controls are in place. The updated SA package shall be submitted for review and approval by the Component or Headquarters CIO, or designee, at least 90 days before the ATO expiration date. The Contractor shall update its SA package by one of the following methods:

(i) Updating the SA package in the DHS Information Assurance Compliance System; or

(ii) Submitting the updated SA package directly to the COR.

(3) *Security Review.* The Government may elect to conduct periodic reviews to ensure that the security requirements contained in the contract are being implemented and enforced. The Government, at its sole discretion, may obtain assistance from other Federal agencies and/or third-party firms to aid in security review activities. The Contractor shall afford DHS, the Office of the Inspector General, other government organizations, and Contractors working in support of the Government access to the Contractor's facilities, installations, operations, documentation, databases, networks, systems, and personnel used in the performance of this contract. The Contractor shall, through the Contracting Officer and COR, contact the Component or Headquarters CIO, or designee, to coordinate and participate in review and inspection activity by government organizations external to DHS. Access shall be provided, to the extent necessary as determined by the Government (including providing all requested images), for the Government to carry out a program of inspection, investigation, and audit to safeguard against threats and hazards to the integrity, availability, and confidentiality of government data or the function of computer systems used in performance of this contract and to preserve evidence of computer crime.

(4) *Federal Reporting and Continuous Monitoring Requirements.* Contractors operating information systems on behalf of the Government shall comply with Federal reporting and information system continuous monitoring requirements. Reporting requirements are determined

by the Government and are defined in the Fiscal Year 2015 DHS Information Security Performance Plan, or successor publication, accessible at *https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-security-and-training-requirements-contractors.* The plan is updated on an annual basis. Annual, quarterly, and monthly data collection will be coordinated by the Government. The Contractor shall provide the Government with all information to fully satisfy Federal reporting requirements for information systems. The Contractor shall provide the COR with requested information within 3 business days of receipt of the request. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, monthly continuous monitoring data shall be stored at the Contractor's location for a period not less than 1 year from the date the data are created. The Government may elect to perform information system continuous monitoring and IT security scanning of information systems from government tools and infrastructure.

(End of clause)

HSAR 3052.204-73 Notification and credit monitoring requirements for Personally Identifiable Information incidents (Jul 2023)

(a) *Definitions.* Privacy Information includes both Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (SPII). PII refers to information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either alone, or when combined with other information that is linked or linkable to a specific individual; and SPII is a subset of PII that if lost, compromised, or disclosed without authorization could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience, or unfairness to an individual. To determine whether information is PII, the DHS will perform an assessment of the specific risk that an individual can be identified using the information with other information that is linked or linkable to the individual. In performing this assessment, it is important to recognize that information that is not PII can become PII whenever additional information becomes available, in any medium or from any source, that would make it possible to identify an individual. Certain data elements are particularly sensitive and may alone present an increased risk of harm to the individual.

(1) Examples of stand-alone PII that are particularly sensitive include: Social Security numbers (SSNs), driver's license or State identification numbers, Alien Registration Numbers (A-numbers), financial account numbers, and biometric identifiers.

(2) Multiple pieces of information may present an increased risk of harm to the individual when combined, posing an increased risk of harm to the individual. SPII may also consist of any grouping of information that contains an individual's name or other unique identifier plus one or more of the following elements:

(i) Truncated SSN (such as last 4 digits);

(ii) Date of birth (month, day, and year);

(iii) Citizenship or immigration status;

(iv) Ethnic or religious affiliation;

(v) Sexual orientation;

(vi) Criminal history;

(vii) Medical information; and

(viii) System authentication information, such as mother's birth name, account passwords, or personal identification numbers (PINs).

(3) Other PII that may present an increased risk of harm to the individual depending on its context, such as a list of employees and their performance ratings or an unlisted home address or phone number. The context includes the purpose for which the PII was collected, maintained, and used. This assessment is critical because the same information in different contexts can reveal additional information about the impacted individual.

(b) *PII and SPII Notification Requirements.*

(1) No later than 5 business days after being directed by the Contracting Officer, or as otherwise required by applicable law, the Contractor shall notify any individual whose PII or SPII was either under the control of the Contractor or resided in an information system under control of the Contractor at the time the incident occurred. The method and content of any notification by the Contractor shall be coordinated with, and subject to prior written approval by, the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall not proceed with notification unless directed in writing by the Contracting Officer.

(2) All determinations by the Department related to notifications to affected individuals and/or Federal agencies and related services (*e.g.,* credit monitoring) will be made in writing by the Contracting Officer.

(3) Subject to government analysis of the incident and direction to the Contractor regarding any resulting notification, the notification method may consist of letters to affected individuals sent by first-class mail, electronic means, or general public notice, as approved by the Government. Notification may require the Contractor's use of address verification and/or address location services. At a minimum, the notification shall include:

(i) A brief description of the incident;

(ii) A description of the types of PII or SPII involved;

(iii) A statement as to whether the PII or SPII was encrypted or protected by other means;

(iv) Steps individuals may take to protect themselves;

(v) What the Contractor and/or the Government are doing to investigate the incident, mitigate the incident, and protect against any future incidents; and

(vi) Information identifying who individuals may contact for additional information.

(c) *Credit Monitoring Requirements.* The Contracting Officer may direct the Contractor to:

(1) Provide notification to affected individuals as described in paragraph (b).

(2) Provide credit monitoring services to individuals whose PII or SPII was under the control of the Contractor or resided in the information system at the time of the incident for a period beginning the date of the incident and extending not less than 18 months from the date the individual is notified. Credit monitoring services shall be provided from a company with which the Contractor has no affiliation. At a minimum, credit monitoring services shall include:

(i) Triple credit bureau monitoring;

(ii) Daily customer service;

(iii) Alerts provided to the individual for changes and fraud; and

(iv) Assistance to the individual with enrollment in the services and the use of fraud alerts.

(3) Establish a dedicated call center. Call center services shall include:

(i) A dedicated telephone number to contact customer service within a fixed period;

(ii) Information necessary for registrants/enrollees to access credit reports and credit scores;

(iii) Weekly reports on call center volume, issue escalation (*i.e.,* those calls that cannot be handled by call center staff and must be resolved by call center management or DHS, as appropriate), and other key metrics;

(iv) Escalation of calls that cannot be handled by call center staff to call center management or DHS, as appropriate;

(v) Customized Frequently Asked Questions, approved in writing by the Contracting Officer in coordination with the Component or Headquarters Privacy Officer; and

(vi) Information for registrants to contact customer service representatives and fraud resolution representatives for credit monitoring assistance.

(End of clause)

Federal Acquisition Regulation Class Deviation (Number 25-01) Notice

System updates may lag policy updates. The System for Award Management (SAM) may continue to require entities to complete representations based on provisions that are not included in agency solicitations. Examples include 52.222-25, Affirmative Action Compliance, and paragraph (d) of 52.212-3, Offeror Representations and Certifications—Commercial Products and Commercial Services. Additional examples include 52.212-5, Contract Terms and Conditions Required To Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Products and Commercial Services, and 52.213-4, Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Products and Commercial Services).

Contracting officers will not consider the following representations when making award decisions or enforce requirements:

- Paragraph (d) of 52.212-3, Offeror Representations and Certifications—Commercial Products and Commercial Services;
- Paragraphs (b)(33), (b)(34), (e)(1)(ix), and (e)(1)(x) of 52.212-5, Contract Terms and Conditions Required To Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Products and Commercial Services;
- Paragraphs (e)(1)(ii)(I) and (e)(1)(ii)(J) of Alternate II of 52.212-5, Contract Terms and Conditions Required To Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Products and Commercial Services; and
- Paragraphs (a)(1)(vii) and (a)(1)(viii) of 52.213-4, Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Products and Commercial Services).

Entities are not required to, nor are they able to, update their entity registration to remove these representations in SAM.

Section J: List of attachments

Attachment 1 – Statement of Work

Section K: Representations, certifications, and other statements of offerors or respondents

Provisions Incorporated by Full Text

FAR 52.212-3 Offeror Representations and Certifications—Commercial Products and Commercial Services (May 2024)

The Offeror shall complete only paragraph (b) of this provision if the Offeror has completed the annual representations and certification electronically in the System for Award Management (SAM) accessed through https://www.sam.gov. If the Offeror has not completed the annual representations and certifications electronically, the Offeror shall complete only paragraphs (c) through (v) of this provision.

(a) Definitions. As used in this provision—
Covered telecommunications equipment or services has the meaning provided in the clause 52.204-25, Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment.
Economically disadvantaged women-owned small business (EDWOSB) concern means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent directly and unconditionally owned by, and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by, one or more women who are citizens of the United States and who are economically disadvantaged in accordance with 13 CFR part 127, and the concern is certified by SBA or an approved third-party certifier in accordance with 13 CFR 127.300. It automatically qualifies as a women-owned small business eligible under the WOSB Program.
Forced or indentured child labor means all work or service—
(1) Exacted from any person under the age of 18 under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily; or
(2) Performed by any person under the age of 18 pursuant to a contract the enforcement of which can be accomplished by process or penalties.
Highest-level owner means the entity that owns or controls an immediate owner of the offeror, or that owns or controls one or more entities that control an immediate owner of the offeror. No entity owns or exercises control of the highest level owner.
Immediate owner means an entity, other than the offeror, that has direct control of the offeror. Indicators of control include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following: ownership or interlocking management, identity of interests among family members, shared facilities and equipment, and the common use of employees.
Inverted domestic corporation, means a foreign incorporated entity that meets the definition of an inverted domestic corporation under 6 U.S.C. 395(b), applied in accordance with the rules and definitions of 6 U.S.C. 395(c).
Manufactured end product means any end product in product and service codes (PSCs) 1000-9999, except—

(1) PSC 5510, Lumber and Related Basic Wood Materials;
(2) Product or Service Group (PSG) 87, Agricultural Supplies;
(3) PSG 88, Live Animals;
(4) PSG 89, Subsistence;
(5) PSC 9410, Crude Grades of Plant Materials;
(6) PSC 9430, Miscellaneous Crude Animal Products, Inedible;
(7) PSC 9440, Miscellaneous Crude Agricultural and Forestry Products;
(8) PSC 9610, Ores;
(9) PSC 9620, Minerals, Natural and Synthetic; and
(10) PSC 9630, Additive Metal Materials.

Place of manufacture means the place where an end product is assembled out of components, or otherwise made or processed from raw materials into the finished product that is to be provided to the Government. If a product is disassembled and reassembled, the place of reassembly is not the place of manufacture.

Predecessor means an entity that is replaced by a successor and includes any predecessors of the predecessor.

Reasonable inquiry has the meaning provided in the clause 52.204-25, Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment.

Restricted business operations means business operations in Sudan that include power production activities, mineral extraction activities, oil-related activities, or the production of military equipment, as those terms are defined in the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110-174). Restricted business operations do not include business operations that the person (as that term is defined in Section 2 of the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007) conducting the business can demonstrate—

(1) Are conducted under contract directly and exclusively with the regional government of southern Sudan;
(2) Are conducted pursuant to specific authorization from the Office of Foreign Assets Control in the Department of the Treasury, or are expressly exempted under Federal law from the requirement to be conducted under such authorization;
(3) Consist of providing goods or services to marginalized populations of Sudan;
(4) Consist of providing goods or services to an internationally recognized peacekeeping force or humanitarian organization;
(5) Consist of providing goods or services that are used only to promote health or education; or
(6) Have been voluntarily suspended. "Sensitive technology"—

Sensitive technology—

(1) Means hardware, software, telecommunications equipment, or any other technology that is to be used specifically—
(i) To restrict the free flow of unbiased information in Iran; or
(ii) To disrupt, monitor, or otherwise restrict speech of the people of Iran; and
(2) Does not include information or informational materials the export of which the President does not have the authority to regulate or prohibit pursuant to section 203(b)(3)of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)).

Service-disabled veteran-owned small business (SDVOSB) concern means a small business concern—
(1) (i) Not less than 51 percent of which is owned and controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans; and
(ii) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of a service-disabled veteran with permanent and severe disability, the spouse or permanent caregiver of such veteran; or
(2) A small business concern eligible under the SDVOSB Program in accordance with 13 CFR part 128 (see subpart 19.14).
(3) Service-disabled veteran, as used in this definition, means a veteran as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(2), with a disability that is service connected, as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(16), and who is registered in the Beneficiary Identification and Records Locator Subsystem, or successor system that is maintained by the Department of Veterans Affairs' Veterans Benefits Administration, as a service-disabled veteran.
Service-disabled veteran-owned small business (SDVOSB) concern eligible under the SDVOSB Program means an SDVOSB concern that—
(1) Effective January 1, 2024, is designated in the System for Award Management (SAM) as certified by the Small Business Administration (SBA) in accordance with 13 CFR 128.300; or
(2) Has represented that it is an SDVOSB concern in SAM and submitted a complete application for certification to SBA on or before December 31, 2023.

Service-disabled veteran-owned small business (SDVOSB) Program means a program that authorizes contracting officers to limit competition, including award on a sole-source basis, to SDVOSB concerns eligible under the SDVOSB Program.
Small business concern—
(1) Means a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field of operation, and qualified as a small business under the criteria in 13 CFR part 121 and size standards in this solicitation.
(2) Affiliates, as used in this definition, means business concerns, one of whom directly or indirectly controls or has the power to control the others, or a third party or parties control or have the power to control the others. In determining whether affiliation exists, consideration is given to all appropriate factors including common ownership, common management, and contractual relationships. SBA determines affiliation based on the factors set forth at 13 CFR 121.103.
Small disadvantaged business concern, consistent with 13 CFR 124.1001, means a small business concern under the size standard applicable to the acquisition, that—
(1) Is at least 51 percent unconditionally and directly owned (as defined at 13 CFR 124.105) by—
(i) One or more socially disadvantaged (as defined at13 CFR 124.103) and economically disadvantaged (as defined at 13 CFR 124.104) individuals who are citizens of the United States; and

(ii) Each individual claiming economic disadvantage has a net worth not exceeding the threshold at 13 CFR 124.104(c)(2) after taking into account the applicable exclusions set forth at 13 CFR124.104(c)(2); and
(2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled (as defined at 13.CFR 124.106) by individuals, who meet the criteria in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii) of this definition.
Subsidiary means an entity in which more than 50 percent of the entity is owned—
(1) Directly by a parent corporation; or
(2) Through another subsidiary of a parent corporation
Successor means an entity that has replaced a predecessor by acquiring the assets and carrying out the affairs of the predecessor under a new name (often through acquisition or merger). The term "successor" does not include new offices/divisions of the same company or a company that only changes its name. The extent of the responsibility of the successor for the liabilities of the predecessor may vary, depending on State law and specific circumstances.
Veteran-owned small business concern means a small business concern—
(1) Not less than 51 percent of which is owned and controlled by one or more veterans (as defined at 38 U.S.C. 101(2)) or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more veterans; and
(2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more veterans.
Women-owned business concern means a concern which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women; or in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of its stock is owned by one or more women; and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women
Women-owned small business concern means a small business concern—
(1) That is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and
(2) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.
Women-owned small business (WOSB) concern eligible under the WOSB Program (in accordance with 13 CFR part 127), means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent directly and unconditionally owned by, and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by, one or more women who are citizens of the United States, and the concern is certified by SBA or an approved third-party certifier in accordance with 13 CFR 127.300.
(b) (1) Annual Representations and Certifications. Any changes provided by the Offeror in paragraph (b)(2) of this provision do not automatically change the representations and certifications in SAM.

(2) The offeror has completed the annual representations and certifications electronically in SAM accessed through http://www.sam.gov. After reviewing SAM information, the Offeror verifies by submission of this offer that the representations and certifications currently posted electronically at FAR 52.212-3, Offeror Representations and Certifications-Commercial Products and Commercial Services, have been entered or updated in the last 12 months, are current, accurate,

complete, and applicable to this solicitation (including the business size standard(s) applicable to the NAICS code(s) referenced for this solicitation), at the time this offer is submitted and are incorporated in this offer by reference (see FAR 4.1201), except for paragraphs _____.

[Offeror to identify the applicable paragraphs at (c) through (v) of this provision that the offeror has completed for the purposes of this solicitation only, if any.

These amended representation(s) and/or certification(s) are also incorporated in this offer and are current, accurate, and complete as of the date of this offer.

Any changes provided by the offeror are applicable to this solicitation only, and do not result in an update to the representations and certifications posted electronically on SAM.]

(c) Offerors must complete the following representations when the resulting contract is for supplies to be delivered or services to be performed in the United States or its outlying areas, or when the contracting officer has applied part 19 in accordance with 19.000(b)(1)(ii). Check all that apply.
(1) Small business concern. The offeror represents as part of its offer that—
(i) It □ is, □ is not a small business concern; or
(ii) It □ is, □ is not a small business joint venture that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR 121.103(h) and 13 CFR 125.8(a) and (b). [The offeror shall enter the name and unique entity identifier of each party to the joint venture: _____.]
(2) Veteran-owned small business concern. [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents as part of its offer that it □ is, □ is not a veteran-owned small business concern.
(3) SDVOSB concern. [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a veteran-owned small business concern in paragraph (c)(2) of this provision.] The offeror represents that it □ is, □ is not an SDVOSB concern.
(4) SDVOSB concern joint venture eligible under the SDVOSB Program. The offeror represents that it □ is, □ is not an SDVOSB joint venture eligible under the SDVOSB Program that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR 128.402. [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as an SDVOSB concern in paragraph (c)(3) of this provision.] [The offeror shall enter the name and unique entity identifier of each party to the joint venture: _____.]
(5) Small disadvantaged business concern. [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents that it □ is, □ is not a small disadvantaged business concern as defined in 13 CFR 124.1001.
(6) Women-owned small business concern. [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents that it □ is, □ is not a women-owned small business concern.
(7) WOSB joint venture eligible under the WOSB Program. The offeror represents that it □ is, □ is not a joint venture that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR 127.506(a) through (c). [The offeror shall enter the name and unique entity identifier of each party to the joint venture: _____.]

(8) Economically disadvantaged women-owned small business (EDWOSB) joint venture. The offeror represents that it □ is, □ is not a joint venture that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR 127.506(a) through (c). [The offeror shall enter the name and unique entity identifier of each party to the joint venture: _____.]
Note to paragraphs (c)(9) and (10): Complete paragraphs (c)(9) and (10) only if this solicitation is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.
(9) Women-owned business concern (other than small business concern). [Complete only if the offeror is a women-owned business concern and did not represent itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents that it □ is a women-owned business concern.
(10) Tie bid priority for labor surplus area concerns. If this is an invitation for bid, small business offerors may identify the labor surplus areas in which costs to be incurred on account of manufacturing or production (by offeror or first-tier subcontractors) amount to more than 50 percent of the contract price:_____
(11) HUBZone small business concern. [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (c)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents, as part of its offer, that–
(i) It □ is, □ is not a HUBZone small business concern listed, on the date of this representation, as having been certified by SBA as a HUBZone small business concern in the Dynamic Small Business Search and SAM, and will attempt to maintain an employment rate of HUBZone residents of 35 percent of its employees during performance of a HUBZone contract (see 13 CFR 126.200(e)(1)); and
(ii) It □ is, □ is not a HUBZone joint venture that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR 126.616(a) through (c). [The offeror shall enter the name and unique entity identifier of each party to the joint venture: _____.] Each HUBZone small business concern participating in the HUBZone joint venture shall provide representation of its HUBZone status.
(d) Representations required to implement provisions of Executive Order 11246- (1) Previous contracts and compliance. The offeror represents that-
(i) It □ has, □ has not participated in a previous contract or subcontract subject to the Equal Opportunity clause of this solicitation; and
(ii) It □ has, □ has not filed all required compliance reports.
(2) Affirmative Action Compliance. The offeror represents that-
(i) It □ has developed and has on file, □ has not developed and does not have on file, at each establishment, affirmative action programs required by rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor (41 CFR parts 60-1 and 60-2), or
(ii) It □ has not previously had contracts subject to the written affirmative action programs requirement of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor.
(e) Certification Regarding Payments to Influence Federal Transactions (31 http://uscode.house.gov/ U.S.C. 1352). (Applies only if the contract is expected to exceed $150,000.) By submission of its offer, the offeror certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief that no Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an

officer or employee of Congress or an employee of a Member of Congress on his or her behalf in connection with the award of any resultant contract. If any registrants under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 have made a lobbying contact on behalf of the offeror with respect to this contract, the offeror shall complete and submit, with its offer, OMB Standard Form LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities, to provide the name of the registrants. The offeror need not report regularly employed officers or employees of the offeror to whom payments of reasonable compensation were made.

(f) Buy American Certificate. (Applies only if the clause at Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 52.225-1, Buy American-Supplies, is included in this solicitation.)

(1) (i) The Offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (f)(2) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that each domestic end product listed in paragraph (f)(3) of this provision contains a critical component.

(ii) The Offeror shall list as foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products. For those foreign end products that do not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, the Offeror shall also indicate whether these foreign end products exceed 55 percent domestic content, except for those that are COTS items. If the percentage of the domestic content is unknown, select “no”.

(iii) The Offeror shall separately list the line item numbers of domestic end products that contain a critical component (see FAR 25.105).

(iv) The terms “commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item,” “critical component,” “domestic end product,” "end product," "foreign end product," and "United States" are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American-Supplies."

(2) Foreign End Products:

Line Item No.	Country of Origin	Exceeds 55% domestic content (yes/no)
_____	_____	_____

[List as necessary]

(3) Domestic end products containing a critical component:

Line Item No. ___

[List as necessary]

(4) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of FAR part 25.

(g) (1) Buy American-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act Certificate. (Applies only if the clause at FAR 52.225-3, Buy American-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act, is included in this solicitation.)

(i) (A) The Offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (g)(1)(ii) or (iii) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that each domestic end product listed in paragraph (g)(1)(iv) of this provision contains a critical component.

(B) The terms "Bahraini, Moroccan, Omani, Panamanian, or Peruvian end product," "commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item," "critical component," "domestic end product," "end product," "foreign end product," "Free Trade Agreement country," "Free Trade Agreement country end product," "Israeli end product," and "United States" are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act."

(ii) The Offeror certifies that the following supplies are Free Trade Agreement country end products (other than Bahraini, Moroccan, Omani, Panamanian, or Peruvian end products) or Israeli end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act."
Free Trade Agreement Country End Products (Other than Bahraini, Moroccan, Omani, Panamanian, or Peruvian End Products) or Israeli End Products:

Line Item No.	Country of Origin
_____	_____

[List as necessary]
(iii) The Offeror shall list those supplies that are foreign end products (other than those listed in paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of this provision) as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act." The Offeror shall list as other foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products. For those foreign end products that do not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, the Offeror shall also indicate whether these foreign end products exceed 55 percent domestic content, except for those that are COTS items. If the percentage of the domestic content is unknown, select “no”.
Other Foreign End Products:

Line Item No.	Country of Origin	Exceeds 55% domestic content (yes/no)
_____	_____	_____

[List as necessary]
(iv) The Offeror shall list the line item numbers of domestic end products that contain a critical component (see FAR 25.105).
Line Item No. ___
[List as necessary]
(v) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of FAR part 25.
(2) Buy American-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act Certificate, Alternate II. If Alternate II to the clause at FAR 52.225-3 is included in this solicitation, substitute the following paragraph (g)(1)(ii) for paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of the basic provision:
(g)(1)(ii) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Israeli end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act”:
Israeli End Products:
Line Item No.

_____
[List as necessary]
(3) Buy American-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act Certificate, Alternate III. If Alternate III to the clause at 52.225-3 is included in this solicitation, substitute the following paragraphs (g)(1)(i)(B) and (g)(1)(ii) for paragraphs (g)(1)(i)(B) and (g)(1)(ii) of the basic provision:
(g)(1)(i)(B) The terms “Korean end product”, “commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item,” “critical component,” “domestic end product,” “end product,” “foreign end product,”

"Free Trade Agreement country," "Free Trade Agreement country end product," "Israeli end product," and "United States" are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act."
(g)(1)(ii) The Offeror certifies that the following supplies are Korean end products or Israeli end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act":
Korean End Products or Israeli End Products:
Line Item No. Country of Origin

_____ _____

[List as necessary]
(4) Trade Agreements Certificate. (Applies only if the clause at FAR 52.225-5, Trade Agreements, is included in this solicitation.)

(i) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (g)(4)(ii) of this provision, is a U.S.-made or designated country end product, as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Trade Agreements."
(ii) The offeror shall list as other end products those end products that are not U.S.-made or designated country end products.
Other End Products:
Line Item No. Country of Origin

_____ _____

[List as necessary]
(iii) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of FAR part 25. For line items covered by the WTO GPA, the Government will evaluate offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American statute. The Government will consider for award only offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products unless the Contracting Officer determines that there are no offers for such products or that the offers for such products are insufficient to fulfill the requirements of the solicitation.
(h) Certification Regarding Responsibility Matters (Executive Order 12689). (Applies only if the contract value is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.) The offeror certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that the offeror and/or any of its principals–
(1) □ Are, □ are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or declared ineligible for the award of contracts by any Federal agency;
(2) □ Have, □ have not, within a three-year period preceding this offer, been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for: commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a Federal, state or local government contract or subcontract; violation of Federal or state antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers; or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property;

(3) □ Are, □ are not presently indicted for, or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a Government entity with, commission of any of these offenses enumerated in paragraph (h)(2) of this clause; and
(4) □ Have, □ have not, within a three-year period preceding this offer, been notified of any delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds the threshold at 9.104-5(a)(2) for which the liability remains unsatisfied.
(i) Taxes are considered delinquent if both of the following criteria apply:
(A) The tax liability is finally determined. The liability is finally determined if it has been assessed. A liability is not finally determined if there is a pending administrative or judicial challenge. In the case of a judicial challenge to the liability, the liability is not finally determined until all judicial appeal rights have been exhausted.
(B) The taxpayer is delinquent in making payment. A taxpayer is delinquent if the taxpayer has failed to pay the tax liability when full payment was due and required. A taxpayer is not delinquent in cases where enforced collection action is precluded.
(ii) Examples. (A) The taxpayer has received a statutory notice of deficiency, under I.R.C. §6212, which entitles the taxpayer to seek Tax Court review of a proposed tax deficiency. This is not a delinquent tax because it is not a final tax liability. Should the taxpayer seek Tax Court review, this will not be a final tax liability until the taxpayer has exercised all judicial appeal rights.
(B) The IRS has filed a notice of Federal tax lien with respect to an assessed tax liability, and the taxpayer has been issued a notice under I.R.C. §6320 entitling the taxpayer to request a hearing with the IRS Office of Appeals contesting the lien filing, and to further appeal to the Tax Court if the IRS determines to sustain the lien filing. In the course of the hearing, the taxpayer is entitled to contest the underlying tax liability because the taxpayer has had no prior opportunity to contest the liability. This is not a delinquent tax because it is not a final tax liability. Should the taxpayer seek tax court review, this will not be a final tax liability until the taxpayer has exercised all judicial appeal rights.
(C) The taxpayer has entered into an installment agreement pursuant to I.R.C. §6159. The taxpayer is making timely payments and is in full compliance with the agreement terms. The taxpayer is not delinquent because the taxpayer is not currently required to make full payment.

(D) The taxpayer has filed for bankruptcy protection. The taxpayer is not delinquent because enforced collection action is stayed under 11 U.S.C. §362 (the Bankruptcy Code).
(i) Certification Regarding Knowledge of Child Labor for Listed End Products (Executive Order 13126). [The Contracting Officer must list in paragraph (i)(1) any end products being acquired under this solicitation that are included in the List of Products Requiring Contractor Certification as to Forced or Indentured Child Labor, unless excluded at 22.1503(b).]
(1) Listed end products.

Listed End Product	Listed Countries of Origin
_____	_____

(2) Certification. [If the Contracting Officer has identified end products and countries of origin in paragraph (i)(1) of this provision, then the offeror must certify to either (i)(2)(i) or (i)(2)(ii) by checking the appropriate block.]

☐ (i) The offeror will not supply any end product listed in paragraph (i)(1) of this provision that was mined, produced, or manufactured in the corresponding country as listed for that product.

☐ (ii) The offeror may supply an end product listed in paragraph (i)(1) of this provision that was mined, produced, or manufactured in the corresponding country as listed for that product. The offeror certifies that it has made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture any such end product furnished under this contract. On the basis of those efforts, the offeror certifies that it is not aware of any such use of child labor.

(j) Place of manufacture. (Does not apply unless the solicitation is predominantly for the acquisition of manufactured end products.) For statistical purposes only, the offeror shall indicate whether the place of manufacture of the end products it expects to provide in response to this solicitation is predominantly-

(1) □ In the United States (Check this box if the total anticipated price of offered end products manufactured in the United States exceeds the total anticipated price of offered end products manufactured outside the United States); or

(2) □ Outside the United States.

(k) Certificates regarding exemptions from the application of the Service Contract Labor Standards (Certification by the offeror as to its compliance with respect to the contract also constitutes its certification as to compliance by its subcontractor if it subcontracts out the exempt services.) [The contracting officer is to check a box to indicate if paragraph (k)(1) or (k)(2) applies.]

☐ (1) Maintenance, calibration, or repair of certain equipment as described in FAR 22.1003-4(c)(1). The offeror □ does □ does not certify that–

(i) The items of equipment to be serviced under this contract are used regularly for other than Governmental purposes and are sold or traded by the offeror (or subcontractor in the case of an exempt subcontract) in substantial quantities to the general public in the course of normal business operations;

(ii) The services will be furnished at prices which are, or are based on, established catalog or market prices (see FAR 22.1003-4(c)(2)(ii)) for the maintenance, calibration, or repair of such equipment; and

(iii) The compensation (wage and fringe benefits) plan for all service employees performing work under the contract will be the same as that used for these employees and equivalent employees servicing the same equipment of commercial customers.

☐ (2) Certain services as described in FAR 22.1003-4(d)(1). The offeror □ does □ does not certify that-

(i) The services under the contract are offered and sold regularly to non-Governmental customers, and are provided by the offeror (or subcontractor in the case of an exempt

subcontract) to the general public in substantial quantities in the course of normal business operations;
(ii) The contract services will be furnished at prices that are, or are based on, established catalog or market prices (see FAR 22.1003-4(d)(2)(iii));
(iii) Each service employee who will perform the services under the contract will spend only a small portion of his or her time (a monthly average of less than 20 percent of the available hours on an annualized basis, or less than 20 percent of available hours during the contract period if the contract period is less than a month) servicing the Government contract; and
(iv) The compensation (wage and fringe benefits) plan for all service employees performing work under the contract is the same as that used for these employees and equivalent employees servicing commercial customers.
(3) If paragraph (k)(1) or (k)(2) of this clause applies–
(i) If the offeror does not certify to the conditions in paragraph (k)(1) or (k)(2) and the Contracting Officer did not attach a Service Contract Labor Standards wage determination to the solicitation, the offeror shall notify the Contracting Officer as soon as possible; and
(ii) The Contracting Officer may not make an award to the offeror if the offeror fails to execute the certification in paragraph (k)(1) or (k)(2) of this clause or to contact the Contracting Officer as required in paragraph (k)(3)(i) of this clause.
(l) Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) (26 U.S.C. 6109, 31 U.S.C. 7701). (Not applicable if the offeror is required to provide this information to the SAM to be eligible for award.)
(1) All offerors must submit the information required in paragraphs (l)(3) through (l)(5) of this provision to comply with debt collection requirements of 31 U.S.C. 7701(c) and 3325(d), reporting requirements of 26 U.S.C. 6041, 6041A, and 6050M, and implementing regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
(2) The TIN may be used by the Government to collect and report on any delinquent amounts arising out of the offeror's relationship with the Government (31 U.S.C. 7701(c)(3)). If the resulting contract is subject to the payment reporting requirements described in FAR 4.904, the TIN provided hereunder may be matched with IRS records to verify the accuracy of the offeror's TIN.
(3) Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).
☐TIN: _____.
☐TIN has been applied for.
☐TIN is not required because:
☐Offeror is a nonresident alien, foreign corporation, or foreign partnership that does not have income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States and does not have an office or place of business or a fiscal paying agent in the United States;
☐Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of a foreign government;
☐Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government.
(4) Type of organization.
☐Sole proprietorship;

☐Partnership;
☐Corporate entity (not tax-exempt);
☐Corporate entity (tax-exempt);
☐Government entity (Federal, State, or local);
☐Foreign government;
☐International organization per 26 CFR1.6049-4;
☐Other _____.
(5) Common parent.
☐Offeror is not owned or controlled by a common parent;
☐Name and TIN of common parent:
Name _____.

TIN _____.
(m) Restricted business operations in Sudan. By submission of its offer, the offeror certifies that the offeror does not conduct any restricted business operations in Sudan.
(n) Prohibition on Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations. (1) Government agencies are not permitted to use appropriated (or otherwise made available) funds for contracts with either an inverted domestic corporation, or a subsidiary of an inverted domestic corporation, unless the exception at 9.108-2(b) applies or the requirement is waived in accordance with the procedures at 9.108-4.
(2) Representation. The Offeror represents that–
(i) It □ is, □ is not an inverted domestic corporation; and
(ii) It □ is, □ is not a subsidiary of an inverted domestic corporation.
(o) Prohibition on contracting with entities engaging in certain activities or transactions relating to Iran. (1) The offeror shall e-mail questions concerning sensitive technology to the Department of State at CISADA106@state.gov.
(2) Representation and Certifications. Unless a waiver is granted or an exception applies as provided in paragraph (o)(3) of this provision, by submission of its offer, the offeror-
(i) Represents, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that the offeror does not export any sensitive technology to the government of Iran or any entities or individuals owned or controlled by, or acting on behalf or at the direction of, the government of Iran;
(ii) Certifies that the offeror, or any person owned or controlled by the offeror, does not engage in any activities for which sanctions may be imposed under section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act; and

(iii) Certifies that the offeror, and any person owned or controlled by the offeror, does not knowingly engage in any transaction that exceeds the threshold at FAR 25.703-2(a)(2) with Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps or any of its officials, agents, or affiliates, the property and interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic

Powers Act (et seq.) (see OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List at https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/SDN-List/Pages/default.aspx).
(3) The representation and certification requirements of paragraph (o)(2) of this provision do not apply if-
(i) This solicitation includes a trade agreements certification (e.g., 52.212-3(g) or a comparable agency provision); and
(ii) The offeror has certified that all the offered products to be supplied are designated country end products.
(p) Ownership or Control of Offeror. (Applies in all solicitations when there is a requirement to be registered in SAM or a requirement to have a unique entity identifier in the solicitation).
(1) The Offeror represents that it □ has or □ does not have an immediate owner. If the Offeror has more than one immediate owner (such as a joint venture), then the Offeror shall respond to paragraph (2) and if applicable, paragraph (3) of this provision for each participant in the joint venture.
(2) If the Offeror indicates "has" in paragraph (p)(1) of this provision, enter the following information:
Immediate owner CAGE code: _____.
Immediate owner legal name: _____.
(Do not use a "doing business as" name)
Is the immediate owner owned or controlled by another entity: □ Yes or □ No.
(3) If the Offeror indicates "yes" in paragraph (p)(2) of this provision, indicating that the immediate owner is owned or controlled by another entity, then enter the following information:
Highest-level owner CAGE code: _____.
Highest-level owner legal name: _____.
(Do not use a "doing business as" name)
(q) Representation by Corporations Regarding Delinquent Tax Liability or a Felony Conviction under any Federal Law.
(1) As required by sections 744 and 745 of Division E of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113-235), and similar provisions, if contained in subsequent appropriations acts, The Government will not enter into a contract with any corporation that–
(i) Has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that suspension or debarment is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government; or
(ii) Was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.
(2) The Offeror represents that–

(i) It is □ is not □ a corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability; and
(ii) It is □ is not □ a corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under a Federal law within the preceding 24 months.
(r) Predecessor of Offeror. (Applies in all solicitations that include the provision at 52.204-16, Commercial and Government Entity Code Reporting.)
(1) The Offeror represents that it □ is or □ is not a successor to a predecessor that held a Federal contract or grant within the last three years.
(2) If the Offeror has indicated "is" in paragraph (r)(1) of this provision, enter the following information for all predecessors that held a Federal contract or grant within the last three years (if more than one predecessor, list in reverse chronological order):
Predecessor CAGE code: (or mark "Unknown").
Predecessor legal name: ____.
(Do not use a "doing business as" name).
(s) [Reserved].
(t) Public Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Reduction Goals. Applies in all solicitations that require offerors to register in SAM (12.301(d)(1)).
(1) This representation shall be completed if the Offeror received $7.5 million or more in contract awards in the prior Federal fiscal year. The representation is optional if the Offeror received less than $7.5 million in Federal contract awards in the prior Federal fiscal year.
(2) Representation. [Offeror to check applicable block(s) in paragraph (t)(2)(i) and (ii)]. (i) The Offeror (itself or through its immediate owner or highest-level owner) □ does, □ does not publicly disclose greenhouse gas emissions, i.e., makes available on a publicly accessible website the results of a greenhouse gas inventory, performed in accordance with an accounting standard with publicly available and consistently applied criteria, such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard.
(ii) The Offeror (itself or through its immediate owner or highest-level owner) □ does, □ does not publicly disclose a quantitative greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal, i.e., make available on a publicly accessible website a target to reduce absolute emissions or emissions intensity by a specific quantity or percentage.
(iii) A publicly accessible website includes the Offeror's own website or a recognized, third-party greenhouse gas emissions reporting program.
(3) If the Offeror checked "does" in paragraphs (t)(2)(i) or (t)(2)(ii) of this provision, respectively, the Offeror shall provide the publicly accessible website(s) where greenhouse gas emissions and/or reduction goals are reported:_____.
(u) (1) In accordance with section 743 of Division E, Title VII, of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113-235) and its successor provisions in subsequent appropriations acts (and as extended in continuing resolutions), Government agencies are not permitted to use appropriated (or otherwise made available) funds for contracts with an entity that requires employees or subcontractors of such entity seeking to report waste, fraud, or

abuse to sign internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting such employees or subcontractors from lawfully reporting such waste, fraud, or abuse to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.
(2) The prohibition in paragraph (u)(1) of this provision does not contravene requirements applicable to Standard Form 312 (Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement), Form 4414 (Sensitive Compartmented Information Nondisclosure Agreement), or any other form issued by a Federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.
(3) Representation. By submission of its offer, the Offeror represents that it will not require its employees or subcontractors to sign or comply with internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting such employees or subcontractors from lawfully reporting waste, fraud, or abuse related to the performance of a Government contract to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information (e.g., agency Office of the Inspector General).
(v) Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services-Representation. Section 889(a)(1)(A) and section 889 (a)(1)(B) of Public Law 115-232.
(1) The Offeror shall review the list of excluded parties in the System for Award Management (SAM) (https://www.sam.gov) for entities excluded from receiving federal awards for "covered telecommunications equipment or services".
(2) The Offeror represents that–
(i) It □ does, □ does not provide covered telecommunications equipment or services as a part of its offered products or services to the Government in the performance of any contract, subcontract, or other contractual instrument.
(ii) After conducting a reasonable inquiry for purposes of this representation, that it □ does, □ does not use covered telecommunications equipment or services, or any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services.

(End of Provision)

FAR 52.209-7 Information Regarding Responsibility Matters (Oct 2018)

(a) *Definitions*. As used in this provision—

Administrative proceeding means a non-judicial process that is adjudicatory in nature in order to make a determination of fault or liability (*e.g.*, Securities and Exchange Commission Administrative Proceedings, Civilian Board of Contract Appeals Proceedings, and Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals Proceedings). This includes administrative proceedings at the Federal and State level but only in connection with performance of a Federal contract or grant. It does not include agency actions such as contract audits, site visits, corrective plans, or inspection of deliverables.

Federal contracts and grants with total value greater than $10,000,000 means—

(1) The total value of all current, active contracts and grants, including all priced options; and

(2) The total value of all current, active orders including all priced options under indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity, 8(a), or requirements contracts (including task and delivery and multiple-award Schedules).

Principal means an officer, director, owner, partner, or a person having primary management or supervisory responsibilities within a business entity (*e.g.*, general manager; plant manager; head of a division or business segment; and similar positions).

(b) The offeror ☐ has ☐ does not have current active Federal contracts and grants with total value greater than $10,000,000.

(c) If the offeror checked "has" in paragraph (b) of this provision, the offeror represents, by submission of this offer, that the information it has entered in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS) is current, accurate, and complete as of the date of submission of this offer with regard to the following information:

(1) Whether the offeror, and/or any of its principals, has or has not, within the last five years, in connection with the award to or performance by the offeror of a Federal contract or grant, been the subject of a proceeding, at the Federal or State level that resulted in any of the following dispositions:

(i) In a criminal proceeding, a conviction.

(ii) In a civil proceeding, a finding of fault and liability that results in the payment of a monetary fine, penalty, reimbursement, restitution, or damages of $5,000 or more.

(iii) In an administrative proceeding, a finding of fault and liability that results in–

(A) The payment of a monetary fine or penalty of $5,000 or more; or

(B) The payment of a reimbursement, restitution, or damages in excess of $100,000.

(iv) In a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding, a disposition of the matter by consent or compromise with an acknowledgment of fault by the Contractor if the proceeding could have led to any of the outcomes specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (c)(1)(ii), or (c)(1)(iii) of this provision.

(2) If the offeror has been involved in the last five years in any of the occurrences listed in (c)(1) of this provision, whether the offeror has provided the requested information with regard to each occurrence.

(d) The offeror shall post the information in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(iv) of this provision in FAPIIS as required through maintaining an active registration in the System for Award Management, which can be accessed via https://www.sam.gov (see 52.204-7).

(End of provision)

Section L: Instructions, conditions, and notices to offerors or respondents

L.1 Provisions Incorporated by Reference

Number	Title	Date
FAR 52.204-7	System for Award Management	Nov 2024
FAR 52.204-16	Commercial and Government Entity Code Reporting	Aug 2020
FAR 52.207-1	Notice of Standard Competition	May 2006
FAR 52.215-1	Instructions to Offerors—Competitive Acquisition	Nov 2021

L.2 Provisions Incorporated by Full Text

Reserved

L.3 Solicitation Points of Contact

All communication to the Government shall be e-mailed to **both** points of contact below:

1. Jason Boudreaux, Contract Specialist, jason.boudreaux@ice.dhs.gov
2. Shayla Wray, Contracting Officer, shayla.b.wray@ice.dhs.gov

Phone calls regarding this solicitation will not be accepted.

L.4. Special Notices to Offerors

Contract Type: The Government intends to award multiple Firm-Fixed Price Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity contract as a result of this solicitation. The overall period of performance contemplated is two years. The Government is not obligated to place orders beyond the overall stated minimum of the IDIQ contract.

Proposal Costs: The Government will not pay any costs incurred in the preparation or submission of a proposal, or any activities related to the preparation of a proposal.

Alternate Proposals: Alternate proposals will not be considered. If an offeror submits more than one proposal, all proposals from that offeror will be rejected without evaluation.

Awarding from Initial Offers: The Government reserves the right to make award based on initial offers, without discussions. However, the Government may conduct discussions if it is in its interest to do so.

Estimated Quantities: All quantities provided are maximum estimates for pricing purposes only. They are not fixed, and they are not guaranteed.

Scope of Services: The services and locations will fluctuate during contract performance. Similar services not specifically identified in the solicitation may be incorporated during contract performance to meet the dynamic and evolving skip tracing services program needs to include

process serving and a technology platform to integrate the data for purposes of reporting and analysis.

NAICS: The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for this acquisition is **561611**. The small business size standard is $25 million.

Page Restrictions: A *page* is the digital equivalent of one side of one 8.5" x 11" sheet of paper. The font size must be at least 10 point. Page margins must be at least 1 inch on all sides.

L.5 Required Proposal Submission Elements

1. Offeror Information

Offerors shall provide their company information on a single page, including their company name, physical address, SAM unique entity identifier, size status under the solicitation NAICS (small or other than small), and point of contact information.

2. Representations/Certifications

The offeror shall complete and submit a completed copy of the solicitation section K (Representations & Certifications). Additional pages may be attached if necessary, and there is no page limitation for this submission.

3. Prior Experience

Offerors shall describe two different projects that demonstrate their relevant prior experience. Prior experience may include ongoing projects, however at least six months of performance should have already occurred. Relevant prior experience is defined as experience that is similar in nature to the tasks described in the skip tracing statement of work.

The magnitude, geographic scope, complexity of the of the prior experience, and whether the experience includes government entities may also be considered in the evaluation of confidence. The projects chosen should best represent the offeror's prior experience as it relates to the Skip Tracing statement of work. The submission shall be limited to two pages total. It is the offeror's responsibility to provide sufficient information for the Government to evaluate the project's relevance to the subject requirement. There is no obligation for the Government to seek additional information outside what is submitted in the proposal.

4. Technical Scenario

Offerors shall submit a written response to the following scenario question. The scenario response may not exceed two pages. The response shall provide sufficient detail to convey the offeror's understanding of the technical challenges involved and offer a reasonable, realistic, and appropriate approach to resolving the scenario.

> **Scenario:** You are provided a list of names that the Government wants you to verify the addresses. Describe your process: what steps do you take? How do you know you have

achieved a high-level of confidence in the results? What steps are taken if you are unable to achieve high-confidence?

5. Price

The offeror shall complete pricing in accordance with the CLIN structure described in Section B. Offerors may provide assumption information to convey their pricing approach. In accordance with FAR 16.202 and FAR 16.402, incentives will be utilized on this contract. Proposed percentage amounts will be completed by the vendor.

Incentives

- **Timeliness – Per Address**
  - Official address verification completed within 7 calendar days (amount: percentage of base rate)
  - Official address verification completed within 14 calendar days (amount: percentage of base rate)
  - Official address verification completed within 28 calendar days (amount: percentage of base rate)
- **Accuracy / Quality – Per Address***
  - Data provided results in an average of 98% accurate locations per batch for purposes of process serving (amount: percentage of base rate)
  - Data provided results in 95% accurate locations per batch for purposes of process serving (amount: percentage of base rate)

*The number of addresses per batch will vary. For purposes of this incentive – each batch will be assigned a percentage individually.

6. Subcontracting Plan (if required)

Each offeror that does not qualify as a small business under the solicitation's NAICS shall submit a subcontracting plan in accordance with FAR 52.219-9. The plan may not exceed 30 pages, and the plan shall be signed and dated by the offeror.

Submission Summary

File #	Submission	Limitation	Required Format
1	Offeror Information	1 Page	MS Word or PDF
2	Representations/Certifications	None	MS Word or PDF
3	Prior Experience	2 Pages	MS Word or PDF
4	Technical Scenario	2 Pages	MS Word or PDF
5	Price	No limit	MS Excel File
6	Subcontracting Plan (if required)	30 Pages	MS Word or PDF

Each submission shall be a stand-alone file, with offerors submitting five or six separate files. One cover page may be included at the beginning of each file, and that page will not count against the page limit. For example, a *Technical Scenario* submission may consist of a cover page and two pages of material, totaling three pages. Any material on page four and beyond would be removed and will not be evaluated. Cover page content will **not** be considered in the evaluation and will not factor into the assessment of a confidence rating.

Proposal questions shall be asked at the following link: https://forms.office.com/g/XLGLTiyJc6 by 5:00 PM ET Friday November 14, 2025. The government intends to publish responses to questions received. The intended publish time and date is 5:00 PM ET Tuesday November 18, 2025.

Proposal packages shall be e-mailed to **both** the contract specialist and the contracting officer listed in L.3 of this solicitation and must be received by the Government before the deadline of **5:00 PM ET Monday November 24, 2025.** Multiple e-mails may be utilized to keep the size of each e-mail under 25 megabytes. Offerors are encouraged to confirm via a stand-alone follow-up e-mail that their submission was received. Do not wait until the final minutes to submit your proposal. Late proposals or proposals missing required submissions will not be evaluated.

Section M: Evaluation factors for award

M.1 Provisions Incorporated by Reference

Number	Title	Date
HSAR 3052.219-72	Evaluation of prime contractor participation in the DHS mentor-protégé program	Jun 2006

M.2 Provisions Incorporated by Full Text

FAR 52.217-5 Evaluation of Options (July 1990)

Except when it is determined in accordance with FAR 17.206(b) not to be in the Government's best interests, the Government will evaluate offers for award purposes by adding the total price for all options to the total price for the basic requirement. Evaluation of options will not obligate the Government to exercise the option(s).

(End of provision)

M.3 Basis for Award – Best Value Tradeoff

The Government will perform a tradeoff analysis to determine the offer that represents the best value to the Government, as determined by the source selection authority (SSA). Offerors are cautioned that the award may not necessarily be made to the lowest priced offer. The SSA may determine that a higher rated submission, as determined through the evaluation factors, merits a higher price, and therefore represents the best value to the Government. The SSA may also award to other than the highest technically rated submission, if the Government determines that a price premium is not warranted. As the technical merits of competing proposals become more comparable, price will become more important in any tradeoff decision.

Notwithstanding the above, proposals may be removed from the competition if they receive a "Low Confidence" rating in any non-price factor. Once a determination is made to remove a proposal from the competition, it will not receive further evaluation.

M.4 Evaluation Factors

Evaluation factors in order of importance are: (1) prior experience, (2) technical scenario, and (3) price. Non-price evaluation factors, prior experience and technical scenario, when combined, are significantly more important than the price factor.

M.5 Factor 1 - Prior Experience Factor

The Government will evaluate the prior experience submissions based on the degree to which the experience is recent and relevant to the skip tracing requirement. The Government will evaluate the magnitude, geographic scope, complexity of the prior experience, and whether the experience includes government entities.

The Government will assign a confidence rating after evaluating Factor 1 – Prior Experience. A single confidence rating will be assigned for the prior experience factor, in accordance with the table below.

Rating	Definition
High Confidence	The Government has high confidence that the offeror's prior experience will aid in their successful performance of the skip tracing requirement
Some Confidence	The Government has some confidence that the offeror's prior experience will aid in their successful performance of the skip tracing requirement
Low Confidence	The Government has low confidence that the offeror's prior experience will aid in their successful performance of the skip tracing requirement

M.6 Factor 2 - Technical Scenario

The Government will evaluate the technical scenario responses based on the degree to which vendors accurately assess the scenario circumstances and provide a reasonable, realistic, and appropriate approach to resolving the scenario.

The Government will assess confidence findings during its evaluation.

The Government will assign a confidence rating after evaluating Factor 2 – Technical Scenario. A single confidence rating will be assigned for the technical factor, in accordance with the table below.

Rating	Definition
High Confidence	The Government has high confidence that the Offeror understands the requirement, proposes a sound approach, and will be successful in performing the contract with little or no Government intervention.
Some Confidence	The Government has some confidence that the Offeror understands the requirement, proposes a sound approach, and will be successful in performing the contract with some Government intervention.
Low Confidence	The Government has low confidence that the Offeror understands the requirement, proposes a sound approach, and will be successful in performing the contract even with Government intervention.

M.7 Price Factor

The Government will evaluate offers for award purposes by adding the total proposed prices for all ordering periods. The total should include a breakout of the cost per case assuming 50,000 cases are provided each month. The price should include ordering period one and ordering period two. The breakout should show the base cost per address and separately show each of the five incentive percentages applied.

Balanced Pricing: The Government will conduct an unbalanced price review. The Government may determine that a proposal is unacceptable if the prices proposed are materially unbalanced between line items or subline items. Unbalanced pricing exists when, despite an acceptable total evaluated price, the price of one or more line items is significantly overstated or understated as indicated by the application of cost or price analysis techniques. A proposal may be rejected if the Contracting Officer determines that the lack of balance poses an unacceptable risk to the Government.

Evaluation of Option FAR 52.217-8: To account for the option periods possible under FAR 52.217-8 (maximum of six months), the Government will evaluate the option to extend services by adding six months of the offeror's final ordering period price to the offeror's total price. This amount will be the total evaluated price. Prices for the ordering period and option periods, including the 6-month option available under FAR 52.217-8, will be evaluated to ensure that they are fair and reasonable for performance of the requirements established in the solicitation and as proposed in the technical submission. The price for the effort associated with FAR 52.217-8 will not be included in the total awarded value at contract award. If, at the end of the contract's period of performance and within the time period established in the clause, the Government chooses to exercise this option, the pricing will be pursuant to the rates specified in the contract for the preceding performance period.

Cost and Price Realism: The Government reserves the right to conduct cost and price realism. Proposals found to be unrealistically low may pose an unacceptable risk to the Government and may be removed from the competition. The Government is not obligated to conduct cost or price realism analysis.

Cost Elements: Pricing submissions that fail to identify cost elements that would reasonably be necessary and appropriate for the performance of the skip tracing program, as specified in this solicitation, may pose an unacceptable risk to the Government and may be removed from the competition.

M.8 Subcontracting Plan

Only the subcontracting plan of the apparent awardee will be reviewed (if submission was required) to determine if all 15 mandatory elements of FAR 19.704(a) have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Government. The subcontracting plan is not an evaluation factor in the tradeoff decision, and subcontracting plans from offerors other than the apparent awardee will not be reviewed in the interest of efficiency.