

2GIT

2ND GENERATION INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BLANKET PURCHASE AGREEMENT

2GIT BPA Applicable Clauses and Provisions

A total of 10 team lead Contractor Teaming Arrangement (CTA) awards were issued under 2GIT for a total solution against the GSA general purpose commercial information technology equipment, software, and ancillary services schedules in accordance with FAR 8.405-3 procedures. Individual BPA awards were issued to each of the awardees CTA team members. As a result, a total of 78 BPA awards were issued.

Each 2GIT BPA incorporates the BPA Holders existing clauses under their underlying GSA Schedule Contract. In addition to the 2GIT BPA Holders existing clauses under their underlying GSA Schedule Contract, the following clauses/provisions apply to each BPA Holder's BPA award:

Option to Extend Blanket Purchase Agreement

The Government may require continued performance within the terms and conditions of this Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA). The option provision may be exercised more than once, but the total extension of performance hereunder shall not exceed 6 months. The Contracting Officer may exercise the option by written notice to the Contractor within 30 days of Blanket Purchase Agreement expiration.

(End of clause)

52.204-23-Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab and Other Covered Entities (Jul 2018)

52.204-25 Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment (Aug 2020)

52.223-13 Acquisition of EPEAT®- Registered Imaging Equipment (Jun 2014).

52.223-14 Acquisition of EPEAT®- Registered Televisions (Jun 2014) .

52.223-16 Acquisition of EPEAT®- Registered Personal Computer Products (Oct 2015).

GSAR clause 552.238-74 Industrial Funding Fee and Sales Reporting *Alternate I (Jun 2016)*.

As prescribed in 538.273(b)(1), substitute the following paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) for paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of the basic clause:

(a) Definition. “Transactional data” encompasses the historical details of the products or services delivered by the Contractor during the performance of task or delivery orders issued against this contract.

(b) Reporting of Transactional Data. The Contractor must report all transactional data under this contract as follows:

(1) The Contractor must electronically report transactional data by utilizing the automated reporting system at an Internet website designated by the General Services Administration (GSA) or by uploading the data according to GSA instructions. GSA will post registration instructions and reporting procedures on the Vendor Support Center website, <https://vsc.gsa.gov>. The reporting system website address, as well as registration instructions and reporting procedures, will be provided at the time of award or inclusion of this clause in the contract.

(2) The Contractor must provide, at no additional cost to the Government, the following transactional data elements, as applicable:

- (i) Contract or Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) Number.
- (ii) Delivery/Task Order Number/Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID).
- (iii) Non Federal Entity.
- (iv) Description of Deliverable.
- (v) Manufacturer Name.
- (vi) Manufacturer Part Number.
- (vii) Unit Measure (each, hour, case, lot).
- (viii) Quantity of Item Sold.
- (ix) Universal Product Code.
- (x) Price Paid per Unit.
- (xi) Total Price.

Note to paragraph (b)(2): The Contracting Officer may add data elements to the standard elements listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section with the approvals listed in GSAM .

(3) The contractor must report transactional data within 30 calendar days from the last calendar day of the month. If there was no contract activity during the month, the Contractor must submit a confirmation of no reportable transactional data within 30 calendar days of the last calendar day of the month.

(4) The Contractor must report the price paid per unit, total price, or any other data elements with an associated monetary value listed in (b)(2) of this section, in U.S. dollars.

(5) The reported price paid per unit and total price must include the Industrial Funding Fee (IFF).

(6) The Contractor must maintain a consistent accounting method of transactional data reporting, based on the Contractor's established commercial accounting practice.

(7) Reporting Points.

(i) The acceptable points at which transactional data may be reported include—

(A) Issuance of an invoice; or

(B) Receipt of payment.

(ii) The Contractor must determine whether to report transactional data on the basis of invoices issued or payments received.

(8) The Contractor must continue to furnish reports, including confirmation of no transactional data, through physical completion of the last outstanding task or delivery order of the contract.

(9) Unless otherwise expressly stated by the ordering activity, orders that contain classified information or other information that would compromise national security are exempt from this reporting requirement.

(10) This clause does not exempt the Contractor from fulfilling existing reporting requirements contained elsewhere in the contract.

(11) GSA reserves the unilateral right to change reporting instructions following 60 calendar days' advance notification to the Contractor.

(c) Industrial Funding Fee (IFF).

(1) This contract includes an IFF charged on orders placed against this contract. The IFF is paid by the authorized ordering activity but remitted to GSA by the Contractor. The IFF reimburses GSA for the costs of operating the Federal Supply Schedule program, as set forth in [40 U.S.C. 321](#): Acquisition Services Fund. Net operating revenues generated by the IFF are also applied to fund initiatives benefitting other authorized GSA programs, in accordance with 40 U.S.C. 321.

(2) GSA has the unilateral right to change the fee amount at any time, but not more than once per year; GSA will provide reasonable notice prior to the effective date of any change. GSA will post notice of the current IFF on the Vendor Support Center website at <https://vsc.gsa.gov>.

(3) Offerors must include the IFF in their prices. The fee is included in the awarded price(s) and reflected in the total amount charged to ordering activities. The fee will not be included in the price of non-contract items purchased pursuant to a separate contracting authority, such as a Governmentwide Acquisition Contract (GWAC); a separately awarded Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 12, FAR Part 13, FAR Part 14, or FAR Part 15 procurement; or a non-FAR contract.

(4) The Contractor must remit the IFF to GSA in U.S. dollars within 30 calendar days after the last calendar day of the reporting quarter; final payment must be remitted within 30 calendar days after physical completion of the last outstanding task order or delivery order issued against the contract.

(5) GSA reserves the unilateral right to change remittance instructions following 60 calendar days' advance notification to the Contractor.

(d) The Contractor's failure to remit the full amount of the IFF within 30 calendar days after the end of the applicable reporting period constitutes a contract debt to the United States Government under the terms of FAR Subpart 32.6. The Government may exercise all rights under the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, including withholding or offsetting payments and interest on the debt (see FAR clause 52.232-17, Interest). If the Contractor fails to submit the required transactional data reports, falsifies them, or fails to timely pay the IFF, these reasons constitute sufficient cause for the Government to terminate the contract for cause.

252.239-7017 Notice Of Supply Chain Risk (SEP 2018) (DEVIATION 2018-O0020)

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

“Supply chain risk,” means the risk that an adversary may sabotage, maliciously introduce unwanted function, or otherwise subvert the design, integrity, manufacturing, production, distribution, installation, operation, or maintenance of a covered system so as to surveil, deny, disrupt, or otherwise degrade the function, use, or operation of such system (see 10 U.S.C. 2339a).

(b) In order to manage supply chain risk, the Government may use the authorities provided by 10 U.S.C. 2339a. In exercising these authorities, the Government may consider information, public and non-public, including all-source intelligence, relating to an offeror and its supply chain.

(c) If the Government exercises the authority provided in 10 U.S.C. 2339a to limit disclosure of information, no action undertaken by the Government under such authority shall be subject to review in a bid protest before the Government Accountability Office or in any Federal court.

(End of provision)

252.239-7018 Supply Chain Risk (SEP 2018) (DEVIATION 2018-O0020)

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

“Information technology” (see 40 U.S.C 11101(6)) means, in lieu of the definition at FAR 2.1, any equipment, or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the agency.

(1) For purposes of this definition, equipment is used by an agency if the equipment is used by the agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the agency that requires—

(i) Its use; or

(ii) To a significant extent, its use in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

(2) The term “information technology” includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources.

(3) The term “information technology” does not include any equipment acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract.

“Supply chain risk,” means the risk that an adversary may sabotage, maliciously introduce unwanted function, or otherwise subvert the design, integrity, manufacturing, production, distribution, installation, operation, or maintenance of a covered system so as to surveil, deny, disrupt, or otherwise degrade the function, use, or operation of such system (see 10 U.S.C. 2339a).

(b) The Contractor shall mitigate supply chain risk in the provision of supplies and services to the Government.

(c) In order to manage supply chain risk, the Government may use the authorities provided by 10 U.S.C. 2339a. In exercising these authorities, the Government may consider information, public and non-public, including all-source intelligence, relating to a Contractor’s supply chain.

(d) If the Government exercises the authority provided in 10 U.S.C. 2339a to limit disclosure of information, no action undertaken by the Government under such authority shall be subject to review in a bid protest before the Government Accountability Office or in any Federal court.

(End of clause)

252.246-7007 Contractor Counterfeit Electronic Part Detection and Avoidance System (AUG 2016)

The following paragraphs (a) through (e) of this clause do not apply unless the Contractor is subject to the Cost Accounting Standards under 41 U.S.C. chapter 15, as implemented in regulations found at 48 CFR 9903.201-1.

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

“Authorized aftermarket manufacturer” means an organization that fabricates a part under a contract with, or with the express written authority of, the original component manufacturer based on the original component manufacturer’s designs, formulas, and/or specifications.

“Authorized supplier” means a supplier, distributor, or an aftermarket manufacturer with a contractual arrangement with, or the express written authority of, the original manufacturer or current design activity to buy, stock, repack, sell, or distribute the part.

“Contract manufacturer” means a company that produces goods under contract for another company under the label or brand name of that company.

“Contractor-approved supplier” means a supplier that does not have a contractual agreement with the original component manufacturer for a transaction, but has been identified as trustworthy by a contractor or subcontractor.

“Counterfeit electronic part” means an unlawful or unauthorized reproduction, substitution, or alteration that has been knowingly mismarked, misidentified, or otherwise misrepresented to be an authentic, unmodified electronic part from the original manufacturer, or a source with the express written authority of the original manufacturer or current design activity, including an authorized aftermarket manufacturer. Unlawful or unauthorized substitution includes used electronic parts represented as new, or the false identification of grade, serial number, lot number, date code, or performance characteristics.

“Electronic part” means an integrated circuit, a discrete electronic component (including, but not limited to, a transistor, capacitor, resistor, or diode), or a circuit assembly (section 818(f)(2) of Pub. L. 112-81).

“Obsolete electronic part” means an electronic part that is no longer available from the original manufacturer or an authorized aftermarket manufacturer.

“Original component manufacturer” means an organization that designs and/or engineers a part and is entitled to any intellectual property rights to that part.

“Original equipment manufacturer” means a company that manufactures products that it has designed from purchased components and sells those products under the company’s brand name.

“Original manufacturer” means the original component manufacturer, the original equipment manufacturer, or the contract manufacturer.

“Suspect counterfeit electronic part” means an electronic part for which credible evidence (including, but not limited to, visual inspection or testing) provides reasonable doubt that the electronic part is authentic.

(b) *Acceptable counterfeit electronic part detection and avoidance system.* The Contractor shall establish and maintain an acceptable counterfeit electronic part detection and avoidance system. Failure to maintain an acceptable counterfeit electronic part detection and avoidance system, as defined in this clause, may result in disapproval of the purchasing system by the Contracting Officer and/or withholding of payments and affect the allowability of costs of counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts and the cost of rework or corrective action that may be required to remedy the use or inclusion of such parts (see DFARS [231.205-71](#)).

(c) *System criteria.* A counterfeit electronic part detection and avoidance system shall include risk-based policies and procedures that address, at a minimum, the following areas:

(1) The training of personnel.

(2) The inspection and testing of electronic parts, including criteria for acceptance and rejection. Tests and inspections shall be performed in accordance with accepted Government- and industry-recognized techniques. Selection of tests and inspections shall be based on minimizing risk to the Government. Determination of risk shall be based on the assessed probability of receiving a counterfeit electronic part; the probability that the inspection or test selected will detect a counterfeit electronic part; and the potential negative consequences of a counterfeit electronic part being installed (*e.g.*, human safety, mission success) where such consequences are made known to the Contractor.

(3) Processes to abolish counterfeit parts proliferation.

(4) Risk-based processes that enable tracking of electronic parts from the original manufacturer to product acceptance by the Government, whether the electronic parts are supplied as discrete electronic parts or are contained in assemblies, in accordance with paragraph (c) of the clause at [252.246-7008](#), Sources of Electronic Parts (also see paragraph (c)(2) of this clause).

(5) Use of suppliers in accordance with the clause at [252.246-7008](#).

(6) Reporting and quarantining of counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts. Reporting is required to the Contracting Officer and to the Government-Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) when the Contractor becomes aware of, or has reason to suspect that, any electronic part or end item, component, part, or assembly containing electronic parts purchased by the DoD, or purchased by a Contractor for delivery to, or on behalf of, the DoD, contains counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts. Counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts shall not be returned to the seller or otherwise returned to the supply chain until such time that the parts are determined to be authentic.

(7) Methodologies to identify suspect counterfeit parts and to rapidly determine if a suspect counterfeit part is, in fact, counterfeit.

(8) Design, operation, and maintenance of systems to detect and avoid counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts. The Contractor may elect to use current Government- or industry-recognized standards to meet this requirement.

(9) Flow down of counterfeit detection and avoidance requirements, including applicable system criteria provided herein, to subcontractors at all levels in the supply chain that are responsible for buying or selling electronic parts or assemblies containing electronic parts, or for performing authentication testing.

(10) Process for keeping continually informed of current counterfeiting information and trends, including detection and avoidance techniques contained in appropriate industry standards, and using such information and techniques for continuously upgrading internal processes.

(11) Process for screening GIDEP reports and other credible sources of counterfeiting information to avoid the purchase or use of counterfeit electronic parts.

(12) Control of obsolete electronic parts in order to maximize the availability and use of authentic, originally designed, and qualified electronic parts throughout the product's life cycle.

(d) Government review and evaluation of the Contractor's policies and procedures will be accomplished as part of the evaluation of the Contractor's purchasing system in accordance with [252.244-7001](#), Contractor Purchasing System Administration--Basic, or Contractor Purchasing System Administration--Alternate I.

(e) The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, excluding the introductory text and including only paragraphs (a) through (e), in subcontracts, including subcontracts for commercial items, for electronic parts or assemblies containing electronic parts.

(End of clause)

252.246-7008 Sources of Electronic Parts (MAY 2018)

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

“Authorized aftermarket manufacturer” means an organization that fabricates a part under a contract with, or with the express written authority of, the original component manufacturer based on the original component manufacturer's designs, formulas, and/or specifications.

“Authorized supplier” means a supplier, distributor, or an aftermarket manufacturer with a contractual arrangement with, or the express written authority of, the original manufacturer or current design activity to buy, stock, repack, sell, or distribute the part.

“Contract manufacturer” means a company that produces goods under contract for another company under the label or brand name of that company.

“Contractor-approved supplier” means a supplier that does not have a contractual agreement with the original component manufacturer for a transaction, but has been identified as trustworthy by a contractor or subcontractor.

“Electronic part” means an integrated circuit, a discrete electronic component (including, but not limited to, a transistor, capacitor, resistor, or diode), or a circuit assembly (section 818(f)(2) of Pub. L. 112-81).

"Original component manufacturer" means an organization that designs and/or engineers a part and is entitled to any intellectual property rights to that part.

“Original equipment manufacturer” means a company that manufactures products that it has designed from purchased components and sells those products under the company's brand name.

“Original manufacturer” means the original component manufacturer, the original equipment manufacturer, or the contract manufacturer.

(b) *Selecting suppliers.* In accordance with section 818(c)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Pub. L. 112-81), as amended by section 817 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Pub. L. 113-291) and section 885 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Pub. L. 114-92), the Contractor shall—

(1) First obtain electronic parts that are in production by the original manufacturer or an authorized aftermarket manufacturer or currently available in stock from—

- (i) The original manufacturers of the parts;
- (ii) Their authorized suppliers; or
- (iii) Suppliers that obtain such parts exclusively from the original manufacturers of the parts or their authorized suppliers;

(2) If electronic parts are not available as provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this clause, obtain electronic parts that are not in production by the original manufacturer or an authorized aftermarket manufacturer, and that are not currently available in stock from a source listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this clause, from suppliers identified by the Contractor as contractor-approved suppliers, provided that—

- (i) For identifying and approving such contractor-approved suppliers, the Contractor uses established counterfeit prevention industry standards and processes (including inspection, testing, and authentication), such as the DoD-adopted standards at <https://assist.dla.mil>;
- (ii) The Contractor assumes responsibility for the authenticity of parts provided by such contractor-approved suppliers; and
- (iii) The Contractor's selection of such contractor-approved suppliers is subject to review, audit, and approval by the Government, generally in conjunction with a contractor purchasing system review or other surveillance of purchasing practices by the contract administration office, or if the Government obtains credible

evidence that a contractor-approved supplier has provided counterfeit parts. The Contractor may proceed with the acquisition of electronic parts from a contractor-approved supplier unless otherwise notified by DoD; or

(3)(i) Take the actions in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this clause if the Contractor—

(A) Obtains an electronic part from—

(1) A source other than any of the sources identified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this clause, due to nonavailability from such sources; or

(2) A subcontractor (other than the original manufacturer) that refuses to accept flowdown of this clause; or

(B) Cannot confirm that an electronic part is new or previously unused and that it has not been comingled in supplier new production or stock with used, refurbished, reclaimed, or returned parts.

(ii) If the contractor obtains an electronic part or cannot confirm an electronic part pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this clause—

(A) Promptly notify the Contracting Officer in writing. If such notification is required for an electronic part to be used in a designated lot of assemblies to be acquired under a single contract, the Contractor may submit one notification for the lot, providing identification of the assemblies containing the parts (e.g., serial numbers);

(B) Be responsible for inspection, testing, and authentication, in accordance with existing applicable industry standards; and

(C) Make documentation of inspection, testing, and authentication of such electronic parts available to the Government upon request.

(c) *Traceability*. If the Contractor is not the original manufacturer of, or authorized supplier for, an electronic part, the Contractor shall—

(1) Have risk-based processes (taking into consideration the consequences of failure of an electronic part) that enable tracking of electronic parts from the original manufacturer to product acceptance by the Government, whether the electronic part is supplied as a discrete electronic part or is contained in an assembly;

(2) If the Contractor cannot establish this traceability from the original manufacturer for a specific electronic part, be responsible for inspection, testing, and authentication, in accordance with existing applicable industry standards; and

(3)(i) Maintain documentation of traceability (paragraph (c)(1) of this clause) or the inspection, testing, and authentication required when traceability cannot be established (paragraph (c)(2) of this clause) in accordance with FAR subpart 4.7; and

(ii) Make such documentation available to the Government upon request.

(d) *Government sources*. Contractors and subcontractors are still required to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this clause, as applicable, if—

- (1) Authorized to purchase electronic parts from the Federal Supply Schedule;
- (2) Purchasing electronic parts from suppliers accredited by the Defense Microelectronics Activity; or
- (3) Requisitioning electronic parts from Government inventory/stock under the authority of 252.251-7000, Ordering from Government Supply Sources.
 - (i) The cost of any required inspection, testing, and authentication of such parts may be charged as a direct cost.
 - (ii) The Government is responsible for the authenticity of the requisitioned parts. If any such part is subsequently found to be counterfeit or suspect counterfeit, the Government will—
 - (A) Promptly replace such part at no charge; and
 - (B) Consider an adjustment in the contract schedule to the extent that replacement of the counterfeit or suspect counterfeit electronic parts caused a delay in performance.
- (e) *Subcontracts*. The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e), in subcontracts, including subcontracts for commercial items, that are for electronic parts or assemblies containing electronic parts, unless the subcontractor is the original manufacturer.

(End of clause)

GSAM 507.105(c) states

- (3) Acquisitions requiring additional transactional data reporting elements to those listed in subparagraph (b)(2) of clauses 552.216-75 and 552.238-74 Alternate I—
 - (i) Must be coordinated with the applicable category manager, and obtain approval by the HCA and Senior Procurement Executive; and
 - (ii) All of the following information must be included in the rationale for adding transactional data reporting elements:
 - (A) List of the data element(s) to be collected.
 - (B) Describe how the information will be used.
 - (C) Describe the method of submission (e.g. which information technology system will be used, what format(s) are acceptable).
 - (D) Address any potential duplication (i.e. does the contractor submit this data in any other method already?).
 - (E) Describe efforts to minimize burden on small business.
 - (F) Describe consequence to Federal program if the element(s) are not collected.
 - (G) Describe alternatives to obtaining the information other than collecting it from the contractor through this clause.

(H) Identify whether or not this data will be made publicly available and the rationale for this decision, and how the information will be published, if applicable.

(I) Estimated annual burden to the public in terms of hours. The estimate should indicate the number of contractors expected to report the data, frequency of reporting, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated.

(J) Estimated annual cost to the public in terms of dollars. The estimate should be broken out by initial setup costs and the cost to maintain the reporting requirement.

(K) Estimated total annual cost to the government.

(iii) The approval requirements in this subparagraph do not apply to additional data elements added to a task/delivery order or blanket purchase agreement. However, coordination with the applicable category manager is required.

70 500 --- Order-Level Materials (OLMs) - Subject to Cooperative Purchasing

Order-Level Materials (OLMs) are supplies and/or services acquired in direct support of an individual task or delivery order placed against a Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) contract or FSS blanket purchase agreement (BPA). OLMs are not defined, priced, or awarded at the FSS contract level. They are unknown before a task or delivery order is placed against the FSS contract or FSS BPA. OLMs are only authorized for inclusion at the order level under a Time-and-Materials (T&M) or Labor-Hour (LH) Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) and are subject to a Not To Exceed (NTE) ceiling price. OLMs include direct materials, subcontracts for supplies and incidental services for which there is not a labor category specified in the FSS contract, other direct costs (separate from those under ODC SINs), and indirect costs. OLMs are purchased under the authority of the FSS Program and are not "open market items."

Items awarded under ancillary supplies/services or other direct cost (ODC) SINs are not OLMs. These items are defined, priced, and awarded at the FSS contract level, whereas OLMs are unknown before an order is placed. Ancillary supplies/services and ODC SINs are for use under all order type CLINs (Fixed-Price (FP), T&M, and LH), whereas the Order-Level Materials SIN is only authorized for use under T&M and LH order CLINs.

The Order-Level Materials SIN is only authorized for use in direct support of another awarded SIN. Price analysis for OLMs is not conducted when awarding the FSS contract or FSS BPA; therefore, GSAR 538.270 and 538.271 do not apply to OLMs. OLMs are defined and priced at the ordering activity level in accordance with GSAR clause 552.238-82 Special Ordering Procedures for the Acquisition of Order-Level Materials. Prices for items provided under the Order-Level Materials SIN must be inclusive of the Industrial Funding Fee (IFF). The cumulative value of OLMs in an individual task or delivery order cannot exceed 33.33% of the total value of the order.

NOTE: Additional information, and the Order-Level Materials Vendor Webinar – Training Slides and FAQ Interact Post can be found at the following links:

- www.gsa.gov/olm and

<https://interact.gsa.gov/document/order-level-materials-vendor-webinar-training-slides-and-faq>

Sales: \$0

Sales Period: Oct 1, 2016 to Sep 30, 2017

Cooperative Purchasing: Yes

Set Aside: No

FSC/PSC Code : D399

Maximum Order : \$100,000

NAICS

Number	Description	Business Size
334111	Electronic Computer Manufacturing	1250 employees
334112	Computer Storage Device Manufacturing	1250 employees
334290	Other Communications Equipment Manufacturing	750 employees
511210	Software Publishers	\$38.5 million
541511	Custom Computer Programming Services	\$27.5 million
541519	Other Computer Related Services	\$27.5 million

SubSIN Categoric(s):

FSC/PSC Class D399 IT AND TELECOM- OTHER IT AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- Order-Level Materials Supplies and/or Services

Note that Order-Level Materials SIN is not limited to the NAICS/PSC selected in this solicitation.

SCP-FSS-007 Special Proposal Instructions for Order-Level Materials Special Item Number (JUN 2018)

(a) This Schedule is authorized to allow for order-level materials (OLMs) in accordance with GSAR 538.7201. A listing of all OLM-authorized Schedules is available at www.gsa.gov/olm.

(b) Clauses 552.212-4 *Contract Terms and Conditions* - Alternate I and 552.238-82 *Special Ordering Procedures for the Acquisition of Order-Level Materials* provide additional information on inclusion of OLMs in task and delivery orders placed against a Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) contract or FSS blanket purchase agreement (BPA).

(c) OLMs are only authorized for inclusion at the order level under a Time-and-Materials (T&M) or Labor-Hour (LH) Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) and are subject to a Not To Exceed (NTE) ceiling price.

(d) Offerors proposing the Order-Level Materials Special Item Number (SIN) are not required to propose items or pricing at the contract level, since by definition OLMs are *unknown* at the time of FSS contract award. The ordering activity contracting officer is responsible for defining OLMs and determining proposed OLM pricing fair and reasonable for a particular order.

(e) OLMs are purchased under the authority of the FSS Program and are not “open market items.”

(f) Items awarded under ancillary supplies/services and other direct cost (ODC) SINs are not OLMs. These SINs are reserved for items that can be defined and priced *up-front* at the FSS contract level.

(g) The Order-Level Materials SIN cannot be the only SIN awarded on a contract. The Order-Level Materials SIN is only authorized for use in direct support of another awarded SIN.

(h) The Order-Level Materials SIN is exempt from CSP-1 *Commercial Sales Practices* disclosure requirements.

(i) The Order-Level Materials SIN is exempt from the following clauses:

552.216-70 Economic Price Adjustment - FSS Multiple Award Schedule Contracts

I-FSS-969 Economic Price Adjustment - FSS Multiple Award Schedule

552.238-71 Submission and Distribution of Authorized FSS Schedule Pricelists

552.238-75 Price Reductions

(j) Terms and conditions that otherwise apply to the FSS contract also apply to the Order-Level Materials SIN. Examples include but are not limited to:

Trade Agreements Act (TAA)

Sales reporting and Industrial Funding Fee (IFF) remittance

Environmental Attributes clauses

AbilityOne Program Essentially the Same (ETS) compliance

(k) Prices for items provided under the Order-Level Materials SIN must be inclusive of the IFF. The cumulative value of OLMs in an individual task or delivery order cannot exceed 33.33% of the total value of the order.

(l) There are no administrative, technical, or price proposal requirements for the Order-Level Materials SIN (i.e., Section I - Administrative/Contract Data, Section II - Technical Proposal, and Section III - Price Proposal). The Order-Level Materials SIN will be awarded when proposed by an offeror, provided that (1) the Schedule is authorized for inclusion of OLMs, and (2) the Order-Level Materials SIN will not be the only awarded SIN under the contract.

**552.238-82 Special Ordering Procedures for the Acquisition of Order-Level Materials
(JAN 2018)**

(a) *Definitions.*

Order-level materials means supplies and/ or services acquired in direct support of an individual task or delivery order placed against a Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) contract or FSS blanket purchase agreement (BPA), when the supplies and/or services are not known at the time of Schedule contract or FSS BPA award. The prices of order-level materials are not established in the FSS contract or FSS BPA. Order-level materials acquired following the procedures in paragraph (d) are done so under the authority of the FSS program, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 152(3), and are not open market items, which are discussed in FAR 8.402(f).

(b) FAR 8.403(b) provides that GSA may establish special ordering procedures for a particular FSS.

(c) The procedures in FAR subpart 8.4 apply to this contract, with the exceptions listed in this clause. If a requirement in this clause is inconsistent with FAR subpart 8.4, this clause takes precedence pursuant to FAR 8.403(b).

(d) Procedures for including order-level materials when placing an individual task or delivery order against an FSS contract or FSS BPA.

(1) The procedures discussed in FAR 8.402(f) do not apply when placing task and delivery orders that include order-level materials.

(2) Order-level materials are included in the definition of the term “materials” in [FAR] clause 52.212-4 Alternate I, and therefore all provisions of FAR clause 52.212-4 Alternate I that apply to “materials” also apply to order-level materials.

(3) Order-level materials shall only be acquired in direct support of an individual task or delivery order and not as the primary basis or purpose of the order.

(4) The cumulative value of order-level materials in an individual task or delivery order awarded under a FSS contract or FSS BPA shall not exceed 33.33 percent of the total value of the individual task or delivery order.

(5) All order-level materials shall be placed under the Order-Level Materials SIN.

(6) Prior to the placement of an order that includes order-level materials, the Ordering Activity shall follow procedures in FAR 8.404(h).

(7) To support the price reasonableness of order-level materials,

(i) The contractor proposing order-level materials as part of a solution shall obtain a minimum of three quotes for each order-level material above the simplified acquisition threshold.

(A) One of these three quotes may include materials furnished by the contractor under FAR 52.212-4 Alt I (i)(1)(ii)(A).

(B) If the contractor cannot obtain three quotes, the contractor shall maintain its documentation of why three quotes could not be obtained to support their determination.

(C) A contractor with an approved purchasing system per FAR 44.3 shall instead follow its purchasing system requirement and is exempt from the requirements in 552.238-82(d)(7)(i)(A)-(B).

(ii) The Ordering Activity Contracting Officer must make a determination that prices for all order-level materials are fair and reasonable. The Ordering Activity Contracting Officer may base this determination on a comparison of the quotes received in response to the task or delivery order solicitation or other relevant pricing information available.

(iii) If indirect costs are approved per [FAR 52.212-4(i)(1)(ii)(D)(2) Alternate I], the Ordering Activity Contracting Officer must make a determination that all indirect costs approved for payment are fair and reasonable. Supporting data shall be submitted in a form acceptable to the Ordering Activity Contracting Officer.

(8) Prior to an increase in the ceiling price of order-level materials, the Ordering Activity Contracting Officer shall follow the procedures at FAR 8.404(h)(3)(iv).

(9) In accordance with GSAR clause 552.215-71 Examination of Records by GSA, GSA has the authority to examine the Contractor's records for compliance with the pricing provisions in FAR clause 52.212-4 Alternate I, to include examination of any books, documents, papers, and records involving transactions related to the contract for overbillings, billing errors, and compliance with the IFF and the Sales Reporting clauses of the contract.

(10) OLMs are exempt from the following clauses:

(i) 552.216-70 *Economic Price Adjustment-FSS Multiple Award Schedule Contracts*.

(ii) 552.238-71 *Submission and Distribution of Authorized FSS Schedule Pricelists*.

(iii) 552.238-75 *Price Reductions*.

(11) Exceptions for travel.

(i) Travel costs are governed by FAR 31.205-46 and therefore the requirements in paragraph (d)(7) do not apply to travel costs.

(ii) Travel costs do not count towards the 33.33% limitation described in paragraph (d)(4).

(iii) Travel costs are exempt from clause 552.238-74 *Industrial Funding Fee and Sales Reporting*.

Applicable Provisions and Clauses for Solicitations or Orders Issued Under This BPA

The current version of the following provisions applies to all solicitations issued under this BPA whether regardless of whether the clause was inserted into the solicitation document:

52.204-24 Representation Regarding Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment (Oct 2020)

52.204-26 Covered Telecommunications Equipment or Services-Representation (Oct 2020)

The current version of the following clause applies to all orders resulting from solicitations issued under this BPA whether regardless of whether the clause was inserted into the delivery/task order:

52.204-25 Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment (Aug 2020)

NOTE: Please click the following link to access a list of the [2GIT BPA Awardees](#). In addition, you can view standard contract clauses by clicking [GSA Contracts Online](#).