



**ONR BAA ANNOUNCEMENT # ONR-BAA-15-0004
TARGET PROCESSING CENTER**

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INTRODUCTION:

This publication constitutes a Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) as contemplated in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 6.102(d)(2) and 35.016. A formal Request for Proposals (RFP), other solicitation, or additional information regarding this announcement will not be issued.

The Office of Naval Research (ONR) will not issue paper copies of this announcement. The ONR reserves the right to fund all, some or none of the proposals received under this BAA. ONR provides no funding for direct reimbursement of proposal development costs. Technical and cost proposals (or any other material) submitted in response to this BAA will not be returned. It is the policy of ONR to treat all proposals as sensitive competitive information and to disclose their contents only for the purposes of evaluation.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION:

- A. Agency Name** - Office of Naval Research
- B. Research Opportunity Title** - Target Processing Center
- C. Program Name** - Target Processing Center
- D. Research Opportunity Number** – ONR-BAA-15-0004
- E. Response Date** -
 - White Papers: *19 December 2014*
 - Full Proposals: *06 February 2015*

F. Research Opportunity Description -

Introduction:

The Office of Naval Research is interested in receiving white papers and full proposals for Advanced Technology Development for a Future Naval Capability (FNC) program called Target Processing Center (TPC) Sensor Correlation and Fusion. The focus of this FNC is to (1) automate and improve geolocation of both point of impact (POI) and point of origin (POO) of artillery, rocket, and mortar (ARM) targets; (2) reduce ARM target false acquisitions; (3) improve timeliness and appropriateness of decision-making and other responses; and (4) enhance threat identification (ID) capability, all through the automation, correlation and fusion of the sensor and intelligence data. This FNC will demonstrate that sensor correlation and fusion can speed accurate firing decisions and provide timely information into the intelligence cycle.

Two (2) products are being developed under this BAA: Product 1: Radar Fusion and False Track Mitigation will advance multiple-radar space-time coherence and track classification in order to improve calculated POO and the TPC response to ARMs. Product 2: Radar Context Fusion develops algorithms that can increase confidence in the existence and ID of a threat, decrease the uncertainty with its position, optimize the utilization of sensor assets, and reason about own force action options consistent with rules of engagement (ROE).

The ability to detect, track and react to indirect fires (IDF) with a high degree of certainty and specificity is becoming increasingly difficult. While the increase in the mix and number of sensors being fielded significantly enhances the area of coverage, it also compounds the number of false/unwanted acquisitions thereby prolonging the fires timeline. Due to these increases in sensor assets, the TPC lacks the automated data processing, fusing and correlation capability to take advantage of the data these assets are providing. The current method of "correlation and fusing" is typically done manually by an operator which is a time consuming process requiring significant experience and prone to human errors.

Current Technology and Its Employment:

Within a Marine Corps artillery regiment, a counterbattery radar platoon (CBR) has the primary mission to locate threat ARMs and communicate all actionable threat originations to fires and intelligence operations. The TPC functions within the regimental combat operations center (COC) as a detachment of the CBR platoon, having the responsibility of processing raw CBR sensor data and disseminating all resulting counterfire and intelligence data.

In support of Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) operations, TPC employs sensing assets from the Family of Target Acquisition Systems (FTAS) providing the capability to locate, identify and attack enemy indirect fire weapons systems and observe and direct friendly artillery fire. FTAS equipment consists of the AN/TPQ-46 Firefinder radar, the AN/TPQ-49 Lightweight Counter Mortar Radar (LCMR), and the AN/TSQ-267 Target Processing Set command and control (C2) node. FTAS sensors are critical in the execution of counterfire and the integration of target acquisition information enabling attack by MAGTF assets. In addition, FTAS provides artillery firing units the ability to conduct artillery registration and other friendly fire missions. External systems and interfaces utilized by FTAS includes:

- AN/PRC-119, AN/VRC-90, VRC-92 SINCGARS and EPLRS Tactical Radio Equipment,
- AN/PRC-117G wideband multiband multimission tactical radio,
- M1151A1B1, M1152, and M1152A1B2 primary movers,
- Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS) fire support command and control,
- Joint Tactical Common Operational Picture Workstation (JTCW) for situational awareness and enterprise data mining.

Issues:

Problem of Minimal C2 Infrastructure

Major theater warfare (MTW) scenarios for which much of the current FTAS equipment was designed allowed for less restrictive target identification (ID) and less refined warning procedures. Time and targeting sensitivity (caused by reduced ARMs time-of-flight and "attack or track" decisions) of counterfire missions in the counter insurgency (COIN) environment creates the necessity for a number of "checks and balances" to be addressed as part of the shot, ID, track-and-respond phases of the firing solution. Friendly positions, civilian populations, structures and airspace considerations are factors of the compressed COIN response decision-making process. Additionally, the proliferation of sensors has increased false, unwanted and unnecessary targets further complicating the process of precisely warning friendly units and determining the appropriate response.

Problem of Large number of Sensing Assets

Due to recent fielding of multiple legacy and newly developed sensors in quantities not anticipated in doctrine or tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP), legacy TPCs have been required to take on broader force protection responsibilities and to process a larger volume of target data without a proportionate increase in data handling capacity. The result is that target errors must be manually mitigated by the Radar Officer, a time consuming process requiring significant experience and prone to human induced errors. As operations moved to stability and support operations (SASO), COIN, and in an effort to enhance the force protection posture of their units, commanders have sought to increase the number and type of available sensors assuming more sensors equals increased protection. More radar sensors have greatly assisted in covering more area, but have further increased the number of false targets and compounded the target acquisition process. Additionally, considerations of infrastructure protection, protection of the civilian population, airspace deconfliction, and decisions to prosecute (POO) via destruction or exploitation based on tactical needs and ROE has resulted in the necessity for a very deliberate counterfire process. While more data has been collected, the capability gap of being able to process fires data in a timely manner has only widened.

The number of traditional (ground radar) and non-traditional sensors such as unmanned aerial systems (UAS), acoustic, electro-optic/infrared (EO/IR), and non-organic airborne platforms has increased the opportunity to detect, identify, and respond to threats, but lack of processing capacity and data correlation hinders ability to do so efficiently and effectively. Moreover, new capabilities like the G/ATOR radar system tied to a composite tracking network (CTN), and the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter will increase projectile detection, POO estimation and enhance enemy post launch tracking, but they will also increase the amount of data to screen and validate as a threat, POI, and complicate tactical decisions on how to efficiently react.

Problem of Manual Sensor Fusion

During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Initial Invasion (OIF-I), United States Marine Corps (USMC) ground combat forces doctrinally employed five (5) indirect fires sensors per division. These sensors provided a series of distinct single acquisitions and produced a high volume of false and unwanted targets. As mentioned in the prior Section on "Problem of Large number of Sensing Assets", these false/unwanted targets had to be mitigated by the unit Radar Officer using manual methods which were time consuming and prone to errors. This resulted in sensing redundancy requiring acquisitions from up to eight individual sensors to verify detection accuracy, battlespace location, counterfire options and cross referenced with intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) products, and friendly force locations. Counterfire missions driven by sensor acquisitions had to be deconflicted against fire support coordination measures (FSCM) as well as Airspace Control Measures (ACM) and battlespace ownership. These single sensor acquisitions produced target location errors of varying degrees based on a number of factors including aspect angle, range and masking, terrain and urban clutter, unconventional weapons employment, and track volume. This correlation of data from multiple sensors was done manually by plotting single source acquisitions and comparing locations and date-time group (DTG) of acquisition. Typical single source acquisitions were processed and targets were determined to be viable for counterfire approximately 30 seconds after acquisition through the manual process. It is anticipated that this FNC will significantly improve this ARMs detection-to-targeting decision cycle by automating this acquisition - verification - deconfliction - decision process.

Problem of Low Quadrant Elevation (low-QE) Targets

Probability of detecting projectiles is a prime consideration in the positioning of radars. In the hostile fire mode, the radar should be positioned to sight the projectile while it ascends and approaches the radar. The probability of detection varies with the horizontal (aspect) angle formed at the hostile weapon position between the direction of the hostile projectile and the direction of the radar position. The TPC target set includes low-quadrant elevation (QE) artillery rockets and mortars (ARMSQE ARMs). Since low-QE targets have small angle above the horizon (as measured from the horizontal plane to the radar bearing), radar detection is challenging for traditional monostatic radar systems. In particular, the low angle ground clutter requires high values of radar subclutter visibility. Fusing detections and/or tracks from multiple radar sensors having different aspect angles to a particular target should provide improvements in target ID, target POO and POI estimation, and disambiguation of multiple targets.

Problem of Manual Sensor Placement

Without the benefit of high resolution models of the conditions (e.g. physical environment, military environment, civil environment) relevant to the measures of effectiveness for responding to IDF, large areas require sensor saturation. Sensor plans based solely on area blanketing can suboptimize the performance of any one sensor while increasing the quantity of raw data that must be transmitted and subsequently fused.

Problem with the Current Decision Process

Reliance on humans to fuse tracklets in order to estimate POO, POI, and threat ID is one of response speed and capacity. The next area of conflict may involve threat forces that are capable of coordinated attack involving a large number of IDF weapons. In such an environment, the current times seen from detect to engage will only become slower.

TPC Research Focus Areas:

In summary, capability enhancements are needed in the following focus areas:

- Improve POO, POI, target ID and reduce false detects,
- Improve network performance,
- Enhance sensor placement/tasking, and
- Speed decision cycle,

Each of these solution areas is described in greater detail below. Performers are free to offer solutions to one or all of the focus areas.

TPC Enhancement: Improve POO, POI, target ID and reduce false tracks

Methods employing multi-sensor track fusion should be considered to refine POO and POI and to mitigate false tracks especially of low-QE targets. It is encouraged to consider sensor "measurement" data such as raw target detections or unfiltered tracks as inputs to multisensor fusion algorithms. Piecing together partial or dropped tracks and data to reestablish target tracks from multiple sensors is a key area of interest. Responsive teams should therefore have familiarity with FTAS sensors, other

available sensor's data, and sensor communications links and networks. Utilize any sensor within the battlespace that has contributing information.

As sensor assets are established in support of a given area (forward operating base (FOB)/combat observation post (COP)), the sensors will immediately register to the network once they are initialized. Each sensor will find all available paths to the TPC where the sensor correlation/fusion capability resides. As individual sensors acquire a target, the correlation/fusion capability will automatically look for another sensor that has acquired the same target based on pre-defined discriminators. Two or more sensors having a validated common track will produce a target with a high confidence rating prompting the initiation of counterfire procedures and a warning to any friendly force within a user specified radius of the POI (Warn Zone). In the case of smaller FOBs & COPs, a general warn will be given to the entire FOB/COP. In order to ensure a reliable network, sensors should be employed when possible with redundant coverage (two or more sensors covering all Targeting Areas of Interest) in order to generate multiple acquisitions of a single target supporting correlation/fusion.

TPC Enhancement: Improve network performance

Net-centric collaboration of FTAS sensors via TPC will significantly enhance the processing time as well as significantly reduce the number of false and unwanted targets by near real time correlation and fusion of the data. The resultant target information will compress the counter fire timeline and generate a localized warning in sufficient time for threatened friendly troops to assume the appropriate force protection posture.

This improvement in capability can be realized by establishing a target acquisition sensor network that supports correlation and fusion of warning and targeting data from a variety of radar sources which will in turn provide the capability to:

1. Initiate much improved auto-warn to threatened friendly forces with high confidence
2. Improve geo-location of both POO and POI
3. Reduce false acquisitions
4. Improve timeliness and appropriateness for counter fire or other responses.

To establish this network, two essential technical challenges must be addressed. First and foremost, individual sensors must be networked in order to improve coverage and acquisition fidelity. The sensor data must be able to be passed via multiple communication transmission paths and efficiently routed at low latency.

Regardless of the data source: Firefinder, LCMR, Ground Counter Fire Sensor (GCFS), a composite tracking network, non-traditional data source (EO/IR, acoustic) or an airborne platform, the data must be recognized and routed by the Network Controller. The controllers manage the flow of sensor data to the data correlator in real time (> 2 seconds after target recognition). Specifically, network controllers should be able to:

1. Detect presence of 'new' nodes and form peer-to-peer connections
2. 'Discover' network topology by exchanging network data
3. Register connected sensors and processing capabilities to peers
4. Exchange data spatial subscriptions based on connected capabilities
5. Perform smart data routing based on subscriptions and available communications paths.

Individual sensors should register their coverage and capability (pedigree) to the network in order to ensure maximum coverage and sensor collaboration. Such real time collaboration will report sensors that drop out of the net from time to time due to maintenance or communications problems thereby enabling the TPC to take immediate corrective action. This IP based network must be agile enough to allow multiple paths for sensor data to be passed to the TPC thereby preventing network outage due to a single sensor or communications path failure. This sensor network must seamlessly access, use, integrate and exchange data with all joint systems. Lastly, the network must impose minimal latency on data transfer to data fusion systems.

The second major challenge that must be addressed is the ability to fuse the networked data to facilitate focused action and decision making. The essential task is to provide sensor correlation/fusion in order to significantly reduce false targets, time, and guess work currently required within the TPC. Multi-sensor correlation/fusion is necessary in order to give the TPC high confidence of an actual acquisition, and allow for real-time fusion algorithms to refine POO coordinates by exploiting detected target aspect angle, radar cross section, muzzle velocity (MV), and trajectory modes.

Responsive teams should consider the improvements of fusing data at other processed levels for example unfiltered tracks, raw target detections, ranged gated inphase/quadrature samples, etc. Proposed solutions that leverage related developments in the DoD are encouraged (e.g. the approach to sensor fusion adopted by the Army C-RAM program and with USMC VMX-22). Concepts should consider communications bandwidth limitations of current and future communications links on passing of data used in fusion algorithms.

This collaboration and fusion effort must focus on that smart pull of actionable intelligence which supports the commander's attack guidance. It must also auto-populate essential target data such as (user selectable) military grid reference system (MGRS), universal transverse mercator (UTM), latitude-longitude (LAT-LON), defense message system (DMS) into a "target development tab" to display accurate target data in the XY&Z geo-coordinate plane in both Height Above the Ellipsoid (HAE) and Mean Sea Level (MSL). HAE & MSL must be selectable for execution, target location error in meters (linear and circular), a figure of merit (FOM) associated with collection asset fidelity (for example, target coordinates produced from a AN/TPQ-46A radar may have a FOM of "9" when acquiring mortars at 5 kilometers while the LCMR may have a FOM of "5" in the same scenario). This "Target Development Tab" picture formed by the C2 Sensor Fusion/Correlator should also include such information as proximity of restricted/no strike targets and automated interface with target mensuration tools. Correlation of data into a common picture would greatly reduce time, however C2 Sensor Fusion will greatly improve geo-location, improve decision making and reduce the false alarm rate that radar data correlation alone tends to produce.

Finally, the correlation/fusion engine must be compatible with current communications paths and equipment and integrated with currently fielded ground indirect fire sensors and fires related automated information systems (AIS) in the Marine Corps Target Acquisition Platoon inventory. However, it must also be compatible with projected solutions such as joint tactical common operational workstation (JTCW) and command post of the future (CPOF). Integration of fused information and concomitant decisions with the Common Aviation Command and Control System (CAC2s) should be considered.

TPC Enhancement: Sensor Employment

A model based sensor planner/manager is needed to ensure that sensors are tasked to concentrate collection on the most likely threat areas based on models for physical, military and civil conditions. Such a planner should optimize sensor performance against threats while reducing false positives and data clutter.

TPC Enhancement: Decision Aids

Informed by rules of engagement and threat models, decision aids are needed that can suggest fire recommendations to the TPC in a way that allows the inspection of underlying supporting data quickly and clearly. In high threat environments with permissive rules of engagement, this should allow for fully automated sense to shoot responses. In medium threat environments with less permissive rules of engagement, an operator should be given time to approve or reject automated calls for fire. In lower threat environments with very restrictive rules of engagement, automated responses would be disabled. In all cases, however, solutions which speed decisions are desired.

Summary

Integrating information from various sensors on the battlefield will immediately and significantly reduce the amount of casualties incurred due to IDF, improve decision making on counter fire decisions and improve the effectiveness of Marines not in the impact area. It will also compress the kill chain timeline. Greater clarity on POO and POI in less time means more time to understand and appropriately react against a fleeting target set. This sensor network will greatly reduce unnecessary electronic traffic due to the growing number of sensors populating the MAGTF and Joint battle space. Failure to do so will result in inefficient use of scarce ISR assets as missed opportunities to destroy or track target systems or personnel, and "duck and cover fatigue". Additionally current ground based radars produce in excess of sixty false and un-wanted targets per hour, the current approved analysis of alternatives (AOA) for ground combat element (GCE) radars has gone from five per Division to twenty per Division, failure to mitigate the increased production of un-useable targeting data will further populate already overburdened tactical networks and frequencies.

Work funded under a BAA may include basic research, applied research, and some advanced technology development (ATD). With regard to any restrictions on the conduct or outcome of work funded under this BAA, ONR will follow the guidance on and definition of "contracted fundamental research" as provided in the Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (AT&L) Memorandum of 24 May 2010. As defined therein the definition of "contracted fundamental research", in a DoD contractual context, includes [research performed under] grants and contracts that are (a) funded by Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Budget Activity 1 (Basic Research), whether performed by universities or industry or (b) funded by Budget Activity 2 (Applied Research) and performed on campus at a university. The research shall not be considered fundamental in those rare and exceptional circumstances where the applied research effort presents a high likelihood of disclosing performance characteristics of military systems or manufacturing technologies that are unique and critical to defense, and where agreement on restrictions have been recorded in the contract or grant.

Pursuant to DoD policy, research performed under grants and contracts that are a) funded by Budget Activity 6.2 (Applied Research) and NOT performed on-campus at a university or b) funded by Budget

Activity 6.3 (Advanced Technology Development) does not meet the definition of "contracted fundamental research." In conformance with the USD(AT&L) guidance and National Security Decision Directive 189, ONR will place no restriction on the conduct or reporting of unclassified "contracted fundamental research," except as otherwise required by statute, regulation or Executive Order. For certain research projects, it may be possible that although the research being performed by the prime contractor is restricted research, a subcontractor may be conducting "contracted fundamental research." In those cases, it is the prime contractor's responsibility in the proposal to identify and describe the subcontracted unclassified research and include a statement confirming that the work has been scoped, negotiated, and determined to be fundamental research according to the prime contractor and research performer.

Normally, fundamental research is awarded under grants with universities and under contracts with industry. ATD is normally awarded under contracts and may require restrictions during the conduct of the research and DoD pre-publication review of research results due to subject matter sensitivity.

FAR Part 35 restricts the use of the Broad Agency Announcements (BAAs), such as this, to the acquisition of basic and applied research and that portion of advanced technology development not related to the development of a specific system or hardware procurement. Contracts and grants and other assistance agreements made under BAAs are for scientific study and experimentation directed towards advancing the state of the art and increasing knowledge or understanding.

As regards to the present BAA, the Research and Development efforts to be funded will consist of applied research and advanced technology development. The funds available to support awards are Budget Activity 2 and Budget Activity 3.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS NOT FOR THE ACQUISITION OF TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING AND OTHER TYPES OF SUPPORT SERVICES.

G. Point(s) of Contact -

Questions of a technical nature should be submitted to:

Program Manager Name: Martin Kruger
Address: 875 North Randolph Street, Suite 1160
Code: 30ISR
Phone: 703-696-5349
Email: martin.kruger1@navy.mil

Questions of a Business nature, and suggestions for improvement, should be submitted to:

Name: Ana Isabel Lugaro
Address: 875 North Randolph Street, Suite W1272C
Code: BD251
Phone: 703-696-4511
Email: ana.lugaro@navy.mil

Contracting Officer Name: Vera M. Carroll
Address: 875 North Randolph Street, Suite 1279
Code: BD251

Phone: 703-696-210

Email: vera.carroll@navy.mil

Any questions regarding this solicitation must be provided to the Technical Point of Contact and Business Point of Contact listed in this solicitation. All questions shall be submitted in writing by electronic mail.

Comments or questions submitted should be concise and to the point, eliminating any unnecessary verbiage. In addition, the relevant part and paragraph of the Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) should be referenced.

Questions submitted within two (2) weeks prior to a deadline may not be answered, and the due date for submission of the white paper and/or full proposal will not be extended.

Amendments will be posted to one or more of the following webpages:

- Federal Business Opportunities (FEDBIZOPPS) Webpage - <https://www.fbo.gov/>
- ONR Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) Webpage - <http://www.onr.navy.mil/en/Contracts-Grants/Funding-Opportunities/Broad-Agency-Announcements.aspx>

Questions of a security nature should be submitted to:

Diana Pacheco

Industrial Security Specialist

Office of Naval Research

Security Department, Code 43

One Liberty Center

875 North Randolph Street

Arlington, VA 22203-1995

Email Address: diana.pacheco@navy.mil

Note: All UNCLASSIFIED communications shall be submitted via e-mail to the Technical Point of Contract (POC) with a copy to the designated Business POC.

CLASSIFIED questions shall be handled through the ONR Security POC. Specifically, any entity wanting to ask a CLASSIFIED question shall send an email to the ONR Security POC with copy to both the Technical POC and the Business POC stating that the entity would like to ask a CLASSIFIED question.

DO NOT EMAIL ANY CLASSIFIED QUESTIONS. The Security POC will contact the entity and arrange for the CLASSIFIED question to be asked through a secure method of communication.

H. Instrument Type(s) - Contracts

Awards will be issued as Contracts. ONR reserves the right to award a different instrument type if deemed to be in the best interest of the Government.

Any contract awards resulting from this BAA will incorporate the most current FAR, DFARs, NMCARS, and ONR clauses.

Examples of model contracts can be found on the ONR website at the following link:

<http://www.onr.navy.mil/Contracts-Grants/submit-proposal/contracts-proposal/contract-model-awards.aspx>. ONR Contract specific representations and certifications can be accessed on the following page of the ONR website: <http://www.onr.navy.mil/Contracts-Grants/Funding-Opportunities/Requests-for-Information.aspx>.

II. **AWARD INFORMATION**

A. **Amount and Period of Performance-** Estimated Total Amount of Funding Available (\$K):

| FY2015 | FY2016 | FY2017 | FY2018 | FY2019 | Total |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| \$822 | \$1211 | \$3216 | \$2208 | \$4543 | \$12000 |

Anticipated Number of Awards: four (4)
Anticipated Range of Individual Awards: \$300K to \$600K per year

One or more awards per topic is expected. An offeror may propose on more than one topic. Contract periods of performance of three (3) to five (5) years are expected. Award(s) under this BAA will not exceed a five (5) years period of performance.

III. **ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION**

All responsible sources from academia and industry may submit proposals under this BAA. Inclusive of Small Business Concerns, Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) Concerns, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB) Concerns, Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB) Concerns, Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB) Concerns, Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB) Concerns, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Minority Institutions (MIs) are all highly encouraged to submit proposals as prime contractors and as well as join others (e.g., subcontractors) in submitting proposals. However, no portion of this BAA will be set-aside for Small Businesses, HUBZones, SDVOSBs, SDBs, WOSBs, VOSBs or HBCU and MI participation, due to the desire to seek research ideas from all entities.

Federally Funded Research & Development Centers (FFRDCs), including Department of Energy National Laboratories, are not eligible to receive awards under this BAA. However, teaming arrangements between FFRDCs and eligible principal bidders are allowed so long as they are permitted under the sponsoring agreement between the Government and the specific FFRDC.

Navy laboratories and warfare centers as well as other Department of Defense and civilian agency laboratories are also not eligible to receive awards under this BAA and should not directly submit either white papers or full proposals in response to this BAA. If any such organization is interested in one or more of the programs described herein, the organization should contact an appropriate ONR POC to discuss its area of interest. The various scientific divisions of ONR are identified at <http://www.onr.navy.mil/>. As with FFRDCs, these types of federal organizations may team with other responsible sources from academia and industry that are submitting proposals under this BAA.

University Affiliated Research Centers (UARC) are eligible to submit proposals under this BAA unless precluded from doing so by their Department of Defense UARC contracts.

Teams are also encouraged and may submit proposals in any and all areas. However, Offerors must be willing to cooperate and exchange software, data and other information in an integrated program with other contractors, as well as with system integrators, selected by ONR.

Some topics cover export controlled technologies. Research in these areas is limited to "U.S. persons" as defined in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) - 22 CFR § 1201.1 et seq.

IV. APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

A. Application and Submission Process - White Papers and Full Proposals

White Papers: White papers are required prior to submitting a Full Proposal. The due date for white papers is no later than 3 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on *Friday, 19 December 2014*. White papers must be submitted via e-mail to the technical point of contact (POC), Martin Kruger at martin.kruger1@navy.mil and uploaded to <https://onroutside.onr.navy.mil/aspprocessor/isr30b/>. The principal investigator is the point of contact that should be entered in the upload site. The document title entered in the upload site should be unique to your offering. The site will provide a confirmation e-mail if the file has been successfully uploaded. Initial Navy evaluations of the white papers will be issued via e-mail notification on or about *Tuesday, 23 December 2014*.

Full Proposals: The due date for receipt of Full Proposals is 3 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on *Friday, 06 February 2015*. Proposals received after the published due date and time may be considered for funding under a separate BAA at a later time, if funding is available. Proposals exceeding the page limit may not be evaluated. Full proposals must be mailed and uploaded to <https://onroutside.onr.navy.mil/aspprocessor/isr30b/>. The principal investigator is the point of contact that should be entered in the upload site. The document title entered in the upload site should be unique to your offering. The site will provide a confirmation e-mail if the file has been successfully uploaded. As soon as the final proposal evaluation process is completed, the Offeror will be notified via e-mail of its selection or non-selection for an award. It is anticipated that final selections will be made on or about *Friday, 20 February 2015*.

B. Content and Format of White Papers/Full Proposals -

White Papers and Full Proposals submitted under the BAA are expected to be unclassified ; however, confidential/classified responses are permitted. If a classified proposal is submitted, the resultant contract will be unclassified.

Unclassified Proposal Instructions:

Unclassified White Papers and Full Proposals shall be submitted in accordance with Section IV. Application and Submission Information.

Classified Proposal Instructions:

Classified White Papers and Full Proposals shall be submitted directly to the attention of ONR's Document Control Unit at the following address:

OUTSIDE ENVELOPE (no classification marking):
Office of Naval Research
Document Control Unit
ONR Code 43
875 North Randolph Street
Arlington, VA 22203-1995

The inner wrapper of the classified proposal should be addressed to the attention of Kruger, Martin (martin.kruger1@navy.mil), ONR Code 30 and marked in the following manner:

INNER ENVELOPE (stamped with the overall classification of the material)
Program: Target Processing Center
Office of Naval Research
Attn: Kruger, Martin
ONR Code: 30
875 North Randolph Street
Arlington, VA 22203-1995

An 'unclassified' Statement of Work (SOW) must accompany any classified proposal.

Proposal submissions will be protected from unauthorized disclosure in accordance with FAR Subpart 15.207, applicable law, and DoD/DoN regulations. Offerors are expected to appropriately mark each page of their submission that contains proprietary information.

STATEMENT OF WORK

An 'unclassified' SOW must accompany any classified proposal. For both classified and unclassified proposals, a non-proprietary version of the SOW must also be submitted

IMPORTANT NOTE: Titles given to the White Papers/Full Proposals should be descriptive of the work they cover and not be merely a copy of the title of this solicitation.

a. WHITE PAPERS

White Paper Format

- Paper Size - 8.5 x 11 inch paper
- Margins - 1 inch
- Spacing - single spaced
- Font - Times New Roman, 12 point
- Maximum Number of Pages permitted: Ten (10) pages (excluding cover page, resumes, bibliographies, and table of contents)

- Copies - One (1) electronic copy in Adobe PDF or Word 2007 delivered via e-mail. Electronic (e-mail) submissions should be sent to the attention of the TPOC at (E-mail Address of the TPOC, e.g. jane.doe@navy.mil). The subject line of the e-mail shall read "ONR BAA 15-004 White Paper Submission." The white paper must be a Microsoft Word 2007 compatible, or PDF format attachment to the email. There is an email size limit of 5MB per email.

NOTE:

1. **Do not send hardcopies of White Papers (including Facsimiles) as only electronic submissions will be accepted and reviewed;**
2. **Do not send .ZIP files.**
3. **Do not send password protected files.**

In order to provide traceability and evidence of submission, Offerors may wish to use the "Delivery Receipt" option available from Microsoft Outlook and other email programs that will automatically generate a response when the subject email is delivered to the recipient's e-mail system. Consult the User's Manual for your email software for further details on this feature.

White Paper Content

- **Cover Page:** The Cover Page shall be labeled "WHITE PAPER", and shall include the BAA number, proposed title, Offeror's administrative and technical points of contact, with telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, and Internet addresses, and shall be signed by an authorized officer.
- **White Paper Technical Content:** A description of the technology innovation and technical risk areas.

A ten (10) page technical section which clearly describes the objectives of the proposed effort, technical issues to be resolved to accomplish objectives, the technical approach proposed to resolve these issues, an assessment of the proposed new capability over the existing state of the art, and a comparison against competing technological developments. This section should include references and also address:

- **Operational Naval Concept:** A description of the project objectives, the concept of operation for the new capabilities to be delivered, and the expected operational performance improvements.
- **Operational Utility Assessment Plan:** A plan for demonstrating and evaluating the operational effectiveness of the Offeror's proposed products or processes in field experiments and/or tests in a simulated environment.
- **Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM):** A ROM which describe the estimated costs of the proposed effort, to include program duration, broken out by Government Fiscal Year (01 October through 30 September). ROM should include costs for labor, travel, and other relevant costs.

- **Operational Naval Concept:** A description of the project objectives, the concept of operation for the new capabilities to be delivered, and the expected operational performance improvements.
- **Operational Utility Assessment Plan:** A plan for demonstrating and evaluating the operational effectiveness of the Offeror's proposed products or processes in field experiments and/or tests in a simulated environment.
- **Other Requirements:** Related corporate expertise.

b. FULL PROPOSALS

i. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRACTS, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND OTHER TRANSACTION AGREEMENTS (Does not include Grants)

NOTE: Submission instructions for BAAs issued after FY 2010 have changed significantly from previous requirements. Potential Offerors are advised to carefully read and follow the instructions below. The new format and requirements have been developed to streamline and ease both the submission and the review of proposals.

Proposal Package: The following four documents with attachments comprise a complete proposal package:

- (1) Technical Proposal Template (pdf)
- (2) Technical Content (word)
- (3) Cost Proposal Spreadsheet (excel)
- (4) Adequacy Checklist for Pre Award Audit (SF 1408) (as applicable)

These documents can be found at: <http://www.onr.navy.mil/Contracts-Grants/submit-proposal/contracts-proposal/cost-proposal.aspx>. All have instructions imbedded into them that will assist in completing the documents. Also, both the Technical Proposal Template and the Cost Proposal Spreadsheet require completion of cost-related information. Please note that attachments can be incorporated into the Technical Proposal Template for submission.

For proposals below the simplified acquisition threshold (less than or equal to \$150K), the Technical Proposal Template and Technical Content documents, and Cost Proposal Spreadsheet are required. In addition, if a purchase order will be awarded, the effort will be fixed price. Purchase orders can also contain options, if authorized under the BAA, as long as the total amount of the base and all options does not exceed \$150k.

Intellectual Property: Offerors responding to this BAA must submit a separate list of all technical data or computer software that will be furnished to the Government with other than unlimited rights. The Government will assume unlimited rights if offerors fail to identify any intellectual property restrictions in their proposals. Include in this section all proprietary claims to results, prototypes, and/or deliverables. If no restrictions are intended, then the offeror should state "NONE."

The format requirements for any attachments are as follows:

- Paper Size- 8.5 x 11 inch paper
- Margins – 1 inch
- Spacing- single or double spaced
- Font- Times New Roman, 12 point

For proposed subcontracts or interorganizational transfers over \$150,000, Offerors must provide a separate fully completed Cost Proposal Spreadsheet in support of the proposed costs. This spreadsheet, along with supporting documentation, must be provided either in a sealed envelope with the prime's proposal or via e-mail directly to both the Program Officer and the Business Point of Contact at the same time the prime proposal is submitted. The e-mail should identify the proposal title, the prime Offeror and that the attached proposal is a subcontract, and should include a description of the effort to be performed by the subcontractor.

Offerors should submit one (1) original, plus one (1) hard copy and one (1) electronic copy on CD-ROM as discussed with the cognizant Program Officer, of their proposal package. The electronic copy should be submitted in a secure, pdf-compatible format, except for the electronic file for the Cost Proposal Spreadsheet which should be submitted in a Microsoft Excel 2007 compatible format. All attachments should be submitted in a secure, pdf-compatible format.

The secure pdf-compatible format is intended to prevent unauthorized editing of the proposal prior to any award. A password should not be required for opening the proposal document, but the Government must have the ability to print and copy text, images, and other content. Offerors may also submit their Technical Proposal Template and Content in an electronic file that allows for revision (preferably in Microsoft Word) to facilitate the communication of potential revisions. Should an Offeror amend its proposal, the amended proposal should be submitted following the same hard and electronic copy guidance applicable to the original proposal.

Any proposed options that are identified in the Technical Proposal Template or Technical Content documents, but are not fully priced out in the Cost Proposal Spreadsheet, will not be included in any resulting contract, cooperative agreement, or other transaction. If proposing options, they must be separately priced and separate spreadsheets should be provided for the base period and each option. In addition to providing summary by period of performance (base and any options), the Contractor is also responsible for providing a breakdown of cost for each task identified in the Statement of Work. The sum of all costs by task worksheets MUST equal the total cost summary.

The electronic submission of the Excel spreadsheet should be in a "useable condition" to aid the Government with its evaluation. The term "useable condition" indicates that the spreadsheet should visibly include and separately identify within each appropriate cell any and all inputs, formulas, calculations, etc. The Offeror should not provide "value only spreadsheets" similar to a hard copy.

Fixed Fees on ONR Contracts: The Government Objective is set in accordance with the DFARS 215.404-71. See the below table for range and normal values:

| Contract Risk Factor | Contract Type | Assigned Value (Normal range) | Normal Value |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Technical (1) | | 3% - 7% (2) | 5% |
| Management/Cost Control (1) | | 3% - 7% (2) | 5% |
| Contract Type Risk | Firm Fixed Price | 2% - 6% (3) | 3% - 5% (4) |
| Contract Type Risk | Cost Plus Fixed Fee | 0% - 1% (2) | 0.5% |

1. Assign a weight (percentage) to each element according to its input to the total performance risk. The total of the two weights equal 100 percent.
2. Assign a weighting score relative to the Risk Factor.
3. Depends on the specific Contract Type (With/without financing, performance-based payments, and/or progress payments).
4. Depends on the specific Contract Type.

Technology Incentive (TI) is rarely utilized at ONR, because the contracts issued by ONR typically are not eligible for TI (See DFARS 215.404-71-2(c)(2)). Any consideration of TI requires strong and convincing justification in the proposal, which are then subject to negotiation and determination of a fair and reasonable fee, within the context of the specific award. Typically the range of fee is 5% to 7.5% on an ONR awarded contract.

For submission instructions, see sub-section F. Submission of White Papers and Full Proposals for Contracts, Cooperative Agreements, and Other Transaction Agreements.

C. Significant Dates and Times-

| Event | Date | Time |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------|
| White Paper Due Date | 19 Dec 2014 | 3:00 PM Eastern Standard Time |
| Notification of White Paper Evaluation* | 23 Dec 2014 | |
| Full Proposal Due Date | 06 Feb 2015 | 3:00 PM Eastern Standard Time |
| Notification of Selection Full Proposals* | 20 Feb 2015 | |
| Awards* | 30 Aug 2015 | |

*These dates are estimates as of the date of this announcement.

NOTE: Due to changes in security procedures since September 11, 2001, the time required for hard-copy written materials to be received at the Office of Naval Research has increased. Materials submitted through the U.S. Postal Service, for example, may take seven days or more to be received, even when sent by Express Mail. Thus any hard-copy proposal should be submitted long enough before the deadline established in the solicitation so that it will not be received late and thus be ineligible for award consideration.

D. Submission of Late Proposals -

Any proposal, modification, or revision that is received at the designated Government office after the exact time specified for receipt of proposals is "late" and will not be considered unless it is received before award is made, the contracting officer determines that accepting the late proposal would not unduly delay the acquisition and:

- a. If it was transmitted through an electronic commerce method authorized by the announcement, it was received at the initial point of entry to the Government infrastructure not later than 5:00 P.M. one working day prior to the date specified for receipt of proposals; or
- b. There is acceptable evidence to establish that it was received at the Government installation designated for receipt of proposals and was under the Government's control prior to the time set for receipt of proposals; or
- c. It was the only proposal received.

However, a late modification of an otherwise timely and successful proposal that makes its terms more favorable to the Government will be considered at any time it is received and may be accepted. Acceptable evidence to establish the time or receipt at the Government installation includes the time/date stamp of that installation on the proposal wrapper, other documentary evidence of receipt maintained by the installation, or oral testimony or statements of Government personnel. If an emergency or unanticipated event interrupts normal Government processes so that proposals cannot be received at the Government office designated for receipt of proposals by the exact time specified in the announcement, and urgent Government requirements preclude amendment of the announcement closing date, the time specified for receipt of proposals will be deemed to be extended to the same time of day specified in the announcement on the first work day on which normal Government processes resume.

The contracting officer must promptly notify any offeror if its proposal, modifications, or revision was received late and must inform the offeror whether its proposal will be considered.

E. Address for the Submission of White Papers and Full Proposals for Contracts

White Papers must be emailed to Martin Kruger at the following email address: martin.kruger1@navy.mil. Hard Copies of the Full Proposal and the DVD or CD-ROM of the Full Proposal should be sent to the Office of Naval Research as indicated below. All supporting documentation should be submitted with the DVD or CD-ROM of the Full Proposal.

| Primary Point of Contact | Secondary Point of Contact |
|--|---|
| Office of Naval Research Attn: Martin Kruger ONR Department Code: 30 875 North Randolph Street, RM 1160 Arlington, VA 22203-1995 | Office of Naval Research Attn: Maya Rubeiz ONR Department Code: 30 875 North Randolph Street, RM 1143D Arlington, VA 22203-1995 |

V. EVALUATION INFORMATION

A. Evaluation Criteria

Awards under this BAA will be made to proposers on the basis of the evaluation criteria listed below, and program balance to provide overall value to the Government. The Government reserves the right to request any additional, necessary documentation once it makes the award instrument determination. The Government reserves the right to remove proposers from award consideration should the parties fail to reach agreement on award terms, conditions, and cost/price within a reasonable time, or the proposer fails to timely provide requested additional information. Evaluations will be conducted using the following evaluation criteria:

1. Overall scientific and technical merits of the proposal.
2. Value of the capability enabled to the warfighter.
3. The qualifications, capabilities and experience of the proposed Principal Investigator (PI), team leader and key personnel who are critical in achieving the proposal objectives and the offeror's corporate related experience and expertise.
4. Transition potential to programs of record.
5. The realism of the proposed costs and availability of funds.

Criteria 1 - 4 are of equal value. The primary bases for selecting proposals for acceptance shall be technical, importance to agency programs and fund availability. Cost realism and reasonableness shall also be considered to the extent appropriate.

The ultimate recommendation for award of proposals is made by ONR's scientific/technical community. Recommended proposals will be forwarded to the ONR contracts department. Any notification received from ONR that indicates that the Offeror's full proposal has been recommended, does not ultimately guarantee an award will be made. This notice indicates that the proposal has been selected in accordance with the evaluation criteria above and has been sent to the contracting department to conduct cost analysis, determine the offeror's responsibility, and take other relevant steps necessary prior to commencing negotiations with the offeror.

B. Commitment to Small Business - (For Contract Awards Only)

The Office of Naval Research is strongly committed to providing meaningful subcontracting opportunities for small businesses, small disadvantaged businesses (SDBs), woman-owned small businesses (WOSBs), historically underutilized business zone (HUBZone) small businesses, veteran-owned small business (VOSBs), service disabled veteran-owned small businesses (SDVOSBs), historically black colleges and universities, and minority institutions, and other concerns subject to socioeconomic considerations through its awards.

For businesses unfamiliar with doing business with the government and require assistance may contact the state-specific Department of Defense (DoD) Procurement Technical Assistance Center (PTAC). DoD PTACs serve as a resource for businesses pursuing and performing under contracts with DoD, other federal agencies, state and local governments and with government prime contractors. Assistance provided by the PTACs is usually free of charge. PTAC support includes registration in systems such as SAM, identification of contract opportunities, understanding requirements and preparing and submitting proposals. The PTACs have a presence in each state, Puerto Rico and Guam. To locate a local

PTAC visit: <http://www.dla.mil/SmallBusiness/Pages/ProcurementTechnicalAssistanceCenters.aspx> or <http://www.aptac-us.org/new/>.

1) Subcontracting Plan - For proposed awards to be made as contracts that exceed \$650,000, large businesses and non-profits (including educational institutions) shall provide a Subcontracting Plan (hereafter known as the 'Plan') that contains all elements required by FAR Subpart 19.704, FAR 52.219-9 and as supplemented by DFARS 252.219-7003.

NOTE: Small businesses are exempt from this requirement.

The Plan should be submitted as an attachment to the "Technical Proposal Template" and will not be included in the page count. If a company has a Master Subcontracting Plan, as described in FAR 19.701 or a Comprehensive Subcontracting Plan, as described in DFARS 219.702, a copy of the Plan shall also be submitted as an attachment to the "Technical Proposal Template".

Plans will be reviewed for adequacy, ensuring that the required information, goals, and assurances are included. FAR 19.702 require the apparently successful offeror to submit an acceptable Plan. If the apparently successful offeror fails to negotiate a Plan acceptable to the contracting officer within the time limit prescribed by the contracting officer, the offeror will be ineligible for award.

Offerors shall propose a plan that ensures small businesses (inclusive of SDBs, WOSBs, HUBZone, VOSBs and SDVOSBs, etc...) will have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in contract performance consistent with its efficient performance.

As a baseline, offerors shall to the best extent possible propose realistic goals to ensure small business participation in accordance with the current or most recent fiscal year subcontracting goals found on the DoD Office of Small Business Program website at: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/osbp/>. If proposed goals are below the statutory requirements, then the offeror shall included in the Plan a viable written explanation as to why small businesses are unable to be utilized and what attempts were taken to ensure that small business were given the opportunity to participate in the effort to the maximum extent practicable.

2) Small Business Participation Statement –

If subcontracting opportunities exist, all prime Offerors shall submit a Small Business Participation Statement regardless of size in accordance with DFARS 215.304 when receiving a contract for more than the simplified acquisition threshold (i.e., \$150,000). All offerors shall provide a statement of the extent of the offeror's commitment in providing meaningful subcontracting opportunities for small businesses and other concerns subject to socioeconomic considerations through its awards and must agree that small businesses, VOSBs, SDVOSBs, HUBZones, SDBs, and WOSBs concerns will have to the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in contract performance consistent with its efficient performance. This assertion will be reviewed to ensure that it supports this policy by providing meaningful subcontracting opportunities. The statement should be submitted as a part of the proposal package and will not be included in the page count.

3) Subcontracting Resources –

Subcontracting to a prime contractor can be a good way to participate in the contracting process. The following is a list of potential resources that may assist in locating potential subcontracting partners/opportunities:

- Companies Participating in DoD Subcontracting Program Report
- DAU Small Business Community of Practice (SB COP)
- DefenseLink = \$6.5M Award Notices
- DoD OSBP Prime Contractors and Subcontractors with Subcontracting Plans
- Dynamic Small Business Search
- Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS)
- Federal Business Opportunities (FEDBIZOPPS)
- Navy SBIR/STTR Search – Website or Brochure
- DoD Procurement Technical Assistance Centers (PTAC)
- Small Business Administration (SBA) Subcontracting Opportunities Directory
- SBA Subnet

For a description and associated websites visit the ONR Office of Small Business webpage at:

<http://www.onr.navy.mil/Contracts-Grants/small-business.aspx>.

For example, in accordance with FAR Subpart 5.206, entities may transmit a notice to a Government Point of Entry (GPE) to seek competition for subcontracts and to increase participation by qualified HUBZone small business, small, small disadvantaged business, women-owned small business, veteran-owned small business and service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns is encouraged, and to meet established subcontracting plan goal as follows:

- (a) A contractor awarded a contract exceeding \$150,000 that is likely to result in the award of any subcontracts;
- (b) A subcontractor or supplier, at any tier, under a contract exceeding \$150,000, that has a subcontracting opportunity exceeding \$15,000.

The notices must describe-

- (a) The business opportunity;
- (b) Any prequalification requirements; and
- (c) Where to obtain technical data needed to respond to the requirement.

An example of a GPE is the SBA SUB-Net which is a place in which prime contractors may post solicitations or sources sought notices for small business. The SUB-Net database provides a listing of subcontracting solicitations and opportunities posted by large prime contractors and other non-federal agencies.

C. Options

The Government will evaluate options for award purposes by adding the total cost for all options to the total cost for the basic requirement. Evaluation of options will not obligate the Government to exercise the options during the period of performance.

D. Evaluation Panel

Technical and cost proposals submitted under this BAA will be protected from unauthorized disclosure in accordance with FAR 3.104-4 and 15.207. The cognizant Program Officer and other Government scientific experts will perform the evaluation of technical proposals. Restrictive notices notwithstanding, one or more support contractors may be utilized as subject-matter-expert technical consultants. However, proposal selection and award decisions are solely the responsibility of Government personnel. Each support contractor's employee having access to technical and cost proposals submitted in response to this BAA will be required to sign a non-disclosure statement prior to receipt of any proposal submissions.

VI. AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

- A. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code: The NAICS code for this announcement is "541712" with a small business size standard of "500 employees".
- B. System for Award Management (SAM): All Offerors submitting proposals or applications must:
 - a. be registered in the SAM prior to submission;
 - b. maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which it has an active Federal award or an application under consideration by any agency; and
 - c. provide its DUNS number in each application or proposal it submits to the agency.

The System for Award Management (SAM) is a FREE WEBSITE that consolidates the capabilities you used to find in CCR/FedReg, ORCA, and EPLS. Future phases of SAM will add the capabilities of other systems used in Federal procurement and awards processes.

SAM may be accessed at <https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/>.

- C. Access to your Grant, Cooperative Agreement, Other Transaction and Contract Award: Effective 01 October 2011, hard copies of award/modification documents are no longer be mailed to Offerors. All Office of Naval Research (ONR) award/modification documents will be available via the Department of Defense (DoD) Electronic Document Access System (EDA).

EDA is a web-based system that provides secure online access, storage, and retrieval of awards and modifications to DoD employees and vendors.

If you do not currently have access to EDA, complete a self-registration request as a "Vendor" via <http://eda.ogden.disa.mil> following the steps below:

Click "New User Registration" (from the left Menu)

Click "Begin VENDOR User Registration Process"

Click "EDA Registration Form" under Username/Password (enter the appropriate data)

Complete & Submit Registration form

Allow five (5) business days for your registration to be processed. EDA will notify you by e-mail when your account is approved.

Registration questions may be directed to the EDA help desk toll free at 1-866-618-5988, Commercial at 801-605-7095, or via email at cscassig@csd.disa.mil (Subject: EDA Assistance)

VII. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Applies to Contracts only:

- i. Government Property/Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) and Facilities
RESERVED
- ii. Use of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives
RESERVED
- iii. System for Award Management (SAM)
FAR 52.204-7 System for Award Management and FAR 52.204-13 System for Award Management Maintenance are incorporated into this BAA, and FAR 52.204-13 will be incorporated in all awards.
- iv. Employment Eligibility Verification
As per FAR 22.1802, recipients of FAR-based procurement contracts must enroll as Federal Contractors in E-verify and use E-verify to verify employment eligibility of all employees assigned to the award. All resultant contracts from this solicitation will include FAR 52.222-54, "Employment Eligibility Verification."
- v. FAR / DFARS Clauses

The following are examples of clauses that may be incorporated into an ONR contract:

| # | Clause |
|--------------|---|
| 52.204-7 | System for Award Management |
| 52.215-16 | Facilities Capital Cost of Money |
| 52.215-22 | Limitations on Pass Through Charges - Identification of Subcontract Effort |
| 52.216-1 | Type of Contract |
| 52.216-27 | Single or Multiple Awards |
| 52.217-4 | Evaluation of Options Exercised at time of Contract Award |
| 52.217-5 | Evaluation of Options |
| 52.222-24 | Preaward On-Site Equal Opportunity Compliance Evaluation (Applies if exceeds \$10M) |
| 52.226-2 | Historically Black College or University and Minority Institution Representation |
| 52.230-7 | Proposal Disclosure - Cost Accounting Practice Changes |
| 52.232-15 | Progress Payments not included |
| 52.233-2 | Service of Protest |
| 52.252-1 | Solicitation Provisions Incorporated by Reference |
| 52.252-3 | Alterations in Solicitation |
| 52.252-5 | Authorized Deviations in Provisions |
| 252.203-7005 | Representation Relating to Compensation of Former DoD Officials |
| 252.204-7004 | Alternate A, System for Award Management |
| 252.215-7003 | Requirements for Submission of Data Other than Certified Cost or Pricing Data - Canadian Commercial Corporation |

- vi. Combating Trafficking in Persons
Appropriate language from FAR Clause 52.222-50 will be incorporated in all awards.
- vii. Updates of Information regarding Responsibility Matters

FAR clause 52.209-9, Updates of Publicly Available Information Regarding Responsibility Matter, will be included in all contracts valued at \$500,000 where the contractor has current active Federal contracts and grants with total value greater than \$10,000,000.

B. Applies to all:

- i. Security Classification
RESERVED
- ii. Use of Animals and Human Subjects in Research
RESERVED
- iii. Recombinant DNA
RESERVED
- iv. Department of Defense High Performance Computing Program
RESERVED
- v. Organizational Conflicts of Interest
RESERVED
- vi. Project Meetings and Reviews
RESERVED