

2. AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION NO. 0245	3. EFFECTIVE DATE See Block 16C	4. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQ. NO.	5. PROJECT NO. (If applicable)
---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------

6. ISSUED BY Brookhaven Site Office U.S. Department of Energy Brookhaven Site Office 53 Bell Avenue Upton NY 11973	CODE	892430	7. ADMINISTERED BY (If other than Item 6) Brookhaven Site Office U.S. Department of Energy Brookhaven Site Office 53 Bell Avenue Upton NY 11973	CODE	06005
---	------	--------	--	------	-------

8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (No., street, county, State and ZIP Code) Brookhaven Science Associates, LLC Attn: Janine Mehlinger BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY BLDG. 460, PO BOX 5000 UPTON NY 119735000	(x)	9A. AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION NO.
		9B. DATED (SEE ITEM 11)
	x	10A. MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT/ORDER NO. DE-SC0012704
		10B. DATED (SEE ITEM 13) 12/22/2014
CODE	FACILITY CODE	

11. THIS ITEM ONLY APPLIES TO AMENDMENTS OF SOLICITATIONS

The above numbered solicitation is amended as set forth in Item 14. The hour and date specified for receipt of Offers is extended. is not extended.
Offers must acknowledge receipt of this amendment prior to the hour and date specified in the solicitation or as amended, by one of the following methods: (a) By completing Items 8 and 15, and returning _____ copies of the amendment; (b) By acknowledging receipt of this amendment on each copy of the offer submitted; or (c) By separate letter or electronic communication which includes a reference to the solicitation and amendment numbers. FAILURE OF YOUR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO BE RECEIVED AT THE PLACE DESIGNATED FOR THE RECEIPT OF OFFERS PRIOR TO THE HOUR AND DATE SPECIFIED MAY RESULT IN REJECTION OF YOUR OFFER. If by virtue of this amendment you desire to change an offer already submitted, such change may be made by letter or electronic communication, provided each letter or electronic communication makes reference to the solicitation and this amendment, and is received prior to the opening hour and date specified.

12. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA (If required)
See Schedule

13. THIS ITEM ONLY APPLIES TO MODIFICATION OF CONTRACTS/ORDERS. IT MODIFIES THE CONTRACT/ORDER NO. AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM 14.


CHECK ONE	A. THIS CHANGE ORDER IS ISSUED PURSUANT TO: (Specify authority) THE CHANGES SET FORTH IN ITEM 14 ARE MADE IN THE CONTRACT ORDER NO. IN ITEM 10A.
	B. THE ABOVE NUMBERED CONTRACT/ORDER IS MODIFIED TO REFLECT THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES (such as changes in paying office, appropriation data, etc.) SET FORTH IN ITEM 14, PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY OF FAR 43.103(b).
X	C. THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT IS ENTERED INTO PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY OF: FAR 43.103(a), Agreements of the parties modifying the terms of the contract.
	D. OTHER (Specify type of modification and authority)

E. IMPORTANT: Contractor is not is required to sign this document and return 1 copies to the issuing office.

14. DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION (Organized by UCF section headings, including solicitation/contract subject matter where feasible.)
DUNS Number: Not Available
UEI: R85KZ9JP3NM3

Payment:
Payment - Direct Payment
from U.S. Dept of Treasury
Period of Performance: 01/05/2015 to 01/04/2025

Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions of the document referenced in Item 9 A or 10A, as heretofore changed, remains unchanged and in full force and effect.

15A. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print) Susan McKeon, BSA/BNL Chief Financial Officer	16A. NAME AND TITLE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER (Type or print) Andrew S. Clark
15B. CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR  (Signature of person authorized to sign)	15C. DATE SIGNED 06/15/2023
	16B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Signature of Contracting Officer)
	16C. DATE SIGNED 15 Jun 2023

14. DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION continued.

A. This modification is issued to update the following contract section:

a. Part I—The Schedule, Section H, Special Contract Requirements

- H.21– Employee Compensation: Pay and Benefits
- H.32 – Conference Management
- H.46 – Prohibition on Funding for Certain Nondisclosure Agreements

b. Part II—Contract Clauses, Section I

- I.18 — FAR 52.208-8 — Required Sources For Helium And Helium Usage Data
- I.31 – FAR 52.219-4 — Notice of Price Evaluation for Hubzone Small Business Concerns
- I.32 – FAR 52.219-8 — Utilization of Small Business Concerns
- I.33 – FAR 52.219-9 — Small Business Subcontracting Plan (Alternate IV)
- I.40A – FAR 52.222-19 -Child Labor - Cooperation with Authorities and Remedies
- I.65 – FAR 52.225-1 - Buy American - Supplies
- I.67 – FAR 52.225-9 — Buy American—Construction Materials
- I.78 –FAR 52.232–40- Providing Accelerated Payments
- I.85A – FAR 52.242-3 - Penalties for Unallowable Costs ((Deviation)(PF 2022-23)
- I.88 – FAR 52.244-6 - Subcontracts for Commercial Products and Commercial Services

c. Part III—List of Documents, Exhibits, Attachments – Section J

- Appendix E – Key Personnel
- Appendix I – DOE Directives/List B

B. Table of Changes

PART I, SECTION H — SPECIAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Clause No.	Title	Change & Explanation
H.21	Employee Compensation: Pay and Benefits	<p>Change: CIP language added to section (c)(1)(A)(iv)(6)</p> <p>Explanation: Per email by SC Office of Acq. Mgmt</p>
H.32	Conference Management	<p>Change: Updated language for several paragraphs.</p> <p>Explanation: Per Policy Flash 2023-24.</p>

H.46	Prohibition on Funding for Certain Nondisclosure Agreements	<p>Change: RESERVE</p> <p>Explanation: Duplicative with H.44</p>
------	---	--

PART II—CONTRACT CLAUSES, SECTION I

Clause No.	Title	Change & Explanation
I.18	FAR 52.208-8 — Required Sources For Helium And Helium Usage Data (SC Alternate)	<p>Change: Remove Clause</p> <p>Explanation: This clause has been removed from the FAR. Source: FAR Case 2022-007</p>
I.31	FAR 52.219-4 — Notice of Price Evaluation for Hubzone Small Business Concerns	<p>Change: Revises the date of the clause and revises paragraph (c).</p> <p>Explanation: Clause Update; Source: FAC 2022-08/ FAR Case 2017-019, and 2019-007</p>
I.32	FAR 52.219-8 — Utilization of Small Business Concerns	<p>Change: Increases the net worth threshold for an individual to be eligible as an economically disadvantaged small business concern from \$750,000 to consistent with SBA's increased threshold set forth in 13 CFR 124.104(c)(2) (currently \$850,000).</p> <p>Explanation: Amendment removes conflict with the SBA increase to the net worth threshold at 13 CFR 124.104(c)(2). Deviation authorized by CAAC letter 2023-02 issued on December 15, 2022.</p>

I.33	FAR 52.219-9 — Small Business Subcontracting Plan	<p>Change: Revises the date of the clause and paragraph (e)(4).</p> <p>Explanation: Clause update, Source: FAC 2022-08 / FAR Case 2017-019, and 2019-007</p>
I.40A	FAR 52.222-19 - Child Labor - Cooperation with Authorities and Remedies	<p>Change: Amends section 52.222-19 by— a. Revising the date of the clause; b. Removing paragraph (a)(1); c. Redesignating paragraphs (a)(2) through (4) as paragraphs (a)(1) through (3); and d. Adding “Canada,” in newly redesignated paragraph (a)(3) between “Bulgaria,” and “Croatia”.</p> <p>Explanation: Clause update to applicability provision; Source: FAR Case 2020-014.</p>
I.65	FAR 52.225-1 - Buy American - Supplies	<p>Change: Revises the date of the clause; adds in alphabetical order a definition for “Critical component” in paragraph (a); in paragraph (a), in the definition of “Domestic end product” revises the first sentence of paragraph (1)(ii)(A).</p> <p>Explanation: Clause update; Source: FAC 2022-05 / FAR Case 2021-008</p>
I.67	FAR 52.225-9 — Buy American— Construction Materials	<p>Change: Revises the date of the clause; adds in alphabetical order definitions for “Critical component” and “Critical item”; in the definition “Domestic construction material” revises the first sentence of paragraph (1)(ii)(A); revises paragraph (b)(3)(i);</p> <p>Explanation: Clause update; Source: FAC 2022-05 / FAR Case 2021-008</p>
I.78	FAR 52.232–40- Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors	<p>Change: Amend paragraph (a)</p> <p>Explanation: Per Policy Flash 2023-18.</p>

I.85A	FAR 52.242-3 - Penalties for Unallowable Costs	<p>Change: Amend section 52.242-3 by— a. Removing from paragraph (b) “10 U.S.C. 2324” and adding “10 U.S.C. 3748” in its place.</p> <p>Explanation: Per FAR Case 2022-005.</p>
I.88	FAR 52.244-6 - Subcontracts for Commercial Products and Commercial Services	<p>Change: Amend section 52.244-6 by— a. Revising the date of the clause; and b. Removing from paragraph (c)(1)(xviii) “10 U.S.C. 2302 Note” and adding “10 U.S.C. Subtitle A, Part V, Subpart G Note” in its place. c. Update definition of subcontract in paragraph (a)</p> <p>Explanation: Per FAR Case 2022-005 and SC guidance.</p>

PART III, SECTION J — LIST OF DOCUMENTS, EXHIBITS, ATTACHMENTS

Appendix	Title	Change & Explanation
E	Key Personnel	<p>Change: Added: Mr. John Anderson, Jr. (Interim), Laboratory Director</p> <p>Deleted: Dr. Doon Gibbs, Laboratory Director</p> <p>Added: Mr. Thomas Daniels (Interim), Deputy Director for Operations</p> <p>Deleted: Mr. John Anderson, Jr., Deputy Director for Operations</p>
I	DOE Directives/List B	<p>Change: Added: DOE Order 474.2A, Nuclear Material Control and Accountability, dated 2/7/2023</p> <p>Deleted: DOE Order 474.2 Change 4 (PgChg), dated 9/3/2016</p> <p>Added: DOE Order 520.1B Chg 1 (LtdChg), Financial Management and Chief Financial Officer Responsibilities, dated 11/11/2022</p> <p>Deleted: DOE O 520.1B, Financial Management and Chief Financial Officer Responsibilities, dated 1/7/2021</p>

		<p>Added: DOE Order 153.1A, Departmental Nuclear Emergency Support Team Capabilities, dated 11/17/2022</p> <p>Deleted: DOE Order 153.1, Departmental Radiological Emergency Response Assets, dated 6/27/2007</p> <p>Added: DOE Order 206.2 Chg 1 (LtdChg), Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM), dated 9/2/2022</p> <p>Deleted: DOE Order 206.2, Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM), dated 2/19/13</p> <p>Deleted: DOE Order 580.1A Chg. 1 (Admin Chg.), Department of Energy Personal Property Management Program, dated 10/22/2012</p> <p>Explanation: Per the BHSO/BSA Directives Process</p>
--	--	---

C. ALL OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS REMAIN UNCHANGED.

END OF MODIFICATION

Clause H.21 - Employee Compensation: Pay and Benefits

(a) Contractor Employee Compensation System

The Contractor shall develop, implement and maintain formal policies, practices and procedures to be used in the administration of its compensation system consistent with FAR 31.205-6 and DEAR 970.3102-05-6; "Compensation for Personal Services". DOE-approved standards, if any, shall be applied to the Total Compensation System. The Contractor's Total Compensation System shall be fully documented, consistently applied, and acceptable to the Contracting Officer. Periodic appraisals of contractor performance with respect to the Contractors' Total Compensation System will be conducted. Costs incurred in implementing the Total Compensation System shall be consistent with the Contractor's documented Contractor Employee Compensation Plan as approved by the Contracting Officer.

(1) The description of the Contractor Employee Compensation Program should include the following components;

- a. Philosophy and strategy for all pay delivery programs.
- b. System for establishing a job worth hierarchy.
- c. Method for relating internal job worth hierarchy to external market.
- d. System that links individual and/or group performance to compensation decisions.
- e. Method for planning and monitoring the expenditure of funds.
- f. Method for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- g. System for communicating the programs to employees.
- h. System for internal controls and self-assessment.
- i. System to ensure that reimbursement of compensation, including stipends, for employees who are on joint appointments with a parent or other organization shall be on a pro-rated basis.

(b) Reports and Information

The Contractor shall provide the Contracting Officer with the following reports and information with respect to pay and benefits provided under this Contract:

- (1) An Annual Contractor Salary-Wage Increase Expenditure Report to include, at a minimum, breakouts for merit, promotion, variable pay, special adjustments, and structure movements for each pay structure showing actual against approved amounts and planned distribution of funds for the following year.

- (2) A list of the top five most highly compensated contractor employees and their total cash compensation as defined in FAR 31.205-6(p)(1)(i) at the time of Contract award, and at the time of any subsequent change to their total cash compensation no later than March 1st of each year.

Section 702 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (BBA; Pub. L. 113-67, December 26, 2013) establishes a cap on the reimbursement of compensation costs for contractor employees, adjusted annually to reflect the change in the Employment Cost Index for all workers as calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

- (3) An Annual Compensation and Benefits Report no later than March 15th of each year.

(c) Pay and Benefit Programs

The Contractor shall maintain pay and benefit programs for its employees; provided, however, that employees scheduled to work fewer than 20 hours per week receive only those benefits required by law. Employees are eligible for benefits, subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations of each benefit program.

(1) Cash Compensation

- (A) The Contractor shall submit the following, as applicable, to the Contracting Officer for a determination of cost allowability for reimbursement under the Contract:

- (i) Any proposed major compensation program design changes prior to implementation.
- (ii) Variable pay programs/incentives. If not already authorized under Appendix A of the contract, a justification shall be provided with proposed costs and impacts to budget, if any.
- (iii) A Compensation Increase Plan (CIP). A Contractor that meets the criteria, as set forth below, is not required to submit a CIP request to the Contracting Officer for an advance determination of cost allowability for a Merit Increase fund or Promotion/Adjustment fund unless Departmental policy exists to the contrary (.e.g. Secretarial Pay freeze):

- 1. The Merit Increase fund does not exceed the mean percent increase included in the annual Departmental guidance providing the WorldatWork Salary Budget Survey's salary increase projected for the CIP year. The Promotion/Adjustment fund does not exceed the mean WorldatWork promotional

increases projected for the CIP year and communicated through the annual Department CIP guidance

2. The budget used for both Merit Increase funds and Promotion/Adjustment funds shall be based on the payroll for the end of the previous CIP year.
3. Salary structure adjustments do not exceed the mean WorldatWork structure adjustments projected for the CIP year and communicated through the annual Department CIP guidance.

Please note: No later than the first day of the CIP cycle, Contractors must provide notification to the Contracting Officer of planned increases and position to market data by mutually agreed-upon employment categories.

- (iv) If a Contractor does not meet the criteria included in (iii) above, a CIP must be submitted to the Contracting Officer for an advance determination of cost allowability, unless the Contracting Officer, in accordance with subparagraph (m) obtains an audit of the Contractor's compensation and benefits system and of its incurred costs from either DCAA, or an independent public accounting firm under the DOE contract for such services. Otherwise, the CIP should include the following components and data:
 - (1) Market analysis summary, including a comparison of average pay to market average pay.
 - (2) Information regarding surveys used for comparison.
 - (3) Aging factors used for escalating survey data and supporting information.
 - (4) Projection of escalation in the market and supporting information.
 - (5) Information to support proposed structure adjustments, if any.
 - (6) Analysis to support special adjustments or promotions that exceed the 1% Promotion/Adjustment fund authorized under Section 3, titled Compensation of Appendix A.
 - (7) Funding requests for each pay structure to include breakouts of merit, promotions, variable pay, special adjustments, and structure movement for each Employee Group (i.e., S&E,

Administrative, Technical, Exempt/Non-Exempt). (a) The proposed plan totals shall be expressed as a percentage of the payroll for the end of the previous CIP year. (b) All pay actions granted under the compensation increase plan are fully charged when they occur regardless of time of year in which the action transpires and whether the employee terminates before year end. (c) Specific payroll groups (e.g., exempt, nonexempt) for which CIP amounts are intended shall be defined by mutual agreement between the Contractor and the Contracting Officer. (d) The Contracting Officer may adjust the CIP amount after approval based on major changes in factors that significantly affect the plan amount (for example, in the event of a major reduction in force or significant ramp-up).

- (8) A discussion of the impact of budget and business constraints on the CIP amount.
 - (9) Comparison of pay to relevant factors other than market average pay.
 - (10) Discussion of recruitment/retention issues (e.g., turnover and hiring) relevant to the proposed increase amounts.
- (v) The Contractor may make, without CO Approval, minor shifts of merit funds between Merit and Promotion/Adjustment funds after approval of the CIP or if criteria under (c)(1)(A)(iii) was met, in order to meet the compensation requirements of its organization, subject to the following guidelines:
- 1. Minor shift is defined as up to 25% of the specific fund from which funds are being transferred, the contractor may, with CO approval, shift additional funds in justified instances.
 - 2. Contractors will notify the Contracting Officer that funds have been shifted.
- (vi) Individual compensation actions for the top contractor official (e.g., laboratory director/plant manager or equivalent) and Key Personnel not included in the CIP. For those Key Personnel included in the CIP, DOE will approve salaries upon the initial contract award and when Key Personnel are replaced during the life of the contract. DOE will have access to all individual salary reimbursements. This access is provided for transparency; DOE will not approve individual salary actions (except as previously stated).

- (B) The Contracting Officer's approval of individual compensation actions will be required only for the top contractor official (e.g., laboratory director/plant manager or equivalent) and Key Personnel as stated in (c)(1)(A)(vi) above. The base salary reimbursement level for the top contractor official establishes the maximum allowable salary reimbursement under the contract. The contractor shall not be reimbursed for the top contractor official's incentive compensation. The base salary reimbursement level for the top contractor official establishes the maximum allowable salary reimbursement under the contract when compared to subordinate compensation, which would include base salary and any potential incentive compensation under an incentive compensation agreement. Unusual circumstances may require a deviation for an individual on a case-by-case basis. Any such deviations must be approved by the Contracting Officer.
- (C) Severance Pay is not payable to an employee under this Contract if the employee:
- (i) Voluntarily separates, resigns or retires from employment, (unless associated with a workforce restructuring action in accordance with Appendix A, Section entitled Reductions in Contractor Employment)
 - (ii) Is offered employment with a successor/replacement Contractor,
 - (iii) Is offered employment with a parent or affiliated company, or
 - (iv) Is discharged for cause.
- (D) Service Credit for purposes of determining severance pay does not include any period of prior service for which severance pay has been previously paid through a DOE cost-reimbursement contract.
- (d) Pension and Other Benefit Programs
- (1) No presumption of allowability will exist when the Contractor implements a new benefit plan, or makes changes to existing benefit plans, and the Contractor has not provided the Contracting Officer the opportunity to review the allowability of the changes prior to implementation. The Contractor shall submit for prior approval any benefit plan changes not associated with pensions that result in increases in costs if the value of the change is \$250,000 or greater. Notification is only necessary for those benefit plan changes (excluding pension and postretirement benefit changes) valued at \$250,000 or less. The Contractor shall submit for prior approval benefit changes that result in increases to the Department's long-term pension and other actuarial liabilities that are reported in the Department's financial statement and increases in other benefits such as paid time off, insurance and employer contributions for defined contribution

- pension plans regardless of dollar value. Examples of benefits changes that increase the Department's long-term liabilities include defined benefit pension plan changes and postretirement benefits other than pensions. Any changes made by the Contractor shall be in accordance with and pursuant to the terms and conditions of the contract. Advance notification, rather than approval, is required for changes that do not increase costs and are not contrary to Departmental policy or written instruction.
- (2) The "Employee Benefits Value Study" and an "Employee Benefits Cost Survey Comparison" are methodologies designed to assist the Contracting Officer in contract administration and oversight. As an alternative to Employee Benefits Cost Survey Comparison, the Contracting Officer may obtain an audit of the Contractor's compensation and benefits system and of its incurred costs from either DCAA, or from DOE's independent public accounting firm (under contract with DOE), in accordance with subparagraph (m) to assist in determining whether costs are reasonable, allowable, allocable, and in accordance with the terms of the contract.
 - (3) Unless otherwise stated, or as directed by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall submit the studies required in paragraphs (A) and (B) below. The studies shall be used by the Contractor in calculating the cost of benefits under existing benefit plans. An Employee Benefits Value (Ben-Val) Study Method using no less than 15 comparator organizations and an Employee Benefits Cost Survey comparison Method shall be used in this evaluation to establish an appropriate comparison method. In addition, the Contractor shall submit updated studies to the Contracting Officer for approval prior to the adoption of any change to a pension or other benefit plan which increases costs.
 - (A) The Ben-Val, every three years for each benefit tier (e.g., group of employees receiving a benefit package based on date of hire), which is an actuarial study of the relative value (RV) of the benefits programs offered by the Contractor to Employees measured against the RV of benefit programs offered by the Contracting Officer approved comparator companies. To the extent that the value studies do not address post retirement benefits other than pensions, the Contractor shall provide a separate cost and plan design data comparison for the post retirement benefits other than pensions using external benchmarks derived from nationally recognized and Contracting Officer approved survey sources.
 - (B) An Employee Benefits Cost Study Comparison, annually for each benefit tier that analyzes the Contractor's employee benefits cost for Employees as a percent of payroll and compares it with the cost as a percent of payroll, including geographic factor adjustments, reported by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics or other

Contracting Officer approved broad based national survey. Alternatively, in accordance with subparagraph (m) the Contracting Officer may obtain an audit of the Contractor's compensation and benefits system and of its incurred costs from either DCAA or from DOE's independent public accounting firm (under contract with DOE), and not require the submission of an Employee Benefits Cost Study.

- (4) When the net benefit value exceeds the comparator group by more than the percentage threshold established by the Head of the Contracting Activity the Contractor shall submit a corrective action plan to the Contracting Officer for approval, when and if requested in writing by the Contracting Officer.
- (5) When the benefit costs as a percent of payroll exceed the comparator group by more than the percentage threshold established by the Head of the Contracting Activity, when and if required by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall submit an analysis of the specific plan costs that result in or contribute to the percent of payroll exceeding the costs of the comparator group and submit a corrective action plan if directed by the Contracting Officer.
- (6) Within two years, or longer period as agreed to between the Contractor and the Contracting Officer, of Contracting Officer acceptance of the Contractor's corrective action plan, the Contractor shall align employee benefit programs with the benefit value and cost as percent of payroll in accordance with its corrective action plan.
- (7) The Contractor may not terminate any benefit plan during the term of the Contract without the prior approval of the Contracting Officer in writing.
- (8) Cost reimbursement for post-retirement benefits other than pensions (PRBs) is contingent on DOE approved service eligibility requirements for PRB that shall be based on a minimum period of continuous employment service not less than 5 years under a DOE cost reimbursement contract(s) immediately prior to retirement. Unless required by Federal or State law, advance funding of PRBs is not allowable.
- (9) Each Contractor sponsoring a Defined Benefit pension plan and/or postretirement benefit plan will participate in the annual plan management process which includes written responses to a questionnaire regarding plan management, providing forecasted estimates of future reimbursements in connection with the plan(s) and participating in a conference call to discuss

the Contractor submission (see (f)(6) below for Pension Management Plan requirements).

- (10) Each Contractor will respond to quarterly data calls issued through iBenefits, or its successor system.

(e) Establishment and Maintenance of Pension Plans for which DOE Reimburses Costs

- (1) Employees working for the Contractor shall only accrue credit for service under this Contract after the date of Contract award.
- (2) Except for Commingled Plans in existence as of the effective date of the Contract, any pension plan maintained by the Contractor for which DOE reimburses costs, shall be maintained as a separate pension plan distinct from any other pension plan that provides credit for service not performed under a DOE cost-reimbursement contract. When deemed appropriate by the Contracting Officer, Commingled Plans shall be converted to separate plans at the time of new contract award or the extension of a contract.

(f) Basic Requirements

The Contractor shall adhere to the requirements set forth below in the establishment and administration of pension plans that are reimbursed by DOE pursuant to cost reimbursement contracts for management and operation of DOE facilities and pursuant to other cost reimbursement facilities contracts. Pension Plans include Defined Benefit and Defined Contribution plans.

- (1) The Contractor shall become a sponsor of the existing pension and other benefit plans (or comparable successor plans), including other PRB plans, as applicable, with responsibility for management and administration of the plans. The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the qualified status of those plans consistent with the requirements of ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The Contractor shall carry over the length of service credit and leave balances accrued as of the date of the Contractor's assumption of Contract performance.
- (2) Each Contractor defined benefit and defined contribution pension plan shall be subjected to a limited-scope audit annually that satisfies the requirements of ERISA section 103, except that every third year the contractor must conduct a full-scope audit of defined benefit plan(s) satisfying ERISA section 103. Alternatively, the contractor may conduct a full-scope audit satisfying ERISA section 103 annually. In all cases, the Contractor must submit the

audit results to the Contracting Officer. In years in which a limited scope audit is conducted, the Contractor must provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of the qualified trustee or custodian's certification regarding the investment information that provides the basis for the plan sponsor to satisfy reporting requirements under ERISA section 104.

While there is no requirement to submit a full scope audit for defined contribution plans, contractors are responsible for maintaining adequate controls for ensuring that defined contribution plan assets are correctly recorded and allocated to plan participants.

- (3) For existing Commingled Plans, the Contractor shall maintain and provide annual separate accounting of DOE liabilities and assets as for a Separate Plan.
 - (4) For existing Commingled Plans, the Contractor shall be liable for any shortfall in the plan assets caused by funding or events unrelated to DOE contracts.
 - (5) The Contractor shall comply with the requirements of ERISA if applicable to the pension plan and any other applicable laws.
 - (6) The Pension Management Plan (PMP) shall include a discussion of the Contractor's plans for management and administration of all pension plans consistent with the terms of the Contract. The PMP shall be submitted in the iBenefits system, or its successor system no later than January 31st of each applicable year. A full description of the necessary reporting will be provided in the annual management plan data request. Within sixty (60) days after the date of the submission, appropriate Contractor representatives shall participate in a conference call to discuss the Contractor's PMP submission and any other current plan issues or concerns.
- (g) Reimbursement of Contractors for Contributions to Defined Benefit Pension Plans
- (1) Contractors that sponsor single employer or multiple employer defined benefit pension plans will be reimbursed for the annual required minimum contributions under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), as amended by the Pension Protection Act (PPA) of 2006 and any other subsequent amendments. Reimbursement above the annual minimum required contribution will require prior approval of the Contracting Officer. Minimum required contribution amounts will take into consideration all pre-funding balances and funding standard carryover balances. Early in the fiscal year but no later than the end of November, the Contractor requesting above the minimum may submit/update a business case for funding above the

minimum if preliminary approval is needed prior to the Pension Management Plan process. The business case shall include a projection of the annual minimum required contribution and the proposed contribution above the minimum. The submission of the business case will provide the opportunity for the Department to provide preliminary approval, within 30 days after contractor submission, pending receipt of final estimates, generally after January 1st of the calendar year. Final approval of funding will be communicated by the Head of Contracting Activity (HCA) when discount rates are finalized and it is known whether there are any budget issues with the proposed contribution amount.

- (2) Contractors that sponsor multi-employer DB pension plans will be reimbursed for pension contributions in the amounts necessary to ensure that the plans are funded to meet the annual minimum requirement under ERISA, as amended by the PPA. However, reimbursement for pension contributions above the annual minimum contribution required under ERISA, as amended by the PPA, will require prior approval of the Contracting Officer and will be considered on a case by case basis. Reimbursement amounts will take into consideration all pre-funding balances and funding standard carryover balances. Early in the fiscal year but no later than the end of November, the Contractor requesting above the minimum may submit/update a business case for funding above the minimum if preliminary approval is needed prior to the Pension Management Plan process. The business case shall include a projection of the annual minimum required contribution and the proposed contribution above the minimum. The submission of the business case will provide the opportunity for the Department to provide preliminary approval, within 30 days after contractor submission, pending receipt of final estimates, generally after January 1st of the calendar year. Final approval of funding will be communicated by the HCA when discount rates are finalized and it is known whether there are any budget issues with the proposed contribution amount.

(h) Reporting Requirements for Designated Contracts

The following reports shall be submitted to DOE as soon as possible after the last day of the plan year by the Contractor responsible for each designated pension plan funded by DOE but no later than the dates specified below:

- (1) Actuarial Valuation Reports. The annual actuarial valuation report for each DOE-reimbursed pension plan and when a pension plan is commingled, the Contractor shall submit separate reports for DOE's portion and the plan total by the due date for filing IRS Form 5500.

- (2) Forms 5300. Copies of all forms in the 5300 series submitted to the IRS that document the establishment, amendment, termination, spin-off, or merger of a plan submitted to the IRS.

(i) Changes to Pension and PRB Plans

No presumption of allowability will exist when the Contractor makes changes to existing pension plans or PRB plans, and the Contractor has not provided the Contracting Officer the opportunity to review the allowability of the changes prior to implementation. The Contractor shall submit for prior approval changes that result in increases to the Department's long-term pension and PRB liabilities that are reported in the Department's financial statement. Examples of changes that increase the Department's long-term liabilities include defined benefit pension plan changes and PRB plan changes. At least sixty (60) days prior to the adoption of any changes to a pension plan, the Contractor shall submit the information required below to the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer must approve plan changes that increase costs that increase the Department's long-term liabilities as part of a determination as to whether the costs are deemed allowable pursuant to FAR 31.205-6, as supplemented by DEAR 970.3102-05-6.

- (1) For proposed changes to pension plans and pension plan funding, the Contractor shall provide the following to the Contracting Officer:
 - (A) a copy of the current plan document (as conformed to show all prior plan amendments), with the proposed new amendment indicated in redline/strikeout;
 - (B) an analysis of the impact of any proposed changes on actuarial accrued liabilities and costs;
 - (C) except in circumstances where the Contracting Officer indicates that it is unnecessary, a legal explanation of the proposed changes from the counsel used by the plan for purposes of compliance with all legal requirements applicable to private sector defined benefit pension plans;
 - (D) the Summary Plan Description; and,
 - (E) any such additional information as requested by the Contracting Officer.
- (2) Contractors shall submit new benefit plans and changes to plan design or funding methodology with justification to the Contracting Officer for approval, as applicable [see (d)(1) above]. The justification must:
 - (A) demonstrate the effect of the plan changes on the contract net benefit value or percent of payroll benefit costs,
 - (B) provide the dollar estimate of savings or costs, and
 - (C) provide the basis of determining the estimated savings or cost.

(j) Terminating Operations

When operations at a designated DOE facility are terminated and no further work is to occur under the prime contract, the following apply:

- (1) No further benefits for service shall accrue.
- (2) The Contractor shall provide a determination statement in its settlement proposal, defining and identifying all liabilities and assets attributable to the DOE contract.
- (3) The Contractor shall base its pension liabilities attributable to DOE contract work on the market value of annuities or lump sum payments or dispose of such liabilities through a competitive purchase of annuities or lump sum payouts.
- (4) Assets shall be determined using the "accrual-basis market value" on the date of termination of operations.
- (5) DOE and the Contractor(s) shall establish an effective date for spinoff or plan termination. On the same day as the Contractor notifies the IRS of the spinoff or plan termination, all plan assets assigned to a spun-off or terminating plan shall be placed in a low-risk liability matching portfolio until the successor trustee, or an insurance company, is able to assume stewardship of those assets.

(k) Terminating Plans

- (1) DOE contractors shall not terminate any pension plan (Commingled or site specific) without requesting Departmental approval at least 60 days prior to the scheduled date of plan termination.
- (2) To the extent possible, the Contractor shall satisfy plan liabilities to plan participants by the purchase of annuities through competitive bidding on the open annuity market or lump sum payouts. The Contractor shall apply the assumptions and procedures of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.
- (3) Funds to be paid or transferred to any party as a result of settlements relating to pension plan termination or reassignment shall accrue interest from the effective date of termination or reassignment until the date of payment or transfer.
- (4) If ERISA or IRC rules prevent a full transfer of excess DOE reimbursed assets from the terminated plan, the Contractor shall pay any deficiency directly to DOE according to a schedule of payments to be negotiated by the parties.

- (5) On or before the same day as the Contractor notifies the IRS of the spinoff or plan termination, all plan assets assigned to a spun-off or terminating plan shall be placed in a low-risk liability matching portfolio until the successor trustee, or an insurance company, is able to assume stewardship of those assets.
- (6) DOE liability to a Commingled pension plan shall not exceed that portion which corresponds to DOE contract service. The DOE shall have no other liability to the plan, to the plan sponsor, or to the plan participants.
- (7) After all liabilities of the plan are satisfied, the Contractor shall return to DOE an amount equaling the asset reversion from the plan termination and any earnings which accrue on that amount because of a delay in the payment to DOE. Such amount and such earnings shall be subject to DOE audit. To effect the purposes of this paragraph, DOE and the contractor may stipulate to a schedule of payments.

(l) Special Programs

Contractors must advise DOE and receive prior approval for each early-out program, window benefit, disability program, plan-loan feature, employee contribution refund, asset reversion, or incidental benefit.

(m) Alternate Contractor Human Resource Requirements

(1) Alternatively, the Contracting Officer may obtain an audit of the Contractor's compensation and benefits system and of its incurred costs from either DCAA or from DOE's independent public accounting firm (under contract with DOE); if the Contracting Officer does, the Contractor will not be required to submit the:

- (A) Compensation Increase Plan; and/or
- (B) Employee Benefits Cost Study.

(n) Definitions

- (1) Commingled Plans. Cover employees from the Contractor's private operations and its DOE contract work.
- (2) Current Liability. The sum of all plan liabilities to employees and their beneficiaries. Current liability includes only benefits accrued to the date of valuation. This liability is commonly expressed as a present value.

- (3) Defined Benefit Pension Plan. Provides a specific benefit at retirement that is determined pursuant to the formula in the pension plan document.
- (4) Defined Contribution Pension Plan. Provides benefits to each participant based on the amount held in the participant's account. Funds in the account may be comprised of employer contributions, employee contributions, investment returns on behalf of that plan participant and/or other amounts credited to the participant's account.
- (5) Designated Contract. For purposes of this clause, a contract (other than a prime cost reimbursement contract for management and operation of a DOE facility) for which the Head of the Departmental Contracting Activity determines that advance pension understandings are necessary or where there is a continuing Departmental obligation to the pension plan.
- (6) Pension Fund. The portfolio of investments and cash provided by employer and employee contributions and investment returns. A pension fund exists to defray pension plan benefit outlays and (at the option of the plan sponsor) the administrative expenses of the plan.
- (7) Separate Accounting. Account records established and maintained within a commingled plan for assets and liabilities attributable to DOE contract service. NOTE: The assets so represented are not for the exclusive benefit of any one group of plan participants.
- (8) Separate Plan. Must satisfy IRC Sec. 414(l) definition of a single plan, designate assets for the exclusive benefit of employees under DOE contract, exist under a separate plan document (having its own Department of Labor plan number) that is distinct from corporate plan documents and identify the Contractor as the plan sponsor.
- (9) Spun-off Plan. A new plan which satisfies IRC Reg. 1.414 (l)-1 requirements for a single plan, and which is created by separating assets and liabilities from a larger original plan. The funding level of each individual participant's benefits shall be no less than before the event, when calculated on a "plan termination basis."

(End of Clause)

Clause H.32- Conference Management (MAR 2023)

The Contractor agrees that:

- (a) The contractor shall ensure that contractor-sponsored conferences, and contractor participation in DOE conferences sponsored by a Departmental Element, reflect the DOE/NNSA's commitment to fiscal responsibility, appropriate stewardship of taxpayer funds and support the mission of DOE/NNSA as well as other sponsors of work. In addition, the contractor shall ensure its sponsored conferences do not include any activities that create the appearance of taxpayer funds being used in a questionable manner.
- (b) For the purposes of this clause, "conference" is first defined by the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) as "[a] meeting, retreat, seminar, symposium, or event that involves attendee travel. The term 'conference' also applies to training activities that are considered to be conferences under 5 C.F.R 410.404." Additionally, the Department's conference activity reporting guideline expands the FTR conference definition to disregard attendee travel as a determining factor, i.e., reporting can be required without the existence of attendee travel.
- (c) Contractor-sponsored conferences include those events that meet the Department's expanded conference definition, and a DOE contractor holds the role of primary decision-maker for key planning items such as conference theme, agenda, location/venue, dates, and conference participation.
- (d) Merely providing the contractor's facility space for a conference, or contractor staff participating in a conference, or procuring conference booth space, giving a speech, or serving as an honorary chairperson does not connote contractor sponsorship.
- (e) The contractor will provide information on conferences they plan to sponsor, when expected costs exceed \$100,000 in net costs to the Department, in the Department's Conference Management Tool (CMT), including:
 - 1) Conference title, description, and date
 - 2) Location and venue
 - 3) Description of any unusual expenses (e.g., promotional items)
 - 4) Description of contracting procedures used (e.g., competition for space/support)
 - 5) Costs for space, food/beverages, audio visual, travel/per diem, attendee registration costs
 - 6) Number of attendees

- (f) The contractor will not expend funds on the proposed contractor-sponsored conferences with expenditures estimated to exceed \$100,000 until notified of approval by the contracting officer and approved by the corresponding federal executive oversight entity.
- (g) For DOE-sponsored conferences (i.e., sponsored by a Departmental Element), the contractor will not expend funds on the proposed conference that exceeds \$100,000 in net estimated DOE cost, until it is approved in the CMT by the management of the Departmental Element sponsoring the conference,
 - 1) DOE-sponsored conferences include events that meet the Department's expanded conference definition, and a Departmental Element holds the role of primary decision-maker for key planning items such as conference theme, agenda, location/venue, dates and conference participation.
 - 2) Merely providing Federal facility space for a conference, or Federal staff participating in a conference, or procuring conference booth space, giving a speech, or serving as an honorary chairperson does not connote DOE sponsorship.
 - 3) The contractor will provide cost and attendance information on their participation in all DOE- sponsored conferences in the DOE Conference Management Tool.
- (h) For conferences sponsored by a non-DOE external entity, the contractor shall develop and implement a process to ensure costs related to such conferences are tracked, allowable, allocable, reasonable, and further the mission of DOE/NNSA.
- (i) Contractors are not required to enter participation or cost information on conferences sponsored by a non- DOE external entity in DOE'S Conference Management Tool.

(End of Clause)

Clause H.46 - RESERVED

Clause I.18 - RESERVED

Clause I.31 — FAR 52.219-4 - Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns (Oct 2022)

- (a) Evaluation preference.
- (1) Offers will be evaluated by adding a factor of 10 percent to the price of all offers, except-
 - (i) Offers from HUBZone small business concerns that have not waived the evaluation preference; and
 - (ii) Otherwise successful offers from small business concerns.
 - (2) The factor of 10 percent shall be applied on a line item basis or to any group of items on which award may be made. Other evaluation factors described in the solicitation shall be applied before application of the factor.
 - (3) When the two highest rated offerors are a HUBZone small business concern and a large business, and the evaluated offer of the HUBZone small business concern is equal to the evaluated offer of the large business after considering the price evaluation preference, award will be made to the HUBZone small business concern.
- (b) Waiver of evaluation preference. A HUBZone small business concern may elect to waive the evaluation preference, in which case the factor will be added to its offer for evaluation purposes.

_____ Offeror elects to waive the evaluation preference.

- (c) Joint venture. A HUBZone joint venture agrees that, in the performance of the contract, at least 40 percent of the aggregate work performed by the joint venture shall be completed by the HUBZone small business parties to the joint venture. Work performed by the HUBZone small business parties to the joint venture must be more than administrative functions.

(End of Clause)

**Clause I.32 — FAR 52.219-8 — Utilization of Small Business Concerns (Oct 2018)
(Deviation per Policy Flash Feb 2023)**

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

"HUBZone small business concern" means a small business concern, certified by the Small Business Administration, that appears on the List of Qualified HUBZone Small Business Concerns maintained by the Small Business Administration.

"Service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern" □--

(1) Means a small business concern--

(i) Not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans; and

(ii) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of a service-disabled veteran with permanent and severe disability, the spouse or permanent caregiver of such veteran.

(2) "Service-disabled veteran" □ means a veteran, as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(2), with a disability that is service-connected, as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(16).

"Small business concern" means a small business as defined pursuant to Section 3 of the Small Business Act and relevant regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

"Small disadvantaged business concern, consistent with 13 CFR 124.1002," □ means a small business concern under the size standard applicable to the acquisition, that--

(1) Is at least 51 percent unconditionally and directly owned (as defined at 13 CFR 124.105) by--

(i) One or more socially disadvantaged (as defined at 13 CFR 124.103) and economically disadvantaged (as defined at 13 CFR 124.104) individuals who are citizens of the United States; and

(ii) Each individual claiming economic disadvantage has a net worth not exceeding the threshold at 13 CFR 124.104(c)(2) after taking into account the applicable exclusions set forth at 13 CFR 124.104(c)(2); and

(2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled (as defined at 13.CFR 124.106) by individuals, who meet the criteria in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii) of this definition.

"Veteran-owned small business concern" means a small business concern--

(1) Not less than 51 percent of which is owned by one or more veterans (as defined at 38 U.S.C. 101(2)) or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more veterans; and

(2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more veterans.

"Women-owned small business concern" means a small business concern--

(1) That is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women, or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and

(2) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.

(b) It is the policy of the United States that small business concerns, veteran-owned small business concerns, service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns, HUBZone small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns, and women-owned small business concerns shall have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in performing contracts let by any Federal agency, including contracts and subcontracts for subsystems, assemblies, components, and related services for major systems. It is further the policy of the United States that its prime contractors establish procedures to ensure the timely payment of amounts due pursuant to the terms of their subcontracts with small business concerns, veteran-owned small business concerns, service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns, HUBZone small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns, and women-owned small business concerns.

- (c) The Contractor hereby agrees to carry out this policy in the awarding of subcontracts to the fullest extent consistent with efficient contract performance. The Contractor further agrees to cooperate in any studies or surveys as may be conducted by the United States Small Business Administration or the awarding agency of the United States as may be necessary to determine the extent of the Contractor's compliance with this clause.
- (d)
- (1) The Contractor may accept a subcontractor's written representations of its size and socioeconomic status as a small business, small disadvantaged business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, or a women-owned small business if the subcontractor represents that the size and socioeconomic status representations with its offer are current, accurate, and complete as of the date of the offer for the subcontract.
 - (2) The Contractor may accept a subcontractor's representations of its size and socioeconomic status as a small business, small disadvantaged business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, or a women-owned small business in the System for Award Management (SAM) if--
 - (i) The subcontractor is registered in SAM; and
 - (ii) The subcontractor represents that the size and socioeconomic status representations made in SAM are current, accurate and complete as of the date of the offer for the subcontract.
 - (3) The Contractor may not require the use of SAM for the purposes of representing size or socioeconomic status in connection with a subcontract.
 - (4) In accordance with 13 CFR 121.411, 124.1015, 125.29, 126.900, and 127.700, a contractor acting in good faith is not liable for misrepresentations made by its subcontractors regarding the subcontractor's size or socioeconomic status.
 - (5) The Contractor shall confirm that a subcontractor representing itself as a HUBZone small business concern is certified by SBA as a HUBZone small business concern by accessing the System for Award Management or by contacting the SBA. Options for contacting the SBA include—

- (i) HUBZone small business database search application Web page at http://dsbs.sba.gov/dsbs/search/dsp_searchhubzone.cfm; or <http://www.sba.gov/hubzone>;
- (ii) In writing to the Director/HUB, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Washington DC 20416; or
- (iii) The SBA HUBZone Help Desk a hubzone@sba.gov.

(End of Clause)

CLAUSE I.33 – FAR 52.219-9 – SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLAN (OCT 2022) (ALTERNATE IV)

- (a) This clause does not apply to small business concerns.
- (b) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Alaska Native Corporation (ANC) means any Regional Corporation, Village Corporation, Urban Corporation, or Group Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alaska in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended ([43 U.S.C. 1601](#), *et seq.*) and which is considered a minority and economically disadvantaged concern under the criteria at [43 U.S.C. 1626\(e\)\(1\)](#). This definition also includes ANC direct and indirect subsidiary corporations, joint ventures, and partnerships that meet the requirements of [43 U.S.C. 1626\(e\)\(2\)](#).

Commercial plan means a subcontracting plan (including goals) that covers the offeror's fiscal year and that applies to the entire production of commercial products and commercial services sold by either the entire company or a portion thereof (e.g., division, plant, or product line).

Commercial product means a product that satisfies the definition of "commercial product" in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 2.101.

Commercial service means a service that satisfies the definition of "commercial service" in FAR 2.101.

Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) means the Governmentwide, electronic, web-based system for small business subcontracting program reporting. The eSRS is located at <http://www.esrs.gov>.

Indian tribe means any Indian tribe, band, group, pueblo, or community, including native villages and native groups (including corporations organized by Kenai, Juneau, Sitka, and Kodiak) as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act ([43 U.S.C. 1601](#) *et seq.*), that is recognized by the Federal Government as eligible for services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in accordance with [25 U.S.C. 1452\(c\)](#). This definition also includes Indian-owned economic enterprises that meet the requirements of [25 U.S.C. 1452\(e\)](#).

Individual subcontracting plan means a subcontracting plan that covers the entire contract period (including option periods), applies to a specific contract, and has goals that are based on the offeror's planned subcontracting in support of the specific contract, except that indirect costs incurred for common or joint purposes may be allocated on a prorated basis to the contract.

Master subcontracting plan means a subcontracting plan that contains all the required elements of an individual subcontracting plan, except goals, and may be incorporated into individual subcontracting plans, provided the master subcontracting plan has been approved.

Reduced payment means a payment that is for less than the amount agreed upon in a subcontract in accordance with its terms and conditions, for supplies and services for which the Government has paid the prime contractor.

Subcontract means any agreement (other than one involving an employer-employee relationship) entered into by a Federal Government prime Contractor or subcontractor calling for supplies or services required for performance of the contract or subcontract.

Total contract dollars means the final anticipated dollar value, including the dollar value of all options.

Untimely payment means a payment to a subcontractor that is more than 90 days past due under the terms and conditions of a subcontract for supplies and services for which the Government has paid the prime contractor.

(c)

(1) The Contractor, upon request by the Contracting Officer, shall submit and negotiate a subcontracting plan, where applicable, that separately addresses subcontracting with small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns. If the Contractor is submitting an individual subcontracting plan, the plan shall separately address subcontracting with small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns, with a separate part for the basic contract and separate parts for each option (if any). The subcontracting plan shall be incorporated into the contract. The subcontracting plan shall be negotiated within the time specified by the Contracting Officer. The subcontracting plan does not apply retroactively.

(2)

(i) The prime Contractor may accept a subcontractor's written representations of its size and socioeconomic status as a small business, small disadvantaged business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, or a women-owned small business if the subcontractor represents that the size and socioeconomic status representations with its offer are

current, accurate, and complete as of the date of the offer for the subcontract.

- (ii) The Contractor may accept a subcontractor's representations of its size and socioeconomic status as a small business, small disadvantaged business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, or a women-owned small business in the System for Award Management (SAM) if—
 - (A) The subcontractor is registered in SAM; and
 - (B) The subcontractor represents that the size and socioeconomic status representations made in SAM are current, accurate and complete as of the date of the offer for the subcontract.
- (iii) The Contractor may not require the use of SAM for the purposes of representing size or socioeconomic status in connection with a subcontract.
- (iv) In accordance with 13 CFR 121.411, 124.1015, 125.29, 126.900, and 127.700, a contractor acting in good faith is not liable for misrepresentations made by its subcontractors regarding the subcontractor's size or socioeconomic status.

(d) The Contractor's subcontracting plan shall include the following:

- (1) Separate goals, expressed in terms of total dollars subcontracted and as a percentage of total planned subcontracting dollars, for the use of small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns as subcontractors. For individual subcontracting plans, and if required by the Contracting Officer, goals shall also be expressed in terms of percentage of total contract dollars, in addition to the goals expressed as a percentage of total subcontract dollars. The Contractor shall include all subcontracts that contribute to contract performance, and may include a proportionate share of products and services that are normally allocated as indirect costs. In accordance with 43 U.S.C. 1626—
 - (i) Subcontracts awarded to an ANC or Indian tribe shall be counted towards the subcontracting goals for small business and small disadvantaged business concerns, regardless of the size or Small Business Administration certification status of the ANC or Indian tribe; and

- (ii) Where one or more subcontractors are in the subcontract tier between the prime Contractor and the ANC or Indian tribe, the ANC or Indian tribe shall designate the appropriate Contractor(s) to count the subcontract towards its small business and small disadvantaged business subcontracting goals.
 - (A) In most cases, the appropriate Contractor is the Contractor that awarded the subcontract to the ANC or Indian tribe.
 - (B) If the ANC or Indian tribe designates more than one Contractor to count the subcontract toward its goals, the ANC or Indian tribe shall designate only a portion of the total subcontract award to each Contractor. The sum of the amounts designated to various Contractors cannot exceed the total value of the subcontract.
 - (C) The ANC or Indian tribe shall give a copy of the written designation to the Contracting Officer, the Contractor, and the subcontractors in between the prime Contractor and the ANC or Indian tribe within 30 days of the date of the subcontract award.
 - (D) If the Contracting Officer does not receive a copy of the ANC's or the Indian tribe's written designation within 30 days of the subcontract award, the Contractor that awarded the subcontract to the ANC or Indian tribe will be considered the designated Contractor.

(2) A statement of—

- (i) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted for an individual subcontracting plan; or the Contractor's total projected sales, expressed in dollars, and the total value of projected subcontracts to support the sales for a commercial plan, including all indirect costs, with the exception of those such as the following: Employee salaries and benefits; payments for petty cash; depreciation; interest; income taxes; property taxes; lease payments; bank fees; fines, claims, and dues; original equipment manufacturer relationships during warranty periods (negotiated up front with the product); utilities and other services purchased from a municipality or an entity solely authorized by the municipality to provide those services in a particular geographical region; and philanthropic contributions;
- (ii) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to veteran-owned small business concerns; (iv) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to

service-disabled veteran-owned small business; (v) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to HUBZone small business concerns; (vi) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to small disadvantaged business concerns (including ANCs and Indian tribes); and (vii) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to women-owned small business concerns.

- (3) A description of the principal types of supplies and services to be subcontracted, and an identification of the types planned for subcontracting to
 - (i) Small business concerns;
 - (ii) Veteran-owned small business concerns;
 - (iii) Service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns;
 - (iv) HUBZone small business concerns;
 - (v) Small disadvantaged business concerns; and
 - (vi) Women-owned small business concerns.
- (4) A description of the method used to develop the subcontracting goals in paragraph (d)(1) of this clause.
- (5) A description of the method used to identify potential sources for solicitation purposes (e.g., existing company source lists, SAM, veterans service organizations, the National Minority Purchasing Council Vendor Information Service, the Research and Information Division of the Minority Business Development Agency in the Department of Commerce, or small, HUBZone, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small business trade associations). The Contractor may rely on the information contained in SAM as an accurate representation of a concern's size and ownership characteristics for the purposes of maintaining a small, veteran-owned small, service-disabled veteran-owned small, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small business source list. Use of SAM as its source list does not relieve a firm of its responsibilities (e.g., outreach, assistance, counseling, or publicizing subcontracting opportunities) in this clause.
- (6) A statement as to whether or not the Contractor included indirect costs in establishing subcontracting goals, and a description of the method used to determine the proportionate share of indirect costs to be incurred with—
 - (i) Small business concerns (including ANC and Indian tribes);

- (ii) Veteran-owned small business concerns;
 - (iii) Service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns;
 - (iv) HUBZone small business concerns;
 - (v) Small disadvantaged business concerns (including ANC and Indian tribes); and
 - (vi) Women-owned small business concerns.
- (7) The name of the individual employed by the Contractor who will administer the Contractor's subcontracting program, and a description of the duties of the individual.
- (8) A description of the efforts the Contractor will make to assure that small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns have an equitable opportunity to compete for subcontracts.
- (9) Assurances that the Contractor will include the clause of this contract entitled "Utilization of Small Business Concerns" in all subcontracts that offer further subcontracting opportunities, and that the Contractor will require all subcontractors (except small business concerns) that receive subcontracts in excess of the applicable threshold specified in FAR [19.702](#)(a) on the date of subcontract award, with further subcontracting possibilities to adopt a subcontracting plan that complies with the requirements of this clause.
- (10) Assurances that the Contractor will—
- (i) Cooperate in any studies or surveys as may be required;
 - (ii) Submit periodic reports so that the Government can determine the extent of compliance by the Contractor with the subcontracting plan;
 - (iii) After November 30, 2017, include subcontracting data for each order when reporting subcontracting achievements for an indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity *contracts with individual subcontracting plans where the contract is intended* for use by multiple agencies;
 - (iv) Submit the Individual Subcontract Report (ISR) and/or the Summary Subcontract Report (SSR), in accordance with paragraph (l) of this clause using the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting

System (eSRS) at <http://www.esrs.gov>. The reports shall provide information on subcontract awards to small business concerns (including ANCs and Indian tribes that are not small businesses), veteran-owned small business concerns, service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns, HUBZone small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns (including ANCs and Indian tribes that have not been certified by SBA as small disadvantaged businesses), women-owned small business concerns, and for NASA only, Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Institutions. Reporting shall be in accordance with this clause, or as provided in agency regulations;

- (v) Ensure that its subcontractors with subcontracting plans agree to submit the ISR and/or the SSR using eSRS;
 - (vi) Provide its prime contract number, its *unique entity identifier*, and the e-mail address of the Contractor's official responsible for acknowledging receipt of or rejecting the ISRs, to all first-tier subcontractors with subcontracting plans so they can enter this information into the eSRS when submitting their ISRs; and
 - (vii) Require that each subcontractor with a subcontracting plan provide the prime contract number, its own *unique entity identifier*, and the e-mail address of the subcontractor's official responsible for acknowledging receipt of or rejecting the ISRs, to its subcontractors with subcontracting plans.
- (11) A description of the types of records that will be maintained concerning procedures that have been adopted to comply with the requirements and goals in the plan, including establishing source lists; and a description of the Contractor's efforts to locate small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns and award subcontracts to them. The records shall include at least the following (on a plant-wide or company-wide basis, unless otherwise indicated):
- (i) Source lists (e.g., SAM), guides, and other data that identify small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns.
 - (ii) Organizations contacted in an attempt to locate sources that are small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small

disadvantaged business, or women-owned small business concerns.

- (iii) Records on each subcontract solicitation resulting in an award of more than the simplified acquisition threshold, as defined in FAR [2.101](#) on the date of subcontract award, indicating–
 - (A) Whether small business concerns were solicited and, if not, why not;
 - (B) Whether veteran-owned small business concerns were solicited and, if not, why not;
 - (C) Whether service-disabled veteran-owned small business concerns were solicited and, if not, why not;
 - (D) Whether HUBZone small business concerns were solicited and, if not, why not;
 - (E) Whether small disadvantaged business concerns were solicited and, if not, why not;
 - (F) Whether women-owned small business concerns were solicited and, if not, why not; and
 - (G) If applicable, the reason award was not made to a small business concern.
- (iv) Records of any outreach efforts to contact–
 - (A) Trade associations;
 - (B) Business development organizations;
 - (C) Conferences and trade fairs to locate small, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, service-disabled veteran-owned, and women-owned small business sources; and
 - (D) Veterans service organizations.
- (v) Records of internal guidance and encouragement provided to buyers through–
 - (A) Workshops, seminars, training, etc.; and

- (B) Monitoring performance to evaluate compliance with the program's requirements.
- (vi) On a contract-by-contract basis, records to support award data submitted by the Contractor to the Government, including the name, address, and business size of each subcontractor. Contractors having commercial plans need not comply with this requirement.
- (12) Assurances that the Contractor will make a good faith effort to acquire articles, equipment, supplies, services, or materials, or obtain the performance of construction work from the small business concerns that it used in preparing the proposal for the modification, in the same or greater scope, amount, and quality used in preparing and submitting the modification proposal. Responding to a request for a quote does not constitute use in preparing a proposal. The Contractor used a small business concern in preparing the proposal for a modification if–
 - (i) The Contractor identifies the small business concern as a subcontractor in the proposal or associated small business subcontracting plan, to furnish certain supplies or perform a portion of the subcontract; or(ii) The Contractor used the small business concern's pricing or cost information or technical expertise in preparing the proposal, where there is written evidence of an intent or understanding that the small business concern will be awarded a subcontract for the related work when the modification is executed.
- (13) Assurances that the Contractor will provide the Contracting Officer with a written explanation if the Contractor fails to acquire articles, equipment, supplies, services or materials or obtain the performance of construction work as described in (d)(12) of this clause. This written explanation must be submitted to the Contracting Officer within 30 days of contract completion.
- (14) Assurances that the Contractor will not prohibit a subcontractor from discussing with the contracting officer any material matter pertaining to the payment to or utilization of a subcontractor.
- (15) Assurances that the offeror will pay its small business subcontractors on time and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying subcontract, and notify the contracting officer when the prime contractor makes either a reduced or an untimely payment to a small business subcontractor (see [52.242-5](#)).
- (e) In order to effectively implement this plan to the extent consistent with efficient contract performance, the Contractor shall perform the following functions:

- (1) Assist small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns by arranging solicitations, time for the preparation of bids, quantities, specifications, and delivery schedules so as to facilitate the participation by such concerns. Where the Contractor's lists of potential small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business subcontractors are excessively long, reasonable effort shall be made to give all such small business concerns an opportunity to compete over a period of time.
- (2) Provide adequate and timely consideration of the potentialities of small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business concerns in all "make-or-buy" decisions.
- (3) Counsel and discuss subcontracting opportunities with representatives of small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, and women-owned small business firms.
- (4) Confirm that a subcontractor representing itself as a HUBZone small business concern is certified by SBA as a HUBZone small business concern by accessing SAM or by accessing the Dynamic Small Business Search (DSBS) at https://web.sba.gov/pro-net/search/dsp_dsbs.cfm.
- (5) Provide notice to subcontractors concerning penalties and remedies for misrepresentations of business status as small, veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, or women-owned small business for the purpose of obtaining a subcontract that is to be included as part or all of a goal contained in the Contractor's subcontracting plan.
- (6) For all competitive subcontracts over the simplified acquisition threshold, as defined in FAR [2.101](#) on the date of subcontract award, in which a small business concern received a small business preference, upon determination of the successful subcontract offeror, prior to award of the subcontract the Contractor must inform each unsuccessful small business subcontract offeror in writing of the name and location of the apparent successful offeror and if the successful subcontract offeror is a small business, veteran-owned small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, small disadvantaged business, or women-owned small business concern.

- (7) Assign each subcontract the NAICS code and corresponding size standard that best describes the principal purpose of the subcontract.
- (f) A master subcontracting plan on a plant or division-wide basis that contains all the elements required by paragraph (d) of this clause, except goals, may be incorporated by reference as a part of the subcontracting plan required of the Offeror by this clause; provided-
- (1) The master subcontracting plan has been approved;
 - (2) The Offeror ensures that the master subcontracting plan is updated as necessary and provides copies of the approved master subcontracting plan, including evidence of its approval, to the Contracting Officer; and
 - (3) Goals and any deviations from the master subcontracting plan deemed necessary by the Contracting Officer to satisfy the requirements of this contract are set forth in the individual subcontracting plan.
- (g) A commercial plan is the preferred type of subcontracting plan for contractors furnishing commercial products and commercial services. The commercial plan shall relate to the offeror's planned subcontracting generally, for both commercial and Government business, rather than solely to the Government contract. Once the Contractor's commercial plan has been approved, the Government will not require another subcontracting plan from the same Contractor while the plan remains in effect, as long as the product or service being provided by the Contractor continues to meet the definition of a commercial product or commercial service. A Contractor with a commercial plan shall comply with the reporting requirements stated in paragraph (d)(10) of this clause by submitting one SSR in eSRS for all contracts covered by its commercial plan. A Contractor authorized to use a commercial subcontracting plan shall include in its subcontracting goals and in its SSR all indirect costs, with the exception of those such as the following: Employee salaries and benefits; payments for petty cash; depreciation; interest; income taxes; property taxes; lease payments; bank fees; fines, claims, and dues; original equipment manufacturer relationships during warranty periods (negotiated up front with the product); utilities and other services purchased from a municipality or an entity solely authorized by the municipality to provide those services in a particular geographical region; and philanthropic contributions. This report shall be acknowledged or rejected in eSRS by the Contracting Officer who approved the plan. This report shall be submitted within 30 days after the end of the Government's fiscal year.
- (h) Prior compliance of the offeror with other such subcontracting plans under previous contracts will be considered by the Contracting Officer in determining the responsibility of the offeror for award of the contract.

- (i) A contract may have no more than one subcontracting plan. When a contract modification exceeds the subcontracting plan threshold in FAR [19.702\(a\)](#), or an option is exercised, the goals of the existing subcontracting plan shall be amended to reflect any new subcontracting opportunities. When the goals in a subcontracting plan are amended, these goal changes do not apply retroactively.
- (j) Subcontracting plans are not required from subcontractors when the prime contract contains the clause at FAR [52.212-5](#), Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders-Commercial Products and Commercial Services, or when the subcontractor provides a commercial product or commercial service subject to the clause at FAR [52.244-6](#), Subcontracts for Commercial Products and Commercial Services, under a prime contract.
- (k) The failure of the Contractor or subcontractor to comply in good faith with (1) the clause of this contract entitled "Utilization Of Small Business Concerns;" or (2) an approved plan required by this clause, shall be a material breach of the contract and may be considered in any past performance evaluation of the Contractor.
- (l) The Contractor shall submit ISRs and SSRs using the web-based eSRS at <http://www.esrs.gov>. Purchases from a corporation, company, or subdivision that is an affiliate of the Contractor or subcontractor are not included in these reports. Subcontract awards by affiliates shall be treated as subcontract awards by the Contractor. Subcontract award data reported by the Contractor and subcontractors shall be limited to awards made to their immediate next-tier subcontractors. Credit cannot be taken for awards made to lower tier subcontractors, unless the Contractor or subcontractor has been designated to receive a small business or small disadvantaged business credit from an ANC or Indian tribe. Only subcontracts involving performance in the United States or its outlying areas should be included in these reports with the exception of subcontracts under a contract awarded by the State Department or any other agency that has statutory or regulatory authority to require subcontracting plans for subcontracts performed outside the United States and its outlying areas.
 - (1) *ISR*. This report is not required for commercial plans. The report is required for each contract containing an individual subcontracting plan.
 - (i) The report shall be submitted semi-annually during contract performance for the periods ending March 31 and September 30. A report is also required for each contract within 30 days of contract completion. Reports are due 30 days after the close of each reporting period, unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer. Reports are required when due, regardless of whether there has been any subcontracting activity since the inception of the contract or the previous reporting period. When the Contracting Officer rejects an ISR, the Contractor shall submit a corrected report within 30 days of receiving the notice of ISR rejection.

- (ii)
 - (A) When a subcontracting plan contains separate goals for the basic contract and each option, as prescribed by FAR [19.704\(c\)](#), the dollar goal inserted on this report shall be the sum of the base period through the current option; for example, for a report submitted after the second option is exercised, the dollar goal would be the sum of the goals for the basic contract, the first option, and the second option.
 - (B) If a subcontracting plan has been added to the contract pursuant to [19.702 a\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) or [19.301-2\(e\)](#), the Contractor's achievements must be reported in the ISR on a cumulative basis from the date of incorporation of the subcontracting plan into the contract.
- (iii) When a subcontracting plan includes indirect costs in the goals, these costs must be included in this report.
- (iv) The authority to acknowledge receipt or reject the ISR resides—
 - (A) In the case of the prime Contractor, with the Contracting Officer; and
 - (B) In the case of a subcontract with a subcontracting plan, with the entity that awarded the subcontract.
- (2) **SSR.**
 - (i) Reports submitted under individual contract plans—
 - (A) This report encompasses all subcontracting under prime contracts and subcontracts with an executive agency, regardless of the dollar value of the subcontracts. This report also includes indirect costs on a prorated basis when the indirect costs are excluded from the subcontracting goals.
 - (B) The report may be submitted on a corporate, company or subdivision (e.g. plant or division operating as a separate profit center) basis, unless otherwise directed by the agency.
 - (C) If the Contractor or a subcontractor is performing work for more than one executive agency, a separate report shall be submitted to each executive agency covering only that agency's contracts, provided at least one of that agency's

contracts is over the applicable threshold specified in FAR [19.702\(a\)](#), and the contract contains a subcontracting plan. For DoD, a consolidated report shall be submitted for all contracts awarded by military departments/agencies and/or subcontracts awarded by DoD prime contractors.

- (D) The report shall be submitted annually by October 30 for the twelve month period ending September 30. When a Contracting Officer rejects an SSR, the Contractor shall submit a revised report within 30 days of receiving the notice of SSR rejection.
- (E) Subcontract awards that are related to work for more than one executive agency shall be appropriately allocated.
- (F) The authority to acknowledge or reject SSRs in eSRS, including SSRs submitted by subcontractors with subcontracting plans, resides with the Government agency awarding the prime contracts unless stated otherwise in the contract.

(ii) *Reports submitted under a commercial plan-*

- (A) The report shall include all subcontract awards under the commercial plan in effect during the Government's fiscal year and all indirect costs.
- (B) The report shall be submitted annually, within thirty days after the end of the Government's fiscal year.
- (C) If a Contractor has a commercial plan and is performing work for more than one executive agency, the Contractor shall specify the percentage of dollars attributable to each agency.
- (D) The authority to acknowledge or reject SSRs for commercial plans resides with the Contracting Officer who approved the commercial plan.

(End of Clause)

**CLAUSE I.40A - FAR 52.222-19 - CHILD LABOR – COOPERATION WITH
AUTHORITIES AND REMEDIES (DEC 2022)**

- (a) *Applicability.* This clause does not apply to the extent that the Contractor is supplying end products mined, produced, or manufactured in—
- (1) Israel, and the anticipated value of the acquisition is \$50,000 or more;
 - (2) Mexico, and the anticipated value of the acquisition is \$92,319 or more; or
 - (3) Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Ukraine, or the United Kingdom and the anticipated value of the acquisition is \$183,000 or more.
- (b) *Cooperation with Authorities.* To enforce the laws prohibiting the manufacture or importation of products mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor, authorized officials may need to conduct investigations to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture any product furnished under this contract. If the solicitation includes the provision 52.222-18, Certification Regarding Knowledge of Child Labor for Listed End Products, or the equivalent at 52.212-3(i), the Contractor agrees to cooperate fully with authorized officials of the contracting agency, the Department of the Treasury, or the Department of Justice by providing reasonable access to records, documents, persons, or premises upon reasonable request by the authorized officials.
- (c) *Violations.* The Government may impose remedies set forth in paragraph (d) for the following violations:
- (1) The Contractor has submitted a false certification regarding knowledge of the use of forced or indentured child labor for listed end products.
 - (2) The Contractor has failed to cooperate, if required, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this clause, with an investigation of the use of forced or indentured child labor by an Inspector General, Attorney General, or the Secretary of the Treasury.
 - (3) The Contractor uses forced or indentured child labor in its mining, production, or manufacturing processes.

- (4) The Contractor has furnished under the contract end products or components that have been mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by forced or indentured child labor. (The Government will not pursue remedies at paragraph (d)(2) or paragraph (d)(3) of this clause unless sufficient evidence indicates that the Contractor knew of the violation.)

(d) *Remedies.*

- (1) The Contracting Officer may terminate the contract.
- (2) The suspending official may suspend the Contractor in accordance with procedures in FAR subpart 9.4.
- (3) The debarring official may debar the Contractor for a period not to exceed 3 years in accordance with the procedures in FAR subpart 9.4.

(End of Clause)

CLAUSE I.65 – FAR 52.225-1 – BUY AMERICAN – SUPPLIES (OCT 2022)

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

“Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item”—

- (1) Means any item of supply (including construction material) that is—
 - (i) A commercial product (as defined in paragraph (1) of the definition of “commercial product” at Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 2.101);
 - (ii) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and
 - (iii) Offered to the Government, under a contract or subcontract at any tier, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and
- (2) Does not include bulk cargo, as defined in 46 U.S.C. 40102(4), such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

“Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into an end product.

“Cost of components” means--

- (1) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or
- (2) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the end product.

Critical component means a component that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States and deemed critical to the U.S. supply chain. The list of critical components is at FAR 25.105.

“Domestic end product” means—

- (1) For an end product that does not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both-

- (i) An unmanufactured end product mined or produced in the United States;
- (ii) An end product manufactured in the United States, if-
 - (A) The cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 60 percent of the cost of all its components, except that the percentage will be 65 percent for items delivered in calendar years 2024 through 2028 and 75 percent for items delivered starting in calendar year 2029. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind as those that the agency determines are not mined, produced, or manufactured in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are treated as domestic. Components of unknown origin are treated as foreign. Scrap generated, collected, and prepared for processing in the United States is considered domestic; or
 - (B) The end product is a COTS item; or
- (2) For an end product that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, an end product manufactured in the United States, if the cost of foreign iron and steel constitutes less than 5 percent of the cost of all the components used in the end product. The cost of foreign iron and steel includes but is not limited to the cost of foreign iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the end product and a good faith estimate of the cost of all foreign iron or steel components excluding COTS fasteners. Iron or steel components of unknown origin are treated as foreign. If the end product contains multiple components, the cost of all the materials used in such end product is calculated in accordance with the definition of "cost of components".

"End product" means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under the contract for public use.

"Fastener" means a hardware device that mechanically joins or affixes two or more objects together. Examples of fasteners are nuts, bolts, pins, rivets, nails, clips, and screws.

"Foreign end product" means an end product other than a domestic end product.

"Foreign iron and steel" means iron or steel products not produced in the United States. Produced in the United States means that all manufacturing processes of the iron or steel must take place in the United States, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, except metallurgical processes involving

refinement of steel additives. The origin of the elements of the iron or steel is not relevant to the determination of whether it is domestic or foreign.

“Predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both” means that the cost of the iron and steel content exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of all its components. The cost of iron and steel is the cost of the iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the product and a good faith estimate of the cost of iron or steel components excluding COTS fasteners.

“Steel” means an alloy that includes at least 50 percent iron, between 0.02 and 2 percent carbon, and may include other elements.

“United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

- (b) 41 U.S.C. chapter 83, Buy American, provides a preference for domestic end products for supplies acquired for use in the United States. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. 1907, the domestic content test of the Buy American statute is waived for an end product that is a COTS item (see [12.505\(a\)\(1\)](#)), except that for an end product that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, the domestic content test is applied only to the iron and steel content of the end product, excluding COTS fasteners.
- (c) Offerors may obtain from the Contracting Officer a list of foreign articles that the Contracting Officer will treat as domestic for this contract.
- (d) The Contractor shall deliver only domestic end products except to the extent that it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision of the solicitation entitled "Buy American Certificate."

(End of Clause)

CLAUSE I.67 – FAR 52.225-9 - BUY AMERICAN–CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (OCT 2022)

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

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

- (1) Means any item of supply (including construction material) that is—
 - (i) A commercial product (as defined in paragraph (1) of the definition of “commercial product” at Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 2.101);
 - (ii) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and
 - (iii) Offered to the Government, under a contract or subcontract at any tier, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and
- (2) Does not include bulk cargo, as defined in 46 U.S.C. 40102(4), such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

"Construction material" means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site by the Contractor or a subcontractor for incorporation into the building or work. The term also includes an item brought to the site preassembled from articles, materials, or supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, that are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and that are produced as complete systems, are evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of those systems are delivered to the construction site. Materials purchased directly by the Government are supplies, not construction material.

Cost of components means-

- (1) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the construction material (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or
- (2) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs,

but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the construction material.

“Critical component” means a component that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States and deemed critical to the U.S. supply chain. The list of critical components is at FAR 25.105.

“Critical item” means a domestic construction material or domestic end product that is deemed critical to U.S. supply chain resiliency. The list of critical items is at FAR 25.105.

Domestic construction material means-

- (1) For construction material that does not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both-
 - (i) An unmanufactured construction material mined or produced in the United States; or
 - (ii) A construction material manufactured in the United States, if-
 - A) The cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 60 percent of the cost of all its components, except that the percentage will be 65 percent for items delivered in calendar years 2024 through 2028 and 75 percent for items delivered starting in calendar year 2029. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind for which nonavailability determinations have been made are treated as domestic. Components of unknown origin are treated as foreign; or
 - B) The construction material is a COTS item; or
- (2) For construction material that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, a construction material manufactured in the United States if the cost of foreign iron and steel constitutes less than 5 percent of the cost of all components used in such construction material. The cost of foreign iron and steel includes but is not limited to the cost of foreign iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the construction material and a good faith estimate of the cost of all foreign iron or steel components excluding COTS fasteners. Iron or steel components of

unknown origin are treated as foreign. If the construction material contains multiple components, the cost of all the materials used in such construction material is calculated in accordance with the definition of "cost of components".

Fastener means a hardware device that mechanically joins or affixes two or more objects together. Examples of fasteners are nuts, bolts, pins, rivets, nails, clips, and screws.

Foreign construction material means a construction material other than a domestic construction material.

Foreign iron and steel means iron or steel products not produced in the United States. Produced in the United States means that all manufacturing processes of the iron or steel must take place in the United States, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, except metallurgical processes involving refinement of steel additives. The origin of the elements of the iron or steel is not relevant to the determination of whether it is domestic or foreign.

Predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both means that the cost of the iron and steel content exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of all its components. The cost of iron and steel is the cost of the iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the product and a good faith estimate of the cost of iron or steel components excluding COTS fasteners.

Steel means an alloy that includes at least 50 percent iron, between 0.02 and 2 percent carbon, and may include other elements.

"United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

- (b) Domestic preference.
- (1) This clause implements [41 U.S.C. chapter 83](#), Buy American, by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In accordance with [41 U.S.C. 1907](#), the domestic content test of the Buy American statute is waived for construction material that is a COTS item, except that for construction material that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, the domestic content test is applied only to the iron and steel content of the construction materials, excluding COTS fasteners. (See FAR [12.505\(a\)\(2\)](#)). The Contractor shall use only domestic construction material in performing this contract, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this clause.

- (2) This requirement does not apply to information technology that is a commercial product or to the construction materials or components listed by the Government as follows:

none

- (3) The Contracting Officer may add other foreign construction material to the list in paragraph (b)(2) of this clause if the Government determines that-
- (i) The cost of domestic construction material would be unreasonable.
 - (A) For domestic construction material that is not a critical item or does not contain critical components.
 - (1) The cost of a particular domestic construction material subject to the requirements of the Buy American statute is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 20 percent;
 - (2) For construction material that is not a COTS item and does not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, if the cost of a particular domestic construction material is determined to be unreasonable or there is no domestic offer received, and the low offer is for foreign construction material that is manufactured in the United States and does not exceed 55 percent domestic content, the Contracting Officer will treat the lowest offer of foreign construction material that exceeds 55 percent domestic content as a domestic offer and determine whether the cost of that offer is unreasonable by applying the evaluation factor listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A)(1) of this clause.
 - (3) The procedures in paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A)(2) of this clause will no longer apply as of January 1, 2030.
 - (B) For domestic construction material that is a critical item or contains critical components.
 - (1) The cost of a particular domestic construction material that is a critical item or contains critical components, subject to the requirements of the Buy American

statute, is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 20 percent plus the additional preference factor identified for the critical item or construction material containing critical components listed at FAR [25.105](#).

- (2) For construction material that does not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, if the cost of a particular domestic construction material is determined to be unreasonable or there is no domestic offer received, and the low offer is for foreign construction material that does not exceed 55 percent domestic content, the Contracting Officer will treat the lowest foreign offer of construction material that is manufactured in the United States and exceeds 55 percent domestic content as a domestic offer, and determine whether the cost of that offer is unreasonable by applying the evaluation factor listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i)(B)(1) of this clause.
 - (3) The procedures in paragraph (b)(3)(i)(B)(2) of this clause will no longer apply as of January 1, 2030.
- (ii) The application of the restriction of the Buy American statute to a particular construction material would be impracticable or inconsistent with the public interest; or
 - (iii) The construction material is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality.
- (c) Request for determination of inapplicability of the Buy American statute.
- (1)
 - (i) Any Contractor request to use foreign construction material in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this clause shall include adequate information for Government evaluation of the request, including-
 - (A) A description of the foreign and domestic construction materials;
 - (B) Unit of measure;

- (C) Quantity;
 - (D) Price;
 - (E) Time of delivery or availability;
 - (F) Location of the construction project;
 - (G) Name and address of the proposed supplier; and
 - (H) A detailed justification of the reason for use of foreign construction materials cited in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this clause.
- (ii) A request based on unreasonable cost shall include a reasonable survey of the market and a completed price comparison table in the format in paragraph (d) of this clause.
 - (iii) The price of construction material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free certificate may be issued).
 - (iv) Any Contractor request for a determination submitted after contract award shall explain why the Contractor could not reasonably foresee the need for such determination and could not have requested the determination before contract award. If the Contractor does not submit a satisfactory explanation, the Contracting Officer need not make a determination.
- (2) If the Government determines after contract award that an exception to the Buy American statute applies and the Contracting Officer and the Contractor negotiate adequate consideration, the Contracting Officer will modify the contract to allow use of the foreign construction material. However, when the basis for the exception is the unreasonable price of a domestic construction material, adequate consideration is not less than the differential established in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this clause.
 - (3) Unless the Government determines that an exception to the Buy American statute applies, use of foreign construction material is noncompliant with the Buy American statute.
- (d) *Data*. To permit evaluation of requests under paragraph (c) of this clause based on unreasonable cost, the Contractor shall include the following information and any applicable supporting data based on the survey of suppliers:

Construction Material Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Price (dollars) *
<i>Item 1</i>			
Foreign construction material			
Domestic construction material			
<i>Item 2</i>			
Foreign construction material			
Domestic construction material			
<p><i>[* Include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued).]</i></p> <p><i>[List name, address, telephone number, and contact for suppliers surveyed. Attach copy of response; if oral, attach summary.]</i></p> <p><i>[Include other applicable supporting information.]</i></p>			

(End of Clause)

**CLAUSE I.78 – FAR 52.232-40 – PROVIDING ACCELERATED PAYMENT TO
SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTORS (MAR 2023)**

- (a)
- (1) In accordance with [31 U.S.C. 3903](#) and [10 U.S.C. 3801](#), within 15 days after receipt of accelerated payments from the Government, the Contractor shall make accelerated payments to its small business subcontractors under this contract, to the maximum extent practicable and prior to when such payment is otherwise required under the applicable contract or subcontract, after receipt of a proper invoice and all other required documentation from the small business subcontractor.
 - (2) The Contractor agrees to make such payments to its small business subcontractors without any further consideration from or fees charged to the subcontractor.
- (b) The acceleration of payments under this clause does not provide any new rights under the Prompt Payment Act.
- (c) Include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in all subcontracts with small business concerns, including subcontracts with small business concerns for the acquisition of commercial products or commercial services.

(End of Clause)

CLAUSE I.85A – FAR 52.242-3 – PENALTIES FOR UNALLOWABLE COSTS (DEC 2022) (DEVIATION) (PF 2022-23) (OCT 2021)

- (a) Definition. *Proposal*, as used in this clause, means either—
- (1) A final indirect cost rate proposal submitted by the Contractor after the expiration of its fiscal year which-
 - (i) Relates to any payment made on the basis of billing rates; or
 - (ii) Will be used in negotiating the final contract price; or
 - (2) The final statement of costs incurred and estimated to be incurred under the Incentive Price Revision clause (if applicable), which is used to establish the final contract price.
- (b) Contractors which include unallowable indirect costs in a proposal may be subject to penalties. The penalties are prescribed in [10 U.S.C. 3748](#) or [41 U.S.C. chapter 43](#), as applicable, which is implemented in Section [42.709](#) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).
- (c) The Contractor shall not include in any proposal any cost that is unallowable, as defined in subpart [2.1](#) of the FAR, or an executive agency supplement to the FAR.
- (d) If the Contracting Officer determines that a cost submitted by the Contractor in its proposal is expressly unallowable under a cost principle in the FAR, or an executive agency supplement to the FAR, that defines the allowability of specific selected costs, the Contractor shall be assessed a penalty equal to—
- (1) The amount of the disallowed cost allocated to this contract; plus
 - (2) Simple interest, to be computed-
 - (i) On the amount the Contractor was paid (whether as a progress or billing payment) in excess of the amount to which the Contractor was entitled; and
 - (ii) Using the applicable rate effective for each six-month interval prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Pub.L.92-41 (85 Stat.97).
- (e) If the Contracting Officer determines that a cost submitted by the Contractor in its proposal includes a cost previously determined to be unallowable for that Contractor,

then the Contractor will be assessed a penalty in an amount equal to two times the amount of the disallowed cost allocated to this contract.

- (f) Determinations under paragraphs (d) and (e) of this clause are final decisions within the meaning of [41 U.S.C. chapter 71](#), Contract Disputes.
- (g) Pursuant to the criteria in FAR [42.709-6](#), the Contracting Officer may waive the penalties in paragraph (d) or (e) of this clause.
- (h) Payment by the Contractor of any penalty assessed under this clause does not constitute repayment to the Government of any unallowable cost which has been paid by the Government to the Contractor.

(End of clause)

CLAUSE I.88 – FAR 52.244-6 - SUBCONTRACTS FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES (MAR 2023)

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

Commercial product, commercial service and commercially available off-the-shelf item have the meanings contained in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) [2.101](#).

Subcontract includes a transfer of commercial products or commercial services between divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of the Contractor or subcontractor at any tier.

(b) To the maximum extent practicable, the Contractor shall incorporate, and require its subcontractors at all tiers to incorporate, commercial products, commercial services, or non-developmental items as components of items to be supplied under this contract.

(c)

(1) The Contractor shall insert the following clauses in subcontracts for commercial products or commercial services:

- (i) [52.203-13](#), Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (Nov 2021) ([41 U.S.C. 3509](#)), if the subcontract exceeds the threshold specified in FAR [3.1004](#)(a) on the date of subcontract award, and has a performance period of more than 120 days. In altering this clause to identify the appropriate parties, all disclosures of violation of the civil False Claims Act or of Federal criminal law shall be directed to the agency Office of the Inspector General, with a copy to the Contracting Officer.
- (ii) [52.203-15](#), Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (JUN 2010) (Section 1553 of Pub. L. 111-5), if the subcontract is funded under the Recovery Act.
- (iii) [52.203-19](#), Prohibition on Requiring Certain Internal Confidentiality Agreements or Statements (JAN 2017).
- (iv) [52.204-21](#), Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems (Nov 2021), other than subcontracts for commercially available off-the-shelf items, if flow down is required in accordance with paragraph (c) of FAR clause [52.204-21](#).

- (v) [52.204-23](#), Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab and Other Covered Entities (Nov 2021) (Section 1634 of Pub. L. 115-91).
- (vi) [52.204-25](#), Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment. (Nov 2021) (Section 889(a)(1)(A) of Pub. L. 115-232).
- (vii) [52.219-8](#), Utilization of Small Business Concerns (OCT 2018) ([15 U.S.C.637](#)(d)(2) and (3)), if the subcontract offers further subcontracting opportunities. If the subcontract (except subcontracts to small business concerns) exceeds the applicable threshold specified in FAR [19.702](#)(a) on the date of subcontract award, the subcontractor must include [52.219-8](#) in lower tier subcontracts that offer subcontracting opportunities.
- (viii) [52.222-21](#), Prohibition of Segregated Facilities (APR 2015).
- (ix) [52.222-26](#), Equal Opportunity (SEPT 2016) (E.O.11246).
- (x) [52.222-35](#), Equal Opportunity for Veterans (JUN 2020) ([38 U.S.C.4212\(a\)](#));
- (xi) [52.222-36](#), Equal Opportunity for Workers with Disabilities (JUN 2020) ([29 U.S.C.793](#)).
- (xii) [52.222-37](#), Employment Reports on Veterans (JUN 2020) ([38 U.S.C.4212](#)).
- (xiii) [52.222-40](#), Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act (DEC 2010) (E.O. 13496), if flow down is required in accordance with paragraph (f) of FAR clause [52.222-40](#).
- (xiv)
 - (A) [52.222-50](#), Combating Trafficking in Persons (Nov 2021) ([22 U.S.C. chapter 78](#) and E.O. 13627).
 - (B) Alternate I (MAR 2015) of [52.222-50](#) ([22 U.S.C. chapter 78](#) and E.O. 13627).
- (xv) [52.222-55](#), Minimum Wages under Executive Order 13658 (Nov 2020), if flow down is required in accordance with paragraph (k) of FAR clause [52.222-55](#).

- (xvi) [52.222-62](#), Paid Sick Leave Under Executive Order 13706 (JAN 2017) (E.O. 13706), if flow down is required in accordance with paragraph (m) of FAR clause [52.222-62](#).
 - (xvii)
 - (A) [52.224-3](#), Privacy Training (JAN 2017) ([5 U.S.C. 552a](#)) if flow down is required in accordance with [52.224-3\(f\)](#).
 - (B) Alternate I (JAN 2017) of [52.224-3](#), if flow down is required in accordance with [52.224-3\(f\)](#) and the agency specifies that only its agency-provided training is acceptable).
 - (xviii) [52.225-26](#), Contractors Performing Private Security Functions Outside the United States (OCT 2016) (Section 862, as amended, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008; 10 U.S.C. Subtitle A, Part V, Subpart G Note).
 - (xix) [52.232-40](#), Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors (MAR 2023), if flow down is required in accordance with paragraph (c) of FAR clause [52.232-40](#).
 - (xx) [52.247-64](#), Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (Nov 2021) ([46 U.S.C. 55305](#) and [10 U.S.C.2631](#)), if flow down is required in accordance with paragraph (d) of FAR clause [52.247-64](#).
- (2) While not required, the Contractor may flow down to subcontracts for commercial products or commercial services a minimal number of additional clauses necessary to satisfy its contractual obligations.
- (d) The Contractor shall include the terms of this clause, including this paragraph (d), in subcontracts awarded under this contract.

(End of Clause)

APPENDIX E

KEY PERSONNEL

**Applicable to the Operations of
The Brookhaven National Laboratory**

Pursuant to the Section I Clause entitled “DEAR 952.215-70 – Key Personnel”, the following positions are considered to be essential to work being performed.

Title	Name
Laboratory Director	Mr. John Anderson, Jr. (Interim)
Deputy Director for Science and Technology	Dr. Robert Tribble
Deputy Director for Operations	Mr. Thomas Daniels (Interim)
Associate Laboratory Director for Energy Sciences	Dr. James Misewich
Associate Laboratory Director for Nuclear & Particle Physics	Dr. Haiyan Gao
Associate Laboratory Director for Environmental Safety & Health	Mr. Michael Clancy, Jr. (Interim)
Associate Laboratory Director and Project Director for Electron-Ion Collider (EIC)	Mr. James H. Yeck

APPENDIX I

DOE Directives/List B

**Applicable to the Operations of
Brookhaven National Laboratory**

There is no List A to this Appendix.

List B to this Appendix contains the following:

Part I: "Directives List"

This section contains a list of Directives that are considered by DOE as applicable to the BNL contract.

Appendix I - Part I
DOE DIRECTIVES LIST

DOE Directives may be found at the following address: <http://www.directives.doe.gov>

ISSUED	TYPE	NUMBER	THROUGH CHANGE	TITLE Includes Compliance Notes as Necessary
9/4/2008	Manual	142.2-1	Chg. 1 (Admin Chg.) 6/27/2013	Manual for Implementation of the Voluntary Offer Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency
12/15/2006	Order	142.2A	Chg. 1 (Admin Chg.) 6/27/2013	Voluntary Offer Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency
1/15/2021	Order	142.3B	Chg. 1 (LtdChg) 3/2/2022	Unclassified Foreign National Access Program
12/21/2021	Order	150.1B		Continuity Programs
8/11/2016	Order	151.1D	Chg.1 (Minor Chg.) 10/4/2019	Comprehensive Emergency Management System
11/17/2022	Order	153.1A		Departmental Nuclear Emergency Support Team Capabilities
12/23/2008	Order	200.1A	Chg.1 (Minor Chg.) 01/13/2017	Information Technology Management
1/7/2005	Order	203.1		Limited Personal Use of Government Office Equipment Including Information Technology
5/15/2019	Order	205.1C	Chg. 1 (LtdChg) 2/3/2022	Department of Energy Cybersecurity Program
1/16/2009	Order	206.1	Chg.1 (Minor Chg.) 11/1/2018	Department of Energy Privacy Program
2/19/2013	Order	206.2	Chg. 1 (LtdChg) 9/2/2022	Identity, Credential and Access Management (ICAM)
4/8/2011	Order	210.2A		DOE Corporate Operating Experience Program
9/27/2016	Order	221.1B		Reporting Fraud, Waste, and Abuse to the Office of Inspector General
2/25/2008	Order	221.2A		Cooperation with the Office of Inspector General
3/4/2011	Order	225.1B		Accident Investigations
12/21/2015	Order	227.1A	Chg. 1 (Admin Chg.) 1/21/2020	Independent Oversight Program

**Appendix I - Part I
DOE DIRECTIVES LIST**

DOE Directives may be found at the following address: <http://www.directives.doe.gov>

ISSUED	TYPE	NUMBER	THROUGH CHANGE	TITLE Includes Compliance Notes as Necessary
6/27/2011	Order	231.1B	Chg. 1 (Admin Chg.) 11/28/2012	Environment, Safety and Health Reporting
1/17/2017	Order	232.2A	Chg.1 (Minor Chg.) 10/04/2019	Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information
12/13/2010	Order	241.1B	Chg. 1 (Admin Chg) 4/26/2016	Scientific and Technical Information Management
2/7/2022	Order	243.1C		Records Management Program
2/23/2011	Order	252.1A	Chg. 1 (Admin Chg.) 3/12/2013	Technical Standards Program
11/19/2009	Order	313.1		Management and Funding of the Department's Overseas Presence
10/18/2007	Order	341.1A Parts: 1.(a-b) 2.a(1-3) 2.a(4)(a-h)		Federal Employee Health Services
9/30/1996	Order	350.1	Chg. 7 (LtdChg.) 2/19/2020	Contractor Human Resource Management Programs
8/17/2009	Order	410.2	Chg. 1 (Admin Chg.) 4/10/2014	Management of Nuclear Materials
1/4/2017	Order	411.2		Scientific Integrity
1/4/2017	Policy	411.2A		Scientific Integrity Policy
10/22/2015	Order	413.2C	Chg.1 (Minor Chg.) 8/2/2018	Laboratory Directed Research and Development
11/29/2010	Order	413.3B	Chg. 6 (Minor Chg.) 1/12/2021	Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets
4/25/2011	Order	414.1D	Chg. 2 (LtdChg.) 9/15/2020	Quality Assurance

Appendix I - Part I
DOE DIRECTIVES LIST

DOE Directives may be found at the following address: <http://www.directives.doe.gov>

ISSUED	TYPE	NUMBER	THROUGH CHANGE	TITLE Includes Compliance Notes as Necessary
12/3/2012	Order	415.1	Chg. 2 (Minor Chg.) 1/17/2017	Information Technology Project Management
12/4/2012	Order	420.1C	Chg.3 (LtdChg.) 11/14/2019	Facility Safety Compliance Note: CRD Chapters 1, 3, and 5 only are applicable to BNL Hazardous Category 1, 2, or 3 nuclear facilities. Currently these type of nuclear facilities do not exist at BNL. The requirements of DOE O 420. 1C Chg. 2 CRD Chapters 2 (Fire Protection) and 4 (Natural Phenomena Hazards Mitigation) apply to BNL
7/21/2011	Order	420.2C		Safety of Accelerator Facilities
6/29/2010	Order	422.1	Chg. 4 (LtdChg.) 2/3/2022	Conduct of Operations Compliance Note: DOE Order 422.1 Chg. 4 and the CRD are applicable to Hazardous Category 1, 2, or 3 nuclear facilities and the following BNL departments/divisions/facilities, including all operating groups within each: Collider Accelerator Department (all facilities), Energy and Utilities Division (Central Steam Facility, Central Chilled Water facility, The Potable Water Treatment Facility and the Waste Water Treatment Facility), the NSLS II Facility, the Waste Management Facility and the Accelerator Test Facility.
11/25/2016	Policy	434.1B		Conduct and Approval of Select Agent and Toxin Work at Department of Energy Sites
7/9/1999	Order	435.1	Chg. 2 (Admin Chg.) 1/11/2021	Radioactive Waste Management
7/9/1999	Manual	435.1-1	Chg. 3 (LtdChg.) 1/11/2021	Radioactive Waste Management Manual
5/2/2011	Order	436.1		Departmental Sustainability
12/11/2020	Order	437.1		Bridge and Tunnel Management
6/15/2011	Order	440.2C	Chg. 2 (LtdChg.) 9/15/2020	Aviation Management and Safety
3/7/2008	Manual	441.1-1	Chg. 1 (Admin Chg.) 02/24/2016	Nuclear Material Packaging Manual
1/31/2019	Order	442.1B		Department of Energy Employee Concerns Program
7/29/2011	Order	442.2	Chg.1 (Pg.Chg.) 10/5/2016	Differing Professional Opinions for Technical Issues Involving Environment, Safety and Health

**Appendix I - Part I
DOE DIRECTIVES LIST**

DOE Directives may be found at the following address: <http://www.directives.doe.gov>

ISSUED	TYPE	NUMBER	THROUGH CHANGE	TITLE Includes Compliance Notes as Necessary
11/26/2019	Order	443.1C		Protection of Human Research Subjects
7/21/2011	Order	452.8		Control of Nuclear Weapon Data
7/15/2016	Order	456.1A		The Safe Handling of Unbound Engineered Nanoparticles
2/11/2011	Order	458.1	Chg. 4 (LtdChg.) 9/15/2020	Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment
12/20/2016	Order	460.1D	Chg. 1 (LtdChg.) 6/10/2022	Hazardous Materials Packaging and Transportation Safety
6/10/2022	Order	460.2B		Departmental Materials Transportation Management
11/23/2016	Order	470.3C	Chg. 1 (LtdChg.) 9/9/2020	Design Basis Threat (DBT) Order
7/21/2011	Order	470.4B	Chg. 3 (LtdChg.) 9/23/2021	Safeguards and Security Program
6/2/2014	Order	470.5		Insider Threat Program
9/2/2015	Order	470.6	Chg.1 (Minor Chg.) 1/11/2017	Technical Security Program
3/1/2010	Order	471.1B		Identification and Protection of Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information
6/20/2011	Order	471.6	Chg. 3 (Admin Chg.) 9/12/2019	Information Security
2/3/2022	Order	471.7		Controlled Unclassified Information
6/10/2022	Order	472.2A		Personnel Security

**Appendix I - Part I
DOE DIRECTIVES LIST**

DOE Directives may be found at the following address: <http://www.directives.doe.gov>

ISSUED	TYPE	NUMBER	THROUGH CHANGE	TITLE Includes Compliance Notes as Necessary
8/30/2021	Order	473.1A		Physical Protection Program
8/30/2021	Order	473.2A		Protection Force Operations
2/7/2023	Order	474.2A		Nuclear Material Control and Accountability
12/10/2004	Order	475.1		Counterintelligence Program
10/3/2014	Order	475.2B		Identifying Classified Information
12/20/2018	Order	481.1E	Chg. 1 (LtdChg.) 12/13/2019	Strategic Partnership Projects [Formerly Known as Work for Others (Non-Department of Energy Funded Work)]
12/20/2016	Order	483.1B	Chg. 2 (LtdChg.) 12/13/2019	DOE Cooperative Research and Development Agreements
8/17/2006	Order	484.1	Chg. 2 (Admin Chg.) 6/30/2014	Reimbursable Work for the Department of Homeland Security
12/13/2019	Policy	485.1A		Foreign Engagements with DOE National Laboratories
9/4/2020	Order	486.1A		Foreign Government Sponsored or Affiliated Activities
1/7/2021	Order	520.1B	Chg 1 (LtdChg) 11/11/2022	Financial Management and Chief Financial Officer Responsibilities
8/2/2018	Order	522.1A		Pricing of Departmental Materials and Services
5/2/2019	Order	550.1	Chg. 1 (LtdChg.) 12/13/2019	Official Travel