

# COMPUSEARCH SOFTWARE SYSTEMS, INC. FEDERAL

## ANNUAL CERTIFICATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

The signature below attests to the fact that the certifications and representations attached herewith are true and correct as of the date of execution by a duly authorized representative of your company.

Company Name and Address:

Signature

**Printed Name** 

Title

Date of Execution

**DUNS Number** 

**PENALTY**: The supplier/vendor certifies that the above information is current and accurate and understands that misrepresentation of business size/classification for the purpose of securing a contract/subcontract is: 1) punishable by fine, imprisonment or both; 2) subject to administrative remedies, including suspension and debarment; and 3) ineligible for participation in programs conducted under the authority of the Small Business Act.

This certification and representation package includes two sections as follows:

### I. Taxpayer Identification and DUNS Number

#### **II. Certifications and Representations**

### 1. 52.204-3 TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN) (Oct 1998)

The offeror represents and certifies as a part of its proposal that (check applicable boxes, fill in blank spaces or provide appropriate information.)

#### 1) TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

TIN:\_\_\_\_\_

TIN has been applied for.

## TIN is not required because:

Offeror is a nonresident alien, foreign corporation, or foreign partnership that does not have income effectivelyconnected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States and does not have an office or place of businessor a fiscal paying agent in the United States;

Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of a foreign

Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government.

#### 2) TYPE OF ORGANIZATION.

	Sole	proprietorship;
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Partnership;

Corporate entity (not tax-exempt);

Corporate entity (tax-exempt);

Government entity (Federal, State, or local);

Foreign governme	ent;
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International organization per 26 CFR 1.6049-4;

Other

3) COMMON PARENT.

Offeror is not owned or controlled by a common parent;

Name and TIN of common parent:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

TIN:

Version 1.0 04/4/2011

### 2. 52.204-6 DATA UNIVERSAL NUMBERING SYSTEMS (DUNS) NUMBER (APR 2008)

(a) The offeror shall enter, in the block with its name and address on the cover page of its offer, the annotation "DUNS" or "DUNS+4" followed by the DUNS number or "DUNS+4" that identifies the offeror's name and address exactly as stated in the offer. The DUNS number is a nine-digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. The DUNS+4 is the DUNS number plus a 4-character suffix that may be assigned at the discretion of the offeror to establish additional CCR records for identifying alternative Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) accounts (see <u>Subpart 32.11</u>) for the same concern.

(b) If the offeror does not have a DUNS number, it should contact Dun and Bradstreet directly to obtain one.

(1) An offeror may obtain a DUNS number -

(i) Via the Internet at ( <u>http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform</u>) or if the offeror does not have internet access, it may call Dun and Bradstreet at 1-866-705-5711 if located within the United States; or

(ii) If located outside the United States, by contacting the local Dun and Bradstreet office. The offeror should indicate that it is an offeror for a U.S. Government contract when contacting the local Dun and Bradstreet office.

## **II. CERTIFICATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS**

Offerors must complete the following representations when the resulting contract is to be performed inside the United States, its territories or possessions, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the District of Columbia. Check all that apply.

### 1. 52.203-2 CERTIFICATE OF INDEPENDENT PRICE DETERMINATION (APR 1985)

(a) The Offeror certifies that:

(1) The prices contained in this offer have been arrived at independently, without, for the purpose of restricting competition, any consultation, communication, or agreement with any other offeror or competitor relating to

(i) those prices,

(ii) the intention to submit an offer, or

(iii) the methods or factors used to calculate the prices offered;

(2) The prices contained in this offer have not been and will not be knowingly disclosed by the Offeror, directly or indirectly, to any other offeror or competitor before bid opening (in the case of a sealed bid solicitation) or subcontract award (in the case of a negotiated solicitation) unless otherwise required by law; and

(3) No attempt has been made or will be made by the Offeror to induce any other concern to submit or not to submit an offer for the purpose of restricting competition.

(b) Each signature on the offer is considered to be certification by the signatory that the signatory:

(1) Is the person in the Offeror's organization responsible for determining the prices being offered in this bid or proposal, and that the signatory has not participated and will not participate in any action contrary to subparagraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) above; or

(2) (i) Has been authorized, in writing, to act as agent for the following principals in certifying that those principals have not participated, and will not participate in any action contrary to subparagraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) above.

(Insert full name of person(s) in the Offeror's organization responsible for determining the prices offered in this bid or proposal and the title of his or her position in the Offeror's organization.)

(ii) As an authorized agent, does certify that the principals named in paragraph (b)(2)(a) above have not participated, and will not participate, in any action contrary to paragraphs (a)(I) through (a)(3) above; and

(iii) As an agent, has not personally participated, and will not participate, in any action contrary to paragraphs (a)() through (a)(3) above.

(c) If the Offeror deletes or modifies paragraph (a)(2) above, the Offeror must furnish with its offer a signed statement setting forth in detail the circumstances of the disclosure.

### 2. 52.203-11 <u>CERTIFICATION AND DISCLOSURE REGARDING PAYMENTS TO INFLUENCE</u> <u>CERTAIN FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS (SEP 2007) (APPLICABLE IF OVER \$150,000)</u>

(a) Definitions. As used in this provision-"Lobbying contact" has the meaning provided at 2 U.S.C. 1602(8). The terms "agency," "influencing or attempting to influence," "officer or employee of an agency," "person," "reasonable compensation," and "regularly employed" are defined in the FAR clause of this solicitation entitled "Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions" (52.203-12).

(b) Prohibition. The prohibition and exceptions contained in the FAR clause of this solicitation entitled "Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions" (52.203-12) are hereby incorporated by reference in this provision.

(c) Certification. The offeror, by signing its offer, hereby certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief that no Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress on its behalf in connection with the awarding of this contract.

(d) Disclosure. If any registrants under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 have made a lobbying contact on behalf of the offeror with respect to this contract, the offeror shall complete and submit, with its offer, OMB Standard Form LLL, Disclosure of Lobbying Activities, to provide the name of the registrants. The offeror need not report regularly employed officers or employees of the offeror to whom payments of reasonable compensation were made.

(e) Penalty. Submission of this certification and disclosure is a prerequisite for making or entering into this contract imposed by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Any person who makes an expenditure prohibited under this provision or who fails to file or amend the disclosure required to be filed or amended by this provision, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000, and not more than \$100,000, for each such failure.

## 3. 52.204-10 Reporting Executive and First-Tier Subcontract Awards (JUL 2010)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause:

"Executive" means officers, managing partners, or any other employees in management positions.

"First-tier subcontract" means a subcontract awarded directly by a Contractor to furnish supplies or services (including construction) for performance of a prime contract, but excludes supplier agreements with vendors, such as long-term arrangements for materials or supplies that would normally be applied to a Contractor's general and administrative expenses or indirect cost.

"Total compensation" means the cash and noncash dollar value earned by the executive during the Contractor's preceding fiscal year and includes the following (for more information see 17 CFR 229.402(c)(2)):

(1) Salary and bonus.

(2) *Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights.* Use the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments.

(3) *Earnings for services under non-equity incentive plans*. This does not include group life, health, hospitalization or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of executives, and are available generally to all salaried employees.

(4) Change in pension value. This is the change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.

(5) Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax-qualified.

(6) Other compensation, if the aggregate value of all such other compensation (e.g., severance, termination

payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites or property) for the executive exceeds \$10,000.

(b) Section 2(d)(2) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109-282), as

amended by section 6202 of the Government Funding Transparency Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-252), requires the Contractor to report information on subcontract awards. The law requires all reported information be made public, therefore, the Contractor is responsible for notifying its subcontractors that the required information will be made public.

(c)(1) Unless otherwise directed by the contracting officer, by the end of the month following the month of award of a first-tier subcontract with a value of \$25,000 or more, (and any modifications to these subcontracts that change previously reported data), the Contractor shall report the following information http://www.fsrs.gov for each first tier suncontract. (The Contractor shall follow instructions at http://www.fsrs.gov to report the data.)

(i) Unique identifier (DUNS Number) for the subcontractor receiving the award and for the subcontractor's parent company, if the subcontractor has a parent company.

- (ii) Name of the subcontractor.
- (iii) Amount of the subcontract award.
- (iv) Date of the subcontract award.

(v) A description of the products or services (including construction) being provided under the subcontract, including the overall purpose and expected outcomes or results of the subcontract.

(vi) Subcontract number (the subcontract number assigned by the Contractor).

(vii) Subcontractor's physical address including street address, city, state, and country. Also include the nine-digit zip code and congressional district.

(viii) Subcontractor's primary performance location including street address, city, state, and country. Also include the nine-digit zip code and congressional district.

- (ix) The prime contract number, and order number if applicable.
- (x) Awarding agency name and code.
- (xi) Funding agency name and code.
- (xii) Government contracting office code.
- (xiii) Treasury account symbol (TAS) as reported in FPDS.
- (xiv) The applicable North American Industry Classification System code (NAICS).

(2) By the end of the month following the month of a contract award, and annually thereafter, the Contractor shall report the names and total compensation of each of the five most highly compensated executives for the Contractor's preceding completed fiscal year at <u>http://www.ccr.gov</u>, if-

(i) In the Contractor's preceding fiscal year, the Contractor received-

(A) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; and

(B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; and

(ii) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Comission total compensation filings at http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm.)

(3) Unless otherwise directed by the contracting officer, by the end of the month following the month of a first-tier subcontract with a value of \$25,000 or more, and annually thereafter, the Contractor shall report the names and total compensation of each of the five most highly compensated executives for each first-tier subcontractor for the subcontractor's preceding completed fiscal year at <a href="http://www.fsrs.gov">http://www.fsrs.gov</a>, if-

(i) In the subcontractor's preceding fiscal year, the subcontractor received-

(A) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; and

(B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; and

(ii) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S Security and Exchange Comission total compensation filings at http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm )

(d)(1) If the Contractor in the previous tax year had gross income, from all sources, under \$300,000, the Contractor is exempt from the requirement to report subcontractor awards.

(2) If a subcontractor in the previous tax year had gross income from all sources under \$300,000, the Contractor does not need to report awards to that subcontractor.

(e) Phase-in of reporting of subcontracts of \$25,000 or more.

(1) Until September 30, 2010, any newly awarded subcontract must be reported if the prime contract award amount was \$20,000,000 or more.

(2) From October 1, 2010, until February 28, 2011, any newly awarded subcontract must be reported if the prime contract award amount was \$550,000 or more.

(3) Starting March 1, 2011, any newly awarded subcontract must be reported if the prime contract award amount was \$25,000 or more.

The offeror represents and certifies as a part of its proposal that (check applicable boxes, fill in blank spaces or provide appropriate information.)

Contractor's total gross revenue for its previous fiscal year 🗌 was, 🗌 was not, inexcess of \$300,000.

In the Contractor's preceding fiscal year, the Contractor  $\square$  received  $\square$  did not receive:

(A) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; and

(B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; and

(ii) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C 78m(a), 780(d) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Conde of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm .)

If the Contractor's total gross revenue during the previous fiscal year was in excess of \$300,000 **and** if the Contractor meets ALL THREE of the criteria as presented above, then after award of a subcontract, the Contractor will be required and agrees to provide Compusearch Software Systems, Inc. with the names and total compensation of each of the five most highly compensated executives for the Contractor's preceding completed fiscal year so that this information can be reported at <u>http://www.fsrs.gov</u> by Compusearch to the Federal Government, as required by FAR 52.204-10. The Contractor acknowledges the fact that this information will be made public.

### 4. 52.209-5 Certification Regarding Responsibility Matters (APR 2010)

(a)(1) The Offeror certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that-

(i) The Offeror and/or any of its Principals-

(A) Are  $\square$  are not  $\square$  presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or declared ineligible for the award of contracts by any Federal agency;

(B) Have  $\Box$  have not  $\Box$ , within a three-year period preceding this offer, been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for: commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, state, or local) contract or subcontract; violation of Federal or state antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers; or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property;

(C) Are  $\square$  are not  $\square$  presently indicted for, or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity with, commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(B) of this provision;

(D) Have  $\Box$  have not  $\Box$ , within a three-year period preceding this offer, been notified of any delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds \$3,000 for which the liability remains unsatisfied.

(1) Federal taxes are considered delinquent if both of the following criteria apply:

(i) *The tax liability is finally determined*. The liability is finally determined if it has been assessed. A liability is not finally determined if there is a pending administrative or judicial challenge. In the case of a judicial challenge to the liability, the liability is not finally determined until all judicial appeal rights have been exhausted.

(ii) *The taxpayer is delinquent in making payment*. A taxpayer is delinquent if the taxpayer has failed to pay the tax liability when full payment was due and required. A taxpayer is not delinquent in cases where enforced collection action is precluded.

(2) Examples.

(i) The taxpayer has received a statutory notice of deficiency, under I.R.C. § 6212, which entitles the taxpayer to seek Tax Court review of a proposed tax deficiency. This is not a delinquent tax because it is not a final tax liability. Should the taxpayer seek Tax Court review, this will not be a final tax liability until the taxpayer has exercised all judicial appeal rights

(ii) The IRS has filed a notice of Federal tax lien with respect to an assessed tax liability, and the taxpayer has been issued a notice under I.R.C. § 6320 entitling the taxpayer to request a hearing with the IRS Office of Appeals contesting the lien filing, and to further appeal to the Tax Court if the IRS determines to sustain the lien filing. In the course of the hearing, the taxpayer is entitled to contest the underlying tax liability because the taxpayer has had no prior opportunity to contest the liability. This is not a delinquent tax because it is not a final tax liability. Should the taxpayer seek tax court review, this will not be a final tax liability until the taxpayer has exercised all judicial appeal rights.

(iii) The taxpayer has entered into an installment agreement pursuant to I.R.C. § 6159. The taxpayer is making timely payments and is in full compliance with the agreement terms. The taxpayer is not delinquent because the taxpayer is not currently required to make full payment.

(iv) The taxpayer has filed for bankruptcy protection. The taxpayer is not delinquent because enforced collection action is stayed under 11 U.S.C. 362 (the Bankruptcy Code).

(ii) The Offeror has  $\square$  has not  $\square$ , within a three-year period preceding this offer, had one or more contracts terminated for default by any Federal agency.

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

This Certification Concerns a Matter Within the Jurisdiction of an Agency of the United States and the Making of a False, Fictitious, or Fraudulent Certification May Render the Maker Subject to Prosecution Under Section 1001, Title 18, United States Code.

(b) The Offeror shall provide immediate written notice to the Contracting Officer if, at any time prior to contract award, the Offeror learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

(c) A certification that any of the items in paragraph (a) of this provision exists will not necessarily result in withholding of an award under this solicitation. However, the certification will be considered in connection with a determination of the Offeror's responsibility. Failure of the Offeror to furnish a certification or provide such additional information as requested by the Contracting Officer may render the Offeror nonresponsible.

(d) Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render, in good faith, the certification required by paragraph (a) of this provision. The knowledge and information of an Offeror is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

(e) The certification in paragraph (a) of this provision is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when making award. If it is later determined that the Offeror knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Government, the Contracting Officer may terminate the contract resulting from this solicitation for default.

### 5. 52.215-6 PLACE OF PERFORMANCE (OCT 1997)

(a) The Offeror, during the performance of any subcontract resulting from this solicitation,  $\Box$  intends,  $\Box$  does not intend, to use one or more of the Offeror's own plants or facilities located at a different address from the address of the Offeror as indicated in this proposal or quotation.

(b) If the Offeror checked "intends" in paragraph (A) above, it shall complete the following information:

Place of Performance (Street Address, City, County, State, Zip) Name and Address of Owner and Operator of Plant or Facility if Other than Offeror:

### 6. 52.219-1 SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAM REPRESENTATIONS (JAN 2011)

(a)(1) The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for this acquisition is \_\_\_\_\_\_ [*insert* NAICS code].

(2) The small business size standard is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ [*insert size standard*].

(3) The small business size standard for a concern which submits an offer in its own name, other than on a construction or service contract, but which proposes to furnish a product which it did not itself manufacture, is 500 employees.

(b) Representations.

(1) The offeror represents as part of its offer that it  $\square$  is,  $\square$  is not a small business concern.

(2) [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (b)(1) of this provision.]

The offeror represents, for general statistical purposes, that  $\square$  is,  $\square$  is not, a small disadvantaged business concern as defined in 13 CFR 124.1002.

(3) [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (b)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents as part of its offer that it  $\Box$  is,  $\Box$  is not a women-owned small business concern.

(4) [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (b)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents as part of its offer that it  $\square$  is,  $\square$  is not a veteran-owned small business concern.

(5) [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a veteran-owned small business concern in paragraph (b)(4) of this provision.] The offeror represents as part of its offer that it  $\square$  is,  $\square$  is not a service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern.

(6) [Complete only if the offeror represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (b)(1) of this provision.] The offeror represents, as part of its offer, that-

(i) It  $\Box$  is,  $\Box$  is not a HUBZone small business concern listed, on the date of this representation, on the List of Qualified HUBZone Small Business Concerns maintained by the Small Business Administration, and no material change in ownership and control, principal office, or HUBZone employee percentage has occurred since it was certified by the Small Business Administration in accordance with 13 CFR Part 126; and

(ii) It  $\square$  is,  $\square$  is not a joint venture that complies with the requirements of 13 CFR Part 126, and the representation in paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this provision is accurate for the HUBZone small business concern or concerns that are participating in the joint venture. [*The offeror shall enter the name or names of the HUBZone small business concern or concerns that are participating in the joint venture:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.]

Each HUBZone small business concern participating in the joint venture shall submit a separate signed copy of the HUBZone representation.

(c) Definitions. As used in this provision-

"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  $\underline{38 \text{ U.S.C. 101(2)}}$ , with a disability that is service-connected, as defined in  $\underline{38 \text{ U.S.C. 101(16)}}$ .

"Small business concern" means a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding on Government contracts, and qualified as a small business under the criteria in 13 CFR Part 121 and the size standard in paragraph (a) of this provision.

"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 a<u>B8 U.S.C. 101(2)</u>) 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.

(d) Notice.

(1) If this solicitation is for supplies and has been set aside, in whole or in part, for small business concerns, then the clause in this solicitation providing notice of the set-aside contains restrictions on the source of the end items to be furnished.

(2) Under <u>15 U.S.C. 645(d)</u>, any person who misrepresents a firm's status as a small, HUBZone small, small disadvantaged, or women-owned small business concern in order to obtain a contract to be awarded under the preference programs established pursuant to section 8(a), 8(d), 9, or 15 of the Small Business Act or any other provision of Federal law that specifically references section 8(d) for a definition of program eligibility, shall-

(i) Be punished by imposition of fine, imprisonment, or both;

(ii) Be subject to administrative remedies, including suspension and debarment; and

(iii) Be ineligible for participation in programs conducted under the authority of the Act.

Alternate I (Apr 2002). As prescribed in 19.308(a)(2), add the following paragraph (b)(7) to the basic provision:

- (7) [*Complete if offeror represented itself as disadvantaged in paragraph (b)(2) of this provision.*] The offeror shall check the category in which its ownership falls:
- Black American.
- Hispanic American.
- Native American (American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, or Native Hawaiians).

Asian-Pacific American (persons with origins from Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei, Japan, China, Taiwan, Laos, Cambodia (Kampuchea), Vietnam, Korea, The Philippines, U.S. Trust Territory of

- the Pacific Islands (Republic of Palau), Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Samoa, Macao, Hong Kong, Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, Tuvalu, or
- Subcontinent Asian (Asian-Indian) American (persons with origins from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, the Maldives Islands, or Nepal).
- Individual/Concerns, other than one of the preceding.

### 7. 52.222-18 <u>CERTIFICATION REGARDING KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD LABOR FOR LISTED END</u> <u>PRODUCTS (FEB 2001)</u>

(a) Definition. "Forced or indentured child labor" means all work or service -

(1) Exacted from any person under the age of 18 under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily; or

(2) Performed by any person under the age of 18 pursuant to a contract the enforcement of which can be accomplished by process or penalties.

(b) *Listed end products*. The following end product(s) being acquired under this solicitation is (are) included in the List of Products Requiring Contractor Certification as to Forced or Indentured Child Labor, identified by their country of origin. There is a reasonable basis to believe that listed end products from the listed countries of origin may have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor.

Listed End Product Listed Countries of Origin

(c) *Certification*. The Seller will not make award to an offeror unless the offeror, by checking the appropriate block, certifies to either paragraph (c)(1) or paragraph (c)(2) of this provision.

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

(2) The offeror may supply an end product listed in paragraph (b) of this provision that was mined, produced, or manufactured in the corresponding country as listed for that product. The offeror certifies that it has made a

good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture such end product. On the basis of those efforts, the offeror certifies that it is not aware of any such use of child labor.

### 8. 52.222-21 PROHIBITION OF SEGREGATED FACILITIES (FEB 1999)

By execution of this document the Offeror certifies that it is in full compliance with the provisions set forth in FAR 52.222-21.

### 9. 52.222-22 Previous Contracts and Compliance Reports (Feb 1999)

The offeror represents that--

(i) It  $\square$  has,  $\square$  has not participated in a previous contract or subcontract subject to the Equal Opportunity clause of this solicitation; and

(ii) It  $\square$  has,  $\square$  has not filed all required compliance reports.

#### 10. 52.222-25 Affirmative Action Compliance (Apr 1984)

The offeror represents that--

(i) It  $\square$  has developed and has on file,  $\square$  has not developed and does not have on file, at each establishment, affirmative action programs required by rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor (41 CFR parts 60-1 and 60-2), or

(ii) It  $\square$  has  $\square$  has not previously had contracts subject to the written affirmative action programs requirement of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor.

# 11. 52.222-35 AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR DISABLED VETERANS AND VETERANS QF THE VIETNAM ERA (SEPT 2010)

By execution of this document the Offeror certifies that it is in full compliance with the provisions set forth in FAR 52.222-35.

#### 12. \*52.222-36 AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES (OCT 2010)

By execution of this document the Offeror certifies that it is in full compliance with the provisions set forth in FAR 52.222-36.

\* Exempt if work is to be performed outside U.S. by employees who were not recruited within the U.S.

#### 13. 52.225-2 Buy American Act Certificate (FEB 2009).

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that for other than COTS items, the offeror has considered components of unknown origin to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States. The offeror shall list as foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products., an end product that is not a COTS item and does not meet the component test in paragraph (2) of the definition of "domestic end product." The terms "commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item," "component," "domestic end product," "end product," "foreign end product," and "United States" are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act-Supplies."

(b) Foreign End Products:

Line Item No. Country of Origin

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_

[List as necessary]

(c) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of  $\frac{Part 25}{25}$  of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

### 14. 52.225-4 Buy American Act-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act Certificate (JUN 2009).

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) or (c) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that for other than COTS items, the offeror has considered components of unknown origin to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States. The terms "Bahrainian or Moroccan end product," "commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item," "component," "domestic end product," "end product," "free Trade Agreement country," "Free Trade Agreement country," "Free Trade Agreement country," and "United States" are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act."

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Free Trade Agreement country end products (other than Bahrainian or Moroccan end products) or Israeli end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act":

Free Trade Agreement Country End Products (Other than Bahrainian or Moroccan End Products) or Israeli End Products:

Line Item No. Country of Origin

[*List as necessary*]

(c) The offeror shall list those supplies that are foreign end products (other than those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision) as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act." The offeror shall list as other foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products, *i.e.*, an end product that is not a COTS item and does not meet the component test in paragraph (2) of the definition of "domestic end product."

Other Foreign End Products:

Line Item No. Country of Origin

[*List as necessary*]

(d) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of  $\frac{Part 25}{25}$  of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

*Alternate I (Jan 2004).* As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(2)(ii), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act":

Canadian End Products:

LINE ITEM NO.

[*List as necessary*]

Alternate II (Jan 2004). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(2)(iii), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products or Israeli end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act-Free Trade Agreements-Israeli Trade Act":

Canadian or Israeli End Products:

Line Item No.	Country of Origin

[List as necessary]

### 15. 52.225-6 Trade Agreements Certificate (JAN 2005).

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision, is a U.S.-made or designated country end product, as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Trade Agreements."

(b) The offeror shall list as other end products those supplies that are not U.S.-made or designated country end products.

Other End Products:

Line Item No.	Country of Origin

[List as necessary]

(c) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of <u>Part 25</u> of the Federal Acquisition Regulation. For line items covered by the WTO GPA, the Government will evaluate offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act. The Government will consider for award only offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products unless the Contracting Officer determines that there are no offers for such products or that the offers for those products are insufficient to fulfill the requirements of this solicitation.

# 16. 52.226-2 HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY AND MINORITY INSTITUTION REPRESENTATION (OCT 2008)

(a) Definitions. As used in this provision "Historically black college or university" means an institution determined by the Secretary of Education to meet the requirements of 34 CFR 608.2. For the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Coast Guard, the term also includes any nonprofit research institution that was an integral part of such a college or university before November 14, 1986. "Minority institution" means an institution of higher education meeting the requirements of Section 365(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067k), including a Hispanic-serving institution of higher education, as defined in Section 502(a) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1101a).

(b) Representation. The offeror represents that it:

(1) it is, is not a Historically Black College or University;

(2)  $\Box$  it is,  $\Box$  is not a Minority Institution.