



Broad Agency Announcement
Business Process Logic (BPL)

DARPA I2O

HR001123S0033

April 27, 2023

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PART I: OVERVIEW INFORMATION

- **Federal Agency Name** – Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), Information Innovation Office (I2O)
- **Funding Opportunity Title** – Business Process Logic (BPL)
- **Announcement Type** – Initial Announcement
- **Funding Opportunity Number** – HR001123S0033
- **Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA)** – Not applicable
- **Dates**
 - o Posting Date: April 27, 2023
 - o Request for classified addendum due: May 4, 2023, 5:00 PM Eastern Time (ET)
 - o Proposers Day: May 9, 2023
 - o Abstract Due Date and Time: May 23, 2023, 12:00 PM ET
 - o Questions Due: June 9, 2023
 - o Proposal Due Date and Time: June 30, 2023, 12:00 PM ET
- **Program Overview** – The Business Process Logic (BPL) program aims to characterize and resolve vulnerabilities in business logic systems to protect defense-critical workflows for government and business. BPL will extract representations from Business Logic (BL) and use those representations to characterize and mitigate faults and vulnerabilities identified in workflow environments. This program is not intended to find cyber vulnerabilities in the underlying BL infrastructure.
- **Anticipated awards** – Multiple awards are anticipated. A total of up to \$15.6M may be awarded across Technical Area (TA) one (1). Additional funding may be available depending upon the quality and potential of the proposals. Anticipated amounts for TA2 and TA3 can be found in the classified addendum.
- **Types of instruments that may be awarded** – Procurement Contracts and Other Transactions.
- **Agency contact**
 - o Points of Contact
The BAA Coordinator for this effort can be reached at BPL@darpa.mil.
DARPA/I2O
ATTN: HR001123S0033
675 North Randolph Street
Arlington, VA 22203-2114

PART II: FULL TEXT OF ANNOUNCEMENT

I. Funding Opportunity Description

This publication constitutes a Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) as contemplated in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 6.102(d)(2) and 35.016 and 2 CFR § 200.203. Any resultant award negotiations will follow all pertinent law and regulation, and any negotiations and/or awards for procurement contracts will use procedures under FAR 15.4, Contract Pricing, as specified in the BAA.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is soliciting innovative proposals to enable revolutionary advances that address the security and operation of the large-scale mega-systems for manufacturing, infrastructure, and logistics in modern societies. Specifically excluded is research that primarily results in evolutionary improvements to the existing state of practice.

All proposers should read all sections of this solicitation. The technical information contained in the discussion of each individual Technical Area (TA) is relevant to the execution of all TAs.

A. Program Overview

The Business Process Logic (BPL) program will develop tools to identify logic faults and vulnerabilities in business systems that control and manage defense-critical workflows (such as manufacturing, infrastructure, and logistics) for governments and businesses around the world in order to protect those systems.

Automated workflows, written in workflow environments known as Business Logic (BL) such as SAP, Oracle, Workday, IBM Dynamics 365, or Salesforce, control most of the world's enterprises, from administration and operation of seaports worldwide to the assembly of weapons systems. An example is the Department of Defense (DoD) Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (PIEE), which processes approximately 8.0% of the U.S. budget. The BPL program aims to develop tools to characterize logic faults in the high-level scripts and templates of BL systems.

Nearly all businesses with over \$5M in sales use some form of BL to manage operations. It has become a necessary operating tool in the way that the telephone shifted from a technological innovation to a necessary tool in the 1920s. BL is widely used, to the point where lack of a BL system is considered a significant deficit in small business operations. The vulnerabilities and exposure to loss due to operational risk from coding errors can range from annoyances to business-threatening outcomes. Identification of potentially problematic issues such as "one-way" actions or "lost resources" would provide for increased resilience in the manufacturing and communications sectors, and reduce inefficiencies in supply chain management.

Here is a notional example of a bad outcome that can result from a logic fault: a major defense system's final assembly requires a critical component. Recently, a batch of these components

was lost in the inventory system because of a data entry error. Production of the defense system was brought to a dead stop when the inventory system reported these specialty components as unavailable. The production line shut down for two weeks, holding up completion of orders to multiple countries, with over one hundred people searching for the components before they were found – all because the inventory system that was tracking parts was faulty.

BL systems enable automation and efficiency in the operations that control an enterprise. These systems provide a simple coding environment, which enables extremely complex processes to be implemented with straightforward, uncomplicated tools that are, in essence, giant write-rarely spreadsheets. Business processes are represented in BL by a combination of visual point-and-click coding, embedded spreadsheets, and scripting languages that resemble a constrained form of Java.

BL systems are designed to support speed and flexibility for responding quickly to market needs. In this environment, system security, robust limit- and type-checking, and exhaustive testing take a back seat to the agility required to support market needs. The scripts created are built on database technology; however, data often are duplicated without associated integrity checks. Many of these systems are based on process documentation, such as what is contained in International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9000 quality management systems. There is an assumption implicit in the development of workflow processes that humans will input reasonable data. As the notional example above makes glaringly clear, this assumption is faulty.

BL systems often are constructed as human-machine mega-systems, which are limited in regard to underlying science, as well as in regard to current engineering practice. Common cyber security practices are insufficient for identifying faulty business logic and current science has insufficient understanding of the behavior of human-machine mega-systems to deal with their size and scope. Scientific limitations include:

- Sub-system behavioral analysis is unavailable for large-scale systems;
- Ambiguous representations prevent a clear grasp of the intended logic;
- Bad outcomes of logic faults are described but not measured; and,
- Logic faults are not traceable to human-entered source code.

Current engineering practice also has not addressed the shaping or analysis of large-scale logic flows across system boundaries. Engineering limitations include:

- Ingestion of enterprise process flows are not automated;
- Results of high-level BL faults cannot currently be automatically characterized or cataloged;
- Data provenance is not maintained across sub-systems; and,
- Fault analysis is not currently traced across composed systems.

BPL is **not** intended to find cyber vulnerabilities in the underlying BL infrastructure. Efforts focused on finding underlying cyber vulnerabilities are out of scope for BPL.

B. Program Structure and Plan

Proposers may submit single proposals to TA1 and/or TA2; a combined TA1 and TA2 proposal will not be accepted. Proposals submitted to any TA must encompass all 3 Phases. Proposers are

limited to submission of one proposal per TA. Proposers selected for TA3 may not perform on TA1 or TA2.

1. Program Technical Areas

BPL has three Technical Areas:

TA1: Represent and characterize logic faults;

TA2: Resolve vulnerabilities; and,

TA3: Test and evaluate defense-critical workflows.

TA1: Represent and characterize logic faults

TA1 will use scalable techniques to ingest BL systems and associated documentation, such as BL system code, database schema, data dictionaries, ISO 9000 documentation, and user training documentation, to identify logic flaws or vulnerabilities in a system. The purpose of developing these representations is to be able to reason across the logic embedded in the BL system and to identify flaws or vulnerabilities. Given this objective, representations that do not support this kind of reasoning would not suffice. A challenge will be meeting the scale of the systems involved; while some BL systems support tens of users, BPL will address systems that have hundreds to tens of thousands of users. In order to support the massive scale of realistic processes that BPL will address, automatic ingestion of system data and documentation will be required to develop the BL system representations.

Unlike conventional processing environments, BL environments contain results whose interpretation depends on the way those results are formatted on the screen, with the final association of information occurring as users interpret it while interacting with the system. To understand how a high-level BL script actually operates, it is necessary to consider the visual context, the natural language being used, and the enterprise jargon.

A common characteristic of cyber security tools is their dependence on language and protocol constructs to identify data, code, and communications protocols. State-of-the-art (SOTA) cyber security tools fail with BL systems because the visual nature of BL systems does not provide the information needed to build the graphs and metadata used to explore code for faults and vulnerabilities.

BL systems are optimized for responding quickly and flexibly to market needs rather than for security and resilience. BL technology roadmaps focus on two approaches to close this gap. The first is training, which is expensive, marginally effective, and does not scale well. The second is providing a more formal automated coding environment that manages access control, data permissions, and movement of information between subsystems. Even so, neither training nor a more formal coding environment can address cognitive errors made by human scripters, such as faulty logical assumptions and inaccurate interpretation of the visual cues in the scripting environment.

BPL will develop technology to extract information from BL spreadsheets and scripts, and disambiguate that extracted information by correlating it with parsed ISO 9000 documents and user documentation. The resulting information will be fed into SOTA program analysis tools to

identify logic faults or vulnerabilities and their possible mitigations. Ingestion of user documentation will allow for identification of semantic-level errors, such as one-way processes, i.e., those that cannot be rolled back. BL workflows do not represent these one-way processes as known good or bad outcomes. That assessment can be derived only from the human-readable documentation and the organizational objective functions contained in the documentation. An example of a one-way process would be deprovisioning all telephone circuits belonging to a customer that failed to pay for service. If it turns out that the customer's bills were in fact paid, and the report of failure-to-pay was an error, there is no way to undo the deprovisioning, because all supporting information is lost when a telecom circuit is deprovisioned. Another type of error is loss of data consistency, which may result from multiple representations of the same data becoming disconnected. Loss of data consistency may occur when processes designed to catch instances of, say, faulty duplication of database subsets, fail to do so. Copies of information that are cached by warehouse management systems can lose synchronization with inventory management systems. The result of the mismatch leads to lost components or "surprise" shortages of parts. These kinds of data consistency errors can be identified by reasoning over the multiple, differing, versions of dataset-modifying processes that may be present in system documentation. More importantly, errors in data consistency also can be detected by reasoning over multiple versions of these processes that may have been implemented and are running within the operating BL system.

The ingestion and system mapping tasks of TA1 can be performed as fundamental research. TA1 is anticipated to be operating on a commercial system, and, as a result, analysis outputs that identify system flaws would be Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI).

Strong TA1 proposals will:

- Address operational considerations of a large BL system and offer a team with deep expertise in the daily operational use of BL systems.
- Demonstrate an understanding of BL both from a theoretical computer science perspective and from an operational perspective.
- Demonstrate an understanding of how to automatically build reasoning representations for common scripting languages and software that is based on visual programming methods.
- Identify mechanisms for integrating representations for user and ISO documentation with representations for software systems and their operation.
- Demonstrate an ability to explore very large operational spaces to produce actionable results in a short period of time. An actionable result at a minimum would include existence, location, and severity of characterized BL faults.
- Provide detailed plans for how the developed technology will transition into industrial use.
- Provide innovative teaming of researchers that may include universities, commercial industry, the Defense Industrial Base (DIB), and other organizations with expertise in BL.
- Substantiate all claims about capabilities or achievements.

TA1 will deliver the following artifacts to TA3, along with documentation and the associated data in machine-readable form, prior to each of the tests in Figure 1:

- A representation of the BL workflows found in the system under test and extracted from human-readable documentation and human-entered code. The extracted representation should include system topology and workflows between systems of systems.
- Characterizations of BL faults including details about the type of fault, the location of the fault in the system (i.e., module affected), and a measure of severity of the fault. TA3 will evaluate these faults for accuracy against a TA3-provided list of known faults. TA3 also will evaluate the quality and validity of previously unknown faults through a mechanism such as Lot Acceptance Testing (see Section I.C for more details around metric measurement).
- A demonstratable user interface to convey existence, location, and severity of BL faults to a user.

TA2: Resolve vulnerabilities

TA2 will be responsible for resolving identified vulnerabilities in the BL systems under test. Performers will develop approaches to trace logic faults to human-entered code, characterize/catalog high-level BL faults, maintain data provenance across sub-systems, trace fault analysis across component interdependencies, and provide mitigations that do not introduce new BL faults. TA2 performers must be able to receive and process controlled and classified information on system vulnerabilities.

Additional information about TA2 can be found in the classified addendum. Instructions on requesting the addendum can be found in Section IV.B of this BAA (“Application and Submission Information – Content and Form of Application Submission”).

TA3: Test and evaluate defense-critical workflows

TA3 will provide representative Defense Industrial Base (DIB) platforms for test and evaluation using existing platforms with operational software. The performer will provide access to unmodified documentation: ISO 9000, user guides, training material, and well-documented lists of known logic and operational flaws/bugs. The test systems will be implemented in at least one major BL platform environment. TA3 will be responsible for validating TA1 and TA2 solutions and capabilities. TA3 will manage a collaboration site where TA1 will submit all identified logic faults and vulnerabilities. TA3 will also act to inform the DIB of flaws and issues detected.

Additional information about TA3 can be found in the classified addendum. Instructions on requesting the addendum can be found in Section IV.B of this BAA (“Application and Submission Information – Content and Form of Application Submission”).

2. Program Schedule

BPL is a 48-month, 3-phase program. Phases 1 and 2 are each 18-months and Phase 3 is 12-months. A go/no-go decision will occur after Phase 2, for the execution of Phase 3 of the program, based on the acceptance by a transition partner of the technology developed in the first two phases.

During Phase 1, performers will have access to an initial test platform, anticipated to be a representative DIB manufacturing BL system. The goal of Phase 1 is to demonstrate the feasibility of performer technical approaches. Phase 2 will introduce a second test platform, also anticipated to be a representative DIB logistics BL system. The goal of Phase 2 is to demonstrate that the effectiveness of performers' technical approaches can be reproduced on a different test platform with a different type of critical workflow. TA3 will provide information for each of these platforms, including unmodified documentation, such as ISO 9000 documents, user guides, and training materials. TA3 also will provide TA1 and TA2 performers with the software and licenses needed to operate the test system or a TA3-supported operating environment. TA1 and TA2 proposers are encouraged to describe any additional information they plan to use in detecting and characterizing flaws. Finally, Phase 3 is contingent on transition partner acceptance of the technology developed in the first two phases and will focus on a transition-relevant BL system.

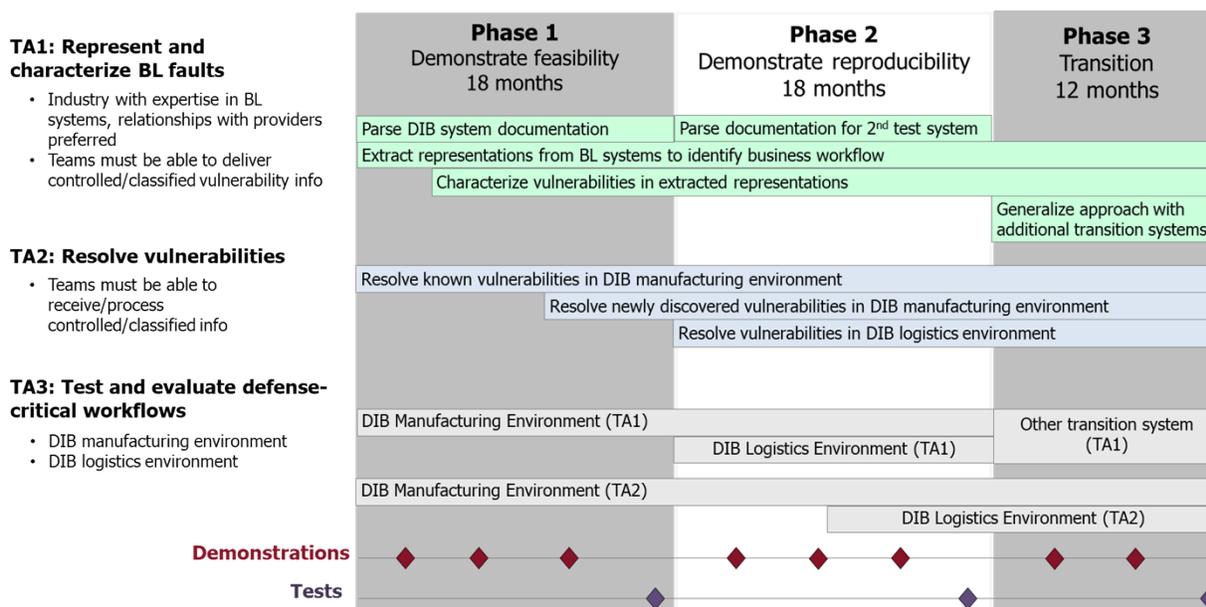


Figure 1: BPL Program Schedule

C. Program Metrics

The following program metrics for TA1 will serve as one basis for determining whether satisfactory progress is being made to warrant continued funding of the program (Table 1). Although the following program metrics are specified, proposers should note that the Government has identified these goals with the intention of bounding the scope of effort, while

affording the maximum flexibility, creativity, and innovation in the proposing solutions to the stated problem.

Proposals should cite the quantitative and qualitative success criteria, per Phase, that the proposed effort will achieve. Those measurements will be conducted at test events illustrated above in Figure 1.

TA3 will provide, for use in test and evaluation, a well-documented list of known logic and operational flaws for the TA3-provided test system and will maintain a list of BL faults known to be present in the system under test; these faults will be detectable by analysis of TA3-provided documentation and scripts. TA3 will evaluate TA1 on coverage of BL workflows by comparing TA3’s list of known faults with the list of faults found by TA1. The documentation and scripts provided by TA3 will constitute ground truth for fault detection. In addition to being evaluated on fault detection, TA1 also will be evaluated by TA3 on accuracy of characterization of those faults.

It is anticipated that TA1 will identify additional, previously-unknown BL faults in the system under test. To measure the quality and validity of these newly-discovered faults, TA3 will provide a mechanism for automated test and evaluation; an example of one such mechanism is Lot Acceptance Testing (LAT). See Figure 2 for an example of LAT as applied to validating TA1-characterized BL faults.

Immediately following each test event, TA3 will provide evaluation of the accuracy, reproducibility, location, and severity of TA1’s characterization of both previously-known and newly-discovered faults.

Capability	Metric	Phase One Demonstrate feasibility	Phase Two Demonstrate reproducibility	Phase Three Transition
Extract representation from Business Logic (BL)	Coverage of BL-workflows	70%	80%	95%
Quality of representation vs. ground truth				
Characterize vulnerabilities	Detection of known BL vulnerabilities	70%	80%	95%
Identification and characterization of software faults in the encoded BL	Quality of previously unknown vulnerabilities found (quality is the percentage of claimed faults that are validated)	70%	80%	95%

Table 1: BPL TA1 Metrics

Test that in a lot of 400 flaws claimed by TA2, 95% are actual flaws

1. Manually examine a small sample (e.g., 10)
2. Determine the error rate in the sample (e.g., 20% of claimed flaws are not flaws)
3. Use sample size and error rate to find the probability that 95% of claimed flaws are actual flaws.
4. Repeat sampling to improve statistical confidence.

Use of statistical confidence means that manual validation is not needed for every claimed flaw.

Figure 2: Lot Acceptance Testing process used to evaluate claimed BL faults.

Details on TA2 metrics are contained in the classified addendum. Instructions on requesting the addendum can be found in Section IV.B of this BAA (“Application and Submission Information – Content and Form of Application Submission”).

D. Government-furnished Property/Equipment/Information

The Government, through TA3, anticipates providing information on Government test platforms that may be under test in Phases 2 and 3. In describing their technical approaches, proposers may assume the Government will provide BL spreadsheets and scripts, ISO 9000 documents, and user documentation, as well as any necessary software and licenses. TA3 will be responsible for providing this information in Phase 1.

Proposers are encouraged to propose any additional, external information or data that would be useful in developing their proposed technologies.

E. Intellectual Property

A key goal of the program will be to share information about identified flaws in commercial BL systems with industry participants. The Government also encourages commercialization strategies for the TA1, TA2, and TA3 developed technologies. Intellectual property rights asserted by proposers are strongly encouraged to be aligned with the program goals.

It is desired that all noncommercial software (including source code), software documentation, and technical data generated by the program be provided as deliverables to the Government, with a minimum of Government Purpose Rights (GPR), as lesser rights may adversely impact the program's ability to resolve vulnerabilities in commercial and government BL systems.

The testing environments and transition environments may contain proprietary intellectual property that would be shared with BPL performers. Performers will be required to sign Associate Contractor Agreements (ACA) to protect proprietary information and to use the information only for BPL research. TA3 will be responsible for leading ACA negotiations with all selected performers.

F. Additional Program Information

To facilitate the exchanging of ideas, sharing of research, and management of the program, performers must be able to provide a video teleconference capability, such as Zoom, that can support Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) in accordance with National Institute of Standard and Technology (NIST) SP 800-171. Performers should expect to host at least one demonstration at their facility; the facility must have the capability to hold up to 20 people.

II. Award Information

A. General Award Information

Multiple awards are anticipated. The amount of resources made available under this BAA will depend on the quality of the proposals received and the availability of funds.

The Government reserves the right to select for negotiation all, some, one, or none of the proposals received in response to this solicitation and to make awards without discussions with proposers. The Government also reserves the right to conduct discussions if it is later determined

to be necessary. If warranted, portions of resulting awards may be segregated into pre-priced options. Additionally, DARPA reserves the right to accept proposals in their entirety or to select only portions of proposals for award. In the event that DARPA desires to award only portions of a proposal, negotiations may be opened with that proposer. The Government reserves the right to fund proposals in phases with options for continued work, as applicable.

The Government reserves the right to request any additional, necessary documentation once it makes the award instrument determination. Such additional information may include but is not limited to Representations and Certifications (see Section IV.B.3.d, “Representations and Certifications”). The Government reserves the right to remove proposers from award consideration should the parties fail to reach agreement on award terms, conditions, and/or cost/price within a reasonable time, and the proposer fails to timely provide requested additional information. Proposals identified for negotiation may result in a procurement contract or other transaction, depending upon the nature of the work proposed, the required degree of interaction between parties, whether or not the research is classified as Fundamental Research, and other factors.

Proposers looking for innovative, commercial-like contractual arrangements are encouraged to consider requesting Other Transactions. To understand the flexibility and options associated with Other Transactions, consult <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/contract-management#OtherTransactions>.

In accordance with 10 U.S.C. § 4022(f), the Government may award a follow-on production contract or Other Transaction (OT) for any OT awarded under this solicitation if: (1) that participant in the OT, or a recognized successor in interest to the OT, successfully completed the entire prototype project provided for in the OT, as modified; and (2) the OT provides for the award of a follow-on production contract or OT to the participant, or a recognized successor in interest to the OT.

In all cases, the Government contracting officer shall have sole discretion to select award instrument type, regardless of instrument type proposed, and to negotiate all instrument terms and conditions with selectees. DARPA will apply publication or other restrictions, as necessary, if it determines that the research resulting from the proposed effort will present a high likelihood of disclosing performance characteristics of military systems or manufacturing technologies that are unique and critical to defense. Any award resulting from such a determination will include a requirement for DARPA permission before publishing any information or results on the program. For more information on publication restrictions, see the section below on Fundamental Research

B. Fundamental Research

It is DoD policy that the publication of products of fundamental research will remain unrestricted to the maximum extent possible. National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 189 defines fundamental research as follows:

‘Fundamental research’ means basic and applied research in science and engineering, the results of which ordinarily are published and shared broadly within the scientific community, as distinguished from proprietary research and from industrial development, design, production, and product utilization, the results of which ordinarily are restricted for proprietary or national security reasons.

As of the date of publication of this solicitation, the Government expects that program goals as described herein may be met by proposed efforts for fundamental research and non-fundamental research. Some proposed research may present a high likelihood of disclosing performance characteristics of military systems or manufacturing technologies that are unique and critical to defense. Based on the anticipated type of proposer (e.g., university or industry) and the nature of the solicited work, the Government expects that some awards will include restrictions on the resultant research that will require the awardee to seek DARPA permission before publishing any information or results relative to the program.

Proposers should indicate in their proposal whether they believe the scope of the research included in their proposal is fundamental or not. While proposers should clearly explain the intended results of their research, the Government shall have sole discretion to determine whether the proposed research shall be considered fundamental and to select the award instrument type. Appropriate language will be included in resultant awards for non-fundamental research to prescribe publication requirements and other restrictions, as appropriate. This language can be found at <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/additional-baa>.

For certain research projects, it may be possible that although the research to be performed by a potential awardee is non-fundamental research, its proposed subawardee’s effort may be fundamental research. It is also possible that the research performed by a potential awardee is fundamental research while its proposed subawardee’s effort may be non-fundamental research. In all cases, it is the potential awardee’s responsibility to explain in its proposal which proposed efforts are fundamental research and why the proposed efforts should be considered fundamental research.

III. Eligibility Information

A. Eligible Applicants

All responsible sources capable of satisfying the Government's needs may submit a proposal that shall be considered by DARPA. Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Small Businesses, Small Disadvantaged Businesses and Minority Institutions are encouraged to submit proposals and join others in submitting proposals; however, no portion of this announcement will be set aside for these organizations’ participation due to the impracticality of reserving discrete or severable areas of this research for exclusive competition among these entities.

1. Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs) and Government Entities

a) FFRDCs

FFRDCs are subject to applicable direct competition limitations and cannot propose to this solicitation in any capacity unless they meet the following conditions. (1) FFRDCs must clearly demonstrate that the proposed work is not otherwise available from the private sector. (2) FFRDCs must provide a letter, on official letterhead from their sponsoring organization, that (a) cites the specific authority establishing their eligibility to propose to Government solicitations and compete with industry, and (b) certifies the FFRDC's compliance with the associated FFRDC sponsor agreement's terms and conditions. These conditions are a requirement for FFRDCs proposing to be awardees or subawardees.

b) Government Entities

Government Entities (e.g., Government/National laboratories, military educational institutions, etc.) are subject to applicable direct competition limitations. Government Entities must clearly demonstrate that the work is not otherwise available from the private sector and provide written documentation citing the specific statutory authority and contractual authority, if relevant, establishing their ability to propose to Government solicitations and compete with industry. This information is required for Government Entities proposing to be awardees or subawardees.

c) Authority and Eligibility

At the present time, DARPA does not consider 15 U.S.C. § 3710a to be sufficient legal authority to show eligibility. While 10 U.S.C. § 4892 may be the appropriate statutory starting point for some entities, specific supporting regulatory guidance, together with evidence of agency approval, will still be required to fully establish eligibility. DARPA will consider FFRDC and Government Entity eligibility submissions on a case-by-case basis; however, the burden to prove eligibility for all team members rests solely with the proposer.

2. Other Applicants

Non-U.S. organizations and/or individuals may participate to the extent that such participants comply with any necessary nondisclosure agreements, security regulations, export control laws, and other governing statutes applicable under the circumstances.

B. Organizational Conflicts of Interest

FAR 9.5 Requirements

In accordance with FAR 9.5, proposers are required to identify and disclose all facts relevant to potential OCIs involving the proposer's organization and *any* proposed team member (subawardee, consultant). Under this Section, the proposer is responsible for providing this disclosure with each proposal submitted to the solicitation. The disclosure must include the proposer's, and as applicable, proposed team member's OCI mitigation plan. The OCI mitigation plan must include a description of the actions the proposer has taken, or intends to take, to prevent the existence of conflicting roles that might bias the proposer's judgment and to prevent the proposer from having unfair competitive advantage. The OCI mitigation plan will specifically discuss the disclosed OCI in the context of each of the OCI limitations outlined in FAR 9.505-1 through FAR 9.505-4.

Agency Supplemental OCI Policy

In addition, DARPA has a supplemental OCI policy that prohibits contractors/performers from concurrently providing Scientific Engineering Technical Assistance (SETA), Advisory and Assistance Services (A&AS) or similar support services and being a technical performer. Therefore, as part of the FAR 9.5 disclosure requirement above, a proposer must affirm whether the proposer or *any* proposed team member (subawardee, consultant) is providing SETA, A&AS, or similar support to any DARPA office(s) under: (a) a current award or subaward; or (b) a past award or subaward that ended within one calendar year prior to the proposal's submission date.

If SETA, A&AS, or similar support is being or was provided to any DARPA office(s), the proposal must include:

- The name of the DARPA office receiving the support;
- The prime contract number;
- Identification of proposed team member (subawardee, consultant) providing the support; and
- An OCI mitigation plan in accordance with FAR 9.5.

Government Procedures

In accordance with FAR 9.503, 9.504 and 9.506, the Government will evaluate OCI mitigation plans to avoid, neutralize or mitigate potential OCI issues before award and to determine whether it is in the Government's interest to grant a waiver. The Government will only evaluate OCI mitigation plans for proposals that are determined selectable under the solicitation evaluation criteria and funding availability.

The Government may require proposers to provide additional information to assist the Government in evaluating the proposer's OCI mitigation plan.

If the Government determines that a proposer failed to fully disclose an OCI; or failed to provide the affirmation of DARPA support as described above; or failed to reasonably provide additional information requested by the Government to assist in evaluating the proposer's OCI mitigation plan, the Government may reject the proposal and withdraw it from consideration for award.

C. Cost Sharing/Matching

Cost sharing is not required; however, it will be carefully considered where there is an applicable statutory condition relating to the selected funding instrument. Cost sharing is encouraged where there is a reasonable probability of a potential commercial application related to the proposed research and development effort.

For more information on potential cost sharing requirements for Other Transactions for Prototype, see <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/contract-management#OtherTransactions>.

D. Other Eligibility Criteria

TA1 proposals must demonstrate the ability to deliver work product classified up to the SECRET level on identified BL vulnerabilities. TA1 proposals must demonstrate the ability to execute work at the SECRET level and access only TOP SECRET information in time to commence program execution in accordance with their proposed statement of work (SOW), no later than sixty (60) calendar days after contract award. This includes:

1. A sufficient number of key management personnel with personnel security clearances at the TOP SECRET level with eligibility for SCI access;
2. A sufficient number of key management personnel and staff with personnel security clearances at the SECRET level;
3. The ability for at least one team member facility to obtain a TOP SECRET facility clearance with SECRET safeguarding or access within (60) days of contract award;
4. The ability to establish an Automated Information System (AIS) approved to operate at the SECRET level by the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DSCA); and,
5. The ability to safeguard CUI information and separate fundamental research tasks/ team members from CUI tasks (See BPL CUI Guide).

TA2 and TA3 proposals must demonstrate the ability to deliver work product at the TOP SECRET level in time to commence program execution in accordance with their statement of work (SOW), no later than sixty (60) calendar days after contract award. This includes:

1. A sufficient number of key management personnel and staff with personnel security clearances at the TOP SECRET level with eligibility for SCI access;
2. The ability for at least one team member facility to obtain a TOP SECRET facility clearance with TOP SECRET safeguarding or access to a “carved out” accredited Security Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF);
3. The ability to establish an Automated Information System (AIS) approved to operate at the TOP SECRET level by the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) or be able to leverage an existing accredited TOP SECRET/SCI system; and,
4. The ability to safeguard CUI information and separate fundamental research tasks/ team members from CUI tasks (See BPL CUI Guide).

IV. Application and Submission Information

A. Address to Request Application Package

This announcement, any attachments, and any references to external websites herein constitute the total solicitation. If proposers cannot access the referenced material posted in the announcement found at www.darpa.mil, contact the BPL team at BPL@darpa.mil.

B. Content and Form of Application Submission

All submissions, including abstracts and proposals, must be written in English using Times New Roman typeface with font size not smaller than 12-point, with margins no smaller than 1 inch. Font sizes of 8 or 10 may be used for figures, tables, and charts in the Technical Volume, but not

for text or tables in the summary slide. Document files must be in .pdf, .doc, .docx, .xls, or .xlsx formats, with the exception of the Summary Slide, which must be in .ppt or .pptx format. All pages must be numbered. Line spacing should be no less than 12-pt (single-spacing).

All documents submitted must be clearly labeled with the DARPA BAA number, proposer organization, and proposal title/proposal short title. All monetary references in the proposal shall be in U.S. Dollars.

The TA2 and TA3 efforts solicited by this BAA are expected to produce proposals classified at the SECRET level and will involve access to or generation of classified information. A formal request for the classified addendum and classification guidance may be submitted by filling out the HR001123S0033 REQUEST FORM (APPENDIX 1) and emailing the REQUEST FORM to BPL@darpa.mil with the subject line titled "Request DARPA-BAA-HR001123S0033".

TA2 and TA3 proposers that are incorporating sub-contractor team members into their proposal to perform classified proposal preparation must submit subcontractor DD-254s to BPL@darpa.mil no later than June 1, 2023 or prior to sharing classified information with other companies.

Classified proposal teams will be limited to 5 work locations (Prime contractor + 4 alternate or subcontractor work locations). One copy of the classified addendum will be transmitted by DARPA to a single location only per proposal team.

Proposers are required to submit the classified addendum request no later than May 4, 2023 at 5:00 PM ET to allow adequate time for delivery of the material to be shipped by May 10, 2023. Requests submitted after this date will be disregarded. The HR001123S0033 REQUEST FORM is the only method of request that will be accepted. Only fully completed forms will be processed. All requestors will receive a confirmation email with either a delivery tracking number or email confirmation depending on delivery method. Proof of facility clearance level must be validated by the DARPA Program Security point of contact before any classified documentation on the BAA is sent to the proposer.

The full HR001123S0033 Classified Addendum consists of: a SECRET CD which includes BAA DD254 (DoD Contract Security Classification Specification), a security classification guide (SCG), and a paper copy of the Classified Addendum.

Please state on the classified addendum request form (see APPENDIX 1) if you need the entire packet in paper form only. All other packets will be sent as a SECRET CD containing the classified addendum and SCG. If you have trouble reading the CD or its contents, please email BPL@darpa.mil as soon as possible to request the packet in paper form. Proposers requesting the classified addendum must currently possess at a minimum a SECRET facility clearance with SECRET safeguarding. All appropriate security safeguards must exist prior to receiving the classified addendum. No extension of the proposal due date will be granted based on inability to acquire Facility Clearances in a reasonable timeframe.

Classified submissions shall be appropriately and conspicuously marked with the proposed classification level and declassification date. Submissions requiring DARPA to make a final classification shall be marked as follows:

CLASSIFICATION DETERMINATION PENDING. Protect as though classified (insert the recommended classification level: (e.g., Top Secret, Secret or Confidential)

1. Abstracts Format

Proposers are strongly encouraged to submit an abstract in advance of a full proposal. Abstracts should follow the same general format as described for proposals (see Section IV.B.2., “Proposals Format”) but include ONLY Sections I and II of Volume I, Technical and Management Proposal. The cover sheet should be clearly marked “ABSTRACT,” and the total length must not exceed 4 pages. The maximum pages count excludes the cover page and official transmittal letter but does include any figures, tables, and charts. An official transmittal letter is not required. Bracketed numbers below denote recommended page limits for each section of the abstract.

Abstracts must include the following components:

- **Cover Sheet:** Provide the administrative and technical points of contact (title, name, address, phone, email, organization). Include the BAA number, title of the proposed project (not the BAA title), Technical Area, subcontractors, estimated cost, duration of the project, and the label “Abstract.”
- **Goals and Impact:** {1.0} Describe what is being proposed and how, if successful, it will lead to a broad solution (qualitatively and quantitatively) for identifying vulnerabilities in business systems that control and manage defense-critical workflows. This section should succinctly describe the uniqueness and benefits of the proposed approach relative to current state-of-art approaches. Describe a clear and detailed path to transition with a specific transition partner, including a description of the current working relationship with that potential transition partner.
- **Technical Plan:** {2.5} Outline and address all technical challenges inherent in the approach and possible solutions for overcoming potential problems. Describe milestones and how they will be achieved.
- **Capabilities/Management Plan:** {0.25} Provide a brief summary of expertise of the team, including subcontractors and key personnel. Include a brief description of relevant expertise in large-scale business logic, manufacturing or infrastructure systems, natural language processing, automated system mapping, and automated system analysis. Identify the principal investigator and include a one-sentence summary of the team’s organization, including roles and responsibilities.
- **Cost and Schedule:** {0.25} Provide a cost estimate by phase, broken out by labor, materials, travel, and a ROM for each subcontractor. Include a list of deliverables

and a delivery schedule.

2. Proposals Format

All proposals must be in the format given below. The typical proposal should express a consolidated effort in support of one or more related technical concepts or ideas. Disjointed efforts should not be included into a single proposal. Proposals shall consist of two volumes: 1) Volume I, Technical and Management Proposal (composed of 3 parts), and 2) Volume II, Cost Proposal. Volume I is limited to 28 pages. The maximum pages count for Volume I excludes the cover page, required summary slide, and official transmittal letter, but does include figures, tables, and charts. Bracketed numbers before each section denote recommended page limits.

NOTE: Non-conforming submissions that do not follow the instructions herein may be rejected without further review.

a) Volume I, Technical and Management Proposal

(1) Section I: Administrative

(a) Cover Sheet to Include

- (1) BAA number (DARPA-BAA- HR001123S0033);
- (2) Technical area;
- (3) Lead Organization submitting proposal;
- (4) Type of organization, selected among the following categories: "LARGE BUSINESS", "SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS", "OTHER SMALL BUSINESS", "HBCU", "MI", "OTHER EDUCATIONAL", OR "OTHER NONPROFIT";
- (5) Proposer's reference number (if any);
- (6) Other team members (if applicable) and type of organization for each;
- (7) Proposal title;
- (8) Technical point of contact to include: salutation, last name, first name, street address, city, state, zip code, telephone, fax (if available), electronic mail (if available);
- (9) Administrative point of contact to include: salutation, last name, first name, street address, city, state, zip code, telephone, fax (if available), electronic mail (if available);
- (10) Total funds requested from DARPA, and the amount of cost share (if any); AND
- (11) Date proposal was submitted.

(b) Official transmittal letter

(2) Section II: Summary of Proposal

- A. {4} Technical rationale, technical approach, and constructive plan for accomplishment of technical goals in support of innovative claims and deliverable creation. (In the full proposal, this section should be supplemented by a more detailed plan in Section III of the Technical and Management Proposal.)
- B. {4} Innovative claims for the proposed research. This section is the centerpiece of the proposal and should succinctly describe the uniqueness and benefits of the proposed approach relative to the current state-of-art alternate approaches.

- C. {2} Deliverables associated with the proposed research and the plans and capability to accomplish technology transition and commercialization. Include in this section all proprietary claims to the results, prototypes, intellectual property, or systems supporting and/or necessary for the use of the research, results, and/or prototype. If there are no proprietary claims, this should be stated. For forms to be completed regarding intellectual property, see Section IV.B.3.i of this BAA. There will be no page limit for the listed forms.
- D. {1} General discussion of other research in this area.
- E. {1} A clearly defined organization chart for the program team which includes, as applicable: (1) the programmatic relationship of team member; (2) the unique capabilities of team members; (3) the task of responsibilities of team members; (4) the teaming strategy among the team members; (5) the principal investigator (PI), co-PI, and program manager (if applicable) for each team member to include subcontractor's PI, co-PI, and program manager; and (6) the key personnel along with the amount of effort to be expended by each person during each year.
- F. A summary slide of the proposed effort, in PowerPoint format, should be submitted with the proposal. Submit this file in PowerPoint format in addition to Volumes 1 and 2 of the full proposal. The format for the summary slide is included in APPENDIX 2 to this BAA and does not count against the page limit.

(3) Section III: Detailed Proposal Information

- A. {3} Statement of Work (SOW) - Clearly define the technical tasks/subtasks to be performed, their durations, and dependencies among them. The page length for the SOW will be dependent on the amount of the effort. For each task/subtask, provide:
- A general description of the objective (for each defined task/activity);
 - A detailed description of the approach to be taken to accomplish each defined task/activity;
 - Identification of the primary organization responsible for task execution (prime, sub, team member, by name, etc.);
 - The completion criteria for each task/activity - a product, event or milestone that defines its completion;
 - Define all deliverables (reporting, data, reports, software, etc.) to be provided to the Government in support of the proposed research tasks/activities; and
 - Clearly identify any tasks/subtasks (to be performed by either an awardee or subawardee) that will be accomplished on-campus at a university, if applicable.

Note: It is recommended that the SOW should be developed so that each Phase of the program is separately defined.

Do not include any proprietary information in the SOW.

- B. {1.5} Description of the results, products, transferable technology, and expected technology transfer path to supplement information included in the summary of the proposal. This should also address mitigation of life-cycle and sustainment risks associated with transitioning intellectual property for U.S. military applications, if applicable. Describe a clear and detailed path to transition with a specific transition partner, including a description of the

current working relationship with that potential transition partner. See also Section IV.B.3.i of this BAA., “Intellectual Property.”

- C. {4.5} Detailed technical approach enhancing and completing the Summary of Proposal.
- D. {1} Comparison with other ongoing research indicating advantages and disadvantages of the proposed effort.
- E. {1} Discussion of proposer’s previous accomplishments and work in closely related research areas.
- F. {1} Description of Security Management architecture and/or approach for the proposed effort. Detail unique additional security requirements information system certification expertise for controlled unclassified information (CUI) or classified processing, OPSEC, program protection planning, test planning, transportation plans, work being performed at different classification levels, and/or utilizing test equipment not approved at appropriate classification level (may not be applicable for fundamental research).
- G. {1} Description of the facilities that would be used for the proposed effort.
- H. {2} Detail support enhancing that of Summary of Proposal, including formal teaming agreements which are required to execute this program.
- I. {1} Provide description of milestones, cost, and accomplishments.

b) Volume II, Cost Proposal

All proposers, including FFRDCs, must submit the following:

- (1) Cover sheet to include:
 - (1) BAA number (DARPA-BAA- HR001123S0033);
 - (2) Technical area;
 - (3) Lead Organization submitting proposal;
 - (4) Type of organization selected among the following categories: “LARGE BUSINESS”, “SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS”, “OTHER SMALL BUSINESS”, “HBCU”, “MI”, “OTHER EDUCATIONAL”, OR “OTHER NONPROFIT”;
 - (5) Proposer’s reference number (if any);
 - (6) Other team members (if applicable) and type of organization for each;
 - (7) Proposal title;
 - (8) Technical point of contact to include: salutation, last name, first name, street address, city, state, zip code, telephone, fax (if available), electronic mail (if available);
 - (9) Administrative point of contact to include: salutation, last name, first name, street address, city, state, zip code, telephone, fax (if available), and electronic mail (if available);
 - (10) Award instrument requested: cost-plus-fixed-fee (CPFF), cost-contract—no fee, cost sharing contract – no fee, or other type of procurement contract (specify), or Other Transaction;
 - (11) Place(s) and period(s) of performance;
 - (12) Total proposed cost separated by basic award and option(s) (if any);

- (13) Name, address, and telephone number of the proposer's cognizant Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) administration office (if known);
- (14) Name, address, and telephone number of the proposer's cognizant Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) audit office (if known);
- (15) Date proposal was prepared;
- (16) DUNS number;
- (17) TIN number;
- (18) CAGE Code;
- (19) Subawardee Information; and
- (20) Proposal validity period.

(2) Additional Cost Proposal Information

(a) Supporting Cost and Pricing Data

The proposer should include supporting cost and pricing information in sufficient detail to substantiate the summary cost estimates and should include a description of the method used to estimate costs and supporting documentation.

(b) Cost Breakdown Information and Format

Detailed cost breakdown to include:

- Total program costs broken down by major cost items (direct labor, including labor categories; subcontracts; materials; other direct costs; overhead charges, etc.) and further broken down by task and phase
- Major program tasks by fiscal year
- An itemization of major subcontracts and equipment purchases.
- Documentation supporting the reasonableness of the proposed equipment costs (vendor quotes, past purchase orders/purchase history, detailed engineering estimates, etc.) shall be provided.
- An itemization of any information technology (IT) purchase, as defined by FAR 2.101 – Documentation supporting the reasonableness of the proposed equipment costs (vendor quotes, past purchase orders/purchase history, detailed engineering estimates, etc.) shall be provided, including a letter stating why the proposer cannot provide the requested resources from its own funding for prime and all sub-awardees.
- A summary of projected funding requirements by month
- The source, nature, and amount of any industry cost-sharing
- Identification of pricing assumptions of which may require incorporation into the resulting award instrument (e.g., use of Government Furnished Property/Facilities/Information, access to Government Subject Matter experts, etc.)

Tables included in the cost proposal in editable (e.g. MS Excel) format with calculation formulas intact. NOTE: If PDF submissions differ from the Excel submission, the PDF will take precedence.

The Government requires that proposers use the provided MS Excel™ DARPA Standard Cost Proposal Spreadsheet in the development of their cost proposals. A customized cost proposal spreadsheet may be an attachment to this solicitation. If not, the spreadsheet can be found on the DARPA website at <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/contract-management> (under “Resources” on the right-hand side of the webpage). All tabs and tables in the cost proposal spreadsheet should be developed in an editable format with calculation formulas intact to allow traceability of the cost proposal. This cost proposal spreadsheet should be used by the prime organization and all subcontractors. In addition to using the cost proposal spreadsheet, the cost proposal still must include all other items required in this announcement that are not covered by the editable spreadsheet. Subcontractor cost proposal spreadsheets may be submitted directly to the Government by the proposed subcontractor via e-mail to the address in Part I of this solicitation. **Using the provided cost proposal spreadsheet will assist the Government in a rapid analysis of your proposed costs and, if your proposal is selected for a potential award, speed up the negotiation and award execution process.**

Per FAR 15.403-4, certified cost or pricing data shall be required if the proposer is seeking a procurement contract award per the referenced threshold, unless the proposer requests and is granted an exception from the requirement to submit cost or pricing data. Certified cost or pricing data” are not required if the proposer proposes an award instrument other than a procurement contract (e.g., other transaction.)

(c) Subawardee Proposals

The awardee is responsible for compiling and providing all subawardee proposals for the Procuring Contracting Officer (PCO) / Agreements Officer (AO), as applicable. Subawardee proposals should include Interdivisional Work Transfer Agreements (ITWA) or similar arrangements. Where the effort consists of multiple portions which could reasonably be partitioned for purposes of funding, these should be identified as options with separate cost estimates for each.

All proprietary subawardee proposal documentation, prepared at the same level of detail as that required of the awardee’s proposal and which cannot be uploaded with the proposed awardee’s proposal, shall be provided to the Government either by the awardee or by the subawardee organization when the proposal is submitted. Subawardee proposals submitted to the Government by the proposed awardee should be submitted electronically to BPL@darpa.mil, and the proposed awardee will not be allowed to view. The subawardee must provide the same number of copies to the PCO/AO as is required of the awardee. See Section IV.B.4.b. of this BAA for proposal submission information.

(d) Other Transaction Requests

All proposers requesting an OT must include a detailed list of milestones. Each milestone must include the following:

- milestone description,
- completion criteria,
- due date, and
- payment/funding schedule (to include, if cost share is proposed, awardee and Government share amounts).

It is noted that, at a minimum, milestones should relate directly to accomplishment of program technical metrics as defined in the BAA and/or the proposer's proposal. Agreement type, expenditure or fixed-price based, will be subject to negotiation by the Agreements Officer. Do not include proprietary data.

3. Additional Proposal Information

a) Proprietary Markings

Proposers are responsible for clearly identifying proprietary information. Submissions containing proprietary information must have the cover page and each page containing such information clearly marked with a label such as "Proprietary". NOTE: "Confidential" is a classification marking used to control the dissemination of U.S. Government National Security Information as dictated in Executive Order 13526 and should not be used to identify proprietary business information.

b) Security Information

(1) Program Security Information

(a) Program Security

Proposers should include with their proposal any proposed solution(s) to program security requirements unique to this program. Common program security requirements include but are not limited to: operational security (OPSEC) contracting/sub-contracting plans; foreign participation or materials utilization plans; program protection plans (which may entail the following) manufacturing and integration plans; range utilization and support plans (air, sea, land, space, and cyber); data dissemination plans; asset transportation plans; classified test activity plans; disaster recovery plans; classified material / asset disposition plans and public affairs / communications plans.

(2) Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)

For unclassified proposals containing controlled unclassified information (CUI), applicants will ensure personnel and information systems processing CUI security requirements are in place. See the BPL CUI Guide for addition details.

(a) CUI Proposal Markings

If an unclassified submission contains CUI or the suspicion of such, as defined by Executive Order 13556 and 32 CFR Part 2002, the information must be appropriately and conspicuously marked CUI in accordance with DoDI 5200.48. Identification of what is CUI about this DARPA program will be detailed in a BPL CUI Guide and will be provided as an attachment to the BAA.

(b) CUI Submission Requirements

Unclassified submissions containing CUI may be submitted via DARPA's BAA Website (<https://baa.darpa.mil>) in accordance with Part II Section VIII of this BAA.

(c) Proposers submitting proposals involving the pursuit and protection of DARPA information designated as CUI must have, or be able to acquire prior to contract award, an information system authorized to process CUI information IAW NIST SP 800-171 and DoDI 8582.01.

(3) Classified Submissions

For classified proposals, applicants will ensure all industrial, personnel, and information systems processing security requirements are in place and at the appropriate level (e.g., Facility Clearance Level (FCL), Automated Information Security (AIS), Certification and Accreditation (C&A), and any Foreign Ownership Control and Influence (FOCI) issues are mitigated prior to submission. Additional information on these subjects can be found at <https://www.dcsa.mil/>.

(a) Classified Proposal Markings

At this time, DARPA anticipates that proposals submitted in response to this BAA may generate or involve access to classified information. Classified submissions shall be transmitted and marked in accordance with the following guidance. Security classification guidance via a SCG and/or DARPA DD Form 254, “DoD Contract Security Classification Specification,” will be provided at a later date.

If a submission contains Classified National Security Information or the suspicion of such, as defined by Executive Order 13526, the information must be appropriately and conspicuously marked with the proposed classification level and declassification date. Submissions requiring DARPA to make a final classification determination shall be marked as follows:

“CLASSIFICATION DETERMINATION PENDING. Protect as though classified _____ (insert the recommended classification level, e.g., Top Secret, Secret or Confidential)”

NOTE: Classified submissions must indicate the classification level of not only the submitted materials, but also the classification level of the anticipated award.

Submissions containing both classified information and CUI must be appropriately and conspicuously marked with the proposed classification level as well as ensuring CUI is marked in accordance with DoDI 5200.48.

(b) Classified Submission Requirements and Procedures

Proposers submitting classified information must have, or be able to obtain prior to contract award, cognizant security agency approved facilities, information systems, and appropriately cleared/eligible personnel to perform at the classification level proposed. All proposer personnel performing Information Assurance (IA)/Cybersecurity related duties on classified Information Systems shall meet the requirements set forth in DoD Manual 8570.01-M (Information Assurance Workforce Improvement Program). Additional information on the subjects discussed in this section may be found at <https://www.dcsa.mil/>.

Proposers choosing to submit classified information from other classified sources (i.e., sources other than DARPA) must ensure (1) they have permission from an authorized individual at the cognizant Government agency (e.g., Contracting Officer, Program Manager); (2) the proposal is marked in accordance with the source SCG from which the material is derived; and (3) the source SCG is submitted along with the proposal. This information must be provided to the PSR no later than May 26, 2023.

When a proposal includes a classified portion, and when able according to security guidelines, we ask that proposers send an e-mail to BPL@darpa.mil as notification that there is a classified portion to the proposal. When submitting a hard copy of the classified portion according to the instructions outlined below, proposers should submit six (6) hard copies of the classified portion of their proposal and two (2) CD-ROMs containing the classified portion of the proposal as a single searchable Adobe PDF file.

See Security classification guidance included with the classified addendum and guidance on the DD Form 254. These documents will be provided to eligible proposers no earlier than May 22, 2023 if requested by May 11, 2023.

Confidential, Secret, and Top Secret Information

Use transmission, classification, handling, and marking guidance provided by previously issued SCGs, the DoD Information Security Manual (DoDM 5200.01, Volumes 1 - 4), and the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual, including the Supplement Revision 1, (DoD 5220.22-M and DoD 5200.22-M Sup. 1) when submitting Confidential, Secret, and/or Top Secret classified information.

Confidential and Secret

Confidential and Secret classified information may be submitted via ONE of the following methods to the mailing address listed in the contact information in Part I of this BAA:

- Hand-carried by an appropriately cleared and authorized courier to the DARPA Classified Document Registry (CDR). Prior to traveling, the courier shall contact the DARPA CDR at 703-526-4052 to coordinate arrival and delivery. SECRET proposals will be accepted only via the networks enumerated below.

OR

- Mailed via U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Registered Mail or USPS Express Mail. All classified information will be enclosed in opaque inner and outer covers and double-wrapped. The inner envelope shall be sealed and plainly marked with the assigned classification and addresses of both sender and addressee. Senders should mail to the mailing address listed in the contact information herein.

OR

- Emailed via DoD SIPRNET to jose.sanchez.ctr@darpa.smil.mil and james.brideau.ctr@darpa.smil.mil

OR

- Emailed via DARPA SAVANNAH to jose.sanchez.ctr@ascendc.local and to james.brideau.ctr@ascendc.local.

The inner envelope shall be addressed to Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, ATTN: Information Innovation Office and Jose Sanchez, with a reference to the BAA number.

The outer envelope shall be sealed with no identification as to the classification of its contents and addressed to Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Security & Intelligence Directorate, Attn: CDR.

Top Secret Information

Top Secret information must be hand-carried by an appropriately cleared and authorized courier to the DARPA CDR. Prior to traveling, the courier shall contact the DARPA CDR at 703-526-4052 to coordinate arrival and delivery.

(c) Unclassified Submissions

DARPA anticipates that submissions received for TA1 under this BAA will be unclassified. However, should a proposer wish to submit classified information, an unclassified email must be sent to BPL@darpa.mil requesting submission instructions from the Technical Office PSO. If a determination is made that the award instrument may result in access to classified information, a SCG and/or DD Form 254 will be issued by DARPA and attached as part of the award.

(d) Both Classified and Unclassified Submissions

For a proposal that includes both classified and unclassified information, the proposal may be separated into an unclassified portion and a classified portion. The proposal should include as much information as possible in the unclassified portion and use the classified portion ONLY for classified information. The unclassified portion can be submitted through the DARPA BAA Website, per the instructions in Section IV.B.4.b, below. The classified portion must be provided separately, according to the instructions outlined in the ‘Classified Submission Requirements and Procedures’ section above.

c) Disclosure of Information and Compliance with Safeguarding Covered Defense Information Controls

The following provisions and clause apply to all solicitations and contracts; however, the definition of “controlled technical information” clearly exempts work considered fundamental research and therefore, even though included in the contract, will not apply if the work is fundamental research.

DFARS 252.204-7000, “Disclosure of Information”

DFARS 252.204-7008, “Compliance with Safeguarding Covered Defense Information Controls”

DFARS 252.204-7012, “Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting”

The full text of the above solicitation provision and contract clauses can be found at

<http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/additional-baa#NPRPAC>.

Compliance with the above requirements includes the mandate for proposers to implement the security requirements specified by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-171, “Protecting Controlled Unclassified Information in Nonfederal Information Systems and Organizations” (see

<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-171r2.pdf>) and DoDI

8582.01 that are in effect at the time the solicitation is issued.

For awards where the work is considered fundamental research, the contractor will not have to implement the aforementioned requirements and safeguards. However, should the nature of the work change during performance of the award, work not considered fundamental research will be subject to these requirements.

d) Representations and Certifications

In accordance with FAR 4.1102 and 4.1201, proposers requesting a procurement contract must complete electronic annual representations and certifications at <https://www.sam.gov/>. In addition, all proposers are required to submit for all award instrument types supplementary DARPA-specific representations and certifications at the time of proposal submission. See <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/rep-certs> for further information on required representation and certification depending on your requested award instrument.

A small business joint venture offeror must submit, with its offer, the representation required in paragraph (c) of FAR solicitation provision 52.212-3, Offeror Representations and Certifications-Commercial Products and Commercial Services, and paragraph (c) of FAR solicitation provision 52.219-1, Small Business Program Representations, in accordance with 52.204-8(d) and 52.212-3(b) for the following categories: (A) Small business; (B) Service-disabled veteran-owned small business; (C) Women-owned small business (WOSB) under the WOSB Program; (D) Economically disadvantaged women-owned small business under the WOSB Program; or (E) Historically underutilized business zone small business.

e) Human Subjects Research (HSR)/Animal Use

Proposers that anticipate involving human subjects or animals in the proposed research must comply with the approval procedures detailed at <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/additional-baa>, to include providing the information specified therein as required for proposal submission.

f) Approved Cost Accounting System Documentation

Proposers that do not have a Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) compliant accounting system considered adequate for determining accurate costs that are negotiating a cost-type procurement contract must complete an SF 1408. For more information on CAS compliance, see <http://www.dcaa.mil>. To facilitate this process, proposers should complete the SF 1408 found at <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/forms/download/115778> and submit the completed form with the proposal.

g) Small Business Subcontracting Plan

Pursuant to Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. § 637(d)) and FAR 19.702(a)(1), each proposer who submits a contract proposal and includes subcontractors might be required to submit a subcontracting plan with their proposal. The plan format is outlined in FAR 19.704.

h) Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 749d)/FAR 39.2

All electronic and information technology acquired or created through this BAA must satisfy the accessibility requirements of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 749d)/FAR 39.2.

i) Intellectual Property

All proposers must provide a good faith representation that the proposer either owns or possesses the appropriate licensing rights to all intellectual property that will be utilized under the proposed effort.

(1) For Procurement Contracts

Proposers responding to this BAA requesting procurement contracts will need to complete the certifications at DFARS 252.227-7017. See <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/additional-baa> for further information. If no restrictions are intended, the proposer should state “none.” The table below captures the requested information:

Technical Data Computer Software To be Furnished With Restrictions	Summary of Intended Use in the Conduct of the Research	Basis for Assertion	Asserted Rights Category	Name of Person Asserting Restrictions
(LIST)	(NARRATIVE)	(LIST)	(LIST)	(LIST)

(2) For All Non-Procurement Contracts

Proposers responding to this BAA requesting an Other Transaction for Prototypes shall follow the applicable rules and regulations governing these various award instruments, but, in all cases, should appropriately identify any potential restrictions on the Government’s use of any Intellectual Property contemplated under the award instrument in question. This includes both Noncommercial Items and Commercial Items. Proposers are encouraged use a format similar to that described in Paragraph (1). above. If no restrictions are intended, then the proposer should state “NONE.”

j) System for Award Management (SAM) and Universal Identifier Requirements

All proposers must be registered in SAM unless exempt per FAR 4.1102. FAR 52.204-7, “System for Award Management” and FAR 52.204-13, “System for Award Management Maintenance” are incorporated into this solicitation. See <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/additional-baa> for further information.

International entities can register in SAM by following the instructions in this link: https://www.fsd.gov/sys_attachment.do?sys_id=c08b64ab1b4434109ac5ddb6bc4bcbb8.

4. Submission Information

DARPA will acknowledge receipt of all submissions and assign an identifying control number that should be used in all further correspondence regarding the submission. DARPA intends to use electronic mail correspondence regarding HR001123S0033. Submissions may not be submitted by fax; any submission sent via fax will be disregarded.

Submissions will not be returned. An electronic copy of each submission received will be retained at DARPA and all other non-required copies destroyed. A certification of destruction

may be requested, provided the formal request is received by DARPA within 5 days after notification that a proposal was not selected.

For abstract and proposal submission dates, see Part I., Overview Information. Submissions received after these dates and times may not be reviewed.

The proposal must be received at DARPA/ I2O, 675 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-2114 (Attn.: HR001123S0033) on or before, June 30, 2023, 12:00 PM ET, in order to be considered during the initial round of selections; however, proposals received after this deadline may be received and evaluated up to six months (180 days) from date of posting on the System for Award Management, Contract Opportunities (<https://SAM.gov>). Proposers are warned that the likelihood of available funding is greatly reduced for proposals submitted after the initial closing date.

a) Abstract Submission

Refer to Section VI.A.1. for DARPA response to abstract submissions.

b) Proposal Submission

Refer to Section VI.A.2. for how DARPA will notify proposers as to whether or not their proposal has been selected for potential award.

- (1) For Proposers Requesting Procurement Contracts or OTs and Submitting to a DARPA-approved Proposal Submissions Website

Unclassified full proposals sent in response to this BAA may be submitted via DARPA's BAA Website (<https://baa.darpa.mil>). Note: If an account has recently been created for the DARPA BAA Website, this account may be reused. Accounts are typically disabled and eventually deleted following 75-90 days of inactivity – if you are unsure when the account was last used, it is recommended that you create a new account. If no account currently exists for the DARPA BAA Website, visit the website to complete the two-step registration process. Submitters will need to register for an Extranet account (via the form at the URL listed above) and wait for two separate e-mails containing a username and temporary password. The “Password Reset” option at the URL listed above can be used if the password is not received in a timely fashion. After accessing the Extranet, submitters may then create an account for the DARPA BAA website (via the "Register your Organization" link along the left side of the homepage), view submission instructions, and upload/finalize the proposal. Note: Even if a submitter’s organization has an existing registration, each user submitting a proposal must create their own Organization Registration.

All unclassified proposals submitted electronically through DARPA’s BAA Website must be uploaded as zip archives (i.e., files with a .zip or .zipx extension). The final zip archive should be no greater than 100 MB in size. Only one zip archive will be accepted per submission – subsequent uploads for the same submission will overwrite previous uploads, and submissions not uploaded as zip archives will be rejected by DARPA.

Proposers using the DARPA BAA Website may encounter heavy traffic on the submission deadline date; proposers should start this process as early as possible. Technical support for DARPA's BAA Website may be reached at BAAT_Support@darpa.mil, and is typically available during regular business hours (9:00 AM – 5:00 PM Eastern Time).

5. Other Submission Requirements

DARPA will post a consolidated Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document. To access the posting go to: <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/opportunities>. Under the HR001123S0033 summary will be a link to the FAQ. Submit your unclassified question/s by email to BPL@darpa.mil. Questions must be received by the FAQ/Questions due date listed in Part I, Overview Information.

V. Application Review Information

A. Evaluation Criteria

Proposals will be evaluated using the following criteria, listed in descending order of importance:

1. Overall Scientific and Technical Merit

The proposed technical approach is innovative, feasible, achievable, and complete.

The proposed technical team has the expertise and experience to accomplish the proposed tasks. Task descriptions and associated technical elements provided are complete and in a logical sequence with all proposed deliverables clearly defined such that a final outcome that achieves the goal can be expected as a result of award. The proposal identifies major technical risks and planned mitigation efforts are clearly defined and feasible.

The proposal clearly explains the technical approach(es) that will be employed to meet or exceed each program goal and metric listed in Section I.C. and provides ample justification as to why the approach(es) is feasible. The Government will also consider the structure, clarity, and responsiveness to the Statement of Work; the quality of proposed deliverables; and the linkage of the Statement of Work, technical approach(es), risk mitigation plans, costs, and deliverables of the prime awardee and all subawardees through a logical, well structured, and traceable technical plan.

2. Potential Contribution and Relevance to the DARPA Mission

The potential contributions of the proposed effort are relevant to the national technology base. Specifically, DARPA's mission is to make pivotal early technology investments that create or prevent strategic surprise for U.S. National Security.

The proposer clearly demonstrates its capability to transition the technology to the research, industrial, and/or operational military communities in such a way as to enhance U.S. defense. In

addition, the evaluation will take into consideration the extent to which the proposed intellectual property (IP) rights structure will potentially impact the Government's ability to transition the technology.

3. Cost Realism

The proposed costs are realistic for the technical and management approach and accurately reflect the technical goals and objectives of the solicitation. The proposed costs are consistent with the proposer's Statement of Work and reflect a sufficient understanding of the costs and level of effort needed to successfully accomplish the proposed technical approach. The costs for the prime proposer and proposed subawardees are substantiated by the details provided in the proposal (e.g., the type and number of labor hours proposed per task, the types and quantities of materials, equipment and fabrication costs, travel and any other applicable costs and the basis for the estimates).

It is expected that the effort will leverage all available relevant prior research in order to obtain the maximum benefit from the available funding. For efforts with a likelihood of commercial application, appropriate direct cost sharing may be a positive factor in the evaluation. DARPA recognizes that undue emphasis on cost may motivate proposers to offer low-risk ideas with minimum uncertainty and to staff the effort with junior personnel in order to be in a more competitive posture. DARPA discourages such cost strategies.

B. Review of Proposals

1. Review Process

It is the policy of DARPA to ensure impartial, equitable, comprehensive proposal evaluations based on the evaluation criteria listed in Section V.A. and to select the source (or sources) whose offer meets the Government's technical, policy, and programmatic goals.

DARPA will conduct a scientific/technical review of each conforming proposal. Conforming proposals comply with all requirements detailed in this solicitation; proposals that fail to do so may be deemed non-conforming and may be removed from consideration. Proposals will not be evaluated against each other since they are not submitted in accordance with a common work statement. DARPA's intent is to review proposals as soon as possible after they arrive; however, proposals may be reviewed periodically for administrative reasons.

Award(s) will be made to proposers whose proposals are determined to be the most advantageous to the Government, consistent with instructions and evaluation criteria specified in the BAA herein, and availability of funding.

2. Handling of Source Selection Information

DARPA policy is to treat all submissions as source selection information (see FAR 2.101 and 3.104), and to disclose their contents only for the purpose of evaluation. Restrictive notices notwithstanding, during the evaluation process, submissions may be handled by support

contractors for administrative purposes and/or to assist with technical evaluation. All DARPA support contractors performing this role are expressly prohibited from performing DARPA-sponsored technical research and are bound by appropriate nondisclosure agreements. Subject to the restrictions set forth in FAR 37.203(d), input on technical aspects of the proposals may be solicited by DARPA from non-Government consultants/experts who are strictly bound by the appropriate non-disclosure requirements.

3. Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information (FAPIIS)

Per 41 U.S.C. 2313, as implemented by FAR 9.103 and 2 CFR § 200.205, prior to making an award above the simplified acquisition threshold, DARPA is required to review and consider any information available through the designated integrity and performance system (currently FAPIIS). Awardees have the opportunity to comment on any information about themselves entered in the database, and DARPA will consider any comments, along with other information in FAPIIS or other systems prior to making an award.

VI. Award Administration Information

A. Selection Notices and Notifications

1. Abstracts

DARPA will respond to abstracts with a statement as to whether DARPA is interested in the idea. If DARPA does not recommend the proposer submit a full proposal, DARPA will provide feedback to the proposer regarding the rationale for this decision. Regardless of DARPA's response to an abstract, proposers may submit a full proposal. DARPA will review all conforming full proposals using the published evaluation criteria and without regard to any comments resulting from the review of an abstract.

2. Proposals

As soon as the evaluation of a proposal is complete, the proposer will be notified that (1) the proposal has been selected for funding pending award negotiations, in whole or in part, or (2) the proposal has not been selected. These official notifications will be sent via email to the Technical POC and/or Administrative POC identified on the proposal coversheet.

B. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

1. Meeting and Travel Requirements

There will be a program kickoff meeting and all key participants are required to attend. Performers should also anticipate regular program-wide PI Meetings and periodic site visits at the Program Manager's discretion.

2. Solicitation Provisions and Award Clauses, Terms and Conditions

Solicitation clauses in the FAR and DFARS relevant to procurement contracts and FAR and DFARS clauses that may be included in any resultant procurement contracts are incorporated herein and can be found at <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/additional-baa>.

3. Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) and Controlled Technical Information (CTI) on Non-DoD Information Systems

Further information on Controlled Unclassified Information identification, marking, protecting, and control, to include processing on Non-DoD Information Systems, is incorporated herein and can be found at <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/additional-baa>.

C. Reporting

The number and types of reports will be specified in the award document, but at a minimum will include monthly technical and financial status reports. The reports will be prepared and submitted in accordance with the procedures contained in the award document and will be mutually agreed on before award. A final report that summarizes the project and tasks will be required at the conclusion of the period of performance for the award.

D. Electronic Systems

1. Wide Area Work Flow (WAWF)

Performers will be required to submit invoices for payment directly to <https://piee.eb.mil/>, unless an exception applies. Performers must register in WAWF prior to any award under this BAA.

2. i-Edison

The award document for each proposal selected for funding will contain a mandatory requirement for patent reports and notifications to be submitted electronically through i-Edison (<https://www.nist.gov/iedison>).

E. DARPA Embedded Entrepreneurship Initiative (EEI)

Awardees pursuant to this solicitation may be eligible to participate in the DARPA Embedded Entrepreneurship Initiative (EEI) during the award's period of performance. EEI is a limited scope program offered by DARPA, at DARPA's discretion, to a small subset of awardees. The goal of DARPA's EEI is to increase the likelihood that DARPA-funded technologies take root in the U.S. and provide new capabilities for national defense. EEI supports DARPA's mission "to make pivotal investments in breakthrough technologies and capabilities for national security" by accelerating the transition of innovations out of the lab and into new capabilities for the Department of Defense (DoD). EEI investment supports development of a robust and deliberate Go-to-Market strategy for selling technology product to the government and commercial markets and positions DARPA awardees to attract U.S. investment. The following is for informational and planning purposes only and does not constitute solicitation of proposals to the EEI.

There are three elements to DARPA's EEI: (1) A Senior Commercialization Advisor (SCA) from DARPA who works with the Program Manager (PM) to examine the business case for the awardee's technology and uses commercial methodologies to identify steps toward achieving a successful transition of technology to the government and commercial markets; (2) Connections to potential industry and investor partners via EEI's Investor Working Groups; and (3) Additional funding on an awardee's contract for the awardee to hire an embedded entrepreneur to achieve specific milestones in a Go-to-Market strategy for transitioning the technology to products that serve both defense and commercial markets. This embedded entrepreneur's qualifications should include business experience within the target industries of interest, experience in commercializing early stage technology, and the ability to communicate and interact with technical and non-technical stakeholders. Funding for EEI is typically no more than \$250,000 per awardee over the duration of the award. An awardee may apportion EEI funding to hire more than one embedded entrepreneur, if achieving the milestones requires different expertise that can be obtained without exceeding the awardee's total EEI funding. The EEI effort is intended to be conducted concurrent with the research program without extending the period of performance.

EEI Application Process:

After receiving an award under the solicitation, awardees interested in being considered for EEI should notify their DARPA Program Manager (PM) during the period of performance. Timing of such notification should ideally allow sufficient time for DARPA and the awardee to review the awardee's initial transition plan, identify milestones to achieve under EEI, modify the award, and conduct the work required to achieve such milestones within the original award period of performance. These steps may take 18-24 months to complete, depending on the technology. If the DARPA PM determines that EEI could be of benefit to transition the technology to product(s) the Government needs, the PM will refer the performer to DARPA Commercial Strategy.

DARPA Commercial Strategy will then contact the performer, assess fitness for EEI, and in consultation with the DARPA technical office, determine whether to invite the performer to participate in the EEI. Factors that are considered in determining fitness for EEI include DoD/Government need for the technology; competitive approaches to enable a similar capability or product; risks and impact of the Government's being unable to access the technology from a sustainable source; Government and commercial markets for the technology; cost and affordability; manufacturability and scalability; supply chain requirements and barriers; regulatory requirements and timelines; Intellectual Property and Government Use Rights, and available funding.

Invitation to participate in EEI is at the sole discretion of DARPA and subject to program balance and the availability of funding. EEI participants' awards may be subsequently modified to amend the Statement of Work to add negotiated EEI tasks, provide funding, and specify a milestone schedule which will include measurable steps necessary to build, refine, and execute a Go-to-Market technology transition plan aimed at delivering new capabilities for national defense. Milestone examples are available at: <https://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/contract-management>

Awardees under this solicitation are eligible to be considered for participation in EEI, but selection for award under this solicitation does not imply or guarantee participation in EEI.

VII. Agency Contacts

For information concerning agency level protests see <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/additional-baa#NPRPAC>.

Administrative, technical, or contractual questions should be sent via email to BPL@darpa.mil. All requests must include the name, email address, and phone number of a point of contact.

Points of Contact:

The BAA Coordinator for this effort may be reached at BPL@darpa.mil.

The technical POC for this effort is:

John-Francis Mergen.
DARPA/I2O
ATTN: HR001123S0033
675 North Randolph Street
Arlington, VA 22203-2114

VIII. Other Information

Collaborative Efforts/Teaming

It is DARPA's desire to receive comprehensive, quality responses to this solicitation. To facilitate strong, collaborative teaming efforts and business relationships, a website (<https://creative.gryphontechnologies.com/darpa/i2o/bpl/pd/>) has been established. Specific content, communications, networking, and team formation are the sole responsibility of the participants. Neither DARPA nor the DoD endorses the destination web site or the information and organizations contained therein, nor does DARPA or the DoD exercise any responsibility at the destination. This website is provided consistent with the stated purpose of this solicitation.

Proposers Day

The BPL Proposers Day will be held on May 9, 2023. The Special Notice regarding this Proposers Day can be found at <https://sam.gov/opp/fe4af2486e9b401a81fcc5d3e424337d/view>.

BPL Proposers Day slides will be posted to <http://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/opportunities> under HR001123S0033.

Questions submitted electronically on Proposers Day may be reviewed and answered during the Questions and Answers forum on Proposers Day. All questions submitted on Proposers Day and

during the FAQ process will be consolidated, answered and posted to SAM.gov. Classified questions may be submitted by classified fax.

Associate Contractor Agreement (ACA)

An Associate Contractor Agreement (ACA) is an agreement between non-Federal entities or DoD contractors (hereinafter Contractor) working in furtherance of a DARPA contract or agreement that requires the parties to share information, data, technical knowledge, expertise, or resources. An Associate Contractor is defined as a party to an ACA. DARPA is not a party to an ACA.

This same or similar language will be included in procurement contract awards against HR001122S0033. Awards other than FAR based contracts will contain this same agreement language.

Submission of a conforming proposal or receipt of an award under a DARPA solicitation is not conditioned on Associate Contractors or their subcontractors selling, furnishing, or relinquishing proprietary information or confidential data (e.g., intellectual property).

(a) It is recognized that success of the BPL research effort depends in part upon the open exchange of information between the various Associate Contractors involved in the effort. This language is intended to ensure that there will be appropriate coordination and integration of work by the Associate Contractors to achieve complete compatibility and to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort. By executing this contract, the Contractor assumes the responsibilities of an Associate Contractor. For this ACA, the term Contractor includes subsidiaries, affiliates, and organizations under the control of the Contractor (e.g. subcontractors).

(b) Work under this contract may involve access to proprietary information or confidential data from an Associate Contractor. Associate Contractor and their subcontractor are not required to sell, furnish, or relinquish proprietary information or confidential data developed at private expense unless mutually agreed. To the extent that such data is received by the Contractor from any Associate Contractor for the performance of this contract, the Contractor hereby agrees that any proprietary information or confidential data received shall remain the property of the Associate Contractor and shall be used solely for the purpose of the BPL research effort. Only that information received from another Contractor, in writing, and clearly identified as proprietary or confidential shall be protected in accordance with this provision. A Contractor's obligation to retain such information in confidence will be satisfied if the Contractor utilizes the same controls to avoid disclosure, publication, or dissemination of its own proprietary information. The receiving Contractor agrees to hold such information in confidence as provided herein so long as such information is of a proprietary/confidential or limited rights nature.

(c) The Contractor hereby agrees to closely cooperate as an Associate Contractor with the other Associate Contractors on this research effort. This involves as a minimum:

- (1) maintenance of a close liaison and working relationship;
- (2) maintenance of a free and open information network with all Government-identified associate Contractors;
- (3) delineation of detailed interface responsibilities;
- (4) entering into a written agreement with the other Associate Contractors setting forth the substance and procedures relating to the foregoing, and promptly providing the Agreements Officer/Procuring Contracting Officer with a copy of same; and,
- (5) receipt of proprietary information from the Associate Contractor and transmittal of Contractor proprietary information to the Associate Contractors subject to any applicable proprietary information exchange agreements between associate contractors when, in either case, those actions are necessary for the performance of either.

(d) In the event that the Contractor and the Associate Contractor are unable to agree upon any such interface matter of substance, or if the technical data identified is not provided as scheduled, the Contractor shall promptly notify the DARPA BPL Program Manager. The Government will determine the appropriate corrective action and will issue written guidance to the affected Contractor.

(e) The Contractor agrees to insert in all subcontracts hereunder which require access to proprietary information belonging to the Associate Contractor a provision which shall conform substantially to the language of this ACA, including this paragraph (e).

(f) Associate Contractors for the Program Name research effort include:

Contractor	Technical Area
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IX. APPENDIX 1 – CLASSIFIED ADDENDUM REQUEST FORM

*Submit this form for each work location

Date:	
Company Name:	
Company Address (Unclassified):	
Unclassified Fax:	
Point of Contact Name:	
POC Phone Number:	
POC Fax Number:	
POC Email:	
Company Cage Code:	
Security or FSO Phone Number:	
Security or FSO Fax Number:	
Security or FSO Email:	
Company Secure Fax Number:	
Need the entire packet in paper form only:	
SCIF Information (If proposing to use an SCI facility for proposal work (classify as appropriate and contact BPL@darpa.mil for submittal instructions). Attach ICD-705 Co-Use/ Joint-Use form.	
SCIF Address	
SCIF Building/Room #	
SCIF ID #	
SCIF CSA Organization	
Government SSO Name	
Government SSO Classified Email	
Government SSO Phone Number	

X. APPENDIX 2 – PROPOSAL SUMMARY SLIDE

See below for an image of the proposal summary slide. For the actual slide, which must be submitted in .ppt or .pptx format, use the PowerPoint file included with the BAA package. The second slide in the PowerPoint file (which should be deleted before submission) shows how to fill out the header and the table in the bottom left.

Avoid claims about abilities, accomplishments, etc in the sections on the technical approach and technical rationale. Those sections are for technical description. Strengths belong in the section so labeled. Strengths should be specific, and should be clearly substantiated in the Technical Volume.

Text must be entered in Times New Roman typeface with font size not smaller than 12-point.

Here are examples of the type of language to avoid in the technical description sections.

- “The core unique technical innovations will enable success.”
- “This is the first approach to address [insert anything here].”
- “This innovative approach is a substantial improvement over state-of-the-art.”

	FP-001 – Name of Prime Contractor PI: Title Firstname Lastname (xx% LOE) Subcontractors: Title: Proposal Title				TA#															
	<hr/>																			
Succinctly describe the proposed technical approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the approach addresses the key challenges of the program. • Why your approach's key innovation will succeed where others have failed. • Most significant limitation to your approach and how you will compensate. These bullets, combined with the graphic below, should clearly convey what is proposed. Please refer to Appendix 2 of the BAA for additional information.			Strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullet • Bullet • Bullet 																	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> Replace this image with a GRAPHIC representative of the proposed technical approach </div>			Technical Rationale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State your goal using absolutely no jargon. • Summarize how you will accomplish technical goals and achieve program metrics. • Describe how progress will be measured. • Identify major technical risks and describe mitigations. 																	
			Team organization, milestones, schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show the proposed team organization • Summarize technical milestones (intermediate and end-of-phase milestones) • Compact illustration of project schedule 																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Summary</th> <th>Phase 1</th> <th>Phase 2</th> <th>Phase 3</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Proposed</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recommend</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Summary	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Proposed					Recommend				
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Proposed																				
Recommend																				