

Anomaly Detection at Multiple Scales (ADAMS)

Broad Agency Announcement

DARPA-BAA-11-04

October 22, 2010



Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
Information Innovation Office (I2O)
3701 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203-1714

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Part I: Overview

- **Federal Agency Name** – Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), Information Innovation Office (I2O)
- **Funding Opportunity Title** – Anomaly Detection at Multiple Scales (ADAMS) BAA
- **Announcement Type** – Initial Announcement
- **Funding Opportunity Number** – DARPA-BAA-11-04
- **Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA)** – 12.910 Research and Technology Development
- **Key Dates**
 - Posting Date – see announcement at Federal Business Opportunities (FBO), www.fbo.gov
 - Proposal Due Dates
 - Initial Closing Date – 12:00 noon (ET), December 9, 2010
 - Final Closing Date – 12:00 noon (ET), April 8, 2011
 - Industry Day – October 19, 2010.
- **Anticipated Individual Awards** – Multiple awards are anticipated.
- **Total Funding Available for Award** - The ADAMS research effort under this solicitation is estimated at \$35M of 6.2 funding over a period of approximately two years.
- **Types of Instruments that may be Awarded** – Procurement contract, cooperative agreement, or other transaction.
- **Technical POC:** Dr. Rand Waltzman, Program Manager, DARPA/I2O
- **BAA Mailbox:** DARPA-BAA-11-04@darpa.mil
- **BAA FAX:** 703-807-9911
- **BAA Mailing Address:**
 - ATTN: DARPA-BAA-11-04
3701 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203-1714
- **I2O Solicitation Website:** www.darpa.mil/ipto/solicit/solicit_open.asp

Part II: Full Text of Announcement

I. FUNDING OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION

Anomaly Detection at Multiple Scales (ADAMS)

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) often selects its research efforts through the Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) process. This BAA is being issued, and any resultant selection will be made, using procedures under Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 35.016 for Research and Development Contracting. Any negotiations and/or awards will use procedures under FAR Subpart 15.4, Contract Pricing, as specified in the BAA. Proposals received as a result of this BAA shall be evaluated in accordance with evaluation criteria specified herein through a scientific review process. The BAA will appear first on the Federal Business Opportunities website, <http://www.fedbizopps.gov>. The following information is for those wishing to respond to the BAA.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is soliciting proposals for innovative research in anomaly detection at multiple scales. The proposed research should investigate innovative approaches that enable revolutionary advances in science, devices, or systems. Specifically excluded is research that results primarily in evolutionary improvements to the existing state of practice.

Introduction

Each time we see an incident like a soldier in good mental health becoming homicidal or suicidal or an innocent insider becoming malicious we wonder why we didn't see it coming. When we look through the evidence *after the fact*, we often find a trail – sometimes even an “obvious” one. The question is can we pick up the trail *before the fact* giving us time to intervene and prevent an incident? Why is that so hard? Because we generally need to look through an enormous amount of data and don't know where to look or what to look for. In particular, we generally don't have a good understanding of normal versus anomalous behaviors and how these manifest themselves in the data.

The general goal of the ADAMS program is to create, adapt and apply technology to the problem of anomaly characterization and detection in massive data sets. The importance of anomaly detection is due to the fact that anomalies in data translate to significant, and often critical, actionable information in a wide variety of application domains.

While technology developed for ADAMS will have applicability in many domains, we will use the problem of insider threat detection as a focal point in order to make sure that the work is well grounded. We define insider threat as malevolent (or possibly inadvertent) actions by an already trusted person in a secure environment with access to sensitive information and information systems and sources. The focus is on malevolent insiders

that started out as “good guys.” The specific goal of ADAMS is to detect anomalous behaviors before or shortly after they turn. Operators in the counter-intelligence community are the target end-users for ADAMS insider threat detection technology. They will be referred to as “operators” for the remainder of this BAA.

The Problem

On November 5, 2009, Major Nidal Hasan, an Army psychiatrist, allegedly opened fire at the Soldier Readiness Center at Fort Hood, Texas. Thirteen people were killed and 43 others were wounded or injured. According to Evan Perez and Keith Johnson of the Wall St. Journal (10 Nov 2009), “Investigators are scouring Maj. Hasan's computer and multiple email accounts for signs that he had contact with radical Islamist elements before his shooting spree. As part of their probe, authorities continue to look at a May 2009 Internet posting by one ‘NidalHasan’ praising suicide bombers and believe Maj. Hasan is likely responsible.” Unfortunately, this investigation is taking place after the fact. The problem ADAMS would address in this instance is that of detecting anomalies in Major Hasan’s alleged behavior in time to alert the proper authorities who could intervene before the fact.

This problem is particularly difficult because of the staggering amounts of data that must be analyzed. For example, there are about 65,000 personnel at Fort Hood. We can get a lower bound estimate on the amount of data required to monitor the activities of base personnel by representing a subset of the data by a graph structure in which the nodes are people and the links between people represent either e-mail or text messages. Under a few simple assumptions, we can show that the data collected for one year would result in a graph containing roughly 4,680,000,000 links between 14,950,000 nodes. There are currently no established techniques for detecting anomalies in data sets of this size at acceptable false positive rates.

In many critical areas of national importance (e.g., DoD internal threat problems as illustrated by the Fort Hood incident), we collect massive amounts of data that we use to analyze disasters - after they have occurred. However, in too many of those areas we do not have the technology to use the data proactively in order to see problems in the making. In such cases, we are severely limited to using the data reactively or forensically to investigate an event after the fact or address specific concerns derived from haphazard human observation. ADAMS aims to rectify this situation by developing technology for the automated support of proactive use of the massive data sets being collected.

Program Scope

ADAMS will characterize graphs containing up to billions of nodes by structural feature sets calculated using recent breakthroughs in graph analytic techniques. ADAMS will use these features as the basis for novel anomaly detection algorithms. One of the key questions that ADAMS must answer is what are the right features corresponding to any given data set? The answer to this question will depend on the data represented by the graphs and will, in many cases, be dynamic reflecting the dynamic nature of the data. It

is, therefore, not practical to hand craft the appropriate features. ADAMS will need to apply machine learning techniques that will modify graph feature definitions and their application to anomaly detection based on user feedback in response to automatically generated anomaly rankings.

Experimental evidence suggests that pure structural anomaly detection will yield too many false positives. ADAMS will use contextual or auxiliary semantic information in conjunction with feature-based graph analytic techniques to drive down false positive rates. As in the case of structural features, contextual and auxiliary information is dynamic reflecting continually changing conditions. Its characterization and application will be managed with the aid of machine learning techniques based on environmental changes and user feedback. This will help drive down false positive rates to acceptable levels.

Some of the issues that ADAMS must address are:

- There are graph algorithms that work on graphs with 1000's of nodes which have recently been found not to scale,
- New and unexpected phenomena have been observed as the size of the graphs increase
 - E.g., the measure of betweenness centrality becomes unstable as graphs grow. It becomes sensitive to minor variations in link structure that are well within noise levels of the data
- New massive-scale graph analytic techniques that are resilient to noise, sampling bias, and scale are needed to detect the very weak signal from the background noise of legitimate behaviors.

Technical Areas

There will be two main technical areas and organizations may propose to either or both technical areas. A separate proposal will be required for each technical area. Each proposal must clearly state which technical area is being proposed.

Technical Area 1 (TA 1): Algorithm/Software Development

Develop algorithms and software to identify and prioritize anomalous behaviors potentially indicating malicious insider threats for a human operator on an ongoing basis. The software will:

1. Detect anomalies based on structural features of the data. This will achieve a major reduction in data, but is still likely to produce too many false positives to be managed by operators.
2. Maintain and apply a semantic layer to the data. The software will continuously incorporate auxiliary information from diverse sources to form a semantic background against which data will be interpreted. It will then apply the semantic layer to structural anomalies detected to drive down false positive rates to levels manageable by a human operator.

3. Rank Threats. The software will take resulting anomalous behaviors and rank them in importance (for the benefit of a human operator) regarding their potential as a significant emergent threat. Semantics will be used in the threat ranking process. Rankings will include justifications based on semantics.
4. Learn from User Feedback. Operators will use justifications as a basis for critiquing rankings. Critiques will be fed back to improve (1), (2) and (3) above.

TA 1 performers will have to provide a rudimentary user interface that is sufficient to show the threat ranking results and allow for required operator feedback.

Once the program has begun, TA 1 performers will work together with TA 2 performers and with subject matter experts from the operator community (henceforth referred to collectively as the “ADAMS community”) to

- Produce requirements and formats for data as development progress
- Develop metrics
 - Offerors should include suggestions for such metrics in their proposals
- Develop Test and Evaluation procedures
- Design experiments

In recognition of the sensitivity of data collected from or relating to live systems, TA 1 performers are encouraged to have at least one team member with (or eligibility for) a SECRET level clearance in order to allow them to run tests at some TA 2 performer’s site.

Offerors should describe their approach to each of the above in as much detail as possible.

In addition to real data that is collected (see TA 2 description), TA 1 performers will have the option of developing techniques for the creation of synthetic data and/or using available synthetic data sets. While synthetic data could be quite useful in the development process, it is not acceptable as a substitute for real data. Offerors should include a detailed description of and justification for any synthetic data sources they intend to use and/or techniques they intend to use to create them.

TA 1 offerors are strongly encouraged to identify and consult with subject matter experts from the operator (counter-intelligence) community as early as possible in the proposal process.

Technical Area 2 (TA 2): Data Collection / Test and Evaluation / Transition

ADAMS will develop a set of requirements and design modifications for existing sensor suites to provide additional needed data. Design modifications deemed most essential will be implemented on an as needed basis.

Data is crucial to program success. TA 2 performers will be active participants in the program from the beginning. Throughout the program they will

- Provide the TA 1 performers with access to data

- The TA 2 performers will provide massive amounts of data on an unprecedented scale to ADAMS algorithm developers
- This data will contain instances of known malicious insider activity generated by red teaming activities so ground truth will be available
- Provide test-beds for evaluating developed technology in real environments at scale
- Work *together with* the rest of the ADAMS community to
 - Produce requirements and formats for data as development progress
 - Develop metrics
 - TA 2 offerors should include suggestions for such metrics in their proposals
 - Develop Test and Evaluation procedures
 - Design experiments
- Help ADAMS algorithm developers perform experiments in transition environments on live data at scale and provide feedback throughout the program

TA 2 performers will arrange to have all collected data placed in a separate data store that ADAMS software will be able to directly access. There will be no other interaction between ADAMS software and existing systems.

Offerors should describe their approach to each of these activities in as much detail as possible within the proposal page limitations set forth in Section IV of this BAA.

In recognition of the sensitivity of data collected from or relating to live systems, ADAMS is open to possible restrictions on the accessibility of collected data to TA 1 performers. Examples of such restrictions include but are not limited to (1) data is eyes on but can only be used by TA 1 performers at the data provider's facilities (i.e., data cannot leave the premises), (2) US citizenship is required for direct access to the data, (3) SECRET level security clearance required, etc. However, the fewer and milder restrictions on data access, the better. TA 2 offerors must provide a clear description of restrictions on data access they feel are necessary along with detailed justifications for each restriction.

Algorithm Performance Metrics and Milestones

An important goal of ADAMS technology is to help maximize the effectiveness of precious human operator resources. In addition to the algorithm specific metrics defined jointly by TA 1 and TA 2 performers, ADAMS will use a sensitivity metric to characterize algorithm performance that is directly related to the number of operators required to discover malicious insiders in populations of a given size. An agreed upon definition of this measure will be established by the ADAMS community at the beginning of the program.

An example of what this *might* look like is as follows. Start with the following assumptions:

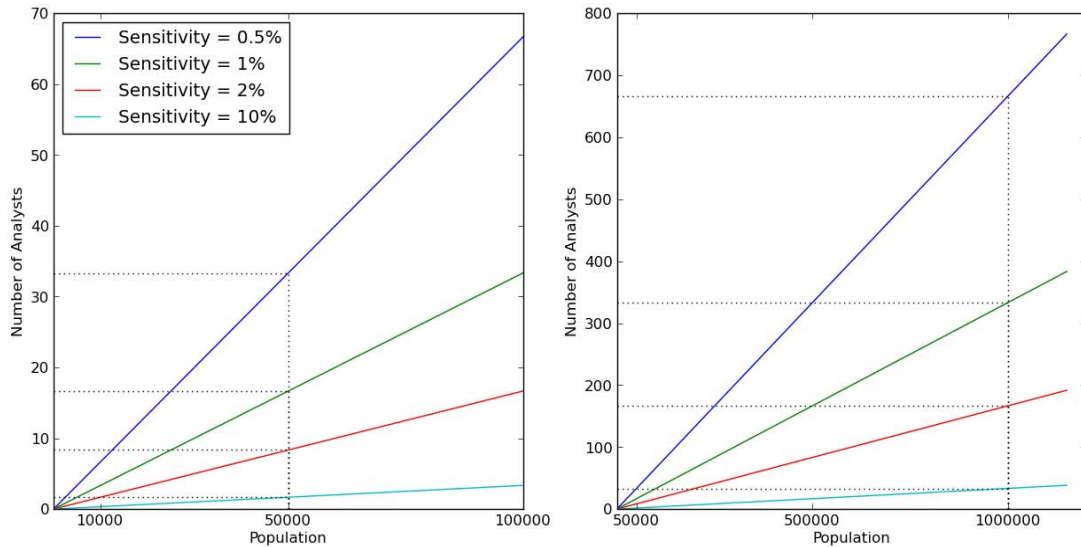
1. ~0.1% of any given population of users is malicious
2. ~20% of malicious users are active on any given day

3. All alerts of potentially malicious activity generated by the algorithms are initially reviewed (taking ~5 minutes per review) subject to the availability of operator resources with alerts ranked as most interesting reviewed first
4. An operator can perform ~60 initial reviews per day

Sensitivity could then be defined as the true positive rate of alerts of potentially malicious activity generated by the algorithms (e.g., sensitivity of 1% means 1 in 100 alerts result from malicious activity). Two annual algorithm sensitivity milestones could be set as (1) 0.5% (2) 1%. For example, for populations of size 50K, these sensitivities translate into the following upper bounds (computed under the assumption of a probability of detection of 1.0) on the number of required operators:

Sensitivity = 0.5% → 33 operators

Sensitivity = 1% → 16 operators



Program Structure

The ADAMS program is anticipated to proceed in multiple stages (each informed by results from the last) and covered by separate BAAs. The initial stage, as described in this BAA, is scheduled to run over a two (approximately) year period. Detailed algorithm performance metrics and milestones will be set jointly by the ADAMS community for each year. Evaluations will be performed by operator community subject matter experts at the end of each year. After each evaluation, metrics and milestones for the following year will be jointly reviewed by the ADAMS community and revised as necessary.

Schedule

The schedule listed herein contains notional estimates. Offerors should submit a detailed schedule that is consistent with the maturity of their approaches and the risk reduction required for their concepts. These schedules will be synchronized across

performers, as required, and monitored/revised as necessary throughout the ADAMS research effort's period of performance. For budgeting purposes, the estimated start date is March 1, 2011.

At the beginning/end of each year, an ADAMS community meeting will be held to define metrics and set performance milestones for the coming year / perform evaluations for the work of the past year. A community meeting will be held each year at mid-year to share results, make necessary course corrections and discuss progress and issues.

The locations for the meetings will be specified by the Government. In general, for budgeting travel, meetings with individual performers will be held either in Washington, D.C., or at the performer's location. It is anticipated that ADAMS community meetings will be held alternately at East and West Coast locations. In addition to site visits, regular teleconferences are encouraged to enhance communications with the Government team. Should important issues arise between program reviews, the Government team will be available to support informal interim technical interchange meetings.

Deliverables

Performers shall be required to provide the following deliverables:

- Technical papers and reports.
- Slide Presentations. Annotated slide presentations shall be submitted within 1 month after the program kickoff meeting and after each annual review.
- Implementation Documentation. Documentation shall be provided within 1 month after the end of each year documenting all algorithms, source code, hardware descriptions, language specifications, system diagrams, part numbers, and other data necessary to replicate and test the designs.
- Monthly Progress Reports – applicable to all technical areas. A monthly progress report describing progress made, resources expended, and any issues requiring the attention of the Government team shall be provided within 10 days after the end of each month.
- Final Report. The final report shall concisely summarize the effort conducted.

Intellectual Property

It is desired that all noncommercial software (including source code), software documentation, hardware designs and documentation, and technical data generated under the ADAMS program be provided as a deliverable to the Government, with a minimum of Government Purpose Rights. Therefore, to the greatest extent feasible, offerors should not include background proprietary software and technical data as the basis of their proposed approach. If offerors desire to use proprietary software or technical data or both as the basis of their proposed approach, in whole or in part, they should: 1) clearly identify such software/data and its proposed particular use(s); 2) explain how the Government will be able to reach its program goals (including transition) within the proprietary model offered; and 3) provide possible nonproprietary alternatives

in any area that might present transition difficulties or increased risk or cost to the Government under the proposed proprietary solution. See Section VI B for further information on disclosing proprietary intellectual property and attendant restrictions.

Offerors expecting to use, but not to deliver, commercial open source tools or other materials in implementing their approach may be required to indemnify the Government against legal liability arising from such use.

All references to "Unlimited Rights" or "Government Purpose Rights" are intended to refer to the definitions of those terms as set forth in the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Part 227. (See also section VI.B.1. below, "Intellectual Property," including subsections c. and d.).

II. AWARD INFORMATION

Awards under this BAA will be made to offerors on the basis of the evaluation criteria listed in Section V and in accordance with FAR 35.016(e).

Multiple awards are anticipated for both technical areas. The amount of resources made available to this BAA will depend on the quality of the proposals received and the availability of funds. Proposals identified for negotiation may result in a procurement contract, cooperative agreement or other transaction agreement due to the nature of the work proposed, the required degree of interaction between parties, and other factors.

In addition, the Government reserves its rights to the following:

- to select for negotiation all, some, one, or none of the proposals received in response to this solicitation,
- to make awards without discussions with offerors,
- to conduct discussions if it is later determined to be necessary,
- to segregate portions of resulting awards into pre-priced options,
- to accept proposals in their entirety or to select only portions of proposals for award,
- to fund proposals in phases with options for continued work at the end of one or more of the phases,
- 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; and,
- to remove offerors from award consideration should the parties fail to reach agreement on award terms, conditions and cost/price within a reasonable time or the offeror fails to timely provide requested additional information.

As of the date of publication of this BAA, DARPA expects that program goals for this BAA may be met by offerors intending to perform 'fundamental research,' i.e., 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. Notwithstanding this statement of expectation, DARPA is not prohibited from considering and selecting research proposals that, regardless of the category of research proposed, still meet the BAA criteria for submissions. In all cases, the contracting officer shall have sole discretion to select award instrument type and to negotiate all instrument provisions with selectees.

III. ELIGIBILITY

All responsible sources capable of satisfying the Government's needs may submit a proposal that shall be considered by DARPA.

A. Eligible Applicants

1. Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Small Businesses, Small Disadvantaged Businesses and Minority Institutions

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Small Businesses, Small Disadvantaged Businesses and Minority Institutions (MIs) 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.

2. Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs) and Government entities

FFRDCs and Government entities (e.g., military educational institutions, etc.) are subject to applicable direct competition limitations and cannot propose to this BAA in any capacity (as prime or sub) unless they address the following conditions.

- FFRDCs must clearly demonstrate that the work is not otherwise available from the private sector AND must also provide a letter on letterhead from their sponsoring organization citing the specific authority establishing their eligibility to propose to Government solicitations in compliance with the associated FFRDC sponsor agreement terms and conditions. This information is required for FFRDCs proposing to be prime or subcontractors.
- 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 (as well as, where relevant, contractual authority) establishing their ability to propose to Government solicitations.
- 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. 2539b 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 eligibility submissions on a case-by-case basis; however, the burden to prove eligibility for all team members rests solely with the offeror.

3. Foreign Participation

Foreign participants and/or individuals may participate to the extent that such participants comply with any necessary Non-Disclosure Agreements, Security Regulations, Export Control Laws, and other governing statutes applicable under the circumstances.

4. Procurement Integrity, Standards of Conduct, Ethical Considerations, and Organizational Conflicts of Interest

Current federal employees are prohibited from participating in particular matters involving conflicting financial, employment, and representational interests (18 USC 203, 205, and 208.). The DARPA Program Manager for this BAA is Dr. Rand Waltzman.

Once proposals have been received, and prior to the start of proposal evaluations, the Government will assess potential conflicts of interest and will promptly notify the offeror if any appear to exist. Note the Government assessment does NOT affect, offset, or mitigate the offeror's own duty to give full notice and planned mitigation for all potential organizational conflicts, as discussed below.

In accordance with FAR 9.503 and without prior approval or a waiver from the DARPA Director, a contractor cannot simultaneously be providing scientific, engineering, and technical assistance (SETA) support and be a performer. Therefore, all offerors and proposed subcontractors must affirm whether they (their organizations and individual team members) are providing SETA or similar support to any DARPA technical office(s) through an active contract or subcontract. All affirmations must state which office(s) the offeror, sub and/or individual supports and identify the contract numbers. Affirmations shall be furnished at the time of proposal submission. All facts relevant to the existence or potential existence of organizational conflicts of interest (FAR 9.5) must be disclosed. The Government will make the final determination on what constitutes a conflict of interest. The disclosure shall include a description of the action the offeror has taken or proposes to take to avoid, neutralize, or mitigate such conflict. Proposals that fail to fully disclose potential conflicts of interests and/or do not have plans to mitigate this conflict will be rejected without technical evaluation and withdrawn from further consideration for award.

If a prospective offeror believes that any conflict of interest exists or may exist (whether organizational or otherwise) or has any questions on what constitutes a conflict of interest, the offeror should promptly raise the issue with DARPA by sending his/her contact information and a summary of the potential conflict to the BAA mailbox before time and effort are expended in preparing a proposal and mitigation plan. If, in the sole opinion of the Government after full consideration of the circumstances, any conflict situation cannot be effectively mitigated, the proposal may be rejected without technical evaluation and withdrawn from further consideration for award under this BAA.

B. Cost Sharing/Matching

Cost sharing is not required for this particular program; however, cost sharing will be carefully considered if proposed.

IV. APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

A. Address for Requesting an Application Package

This solicitation contains all information required to submit a proposal. No additional forms, kits, or other materials (other than those noted within this document) are needed. This notice constitutes the total BAA. No additional information is available, nor will a formal Request for Proposal (RFP) or additional solicitation regarding this announcement be issued. Requests for same will be disregarded.

B. Content and Form of Application Submission

1. Proposal Information

DARPA will employ an electronic upload submission system for all **UNCLASSIFIED** responses to this BAA. See also Section IV.F. Other Submission Requirements below. Responding to this announcement requires completion of an online cover sheet for each proposal prior to submission. To do so, the offeror must go to <https://www.csc-ballston.com/baa/index.asp?BAAid=11-04> and follow the instructions there. Upon completion of the online cover sheet, a Confirmation Sheet will appear along with instructions on uploading proposals. The Confirmation Sheet will be used as the Cover Sheet for the proposal and will contain the information outlined below in Proposal Section 1.1. If an offeror intends to submit more than one proposal, a unique UserID and password must be used in creating each cover sheet. Once the upload is complete, a confirmation will appear and should be printed for the offeror's records.

All uploaded proposals must be zipped and encrypted using Winzip or PKZip with 256-bit AES encryption. Only one zipped/encrypted file will be accepted per proposal. Proposals which are not zipped/encrypted will be rejected by DARPA. An encryption password form must be completed and emailed to the BAA mailbox at the time of proposal submission. See https://www.CSC-ballston.com/baa/Encryption_Instructions.htm for the encryption password form and additional encryption information. Note: the word "PASSWORD" must appear in the subject line of the above email and there are minimum security requirements for establishing the encryption password. Failure to provide the encryption password may result in the proposal not being evaluated.

Since offerors may encounter heavy traffic on the web server, they SHOULD NOT wait until the day the proposal is due to fill out a coversheet and submit the proposal! Technical support for the web server and upload submission issues is typically available during regular business hours (9:00 – 5:00 ET, Monday-Friday).

2. Proposal Preparation and Format

Proposals shall consist of two volumes: the technical and management proposal and the cost proposal. Proposals should target a general audience of computer scientists. *Clear writing is essential.* Proposals not meeting the format prescribed herein may not be reviewed. Document files must be in Portable Document Format (.pdf, ISO 32000-1), OpenDocument (.odx, ISO/IEC 26300:2006), .doc, .docx, .xls, .or .xlsx formats.

Volume I – Technical and Management Proposal

The technical proposal shall include the following sections, each starting on a new page (where a "page" is 8-1/2 by 11 inches with type not smaller than 12 point (charts may use 10 pt font), margins not smaller than 1 inch, and line spacing not smaller than single-spaced). All submissions must be in English.

The maximum count for Volume I, Section 2 of the proposal is **35 pages** and includes all figures, tables, and charts. A submission letter is optional, and is not included in the page count. The bibliography described in Proposal Section 3.1 below does not count against the overall page limit, is provided for reviewer convenience, and is not reviewed as part of the proposal. The rest of Section 3 (3.2-3.7) also does not count against the overall page limit, however, these sections are required and WILL be reviewed as part of the proposal.

Proposal Section 1. Administrative

1.1 Confirmation Sheet/Cover Sheet

As described above, this cover sheet will contain the following information:

- BAA number;
- Proposal title;
- Technical area
- Technical point of contact including: name, telephone number, electronic mail address, fax (if available) and mailing address;
- Administrative point of contact including: name, telephone number, electronic mail address, fax (if available) and mailing address;
- Summary of the costs of the proposed research, including total base cost, estimates of base cost in each year of the effort, estimates of itemized options in each year of the effort, and cost sharing if relevant;
- Contractor's reference number (if any)
- Contractor's type of business, selected from among the following categories:
 - WOMEN-OWNED LARGE BUSINESS,
 - OTHER LARGE BUSINESS,
 - SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS [Identify ethnic group from among the following: Asian-Indian American, Asian-Pacific American, Black American, Hispanic American, Native American, or Other],
 - WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS,
 - OTHER SMALL BUSINESS,

- HBCU,
- MI,
- OTHER EDUCATIONAL,
- OTHER NONPROFIT, OR
- FOREIGN CONCERN/ENTITY.

1.2 Table of Contents

Proposal Section 2. Technical Details

Ensure that each section provides the detailed discussion of the proposed work necessary to enable an in-depth review of the specific technical and managerial issues. Specific attention must be given to addressing both risk and payoff of the proposed work that make it desirable to DARPA.

2.1 Executive Summary: Provide a synopsis of the proposed project, including *brief* answers to the following questions:

- What are you trying to do?
- How is it done today and what are the limitations?
- Who will care and what will the impact be if you are successful?
- How much will it cost and how long will it take?

The summary should describe the key technical challenges, a concise review of the technologies proposed to overcome these challenges and achieve the program goal, and a clear statement of the novelty and uniqueness of the proposed idea.

2.2 Goals and Impact: Clearly describe what the team is trying to achieve and the difference it will make (qualitatively and quantitatively) if successful. Describe the deliverables associated with the proposed project and any plans to commercialize the technology, transition it to a customer, or further the work. Include in this section any and 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. Assuming the technology transition plan is successful, this section should discuss the mitigation of any issues related to sustainment of the technology over its entire lifecycle.

2.3 Technical Approach: Describe in as much detail as possible the proposed approach, paying particular attention to its innovative features, to meeting the technical challenges specified in the relevant (TA 1 or TA 2) Technical Areas subsection of this BAA. Outline and address technical difficulties inherent in the approach and possible solutions for overcoming potential problems. This section should provide appropriate measurable technical milestones (quantitative if possible) at intermediate stages of the program to demonstrate progress, and a plan for achieving the milestones. The

technical plan should demonstrate a deep understanding of the technical challenges and present a credible (even if risky) plan to achieve the program goal. Mitigation of technical risk should be discussed.

The technical plan of both TA 1 and TA 2 performers should include suggestions for possible metrics to be used for the program even though final decisions on metrics will be made by the ADAMS community once the program is started.

2.4 Management Plan: A principal investigator for the project must be identified. A clear description of the team's organization including an organization chart should be provided that includes, as applicable: the programmatic relationship of team members; the unique capabilities of team members; the task responsibilities of team members, the teaming strategy among the team members. Include a detailed plan for coordination including explicit guidelines for interaction among collaborators/subcontractors of the proposed effort. Risk management approaches should be included. Details of any formal teaming agreements that are required to execute this program should be discussed.

2.5 Capabilities: Briefly describe organizational experience in this area, existing intellectual property, specialized facilities, and any Government-furnished materials or data. Provide a discussion of and work in closely related research areas and previous accomplishments.

2.6 Statement of Work (SOW): The SOW should provide a detailed task breakdown, citing specific tasks and their connection to the interim technical milestones and program metrics.

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 exit criteria for each task/activity – a product, event or milestone that defines its completion
- A definition of all deliverables (reporting, data, reports, software, etc.) to be provided to the Government in support of the proposed research tasks/activities.
- Clearly identify any tasks/subtasks (prime or subcontracted) that will be accomplished on-campus at a university.

The SOW must include the offerors responsibilities regarding the exchange of information under their respective Associate Contractor Agreements, to include specifically identifying the types of information/documentation that the offeror will make available to other associate contractors and the types of

information/documentation that the other associate contractors will need to make available to the offeror in order to accomplish the overall program goals and objectives.

The SOW must not include proprietary information.

2.7 Schedule and Milestones: Provide a graphic representation of project schedule including detail down to the individual effort level. This should include but not be limited to, a development plan which demonstrates a clear understanding of the proposed research and a plan for periodic and increasingly robust tests over the project life that will show applicability to the overall program concept. The task structure must be consistent with that in the SOW. Show all project milestones. Measurable milestones should capture key development points in tasks and should be clearly articulated and defined in time relative to start of effort. Use “x months after contract award” designations for all dates. Provide text description of the schedule highlighting overall strategy and rationale, key milestones, interrelationship of tasks, and schedule risks and mitigation plans. The milestones must not include proprietary information.

2.8 Personnel, Qualifications, and Commitments: List key personnel, showing a concise summary of their qualifications, and how those qualifications directly address technical and managerial tasks to be executed within the program. Provide a description of any previous accomplishments or similar efforts completed/ongoing in this or closely related research area, including identification of other Government sponsors, if any.

Indicate the level of effort in terms of hours to be expended by each person during each contract year and other (current and proposed) major sources of support for them and/or commitments of their efforts. DARPA expects all key personnel associated with a proposal to make substantial time commitment to the proposed activity and the proposal will be evaluated accordingly. It is DARPA’s intention to put key personnel clauses into the contracts, so offerors should not bid personnel whom they do not intend to execute the contract.

Include a table of key individual time commitments as follows:

Key Individual	Project	Pending/Current	2011	2012	2013
Jane Doe	ADAMS	Proposed	ZZZ hours	UUU hours	WWW hours
	Project 1	Current	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Project 2	Pending	100 hours	n/a	n/a
John Deer	ADAMS	Proposed			

2.9 Cost Summaries: Provide a top level total cost summary for the effort. Include estimates of cost for each task and subtask by quarter and delineate prime and major subcontractor efforts. Note company cost share, if applicable.

Proposal Section 3. Additional Information:

3.1 Bibliography: A bibliography must be included. Resumes of additional performers may be included, as well as links to relevant papers, reports, or videos. Do not include technical papers as part of the submission.

3.2 Organizational Conflict of Interest Affirmations and Disclosure

If the offeror or any proposed subcontractor IS NOT currently providing SETA support as described (see Section III.A.4), then the offeror must state “NONE.”

Otherwise, provide the following information for the offeror and each proposed subcontractor, as applicable:

Prime Contract Number	DARPA Office supported	A description of the action the offeror has taken or proposes to take to avoid, neutralize, or mitigate the conflict

Proposals that fail to fully disclose potential conflicts of interests or do not have acceptable plans to mitigate identified conflicts may not be reviewed.

3.3 Human use

If human use is not a factor in a proposal, then the offeror should state “NONE.”

Otherwise, for all proposed research that will involve human subjects in the first year or phase of the project, the offeror must provide evidence of or a plan for review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB). For further information on this subject, see Section VI.B.3 below.

3.4 Animal Use

If animal use is not a factor in a proposal, then the offeror should state “NONE.”

Otherwise, for submissions containing animal use, proposals must briefly describe plans for Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) review and approval. For further information on this subject, see Section VI.B.4 below.

3.5 Statement of Unique Capability Provided by Government or FFRDC Team Member

If none of the team member organizations (prime or sub) belongs to a Government entity or FFRDC, then the offeror should state “NONE.”

Otherwise, per section III.A.2. above, provide a statement which clearly demonstrates the work being provided by the Government or Government-funded entity team member is not otherwise available from the private sector.

3.6 Government or FFRDC Team Member Eligibility

If none of the team member organizations (prime or sub) belongs to a Government entity or FFRDC, then the offeror should state “NONE.”

Otherwise, per section III.A.2. above, provide documentation citing the specific authority which establishes the applicable team member is eligible to propose to Government solicitations to include: 1) statutory authority; 2) contractual authority; 3) supporting regulatory guidance; AND 4) evidence of agency approval for applicable team member participation.

3.7 Team Member Identification

Provide a list of ALL team member organizations (prime and subcontractors). Identify specifically if they are a foreign entity, FFRDC and/or Government entity.

Volume II: Cost Proposal

For purposes of building your cost proposal, assume an estimated start date of March 1, 2011. Offerors should format their cost proposals for the entire two-year period, and should match the elements of the proposed SOW. Offerors are encouraged to provide the below cost breakdown as an editable MS Excel spreadsheet, inclusive of calculations formulae, with tabs (material, travel, ODC's) provided as necessary. The Government also requests and recommends that the Cost Proposal include MS Excel file(s) that provide traceability between the Bases of Estimate (BOEs) and the proposed costs across all elements. This includes the calculations and adjustments that are utilized to generate the Summary Costs from the source labor hours, labor costs, material costs, etc. input data. It is requested that the costs and Subcontractor proposals be readily traceable to the Prime Cost Proposal in the provided MS Excel file(s); however, this is not a requirement. There are no page limitations to the Cost Proposal.

Refer to Attachment 1 for a Cost Proposal checklist.

Cover sheet

- BAA number;
- Technical area;
- Lead Organization Submitting proposal;
- Type of business, selected among the following categories: “LARGE BUSINESS”, “SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS”, “OTHER SMALL BUSINESS”, “HBCU”, “MI”, “OTHER EDUCATIONAL”, OR “OTHER NONPROFIT”;
- Contractor’s reference number (if any);
- Other team members (if applicable) and type of business for each;
- Proposal title;

- 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);
- 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);
- Award instrument requested: cost-plus-fixed-fee (CPFF), cost-award—no fee, cost sharing contract – no fee, or other type of procurement contract (*specify*), cooperative agreement or other transaction agreement;
- Place(s) and period(s) of performance;
- Total proposed cost separated by basic award and option(s) (if any);
- Name, address, and telephone number of the offeror's cognizant Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) administration office (*if known*);
- Name, address, and telephone number of the offeror's cognizant Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) audit office (*if known*);
- Date proposal was prepared;
- DUNS number;
- TIN number; and
- CAGE Code;
- Subcontractor Information; and
- Proposal validity period (minimum 180 days).

Detailed Cost Breakdown

The offeror's cost volume shall provide cost and pricing information (See Note 1), or other than cost or pricing information if the total price is under \$650,000, in sufficient detail to substantiate the program price proposed (e.g., realism and reasonableness). In doing so, the offeror shall provide a summary cost breakdown and a detailed cost breakdown by task and month.

The breakdown shall include, at a minimum, the following major cost items along with associated backup documentation:

- Direct Labor – a breakout clearly identifying the individual labor categories with associated labor hours and direct labor rates, as well as a detailed Basis-of-Estimate (BOE) narrative description of the methods used to estimate labor costs;
- Indirect Costs – Including Fringe Benefits, Overhead, General and Administrative Expense, Cost of Money, Fee, etc. (must show base amount and rate);
- Travel – Provide the purpose of the trip, number of trips, number of days per trip, departure and arrival destinations, number of people, etc.;
- Other Direct Costs – Itemized with costs; Back-up documentation is to be submitted to support proposed costs;

- Material/Equipment – A priced Bill-of-Material (BOM) clearly identifying, for each item proposed, the quantity, unit price, the source of the unit price (i.e., vendor quote, engineering estimate, etc.), the type of property (i.e., material, equipment, special test equipment, information technology, etc.), and a cross-reference to the Statement of Work (SOW) task/s that require the item/s. At time of proposal submission, any item that exceeds \$1,000 must be supported with basis-of-estimate (BOE) documentation such as a copy of catalog price lists, vendor quotes or a written engineering estimate (additional documentation may be required during negotiations, if selected). If seeking a procurement contract and items of Contractor Acquired Property are proposed, exclusive of material, the offeror shall clearly demonstrate that the inclusion of such items as Government Property is in keeping with the requirements of FAR Part 45.102;
- Consultants – If consultants are to be used, offeror must provide a copy of the consultant’s proposed SOW as well as a signed consultant agreement or other document which verifies the proposed loaded daily / hourly rate and any other proposed consultant costs (e.g. travel);
- The source, nature, and amount of any industry cost-sharing; and identification of pricing assumptions which may require incorporation into the resulting award instrument (e.g., use of Government Furnished Property/Facilities/Information).
- Subcontracts - Itemization of all subcontracts – Additionally, the prime contractor is responsible for compiling and providing all subcontractor proposals for the Contracting Officer (CO). Prime contractor proposals must include, at a minimum, a non-proprietary, subcontractor proposal. It is the prime contractor’s responsibility to ensure that all subcontractors submit their proprietary cost proposals directly to the Government, by sending them to the BAA mailbox with “Subcontractor Cost Proposal” in the subject line, prior to the associated BAA closing date/time.

If seeking a procurement contract, the prime contractor shall provide a cost reasonableness analysis of all subcontract proposals exceeding \$650,000. Such analysis shall indicate the extent to which the prime contractor has negotiated subcontract costs/prices. Subcontractor proposals should include Interdivisional Work Transfer Agreements (ITWA) or similar arrangements. Subcontractor cost proposal must be prepared at the same level of detail as is required for the prime contractors in order to support proposal analysis by the Government (Cost Analysis, Cost Realism Analysis, Technical Analysis, etc);

Pursuant to Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)), it is the policy of the Government to enable small business and small disadvantaged business concerns to be considered fairly as subcontractors to contractors performing work or rendering services as prime contractors or subcontractors under Government contracts, and to ensure that prime contractors and subcontractors carry out this policy. Each offeror who submits a proposal and

includes subcontractors is required to submit a subcontracting plan in accordance with FAR 19.702(a) (1) and (2) should do so with their proposal. The plan format is outlined in FAR 19.704.

Provide supporting cost and pricing information in sufficient detail to substantiate the summary cost estimates above. Include a description of the method used to estimate costs and supporting documentation (e.g. travel estimates, estimates/quotes for material/equipment, current DCMA/DCAA rate information, etc).

Note1: “cost or pricing data” as defined in FAR Subpart 15.4 shall be required if the offeror is seeking a procurement contract award of \$650,000 or greater unless the offeror requests an exception from the requirement to submit cost or pricing data. “Cost or pricing data” are not required if the offeror proposes an award instrument other than a procurement contract (e.g., a cooperative agreement or other transaction agreement).

Note 2: The Government intends to use 6.2 “Applied Research” funding for awards.

Note 3: For information on 845 Other Transaction Authority for Prototypes (OTA) agreements, refer to http://www.darpa.mil/cmo/other_trans.html. All offerors requesting an 845 Other Transaction Authority for Prototypes (OTA) agreement must include a detailed list of milestones. Each such milestone must include the following: milestone description, completion criteria, due date, payment/funding schedule (to include, if cost share is proposed, contractor and Government share amounts). It is noted that, at a minimum, such milestones should relate directly to accomplishment of program technical metrics as defined in the BAA and/or the offeror’s proposal. Agreement type, fixed price or expenditure based, will be subject to negotiation by the Agreements Officer; however, it is noted that the Government prefers use of fixed price milestones with a payment/funding schedule to the maximum extent possible. Do not include proprietary data. If the offeror requests award of an 845 OTA agreement as a nontraditional defense contractor, as so defined in the OSD guide entitled “Other Transactions (OT) Guide For Prototype Projects” dated January 2001 (as amended) (<http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/Docs/otguide.doc>), information must be included in the cost proposal to support the claim. Additionally, if the offeror requests award of an 845 OTA agreement, without the required one-third (1/3) cost share, information must be included in the cost proposal supporting that there is at least one non-traditional defense contractor participating to a significant extent in the proposed prototype project.

Note 4: OFFERORS ARE CAUTIONED THAT EVALUATION RATINGS MAY BE LOWERED AND/OR PROPOSALS REJECTED IF SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT FOLLOWED

C. Submission Dates and Times

The full proposal and encryption password must be submitted per the instructions in Section IV.B - Content and Form of Application Submission above by the initial closing in order to be considered during the initial evaluation phase. While DARPA-BAA-11-04 will remain open until the final closing date/BAA expiration, offerors are warned that the

likelihood of funding is greatly reduced for proposals submitted after the initial closing date.

DARPA will acknowledge receipt of complete submissions via email and assign control numbers that should be used in all further correspondence regarding proposals. **Note: These acknowledgements will not be sent until after the proposal due date.**

Failure to comply with the submission procedures may result in the submission not being evaluated.

D. Intergovernmental Review – N/A

E. Funding Restrictions – N/A

F. Other Submission Requirements

Proposals **MUST NOT** be submitted to DARPA via email or fax (see Submission instructions above in Section IV.B).

Cooperative agreement proposals may be submitted to DARPA through ONE of the following methods: 1) uploaded via www.grants.gov or 2) mailed directly to DARPA at the mailing address shown in the Part One: Overview Information. Offerors choosing to mail directly to DARPA must provide **[3]** hard copies and **[2]** electronic copies.

Offerors must submit their entire proposal via the same method; applications cannot be submitted in part via one method and in part via another method. In addition, duplicate proposal submissions should not be sent to DARPA via multiple methods. Regardless of which submission method is chosen, offerors must still submit an online coversheet as described above in Section IV.B.

1. Security Classification and Proprietary Issues

NOTE: If proposals are classified, the proposals must indicate the classification level of not only the proposal itself, but also the anticipated award document classification level.

DARPA anticipates that proposals will be unclassified. If a proposal is submitted as “Classified National Security Information” as defined by Executive Order 12958 as amended, then the information must be marked and protected as though classified at the appropriate classification level and then submitted to DARPA for a final classification determination.

Offerors choosing to submit a classified proposal from other classified sources must first receive permission from the respective Original Classification Authority in order to use their information in replying to this BAA. Applicable classification guide(s) should also be submitted to ensure the proposal is protected at the appropriate classification level.

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))”

Classified submissions shall be appropriately and conspicuously marked with the proposed classification level and declassification date. In addition, classified submissions shall be in accordance with the following guidance:

Confidential and Secret Collateral Information: Use classification and marking guidance provided by previously issued security classification guides, the Information Security Regulation (DoD 5200.1-R), and the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (DoD 5220.22-M) when marking and transmitting information previously classified by another Original Classification Authority. Classified information at the Confidential and Secret level may be submitted via one of the two following methods:

- hand carried by an appropriately cleared and authorized courier to the DARPA CDR. Prior to traveling, the courier shall contact the DARPA CDR at 571 218-4842 to coordinate arrival and delivery

or

- mailed via appropriate U.S. Postal Service methods (e.g., 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. The inner envelope shall be addressed to:
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
ATTN: Information Innovation Office
Reference: DARPA-BAA-11-04
3701 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203-1714

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
3701 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203-1714

All Top Secret materials: Top Secret information should 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 571 218-4842 to coordinate arrival and delivery.

Special Access Program (SAP) Information: SAP information must be transmitted via approved methods. Prior to transmitting SAP information, contact the DARPA SAPCO at 703-526-4052 for instructions.

Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI): SCI must be transmitted via approved methods. Prior to transmitting SCI, contact the DARPA Special Security Office (SSO) at 703-248-7213 for instructions.

Proprietary Data: All proposals containing proprietary data should have the cover page and each page containing proprietary data clearly marked as containing proprietary data. It is the offeror's responsibility to clearly define to the Government what is considered proprietary data.

Security classification guidance via a DD Form 254 will not be provided at this time since DARPA is soliciting ideas only. After reviewing the incoming proposals, if a determination is made that the award instrument may result in access to classified information a DD Form 254 will be issued and attached as part of the award. Applicants considering classified submissions (or requiring access to classified information during the life-cycle of the program) shall ensure all industrial, personnel, and information system processing security requirements are in place and at the appropriate level (e.g., Facility Clearance (FCL), Personnel Security Clearance (PCL), certification and accreditation (C&A)) and any Foreign Ownership Control and Influence (FOCI) issues are mitigated prior to such submission or access. Additional information on these subjects can be found at: www.dss.mil.

Offerors must have existing and in-place prior to execution of an award, approved capabilities (personnel and facilities) to perform research and development at the classification level they propose. It is the policy of DARPA to treat all proposals as competitive information, and to disclose their contents only for the purpose of evaluation. Proposals will not be returned. The original of each proposal received will be retained at DARPA and all other non-required copies destroyed.

V. APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

A. Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of proposals will be accomplished through a scientific/technical review of each proposal using the following criteria which are listed in descending order of relative importance: 1) Overall Scientific and Technical Merit, 2) Potential Contribution and Relevance to the DARPA Mission, and 3) Cost Realism. 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.

1. Overall Scientific and Technical Merit

The proposed technical approach is feasible, achievable, complete and supported by a proposed technical team that has the expertise and experience to accomplish the proposed tasks. Task descriptions and associated technical elements are complete and in a logical sequence, with all proposed deliverables clearly defined such that a final outcome that achieves program goals is likely as a result of award. The

proposal identifies major technical risks, and mitigation efforts are clearly well-defined and feasible.

2. Potential Contribution and Relevance to the DARPA Mission

The potential contributions of the proposed effort with relevance to the national technology base will be evaluated. Specifically, DARPA's mission is to maintain the technological superiority of the U.S. military and prevent technological surprise from harming our national security by sponsoring revolutionary, high-payoff research that bridges the gap between fundamental discoveries and their application.

3. Cost Realism

The objective of this criterion is to establish that the proposed costs are realistic for the technical and management approach offered, as well as to determine the offeror's practical understanding of the effort. The proposal will be reviewed to determine if the costs proposed are based on realistic assumptions, reflect a sufficient understanding of the technical goals and objectives of the BAA, and are consistent with the offeror's technical approach (to include the proposed Statement of Work). At a minimum, this will involve review, at the prime and subcontract level, of the type and number of labor hours proposed per task as well as the types and kinds of materials, equipment and fabrication costs proposed. The evaluation criterion recognizes that undue emphasis on cost may motivate offerors to offer low-risk ideas with minimum uncertainty and to staff the effort with junior personnel to be in a more competitive posture. Cost strategies such as these are discouraged.

B. Review and Selection Process

Award(s) will be made to offerors whose proposals are determined to be the most advantageous to the Government, all factors considered, including the potential contributions of the proposed work to the overall research program and the availability of funding for the effort. Selections may be made at any time after proposal review.

It is the policy of DARPA to ensure impartial, equitable, comprehensive proposal evaluations and to select the source (or sources) whose offer meets the Government's technical, policy, and programmatic goals. Pursuant to FAR 35.016, the primary basis for selecting proposals for acceptance shall be technical, importance to agency programs, and fund availability. In order to provide the desired evaluation, qualified Government personnel will conduct reviews and (if necessary) convene panels of experts in the appropriate areas.

Proposals will not be evaluated against each other since they are not submitted in accordance with a common work statement. For evaluation purposes, a proposal is the document described in Section IV.B. Other supporting or background materials submitted with the proposal will be considered for the reviewer's convenience only and not considered as part of the proposal.

Restrictive notices notwithstanding, offerors are advised that employees of commercial firms under contract to the Government may be used by DARPA to administratively process proposals, monitor contract performance, or perform other administrative duties requiring access to other contractors' proprietary information. These support contracts include nondisclosure agreements prohibiting their contractor employees from disclosing any information submitted by other contractors or using such information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished. By submission of its proposal, each offeror agrees that proposal information may be disclosed to those non-Government personnel for the limited purposes stated above. In addition, these support contractors are prohibited from competition in DARPA technical research. 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. It is the policy of DARPA to treat all proposals as competitive information and to disclose their contents only for the purpose of evaluation.

No proposals, classified or unclassified, will be returned. After proposals have been evaluated and selections made, the original of each proposal will be retained at DARPA in accordance with agency records management policy and all other copies destroyed.

VI. AWARD ADMINISTRATION

A. Award Notices

As soon as the evaluation of a proposal is complete, the offeror will be notified that 1) the proposal has been selected for funding pending contract negotiations, or, 2) the proposal has not been selected. Notification will be sent by email to the technical and administrative POCs identified on the proposal coversheet.

B. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

1. Intellectual Property

a. Procurement Contract Offerors

i. Noncommercial Items (Technical Data and Computer Software)

Offerors responding to this BAA requesting a procurement contract to be issued under the FAR/DFARS shall identify all noncommercial technical data and noncommercial computer software that it plans to generate, develop, and/or deliver under any proposed award instrument in which the Government will acquire less than unlimited rights, and to assert specific restrictions on those deliverables. Offerors shall follow the format under DFARS 252.227-7017 for this stated purpose. In the event that offerors do not submit the list, the Government will assume that it automatically has "unlimited rights" to all noncommercial technical data and noncommercial computer software generated, developed, and/or delivered under any award instrument, unless it is substantiated that development of the noncommercial technical data and noncommercial computer software occurred with mixed funding. If mixed funding is anticipated in the development of

noncommercial technical data and noncommercial computer software generated, developed, and/or delivered under any award instrument, then offerors should identify the data and software in question, as subject to Government Purpose Rights (GPR). In accordance with DFARS 252.227-7013 Rights in Technical Data - Noncommercial Items, and DFARS 252.227-7014 Rights in Noncommercial Computer Software and Noncommercial Computer Software Documentation, the Government will automatically assume that any such GPR restriction is limited to a period of five (5) years in accordance with the applicable DFARS clauses, at which time the Government will acquire “unlimited rights” unless the parties agree otherwise. Offerors are advised that the Government may use the list during the scientific review process to evaluate the impact of any identified restrictions and may request additional information from the offeror, as may be necessary, to evaluate the offeror’s assertions. If no restrictions are intended, then the offeror should state “NONE.” It should be noted that an assertion of “NONE” indicates that the Government has “unlimited rights” to all noncommercial technical data and noncommercial computer software delivered under the award instrument, in accordance with the DFARS provisions cited above. Failure to provide full information may result in a determination that the proposal is not compliant with the BAA.

A sample list for complying with this request is as follows:

NONCOMMERCIAL				
Technical Data Computer Software To be Furnished With Restrictions	Summary of In- tended Use in the Conduct of the Research	Basis for Assertion	Asserted Rights Cat- egory	Name of Person Asserting Restrictions
(LIST)	(NARRATIVE)	(LIST)	(LIST)	(LIST)

ii. Commercial Items (Technical Data and Computer Software)

Offerors responding to this BAA requesting a procurement contract to be issued under the FAR/DFARS shall identify all commercial technical data and commercial computer software (including open source software) that may be embedded in, or that may create linkages affecting distribution rights to, any noncommercial deliverables contemplated under the research effort, along with any applicable restrictions on the Government’s use of such commercial technical data and/or commercial computer software. In the event that offerors do not submit the list, the Government will assume that there are no restrictions on the Government’s use of such commercial items. The Government may use the list during the scientific review process to evaluate the impact of any identified restrictions and may request additional information from the offeror, as may be necessary, to evaluate the offeror’s assertions. If no restrictions are intended, then the offeror should state “NONE.” Failure to provide full information may result in a determination that the proposal is not compliant with the BAA.

A sample list for complying with this request is as follows:

COMMERCIAL				
Technical Data Computer Software To be Furnished With Restrictions	Summary of In- tended Use in the Conduct of the Research	Basis for Assertion	Asserted Rights Cat- egory	Name of Person Asserting Restrictions
(LIST)	(NARRATIVE)	(LIST)	(LIST)	(LIST)

b. Non-Procurement Contract Offerors – Noncommercial and Commercial Items (Technical Data and Computer Software)

Offerors responding to this BAA requesting an Other Transaction Agreement or Cooperative Agreement 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 those award instruments in question. This includes both Noncommercial Items and Commercial Items. Although not required, offerors may use a format similar to that described above. The Government may use the list during the scientific review process to evaluate the impact of any identified restrictions, and may request additional information from the offeror, as may be necessary, to evaluate the offeror’s assertions. If no restrictions are intended, then the offeror should state “NONE”.

c. All Offerors – Patents

Include documentation proving your ownership of or possession of appropriate licensing rights to all patented inventions (or inventions for which a patent application has been filed) that will be utilized under your proposal for the DARPA program. If a patent application has been filed for an invention that your proposal utilizes, but the application has not yet been made publicly available and contains proprietary information, you may provide only the patent number, inventor name(s), assignee names (if any), filing date, filing date of any related provisional application, and a summary of the patent title, together with either: 1) a representation that you own the invention, or 2) proof of possession of appropriate licensing rights in the invention.

d. All Offerors – Intellectual Property Representations

Provide a good faith representation that you either own or possess appropriate licensing rights to all other intellectual property that will be utilized under your proposal for the DARPA program. Additionally, offerors shall provide a short summary for each item asserted with less than unlimited rights that describes the nature of the restriction and the intended use of the intellectual property in the conduct of the proposed research.

2. Meeting and Travel Requirements

Performers should expect to host a kickoff meeting and should anticipate regular performance reviews at the discretion of DARPA.

3. Human Use

All research involving human subjects, to include use of human biological specimens and human data, selected for funding must comply with the federal regulations for human subject protection. Further, research involving human subjects that is conducted or supported by the DoD must comply with 32 CFR 219, Protection of Human Subjects (http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_07/32cfr219_07.html) and DoD Directive 3216.02, Protection of Human Subjects and Adherence to Ethical Standards in DoD-Supported Research (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/321602p.pdf>). Institutions awarded funding for research involving human subjects must provide documentation of a current Assurance of Compliance with Federal regulations for human subject protection, for example a Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Research Protection Federal Wide Assurance (<http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp>). All institutions engaged in human subject research, to include subcontractors, must also have a valid Assurance. In addition, personnel involved in human subjects research must provide documentation of completing appropriate training for the protection of human subjects.

For all proposed research that will involve human subjects in the first year or phase of the project, the institution must provide evidence of or a plan for review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) upon final proposal submission to DARPA. The IRB conducting the review must be the IRB identified on the institution's Assurance. The protocol, separate from the proposal, must include a detailed description of the research plan, study population, risks and benefits of study participation, recruitment and consent process, data collection, and data analysis. Consult the designated IRB for guidance on writing the protocol. The informed consent document must comply with federal regulations (32 CFR 219.116). A valid Assurance along with evidence of appropriate training of all investigators should all accompany the protocol for review by the IRB.

In addition to a local IRB approval, a headquarters-level human subjects regulatory review and approval is required for all research conducted or supported by the DoD. The Army, Navy, or Air Force office responsible for managing the award can provide guidance and information about their component's headquarters-level review process. Note that confirmation of a current Assurance and appropriate human subjects protection training is required before headquarters-level approval can be issued.

The amount of time required to complete the IRB review/approval process may vary depending on the complexity of the research and/or the level of risk to study participants. Ample time should be allotted to complete the approval process. The IRB approval process can last between one to three months, followed by a DoD review that could last between three to six months. No DoD/DARPA funding can be used towards human subjects research until ALL approvals are granted.

4. Animal Use

Any Recipient performing research, experimentation, or testing involving the use of animals shall comply with the rules on animal acquisition, transport, care, handling, and

use in: (i) 9 CFR parts 1-4, Department of Agriculture rules that implement the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 2131-2159); (ii) the guidelines described in National Institutes of Health Publication No. 86-23, "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals"; (iii) DoD Directive 3216.01, "Use of Laboratory Animals in DoD Program."

For submissions containing animal use, proposals should briefly describe plans for Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) review and approval. Animal studies in the program will be expected to comply with the PHS Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, available at <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/olaw.htm>.

All Recipients must receive approval by a DoD certified veterinarian, in addition to an IACUC approval. No animal studies may be conducted using DoD/DARPA funding until the USAMRMC Animal Care and Use Review Office (ACURO) or other appropriate DoD veterinary office(s) grant approval. As a part of this secondary review process, the Recipient will be required to complete and submit an ACURO Animal Use Appendix, which may be found at https://mrmc-www.army.mil/index.cfm?pageid=Research_Protections.acuro&rn=1.

5. Publication Approval

It is the policy of the Department of Defense that the publication of products of fundamental research will remain unrestricted to the maximum extent possible. The definition of Contracted Fundamental Research is:

"Contracted Fundamental Research includes [research performed under] grants and contracts that are (a) funded by budget category 6.1 (Basic Research), whether performed by universities or industry or (b) funded by budget category 6.2 (Applied Research) and performed on-campus at a university. The research shall not be considered fundamental in those rare and exceptional circumstances where the applied research effort presents a high likelihood of disclosing performance characteristics of military systems or manufacturing technologies that are unique and critical to defense, and where agreement on restrictions have been recorded in the contract or grant." Such research is referred to by DARPA as "Restricted Research."

Pursuant to DoD policy, research performed under grants and contracts that are (a) funded by budget category 6.2 (Applied Research) and NOT performed on-campus at a university or (b) funded by budget category 6.3 (Advanced Research) does not meet the definition of fundamental research. Publication restrictions will be placed on all such research.

It is anticipated that awards for both Fundamental and Non-fundamental Research may be made as a result of this BAA. Appropriate clauses will be included in resultant awards for Non-fundamental Research to prescribe publication requirements and other restrictions, as appropriate. DARPA does not anticipate applying publication restrictions of any kind to individual awards for Fundamental Research that may result from this BAA.

Offerors are advised if they propose grants or cooperative agreements, DARPA may elect to award other award instruments due to the need to apply publication or other restrictions. DARPA will make this election if it determines that the research resulting from the proposed program 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 and will be considered Restricted Research.

For certain research projects, it may be possible that although the research being performed by the Prime Contractor is Non-fundamental Research, a subcontractor may be conducting Contracted Fundamental Research. In those cases, it is the Prime Contractor's responsibility to explain in their proposal why its subcontractor's effort is Contracted Fundamental Research.

The following (or similar) provision will be incorporated into any resultant Restricted Research or Non-Fundamental Research procurement contract or other transaction:

There shall be no dissemination or publication, except within and between the Contractor and any subcontractors, of information developed under this contract or contained in the reports to be furnished pursuant to this contract without prior written approval from the DARPA Public Release Center (PRC). All technical reports will be given proper review by appropriate authority to determine which Distribution Statement is to be applied prior to the initial distribution of these reports by the Contractor. These restrictions must be flowed down to all subcontractors. Any publications shall incorporate an Acknowledgement of Support and Disclaimer in accordance with DFARs 252.235-7010.

When submitting material for written approval for open publication as described in subparagraph (a) above, the Contractor must submit a request for public release request to the PRC and include the following information: 1) Document Information: document title, document author, short plain-language description of technology discussed in the material (approx 30 words), number of pages (or minutes of video) and document type (briefing, report, abstract, article, or paper); 2) Event Information: event type (conference, principle investigator meeting, article or paper), event date, desired date for DARPA's approval; 3) DARPA Sponsor: DARPA Program Manager, DARPA office, and contract number; and 4) Contractor's Information: POC name, e-mail and phone. Allow four weeks for processing; due dates under four weeks require a justification. Unusual electronic file formats may require additional processing time. Requests can be sent either via e-mail to PRC@darpa.mil or via hard copy to 3701 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington VA 22203-1714, telephone (571) 218-4235. Refer to www.darpa.mil/prc for information about DARPA's public release process.

More information regarding DARPA's public release process may be found at <http://www.darpa.mil/prc>.

6. Export Control

The following clause will be included in all procurement contracts, and may be included in Other Transactions as deemed appropriate:

(a) *Definition.* "Export-controlled items," as used in this clause, means items subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR Parts 730-774) or the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR Parts 120-130). The term includes:

1) "Defense items," defined in the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. 2778(j)(4)(A), as defense articles, defense services, and related technical data, and further defined in the ITAR, 22 CFR Part 120.

2) "Items," defined in the EAR as "commodities", "software", and "technology," terms that are also defined in the EAR, 15 CFR 772.1.

(b) The Contractor shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding export-controlled items, including, but not limited to, the requirement for contractors to register with the Department of State in accordance with the ITAR. The Contractor shall consult with the Department of State regarding any questions relating to compliance with the ITAR and shall consult with the Department of Commerce regarding any questions relating to compliance with the EAR.

(c) The Contractor's responsibility to comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding export-controlled items exists independent of, and is not established or limited by, the information provided by this clause.

(d) Nothing in the terms of this contract adds, changes, supersedes, or waives any of the requirements of applicable Federal laws, Executive orders, and regulations, including but not limited to—

(1) The Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App.2401, et seq.);

(2) The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751, et seq.);

(3) The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.);

(4) The Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730-774);

(5) The International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR Parts 120-130); and

(6) Executive Order 13222, as extended;

(e) The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e), in all subcontracts.

7. Electronic and Information Technology

All electronic and information technology acquired through this solicitation must satisfy the accessibility requirements of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 794d) and FAR Subpart 39.2. Each offeror who submits a proposal involving the creation or inclusion of electronic and information technology must ensure that Federal employees with disabilities will have access to and use of information that is comparable to the access and use by Federal employees who are not individuals with disabilities, and members of the public with disabilities seeking information or services from DARPA will have access to and use of information and data that is comparable to the access and use of information and data by members of the public who are not individuals with disabilities.

8. Employment Eligibility Verification

Per FAR 22.1802, recipients of FAR-based procurement contracts must enroll as Federal Contractors in E-verify (<http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis>) and use the system to verify employment eligibility of all employees assigned to the award. All resultant contracts from this solicitation will include FAR 52.222-54, "Employment Eligibility Verification." This clause will not be included in cooperative agreements or Other Transactions.

C. Reporting

The number and types of reports will be specified in the award document, but will include as a minimum monthly financial status reports and an annual project summary. In addition, each performing contractor (including subs) on each team will be expected to provide monthly status reports to the Program Manager. Reports and briefing material will also be required as appropriate to document progress in accomplishing program metrics. These shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with the procedures contained in the award document. A Final Report that summarizes the project and tasks will be required at the conclusion of the performance period for the award, notwithstanding the fact that the research may be continued under a follow-on vehicle. There may also be additional reporting requirements for Other Transaction Agreements.

D. Electronic Systems

1. Central Contractor Registration (CCR) and Universal Identifier Requirements

Unless the offeror is exempt from this requirement, as per FAR 4.1403-a or DoDGARs Part 25.110, as applicable, all offerors must be registered in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) and have a valid Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number prior to submitting a proposal. Information on CCR registration is available at <http://www.ccr.gov>. All offerors must maintain an active CCR registration with current information at all times during which they have an active Federal award or proposal under consideration by DARPA. All offerors must provide the DUNS number in each proposal they submit. DARPA cannot make an assistance award to a offeror until the offeror has

provided a valid DUNS number and has maintained an active CCR registration with current information.

2. Representations and Certifications

In accordance with FAR 4.1201, prospective offerors shall complete electronic annual representations and certifications. Information may be found at <http://www.darpa.mil/cmo/sectionK.html>.

3. Wide Area Work Flow (WAWF)

Performers are required to submit invoices for payment directly at <http://wawf.eb.mil>. WAWF registration is required prior to any award under this BAA.

4. i-Edison

The award document for each proposal selected for funding will contain a requirement for patent reports and notifications to be submitted electronically through the i-Edison Federal patent reporting system at (<http://s-edison.info.nih.gov/iEdison>).

5. Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards

The following clause will be used in all procurement contracts regarding the reporting of executive compensation and first-tier subawards. A parallel award term with the same requirements will be used in all grants and cooperative agreements.

Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards (Jul 2010)

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

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

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

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

(1) Salary and bonus.

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

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

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

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

(6) Other compensation, if the aggregate value of all such other compensation (e.g., severance, termination payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites or property) for the executive exceeds \$10,000.

(b) Section 2(d) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Pub. L. No. 109-282), as amended by section 6202 of the Government Funding Transparency Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-252), requires the Contractor to report information on subcontract awards. The law requires all reported information be made public, therefore, the Contractor is responsible for notifying its subcontractors that the required information will be made public.

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

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

(ii) Name of the subcontractor.

(iii) Amount of the subcontract award.

(iv) Date of the subcontract award.

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

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

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

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

(ix) The prime contract number, and order number if applicable.

(x) Awarding agency name and code.

(xi) Funding agency name and code.

(xii) Government contracting office code.

(xiii) Treasury account symbol (TAS) as reported in FPDS.

(xiv) The applicable North American Industry Classification System code (NAICS).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VII. AGENCY CONTACTS

DARPA will use electronic mail for all technical and administrative correspondence regarding this BAA.

Technical POC: Dr. Rand Waltzman, Program Manager, DARPA/I2O

BAA mailbox: DARPA-BAA-11-04@darpa.mil

BAA FAX: 703-807-9911

BAA mailing address:

- ATTN: DARPA-BAA-11-04
3701 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203-1714

I2O solicitation website: www.darpa.mil/ipto/solicit/solicit_open.asp

VIII. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The solicitation web page will have a FAQ list. DARPA will attempt to answer questions in a timely manner; however, questions submitted within seven (7) days of initial closing may not be answered.

B. Collaborative Efforts/Teaming

It is DARPA's desire to receive comprehensive, quality responses to the ADAMS BAA. To assist those wanting to form strong, collaborative teaming efforts and business relationships, a website (<https://www.csc-ballston.com/baa/ADAMSteaming.htm>) has been established to facilitate formation of teaming arrangements between interested parties. Specific content, communications, networking, and team formation are the sole responsibility of the participants. Neither DARPA nor the Department of Defense (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 BAA.

C. Industry Day

The Industry Day was held October 19, 2010 in Arlington, Virginia. Information presented at the ADAMS Industry Day will be available at the I2O website:

www.darpa.mil/ipto/solicit/solicit_open.asp