

Q1: How much time from the date that offers are received will awards be made?

A1: Award is anticipated NLT 31 December 2007.

Q2: It appears that you anticipate awarding the small business portion to only one small business. Is this correct?

A2: There will be a single award on the set-aside portion and a single award on the unrestricted portion.

Q3: The Economic Price Adjustment portion states that the maximum amount that can be adjusted is 10%. Is that for each year?

A3: The 10% maximum is per year.

Q4: Once our proposal is submitted can we amend it prior to award?

A4: The only way your proposal would change is during negotiations. No formal amendment submittal to your proposal will be accepted.

Q5: Is this the first time this project has gone out for competitive bid? If not, can I get the Past Procurement History?

A5: Past buy history is available on the FASI-G website:

<http://www.dsccl.dla.mil/offices/land/fasiglobal.html>

Q6: As far as the next step, submission of a quotation and in order to make the quotation more effective, is it possible to ask you for a DSCC quotation template or structure if available? Other word is there any standard format that DLA wants to have it written?

A6: The template to be followed is outlined in Section L, however, there's no actual Government form/template to be provided.

Q7: Are oral presentations required under FASI-G?

A7: Per page 45, oral presentations are not required under the INITIAL proposal submissions. Oral presentations will be held, at the discretion of the CO, with offerors in the competitive range. Notice will be provided to offerors in the competitive range when oral presentations are being scheduled.

Q8: What does "Open" mean in the Source Cage Code column of the Section B spreadsheet, Unr 8(a) Sources tab?

A8: That NSN has been identified as supportable under the 8(a) Program. However, at time of solicitation, the 8(a) cage was not determined. An amendment will be issued to address those "Open" NSNs.

Q9: For NSNs that are under the current FASI program and the new FASI Global program, if there is inventory when the current program is completed, will the inventory be available to the new FASI Global vendor? This could affect the estimated annual demand quantities if no orders will be received until other stocks are depleted.

A9: This was addressed at the conference. The Government will consider pushing its stock to the awarding FASI Global vendor. This is dependent on the on hand assets and overall transition plan progress of the awarding vendor.

Q10: Will NSNs that are currently under a corporate contract be removed from those contracts? Or will corporate contract pricing be offered to FASI vendors?

A10: The Government will not maintain the corporate contracts in place for awarded FASI Global NSNs. The Government will either chose not to exercise the option on these contracts or simply purchase the minimum requirement as written in the contract.

Q11: Does ISO Certification take the place of this requirement? Reference Section B, para. 6 Quality Control Codes.

A11: If a vendor is ISO 9000 (or greater) certified, they meet the ISO 9000 and Tailored ISO 9000 requirements.

Q12: Per the RFP direction, "The contractor's price proposal shall consist of a proposal of the items identified in the Section B spreadsheet attachment, "CLIN 0001 Requirements". Price volume page count is limited to 25 pages. Attachment B Spreadsheet for tab labeled "Unrestricted CLIN 0001 Rqmts" that was supplied as an attachment to the RFP is approximately 23 pages of print. Is it a correct assumption that the remaining tabs from the spreadsheet provided with the RFP are not to be printed and included as part of the Price Volume and only provided back electronically (specifically Tab 2 "Unr CLIN 0002 Rqmts" and Tab 3 "S&S Rqmts")?

A12: CLIN 0001 & 0002 pricing shall be submitted via CD for Vol. I Price Proposal. It is not required for CLIN 0001 & 0002 pricing to be submitted in hard copy form. Tab 3, S&S requirement pricing shall be provided via CD in Vol. III.

Q13: Based on the provided attachment for CLIN 0002 pricing, Is this CLIN 0002 in support of Surge & Sustainment? Does every NSN we bid against CLIN 0001, require quantity break bid?

A13: No CLIN 0002 is not in support of S&S. All items the vendor proposes pricing for on CLIN 0001 should have quantity price breaks in the CLIN 0002 pricing.

Q14: How is CLIN 0002 factored into the overall evaluation criteria and program award?

A14: The Government will evaluate overall prices for CLINs 0001 & 0002, however, CLIN 0001 is weighted more heavily than pricing for CLIN 0002.

Q15: Section A of the RFP (page 3) states that the contractor should perform all aspects of obsolescence management. Normally this includes resolution efforts. However, the RFP did not contain any language that is comparable to the RFI CLIN 0002. To what extent are resolution efforts included in the offering?

A15: Resolution efforts consist of reasonable efforts to find replacement parts. The vendor is responsible for explaining how they intend to resolve obsolescence issues in their proposal.

Q16: What penalty will be imposed if material cannot be delivered due to obsolescence issues?

A16: Assuming reasonable effort/action was taken and the item is not available, no penalty will be assessed. The item will be deleted per the Addition/Deletion of Items clause.

Q17: Please provide for merchant fee costs in the 7% refund for credit card usage
What is the government expectation of the volume and if significant is their a consideration of transaction fees?

A17: As addressed at the pre-proposal conference, unfortunately, DLA does not have access to this data and is therefore, unable to provide to the vendor community.

Q18: Please clarify the two TDD performance metric tables: On page 14, in the TDD table, you have the required delivery listed as FOB Destination while on page 24, you have the TDD table listing required delivery time as “from order receipt to shipment.”

A18: The TDD table shall be corrected to read, FOB Destination.

Q19: Is it your intent to require shipments on 1,1,3 days requirements while we meet the 2,5,10 delivery dates. This may impact fulfillment of the ‘contractor shall consolidate shipments to the same destinations whenever possible’ objective stated in the RFP

A19: The Government understands that the 1,1,3 day requirements will impact the ability to consolidate some shipments. However, with these requirements, the contractor shall still attempt to consolidate shipments when possible.

Q20: What is the process for delivery to DoDAAC that are closed (i.e. weekends) and how will the metrics be adjusted?

A20: Addressed at the pre-proposal conference. The metric is calculated based on ship date from the vendor. Should a facility be closed for delivery, the vendor’s score card will not be negatively impacted.

Q21: When does the clock start and stop on received requisitions? i.e. after 4:00 clock starts next day?

A21: The clock essentially does not stop, as it does not for the current FASI contract. Calendar days apply.

Q22: On page 15, you state that “Canceled delivery orders shall be removed from the monthly metric calculations of the FR.” However, to achieve the FR as it is currently written, orders will have to be shipped so quickly that a cancelled order will likely already be shipped by the time cancellation occurs (and the transportation cost incurred). We recommend that a provision be included to charge a cancellation fee of some sort. This enables the awardee to recover some of its logistics costs for cancelled orders.

A22: No cancellation fee will apply, however the contract administrator will address these issues when/if they occur and process them accordingly to ensure the vendor is reimbursed.

Q23: Please confirm that RFID passive tags are required as a part of this contract, as stated on page 25, as it is not invoked elsewhere or referenced in the packaging requirements on page 23 Transportation/Marking/Packaging section Please identify how the RFID information from the tag is flowed back to the government customer

A23: Yes, passive RFID tags are required for FASI-G, as stated in the clause on page 25.

Q24: Please clarify that the surge requirement is a single 30 day demand (similar to the original surge requirements in the RFI being for a 6 month period) or if this surge plan must address indefinite monthly demand at the surge level?

A24: The S&S requirement illustrates the Monthly Wartime Rate (MWR). This is the quantity that may be required during a contingency effort EVERY 30 days throughout the contingency.

Q25: Please clarify the intent of CLIN 6000 and surge pricing

A25: CLIN 6000 is used for a vendor to propose a % above the pricing offered for the CLIN 0001 requirements. If there is no % above cost, the spreadsheet may be left blank or N/A may be input.

Q26: For page count purposes does an 11 x 17 equal 2 pages?

A26: 11x17 page counts as 1 page if pricing is involved (a spreadsheet). If there is text on an 11x17 page, it shall count as 2 pages.

Q27: How does the contractor get reimbursed for air freight?

A27: These costs should be included in the pricing structure of the item. There is no separate reimbursable line for air freight.

Q28: For credit card orders, why is 7% paid back to the Government? The contractor is in charge of the demand planning, order fulfillment, administrative time to track credit card orders, etc.

A28: The 7% surcharge applies to credit card orders because the FASI-G contract is the contracting instrument being utilized for these orders and therefore, DLA assesses the surcharge.

Q29: Considering there is considerable scope difference between “technical support for obsolescence management” (section A) and “perform obsolescence management” (section C), could the Government please clarify the scope of work associated with technical support for obsolescence management and / or obsolescence management required by the contractor?

A29: The Government does not consider there to be a considerable scope difference between the two references. The vendor shall put forth reasonable efforts to find replacement parts should item obsolescence occur. The vendor is responsible for explaining how they intend to resolve obsolescence issues in their proposal and include costs for such efforts in their overhead for the FASI-G effort.

Q30: Will the Government provide offerors work load indicators or other metrics in order for offerors to estimate staffing and other costs associated with Obsolescence Management?

A30: No workload indicators for obsolescence management will be provided. Based on the occurrence level of obsolescence issues DLA has with the FASI-G items, the Government does not consider a significant level of work will be required for obsolescence management.

Q31: What percentage of the restricted NSNs must offerors price to demonstrate responsiveness?

A31: 100% or 730 NSNs.

Q32: Is the scope of work defined at section C, paragraph 2.11 also excluded from CLIN 0001 pricing?

A32: Yes.

Q33: Schedule B CLIN 0001 (both restricted and unrestricted) does not include rows for out year pricing or economic price adjustments. Should offeror add appropriate rows?

A33: No changes to the Section B spreadsheet (other than pricing inputs) are allowable. The out-years are not prices as EPA applies.

Q34: If contractor facility origin inspection is required, what adjustments will the Government make in TDD requirements given that DCMA has a 7 day response period for inspections?

A34: The Post Award Conference with the awarding vendor(s) will address the origin inspection issues/timelines. To answer the question, however, the 7 day response time DCMA customarily has will not occur with FASI-G. DCMA has been consulted on this issue.

Q35: Is the 270 day period of performance of the implementation phase to be considered by offerors as part of the base year (CLIN 0001)?

A35: Yes. The 270 implementation phase is considered part of the base year.

Q36: Where is the cost of the implementation phase to be included in offerors pricing proposal?

A36: There is no separate pricing submittal for the implementation phase. Costs associated with implementation shall be factored into the overall pricing proposal.

Q37: Is the contractor's delivery requirements to CONUS locations limited to major installation receiving areas or is it broader, to include individual locations?

A37: CONUS shipping locations are NOT limited to major installations. Any CONUS DODAAC may be a ship to address for FASI-G.

Q38: Is it envisioned that new NSNs added to the contract (or other Government requirements) will dictate the need for the FASI Global contractor to deliver OCONUS (i.e., overseas delivery locations)?

A38: No. Currently, all OCONUS shipments will go through the CCPs.

Q39: Do "Calendar Days" include delivery on Saturday and Sundays? Will a Priority 1 (TDD 2 days) delivery order received by the contractor on Friday be due for delivery on Sunday or the following Tuesday?

A39: Yes, Saturday and Sunday are included in calendar day deliveries. For the example purposes, delivery is due on Sunday.

Q40: Will the Government provide offerors work load indicators or other metrics in order for offerors to estimate staffing and other costs associated with Kit Development and Pricing?

A40: No. This is the responsibility of the vendor to forecast.

Q41: On page 21 of 54, section 3.0 Systems Interface & Integration, the solicitation states that the “Government customer will submit requisitions, To DSCC”. In section A, paragraph 2 (page 3 of 54) the solicitation states “DSCC will administer the basic contract but each ICP will issue and administer its own delivery orders”. These two clauses seem to conflict. Will source of supply for NSNs not sourced to DSCP and DSCR change to DSCC?

A41: The conflict is correct. Delivery orders will be issued by DSCC solely. However, the source of supply will not change. If the item is a DSCP item, it will not change to a DSCC item.

Q42: Recommend that the percent variation be revised to +/- 10% to accommodate variations due to manufacturing overruns; packing; packaging; palletization, etc.

A42: The recommendation is noted, however, the quantity variance will remain, +/- 0%.

Q43: g (1) states that “increases shall not exceed 10%”. For what period of time does this limitation apply?

A43: EPA increases shall not exceed 10% per year.

Q44: With respect to a standard 8 ½ x 11 inch page, how should a 11 x 17 inch fold-out page be counted? How should a 8 ½ x 22 inch fold-out page be counted?

A44: As noted previously, an 11x17 page counts as 1 page if pricing is involved (a spreadsheet). If there is text on an 11x17 page, it shall count as 2 pages. The same methodology applies to an 8 ½ x 22 sheet.

Q45: Should page numbering be consecutive across the Tab sections? In other words, assuming Tab A consisted of 10 pages, would there be a page A-5 and B-5 or A-5 and B-15?

A45: No exact page number system was defined in the solicitation, however, a simple and consistent format is requested for evaluation purposes. The vendor may submit in any form so long as the proposal is IAW the solicitation requirements.

Q46: The instructions limit the number of cited, relevant contracts to 10; however, in the first and second paragraphs of the section, the RFP asks the offerors to provide customer names and points of contact for “all sources of past performance”, “in addition to the relevant contracts.” This list of contracts for a large team with extensive relevant past performance and experience can encompass hundreds of contracts and POCs. Does the Board want this extensive amount of data and is it expecting to call these POCs? How is this information going to be used in the evaluation above and beyond the information in the 10 cited contracts?

A46: Limit the relevant contracts to 10. If the vendor so chooses, that number may be exceeded so long as they are within the page limit requirements of the solicitation. Yes, the SSB does anticipate contact these POCs in order to gain a greater understanding of the vendors past performance successes/issues/etc.

Q47: The RFP states that “each offeror will be assigned an ABVS score based upon its past performance.” How are these scores going to be determined and is the Board going to make the ratings? How is an ABVS rating being given to a service provider? How are ABVS ratings already in the system going to be introduced into the Board’s evaluation process? Is there a formal relationship between the Board and the ABVS Administrator? How will challenges

submitted by offerors, including those already in the system that have not been acted upon, be processed and how will the Board use this information? Is there an evaluation criteria associated with ABVS?

A47: The ABVS scores are determined the same way they are for all DLA (score is based on delivery and quality scores). A service provider's score is determined the same way as any DLA supplier. The SSB will obtain ABVS scores from those offerors in the competitive range from the ABVS office via electronic request, as all ABVS evaluations are conducted. There is no formal relationship between the ABVS Administrator and the SSB. The SSB will ensure they are aware of any outstanding ABVS challenges and further, the SSB is willing to facilitate assistance in the challenge process if deemed necessary. There is an evaluation criteria associated with ABVS. A vendor with a score of 98.5 will be evaluated more favorably than a vendor with a score of 65.0. This is the same evaluation process with all DLA procurements.

Q48: The RFP further states "ABVS does not determine an offeror's award eligibility or technical acceptability, nor does it constitute a responsibility or non-responsibility determination." Please explain what this sentence means with respect to how ABVS scores are used in the evaluation process. If ABVS is NOT a determining factor in the evaluation and award of the FASI contract, why is ABVS being considered at all?

A48: The statement in the RFP simply means that ABVS alone does not determine an offeror's award eligibility or technical responsibility, nor does it constitute a responsibility or non-responsibility determination. ABVS is a factor in determining responsibility, but not the sole factor.

Q49: How will drawing revisions be communicated to FASI contract holder?

A49: HAYSTACK is available to vendors to obtain drawing revisions, however, the drawing revision process as a whole is still being determined to find the most simplistic, streamlined way as possible.

Q50: On page 2, General, the solicitation says "replace current automotive contract". Please clarify if that refers only to the existing FASI contract or existing LTC's as well.

A50: While FASI-G is a successor to the existing regional FASI contract, current LTCs that have NSNs awarded under FASI-G will also be replaced (IAW terms of those contracts).

Q51: For required delivery days, the solicitation calls for calendar days. If a delivery order is sent and received on a Friday, and the RDD is 2 days, will you be able to guarantee that someone will be at the destination location on Sunday to receive? I urge you to reconsider the "calendar days" for "business days".

A51: This is a repeat question. Like the current FASI contract, delivery shall remain calendar days.

Q52: Fill Rate metric chart does not specify calendar or business days.

A52: To be consistent with the solicitation, the fill rate metric is calendar days.

Q53: Will bidders receive updated government inventory levels prior to solicitation due day?

A53: No. This is a static listing and changes daily. Additional information regarding OHA will be provided to the awarding vendor(s).

Q54: How will kits be handled under CLIN 0003 when CLIN0001 items within the kits consist of both set-aside and unrestricted parts?

A54: Only items from the CLIN 0001 schedule will be utilized for kits. CLIN 0003 will not be comprised of NSNs from both listings (unrestricted and partial).

Q55: Does the government have any provisions or plans for providing advance notice to Contractors of impending NSN drops? (To allow for buy back, stock bleed off, etc.)

A55: This is a collaborative process. The vendor should provide information to the Government should an item become obsolete in order to exercise the add/delete clause. The Government will coordinate with the vendor if, for example, a source sole item is broken out for competitive bid and the NSN would need removed from the contract.

Q56: In Section F, Part 1, the solicitation states delivery requirements are based on date of order, but the table on page 24 states "from order receipt". Please clarify.

A56: This has been addressed previously. The table shall be corrected to read, FOB Destination.

Q57: For holidays, the solicitation only states "if delivery falls on the holiday", the next day will be used. Please clarify if additional time will be given if the delivery time frame spans the holiday.

A57: Holidays are the only aspect subject to business days for FASI-G. Per page 24 of the RFP, "When a scheduled delivery date falls on one of these days, delivery will take place on the next business day unless otherwise agreed upon by the customer."

Q58: How will additions of NSN's to FASI-G be split between the set-aside portion and unrestricted portion?

A58: Each item will require review and coordination with Small Business staff. Prior to negotiation, each NSN will be synopsized in FedBizOpps as required.

Q59: During the build up to the solicitation, there was mention of services and/or spot buys being part of FASI-G. Is that still true? Why no mention of either in the solicitation?

A59: Spot buys have been removed from the solicitation.

Q60: Does the government plan on a sell-off of its stock at any time during the FASI-G contract period?

A60: Previous addressed. The Government may consider selling off on hand assets during the transition period, depending on current stock levels.

Q61: Keeping in mind credit card surcharges by the CC companies, does the government intend to release credit card procurement histories to determine the cost to the Contractor?

A61: Previously addressed. DLA does not have data available regarding credit card purchases and thus, is unable to provide cc buy history to the vendor.

Q62: Section L, Volume I Price Proposal, Subparagraph (b) states that “the government reserves the right to request invoices and or other supporting price data in order to evaluate price proposals.” This is not typical on an FFP competitive proposal or consistent with the FAR 15.403 requirements. Does the government expect to request this based on the above?

A62: The Government reserves the rights to request this data. It is a FAR requirement for procurements exceeding \$650K.

Q63: #1, 4th paragraph (page 2). Should the government not make an award of the whole set-aside portion of the procurement or an award for any of the items (NSNs) included in the set-aside portion, the government will proceed to evaluate for award the unawarded portion of the set-aside on an unrestricted basis. However, for the process of evaluating offerors for the small business set-aside, the government has purposely decided not to view prices offered for NSNs included in the small business set-aside by other than small businesses. The government is going to make pricing decisions without knowing the most advantages price available, and in the process risk paying substantially higher prices over a potential 10-year period. There is nothing the FAR prohibiting the government from viewing prices offered (whether solicited or unsolicited) by other than small businesses for the same items when conducting its evaluation of prices offered by small businesses under a small business set-aside, only that negotiations with eligible concerns on the set-aside portion of a procurement not start until after all awards have been made on the non-set-aside portion [ref. FAR 19.502-3(c)]. This solicitation imposes unnecessary barriers to the pricing evaluation and blinds the government to current market prices. There is no substitute for current prices offered for the same quantity of the same items in a competitive environment and, due to the quantity and mix of items, Government purchase history will likely be of little use in evaluating prices offered under this solicitation. Therefore, to ensure that the awarded prices under the small business set aside do not exceed a fair market price the government should consider all prices submitted in addition to other information available to the government. In order to provide the government more options to save money can other than small businesses present pricing for a portion of the items included in the small business set-aside portion of the solicitation as an unsolicited proposal or as a supplement to their offers for the unrestricted portion of the solicitation?

A63: The requirement will be evaluated as outlined in the solicitation. All proposals will be submitted individually and marked accordingly, for each portion of the FASI-G proposal. The Government will evaluate and cue the award for the unrestricted portion. Next, the Government will open and evaluate small business proposals on the set-aside portion. If the set-aside should fail (no technically acceptable offers or a fair and reasonable price determination cannot be made), the large business offers will be opened and evaluated.

Q64: Page 2, second paragraph states that there is a potential to add up to 22,000 NSNs to any resulting contract via the Addition/ Deletion of Items clause. Please describe what the 22,000 NSNs consists of.

A64: All 22,000 NSNs are IAW with the scope of the project. The NSNs support the Land-based tactical and non-tactical vehicle fleet.

Q65: Page 2, second paragraph includes the following statement: “this seamless support will also include services through an emergency call center.” However, no requirement for providing services through an emergency supply call center is stated in either Section C or Section L. Is there a requirement for an emergency supply call center, and what are its requirements (e.g. number of hours, hours of operation, number of personnel, specific services to be provided) and how should these services be priced in proposals? A CLIN for technical services that appeared in the draft RFP issued last December might have accommodated emergency call center services but no such CLIN appears in this solicitation.

A65: The call center may be accommodated by or supported through the availability of a Customer Service Representative, who shall be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The cost of this shall be incorporated into the pricing proposal for CLIN 0001.

Q66: CLIN 0003, an unpriced CLIN for supplying parts kits (page 7) seems too narrowly focused on one type of product or technical service that may be required for this program. We would like to recommend that the CLIN be broadened to include spot buys (supply of items not currently priced on the contract but required to support the provision of spares for U.S. military ground vehicles) and technical services.

A66: The recommendation is noted, however, CLIN 0003 will not be amended to include spot buy support.

Q67: Page 3, end products subject to trade agreements (DFARS 225.401-70). It appears the all items supplied under this contract fall under Federal supply group (FSG) 25, vehicular equipment components, therefore the clause DFARS 252.225-4021, Trade Agreements, (page 35) applies to all items (NSNs) in this solicitation. The Trade Agreements clause and DFARS 252.224-7001, Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program, cannot apply to the same item due to conflicting terms. Therefore please clarify what, if any NSNs, are subject to DFARS 252.224-7001 (page 34).

A67: Trade Agreements, I25B13 applies to NSNs with the following FSCs: 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2541, 2590, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2990, 3010, 3020, 3040, 3436, 3441, 3950, 3960, 4030, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4410, 4420, 4440, 4460, 4610, 4620, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4810, 4820, 4910, 4921, 4923, 4940, 5419, 5420, 6145, 6625. FASI-G NSNs with FSCs other than noted are subject to the Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program.

Q68: #2 (page 5). The minimum bid requirement seems low considering that the goal of this contract is to provide complete logistics support services for the maximum population of items included with this solicitation. The percentage of commonly bid items drastically decreases as the minimum bid percentage decreases. It is possible that a minimum bid percentage of 60%, for example, could result in no commonly bid items if more than 2 offers are received. Therefore, we recommend increasing the minimum bid percentage to 95%. In addition, specifying a high minimum bid percentage will increase price competition and enable the government to deem more item prices reasonable on the basis of adequate price competition. This will increase the number of items included in the initial contract award and in the process maximize support provided by the program from the start of the contract.

A68: The Government is requesting pricing for ALL solicited NSNs and anticipates receiving proposals for all NSNs, however, the 71% referenced in the All or None modified clause for the unrestricted portion will not be amended.

Q69: #4 (page 5). Will PID data changes be incorporated into the contract after award (i.e. by modification) or will the contractor be responsible to obtain updated PID data on a regular basis such as once per quarter and how will the changes specifically be implemented?

A69: PID changes will be updated immediately after award and updated monthly/every 30 days throughout the life of the contract.

Q70: #11, Offeror's Unit price (page 6). Is it correct to interpret the statement "prices are to be based on the estimated annual demand (Estimated ADQ) as provided" that prices may be adjusted after award if actual quantities ordered vary from the estimated ADQ and if so what would be the terms of the adjustment? Or, alternatively, will prices be fixed regardless of the actual quantity ordered?

A70: The statement above is simply a guide for vendors to base their pricing on. This is a fixed-price contract (with EPA) and prices will not be subject to adjustment outside the EPA clause.

Q71: CLIN 0002 (page 7) requires offerors to provide fixed unit prices, one each for two quantity increments, for the same items listed for CLIN 0001. These unit prices will apply to: 1) orders for shipment to DoD depots; and 2) individual line item quantities within each of the two quantity ranges listed. Each of these orders will require 30 days for delivery (compared with 2, 5, and 10 days for delivery for all other orders). Section M states (page 54) that for price evaluation purposes the two unit prices per item will be averaged or weighed 50% each. However it is not clear how the total evaluated price for CLIN 0002 will be computed and how the total CLIN 0002 price will be weighed with the total CLIN 0001 evaluated price to determine the overall evaluated price of the offeror. Must each offeror include pricing for each CLIN 0002 item that is priced under CLIN 0001 or can the offeror provide CLIN 0002 pricing for a different selection of items and/ or different percentage of the item list?

A71: Addressed previously. All items priced under CLIN 0001 shall have quantity price break pricing in CLIN 0002. CLIN 0001 is weighted more heavily than CLIN 0002 pricing, as noted previously.

Q72: The quantity ranges listed for each NSN under CLIN 0002 are the same; however the ADQ values vary substantially between the same NSNs under CLIN 0001. Where the ADQ is low in comparison with the CLIN 0002 quantity ranges, actually receiving order quantities in these ranges is improbable and therefore not feasible to price. It would be feasible to state the CLIN 0002 quantity ranges in terms of percentage ranges of ADQ (e.g. 20-40%, over 40%-60%) instead of a fixed set of quantity ranges that is the same for all items. Will the government consider proposals for delivery times over 30 days if prices are significantly less?

A72: 30-day delivery is required for CLIN 0002. If the vendor wishes to propose pricing in addition to the 30-day delivery requirement pricing to illustrate a cost savings, that may be evaluated and negotiated.

Q73: #1.2, Purchasing System (page 11). The language in this section comes from the Tailored Logistics Support Purchasing Reviews clause (DLAD 52.217-9017) that was included in the December 2006 draft RFP. This clause was developed as a result of scrutiny on the prime vendor programs. It was written to address vulnerabilities in the government's process to ensure price reasonableness of items not pre-priced on a contract. Since all items supplied under this contract will be priced and approved by the contracting officer prior to order placement the terms of 1.2 do not apply and might actually conflict with FAR principles for firm fixed price contracts.

According to FAR 16.202-1, a firm-fixed-price contract provides for a price that is not subject to any adjustment on the basis of the contractor's cost experience in performing the contract and places upon the contractor maximum risk and full responsibility for all costs and resulting profit or loss.

A73: Per the RFP, the Purchasing System clause applies to items added to the contract, not the initial listing of items awarded under FASI-G.

Q74: #2.3, Requirements (page 13). For other than contractor out-of-stock situations described in paragraph 2.3, will government inventory be available to the contractor for purchase and, if so, at what price?

A74: Previously addressed. DLA may provide stock to the awarding vendor, depending on the assets available. Primarily, however, no Government inventory will be available for the vendor to purchase after the implementation period.

Q75: #2.8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (page 17). The first paragraph refers to small business utilization be conducted in accordance with paragraph 2.7, however paragraph 2.7 describes liaison support. This reference appears to be in error.

A75: Correct. This is a typographical error and the 2.7 reference shall be corrected to 2.8.

Q76: Note to Offerors (page 18). In the first sentence does "as noted above" mean the same small business subcontracting targets as established for the small business set-aside portion of the solicitation? In other words, if the partial small business set aside is dissolved and the items initially designated for the small business set aside are awarded under an unrestricted procurement, will the subcontracting requirements for those items alone will be subject to the same small business subcontracting targets initially established for these items the partial small business set-aside? In the second sentence it is unclear as to how the small business subcontracting targets will change. If the same company is awarded both the unrestricted and small business set aside items, what will the small business subcontracting goals be and/ or how will they be determined?

A76: The answer to the first question is yes. To address the second question, if the awardee of the unrestricted portion is then awarded the set-aside portion, the total small business goals will have to be negotiated with the 50% (unrestricted) and 80% (set-aside) targets in mind.

Q77: #2.9, Transportation/ Delivery/ Marking/ Packaging (page 20) and #7.0, Transportation/ Marking/ Packaging (page 23) contain much duplicate information, but also some different information. We recommend that the government consolidate these requirements into a single SOW section to eliminate the duplication and differences.

A77: If the requirement is duplicated, ignore the double-reference. A single reference to the requirement applies as well. The solicitation will not be amended to delete the duplication, but the resulting contract(s) will removed any duplication.

Q78: E46D02, 52.246-9C02, Inspection at Origin (page 27). Please describe in detail, for those NSNs requiring inspection at origin, how and when this will be handled. For example, will product inspection take place at the place of manufacture or at the contractor's distribution facility, and if so when? In response to individual orders issued or on a periodic basis, for example? Will there also be an inspection for packaging once the items is ready for shipment.

Will required delivery times (2, 5, 10, 30 days) be adjusted to account for time required for government inspection?

A78: Items requiring source inspection/origin inspection are identified in the Section B spreadsheet by the PIC code. As noted previously, origin inspection will be addressed in more detail with the awardee at the Post Award conference with DCMA associates in attendance.

Q79: I15A06, 52.215-10, and I15A08, 52.215-12 (page 32). We assume these clauses will apply only if, as a result of offers received, the government determines that certified cost or pricing data is required. If not, these clauses will be removed from the resulting contract. Please verify this assumption is correct or clarify if not.

A79: No. The clauses will not be removed. The Government reserves the right to request this data in the future and therefore, the clauses will be incorporated into the contract, regardless if C&P is obtained at award.

Q80: I16C08, 52-216-9010, Contract Quantity Limitations (page 33). Please describe how the contract minimums and maximums were derived. Does the contract minimum apply to the entire potential 10-year contract period, or to the base period and each option extension?

A80: The contract minimum is 1% of the total annual demand value (ADV) of all NSNs in the respective portion of the requirement, unrestricted or set-aside. The contract maximum was calculated as the 10-year ADV multiplied by 5 and increased further to accommodate the addition of items, \$10 Billion (\$5.6B unrestricted, \$4.4B set-aside). Per clause I16C08, the contract period is defined in this clause to include all option periods, or the potential 10-yr contract period.

Q81: I16D01, 52.216-9C01, EPA – Department of Labor Price Index (page 33). The clause selected applies to definite quantity (non-IDIQ) contracts without option years and does not take into account the nature of IDIQ contracts with option years. For example, the clause does not contemplate making EPA adjustments at any time other than until after final delivery is made, whereas with multiple-year IDIQ contracts EPA adjustments are normally made annually prior to the start of each new contract year. For these reasons we believe the correct DSCC clause for this contract is instead I16D41, 52.216-9C41 EPA - Option Period Pricing For Indefinite Delivery Type Contract(s) (May 2005), with a note that EPA adjustments will be made once per year prior to the start of each contract year.

A81: The Government will revisit the clause reference and if deemed necessary, incorporate the aforementioned clause via solicitation amendment.

Q82: The Producer Price Index selected reflects a very broad survey of prices primarily in commercial industry – encompassing automobiles, trucks, ships, trains -- and does not accurately reflect pricing in the military vehicle parts market, which is influenced mainly by costs of inputs to production and distribution (e.g. commodity prices for steel, rubber & plastic, petroleum, labor costs, transportation). The index selected has only increased by an average of 0.8% per year over the last 10 years. Will offerors have the opportunity to propose an alternate mix and weighting of cost indices?

A82: As noted at the pre-proposal conference, offerors may propose alternative indices they feel better represents the items being supplied under FASI-G.

Q83: L15A07, 52.215-20, Requirements for Cost or Pricing Data or Information Other than Cost of Pricing Data (page 40). It does not appear that cost or pricing data should be required based on the reasonable expectation that multiple offers will be received for this solicitation. Are offerors required to submit cost and pricing data with their initial proposals or only if and when, as a result of offers received, the government determines that certified cost or pricing data is required?

A83: Cost and Pricing data may be required. The requirement has not been waived. However, offers are not required to submit C&P with their initial proposals. The Government will advise the offeror if C&P must be supplied during evaluations/negotiations.

Q84: Volume II, Part 2 (page 46), Tab A, 4, the term "TPI" is used. It appears this refer to a different program and needs to be replaced with "FASI Global" or similar. Note, "TPI" also appears in the second paragraph to 3.0 on page 21, may appear in other parts of the solicitation and should be replaced in those sections as well.

A84: All references to TPI should be deleted and replaced with FASI-G. As noted, this is an incorrect reference to another program.

Q85: Volume II, Part 2 (page 47), Tab B, ii, first bullet, states in the first bullet to "identify and describe . . . stocking levels by NSN." It appears from the statement that the RFP requires the offeror to list stocking levels for each NSN it is proposing. Providing this information for more than 1,200 NSNs would require a large number of pages out of the 75 allowed for Volume II. Can the Government permit offerors to provide this information outside the page count?

A85: Reference is on page 46. This information shall be included in the business plan/business operations and can be listed in a spreadsheet format (11x17 is a single page).

Q86: Volume II, Part 2 (page 47), Tab B, ii, second bullet, states that the offeror must describe his/her planned approach for "delivery schedules for routine and non-routine orders." This terminology does not appear in Section C. Please define. For example, do the terms "routine" and "non-routine" correlate to specific IPG levels?

A86: Reference is on page 46. This is an error. The second bullet comment addressing routine and non-routine deliveries is removed. (This will be addressed via formal amendment.)

Q87: Volume II, Part 2 (page 47), Tab B, ii, third bullet, states that the offeror shall describe its arrangements with manufacturers and other parts suppliers that "enable on-demand support." This terminology does not appear in Section C. Please define and provide the requirements for this kind of support.

A87: The "on-demand support" being referenced is simply a term the Government has used for the vendor to explain how their business management plan with manufacturers and subcontractors will allow for them to meet metrics and TDD requirements for FASI-G.

Q88: Section L, Volume II, Part 3, (e) asks the offeror to describe the extent of any past performance in providing "contingency support." This terminology does not appear in Section C. Please define this kind of support.

A88: Contingency support and Surge & Sustainment support are used interchangeably.

Q89: Regarding the requirement for a Surge and Sustainment Validation/ Test Plan the FASI Global solicitation includes the following statements:

* Section B, Schedule of Supplies, clause 52.217-9007, Surge and Sustainment (S&S) Requirement, paragraph (e) (page 8) states “the Supplier may be asked to submit a S&S Validation/ Test Plan”;

* Section L, Instructions to Offerors, Volume III, Part 1 Validation/Test Plan (page 50) states "the government reserves the right to request the offeror to submit a Validation/Test Plan." -- i.e., apparently not require it be submitted with the offeror’s initial proposal; and,

* Section M, Evaluation Factors for Award, Other than Price Factors, paragraph 3(b) is titled, “Validation/Test Plan (if required)”.

We assume by the above statements that a Validation/ Test Plan shall not be submitted with proposals, and will only be required to be submitted after contract award if requested by the contracting officer. Please confirm if these assumptions are correct or clarify if not.

A89: The assumption is correct. The Validation/Test plan is not required to be submitted with the response to the solicitation. Normally, the Government will develop a validation/test plan to verify the supplier’s capability and work with the supplier to implement the plan (after contract award). Only in special cases, involving complex processes or contractor methods, the supplier may be asked to prepare or help prepare the validation/test plan to ensure the test will effectively measure S&S coverage presented in the CAP.

Q90: #2.5, Incentive/ Disincentive, Performance Periods (page 15). The dates for the Performance Periods are apparently contingent upon a contract award and start date of December 31, 2007. Due to administrative delays to contract award that can and do occur (e.g. protracted negotiations, source selection, possible pre-award and/ or post-award protests) recommend the performance periods be written in terms of the number of days following the contract start date instead of fixed dates.

A90: The performance periods will remain fixed dates as required by the Comptroller Office at DSCC. Any change to the award date will change the PP1, which will be updated in any resulting award(s).

Q91: #2.8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (page 18). The 8(a) small business subcontracting goal for the unrestricted portion of the procurement seems to be in error because it exceeds the small disadvantaged business subcontracting goal and should only be a portion of this goal. While all participants in the 8(a) Program are small disadvantaged businesses, only a small proportion of small disadvantaged businesses participate in the 8(a) Program.

A91: At this time, the small business office does not determine the 8(a) small business targets to be in error. Should this change and an error be determined, the SB targets will be changed via amendment.

Q92: The solicitation has no provision or clause for contract financing by the government (e.g. advance payments, progress payments, or performance-based payments). In order to provide a fair and equal basis for evaluating offers to this solicitation please confirm that 1) this solicitation will not be amended to include a contract financing clause; 2) a contract financing clause will not be added to any resulting contract at the time of award; and 3) offers conditioned upon inclusion of a contract financing clause in the resulting contract (e.g. progress payment, advance payment, or advance payment clause) will be rejected as non-responsive.

A92: No contract financing will be included in the solicitation or contract. No proposal contingent upon contract financing will be considered.

Q93: Is it acceptable to “No Bid” an NSN in the Section B CLIN 0001 Table, but to provide a unit price in the CLIN 0002 Ranges 1 and 2?

A93: No. CLIN 0001 items shall be priced. No price break shall be priced without a corresponding DVD price for CLIN 0001.

Q94: Will the 71% of NSN’s threshold for a responsive bid be based on CLIN 0001 or the combined responses of CLIN 0001 and CLIN 0002?

A94: The no less than 71% of items priced applies to CLIN 0001. Since priced items under CLIN 0001 shall have a corresponding price break in CLIN 0002, the 71% would essentially apply to CLIN 0002, as well.

Q95: What is the penalty for missing TDD goal?

A95: If the TDD requirement is not being met, the contractor would be subject to a Termination for Default, or a partial T4D, if the delivery issue is with a particular NSN (or NSNs).