

AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION/MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT			1. CONTRACT ID S	PAGE OF PAGES 1 35
2. AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION 0004	3. EFFECTIVE 03-Oct-2007	4. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQ. DNAR80001		5. PROJECT NO.(If
6. ISSUED BY DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY- GSA DAVIS 201 12TH STREET, SUITE 203 ARLINGTON VA	CODE HQ0013	7. ADMINISTERED BY (If other than item See Item		
8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (No., Street, County, State and Zip Code)		X	9A. AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION NO. HQ0013-07-R-0005	
		X	9B. DATED (SEE ITEM 11) 14-Jun-2007	
			10A. MOD. OF CONTRACT/ORDER NO.	
			10B. DATED (SEE ITEM 13)	
CODE	FACILITY CODE			
11. THIS ITEM ONLY APPLIES TO AMENDMENTS OF SOLICITATIONS				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The above numbered solicitation is amended as set forth in Item 14. The hour and date specified for receipt of <input type="checkbox"/> is extended, <input type="checkbox"/> is not extended. Offer must acknowledge receipt of this amendment prior to the hour and date specified in the solicitation or as amended by one of the following (a) By completing Items 8 and 15, and _____ copies of the amendment; (b) By acknowledging receipt of this amendment on each copy of the offer or (c) By separate letter or telegram which includes a reference to the solicitation and amendment numbers. FAILURE OF YOUR ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO RECEIVED AT THE PLACE DESIGNATED FOR THE RECEIPT OF OFFERS PRIOR TO THE HOUR AND DATE SPECIFIED MAY RESULT REJECTION OF YOUR OFFER. If by virtue of this amendment you desire to change an offer already submitted, such change may be made by telegram or provided each telegram or letter makes reference to the solicitation and this amendment, and is received prior to the opening hour and date				
12. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA (If required)				
13. THIS ITEM APPLIES ONLY TO MODIFICATIONS OF CONTRACTS/ORDERS. IT MODIFIES THE CONTRACT/ORDER NO. AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM 14.				
A. THIS CHANGE ORDER IS ISSUED PURSUANT TO: (Specify authority) THE CHANGES SET FORTH IN ITEM 14 ARE MADE IN THE CONTRACT ORDER NO. IN ITEM 10A.				
B. THE ABOVE NUMBERED CONTRACT/ORDER IS MODIFIED TO REFLECT THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES (such as changes in paying office, appropriation date, etc.) SET FORTH IN ITEM 14, PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY OF FAR 43.103(B).				
C. THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT IS ENTERED INTO PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY OF:				
D. OTHER (Specify type of modification and authority)				
E. IMPORTANT: Contractor <input type="checkbox"/> is not, <input type="checkbox"/> is required to sign this document and return _____ copies to the issuing office.				
14. DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION (Organized by UCF section headings, including solicitation/contract subject matter where feasible.) The purpose of this modification is to do the following: (1) Issue the responses to industry questions. (2) Add section 2.12 Physical Security to the Performance Work Statement (PWS). (3) Revise section 2.7 Personnel Security Considerations in the PWS.				
Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions of the document referenced in Item 9A or 10A, as heretofore changed, remains unchanged and in full force and				
15A. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print)		16A. NAME AND TITLE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER (Type or print)		
		TEL:	EMAIL:	
15B. CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR	15C. DATE SIGNED	16B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		16C. DATE SIGNED
_____ (Signature of person authorized to sign)		BY _____ (Signature of Contracting Officer)		03-Oct-2007

SECTION SF 30 BLOCK 14 CONTINUATION PAGE

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

SECTION C - DESCRIPTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The following have been modified:

PERFORMANCE WORK STATEMENT

**PERFORMANCE-BASED WORK STATEMENT (PWS)
FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE
DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DSAMS)
UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT SERVER (UDS) ENVIRONMENT**

Revision #1 October 2007

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this solicitation is to acquire the service of transforming the business application software currently used for the Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS) from Sun Microsystems' Unified Development Server (UDS) environment, formerly known as Forte, and using Transactional Object-Oriented Language (TOOL), to a new environment and language. The current environment is fully functional and has enabled DSAMS' full operational capability for over 7 years but is no longer receiving routine maintenance and engineering support from Sun Microsystems, so the goal is to migrate to a currently supported development and run-time environment to enable DSAMS to continue to function and be maintained with minimal disruption to its users or functional capabilities.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 The Customer

The customer for this service is the United States (U.S) Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), a separate agency within the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). DSCA manages a family of activities collectively known as Security Cooperation (or Security Assistance) programs. Among these activities, the largest is Foreign Military Sales (FMS) where the U.S. Government sells or leases weapons, ammunition, spare parts, military training, and defense-related services to over 150 countries and international organizations (e.g., NATO) on a government-to-government basis. These sales and leases are formalized in contract-like documents known as Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOA). In addition to selling military training via FMS, DSCA also manages the provision of foreign military training under other programs that receive U.S. appropriated funding. These include the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, the Counter-Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP), and the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) program. While DSCA oversees these programs in support of the U.S. Departments of Defense and State, DoD's Military Departments (MILDEPs), i.e., the Army, Navy, and Air Force, are responsible for the detailed implementation.

2.2 The Information System

The system whose UDS component needs to be transformed is called the Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS). DSAMS is managed and maintained by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) on behalf of users in the Army, Navy, Air Force, DSCA and other Defense Agencies. DSAMS's software components include a large custom application (60,000 function points), a portion of which is written and operates in the UDS environment. DSAMS contains roughly 900,000 lines of executable UDS source code and 650 user screens developed in UDS.

DSAMS was built in three major development phases, with each subsequent phase adding functionality to a single monolithic DSAMS code base. The Case Development Module (CDM) and Case Implementation Module (CIM) were deployed into full production for all three MILDEPs and Defense Agencies in 1999 and 2000, respectively, and are in a stable maintenance mode. The Training Module (TM) was deployed into full production for the Army and Navy in October 2006 and is expected to still be undergoing maintenance and enhancement at the inception of this contract in approximately October 2007. The last major development initiative remaining will add functionality to allow Training Module deployment for the Air Force. This development is ongoing and currently targeted for completion and deployment in late October 2008. Subsequently, the TM portion of DSAMS will need to undergo a stabilization period in which defects in Air Force functionality, found in production, are corrected. This stabilization period may last from October 2008 through perhaps April 2009. There is substantial risk that the October 2008 date for deployment to the Air Force will not be met. In that case, deployment to the Air Force will be deferred until after the UDS transformation is complete.

DSAMS has long been, and will continue to be, developed and maintained by a combined Government and contractor team. The Government team is located at the Defense Security Assistance Development Center (DSADC) in Mechanicsburg, PA. DSADC staff will provide functional assistance to the UDS transformation contractor and will be the principal testers of the transformed code. The development environment at DSADC can accommodate remote access from contractors via the Internet.

2.3 DSAMS Functionality

2.3.1 Case Development Module (CDM) and Case Implementation Module (CIM) Functionality Within DSAMS

The CDM is used by the MILDEPs and Defense Agencies to create Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs), which are contracts between DoD and foreign governments for the delivery of defense articles and services. The LOA development functionality is not a simple word processing function, but rather a complex data-driven process that includes pricing, enforcing diplomacy-based business rules such as sanctions, creation of payment schedules, enforcement of workflow rules, maintenance of timeline metrics, maintenance of lists of permissible military articles and services (MASLs), and document preparation.

The CIM functions include receiving notification from the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Defense Integrated Financial System (DIFS) that customer funds have been received and conveying LOA data and funding status to the legacy case execution systems of the MILDEPs.

2.3.2 Training Module (TM) Functionality Within DSAMS

The TM helps manage foreign military training programs. Functionality in the TM is broadly subdivided into two major areas, each with two sub-areas:

- a. Operations & Pricing Area
 - The Operations sub-area involves maintaining lists of courses, creating notional series of courses (called tracks) for future students, obtaining quotas for courses from DoD schools, assigning students to courses, planning travel and living allowances (TLA) for the students and their dependents, and monitoring and reporting student progress.
 - The Pricing sub-area involves establishing costs for various sub-components of every course. Six different prices are involved for each component, depending on the nature of the funding, the country's economic situation, and the nature of the country's relationship with the U.S. Government.

b. Financial Area

- The Pre-Performance sub-area deals with planning and obligating funding for courses. It establishes obligations in the MILDEPs' accounting systems.
- The Post-Performance sub-area deals with billing and reimbursements. It liquidates the obligations created in the Pre-Performance sub-area. It also provides data to the MILDEPs' accounting systems.

2.3.3 Some Aspects of Training Module Functionality Particularly Germane to the UDS Transformation

2.3.3.1 Cross-Service Training

Cross-Service training describes situations where, for example, a foreign student on an Army FMS case is sent to a course at an Air Force-managed school. Prior to TM, two different legacy systems (the Army and Air Force in this example) along with notable manual processes were involved, and a significant objective of the TM development is to improve this process using a single system that requires virtually no manual processes. To this end, TM was designed and largely already built with reference data on courses and prices made available to all Services and with obligations and billings capable of being performed across Service lines without paperwork or exception handling. Under the initial Oct 2006 TM deployment (where only the Army and Navy moved to DSAMS while the Air Force remains in its legacy environment longer), cross-Service training between the Army and Navy works largely as originally envisioned but changes were made for cross-Service training between the Army and Air Force and between the Navy and Air Force. In general terms, these changes involved (a) disabling the previously designed tri-Service logic for cross-Service processing to allow just the Army/Navy deployment to proceed, and (b) being able to re-enable that tri-Service logic when deployment to the Air Force is achieved.

2.3.3.2 TM's Overseas Interfaces

Another major TM function is to interact with overseas U.S. Security Assistance Officers (SAOs) who vet, test for English proficiency, and collect information (e.g., name, rank, unit, and passport number) on foreign students needed to produce the Invitational Travel Order (ITO). The SAOs do this using a client-based application called the Training Management System (TMS) that, effective with DSAMS TM deployment to Army/Navy in October 2006, communicates with DSAMS via an intermediate server known as the Security Assistance Network (SAN) server. When the TM is deployed to the Air Force, a single two-way interface between DSAMS and the SAN for all MILDEPs will exist. Until that happens, interim logic will be employed to take into account that the Air Force remains on its legacy system. The interim logic allows the complex interaction among DSAMS, SAN, and TMS to occur while only two MILDEPs are in DSAMS and one remains in its legacy environment. Some partial benefits are achieved for the Air Force, and for SAOs interacting with Air Force, as a result of TM being deployed to Army/Navy and the associated use of new versions of SAN and TMS; and the full benefits will be realized once Air Force is brought into TM.

2.3.3.3 Accounting System Interfaces

The TM was designed to replace the individual legacy Army, Navy, and Air Force systems used to manage foreign military training. To this end, the TM was originally designed to interface with the legacy accounting systems used by those Services. For the Army and Navy, those accounting systems are the standard legacy systems long used throughout the Army and Navy, the Standard Army Financial System (STANFINS) and the Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS) respectively. For the Air Force, the command responsible for foreign military training (Air Force Security Assistance Training (AFSAT)) has long used an accounting system, the Training Control System (TRACS) Financial System (TFS) unique to the Air Force's foreign military training program. DSAMS was originally planned to interface with TFS. In March 2002, the Air Force decided to move the accounting for foreign military training from TFS to the Air Force's standard legacy General Accounting and Finance System (GAFS) in concert with the replacement of the Air Force's foreign military training execution system by DSAMS TM. The Air Force made this decision because it would meet Air Force strategic automation goals and objectives in the longer term, acknowledging the adverse impact to the DSAMS cost and schedule in the shorter term. DSCA concurred with this decision. In the continuation of DSAMS's development to completion, significant changes to the Air Force financial requirements and the interaction with GAFS forced the decision to initially deploy to just the Army and Navy, with deployment to the Air Force occurring later at the earliest

opportunity, which has since been targeted to be no sooner than late October 2008. Deployment to the Air Force must occur in the month of October, the start of the U.S. government's fiscal year. So a failure to deploy in October results in at least a one-year delay.

2.3.3.4 Relevance to UDS Transformation

The changes to DSAMS TM, necessary to allow the Air Force to participate as fully as the Army and Navy, will be developed in a UDS environment and tested while the UDS transformation work is underway. DSCA envisions the UDS transformation work proceeding in two phases:

- a.) A "Trial" Transformation phase wherein the Transformation contractor's tools are applied to 100% of the UDS software currently in production, prior to deployment of the deferred Air Force functionality. This phase may last from October 2007 through April 2009. During this phase, the Transformation contractor will modify the tools as necessary and transform the current production software, and the Government will test it thoroughly to confirm that the transformation tools and processes work as expected.
- b.) A shorter "Final Transformation" phase wherein the entire UDS application with revised UDS-based software, containing the necessary Air Force functionality, is transformed to the target environment. Completion of this transformation, and Government acceptance of this phase, constitutes completion of the project. This latter phase should be readily accomplished because, over all, it represents only a small amount of UDS source code changes from the current production version. DSCA's objective would be to reduce the schedule for the Final Transformation phase as much as possible, while still obtaining a quality product from the Transformation Contractor and performing due diligence in acceptance testing, albeit not as thoroughly as in the Trial phase. Completion and testing in the May-August 2009 period represents DSCA's current expectation.

In the event that DSCA is unable to complete deployment to the Air Force in October 2008, the Transformation Contractor will perform the Final Transformation on whatever latest version of source code exists at some point between October 2008 and May 2009, to be chosen by DSCA as a relatively clean version for transformation. If the Trial Transformation phase has not been completed by this timeframe, the start of the Final Transformation phase will await completion of the Trial phase.

2.4 DSAMS Technical System Description

The current DSAMS technical architecture consists of a central Unix-based server housing the database and central elements of the business logic. The application employs a fat client residing on a farm of Windows-based servers located in the same data center with the Unix server. The Windows servers use Citrix Metaframe to send screen images to user client machines located at DoD facilities around the U.S.

The commercial and custom software components currently used in DSAMS are as follows:

- Database Management System (DBMS): Oracle 9i (to be upgraded to Oracle 10g by the start of this contract)
- Programming language for business logic (client and server): Sun Unified Development Server (UDS), formerly known as Forte (~900,000 executable lines of code for CDM/CIM/TM)
- Programming language for Reports: Cognos Impromptu[®] and Oracle Reports[®]
- Programming language for Interfaces: PERL
- Runtime middleware: UDS/Forte runtime environment
- On-line help: Doc-to-Help[®]

See Figure 1.

Sun Microsystems, the owner of the UDS product, discontinued commercial maintenance support for its product on 31 October 2006. DSCA has obtained an extension of maintenance support from Sun Microsystems beyond this date, to as far as October 2008. This ensures some degree of UDS support by Sun through a portion of the migration period.

DSCA operates three versions of the DSAMS system. The Production version is run in a Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) data center in Oklahoma City, OK. Also at that site is a Test and Training system used to formally test pending releases. Finally, at DSCA's software development center, DSADC, DSCA operates a Development server. Hardware and commercial software for DSAMS must thus be acquired in triplicate.

Current DSAMS Runtime Architecture

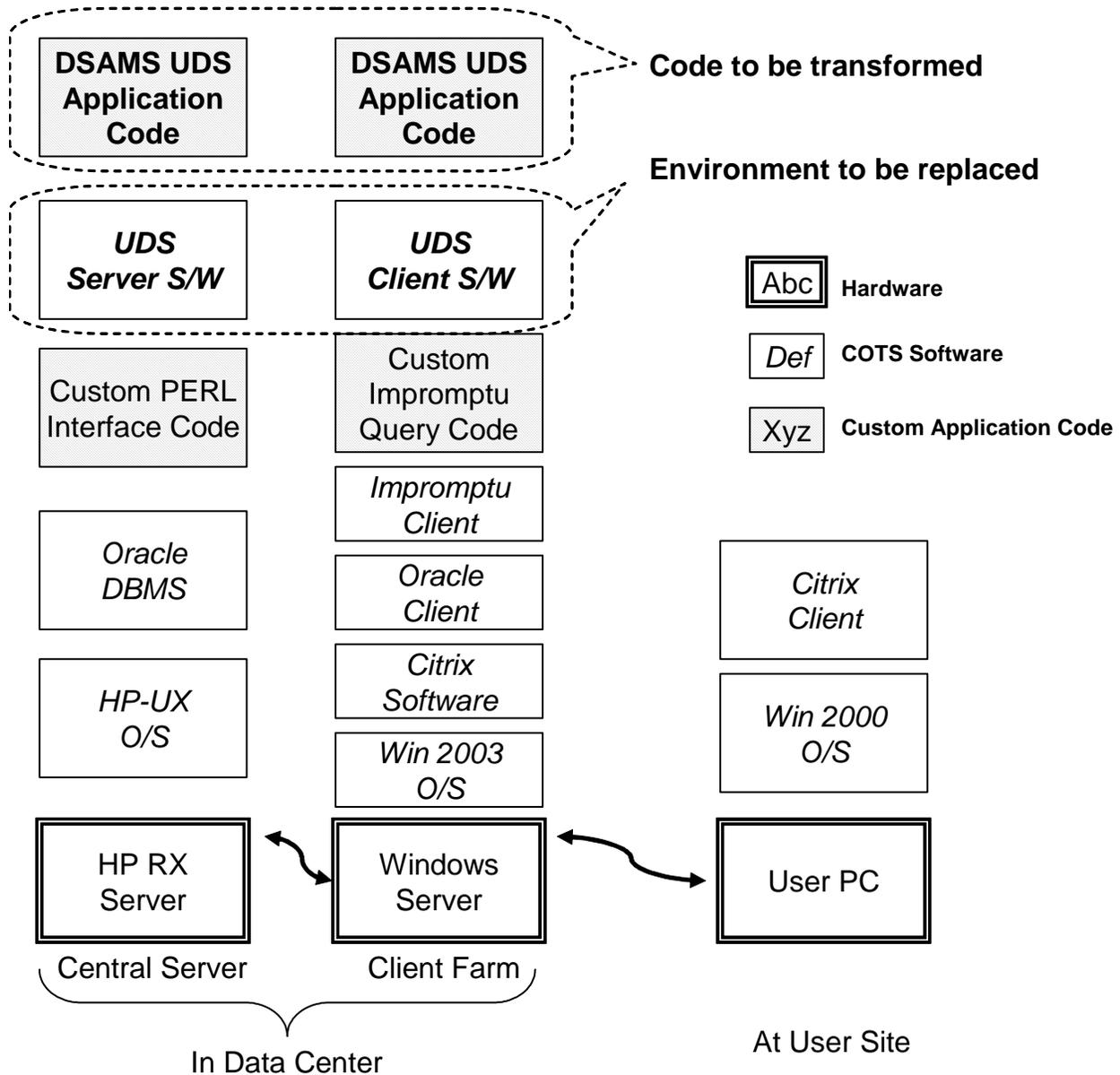


Figure 1: Current DSAMS Runtime Architecture

DSAMS has a complex database structure. The Production version consists of 4 databases: one containing reference data shared among the MILDEPs and three containing business data segregated by whether the Army, Navy, or Air Force is managing the case. Collectively, these four databases currently hold over 34 Gbytes of data. A single instance of the application code operates on all of the 4 databases. The Test and Training System and the Development System may contain multiple versions of the set of 4 databases to support simultaneous development, training, and testing of multiple application releases. As regards database complexity, the following are data base administration object counts:

Database Objects	Reference Database Instance	Army Database Instance	Navy Database Instance	Air Force Database Instance
Database Link	4	1	1	1
Index	881	1647	1647	1647
Package	42	96	96	96
Package Body	44	98	98	98
Procedure	3	37	37	37
Sequence	65	43	43	43
Table	395	611	611	611
Trigger	357	101	101	101
View	28	85	85	85

2.5 Objectives of this Acquisition

The principal objective of this Performance Work Statement is to acquire the service of transforming the business application software currently used for DSAMS from Sun Microsystems' UDS environment to a new environment. The current environment is fully functional and has enabled DSAMS' full operational capability for over 7 years but is no longer receiving routine maintenance and engineering support from Sun Microsystems, so the goal is to migrate to a contractor-supported environment to enable DSAMS to continue to function and be maintained with minimal disruption to its users or functional capabilities.

DSCA's intent is to perform such a transformation for minimum cost, in minimum time, with minimum risk, with a minimum introduction of new software defects, and hence with a minimum number of acceptance test and repair cycles. It is imperative that DSCA minimize time and test cycles because, during the period of Final Transformation and test, the application will be in a "black out" during which DSCA will be unable to add new features (e.g., to respond to changes in law) or correct latent defects found in production. To achieve this intent, DSCA requires a highly automated language translation, using a proven tool and an experienced team. This Performance Work Statement is oriented toward satisfying these requirements.

2.6 Envisioned Target Environment

DSCA requires that the target language for the legacy UDS code be J2EE-compliant Java or Microsoft .Net (either C#.Net or VB.Net). Any of these target languages are acceptable. However, the three languages are not completely equivalent. DSCA's anticipates that Microsoft Visual Studio (using either C#.Net or VB.Net) will allow more efficient development and lower total cost of ownership over the entire maintenance life cycle. Moreover, DSCA anticipates that it will be easier and less expensive to acquire a maintenance workforce with VB.Net skills in the area around DSADC.

In the case of either a Java or Microsoft .Net (either C#.Net or VB.Net) target, DSCA expects that the stored procedures, triggers, and views in the Oracle DBMS will remain unchanged. DSCA also expects the current rich graphical user interface (GUI) to be retained, along with Citrix Metaframe for transmitting screen images to distant users. A web-based user interface is not required, but could be a desirable enhancement.

DSCA prefers that the correspondence between object classes in the legacy UDS code and in the transformed code will be close to one-to-one. DSCA would prefer that there not be substantial refactoring, or other reorganization or renaming of the object class structure, that would complicate the DSADC maintenance workforce's ability to navigate the transformed code. Similarly, DSCA would prefer that variable names be preserved and that comment lines in the legacy code be retained in the target environment if they can be located appropriately. These aspects are regarded as desirable, but not required.

The legacy DSAMS UDS code contains certain functionality termed "infrastructure" (e.g., Highlighting, Data Manager). The DSAMS Development Team developed these infrastructure services via custom UDS code, but there may be off-the-shelf services in the J2EE or .Net toolkits that could replace them. DSCA expects that some of these custom functions can be automatically translated to the new target environment as custom code. However, if the Transformation Contractor can replace any of these infrastructure functions with the off-the-shelf services with a lower cost and risk, or show that such replacement leads to lower life cycle maintenance costs, then that would be preferable. The UDS run-time environment provides applications services that may not exist, or at least may not be automatically invoked, in the new environment, e.g., communication with remote objects. Replacement of any such services of UDS that are used by DSAMS are within the scope of this work statement.

2.7 Personnel Security Considerations

In general, personnel security requirements are governed by DoD5200.2-R, "DoD Personnel Security Program". Since DSAMS is an unclassified program, the personnel security requirements are for trustworthiness determinations rather than security clearances.

Personnel performing work on DoD computer projects are generally considered to be serving in ADP-I, ADP-II, ADP-III, or non-ADP levels of sensitivity for DoD personnel security purposes. In accordance with DoD 5200.2-5, Section 3.6.15, corresponding ADP-I, ADP-II, and ADP-III levels of trust normally require U.S. Single Scope Background Investigations (SSBI), U.S. National Agency Checks with Inquiries (NAC-I), and U.S. National Agency Checks (NAC), respectively. Non-ADP roles require no personnel vetting.

For this project, duties and corresponding trustworthiness levels are as follows:

1. ADP-I personnel. As a result of a waiver from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, solely for this procurement, the requirement in DoD 5200.2-R, (AP10.2.2.1), requiring that there must be at least one ADP-I level person responsible for the overall planning and execution of the project and who reviews the work of ADP-II personnel, is waived. No vetting at the ADP-I level is required.
2. ADP-II personnel. DoD 5200.2-R specifies an ADP-II level of trust for those persons having "responsibility for systems design, operation, testing, maintenance, and/or monitoring". For this project, DSCA interprets this to include (1) personnel that have the capability and privileges to alter DSAMS code (either manually or via a tool), (b) the capability to alter the transformation tools, (c) personnel who supervise ADP-II or ADP-III personnel, (d) testers, and (e) personnel who have access to DSAMS unmasked business data. The ADP-II level personnel may also include Network Administrators if such personnel are capable of altering code.
3. ADP-III personnel. This includes all other positions involved in computer activities on this project..
4. Non-ADP personnel. No government trustworthiness determination is required. This includes secretaries and other support personnel who do not have computer-related duties.

The DoD Personnel Security Program generally favors U.S. citizens. (E.g., DoD 5200.2-R Section C 2.1.1.) This is reflected in the background investigation adjudication criteria in Appendix 8 of DoD 5200.2-6 that include "Allegiance to the United States", "Foreign Influence", and "Foreign Preference". Under an exception to

DoD policy, granted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense exclusively for the performance of the work described in this PWS, personnel performing the required services may be authorized to perform work on the DSAMS application provided they satisfy the requirements of paragraph C3.6.15 or satisfy the following criteria:

(1) Persons requiring an ADP-II level of trust, for whom a U.S. NAC-I has been requested and the NAC portion has been favorably completed, and persons requiring an ADP-III level of trust for which the US NAC has been favorably completed, may have access to the DSAMS software application code and data. For a U.S. citizen, an ENTNAC, NAC or DNACI conducted during military or contractor employment may also be used for appointment provided a U.S. NAC-I has been requested and there is no more than 12 months break in service since completion of the investigation;

(2) Persons who are citizens of the United Kingdom (UK), Canada (CN), Australia (AT), or New Zealand (NZ), and who also satisfy the background check requirement described in paragraph (4) below may have access to the DSAMS software application code for the purpose of transforming it, but they may not have access to DSAMS unmasked business data;

(3) Persons other than those described in paragraphs (1) and (2) above may not have access to the DSAMS software application code and/or data, but such persons may operate, configure, or modify a software transformation tool employed in performing the work described in this PWS provided such persons perform this work strictly without access to DSAMS software application code or data, perform the work in the United States, satisfy the background check requirement described in paragraph (4), and are not otherwise prohibited by statute or regulation from performing work for the contract (see, e.g., regulatory provisions concerning prohibited sources in FAR subpart 25.7 and DFARS subpart 225.7);

(4) The contractor must maintain and make available to the contracting officer documentary evidence showing that personnel, other than those resident in the U.S., have received an appropriate national background check and favorably adjudication. These background checks are analogous to the background investigation required for the U.S. NAC-I (for ADP-II) and U.S. NAC (for ADP-III) and must be conducted by such persons' national police agency or comparable national investigative service. Persons requiring an ADP-II level of trust, for whom the national equivalent of a NAC-I has been requested and the NAC portion has been favorably completed, may have access to the DSAMS software application code; and

(5) A non-U.S. contractor must agree in its proposal to cooperate with a Supplier Assurance evaluation by DoD's Counter-Intelligence Field Activity (CIFA) or suitable equivalent agency to be initiated upon award of the contract.

Before any person can access the legacy or transformed code, that person must sign a non-disclosure agreement of the form included in the Solicitation.

To recap the personnel vetting requirements, considering both U.S. and non-U.S. citizens, the following apply.

1. ADP-II personnel. The vetting standard is a favorably adjudicated US NAC-I or its national equivalent. Work can begin once the NAC portion or national equivalent has been favorably completed. ADP-II level personnel must be citizens of the US, UK, Australia, Canada, or New Zealand, with two exceptions:
 - Regardless of citizenship, any person, who can obtain a favorably adjudicated US NAC-I is acceptable for ADP-II.
 - Administrators of the transformation tools must not be citizens of a country of concern. Countries of concern are Cuba, Libya, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Syria, Russia and China. Personnel and firms, not from the UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, providing and administering transformation tools must be teamed with a US firm comprised solely of US citizens and must perform the work in the US.
2. ADP-III personnel. The vetting standard is a favorably adjudicated US NAC or its national equivalent. These must be citizens of the US, UK, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand or any person who can obtain a US NAC.
3. Non-ADP personnel. No government trustworthiness determination is required. Personnel must be citizens of the US, UK, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand.

2.8 Foreign Acquisition Considerations

Contracts for performance of the services described in this PWS are subject to trade agreements that may affect the evaluation of offers submitted by firms proposing to deliver products and services of firms established in countries other than the United States. The contractor must deliver only U.S.-made, qualifying country, or designated country end products (including services) unless, in its offer, it specified delivery of other nondesignated country end products in the Trade Agreements Certificate provision of the solicitation; and offers of U.S.-made, qualifying country, or designated country end products from responsive, responsible offerors are either not received or are insufficient to fill the Government's requirements; or a national interest waiver has been granted. The Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS) 252.225-7021, Trade Agreements; DFARS 252.225-7020, Trade Agreements Certificate; and DFARS 252.209-7001, Disclosure of Ownership or Control by the Government of a Terrorist Country, provide important information applicable to contracts for the services described in this PWS.

2.10 Access to Business Data

The foreign government data in DSAMS, while unclassified, is sensitive. DSCA will provide, 60 days after contract award, a full-sized, fully-populated database to be used by the Transformation Contractor for development, testing and debugging. If the transformation workforce is composed exclusively of personnel for whom NACIs have been requested with favorably completed NAC background investigations, this database will be a copy of the current Production database. If any members of the contractor's team lack favorably completed NAC background investigations, but otherwise meet the personnel security requirements specified in PWS paragraph 2.7, the data will be masked, or sanitized, to protect sensitive data. DSCA will utilize an identical database for its initial acceptance testing for comparison with the contractor's result. For the ultimate success of the transformation, the DSCA's final acceptance testing must be performed with true production data. For any discrepancies that DSCA discovers between (1) the contractor's and DSCA's results utilizing the identical masked data, and (2) DSCA's subsequent testing utilizing true production data, DSCA will identify what changes are needed to the masked data to allow the contractor the opportunity to adjust its transformation approach accordingly. Beyond this, DSCA will accept the risk that an accepted transformation product might not work properly with true production data in isolated instances.

2.11 Contract Structure

DSCA intends to acquire this transformation service on a firm-fixed price (FFP) basis. The contractor is required to deliver a transformed application that can be placed into service with confidence. The contract will be structured with two phases: the Trial Transformation phase and the Final Transformation phase. The Trial Transformation phase must be successfully completed to proceed to the Final Transformation phase.

2.12 Physical Security

No formal facility clearance is required. However, the offeror's proposal must describe how the offeror will protect the DSAMS code from unauthorized access, to preclude a range of unauthorized activities that could compromise the DSAMS system. Such unauthorized access might include alteration of DSAMS code or viewing of code by persons who have not signed a non-disclosure form. Numerous techniques can be used for this purpose. These techniques might include use of a code repository with password controls, vetting of Network Administrators, use of a physically separate facility, etc. The offeror's description must address both physical and network protections. If multiple work locations are involved, the proposal must describe the protections at each site. The credibility of the offeror's arrangements for facility security will be a factor in the technical evaluation of the proposal.

3.0 SPECIFIC CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Tasks in the Trial Transformation Phase

3.1.1 The contractor will refine or reiterate the target language and the computing environment (hardware and commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software) in which the transformed code will be developed, maintained, and operated, as described in its proposal. A report describing this environment shall be delivered 30 days after receipt of notice to proceed from the contracting officer. Only a Unix or a Windows operating system is acceptable. The report must indicate what protocols and standards (e.g., SOAP, WSDL) are provided by the middleware. A specific brand name(s) for any Integrated Development Environments (IDE) is required and must be approved by DSCA. The report must identify a "source code control" product. A product for regression testing should be recommended. Any proposed deviations from the environment described in the contractor's proposal must be explained. The estimated initial and recurring retail costs of these commercial products must be identified in the report. The estimated Total Cost of Ownership, over a 5-year life cycle, of any commercial hardware and software must be provided in the report. DSCA will accept only two target environments: J2EE-compliant Java and Microsoft .Net (either C#.Net or VB.Net). The report should be sufficiently specific that it can provide the basis for any purchases of hardware or commercial software that will be needed for the DSAMS Test and Training and Production systems. Specifically, it should address the estimated size of the server(s). The contractor will also provide a work breakdown structure and project schedule to be used as the basis for subsequent progress reporting. The report may include interim milestones for which performance-based payments are made.

Performance Standard: The report is timely and DSCA determines it to be an adequate basis for proceeding with needed DSCA purchases.

Performance Measure: Each item of information, listed above, is included. Recommended products are obtainable by the DSCA, have costs not disproportionate to the size of the transformation project, and are not known to be inefficient to use or containing insufficient security properties. Any intermediate milestones used for progress payment purposes are measurable.

3.1.2 The contractor is responsible for providing all the hardware and software necessary at the contractor's location to perform the transformation at the contractor's facility. This development environment must be established no later than 60 days after contract start. This will not be DoD-owned equipment, but rather contractor-owned or leased equipment necessary to provide the services required by DSCA. The costs of such equipment, appropriately sized, will be included in the contractor's proposal. This equipment must include a Unix operating environment and Oracle DBMS capable of housing the DSAMS Oracle DBMS data with which the transformed UDS code must interact. The DBMS employs triggers and stored procedures without which the application cannot properly function. This equipment must also include a client server, or client workstations, that can accommodate the Windows operating system, Oracle Reports, the Impromptu reports package, transformed custom client software, and an appropriate run-time environment. (The contractor will presumably need to run certain DSAMS Oracle and Impromptu reports to obtain totals from the database to be compared to the legacy system. The contractor must also confirm that Impromptu and Doc-to-Help can be launched from the transformed application.)

Performance Standard: The contractor is ready to begin transformation work within 60 days of award.

3.1.3 The contractor will receive the latest version of DSAMS UDS code and Oracle DDL and DML in production at the date of contract award within 2 weeks of award. The contractor will receive a database (masked or unmasked as appropriate) within 60 days of contract award. The contractor will transform 100% of this code to the target language and environment at the contractor's facility. The transformation should preserve the names of variables, object classes, etc. It should also preserve comment lines if possible. DSCA's nominal target date for completion of the Trial Transformation and associated acceptance testing is roughly 30 April 2009, although that may be revised based on the contractor's proposed schedule. DSCA anticipates that acceptance testing will require at least 3 months if performed at the end of the Trial transformation and if no errors are found. However, an alternate approach would be for DSCA to be continually testing, along with the contractor through the development and debugging process. The contractor's proposal should address the contractor's approach to delivering transformed code sequentially, iteratively, or in a single delivery.

Performance Standard: The contractor delivers a 100% transformed application by the date indicated in the proposal. The application compiles and runs without “crashing”.

- 3.1.4 The contractor will install a copy of the transformed code and its supporting software/middleware environment at DSADC for testing purposes. DSADC will purchase the server hardware and operating systems in accordance with the product specifications in task 3.1.1 and will harden the operating systems to DoD standards. This installation must be complete within 14 days of completion of the transformed code in 3.1.3 above or earlier if the contractor prefers extended parallel government testing as a defect identification process. However, this installation will be no sooner than 180 days after completion of Task 3.1.1 to allow for DSADC acquisition of necessary hardware. The contractor will furnish documented installation and configuration instructions to allow DSADC to reinstall the application if necessary.

Performance Standard: The installed system runs compiled code at DSADC without crashing. The DSADC staff confirms that the documented installation procedures are sufficient to reinstall the application if necessary. Any areas of ambiguity will be returned to the contractor for clarification.

- 3.1.5 DSCA will create a legacy application instance and database on the Test and Training server located in a DoD data center that is identical to the business data provided to the contractor for development testing. This will be completed no sooner than 90 days after completion of Task 3.1.1 or whenever the contractor wants DSCA to assist in defect identification and/or acceptance, whichever is later. The contractor will be provided access to this instance. The contractor will perform parallel functional tests using the transformed code at the contractor site and the legacy code on the Test and Training System. When functional performance is identical and response time is comparable, the contractor will certify that the system is ready for DSCA acceptance testing. DSCA’s target date for this certification is expected by about December 2008 (but will be revised based on the contractor’s proposed schedule). DSADC personnel or other DSCA contractors will assist the contractor in defining meaningful functional tests for purposes of parallel testing. This certification is required whether or not DSCA participated in concurrent testing throughout the transformation process.

Performance Standard: The application and contractor certification are delivered on schedule. Defects or poor performance are not immediately apparent when conducting primary use cases.

- 3.1.6 DSCA personnel will perform parallel testing of the code resulting from the Trial Transformation in the December 2008 – May 2009 period (or other period as proposed by the offeror). DSAMS is such a large application that DSCA anticipates it will require up to 3 months of manual testing to adequately explore correctness of all the functionality, assuming no defects. The contractor will trouble-shoot and resolve any functional or performance shortfalls identified by DSCA. This will likely be an iterative process in which DSCA detects problems and the contractor resolves them. The contractor should generally resolve defects by altering the transformation tool(s) rather than coding by hand in the target language. Otherwise, the same coding changes will again be required in the Final Transformation phase. The contractor is required to achieve 100% functional equivalence and to achieve response times not noticeably longer than the legacy’s for all the UDS code in the Trial phase by May 2009 (or an alternate date for completion of the Trial transformation phase as proposed by the contractor). (As a rough guide, “response times not noticeably longer” should be interpreted as no greater than 5% longer, although DSCA can be more flexible in this regard on certain DSAMS batch functions.) DSCA will so certify if and when this goal is achieved. Army, Navy, and Air Force users will not participate in the Trial Transformation phase acceptance testing.

Performance Standard: DSCA can detect no instances where transformed Trial Transformation code does not perform business functionality in a manner identical to the legacy UDS environment and no instances where on-line or batch response time is noticeably worse than that of the legacy UDS environment.

Performance Measures: These comparisons will be made between transformed code on the Test and Training system and legacy code on the same system, both using the same database. (For a Windows environment, an additional application server will be added to the system.) Direct comparisons of

functional behavior and response time will be made. Any identified defects will be tracked until resolved by the contractor. Acceptance occurs when the defect backlog is eliminated.

3.2 Tasks in the Final Transformation Phase

- 3.2.1 In approximately May 2009 (or at another time proposed by the offeror), DSCA will furnish the contractor with a “final” version of the UDS legacy code, reflecting the enhancements that allow the Air Force to fully use DSAMS TM and the post-deployment defect reduction occurring in the October 2008 – May 2009 period. The contractor’s receipt of this final version of the UDS legacy code constitutes the start of the Final Transformation phase. The contractor will transform this code and deliver it to DSCA within six weeks of the start of the Final Transformation phase, or on some other schedule as contained in the contractor’s proposal. (If deployment to the Air Force does not occur in October 2008, DSCA will select a version of the latest production code sometime in the October 2008 – May 2009 period for use in the Final Transformation phase.) The exact date of the version will depend on when acceptance of the product from the Trial Transformation is obtained and when DSCA has a relatively “clean” version of the code to provide. Upon delivery to DSCA of the Final transformed code, the contractor will certify that there are no known defects in functionality or performance.

Performance Standard: The application and contractor certification are delivered on schedule. Defects or poor performance are not immediately apparent when conducting primary use cases.

- 3.2.2 DSCA and MILDEP personnel will conduct subsequent parallel testing of the transformed code delivered in 3.2.1. The contractor will repair all functional or performance defects. DSCA’s objective would be to complete this test and repair cycle in 6 weeks. However, quality is paramount, so DSCA is prepared to conduct test cycles until a satisfactory final product is obtained. DSCA will so certify if and when this goal is achieved.

Performance Standard: DSCA and the MILDEPs can detect no instances of where transformed Final code doesn’t perform functionally in a manner identical to the legacy and no instances where on-line or batch response time is noticeably worse.

Performance Measures: These comparisons will be made between transformed code on the Test and Training system and legacy code on the same system, both using the same database. (For a Windows environment, an additional application server will be added to the system.) Direct comparisons of functional behavior and response time will be made. Any identified defects will be tracked until resolved by the contractor. Acceptance occurs when the defect backlog is eliminated.

Note that in both phases, the contractor’s responsibility for providing hardware (if any) and operating systems is limited to their own site. For commercial software, the contractor is required to provide run-time and development environment software both for their own site and for the Development System at the DSADC site. DSCA will acquire software already used in the legacy system such as Oracle and Impromptu. The DSADC staff will perform software installation at DSADC with Transformation contractor guidance and assistance as regards configuration. DSCA will assume responsibility for the acquisition of the commercial software and hardware necessary for the Test and Training System and the Production system based on the contractor’s technical description in 3.1.1. DSCA will also assume responsibility for the installation of the transformed code at the production sites, in accordance with the configuration guidance provided during the installation at DSADC.

3.3 Program Management Tasks

In addition to the transformation work itself, DSCA requires certain program management services and reporting. This must include a monthly report on progress against schedule, based on the contractor’s proposed work breakdown structure. The schedule and progress reports can be delivered electronically as an attachment in Microsoft Project. The monthly report must also include identification of any problems or other issues requiring DSCA response or assistance. The monthly report must also notify DSCA of any personnel changes and the contractor’s plans for personnel replacement. DSCA requires the contractor to use a defect tracking system so that

the contractor and DSCA can communicate by trouble ticket number when discussing defects, their state of repair, and their readiness for DSCA retest. Consequently, DSCA requires that the monthly report include a list of open trouble tickets and their status. Such a trouble ticketing system exists at DSADC and the contractor can be provided access to it via Citrix.

3.4 Documentation and Artifact Tasks

The contractor must deliver some form of automated or paper-based documentation describing the transformed system. The minimum requirement is for a mapping of legacy functional components to new ones. If any class is eliminated, an explanation of how and why, and what takes its place, should be provided. Functional specifications are not required unless the contractor develops new code by hand or refactors transformed code such that a one-to-one mapping to legacy code is not possible. Finally, the contractor will likely use some collection of industry standard development tools to support the target development environment, to include an Integrated Development Environment (IDE), source code management and versioning system, automated testing facility, batch build facility, etc. These tools, and procedures for their use, as well as any other project-unique configuration settings or other relevant documentation necessary to use the new development environment must be documented.

3.5 Schedule Summary

The following table contains an estimated schedule. DSCA can tolerate some significant variations from this schedule to accommodate contractor capabilities or reduce risks. However, DSCA wants to keep the Final Transformation phase to the minimum duration necessary to obtain a quality product since changes to the Production system cannot be made during this period without also making the same changes manually on the transformed system after the transformation is completed. In addition, MILDEP user availability for acceptance testing is very limited during every mid-August to mid-October timeframe due to work associated with the end of the U.S. government’s fiscal year. So if the Final Transformation Phase acceptance testing cannot be completed by mid-August 2009, the Final Transformation should be rescheduled to require acceptance testing after mid-October 2009.

DSCA cannot guarantee that performance of this contract will commence in October 2007. Neither can DSCA specify the schedule in terms of time from the start date because events such as deployment to the Air Force and MILDEP non-availability cannot be adjusted. Consequently the contractor must allow flexibility for a delayed start date.

DSCA’s Proposed Nominal Schedule

YEAR	MAJOR MILE-STONE	DATE	EVENT
2007		31 Oct	Estimated Date of Contract Award
		14 Nov	Government-Furnished Information: Latest UDS Production code and DBMS DDL provided to contractor for use in Trial Transformation
	1	30 Nov	Deliverable: Report describing target environment
		31 Dec	Deliverable: Contractor certification that it has all necessary hardware and commercial software at the contractor site.
		31 Dec	Government Furnished Information: A populated database, with data masked if necessary.
2008		31 Jan	Government Furnished Information: Access provided to designated contractor personnel for parallel testing on Test and Training System

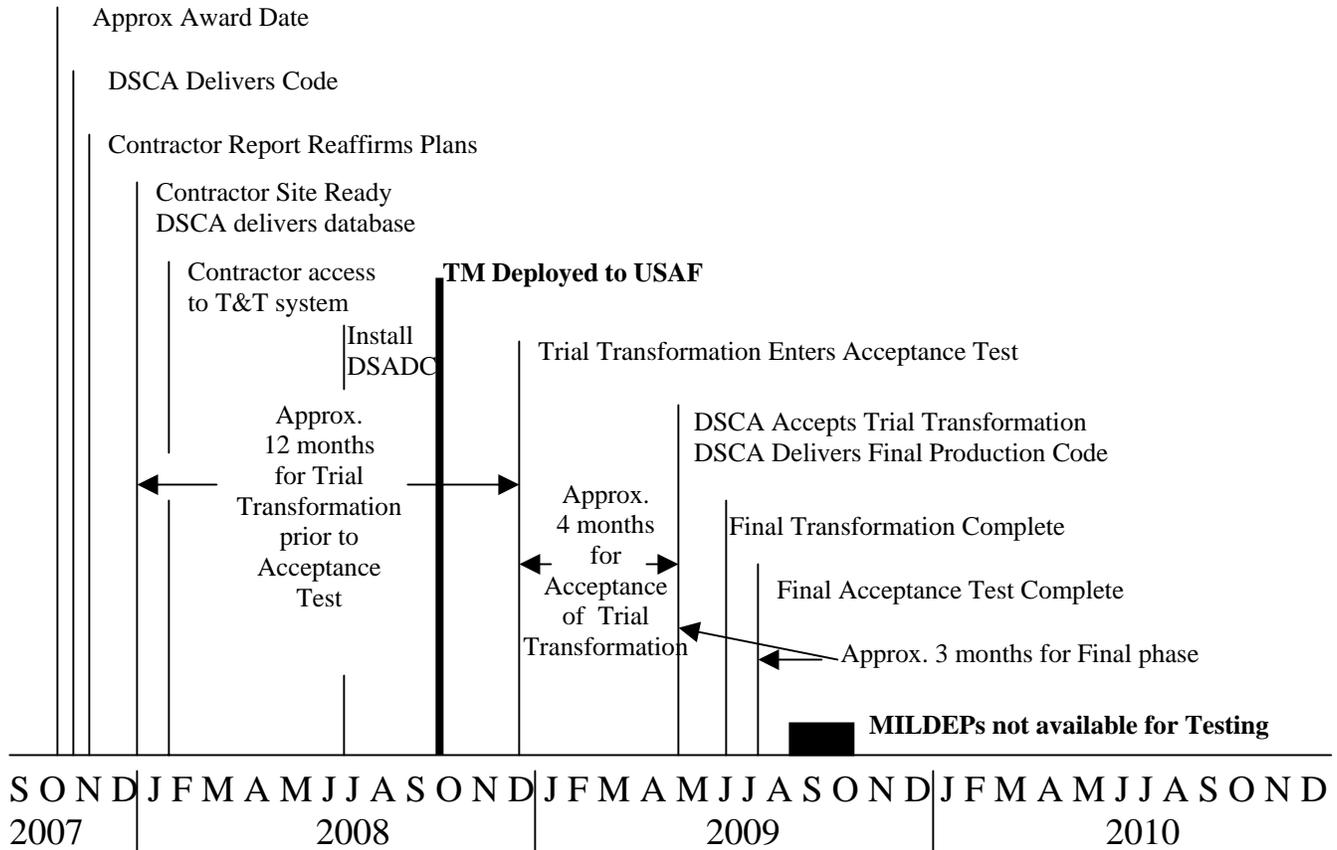
		14 Jul	Deliverable: Hardware and software installation on Development System at DSADC
	2	31 Dec	Deliverable: First complete draft of transformed Trial Phase code (Can be sooner or delivered in increments for concurrent testing by DSCA.)
2009	3	30 April	Deliverable: An accepted version of the Trial Transformed code, after remediation of defects found by DSCA testing in the 1 Jan – 30 April period
		1 May	Government-Furnished Information: Final version of UDS production legacy code provided to contractor for the Final Transformation
	4	15 Jun	Deliverable: First complete draft of transformed Final phase code
	5	31 Jul	Deliverable: Final version of Final phase transformed code, after remediation of defects found in DSCA/MILDEP testing in the 15 June – 30 July period.
		31 Jul	Documentation and artifacts for the storage and maintenance of the transformed code.
All years		15 th of every month	Monthly Report for the prior month showing progress against baseline schedule, personnel changes, trouble tickets and status, and problems or issues for DSCA.

The following figure illustrates a nominal schedule. The contractor's proposed schedule must accurately reflect contractor capabilities. The only unchangeable aspects of the schedule are:

1. Contract award cannot occur prior to 1 October 2007.
2. A deployment to the Air Force, if it occurs, must be in late October 2008 and DSCA will require at least 7 months to stabilize the legacy application after deployment.
3. The MILDEPs are not available for Final acceptance testing in the mid-August to mid-October period of any year.
4. The Final Transformation, including associated acceptance testing, must be as short as possible.

The DSCA Proposed Nominal Schedule was fashioned to attempt to complete the Final Transformation acceptance test prior to MILDEP non-availability in mid-August 2009. However, DSCA requires that the contractor recommend a realistic schedule that matches the contractor's capability to deliver with low risk. (For example, a contractor needing more time could elect to complete the acceptance testing of the Trial Transformation phase by, say, 31 August 2009, followed by a Final Transformation phase whose acceptance testing might end on, say, 15 December 2009. This schedule would bracket the MILDEP non-availability in the mid-August-to-mid-October period of 2009.)

DSCA's Proposed Nominal Schedule*



Notes:

- DSCA cannot ensure date of award or that the testing and repair cycles will be of the duration shown.
- **Bold** shows dates that cannot be adjusted

4.0 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1 This solicitation expresses performance requirements in the following manner:

Each performance requirement may contain the three elements below. In each case, the elements taken together constitute a performance requirement.

- Performance Objectives—are statements of the outcome or results expected of the contractor. Performance objectives specify what is to be done; they do not specify how it is to be done.
- Performance Standards—are the targeted levels of required acceptable performance for determining the accomplishment of specified performance objectives.
- Performance Measures—are the methods to be used by the Government to monitor or assess how well the contractor performs the specified objectives.

4.2 Use of Performance Measures and Standards

Not every performance objective in this solicitation has a related performance standard or measure. However, meeting every performance objective is a contractual obligation. For those performance objectives that do not specify a performance standard or measure, the standard or measure is inferred to be in accordance with standard commercial practices (that is, it substantially complies with customary trade practice). When specified, performance standards and measures may be used to achieve a variety of goals, including the collection of data to test the practicality of a performance standard, the identification of a performance standard of less than 100 percent compliance, emphasis on the most critical performance objectives, the collection of data to support quality assurance and remedies (including the evaluation of past performance and for discussions at appropriate meetings), and other similar goals.

4.3. Document Deliverable Criteria.

The government may accept reports, documents and narrative type deliverables only when all discrepancies, errors or other deficiencies in these deliverables identified in writing by the Government have been corrected. For the initial (draft) deliverables required by this Performance Work Statement (PWS), the following procedures will apply:

The Government will provide written acceptance (where e-mail is an acceptable form of written correspondence), comments and/or change requests, if any, within 15 working days from receipt by the Government of the initial deliverable. Upon receipt of the Government comments, the contractor shall have 15 working days to incorporate the Government's comments and/or change requests and to resubmit the deliverable in its final form.

If the Government provides no written acceptance or comments within 15 calendar days of submission of draft, the draft deliverable shall be deemed acceptable as written and the contractor may proceed with the submission of the final deliverable product.

5.0 Government Furnished Equipment (GFE)/Government Furnished Information (GFI).

The contractor must perform all work at the contractor's facility, with the exception of guiding the installation of software on the Development server at DSADC. The contractor must provide all automation support, including commercial software, for its staff.

DSCA will provide four categories of information:

1. At the start of the Trial Transformation phase, DSCA will provide the contractor with a copy of the UDS Production source code current as of the date of award. DSCA will also supply the Oracle DDL and DML. Within 60 days of contract award, DSCA will provide a copy of a database. (If the transformation team consists entirely of personnel with favorably adjudicated U.S. NAC-I background investigations, then a copy of the DSAMS Production database will be provided. Members of the transformation team will be required to sign a non-disclosure statement regarding the Production data. If the transformation team includes personnel other than those with favorably adjudicated NAC-I background investigations (see paragraph 2.7), an artificial database in which sensitive data is masked will be provided.) In addition, DSCA will supply the Impromptu repository and Oracle reports to allow the contractor to use reports to compare summary data to that of the legacy. The contractor will be responsible for buying as many copies of Impromptu as deemed necessary for comparative testing.

2. DSCA will provide access to two computer services:

- a. Access to the Test and Training System at the DISA data center in Oklahoma City to allow the contractor to autonomously compare the transformed systems functionality and performance to that of the legacy system. For this purpose, the contractor will need to install the Citrix Metaframe ICA client on their workstations. The contractor will also need to assign static Internet Protocol (IP) addresses to all workstations needing access to the Test and Training system.
- b. Access to the DSADC Local Area Network (LAN) to reach the DSAMS Enterprise Data Base (DEDB) used for trouble ticketing and to access certain file servers containing information related to the project. Each user will employ a browser-invoked Citrix plug-in client and requires a static IP address for this access. (The use of DEDB for trouble tickets for this project is the contractor's choice. The contractor can elect to use a different system as long as defect status can be ascertained by DSCA.)

For each type of access, the contractor is required to submit an appropriately completed security access form for each user.

3. At the start of the Final Transformation phase, DSCA will provide the latest versions of the UDS Production source code, the Oracle DDL and DML, a database containing either real or dummy business data, depending on contractor workforce personnel security clearances, the Impromptu repository and Oracle reports.

4. DSCA will provide functional expertise to explain the underlying business processes and to show the contractor how to use the DSAMS application for most important use cases. The broad nature and location of this support will depend on the contractor's requirements as stated in their proposal. The exact timing and nature of this support will be refined by negotiation subsequent to contract award.

6.0 Corporate Participation and Security

In accordance with the waiver to DoD 5200.2-R granted uniquely for this acquisition, the contractor and all subcontractors must be incorporated or otherwise legally constituted for the purpose of doing business in the US, UK, CN, AT, or NZ, except if their role is limited to supplying tools to a U.S. firm. However, corporate participation may be further limited by trade agreements that favor U.S., qualifying country, or designated country services. Moreover, no software tools, provided by firms in Cuba, Libya, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Syria, Russia, or China or other prohibited sources may be used to perform work for this PWS. All non-U.S. firms from the UK, CN, AT, and NZ must consent to a Supplier Assurance review by a suitable U.S. government agency, such as the DoD Counter-Intelligence Field Activity. Such review is not a criterion to be met prior to contract award, but DSCA reserves the right to terminate the contract, for cause, if consent and cooperation is not granted or if there is an irremediable negative security finding.

7.0 Other Pertinent Information or Special Considerations

Packaging, Packing and Shipping Instructions are as follows: the contractor will provide all deliverables and other project related products, reports, etc., as an electronic file e-mail attachment whenever possible. The contractor will generate all document deliverables in English in standard DSCA office automation software products (e.g., Microsoft Word). If the contractor determines that it would be more beneficial to DSAMS to use non-standard office automation software to generate any of the required deliverables, the contractor must notify and receive approval from the Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR). One (1) hardcopy with 2 soft copies of the product, on media approved by the Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR), will either be hand delivered or mailed by certified mail to the COR. All software, documentation, training literature, and any other deliverables described in this Performance Work Statement will be wholly owned by DSCA.

8.0 Contractor Travel

Periodic travel will be required for testing, data gatherings, and meetings. Estimated travel is shown in the table below. For example, the estimate shows 5 trips to Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania for 4 people at 5 days each. In actuality, the travel may turn out differently, e.g., one trip may require only 3 people for 4 days, or a sixth trip may be needed for 1 person for 2 days, etc. The total cost of the overall travel is not to be exceeded, even if the details of the actual trips differ from the Government provided estimate in the contract solicitation for pricing purposes.

Year	#Trips	Location	# People	#Days
2007	2	DSADC, Mechanicsburg, PA	4	5
2008	6	DSADC, Mechanicsburg, PA	3	5
2009	3	DSADC, Mechanicsburg, PA	3	5
Note: Contractor’s location (e.g., near Mechanicsburg) may eliminate some travel requirements				

Note: All non-local contractor travel must be approved by the contracting officer prior to travel. Payment for travel expenses will not exceed the rates established in the DoD Joint Travel Regulations for federal employee travel.

9.0 Invoice Certification

The contractor should submit all performance-based payment requests and invoices to DSCA’s Contracting Officer’s Representative as follows:

Defense Security Cooperation Agency
 Attn: Jim Pollitt, DSCA/IT/PMO
 201 12th Street South, Suite 203
 Arlington, VA 22202-5408
 TEL: (703) 604-6585

Performance-based payment requests shall include as a minimum, the following information in order to ensure proper payment:

- a. Name and address of the contractor (legal and doing business as);
- b. CAGE Code number (obtainable at <http://www.ccr.gov>)
- c. Payment Request number and date;
- d. Contract Number;
- e. Major or minor milestone achieved;
- f. Name, title, and phone number of person to be notified in case of defective request.

Invoice documents, if any, shall include as a minimum, the following information in order to ensure proper payment:

- a. Name and address of the contractor (legal and doing business as);
- b. CAGE Code number (obtainable at <http://www.ccr.gov>);
- c. Invoice number and date;
- d. Contract Number;
- e. Contract line items number(s) and/or sub line item number for service/delivery rendered;
- f. Period of Performance covered by invoice;
- g. Name, title, and phone number of person to be notified in case of defective invoices.

10.0 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HOLIDAYS

For planning purposes the U.S. Federal Government will not be open for normal operation on the following federal holidays:

New Years Day	Independence Day	Thanksgiving Day
Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	Labor Day	Christmas Day
Presidents Day	Columbus Day	
Memorial Day	Veterans Day	

DSCA will provide at least two weeks notice of other events that might preclude availability of the DSADC workforce and facility (e.g., annual picnic).

11.0 POINT OF CONTACT FOR ANY CONTRACTUAL MATTERS:

Lisa Davis
 Contracting Officer
 201 12th Street South, Ste 203
 Arlington, VA 22202-5408
 Email: Lisa.Davis@dscamil
 Commercial: (703) 604-0893

12.0 VISITS TO DSADC

The following procedures apply to visits to DSADC, which resides on a Navy base in Mechanicsburg, PA:

- 1. Visit requests for all visitors must be completed one week in advance of the visit. A DSADC contact will be provided to assist you through this process. The same contact will also provide travel and hotel information, if needed.
- 2. Contractor personnel will be required to sign a Non-Disclosure Agreement in advance of removing Government Intellectual Property from the DSADC premises.
- 3. Foreign National visitors will be escorted at all times.

(End of Summary of Changes)

**TRANSFORMATION OF THE DSAMS UDS ENVIRONMENT
RESPONSES TO INDUSTRY QUESTIONS**

REGARDING DEADLINES FOR RESPONSES BY THE OFFERORS

1. Ref. page 44, volume III, paragraph 1: What is the due date for submission of references?

Page 44 of the solicitation under Vol. III, paragraph 1 states, “The offeror shall have its references complete the Past Performance Questionnaire (PPQ), printed below, and have the references submit the completed PPQ directly to the Contracting Officer Mrs. Lisa Davis, Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) 201 12th Street, South, Ste 203, Arlington, VA 22202 before the closing date of this solicitation, which is 26 October 2007 @ 1:00PM.”

2. General – Given the complexity of the requirements of the Performance Work Statement and the pricing requirements (milestone payments, firm fixed price), request that DSCA extend proposal submission due date by 30 days.

DSCA has extend the solicitation period to October 26, 2007.

3. Is DSCA planning to extend the deadline to submit proposals?

Yes. DSCA has extended the date to October 26, 2007.

4. Is there any possible means by which the response submission deadline can be extended by another two weeks?

Yes. DSCA has extend the deadline to October 26, 2007.

5. Is it possible to arrange for additional questions regarding the code, based on our evaluation of the provided data?

No, a second round of questions will not be accepted.

6. Can we send any more questions between now and the proposal due date?

No, all questions have been accepted and answered.

REGARDING THE DSAMS APPLICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

7. Ref pg. 4, Section 2.2 - The solicitation references “DSAMS’s software components include a large custom application (60,000 function points), a portion of which is written and operates in the UDS environment. DSAMS contains roughly 900,000 lines of executable UDS source code and 650 user screens developed in UDS. Do these numbers include comments or are they based on purely executable code? If they include comments, can DSCA provide the number of lines associated with executable code?”

The 900,000 lines count of executable code number was produced by a script run against the .wex file in February 2006. This script bypasses the hexadecimal representation of the GUI, and all of the syntax generated by the export process. The actual numbers were 878,069 lines of executable code (non-blank, non-comment UDS code found in methods, event-handlers, and cursors) and 414,840 lines of comments, for a total of 1,292,909 lines developer-written code. The newer version of DSAMS that was distributed to vendors on CD has 910,007 executable LOC.

8. How did DSCA arrive at the 900K LOC? What were the criteria adopted for the line count?

See answer to Question #7.

9. How many function points does the UDS application constitute from the DSAMS’ overall 60,000 function points?

The UDS code constitutes approximately 16,000 function points. The bulk of the DSAMS function points are attributed to a family of ad hoc reports created in Impromptu and based on the International Function Point Users Group (IFPUG) “Report Generator” rule.

10. What is the amount of additional Lines of Code (LOC) which is going to be implemented in October 2008?

We estimate code base growth to be below 10%.

11. General - Have there ever been any maintenance activities on the database and code to reduce/eliminated any old/out dated/unused fields, code, etc?

No.

12. Ref pg. 4, Section 2.2 – Please provide the version of Forte/UDS in which DSAMS was developed.

UDS 5.2.22

13. Ref pg. 12, Section 3.0 – as part of the transformation process, does the government have access to all proprietary code/libraries to provide the contractor full understanding and knowledge of DSAMS' functionality and capabilities?

No.

14. CDM Module: The workflow rules are implemented using Forte Conductor? Or just embedded in the code?

Workflow rules are implemented in Forte code. Forte Conductor was not used.

15. Cross Service Training: The complete code needs to be migrated for Cross-Service, but depending upon the target deployment the service will be disabled or enabled?

- How is that implemented currently in the TM application?
- Using Forte agents? Or any forte-unique environment feature?
- Using specific parameters in the database?
- Please provide detail explanation.

When deployment of TM for Air Force is achieved, the attribute IMPLEMENTED_IN in the TM_IMPLEMENTED_SERVICE database table will be set to True for the row representing Air Force.

16. TM's overseas interface: The complete code needs to be migrated for TM's overseas interface, but depending upon the target deployment the service will be disabled or enabled?

Section C, Paragraph 2.3.3.2 describes interaction between DSAMS, SAN, and TMS. The interfaces between these systems are PERL scripts that work directly against the respective databases, and will not affect the UDS transformation.

17. What is the Security subsystem in the current DSAMS? Is it implemented in Forte/UDS?

Yes, the security subsystem was developed for DSAMS in UDS code by DSCA contractors. The security system uses a challenge-response model to authenticate users. The password is encrypted in the client code and passed to the server for comparison to the encrypted password stored in the database. The encryption algorithm was developed for DSAMS in UDS code by DSCA contractors. Then role-based security is used to limit what functions that user can execute; this is also UDS code developed by DSCA contractors. The server portion of the security subsystem runs in its own dedicated UDS partition.

18. RFP does not mention the number of batch processes - Does the application have any batch processes? If so, Can you please provide the details of batch processes and the frequency of their execution?

Yes, there are about 50 different UDS Batch processes. The TM portion of DSAMS relies heavily on batch processing. BMC's Control-M product is used to control the execution of batch processes. Some processes run throughout the day; other processes run at specific times each day. There are also weekly and monthly runs. Functional Specifications and Schedule Flowcharts were distributed on the supplemental CD to vendors that had requested DSAMS source code. (Please note that these flow charts also show the Perl interface jobs, which are not affected by the migration).

19. Envisioned Target Environment: We need a more detailed explanation about what is being developed as "INFRASTRUCTURE" in the application using custom UDS code. The DSAMS "infrastructure" is normal UDS TOOL code developed by DSAMS Architects to handle system-oriented (non-business) functions and to provide developers with a uniform means of accomplishing common tasks. Early in DSCA's adoption of Forte, a decision was made to develop custom code, as opposed to procuring a commercial framework, which could have provided some of the functionality in the DSAMS infrastructure.

20. Ref pg. 10, Section 2.6 (last paragraph) – Please provide a list (with descriptions) of the DSAMS “infrastructure” functionality that needs to be replaced.

All of the DSAMS infrastructure functionality must be replicated on the target platform – either by converting it, or by leveraging framework in the target environment. Most of the DSAMS Infrastructure projects can be identified by “Infra” or “Services” in the name (e.g. “AuditInfra” or “ClientServices”). The following is a list of projects containing “infrastructure” that may be partially replaceable with target framework functionality:

- AgentInfra – integrates with the UDS instrumentation.
- AuditInfra – retrieves and logs information related to database sessions.
- BatchInfra – initiates database transactions, manages job requests, and provides logging capability.
- ClientServices – manages cached data on the client, provides means to change databases, monitors client inactivity, processes context, processes distributed exceptions, manages client logging, and manages client windows.
- CompInfra – dynamically loads classes from the application image or application repository, registers components and manages component descriptors.
- ConfigInfra – reads, parses and stores information from configuration files, loads server configuration, provides default client configuration, provides access to Cache Notification Manager, logs failed network connections, tests network connections, and stores server-related statistics.
- ContextInfra – stores key information of data currently displayed in a window so that subsequent windows can open up already populated with data from rows matching the stored keys.
- DataMgrInfra – maps entities (objects) to relational databases. Provides Save and Get methods to retrieve and update database contents. Internally generates SQL to store, retrieve, update, and delete data.
- EntityInfra – provides means to represent database tables and attributes as objects, adds audit fields to entities, defines custom data types, manages shadow entities, provides scalars entities traversing the network, performs password encryption, provides methods for entity introspection, and provides a means to traverse the entity graph (including arrays, nested entities, and attributes).
- GenericSelectWnd – prompts user to enter data keys when opening a window, if key values are not already available from Context.
- PopupInfra – provides basis to dynamically build windows that present, filter, sort, search, and select a reference value to populate a application screen widget.
- SecurityClientInfra - ReportSecurityMgr is responsible for reports security such as enabling only reports accessible for user. Also issues the Oracle connection parameters to reports. WindowSecurityMgr is responsible for managing security resources on the window such as disabling/enabling and updating menus.
- SecurityInfra – provides password management and authorizes users to access security resources such as: reference and service databases, system-wide functions, menu mappings, and windows.
- SecurityPolicy – contains major security functions on the server, such as: server login processing, loading User Security Profile from the database, user authentication, verifying availability of a function to a user, changing password, logout process, performing Data Manager functions for security entities (Get/Save methods), setting appropriate connect type and database for SecurityPolicyMgr database operations.
- ServicesInfra – manages the client descriptor (client-related information), defines types of exceptions, has a random number generator, and provides for entity validation.
- SessionMgrInfra - Implements shared DB connection pool and manages all database connections
- TimekeeperInfra – used by other infrastructure classes to synchronize time between server and client.
- UtilityInfra – provides means to work with arrays, hash collections, singleton objects, advanced string functions, roman numerals, logs, and queues.
- WindowInfra – defines behavior of various window features such as tabbed windows, nested windows, list windows, and single and double list popup windows.
- WindowsUtilityInfra – provides highlighting and Add/Delete button support for ArrayField widgets, provides popup calendar capability, and supports listview and treeview widgets.
- WinInfraEntities - represents menu mapping in the application. It describes the function or command and the name of the window that should be opened when this command is being executed.

For example, the SecurityInfra project contains the LocalSecurityMgr.EncryptPassword method, which uses the CharConversion class (from EntityInfra) and the RandomGenerator (from ServicesInfra), to encrypt user passwords. If the target environment provides encryption functionality, it would be preferable to use this rather than converting the current code.

21. Ref pg. 10, Section 2.6 - Please provide additional detail regarding the list of applications services.

The UDS runtime environment provides many standard services that can easily or transparently be used by the developer, such as: partitioning, failover, load balancing, remote method invocation, messaging, name services, dynamic application distribution across heterogeneous platforms. The offerors are expected to be familiar with UDS application services. It is expected that a J2EE or .NET environment may require more setup or the inclusion of additional products to implement these features.

22. Are there unique interface issues with any of the systems or unique security aspects (firewall type security or one way vs. two way interface)?

Standard DoD security procedures and guidelines are followed at all sites where systems are hosted. Data transferred between systems must be encrypted. Firewalls are opened with rules for specific source and destination IP addresses and ports. Interfaces between systems are one-way in that DSAMS does not communicate with external systems on an interactive basis.

23. As per RFP, validation of reports is in scope of the migration effort. Is it possible to obtain the approximate number of Cognos and Oracle reports in DSAMS application?

We currently have 16 Oracle Reports and 333 Cognos Impromptu reports.

24. What version of Impromptu Reports is being used in the application?

Version 7.4.

25. Besides Impromptu interface that we noticed in the provided code, do you have any other external applications accessing DSAMS? If so, can you provide the details for these external interfaces?

Yes. The UDS portion of DSAMS calls or launches the following external COTS applications:

1. Cognos Impromptu reports are launched using OLE.
2. Oracle Reports are launched by custom developed UDS code that builds and passes a parameter file to the OperatingSystem.RunCommand method of UDS.
3. The Windows Help Subsystem is called by the UDS Client Runtime software to display Windows Help Files that have been previously generated by the Doc-to-Help product. In UDS code, developers assign values to a HelpTopic attribute, which together with the help file path information from the dsams.cfg file, is passed by the UDS client runtime to the Windows Help Subsystem, to retrieve the appropriate file for display.

26. Is the Doc-to-Help product integrated with the UDS System?

No. The UDS system is integrated with the Windows Help System. The Windows Help system then accesses the files that are compiled by the Doc-to-Help product.

27. Ref pg. 7, Section 2.4 – Figure 1 contains a [block] called "Custom PERL Interface Code". Could more detail be provided on:

- o What this PERL code interfaces to (e.g. OS-level system scripts, Oracle stored procedures, etc.)
- o The various functions within DSAMS that these interfaces support.

The PERL Interfaces are standalone, non-UDS, batch programs. They access DSAMS databases to build transaction files to send to a receiving system, or accept files from a sending system and make the indicated updates to the DSAMS databases. They may use some of the same PL/SQL objects as DSAMS UDS code, but do not interact with, and are not invoked by the DSAMS UDS code. The PERL Interface processes, as shown in Figure 1 on page 8 of the solicitation, are not code to be transformed, nor environment to be replaced, and are therefore out of scope for this contract.

28. In the RFP, it is mentioned that PERL is used as the programming language for Interfaces. Can you clarify the term 'Interfaces' used in this context?

The term "interfaces" is used to describe the mechanism (the PERL programs) that enables communications between two separate and distinct information systems. The word "interface" is **not** used in the Object-Oriented Programming context of an abstract type that defines methods and constants that must be implemented by a class, or as a way to simulate multiple inheritance.

29. *Original Question:* What level of documentation do you have available on the UDS system? *Vendor revised question to ask:* The Forte/UDS system that is in scope for this Transformation, how thoroughly is it documented? And is it regularly updated to reflect the ongoing changes to the application?

The UDS portion of DSAMS is thoroughly documented in Function Specifications (included on DSAMS supplemental CD). These specifications are updated for each DSAMS release.

30. What documentation is available that describes the functional requirements (functions and conditions) of DSAMS? Please specify as to the availability of each below :

- a. Use Cases – No
- b. Software Requirements Specification – No
- c. Functions and Conditions matrices – No
- d. Test Cases – Yes – complete and up-to-date
- e. Functional Specification – Yes – complete and up-to-date
- f. Report Specifications - Yes – complete and up-to-date
- g. Training manual(s) - Yes – complete and up-to-date

31. How complete and current is the documentation that is available that describes the functional requirements (functions and conditions) of DSAMS? Please specify as to each below:

- a. Use Cases
- b. Software Requirements Specification
- c. Functions and Conditions matrices
- d. Test Cases
- e. Functional Specification
- f. Report Specifications
- g. Training manual(s)

See answer to Question #30.

32. Please make available the documentation that is available that describes the functional requirements (functions and conditions) of DSAMS at least 10 days prior to bid submission to ensure that estimates made during the bid process are as complete and accurate as possible.

DSCA sent a supplemental CD with the full set of Forte functional specifications to each contractor who requested the Forte code.

33. What documentation is available that describes the automated interfaces between DSAMS and other systems? DSCA believes this to be outside the scope of this solicitation (see Question #27); however, these specifications are complete and current, and are included on the supplemental CD.

34. How complete and current is the documentation that describes the automated interfaces between DSAMS and other systems?

The answer to Question #33 addresses this.

35. Please make available the documentation that describes the automated interfaces between DSAMS and other systems at least 10 days prior to bid submission to ensure that estimates made during the bid process are as complete and accurate as possible.

The answer to Question #33 addresses this.

36. What documentation is available that describes the non-functional requirements of DSAMS?

DSCA is not sure what is meant by non-functional requirements. If this means response times, performance will be compared against a benchmark version of the system available to the winning contractor. If this means specifications for DSAMS Infrastructure, Functional Specifications are available and up-to-date, and are included on the supplemental CD.

37. How complete and current is the documentation that describes the non-functional requirements of DSAMS?

The answer to Question #36 addresses this.

38. Please make available the documentation that describes the non-functional requirements of DSAMS at least 10 days prior to bid submission to ensure that estimates made during the bid process are as complete and accurate as possible.

The answer to Question #36 addresses this.

39. Does the customer have appropriate test cases and test data for testing the application? If so, how extensive are they?

Yes, test cycles are maintained and documented in the System Testing Tool (STT). These cycles contain manually-executed test scripts to test nearly 100% of high-level application functionality. DSCA maintains many database sets to allow testing against different versions of the DSAMS application, some of these sets are production size databases.

40. How can responders obtain DSCA's portfolio of test scripts?

DSCA sent a supplemental CD to each contractor who requested the Forte code. The System Testing Tool (an MS Access database), and the STT User's Guide are included on this CD.

41. How can responders obtain standardized test plans, past test plans and functional documentation on DSAMS?

DSCA sent a supplemental CD to each contractor who requested the Forte code. The System Testing Tool (an MS Access database), the STT User's Guide, and Functional Specifications are included on this CD.

42. What percentage of DSAMS system function do existing standardized test plans, past plans and functional documentation address?

At a high level of functionality, nearly 100 % of the DSAMS is covered by existing test cycles and function specifications. It is not feasible to test every possible path through the code on an application of this size.

43. Are there any automated regression test scripts for the application?

No.

44. Please indicate how a copy of the data model will be supplied to potential contractors by Friday 13 July 2007.

The procedure for "obtaining DSAMS Software for proposal preparation purposes" is described on page 50 of the solicitation. This CD contains the scripts necessary to create the DSAMS Oracle databases.

45. Relevance to UDS transformation:

- The approach preferred by DoD is to improve the "transformation-tool" until reach 100% automatic transformation (Forte to Java)?
- May the provider suggest another approach?

Yes. DSCA is open to other approaches. The objective is to minimize both the time required for the Final Transformation and the opportunities for defect injection. DSCA has been assuming that is achieved by maximizing automation.

46. What is the location of the "DISA data center" referred to on page 43 of the RFP document?

Oklahoma City, OK

47. Is the actual production environment located in Oklahoma City, OK? Do our resources need to travel to and forth from that location on a regular basis?

Yes, the production site is at Oklahoma City. The government development staff does not visit the production site at Oklahoma City; likewise we do not anticipate a need for the vendor to visit the production site.

REGARDING SYSTEM SIZING, PERFORMANCE, AND AVAILABILITY

48. General - Are there network, router, firewall, server, Citrix, etc., statistics available for review that specifically address any latency or related issues? If so, will the government provide these statistics for review for preparation of solicitation responses? If not, can DSCA provide the plan to address existing latency issues or issues outside the scope of the current RFP that might have an impact on the converted system's performance (especially with the user base once it is understood the conversion has taken place)?

DSCA does not routinely collect metrics on the items listed above, due the fact that the DISA data center manages these assets. The distribution of DSAMS components has virtually eliminated latency problems. The databases and the DSAMS application server executables reside on the same physical server, so this communication is at bus speeds. Communication between the DSAMS server and DSAMS client components occur at LAN speed since the application server and the Citrix servers are hosted at the same data center. The Citrix delivery minimizes the amount of data traversing slower WAN links to the users. Two areas where latency issues sometimes appear are in certain end-users' LANs, and in certain, complex database queries that access numerous views, call stored procedures, and/or fire numerous triggers. The end-user LAN problems are beyond DSCA's control and will not be a performance requirement for the contractor. Query latency is addressed as it becomes evident.

49. Performance - Does the deployed application use interpreted or compiled partitions?
Compiled.

50. How many users are currently using this system? Of these how many of them are using it concurrently?
We have 2200 active user accounts in DSAMS. Concurrent user counts range from 150 to 200 during normal business hours. When the Training Module is deployed for Air Force, we expect an additional 50 concurrent users.

51. How many users access DSAMS concurrently at peak times?
User activity is fairly consistent throughout the day. See answer to Question #50.

52. How many users access DSAMS concurrently during normal periods?
User activity is fairly consistent throughout the day. See answer to Question #50.

53. What are the availability requirements for the DSAMS application?
The online portion of the production DSAMS application is available 22 hours a day. It is taken down from 10:00 PM until midnight for backups each night. Admin work is scheduled for weekends and holidays and coordinated with the users in advance.

54. What are DSCA's expectations around the up-time for the production system?
DSCA has set a goal of 99.5% up-time during the 13-hour prime shift. In the past two years, there have only been 3 instances in which we have not exceeded that goal.

55. What are the current transactional loads on DSAMS at peak times?
DSCA does not have this information.

56. What are the current transactions loads on DSAMS during normal periods?
DSCA does not have this information.

57. What is the DSAMS' response time variance under peak and normal transactional loads?
DSCA has no means to measure this figure; however our user liaisons report that times for GUI responses are consistent throughout the day.

58. DSCA has stated that the server components of the existing UDS DSAMS application run on an HP V2500 server. What is the number of CPUs in this configuration?
The DSAMS production application is now running on an HP Integrity server (Model RX7620), which has 8 Intel Itanium processors. Note that UDS and DSAMS are running on this machine using the RISC emulation feature of the Itanium processors.

59. What is the quantity of RAM installed in the production server?
The production server has 64 GB of RAM.

60. What is the peak and average CPU utilization on the production server?

What is the peak and average RAM utilization on the production server?

Peak

Over a 23 day measurement period, average CPU utilization was 17%, with peaks in the upper 50% range. Over a 31 day period, available memory is averaging 26.3 GB, with occasional dips to 17GB.

REGARDING PERSONNEL AND FACILITY SECURITY AND WORK LOCATIONS

61. Ref pg. 10, Section 2.7 –

A. Please confirm our understanding that all personnel involved in any way with the code transformation program will require an ADP-II clearance.

Incorrect. Technically, ADP-II is a level of “trustworthiness” and not a “clearance” in the sense of allowing access to classified material.

The Solicitation failed to address vetting for staff other than those who have the ability to directly alter code or configure the transformation tools. From a DoD personnel trustworthiness perspective there are four categories of personnel:

1. ADP-I personnel. Normally DoD regulation (DoD 5200.2-R, AP10.2.2.1) requires that there must be at least one person responsible for the overall planning and execution of the project and who reviews the work of ADP-II personnel. However, as a result of a special exception issued by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, exclusively for this procurement, this requirement is waived. No personnel need be vetted to the ADP-I level of trust.
2. ADP-II personnel. DoD 5200.2-R specifies an ADP-II level of trust for those persons having “responsibility for systems design, operation, testing, maintenance, and/or monitoring”. For this project, DSCA interprets this to include (a) personnel that have the capability and privileges to alter code (either manually or via a tool), (b) the capability to alter the transformation tools, (c) testers, and (d) personnel who supervise ADP-II and ADP-III personnel. The ADP-II level may also include network system administrators if such personnel are capable of altering code. (See Question 70.) The vetting standard is a favorably adjudicated US NAC-I or its national equivalent. ADP-II level personnel must be citizens of the US, UK, Australia, Canada, or New Zealand, with two exceptions:
 - a.) Regardless of citizenship, any person, who can obtain a favorably adjudicated US NAC-I is acceptable for ADP-II.
 - b.) Administrators of the transformation tools must not be citizens of a country of concern. Countries of concern are Cuba, Libya, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Syria, Russia and China. Personnel and firms, not from the UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, providing and administering transformation tools must be teamed with a US firm comprised of US citizens and must perform the work in the U.S. For contractor personnel administering transformation tools, who are citizens of other than the UK, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, working in the US, a US NAC-I is required. Tool administrators from the UK, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand working in the US must have either a US NAC-I or their national equivalent.
3. ADP-III personnel. This includes all other positions involved in computer activities on this project. It also is the requirement for supervisors of personnel for which no trustworthiness level is required. The vetting standard is a favorably adjudicated US NAC or its national equivalent. These must be citizens of the UK, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand or any person who can obtain a US NAC
4. Non-ADP personnel. No government trustworthiness determination is required. This includes secretaries and other support personnel who do not have computer-related duties. Personnel whose duties require no sensitivity level must be citizens of the US, UK, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand.

Before any person can access the legacy or transformed code, that person must sign a non-disclosure agreement of the form included in the Solicitation.

The solicitation has been amended to this effect.

B. Please provide clarification regarding the roles that will require ADP-II clearance (i.e. programmers, testers, managers, reviewers, code transformers).

Programmers, code transformers, personnel who configure or modify transformation tools, and testers require an ADP-II level of trustworthiness. The direct supervisors of these personnel (such as team leaders) and of ADP-III personnel also require an ADP-II level of trust. Network Administrators are required to have an ADP-II level of trust only if they have permissions that allow them to alter the DSAMS code.

C. Does the government have provisions for obtaining security clearances for citizens from countries other than U.S., U.K., Canada, Australia and New Zealand?

No, not for non-U.S. citizens working abroad. Yes, for non-US citizens working in the U.S. the provisions for vetting the personnel of US government contractors apply. However, the adjudication authority needs to be advised of the special exception for citizens of the UK, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. DSCA, upon notification, will furnish the memorandum granting waivers for these persons to the appropriate adjudication authorities.

D. Can the government provide general guidance regarding the estimated time for resolution of background/security checks?

No.

62. Is DSCA willing to making an exemption to permit using US permanent residents who are highly specialized and possess unique experience for this effort, so long as they meet the required NAC-I checks and physically work from a DSCA approved facility?

Answer: Any person requiring an ADP-II level of trust (or less) and who has a favorably adjudicated US NAC-I is acceptable, regardless of citizenship. So an exemption is not necessary. DSCA does not conduct background investigations, adjudicate clearances, or issue trustworthiness determination. That is done by other components of the DoD. See Question 70 regarding facility approval.

63. Can some of the staff members who will not have direct access to DSCA's Software Code and/or Data, but whose involvement will greatly enhance the success of this transformation project because of their experience, be allowed if they are US Permanent Residents or if their Citizenship applications are pending at the time of award of contract?

DSCA cannot answer this question without more information on the duties this individual would perform. Any level of technical involvement requires at least an ADP-III level of trust. So some level of vetting is required. DoD adjudication authorities, not DSCA, must decide if the status of residency or citizenship application convey adequate allegiance to the U.S. to warrant issuance of a U.S. trustworthiness certification at the required level.

64. We understand that citizens of USA and qualifying countries (AT, NZ, CN, UK) ONLY will be allowed to perform coding and testing. We are assuming that these resources have to physically be present in the United States in order to perform these services. We also assume that these resources will not be accessing the code from foreign locations (viz. AT, CN, NZ, UK). Are these assumptions correct?

There are three questions here:

- a.) Partly correct. Only citizens of the UK, CN, AT, and NZ, and any person who can obtain a favorably adjudicated US NAC-I (US citizen or otherwise) may do coding and testing.

- b.) . Incorrect. The work does not have to be physically performed in the United States. The work may be performed in the U.S. or in any qualifying or designated country.
- c.) Incorrect. The code may be accessed from foreign locations.

However, in accordance with the security waiver from OSD, the firms must be registered in the US, UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and the personnel must be citizens of those countries, except for the provider of transformation tools. The provider of transformation tools may, from a security perspective, be a firm and citizens of any country not a country of concern, but must be teamed with a US firm comprised solely of US citizens and perform the work in the U.S.

Moreover, (1) in accordance with DFARS 225.403(c)(i), the only way that the DSCA contracting officer can consider a proposal that includes business other than those in FAR 25.003, DFARS 225.872-1 or the WTO GPA, is if no offers are received from teams of eligible countries or no such offers satisfy DSCA's requirements; (2) New Zealand is not a qualifying or designated country under the FAR or DFARS, and is not a signatory to the WTO GPA; (3) Qualifying and designated countries are shown in the matrix in the RFP (see FAR 25.003, DFARS 225.872-1, as well as countries that are signatories to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Government Procurement Agreement (GPA).

65. Can we use personnel who are not citizens of the specified list of countries in the RFP but reside in the United States for the functional part of the project, for example testing, QA (except for accessing the database & code)? If so what level of security clearance will be required for them to obtain?

Yes. But only if they can obtain a U.S. trustworthiness certification at the appropriate level. . See the answers to Questions 61, 62 and 63 above.

66. Does the network & systems maintenance within the secluded environment have to be maintained by personnel with security clearance?

No security clearance is required. However, an ADP-II level of trust is required if the personnel performing network and systems maintenance (i.e., Network Administrators) can access and alter the DSAMS code, or if the Network Administrators are U.S. citizens working for a US firm that elects to use unmasked business data, and can view the data. No trustworthiness level is required if some technical means are used to prevent the Network Administrators from altering the code. See Question 70 below.

67. NACI requests - What is number of days (roughly) that processing NACI will take before individuals can begin work? i.e., should NACI be requested prior to award?

DSCA cannot provide a time-estimate for background investigations, adjudications and trustworthiness determinations. See Question 61 D.

68. Can the resources work from remote locations within the US (other than the DSCA or Contractor locations)?

Yes. See Question 70 regarding facilities.

69. Can the resources work from remote locations outside the US (but with in the qualifying countries)? And will these resources be allowed access to code remotely?

Yes. See Question 70 regarding facilities.

70. Is facility clearance a requirement? If so, will DSCA facilitate the vendor in creating a cleared facility?

DoD has no formal facility clearing process for unclassified software work. However, the offeror's proposal must describe how the offeror will protect the DSAMS code from unauthorized access, to preclude a range of unauthorized activities that could compromise the DSAMS system. Numerous techniques can be used for this purpose. The offeror's description must address both physical and network protections. If multiple work locations are involved, the proposal must describe the protections at each site. The credibility of the offeror's arrangements for facility security will be a factor in the technical evaluation of the proposal.

The solicitation will be amended to add this requirement

71. The RFP mentions that the development of the project should be carried out in the contractor's environment. In regard to that, at what level of security should the establishment be maintained at? Is it required to maintain a different work place from the existing office environment for the people accessing the code & data base?

[See Question 70 above.](#)

REGARDING SMALL BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS

72. As a prior small disadvantaged business, we wholeheartedly support the Small Business subcontracting initiative. However, migrating Forte/UDS is a very niche task. We are concerned that the Pass/Fail subcontracting plan on pp 61-62 is too stringent and will possibly result in the addition of non-required services in order to meet the subcontracting objectives.

[Concern noted. The subcontracting plan requirement will remain as is. Failure of a large corporation to submit a plan for work performed in the US is an automatic FAIL. Small US Businesses need not submit a plan. The bidders should understand that the goals on pages 61-62 of the Solicitation should not be abandoned without valid justification. DSCA understands that UDS transformation is indeed a niche specialty and that any work performed offshore need not include such goals. Consequently, the Agency's Small Business Director will examine the plan to ensure that a good faith effort has been made to adhere to the goals, while also attempting to ensure that the plan does not artificially drive up a bidder's costs \(FAR 19.705-4\).](#)

REGARDING OFFER EXPIRATION DATES

73. SF 33, Item 12 (and paragraph (d) on p.36) indicates that bids must not expire for 60 days. If DSCA intends to award the contract on Oct 31, bids need to be viable for at least 92 days.

[Noted. In accordance with Item 12, please indicate the number of days your bid will be valid.](#)

74. Can the Recommended schedule be provided in MS Project format?

[No. DSCA does not have the schedule in MS Project.](#)

REGARDING PROPOSAL FORMATS

75. Would DSCA consider alternate proposals (other than for technology) that we think will offer better value and benefits?

[Yes. Alternate proposals may be submitted for reasons other than technology. These reasons may include different teaming and staffing arrangements, payment profiles \(within the constraints of the table on page 39 of the Solicitation\), etc.](#)

76. Is it a requirement that we submit the resumes of the entire team or, would it be sufficient to submit the resumes of the Key team members?

[Please see page 44 of the solicitation para 9. This requirement applies to all personnel who manage or contribute technically \(e.g., supervisors, analysts, programmers, tool users, tool modifiers, testers, technical consultants, documentation specialists, etc.\) The requirement does not include administrative personnel such as secretaries or LAN administrators.](#)

77. Please provide the SF33 in Word to make it easier for responders to complete.

[Vendors who are interested in receiving the SF33 in word, should send an email to the Contracting Officer. Emails should have a subject line: "Request for SF33 in Word for RFP # HQ0013-07-R-0005".](#)

78. Under personal qualifications, there is the following statement, "Not to exceed 2 pages or resume per person." Is this intended to request that resumes be no more than 2 pages each?

[That is correct, each resume should be no more than 2 pages.](#)

REGARDING SUBSTITUTION OF PERSONNEL AND SUB-CONTRACTORS

79. What is DSCA's policy or procedure for substitution of proposed sub contractors?

Personnel and teams are to be evaluated as part of two of the Evaluation Factors: Technical Capability (Subfactor B) and Past Performance. (See Solicitation Pages 58-60.) Proven experience in UDS transformation or in code transformation generally, will be an important consideration. Consequently, substitution of a sub-contractor or key personnel after award will be evaluated carefully to ensure that team capability has not been significantly reduced. DSCA will not accept a deleterious substitution. All substitutions must be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval. DSCA follows the FAR and DFARS in evaluating proposed teams. Evaluation factors are found in Section M of the RFP.

80. What is DSCA's policy or procedure for substitution of proposed team members?

See question 79 above.

REGARDING DSCA PARTICIPATION AND SUPPORT

81. What is DSCA's team size that will support this transformation effort and what are their skill composition?

The Solicitation (bottom of page 42) specifically requests the bidder to indicate the DSCA support that the bidder requires.

82. Months of testing - How many test cycles does customer plan to have in 3 months of time?

DSCA presumes this question applies to the minimum of three months for acceptance testing at the end of the Trial Transformation phase cited in Section 3.1.3 of the Performance Work Statement. This estimate does not include repeated full cycles, if necessary, to verify that bugs are corrected once discovered. Rather it is the time estimated to be required to thoroughly test the system one time, assuming that no concurrent testing had occurred prior to the start of the acceptance test. DSCA has numerous test cycles and expects to conduct additional functional testing as well. However, DSCA has no automated testing tools, so a manual acceptance test is envisioned. DSCA may elect to shorten or curtail acceptance testing if the code quality is so good that the defect discovery rate is so low that full testing does not seem worthwhile.

83. Testing - Manual Vs. Automation. What are the tools used by DSADC for the testing?

Testing is performed manually. No tools are used other than a database to record defects.

REGARDING SCHEDULE PLANNING

84. Section C, 2.3.3 paragraphs: Can the customer provide all the dates when Air Force, Army, Navy, DOD, DFAS data or interfaces are due in the timeline addressed on page 15?

DSCA does not fully understand the question. Interfaces are out of scope. The latest code will be provided within 2 weeks of contract start. Data, masked if necessary, will be provided within 60 days of the start of the contract. A revised copy of the data will be provided, along with revised legacy code, at the start of the Final Transformation phase. The schedule for delivery of this data is independent of the availability of the MILDEPs for Final acceptance testing. The MILDEPs and DFAS should be assumed to be unavailable for Final acceptance testing in the mid-August to mid-October period of every year. The MILDEPs also have other obligations, such as four annual conferences, typically requiring a week each. However, the schedules for

these are not yet available and the offerors should disregard those events in formulating their schedule proposals.

REGARDING TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

85. Ref pg. 7, Section 2.4 – Based on timelines provided in the solicitation, there may be a period when existing service level agreements (SLA) with Sun (and perhaps others) will end. Does DCSA require the contractor to maintain and perform issues that would otherwise be covered in the existing SLA? If yes, can you provide specific information regarding the services provided under the current SLAs and specify which services are expected of the winning bidder?

The existing agreement with Sun is for UDS System Software Support. DCSA is unclear how a third party could provide this support without access to proprietary UDS system runtime/development code. Although DCSA would be interested in vendors possessing such a capability, that is outside of the scope of this solicitation, and is therefore not a service expected of the winning bidder.

86. Does the customer have a definite preference of the target language to which the UDS code needs to be migrated to? The RFP sounds quite ambiguous in terms of opting between Java & .Net.

DCSA prefers a .NET environment for the reasons detailed in paragraph 1 of Section C Item 2.6 (page 9), but realizes that many vendors specialized in UDS transformation have little to no proven .NET capability, and does not wish to limit competition solely based upon target language.

87. If Dot.Net were to be proposed as the target platform, what is DCSA's preference with regard to the programming languages (e.g. VB,C#) that should be used with the converted application?

Paragraph 2.6 (page 9) states that VB.Net is the preferred language for .NET solutions. However, DCSA does not wish to limit competition solely based upon target language.

88. If J2EE were to be proposed as the target platform, what is DCSA's preference with regard to the J2EE application server that should be used with the converted application?

This is discussed in Item 3.1.1 of Section C (page 12) of the solicitation. The bidder is requested to recommend an IDE. At this time DCSA has a negligible investment in any Java IDE. DCSA would prefer an IDE that occupies a dominant position in the marketplace as a hedge against losing support for the product.

89. What is DCSA's preference with regard to the tools that should be used by the contractor for the transformation project? In particular:

- a. What is the configuration management and version control preference?
- b. What is the release management preference?
- c. What is the IDE preference?
- d. What is the Test Management preference?
- e. What is the Test Execution (including Regression Testing) preference?

This is discussed in Item 3.1.1 of Section C (page 12) of the solicitation. The government is looking to the contractor to recommend these products based upon their experience and choice of target environment. DCSA has no predetermined product preferences.

90. Does the DCSA hold any standards, constraints or goals regarding system architecture, for example, are Open Source solutions allowed? If so, would DCSA please provide a high-level summary of these architectural standards, constraints or goals?

- Specifically, where (if anywhere) is it acceptable to utilize Open Source components as part of any software solution?

DCSA has elected not to tightly specify system architecture lest we preclude the capabilities of some otherwise highly qualified offeror. However, there is a requirement in DoD that all software on DoD networks be supported. So Open Source software that does not have a continuing maintenance support arrangement would not be acceptable. As indicated in Section 2.6 of the Performance Work Statement (page 9 of the Solicitation), the client environment must

be on a Microsoft Windows operating system. Java or .Net may be the target languages. The database management system must remain Oracle. The central application server may have a Unix or Windows operating system.

91. Section 3.1.5 states that the “contractor will perform parallel functional tests using the transformed code ...”.

Does this include parallel testing reports produced using Impromptu?

Yes

92. Section 3.1.5 states that the “contractor will perform parallel functional tests using the transformed code ...”.

Does this include parallel testing help files accessed using Doc-to-Help?

Yes

REGARDING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR AND DSCA

93. What would be the means of contact between the personnel at the customer end & the contractor’s end?

Principally e-mail and telephone.

94. Does the DSCA prefer the network transport between the customer & the contractor’s office to be through VPN or MPLS or is it left for the contractor to choose and justify?

DSCA expects the contractor to use Citrix to access the benchmark database for comparative testing. DSCA expects to use e-mail for normal correspondence. Source code may be transferred using a secure file transfer product or e-mail attachment (under 5MB). Documents may be sent as e-mail attachments. Signed code is preferred. Formal code deliverables for the start of acceptance testing phases should be via postal or express delivery service on compact disks. Confidentiality of the code is less important than its integrity.

REGARDING PRICING

95. Is there any flexibility allowed in the bid price (though this being a fixed price project) after the award of the project if properly justified?

No, this is a firm fixed price award.

96. The cumulative payments table on page 39 of the solicitation shows the percent of the total payment to be paid cumulatively in relation to the milestones. Is it possible to change the percentages in relation to the milestones to ensure the contractor’s project is cash-flow positive?

No. In fashioning the table on page 39, DSCA attempted to estimate a rate of payment that was roughly aligned with contractor costs yet retained substantial incentive for high quality work that would lead to short successful acceptance cycles.

REGARDING DSCA’s OVERALL IT STRATEGY

97. What is DSCA’s overall IT Strategy?

DSCA does not have an agreed overall IT Strategy. Broadly speaking, DSCA manages a variety of missions of which Foreign Military Sales (FMS) is the far and away largest. In 1995, DSCA adopted an IT strategy of replacing separate duplicative MILDEP FMS legacy systems with a single joint system. DSAMS is the result of that decision. Once deployment is made to the Air Force, the DSAMS program will have eliminated 8 legacy MILDEP systems. The FMS business has four major functional sectors: Case Development, Foreign Military Training, Case Execution, and FMS Accounting. The first two sectors are now supported by DSAMS. The unresolved aspects of strategy involve DSCA’s approach to the Case Execution and FMS Accounting sectors. The legacy systems in these sectors are approaching obsolescence. Yet

their large sizes makes a “new build” approach, as was used in DSAMS, a long and costly endeavour. So this aspect of IT strategy is still under deliberation.

98. Please make available the documentation that describes the DSCA IT Strategy.
DSCA currently has no documented IT strategy. See question 97 above.

REGARDING MEDIA FOR DELIVERABLES

99. Section 7.0 states in part, “One (1) hardcopy with 2 soft copies of the product, on media approved by the Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR).” Please confirm that the Government requires 2 soft copies.

Yes. DSCA is requesting two electronic copies of the product.

100. What media is approved by the government for the 2 soft copies referred to in Section 7.0?

CDs are the approved media for the soft copies.

101. What is the media required by the government for the hardcopy referred to in Section 7.0?

Hardcopy means paper.