

SECTION B – SUPPLIES OR SERVICES AND PRICES/COSTS

B.1 GENERAL

The One Acquisition Solution for Integrated Services (OASIS)+ Multi-Agency Contract (MAC) is a Government-wide, multiple award, Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) acquisition program for services. The program is designed to address agencies' need for a full range of service requirements that integrate multiple service disciplines and ancillary services/products with the flexibility for all contract types and pricing at the task order level. New services may be added to this contract throughout the life of the program and procedures can be found in Section H.17. The Contractor shall provide all management, supervision, labor, facilities and materials necessary to perform on a task order basis.

Hereafter, the family of OASIS+ services contracts will also be referred to as the "Master Contract." Each individual Master Contract will contain shared terms and conditions and will also contain specific terms and conditions unique to the contractor's socioeconomic status (e.g., 8(a) and Small Business) and Domains. The term "Domain" is defined in Section C.2, Functional Performance Areas - Domains. Task orders issued under the OASIS+ program contracts may hereafter be referred to as "Orders."

The Master Contract will include XX Domains when initially launched. Additional Domains may be added during the life of the contract.

B.2 AUTHORITY

The Administrator of the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is specifically authorized to purchase supplies and non-personal services, or in the case of OASIS+ establish government wide contracts to allow the purchase of supplies and non-personal services, on behalf of other agencies under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. 501). In accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 17.502-2(b), the Economy Act does not apply to task orders awarded under OASIS under the authority of 40 U.S.C. 501.

B.3 TOTAL SOLUTION

The Master Contract is designed to be a total solution vehicle for services solicited and awarded at the task order level. Total solution is defined as any combination of direct supplies and services, as well as ancillary supplies and services, that are integral and necessary to the service-based requirements within the scope of the Master Contract and task order award.

For example, a total solution may include any combination of contract types and labor associated with CONUS labor, OCONUS labor, specialized labor, construction wage rate requirements, professional labor, service contract labor standards covered labor, and other costs such as subcontracts, travel, supplies, materials, equipment, special test equipment, and special tooling.

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The contractor should propose and identify the type of labor and other costs separately in its cost/price proposal and the OCO should, when appropriate, identify the type of labor and other costs by a separate Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) in the task order award.

B.4 MINIMUM CONTRACT GUARANTEE AND MAXIMUM CONTRACT CEILING

- (a) Minimum. The minimum guaranteed award amount for this IDIQ contract is \$250.00 dollars per contract for the full term of the Master Contract.
- (b) The Government has no obligation to issue task orders to the Contractor beyond the amount specified in paragraph (a) of this section. Should the contract expire, be canceled, or be unilaterally terminated for convenience by the Government without the Contractor receiving the minimum guaranteed award amount, the Contractor may present a claim to the Contracting Officer for an amount not to exceed the minimum guaranteed award amount. The minimum guaranteed award amount is not applicable if the contract is terminated for default or is unilaterally canceled by the Contractor. The entitlement is waived if no claim is submitted to the Contracting Officer within one year of contract termination or expiration.
- (c) There is no maximum dollar ceiling for the Master Contract or for each individual task order. An unlimited number of task orders, at any dollar values, may be placed for the term of OASIS+. Ordering Contracting Officers (OCOs) will follow applicable regulatory and agency requirements to establish maximum dollar ceilings at the task order level.

B.5 PERFORMANCE-BASED REFERENCE

Pursuant to FAR 37.102(a)(2), the OCO, defined in Section G, should use performance-based acquisition methods to the maximum extent practicable using the following order of precedence:

1. A Firm-Fixed Price Performance-Based Task Order
2. A Performance-Based Task Order that is not Firm-Fixed Price
3. A Task Order that is not Performance-Based

B.6 TASK ORDER CONTRACT TYPES

FAR Part 16 identifies types of contracts and agreements. For OASIS+ task orders, allowable contract types include:

- FAR Subpart 16.2 Fixed-Price Contracts
- FAR Subpart 16.3 Cost-Reimbursement Contracts
- FAR Subpart 16.4 Incentive Contracts
- FAR 16.601 Time-and-Materials
- FAR 16.602 Labor-Hour Contracts

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Task orders may also incorporate FAR Subpart 17.1 Multiyear Contracting and FAR Subpart 17.2, Options. OASIS+ supports both commercial and non-commercial requirements. OASIS+ does not allow agreements identified in FAR Subpart 16.7.

These contract types can be used individually or in combination within a single task order comprising multiple Contract Line Item Numbers (CLINs).

For cost-reimbursement type task orders, the requirements at Section G.3.1.9.1, Accounting System.

B.7 TASK ORDER PRICING (ALL ORDER TYPES)

In accordance with 41 U.S.C. 3306(c) and associated GSA Class Deviation CD-2020-14, the Master Contract does not establish prices for any supply or service; therefore, the OCO will establish pricing for each order utilizing the policies and methods provided within FAR Subpart 15.4, internal agency requirements/policies, and other applicable regulatory supplements.

B.8 LABOR CATEGORIES

The Master Contract provides the flexibility to utilize labor categories for Contiguous United States (CONUS), Outside CONUS (OCONUS), specialized labor, construction wage rate requirements, professional services, service contract labor standards, or any combination thereof, at the task order level. The OCO is the authority in establishing what kind of labor is appropriate for each task order requirement.

OCOs have the following flexibilities regarding labor categories may be utilized:

- 1) OASIS+ standardized labor categories, or
- 2) Contractor proposed custom or specialized labor categories that are non-standard, or
- 3) OCO-directed non-standard custom or specialized labor categories that are customized to the requirement.

B.8.1 CONUS STANDARDIZED LABOR CATEGORIES

CONUS labor is defined as in-scope labor being performed in the 48 contiguous states plus the District of Columbia.

The Master Contract provides for standardized labor categories in CONUS for utilization at the task order level. CONUS standardized labor is defined as all labor for which the expertise required or duties performed are within the scope of the Master Contract and task order in accordance with labor categories set forth in Attachment J-2, Labor Categories and Bureau of Labor Statistics Standard Occupational Classifications.

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CONUS standardized labor categories correspond to the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) maintains compensation data at www.bls.gov. CONUS standardized labor categories are individual labor categories that are mapped to a single SOC and functional description.

The contractor may propose CONUS standardized labor when proposing a total solution; however, the OCO will determine whether circumstances merit the use of CONUS standardized labor. CONUS standardized labor categories are encouraged but not mandatory for use at the task order level. The OCO should indicate in the task order solicitation whether or not contractors shall submit labor pricing using the Master Contract's CONUS standardized labor categories in their task order proposals. If non-standardized labor categories are used at the task order level, the contractor is required to map awarded labor categories to the standardized labor categories when reporting in accordance with Section G.3.2.5.

The contractor shall be proficient in the use of the BLS SOC system and CONUS standardized labor categories identified in Attachment J-2, Labor Categories and Bureau of Labor Statistics Standard Occupational Classifications, in support of submitting cost/price proposals under task order solicitations that require CONUS standardized labor category submissions.

B.8.2 OCONUS LABOR

OCONUS is defined as in-scope labor being performed outside the 48 contiguous states plus the District of Columbia. OCONUS labor is defined as all labor for which the expertise required or duties performed are within the scope of the Master Contract and task order. The contractor may propose OCONUS labor when proposing a total solution; however, the OCO will determine whether circumstances merit the use of OCONUS labor.

The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Administration, Office of Allowances, publishes quarterly report indexes of living costs abroad, per-diem rate maximums, quarter's allowances, hardship differentials, and danger pay allowances. The Department of State Standardized Regulations (DSSR) is the controlling regulations for allowances and benefits available to all U.S. Government civilians assigned to foreign areas. Contractor civilians assigned to foreign areas may receive the allowances and benefits in the DSSR, but they shall not receive allowance and benefits in excess of those identified in the DSSR.

For OCONUS task orders where costs are not specifically addressed in the DSSR, the Government will reimburse the Contractor for all reasonable, allowable, and allocable costs in accordance with FAR 31, Contract Cost Principles and Procedures, and other applicable regulatory supplements.

B.8.3 SPECIALIZED LABOR

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Specialized labor is defined as any labor for which the expertise required or duties performed are within the scope of the Master Contract and task order, but are not identified by the standardized labor categories.

When CONUS standardized labor categories are not mandatory or not able to be mapped directly by the Contractor, the Contractor may propose specialized labor when proposing a total solution; however, the OCO will determine whether circumstances merit the use of specialized labor.

B.8.4 CONSTRUCTION WAGE RATE REQUIREMENTS

When labor for construction, alteration and repair are within the scope of the Master Contract and task order, construction wage rate requirements shall be implemented in accordance with FAR Subpart 22.4 and other regulatory supplements, as applicable. The OCO shall identify such work in the task order solicitation and make a determination as to whether wage determinations are to be applied or not.

The Department of Labor (DOL) is responsible for issuing wage determinations reflecting prevailing wages, including fringe benefits. Determinations are issued for different types of construction, such as building, heavy, highway, and residential (referred to as rate schedules), and apply only to the types of construction designated in the determination.

The Master Contract does not include a complete list of clauses or provisions that flow down to the task order level requirements. The OCO shall incorporate all the appropriate clauses and provisions in each task order solicitation and subsequent award when construction, alteration, and repairs are within the scope of the Master Contract and task order requirement. When applicable, the OCO shall incorporate wage determinations subject to construction wage rate requirements in the task order award.

B.8.5 SERVICE CONTRACT LABOR STANDARDS

When Service Contract Labor Standards (SCLS) are within the scope of the Master Contract and task order, wage rate requirements shall be implemented in accordance with FAR Subpart 22.10 and other applicable regulatory supplements. The OCO shall identify such work in the task order solicitation and make a determination as to whether wage determinations are to be applied or not.

The DOL is responsible for issuing wage determinations reflecting prevailing wages, including fringe benefits. Contractors performing on task orders where service contract labor standards apply shall pay their employees at least the wages and fringe benefits found by the DOL to prevail in the locality of the work being performed, the fair standards labor act, and/or any applicable collective bargaining agreement.

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The Master Contract does not include a complete list of clauses or provisions that flow down to the task order level requirements. The OCO shall incorporate all the appropriate clauses and provisions in each task order solicitation and subsequent award when service contract labor standards apply. When applicable, the OCO shall incorporate wage determinations subject to wage rate requirements in the task order award.

B.8.6 REQUIREMENTS FOR LABOR UNDER T&M AND LH TASK ORDERS

When preparing solicitations for non-commercial T&M and/or LH task orders, the OCO shall incorporate one of the following provisions in the task order solicitation.

- a. FAR 52.216-29 Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Non-Commercial Item Acquisition with Adequate Price Competition. For DoD requirements, when selecting FAR 52.216-29, the OCO shall also select Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) 252.216-7002, Alternate A Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements – Non-Commercial Item Acquisition with Adequate Price Competition
- b. FAR 52.216-30 Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Non-Commercial Item Acquisition without Adequate Price Competition
- c. FAR 52.216-31 Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements— Commercial Item Acquisition

T&M and LH task orders require labor categories and their associated rates to be identified in the task order award document. T&M and LH task orders with subcontracts that do not specify a labor category in the task order shall be proposed and awarded as Materials in accordance with FAR 52.232-7, Payments under Time-and-Materials and Labor-Hour Contracts.

B.9 TRAVEL PRICING (ALL ORDER TYPES)

Travel may be required to support the requirements of this contract and as stated in individual task orders. For those task orders requiring travel, the Contractor must include estimated travel requirements in the task order proposal as required by the OCO.

B.10 WORK OUTSIDE THE CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES (OCONUS)

It is anticipated there may be task orders under this contract with performance outside the contiguous United States. The DSSR are the controlling regulations for allowances and benefits available to all U.S. Government civilians assigned to foreign areas. OCOs are authorized to select a foreign area pricing approach consistent with the DSSR tailored to their order requirements. If a task order request for proposal (TORFP) includes foreign area work and the OCO has not identified a preferred foreign area pricing approach, contractors may include a foreign area pricing approach consistent with the DSSR in their response to a TORFP. OCOs will determine if the approach results in a fair and reasonable price in accordance with the DSSR, FAR Subpart 15.4 Contract Pricing, and FAR Part 16 Types of Contracts as applicable.

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Upon request of the OCO, the Contractor must provide data other than certified cost or pricing data (FAR 15.403-3) to support its task order proposal(s).

B.11 OASIS+ CONTRACT ACCESS FEE (CAF)

GSA's operating costs are reimbursed through a Contract Access Fee (CAF) charged on all orders placed against the Master Contract. The CAF is paid by the ordering agency but remitted to GSA by the Contractor. GSA maintains the unilateral right to establish and change the CAF rate. GSA will provide at least a 60-day notice prior to the effective date of any change to the CAF payment process. Changes to the CAF only apply to orders awarded after the change is announced.

The CAF rate, which is currently **TBD%**, is applied to the total amount paid on each invoice (including ancillary support and travel).

Based on the established CAF rate, the Contractor must include the estimated CAF in each task order proposal based on the total estimated order value. The Contractor must include the CAF as a separate line item on all proposals and invoices to the Government, regardless of contract type. The CAF must never be treated as a negotiable element between the Contractor and the ordering agency.

GSA will provide notification to contractors for any customer organizations with a special CAF rate that is different from the established rate.