AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION/MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT				1. CONTRACT ID CODE		PAGE OF PAGES	
2. AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION NO.	3. EFFECTIVE	DATE	4. R	EQUISITION/PURCHASE REQ. NO.	5, PROJEC	L 1 CT NO. (If applicable)	
0168	See Bloo	ck 16C				, ,	
6. ISSUED BY CODE	892332		7, /	ADMINISTERED BY (If other than Item 6)	CODE 0	5002	
NNSA M&O Contracting Branch NA-APM-131 Albuquerque Complex P.O. Box 5400 Albuquerque NM 87185-5400			NA P.	SA Nevada Field OFC -00-NV O. Box 98518 s Vegas NV 89193-8518	_		
9. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (No. of contractor)	ti Otata and	7/0.0-4-1		OA AMENDMENT OF COLICITATION NO			
8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (No., street Mission Support And Test Serv Attn: Paul Spickard PO Box 98521 M/S NLV019 Las Vegas NV 891938421	,	2	×	9A. AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION NO.  9B. DATED (SEE ITEM 11)  10A. MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT/ORDER NDE—NA 0 0 0 3 6 2 4  10B. DATED (SEE ITEM 13)	IO.		
CODE 080083514	FACILITY COD	E		05/12/2017			
	11. THIS IT	EM ONLY APPLIES TO A	MEN	DMENTS OF SOLICITATIONS			
CHECK ONE A. THIS CHANGE ORDER IS ISSUED FORDER NO. IN ITEM 10A.	ODIFICATION O PURSUANT TO: CT/ORDER IS M H IN ITEM 14, PU	F CONTRACTS/ORDERS (Specify authority) THE ODIFIED TO REFLECT I	CHA	MODIFIES THE CONTRACT/ORDER NO. AS DE NGES SET FORTH IN ITEM 14 ARE MADE IN T ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES (such as changes TY OF FAR 43,103(b).	SCRIBED IN	ACT	
D. OTHER (Specify type of modification	and authority)						
X Clause H-11, UPDATES	TO FAR	AND DEAR CLA	USI	ES			
E. IMPORTANT: Contractor 🗵 is not	is required t	o sign this document and	l retu	rn copies to the issuin	g office.		
14. DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION (UEI: YSYZHPCG4XB3) The purpose of this modifica Contract Clauses, to update See Attachment 1 of this mod	tion is various	to revise PAF FAR clauses.	RT	II - Contract Clauses, S		I -	
Down and a							
Payment: Period of Performance: 06/07  Except as applied berein all terms and conditions of the			1	heretofore changed, romains unchanged and in	full force and	effect	
Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions of the 15A. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print)	e document refe	renced in Rem 9 A of 10A	_	neretofore changed, remains unchanged and in A. NAME AND TITLE OF CONTRACTING OFFI			
				nnamarie Howe	, ,,	•	
15B. CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR		15C. DATE SIGNED		B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		16C. DATE SIGNED 1/4/2023	
(Signature of person authorized to sign)	_		-	(Signature of Contracting Officer)			

The following changes are made to PART II – Contract Clauses, SECTION I – Contract Clauses:

1. PARAGRAPH A. – FAR CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE is modified by updating the "DATE OF CLAUSE" for the clauses set forth in the table below.

FAR NUMBER	CLAUSE TITLE (Any insertions appear below the title in italics)	DATE OF CLAUSE
52.219-8	Utilization of Small Business Concerns	Oct 2022
52.219-9	Small Business Subcontracting Plan, Alt II (Nov 2016)	Oct 2022
52.225-1	Buy American-Supplies	Oct 2022
52.244-6	Subcontracts for Commercial Products and Commercial Services	Oct 2022

2. PARAGRAPH C. – FAR AND DEAR CLAUSES INCORPORATED IN FULL TEXT is modified by deleting Clause I-8, FAR 52.225-9 BUY AMERICAN-CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (MAY 2014), in its entirety and inserting FAR 52.225-9 BUY AMERICAN-CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (OCT 2022) as set forth below.

## 52.225-9 BUY AMERICAN-CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (OCT 2022)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item-

- (1) Means any item of supply (including construction material) that is-
  - (i) A commercial product (as defined in paragraph (1) of the definition of "commercial product" at Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 2.101);
  - (ii) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and
  - (iii) Offered to the Government, under a contract or subcontract at any tier, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and
- (2) Does not include bulk cargo, as defined in 46 U.S.C. 40102(4), such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

"Construction material" means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site by the Contractor or a subcontractor for incorporation into the building or work. The term also includes an item brought to the site preassembled from articles, materials, or supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, that are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and that are produced as complete systems, are evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of those systems are delivered to the construction site. Materials purchased directly by the Government are supplies, not construction material.

## Cost of components means—

- (1) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the construction material (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or
- (2) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the construction material.

*Critical component* means a component that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States and deemed critical to the U.S. supply chain. The list of critical components is at FAR <u>25.105</u>.

*Critical item* means a domestic construction material or domestic end product that is deemed critical to U.S. supply chain resiliency. The list of critical items is at FAR <u>25.105</u>.

## Domestic construction material means—

- (1) For construction material that does not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both-
  - (i) An unmanufactured construction material mined or produced in the United States; or
  - (ii) A construction material manufactured in the United States, if-
    - (A) The cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 60 percent of the cost of all its components, except that the percentage will be 65 percent for items delivered in calendar years 2024 through 2028 and 75 percent for items delivered starting in calendar year 2029. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind for which nonavailability determinations have been made are treated as domestic. Components of unknown origin are treated as foreign; or
    - (B) The construction material is a COTS item; or
- (2) For construction material that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, a construction material manufactured in the United States if the cost of foreign iron and steel constitutes less than 5 percent of the cost of all components used in such construction material. The cost of foreign iron and steel includes but is not limited to the cost of foreign iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the construction material and a good faith estimate of the cost of all foreign iron or steel components excluding COTS fasteners. Iron or steel components of unknown origin are treated as foreign. If the construction material contains multiple components, the cost of all the materials used in such construction material is calculated in accordance with the definition of "cost of components".

Fastener means a hardware device that mechanically joins or affixes two or more objects together. Examples of fasteners are nuts, bolts, pins, rivets, nails, clips, and screws.

-

Foreign construction material means a construction material other than a domestic construction material.

Foreign iron and steel means iron or steel products not produced in the United States. Produced in the United States means that all manufacturing processes of the iron or steel must take place in the United States, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, except metallurgical processes involving refinement of steel additives. The origin of the elements of the iron or steel is not relevant to the determination of whether it is domestic or foreign.

Predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both means that the cost of the iron and steel content exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of all its components. The cost of iron and steel is the cost of the iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the product and a good faith estimate of the cost of iron or steel components excluding COTS fasteners.

*Steel* means an alloy that includes at least 50 percent iron, between 0.02 and 2 percent carbon, and may include other elements.

"United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

- (b) Domestic preference.
  - (1) This clause implements 41 U.S.C.chapter 83, Buy American, by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. 1907, the domestic content test of the Buy American statute is waived for construction material that is a COTS item, except that for construction material that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, the domestic content test is applied only to the iron and steel content of the construction materials, excluding COTS fasteners. (See FAR 12.505(a)(2)). The Contractor shall use only domestic construction material in performing this contract, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this clause.

(2)	This requirement does not apply to information	n technology that is a commercial product or to
	construction materials or components listed by	the Government as follows:
		[Contracting Officer to list applicable
exc	cepted materials or indicate "none"]	

- (3) The Contracting Officer may add other foreign construction material to the list in paragraph (b)(2) of this clause if the Government determines that-
  - The cost of domestic construction material would be unreasonable.
    - (A) For domestic construction material that is not a critical item or does not contain critical components.
      - The cost of a particular domestic construction material subject to the requirements
        of the Buy American statute is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds
        the cost of foreign material by more than 20 percent;

- (2) For construction material that is not a COTS item and does not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, if the cost of a particular domestic construction material is determined to be unreasonable or there is no domestic offer received, and the low offer is for foreign construction material that is manufactured in the United States and does not exceed 55 percent domestic content, the Contracting Officer will treat the lowest offer of foreign construction material that exceeds 55 percent domestic content as a domestic offer and determine whether the cost of that offer is unreasonable by applying the evaluation factor listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A)(1) of this clause.
- (3) The procedures in paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A)(2) of this clause will no longer apply as of January 1, 2030.
- (B) For domestic construction material that is a critical item or contains critical components.
  - (1) The cost of a particular domestic construction material that is a critical item or contains critical components, subject to the requirements of the Buy American statute, is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 20 percent plus the additional preference factor identified for the critical item or construction material containing critical components listed at FAR 25.105.
  - (2) For construction material that does not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, if the cost of a particular domestic construction material is determined to be unreasonable or there is no domestic offer received, and the low offer is for foreign construction material that does not exceed 55 percent domestic content, the Contracting Officer will treat the lowest foreign offer of construction material that is manufactured in the United States and exceeds 55 percent domestic content as a domestic offer, and determine whether the cost of that offer is unreasonable by applying the evaluation factor listed in paragraph (b)(3)(i)(B)(1) of this clause.
  - (3) The procedures in paragraph (b)(3)(i)(B)(2) of this clause will no longer apply as of January 1, 2030.
- (ii) The application of the restriction of the Buy American statute to a particular construction material would be impracticable or inconsistent with the public interest; or
- (iii) The construction material is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality.
- (c) Request for determination of inapplicability of the Buy American statute.

(1)

 (i) Any Contractor request to use foreign construction material in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this clause shall include adequate information for Government evaluation of the request, including-

- (A) A description of the foreign and domestic construction materials;

  (B) Unit of measure;
- (C) Quantity;
- (D) Price;
- (E) Time of delivery or availability;
- (F) Location of the construction project;
- (G) Name and address of the proposed supplier; and
- (H) A detailed justification of the reason for use of foreign construction materials cited in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this clause.
- (ii) A request based on unreasonable cost shall include a reasonable survey of the market and a completed price comparison table in the format in paragraph (d) of this clause.
- (iii) The price of construction material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free certificate may be issued).
- (iv) Any Contractor request for a determination submitted after contract award shall explain why the Contractor could not reasonably foresee the need for such determination and could not have requested the determination before contract award. If the Contractor does not submit a satisfactory explanation, the Contracting Officer need not make a determination.
- (2) If the Government determines after contract award that an exception to the Buy American statute applies and the Contracting Officer and the Contractor negotiate adequate consideration, the Contracting Officer will modify the contract to allow use of the foreign construction material. However, when the basis for the exception is the unreasonable price of a domestic construction material, adequate consideration is not less than the differential established in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this clause.
- (3) Unless the Government determines that an exception to the Buy American statute applies, use of foreign construction material is noncompliant with the Buy American statute.
- (d) Data. To permit evaluation of requests under paragraph (c) of this clause based on unreasonable cost, the Contractor shall include the following information and any applicable supporting data based on the survey of suppliers:

Foreign and Domestic Construction Materials Price Comparison					
Construction Material Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Prices (dollars)*		
Item 1:					
Foreign construction material					
Domestic construction material					

tem 2:		
Foreign construction material		
Domestic construction material		

[\* Include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free stry certificate is issued)].

[List name, address, telephone number, and contact for suppliers surveyed. Attach copy of response; if al, attach summary.]

[Include other applicable supporting information.]

(End of clause)

No other changes are made as a result of this modification. All other terms and conditions remain unchanged.

**END OF MODIFICATION**