

Questions and Answers (Q&As) for Posting 9/11/13

37. Reference: C.1.4.3 Cylinder Transfers, Paragraph 1) (RTP Page C-52)—This paragraph states, “Conduct cylinder transfer operations. Approximately 517 14-ton natural UF6 thin walled feed cylinders (48Gs) and 6 natural UF6 feed cylinders with “Reject” codes located in the cylinder yards shall be transferred to 14-ton 48Y cylinders.”

Attachment L-7, DOE Provided Costs, Paragraph 6 (RTP Page L-39)—This paragraph states, “The contractor shall assume PWS Section C.1.4.3 Cylinder Transfer equipment (e.g., straddle buggies, rigging equipment, etc.) are in good working order; however, the contractor shall assume \$100,000 for recertification, minor repairs and maintenance of the Vaporization Facility overhead cranes.”

Attachment L-7, Table L-7 (RTP Page L-40)—The listing of GDP Transfer Facilities in RTP Table L-7 does not include any of the USEC-leased cylinder yards referenced in the USEC lease with DOE. Per the lease, the following cylinder yards are leased to USEC: C-745-A; C-745-B; C-745-E; C-745-H; C-745-Q; C-745-U; C-745-R, and C-745-V. Revision 6 of the lease map is also consistent with this list.

Attachment J-13, Government Furnished Property List (DOE Leased Assets Listing, Page 122 of 123)—The GFP list includes the following cylinder storage yards: 745-A; C-745-E; C-745-H; C-745-J; C-745-Q; C-745-U; and C-745-R.

Attachment J-5, Government Furnished Services and Interface Requirements Matrix, Section 3 (DUF6 Contractor Services)—This section states the DUF6 contractor will manage the DOE UF6 cylinder inventory, including cylinder inspections, maintenance of the existing UF6 cylinder yards, and disposition of empty and heel cylinders. It also states the DUF6 contractor will take receipt of newly generated DUF6 cylinders. This section also states the Deactivation contractor will identify cylinder yard storage needs or necessary transfer of cylinders.

Discussion: We assume that straddle buggies are the cylinder haulers (described in the USEC SAR) that are used to transport cylinders from the storage yards to the process facilities. The GFP List does not include any cylinder haulers or straddle buggies. The GFP List references cylinder yard C-745-J, which does not appear in the USEC lease; and does not reference cylinder yards C-745-V and C-745-B, which do appear in the USEC lease. We are assuming that the deactivation contractor will take control over all items on the GFP list. Attachment J-5 implies the deactivation contractor will not be taking care of the cylinder yards and will not be transporting any cylinders from the storage yards to the process facilities. The instructions in the above references appear to be in conflict; hence, we have the following questions:

Question a: Will the deactivation contractor be responsible for handling any of the 523 14-ton cylinders within the storage yards and transporting them to the selected process area or facility? If not, who will provide?

ANSWER: The DUF6 Contractor will provide GFSI services to the Deactivation Contractor for on-site transportation of cylinders. Section J, Attachment J-5, Government Furnished Services and Interface Requirements Matrix, will be revised by an amendment.

Question b: If so, will DOE provide the equipment to handle and transport these cylinders?

ANSWER: See above response.

Question c: How many cylinder haulers or straddle buggies will DOE provide?

ANSWER: See response to question a. above.

Question d: Where are these cylinders located?

ANSWER: N/A

Question e: Who owns these cylinders?

ANSWER: DOE owns the cylinders.

Question f: Will the deactivation contractor have to provide empty 48Y cylinders? If not, then who will provide the 48Y cylinders?

ANSWER: Yes - the Deactivation Contractor will need to make arrangements to provide empty 48Y cylinders.

Question g: Who transports the filled 48Y cylinders from the process facility and where do they go?

ANSWER: The DUF6 Contractor will provide GFSI services to the Deactivation Contractor for on-site transportation of cylinders to one of the designated cylinder yards under their control.

Question h: Will the deactivation contractor have to transport the 523 thin-walled and reject-code cylinders from the process facilities after emptying them?

ANSWER: The DUF6 Contractor will provide GFSI services to the Deactivation Contractor for on-site transportation of cylinders to one of the designated cylinder yards under their control.

Question i: If so, where will they be transported to?

ANSWER: See answer to question h above.

Question j: Will the deactivation contractor manage any of the cylinder yards and their stored cylinders before or after release given they are not listed in Table C-1, but are in the Attachment J-13 GFP?

ANSWER: No

Question n: If so, which ones?

ANSWER: N/A

57. Reference: C.1.2.2 Project Support, page C-15, this section states that the contractor “shall provide all project support activities and resources on-site necessary during the entire period of performance of this Task Order.” Does this mean that personnel executing short duration activities (e.g., designs for utility optimization or burial ground caps) would be required to be on site for that scope, instead of using reachback to corporate or subcontractor resources in existing offices?

ANSWER: Based on a contractor’s technical approach, the Contractor personnel may not need to be on-site to accomplish short-term tasks.

104. Website - On the website there is an application for OUO documents, but no list of OUO documents. When will DOE posted the list of available OUO documents?

ANSWER: The index of OUO documents was added to the website 9/10/13.

108. RFP paragraph L.20 (j) (iv) – Cost Elements states “*For cost proposal preparation purposes, the Contractor shall include any subcontractor resources required to perform the work scope as if it is self-*

performing the work. Therefore, no separate subcontractor cost data is required to be submitted with proposals.”

Question: In light of this direction, should offerors assume that the following language concerning ceiling rates, from RFP paragraph L.20 (j) (ix), only applies to the offeror costs and not to any potential subcontractor costs?

“The Contractor shall provide a contractually binding statement, as part of the Offer in Volume I, stating the proposed labor overhead and G&A rates (including any and all joint venture partners and Corporate Home Office Allocations) for each FY are ceiling rates and will extend for the life of this Task Order (even if the Contractor does not have the two identified indirect rates).”

ANSWER: Yes.

110. There appears to be a discrepancy between Attachment L-4 and the PWS relative the Stabilization (C.1.3.1) activities. The instructions for the cost proposal indicate that the Offeror should provide cost according to the PWS. Attachment L-4 shows a breakout between Stabilization (C.1.3.1.1) and Deactivation (C.1.3.1.2), implying that we should provide separate BOEs for those two activities. The PWS, however, has no fifth level breakdown separating stabilization and deactivation and addresses both at the PWS level of C.1.3.1.

Question: Should the Offeror provide BOEs (and cost detail) at the fifth level of C.1.3.1.1 and C.1.3.1.2 or should we provide that information as a combined BOE at the C.1.3.1 level? If the latter, will DOE be modifying Attachment L-4 to reflect this?

ANSWER: Per the Crosswalk in Attachment L-6, the Contractor's shall provide BOE's and cost detail at the fifth level of C.1.3.1.1 and C.1.3.1.2. No change to the RTP or the L-4, L-5 or L-6 attachments are required.

111. Item 2 of Section C1.4.3 (Cylinder Transfers) states “Minimize cost to DOE (short term and long-term) in determining the appropriate facilities to use in processing the natural UF6.”

Item 6 under DOE Provided Costs of Section L states “The Contractor shall assume PWS Section C.1.4.3 Cylinder Transfer equipment (e.g., straddle buggies, rigging equipment, etc.) are in good working order; however, the Contractor shall assume \$100,000 for recertification, minor repairs and maintenance of the Vaporization Facility overhead cranes.”

Question: Does the \$100,000 cost to recertify, repair and maintain the overhead cranes in the Vaporization Facility imply that the Vaporization Facility must be used for Cylinder Transfers or is the Offeror free to propose “the appropriate facilities” per Item 2 of Section C.1.4.3?

ANSWER: The Contractor is not required to use the Vaporization Facility to perform Cylinder Transfers. The Contractor should provide its technical approach to execute the work activities in PWS C.1.4.3.

112. In response to Question #50, DOE has stated that Section L, Attachment L-7, will be revised per an amendment to delete the requirements for chemical removal activities. In response to Question #72, DOE references the Section L, Attachment L-7, assumptions regarding uranium deposits, uranium hold-up material, and Tc-99.

Question: In light of the response to Question #50, are we to assume that all deposits will be removed by USEC in accordance with the requirements of the lease and that it requires no further action on our part? Or should we assume that deposits are to be addressed in another form other than chemical treatment? Or has the requirement to deal with uranium deposits, uranium hold-up material, and Tc-99 been deleted in its entirety and the quantity assumptions in Attachment L-7 will be deleted accordingly.

ANSWER: PWS Section C.1.3.1, Stabilization, Item # 3 states, "Perform uranium deposit/hold-up removal or Tc-99 treatment necessary to minimize long-term S&M cost". Attachment L-7 Cost Assumptions/Information, Assumption #3, identifies known deposits which the Contractor shall assume remain in the process system after Facility Release. Assumption # 3 will be revised in an amendment to remove the word "chemical" to enable the Contractor to propose its own technical approach for the removal of deposits.

113. Attachment L-4 Cost Worksheets (Excel workbook) has a note in cell A28 of the summary tab labeled "Cost by Element PWS C.1.4" that states "(excluding C.1.4.3)". Presumably, this is because C.1.4.3 is in CLIN 0004 while the remainder of C.1.4 is in CLIN 0003. However, the same tab contains DOE Provided Costs for GFY 2014 of \$100,000. These costs are a rollup from PWS C.1.4.3 that is supposed to be excluded. Should we exclude (delete) the \$100,000 DOE Provided Cost on C.1.4 or should the note "(excluding C.1.4.3)" be ignored?

ANSWER: Attachment L-4 will be revised in Amendment 3. The notation "(excluding C.1.4.3)" has been deleted from worksheet C.1.4.3. To prevent any errors in rolling up costs at the CLIN level, the higher tiered C.1.4 summation row under the "Summary by PWS and GFY" worksheet has been deleted (previously row 65 in the original L-4 worksheet).

114. Section B.4(f), p. B-6, states, "No such provisional [fee] payments will be authorized, however, unless or until the Contractor has a DOE approved Earned Value Management System and Contract Performance Baseline, for this Task Order."

Question: Based on the scope of the Task Order and the criteria for EVMS certification regarding capital projects under DOE O 413.3B, we concluded required certification is a contractor self-certification and that DOE's acceptance of the contractor's self-certicate will constitute an approved EVMS. Is that correct?

ANSWER: EVMS certification is to be accomplished per the requirements of DOE O 413.3B. DOE O 413.3B, Appendix C states:

"An EVMS is required for all projects with a TPC greater than or equal to \$20M. In accordance with FAR Subpart 52.234-4, a contractor's EVMS will be reviewed for compliance with ANSI/EIA-748B, or as required by the contract. (Further details on establishing, employing, and maintaining a compliant EVMS are found in DOE G 413.3-10, ANSI/EIA-748B, GAO Cost Estimating & Assessment Guide, NDIA PMSC Intent Guide, and NDIA PMSC Surveillance Guide).

a. EVMS Certification. This is the initial determination that a Contractor's EVMS is in full compliance with ANSI/EIA-748B, or as required by the contract, on all applicable projects. Documentation of the certification shall be provided to the Contracting Officer and the PMSO (copy to OECM). The higher certification supersedes when they conflict. For example, PMSO certification outweighs that Appendix C DOE O 413.3B C-8 11-29-2010 of contractor self-certification. The EVMS hierarchy in this Order, highest to lowest, is OECM, PMSO and then contractor self-certification.

- For contracts where there are applicable projects with a TPC between \$20M and \$50M, the FPD must ensure that the contractor conducts a self-certification review ideally by an entity independent of the contractor's project team and provides documentation self-certifying their EVMS compliance with ANSI/EIA-748B, or as required by the contract.

Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (GDP) Deactivation Procurement
RTP No.: DE-SOL-0004563

- For contracts where there are applicable projects with a TPC between \$50M and \$100M, the PMSO must conduct a certification review and certify the contractor's EVMS compliance with ANSI/EIA-748B, or as required by the contract. The PMSO reviewers should be independent from the project's development, implementation, and supervision and have the knowledge, skills and abilities to fairly evaluate the fitness of the EVMS. An OECM representative should participate throughout the certification process as a full team member. The PMSO can request that OECM lead the certification process. If the PMSO does not initiate the certification within one year of contract award, OECM will conduct the certification.
- For contracts where there are applicable projects having a TPC greater than \$100M, OECM must conduct the certification review process and certify the Contractor's EVMS compliance with ANSI/EIA-748B, or as required by the contract."