

## **2.012 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (DEC 2007) (TAILORED)**

(TAILORED MAR 2015)

This award is subject to the requirements of section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104, as implemented by 2 CFR 175). If the recipient or any subawardee (i) engages in severe forms of trafficking in persons or has procured a commercial sex act during that the period of time of the agreement is in effect or (ii) uses forced labor in the performance of the agreement, the Government shall be authorized to terminate the agreement without penalty.

## **6.020 INVENTIONS (JUN 2001) (TAILORED)**

(a) Definitions

(1) "Invention" means any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable or otherwise protectable under Title 35 of the United States Code, or any novel variety of plant which is or may be protected under the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq.).

(2) "Subject invention" means any invention of the recipient conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under this agreement, provided that in the case of a variety of plant, the date of determination (as defined in section 41(d) of the Plant Variety Protection Act, 7 U.S.C. 2401(d)) must also occur during the period of agreement performance.

(3) "Practical Application" means to manufacture in the case of a composition or product, to practice in the case of a process or method, or to operate in the case of a machine or system; and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being utilized and that its benefits are, to the extent permitted by law or government regulations, available to the public on reasonable terms.

(4) "Made" when used in relation to any invention means the conception or first actual reduction to practice of such invention.

(5) "Small Business Firm" means a small business concern as defined at section 2 of Pub. L. 85-536 (15 U.S.C. 632) and implementing regulations of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. For the purpose of this article, the size standards for small business concerns involved in Government procurement and subcontracting at 13 CFR 121.3-8 and 13 CFR 121.3-12, respectively, will be used.

(6) "Nonprofit Organization" means a university or other institution of higher education or an organization of the type described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 501(c) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (25 U.S.C. 501(a)) or any nonprofit scientific or educational organization qualified under a state nonprofit organization statute.

(b) Allocation of Principal Rights

(1) The recipient may retain the entire right, title, and interest throughout the world to each subject invention subject to the provisions of this article and 35 U.S.C. 203. With respect to any subject invention in which the recipient retains title, the Government shall have a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up Government purpose license to practice or have practiced for or on behalf of the United States the subject invention throughout the world.

(c) Invention Disclosure, Election of Title and Filing of Patent Application by Recipient

(1) The recipient will disclose each subject invention to the Government within 2 months after the inventor discloses it in writing to recipient personnel responsible for patent matters. The disclosure to the Government shall be in the form of a written report and shall identify the agreement under which the invention was made and the inventor(s). It shall be sufficiently complete in technical detail to convey a clear understanding to the extent known at the time of the disclosure, of the nature, purpose, operation, and the physical, chemical, biological or electrical characteristics of the invention. The disclosure shall also identify any publication, on sale or public use of the invention and whether a manuscript describing the invention has been submitted for publication and, if so, whether it has been accepted for publication at the time of disclosure. In addition, after disclosure to the Government, the recipient will promptly notify the Government of the acceptance of any manuscript describing the invention for publication or of any on sale or public use planned by the recipient.

(2) The recipient will elect in writing whether or not to retain title to any such invention by notifying the Government within 2 years of disclosure to the Government. However, in any case where publication, on sale or public use has initiated the one year statutory period wherein valid patent

protection can still be obtained in the United States, the period for election of title may be shortened by the Government to a date that is no more than 60 days prior to the end of the statutory period.

(3) The recipient will file its initial patent application on a subject invention to which it elects to retain title within 1 year after election of title or, if earlier, prior to the end of any statutory period wherein valid patent protection can be obtained in the United States after a publication, on sale, or public use. The recipient will file patent applications in additional countries or international patent offices within either 1 year of the corresponding initial patent application or 12 months from the date permission is granted by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to file foreign patent applications where such filing has been prohibited by a Secrecy Order.

(4) Requests for extension of the time for disclosure, election, and filing under subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) may, at the discretion of the Government, be granted.

(d) Conditions When the Government May Obtain Title

The recipient will convey to the Government, upon written request, title to any subject invention--

(1) If the recipient fails to disclose or elect title to the subject invention within the times specified in (c), above, or elects not to retain title; provided that the Government may only request title within 60 days after learning of the failure of the recipient to disclose or elect within the specified times.

(2) In those countries in which the recipient fails to file patent applications within the times specified in (c) above; provided, however, that if the recipient has filed a patent application in a country after the times specified in (c) above, but prior to its receipt of the written request of the Government, the recipient shall continue to retain title in that country.

(3) In any country in which the recipient decides not to continue the prosecution of any application for, to pay the maintenance fees on, or defend in reexamination or opposition proceeding on, a patent on a subject invention.

(e) Minimum Rights to Recipient and Protection of the Recipient Right to File

(1) The recipient will retain a nonexclusive royalty-free license throughout the world in each subject invention to which the Government obtains title, except if the recipient fails to disclose the invention within the times specified in (c), above. The recipient's license extends to its domestic subsidiary and affiliates, if any, within the corporate structure of which the recipient is a party and includes the right to grant sublicenses of the same scope to the extent the recipient was legally obligated to do so at the time the agreement was awarded. The license is transferable only with the approval of the Government except when transferred to the successor of that party of the recipient's business to which the invention pertains.

(2) The recipient's domestic license may be revoked or modified by the Government to the extent necessary to achieve expeditious practical application of the subject invention pursuant to an application for an exclusive license submitted in accordance with applicable provisions at 37 CFR part 404 and Government licensing regulations (if any). This license will not be revoked in that field of use or the geographical areas in which the recipient has achieved practical application and continues to make the benefits of the invention reasonably accessible to the public. The license in any foreign country may be revoked or modified at the discretion of the Government to the extent the recipient, its licensees, or the domestic subsidiaries or affiliates have failed to achieve practical application in that foreign country.

(3) Before revocation or modification of the license, the Government will furnish the recipient a written notice of its intention to revoke or modify the license, and the recipient will be allowed 30 days (or such other time as may be authorized by the Government for good cause shown by the recipient) after the notice to show cause why the license should not be revoked or modified. The recipient has the right to appeal, in accordance with applicable regulations in 37 CFR part 404 and Government regulations (if any) concerning the licensing of Government-owned inventions, any decision concerning the revocation or modification of the license.

(f) Recipient Action to Protect the Government's Interest

(1) The recipient agrees to execute or to have executed and promptly deliver to the Government all instruments necessary to (i) establish or confirm the rights the Government has throughout the world in those subject inventions to which the recipient elects to retain title, and (ii) convey title to the Government when requested under paragraph (d) above and to enable the Government to

obtain patent protection throughout the world in that subject invention.

(2) The recipient agrees to require, by written agreement, its employees, other than clerical and nontechnical employees, to disclose promptly in writing to personnel identified as responsible for the administration of patent matters and in a format suggested by the recipient each subject invention made under an agreement in order that the recipient can comply with the disclosure provisions of paragraph (c), above, and to execute all papers necessary to file patent applications on subject inventions and to establish the Government's rights in the subject inventions. This disclosure format should require, as a minimum, the information required by (c)(1), above. The recipient shall instruct such employees through employee agreements or other suitable educational programs on the importance of reporting inventions in sufficient time to permit the filing of patent applications prior to U.S. or foreign statutory bars.

(3) The recipient will notify the Government of any decisions not to continue the prosecution of a patent application, pay maintenance fees, or defend in a reexamination or opposition

proceeding on a patent, in any country, not less than 30 days before the expiration of the response period required by the relevant patent office.

(4) The recipient agrees to include, within the specification of any United States patent applications and any patent issuing thereon covering a subject invention, the following statement, "This invention was made with Government support under (identify the agreement) awarded by (identify the Federal Agency). The Government has certain rights in the invention."

(g) Lower Tier Agreements

The recipient will include this article, suitably modified to identify the parties, in all lower tier agreements, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental or research work. Each subrecipient will retain all rights provided for the recipient in this article, and the recipient will not, as part of the consideration for awarding a subrecipient award, obtain rights in a subrecipient's subject inventions.

(h) Reporting on Utilization of Subject Inventions

The recipient agrees to submit on request periodic reports no more frequently than annually on the utilization of a subject invention or on efforts at obtaining such utilization that are being made by the recipient or its licensees or assignees. Such reports shall include information regarding the status of development, date of first commercial sale or use, gross royalties received by the recipient, and such other data and information as the Government may reasonably specify. The recipient also agrees to provide additional reports as may be requested by the Government in connection with any march-in proceeding undertaken by the Government in accordance with paragraph (j) of this article. As required by 35 U.S.C. 202(c)(5), the Government agrees it will not disclose such information to persons outside the Government without permission of the recipient.

(i) Preference for United States Industry

Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the recipient agrees that neither it nor any assignee will grant to any person the exclusive right to use or sell any subject inventions in the United States unless such person agrees that any products embodying the subject invention or produced through the use of the subject invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States. However, in individual cases, the requirement for such an agreement may be waived by the Government upon a showing by the recipient or its assignee that reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to grant licenses on similar terms to potential licensees that would be likely to manufacture substantially in the United States or that under the circumstances domestic manufacture is not commercially feasible.

(j) March-in Rights

The recipient agrees that with respect to any subject invention in which it has acquired title, the Government has the right in accordance with the procedures in 37 CFR 401.6 and any supplemental regulations of the Government to require the recipient, an assignee or exclusive licensee of a subject invention to grant a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license in any field of use to a responsible applicant or applicants, upon terms that are reasonable under the circumstances, and if the recipient, assignee, or exclusive licensee refuses such a request the Government has the right to grant such a license itself if the Government determines that:

(1) Such action is necessary because the recipient or assignee has not taken, or is not expected to take within a reasonable time, effective steps to achieve practical application of the subject invention in such field of use.

(2) Such action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs which are not reasonably

satisfied by the recipient, assignee or their licensees;

(3) Such action is necessary to meet requirements for public use specified by Federal regulations and such requirements are not reasonably satisfied by the recipient, assignee or licensees; or

(4) Such action is necessary because the agreement required by paragraph (i) of this article has not been obtained or waived or because a licensee of the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States is in breach of such agreement.

(k) Special Provisions for Agreements with Nonprofit Organizations

If the recipient is a nonprofit organization, it agrees that:

(1) Rights to a subject invention in the United States may not be assigned without the approval of the Government, except where such assignment is made to an organization which has as one of its primary functions the management of inventions, provided that such assignee will be subject to the same provisions as the recipient;

(2) The recipient will share royalties collected on a subject invention with the inventor, including Federal employee co-inventors (when the Government deems it appropriate) when the subject invention is assigned in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 202(e) and 37 CFR 401.10;

(3) The balance of any royalties or income earned by the recipient with respect to subject inventions, after payment of expenses (including payments to inventors) incidental to the administration of subject inventions, will be utilized for the support of scientific research or education; and

(4) It will make efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to attract licensees of subject invention that are small business firms and that it will give a preference to a small business firm when licensing a subject invention if the recipient determines that the small business firm has a plan or proposal for marketing the invention which, if executed, is equally as likely to bring the invention to practical application as any plans or proposals from applicants that are not small business firms; provided, that the recipient is also satisfied that the small business firm has the capability and resources to carry out its plan or proposal. The decision whether to give a preference in any specific case will be at the discretion of the recipient. However, the recipient agrees that the Secretary may review the recipient's licensing program and decisions regarding small business applicants, and the recipient will negotiate changes to its licensing policies, procedures, or practices with the Secretary when the Secretary's review discloses that the recipient could take reasonable steps to implement more effectively the requirements of this paragraph (k)(4).

(l) Communication

The point of contact on matters relating to this article will be the servicing Staff Judge Advocate's office identified in the article entitled Administrative Responsibilities.

## **6.022 DATA RIGHTS (AUG 2001) (TAILORED)**

(a) Definitions

"Government purposes", as used in this article, means any activity in which the United States Government is a party, including cooperative agreements with international or multinational defense organizations, or sales or transfers by the United States Government to foreign governments or international organizations. Government purposes include competitive procurement, but do not include the rights to use, modify, reproduce, release, perform, display, or disclose data for commercial purposes or authorize others to do so.

"Government purpose rights", as used in this article, means the right to –

(1) Use, modify, reproduce, release, perform, display, or disclose technical data within the Government without restriction; and

(2) Release or disclose technical data outside the Government and authorize persons to whom release or disclosure has been made to use, modify, reproduce, release, perform, display, or disclose that data for United States government purposes.

"Unlimited rights", as used in this article, means rights to use, modify, reproduce, perform, display, release, or disclose data in whole or in part, in any manner, and for any purpose whatsoever, and to have or authorize others to do so.

"Data", as used in this article, means recorded information, regardless of form or method or recording, which includes but is not limited to, technical data, software, trade secrets, and mask works. The term does not include financial, administrative, cost, pricing or management information and does not

include subject inventions included under the article entitled Inventions.

"Practical application", as used in this article, means to manufacture in the case of a composition or product, to practice in the case of a process or method, or to operate in the case of a machine or system; and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being utilized and that its benefits are, to the extent permitted by law or government regulations, available to the public on reasonable terms.

(b) Allocation of Principal Rights

(1) Ownership rights to data generated under this agreement shall vest in the recipient.

This agreement shall be performed with mixed Government and recipient funding and the parties agree that in consideration for Government funding, the recipient intends to reduce to practical application items, components and processes developed under this agreement.

(2) The recipient agrees to retain and maintain in good condition until 3 years after completion or termination of this agreement, all data necessary to achieve practical application. In the event of exercise of the Government's march-in rights as set forth under the Article entitled Inventions, the recipient agrees, upon written request from the Government, to deliver at no additional cost to the Government, all data necessary to achieve practical application within 60 days from the date of the written request. The Government shall have unlimited rights to this delivered data.

(3) With respect to data delivered pursuant to Part 7 of this agreement, Technical and Financial Reporting, the Government shall receive Government purpose rights.

(c) Marking of Data.

(1) Pursuant to subparagraph (b)(3) above, any data delivered under this agreement shall be marked with the following legend:

Government Purpose Rights

Agreement No.:

Recipient's Name:

Recipient's Address:

The Government may use, modify, reproduce, release, perform, display or disclose these data within the Government without restriction, and may release or disclose outside the Government and authorize persons to whom such release or disclosure has been made to use, modify, reproduce, release, perform, display or disclose that data for United States Government purposes, including competitive procurement.

(2) Any trade secrets and commercial or financial information the recipient wishes to protect from release under Freedom Of Information Act (FOIA) requirements must be marked with a legend identifying it as privileged or confidential information.

(d) Lower Tier Agreements. The recipient shall include this article, suitably modified to identify the parties, in all subcontracts or lower tier agreements, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental, or research work.

**6.030 FOREIGN ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY (APR 2000) (TAILORED)**

(a) Definitions

"Foreign firm or institution" means a firm or institution organized or existing under the laws of a country other than the United States, its territories, or possessions. The term includes, for purposes of this agreement, any agency or instrumentality of a foreign government, and firms, institutions or business organizations which are owned or substantially controlled by foreign governments, firms, institutions, or individuals.

"Know-how" means all information including, but not limited to, discoveries, formulas, materials, inventions, processes, ideas, approaches, concepts, techniques, methods, software, programs,

documentation, procedures, firmware, hardware, technical data, specifications, devices, apparatus and machines.

"Technology" means discoveries, innovations, know-how and inventions, whether patentable or not, including computer software, recognized under U.S. law as intellectual creations to which rights of ownership accrue, including, but not limited to, patents, trade secrets, mask works, and copyrights developed under this agreement.

(b) General. The parties agree that research findings and technology developments in Silicon

Carbide (SiC) Fiber Production for Ceramic Matrix Composites (CMCs) technology may constitute a significant enhancement to the national defense, and to the economic vitality of the United States. Accordingly, access to important technology developments under this agreement by foreign firms or institutions must be carefully controlled. The controls contemplated in this article are in addition to, and are not intended to change or supersede, the provisions of the International Traffic in Arms Regulation (22 CFR pt. 120 et seq.), the DOD Industrial Security Regulation (DOD 5220.22-R) and the Department of Commerce Export Regulation (15 CFR pt. 770 et seq.)

(c) Restrictions on Sale or Transfer of Technology to Foreign Firms or Institutions.

(1) In order to promote the national security interests of the United States and to effectuate the policies that underlie the regulations cited above, the procedures stated in subparagraphs C.2, C.3, and C.4 below shall apply to any transfer of technology. For purposes of this paragraph, a transfer includes a sale of the company, and sales or licensing of technology. Transfers do not include:

(i) sales of products or components, or

(ii) licenses of software or documentation related to sales of products or components, or

(iii) transfer to foreign subsidiaries of the recipient (recipient participants) for purposes related to this agreement, or

(iv) transfer which provides access to technology to a foreign firm or institution

which is an approved source of supply or source for the conduct of research under this agreement provided that such transfer shall be limited to that necessary to allow the firm or institution to perform its approved role under this agreement.

(2) The recipient shall provide timely notice to the Government of any proposed transfer from the recipient of technology developed under this agreement to foreign firms or institutions. If the Government determines that the transfer may have adverse consequences to the national security interests of the United States, the recipient, its vendors, and the Government shall jointly endeavor to find alternatives to the proposed transfer which obviate or mitigate potential adverse consequences of the transfer but which provide substantially equivalent benefits to the recipient.

(3) In any event, the recipient shall provide written notice to the agreements officer and Government program manager of any proposed transfer to a foreign firm or institution at least 60 days prior to the proposed date of transfer. Such notice shall cite this article and shall state specifically what is to be transferred and the general terms of the transfer. Within 30 days of receipt of the recipient's written notification, the agreements officer shall advise the recipient whether it consents to the proposed transfer. In cases where the Government does not concur or 60 days after receipt and the Government provides no decision, the recipient may utilize the procedures under the article entitled Claims, Disputes and Appeals. No transfer shall take place until a decision is rendered.

(4) Except as provided in subparagraph C.1 above and in the event the transfer of technology to foreign firms or institutions is not approved by the Government, but the transfer is made nonetheless, the recipient shall (a) refund to the Government the funds paid for the development of the technology and (b) negotiate a license with the Government to the technology under terms that are reasonable under the circumstances.

(d) Lower Tier Agreements. The recipient shall include this article, suitably modified to identify the parties, in all subcontracts or lower tier agreements, regardless of tier, for experimental, development, or research work.

(e) This article shall remain in effect during the term of the agreement and for five (5) years thereafter.

### **7.035 REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (MAY 2011)**

(a) Reporting of first-tier subawards.

(1) Applicability. Unless you are exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, you must report each action that obligates \$25,000 or more in Federal funds that does not include Recovery funds (as defined in section 1512(a)(2) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. 111-5) for a subaward to an entity (see definitions in paragraph e. of this award term).

(2) Where and when to report.

(i) You must report each obligating action described in paragraph a.1. of this award term to <http://www.fsrc.gov>.

(ii) For subaward information, report no later than the end of the month following the month in which the obligation was made. (For example, if the obligation was made on November 7, 2010, the obligation must be reported by no later than December 31, 2010.)

(3) What to report. You must report the information about each obligating action that the submission instructions posted at <http://www.fsrs.gov> specify.

(b) Reporting Total Compensation of Recipient Executives.

(1) Applicability and what to report. You must report total compensation for each of your five most highly compensated executives for the preceding completed fiscal year, if-

(i) the total Federal funding authorized to date under this award is \$25,000 or more;

(ii) in the preceding fiscal year, you received-

(A) 80 percent or more of your annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards); and

(B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards); and

(iii) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at <http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm>.)

(2) Where and when to report. You must report executive total compensation described in paragraph b.1. of this award term:

(i) As part of your registration profile at <http://www.ccr.gov>.

(ii) By the end of the month following the month in which this award is made, and annually thereafter.

(c) Reporting of Total Compensation of Subrecipient Executives.

(1) Applicability and what to report. Unless you are exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, for each first-tier subrecipient under this award, you shall report the names and total compensation of each of the subrecipient's five most highly compensated executives for the subrecipient's preceding completed fiscal year, if-

(i) in the subrecipient's preceding fiscal year, the subrecipient received-

(A) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and subawards); and

(B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts), and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act (and subawards); and

(ii) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at <http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm>.)

(2) Where and when to report. You must report subrecipient executive total compensation described in paragraph c.1. of this award term:

(i) To the recipient.

(ii) By the end of the month following the month during which you make the subaward. For example, if a subaward is obligated on any date during the month of October of a given year ( i.e., between October 1 and 31), you must report any required compensation information of the subrecipient by November 30 of that year.

(d) Exemptions: If, in the previous tax year, you had gross income, from all sources, under \$300,000, you are exempt from the requirements to report:

(1) Subawards, and

(2) The total compensation of the five most highly compensated executives of any subrecipient.

(e) Definitions. For purposes of this award term:

(1) Entity means all of the following, as defined in 2 CFR part 25:

(i) A Governmental organization, which is a State, local government, or Indian tribe;

(ii) A foreign public entity;

(iii) A domestic or foreign nonprofit organization;

(iv) A domestic or foreign for-profit organization;

(v) A Federal agency, but only as a subrecipient under an award or subaward to a non-Federal entity.

(2) Executive means officers, managing partners, or any other employees in management positions.

(3) Subaward:

(i) This term means a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which you received this award and that you as the recipient award to an eligible subrecipient.

(ii) The term does not include your procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program.

(iii) A subaward may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that you or a subrecipient considers a contract.

(4) Subrecipient means an entity that:

(i) Receives a subaward from you (the recipient) under this award; and

(ii) Is accountable to you for the use of the Federal funds provided by the subaward.

(5) Total compensation means the cash and noncash dollar value earned by the executive during the recipient's or subrecipient's preceding fiscal year and includes the following (for more information see 17 CFR 229.402(c)(2)):

(i) Salary and bonus.

(ii) Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights. Use the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments.

(iii) Earnings for services under non-equity incentive plans. This does not include group life, health, hospitalization or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of executives, and are available generally to all salaried employees.

(iv) Change in pension value. This is the change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.

(v) Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax-qualified.

(vi) Other compensation, if the aggregate value of all such other compensation (e.g. severance, termination payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites or property) for the executive exceeds \$10,000.

#### **7.061 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION (MAY 2005)**

(a) The Recipient shall not release to anyone outside the Recipient's organization any unclassified information, regardless of medium (e.g., film, tape, document, media announcements, etc.), pertaining to any part of this agreement or any program related to this agreement unless-

(1) The Agreements Officer has given prior written approval; or

(2) The information is otherwise in the public domain before the date of release.

(b) Requests for approval shall identify the specific information to be released, the medium to be used, and the purpose for the release. The Recipient shall submit its request to the Agreements Officer at least 65 days before the proposed date for release.

(c) The Recipient agrees to include a similar requirement in each sub-agreement under this agreement. Sub-recipients shall submit requests for authorization to release through the prime Recipient to the Agreements Officer.

**8.020 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBAWARDS AND CONTRACTS (APR 2000)  
(TAILORED)**

- (a) The recipients shall apply to each subaward the administrative requirements of the 2 CFR 200 applicable to awards to universities or other nonprofit organizations and awards to state and local governments. DoDGARs Part 34 shall be applied to for-profit entities.
- (b) Recipients awarding contracts under this agreement shall assure that contracts awarded contain, as a minimum, the provisions in Appendix A to DoDGARs Part 34.

**8.050 SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT AND UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER REQUIREMENTS (SEP 2013) (TAILORED)**

- (a) Requirement for System for Award Management (SAM): Unless you are exempted from this requirement under 2 CFR 25.110, you as the recipient must maintain the currency of your information in the SAM until you submit the final financial report required under this award or receive the final payment, whichever is later. This requires that you review and update the information at least annually after the initial registration, and more frequently if required by changes in your information or another award term.
- (b) Requirement for Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Numbers: If you are authorized to make subawards under this award, you:
  - (1) Must notify potential subrecipients that no entity ( see definition in paragraph C of this award term) may receive a subaward from you unless the entity has provided its DUNS number to you.
  - (2) May not make a subaward to an entity unless the entity has provided its DUNS number to you.
- (c) Definitions: For purposes of this award term:
  - (1) System for Award Management (SAM) means the Federal repository into which an entity must provide information required for the conduct of business as a recipient. Additional information about registration procedures may be found at the SAM Internet site (currently at <http://www.sam.gov> ).
  - (2) Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number means the nine-digit number established and assigned by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. (D&B) to uniquely identify business entities. A DUNS number may be obtained from D&B by telephone (currently 866-705-5711) or the Internet (currently at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform> ).
  - (3) Entity, as it is used in this award term, means all of the following, as defined at 2 CFR part 25, subpart C:
    - (i) A Governmental organization, which is a State, local government, or Indian Tribe;
    - (ii) A foreign public entity;
    - (iii) A domestic or foreign nonprofit organization;
    - (iv) A domestic or foreign for-profit organization; and
    - (v) A Federal agency, but only as a subrecipient under an award or subaward to a non-Federal entity.
  - (4) Subaward:
    - (i) This term means a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which you received this award and that you as the recipient award to an eligible subrecipient.
    - (ii) The term does not include your procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program.
    - (iii) A subaward may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that you consider a contract.
  - (5) Subrecipient means an entity that:
    - (i) Receives a subaward from you under this award; and
    - (ii) Is accountable to you for the use of the Federal funds provided by the subaward.

## Appendix A to Part 34—Contract Provisions

All contracts awarded by a recipient, including those for amounts less than the simplified acquisition threshold, shall contain the following provisions as applicable:

1. *Equal Employment Opportunity*—All contracts shall contain a provision requiring compliance with E.O. 11246 (3 CFR, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 339), “Equal Employment Opportunity,” as amended by E.O. 11375 (3 CFR, 1966-1970 Comp., p. 684), “Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,” and as supplemented by regulations at 41 CFR chapter 60, “Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.”

2. *Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act (18 U.S.C. 874 and 40 U.S.C. 276c)*—All contracts and subawards in excess of \$2000 for construction or repair awarded by recipients and subrecipients shall include a provision for compliance with the Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act (18 U.S.C. 874), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 3, “Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States”). The Act provides that each contractor or subrecipient shall be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he is otherwise entitled. The recipient shall report all suspected or reported violations to the responsible DoD Component.

3. *Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-333)*—Where applicable, all contracts awarded by recipients in excess of \$100,000 for construction and other purposes that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers shall include a provision for compliance with Sections 102 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-333), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5). Under Section 102 of the Act, each contractor shall be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than 1½ times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. Section 107 of the Act is applicable to construction work and provides that no laborer or mechanic shall be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.

4. *Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract, Grant or Cooperative Agreement*—Contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work shall provide for the rights of the Federal Government and the recipient in any resulting invention in accordance with 37 CFR part 401, “Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements.”

5. *Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)*, as amended—Contracts and subawards of amounts in excess of \$100,000 shall contain a provision that requires the recipient to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). Violations shall be reported to the responsible DoD Component and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

6. *Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352)*—Contractors who apply or bid for an award of \$100,000 or more shall file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier shall also disclose any lobbying with non-

Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the recipient.

7. *Debarment and Suspension (E.O.s 12549 and 12689)*—A contract award with an amount expected to equal or exceed \$25,000 and certain other contract awards (see 2 CFR 1125.220, which implements OMB guidance at 2 CFR 180.220) shall not be made to parties listed on the Governmentwide Excluded Parties List System, in accordance with the DoD adoption at 2 CFR part 1125 of the OMB guidance implementing E.O.s 12549 (3 CFR, 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR, 1989 Comp., p. 235), “Debarment and Suspension.” The Excluded Parties List System accessible on the Internet at [www.epls.gov](http://www.epls.gov) contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than E.O. 12549.