

Remark S100_SY
Sentry Program – Sensitive Flowdowns
Date: 16 December 2025

This program's OPSEC requirements specifically state CUI requires US citizens only, not US persons:

- A US citizen is an individual who has obtained citizenship through birth in the US, naturalization, or through US citizen parents.
- A US person includes not only US citizens, but also legal permanent residents (green card holders) and individuals who meet the substantial presence test (those who have been physically present in the US for a certain number of days).
- US citizens with dual citizenship must have customer approval before working on this program.

CUI-controlled build / test area confirmed

Controlled shipping for unique parts incoming and finished units outgoing confirmed

Counterintelligence / Insider Threat management

Personnel and Facilities

Unclassified/CUI: Controlled Unclassified Information must be stored and processed in accordance with DoDI 5200.48 on information systems compliant with NIST Special Publication 800-53 or NIST Special Publication 800-171, as applicable.

SECRET: Final Secret clearance, based on the completion of a Periodic Reinvestigation (PRO) within the last ten (10) years or enrollment in continuous evaluation.

TOP SECRET: Final Top Secret clearance, based upon the completion of a Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI) or Periodic Reinvestigation (PR) within the last six (6) years or enrollment in continuous evaluation.

SAP: Eligibility for SAP access as defined by DoDM 5205.07, volume 2 "Personnel Security."

SCI: Eligibility for SCI access as defined by DoDM 5105.21, volume 3, "Personnel Security."

PTC Classification	Facility Required
Unclassified/CUI	CUI storage must be performed in accordance with DoDI 5200.48.
SECRET	Facilities must possess approval for storage of SECRET material in their facility clearance letter (FCL). SECRET safeguarding is required for operation of information systems at the SECRET level.
TOP SECRET	Facilities must possess approval for storage of TOP SECRET material in their facility clearance letter (FCL). TOP SECRET safeguarding is required for operation of information systems at the TOP SECRET level.
SAP	R3 Program facilities must be accredited as a Special Access Program Facility (SAPF) by DARPA or another DoD element. If performers have existing SAPFs accredited by other DoD elements, DARPA R3 program security will support establishment of Co-Use Agreements (CUAs) to permit use of those facilities for R3.
SCI	R3 Program facilities must be a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) by a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community. The Defense Intelligence Agency is the cognizant security authority for DARPA SCI activities and performs SCIF accreditations when required for DARPA programs. If performers have existing SCIFs accredited by other agencies, DARPA R3 program security will support establishment of Co-Use Agreements (CUAs) to permit use of those facilities for R3.

Security Classification Guide and Controlled Unclassified Information

The R3 program has developed Security Classification Guides (SCG)--DARPA-CG-1153 with derivative SCG guidance based on specific PTCs--which include guidance on classification and handling related to the R3 program, including guidance for handling Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) and controlled technical information (CTI) on non-DOD information systems, to help proposers determine classification and CUI thresholds for information relevant to, and technologies developed under the program.

Proposers must fill out the Security Classification Guide Request Form and email the Request Form to ACO-AR-R3@darpa.mil with subject line titled, "Request DARPA-MPA-25-01 R3 Security Classification Guide." The DARPA-MPA-25-01 R3 Security Classification Guide Request Form is the only method of request that will be accepted. It is the proposer's responsibility to ensure that it fully familiarizes itself with the R3 SCG prior to preparing proposals in response to R3 PTCs.

Financial Records and Reports

The Seller shall maintain adequate records to account for all funding under this Agreement. Upon completion or termination of this Agreement, whichever occurs earlier, the Seller shall furnish the Final Report to the AO required by Attachment 2, Part F. The Seller's relevant financial records are subject to examination or audit on behalf of DARPA by the Government for a period not to exceed three (3) years after expiration of the term of this Agreement. The AO or designee shall have direct access to sufficient records and information of the Seller, to ensure full accountability for all funding under this Agreement. Such audit, examination, or access shall be performed during business hours on business days upon prior written notice and shall be subject to the security requirements of the audited party.

To the extent that the total government payments under the Agreement exceed \$5,000,000, the Comptroller General of the United States, in its discretion, shall have access to and the right to examine records of any party to the Agreement or any entity that participates in the performance of this Agreement that directly pertain, to and involve transactions relating to, the Agreement for a period of three (3) years after final payment is made. This requirement shall not apply with respect to any party to this Agreement or any entity that participates in the performance of the Agreement, or any subordinate element of such party or entity, that, in the year prior to the date of the Agreement, has not entered into any other contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other transaction agreement that provides for audit access to its records by a government entity in the year prior to the date of this Agreement. This Paragraph only applies to any record that is created or maintained in the ordinary course of business or pursuant to a provision of law. The terms of this Paragraph shall be included in all sub-agreements/contracts to the Agreement.

Patent Rights

A. Allocation of Principal Rights

1. Unless the Performer shall have notified DARPA, in accordance with Subparagraph B.2 below, that the Performer does not intend to retain title, the Performer shall retain the entire right, title, and interest throughout the world to each Subject Invention consistent with the provisions of this Article.
2. With respect to any Subject Invention in which the Performer retains title, DARPA shall have a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice or have practiced on behalf of the United States the Subject Invention throughout the world.

B. Invention Disclosure, Election of Title, and Filing of Patent Application

1. The Performer shall disclose each Subject Invention to DARPA within four (4) months after the inventor discloses it in writing to his company personnel responsible for patent matters. The disclosure to DARPA shall be in the form of a written report and shall identify the Agreement and circumstances under which the Invention was made and the identity of 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, sale, or public use of the invention and whether a manuscript describing the Invention has been submitted and/or accepted for publication at the time of disclosure.
2. If the Performer determines that it does not intend to retain title to any such Invention, the Performer shall notify DARPA, in writing, within eight (8) months of disclosure to DARPA. However, in any case where publication, 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 such notice may be shortened by DARPA to a date that is no more than sixty (60) calendar days prior to the end of the statutory period.
3. The Performer shall file its initial patent application on a Subject Invention to which it elects to retain title within one (1) year after election of title or, if earlier, prior to the end of the statutory period wherein valid patent protection can be obtained in the United States after a publication, or sale, or public use. The Performer may elect to file patent applications in additional countries, including the European Patent Office and the Patent Cooperation Treaty, within either ten (10) months of the corresponding initial patent application or six (6) months after the date permission is granted by the Commissioner for Patents to file foreign patent applications, where such filing had previously been prohibited by a Secrecy Order.
4. The Performer shall notify DARPA of any decisions not to continue the prosecution of a patent application, pay maintenance fees, or defend in a reexamination or opposition proceedings on a patent, in any country, not less than thirty (30) calendar days before the expiration of the response period required by the relevant patent office.
5. Requests for extension of the time for disclosure election, and filing under this Article, may be granted at DARPA's discretion after considering the circumstances of the Performer and the overall effect of the extension.
6. The Performer shall submit to DARPA annual listings of Subject Inventions. At the completion of the Agreement, the Performer shall submit a comprehensive listing of all Subject Inventions identified during the course of the Agreement and the current status of each.

C. Conditions When the Government May Obtain Title

Upon DARPA's written request, the Performer shall convey title to any Subject Invention to DARPA under any of the following conditions:

1. If the Performer fails to disclose or elects not to retain title to the Subject Invention within the times specified in Paragraph B of this Article; however, DARPA may only request title within sixty (60) calendar days after learning of the failure of the Performer to disclose or elect within the specified times;
2. In those countries in which the Performer fails to file patent applications within the times specified in Paragraph B of this Article; however, if the Performer has filed a patent application in a country after the times specified in Paragraph B of this Article, but prior to its receipt of the written request by DARPA, the Performer shall continue to retain title in that country; or
3. In any country in which the Performer decides not to continue the prosecution of any application for, to pay the maintenance fees on, or defend in reexamination or opposition proceedings on, a patent on a Subject Invention.

D. Minimum Rights to the Performer and Protection of the Performer's Right to File

1. The Performer shall retain a nonexclusive, royalty-free license throughout the world in each Subject Invention to which the Government obtains title, except if the Performer fails to disclose the Subject Invention within the times specified in Paragraph B of this Article. The Performer's license extends to its domestic subsidiaries and affiliates, including Canada, if any, and includes the right to grant licenses of the same scope to the extent that the Performer was legally obligated to do so at the time the Agreement was awarded. The license is transferable only with the approval of DARPA, except when transferred to the successor of that part of the business to which the Subject Invention pertains. DARPA approval for license transfer shall not be unreasonably withheld.
2. The Performer's domestic license may be revoked or modified by DARPA to the extent necessary to achieve expeditious practical application of the Subject Invention pursuant to an application for an exclusive license submitted consistent with appropriate provisions at 37 C.F.R. Part 404. This license shall not be revoked in that field of use or the geographical areas in which the Performer has achieved practical application and continues to make the benefits of the Subject Invention reasonably accessible to the public. The license in any foreign country may be revoked or modified at the discretion of DARPA to the extent the Performer, its licensees, or the subsidiaries or affiliates have failed to achieve practical application in that foreign country.
3. Before revocation or modification of the license, DARPA shall furnish the Performer a written notice of its intention to revoke or modify the license, and the Performer shall be allowed thirty (30) calendar days (or such other time as may be authorized for good cause shown) after the notice to show cause why the license should not be revoked or modified.

E. Action to Protect the Government's Interest

1. The Performer agrees to execute or to have executed and promptly deliver to DARPA all instruments necessary to (i) establish or confirm the rights the Government has throughout the world in those Subject Inventions to which the Performer elects to retain title, and (ii) convey title to DARPA when requested under Paragraph C of this Article and to enable the Government to obtain patent protection throughout the world in that Subject Invention.

2. The Performer agrees to require by written agreement with its employees, other than clerical and non-technical employees, to disclose promptly in writing to personnel identified as responsible for the administration of patent matters and in a format suggested by the Performer each Subject Invention made under this Agreement in order that the Performer can comply with the disclosure provisions of Paragraph B of this Article. The Performer shall instruct 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 United States or foreign statutory bars.
3. The Performer shall include, within the specification of any United States patent application and any patent issuing thereon covering a Subject Invention, the following statement:

This invention was made with Government support under Agreement No. ~~HR0011-XX-9-XXXX~~, awarded by DARPA. The Government has certain rights in the invention.

F. Lower Tier Agreements

The Performer shall include this Article, suitably modified, in all subcontracts or lower tier agreements, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental, or research work.

G. Reporting on Utilization of Subject Inventions

1. The Performer agrees to submit, during the term of the Agreement, an annual report on the utilization of a Subject Invention or on efforts at obtaining such utilization that are being made by the Performer 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 Performer, and such other data and information as the agency may reasonably specify. The Performer also agrees to provide additional reports as may be requested by DARPA in connection with any march-in proceedings undertaken by DARPA in accordance with Paragraph I of this Article. DARPA agrees it shall not disclose such information to persons outside the Government without permission of the Performer, unless required by law.

2. All required reporting shall be accomplished, to the extent possible, using the i-Edison reporting website: <https://www.nist.gov/iedison>. To the extent any such reporting cannot be carried out by use of i-Edison, reports and communications shall be submitted to the AO and Administrative Agreements Officer (AAO), where one is appointed.

H. Preference for American Industry

Notwithstanding any other provision of this clause, the Performer agrees that it shall not grant to any person the exclusive right to use or sell any Subject Invention in the United States unless such person agrees that any product embodying the Subject Invention or produced through the use of the Subject Invention shall be manufactured substantially in the United States. However, in individual cases, the requirements for such an agreement may be waived by DARPA upon a showing by the Performer 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.

I. March-in Rights

The Performer agrees that, with respect to any Subject Invention in which it has retained title, DARPA has the right to require the Performer, an assignee, or exclusive licensee of a Subject Invention to grant a non-exclusive license to a responsible applicant or applicants, upon terms that are reasonable under the circumstances, and if the Performer, assignee, or exclusive licensee refuses such a request, DARPA has the right to grant such a license itself if DARPA determines that:

1. Such action is necessary because the Performer or assignee has not taken effective steps, consistent with the intent of this Agreement, to achieve practical application of the Subject Invention;
2. Such action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs which are not reasonably satisfied by the Performer, assignee, or their licensees;
3. Such action is necessary to meet requirements for public use and such requirements are not reasonably satisfied by the Performer, assignee, or licensees; or
4. Such action is necessary because the agreement required by Paragraph H 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.

Data Rights

A. Allocation of Principal Rights

1. The Parties agree that in consideration for Government funding, the Performer intends to reduce to practical application items, components and processes developed under this Agreement.
2. With respect to Data developed or generated under this Agreement related to the Prototype(s) specified in the classified TDD, the Government shall receive Unlimited Rights as defined in Article I, Paragraph B, with the exception of the Data specified in Attachment 6, which shall bear the rights specified therein.
3. With respect to Data delivered pursuant to Attachment 2 under the Agreement, the Government shall receive Unlimited Rights, with the exception of the Data specified in Attachment 6, which shall bear the rights specified therein. Notwithstanding the provision in A.4, the Performer agrees, with respect to data generated or developed under this Agreement, the Government may, within three (3) years after completion or termination of this Agreement, require delivery of data and receive Unlimited Rights, with the exception of the Data specified in Attachment 6, which shall bear the rights specified therein.
4. March-In Rights
 - (a) In the event the Government chooses to exercise its March-in Rights, as defined in Article VII, Paragraph I of this Agreement, the Performer agrees, upon written request from the Government, to deliver at no additional cost to the Government, all Data necessary to achieve practical application within sixty (60) calendar days from the date of the written request. The Government shall retain Unlimited Rights, as defined in Article I, Paragraph B of this Agreement, to this delivered Data.
 - (b) To facilitate any potential deliveries, the Performer agrees to retain and maintain in good condition until three (3) years after completion or termination of this Agreement, all Data necessary to achieve practical application of any Subject Invention as defined in Article I, Paragraph B of this Agreement.

B. Marking of Data

Pursuant to Paragraph A above, any Data delivered under this Agreement shall be marked with the following legend:

Use, duplication, or disclosure is subject to the restrictions as stated in Agreement HR0011-XX-9-XXXX between the Government and the Performer.

C. Lower Tier Agreements

The Performer 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.

Foreign Access To Technology

This Article shall remain in effect during the term of the Agreement and for five (5) years thereafter.

A. General

The Parties agree that research findings and technology developments arising under this Agreement 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 Regulations (22 C.F.R. Part 120, *et seq.*), National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) (32 C.F.R. Part 117, *et seq.*), and the Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations (15 C.F.R. Part 730, *et seq.*).

B. 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 B.2, B.3, and B.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:

- a. Sales of products or components; or
- b. Licenses of software or documentation related to sales of products or components; or
- c. Transfer to foreign subsidiaries of the Performer for purposes related to this Agreement; or
- d. 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 Performer shall provide timely notice to DARPA of any proposed transfers from the Performer of Technology developed under this Agreement to Foreign Firms or Institutions. If DARPA determines that the transfer may have adverse consequences to the national security interests of the United States, the Performer, its vendors, and DARPA 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 Performer.

3. In any event, the Performer shall provide written notice to the DARPA AOR and the DARPA AO of any proposed transfer to a Foreign Firm or Institution at least sixty (60) calendar 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 thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the Performer's written notification, the DARPA AO shall advise the Performer whether it consents to the proposed transfer. In cases where DARPA does

not concur or sixty (60) calendar days after receipt and DARPA provides no decision, the Performer may utilize the procedures under Article VI, Disputes. No transfer shall take place until a decision is rendered.

4. In the event a transfer of Technology to Foreign Firms or Institutions which is NOT approved by DARPA takes place, the Performer shall (a) refund to DARPA funds paid for the development of the Technology and (b) the Government shall have a non-exclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice, or to have practiced on behalf of the United States, the Technology throughout the world for Government and any and all other purposes, particularly to effectuate the intent of this Agreement. Upon request of the Government the Performer shall provide written confirmation of such licenses.

C. Lower Tier Agreements

The Performer 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.

Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting

A. Background

Protection of Covered Defense Information (CDI), to include Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) and Controlled Technical Information (CTI), is of paramount importance to DARPA and can directly impact the ability of DARPA to successfully conduct its mission. Therefore, this Article requires the Performer to protect CDI that resides on the Performer's information systems. This article also requires the Performer to rapidly report any cyber incident involving CDI.

B. Safeguarding CDI

The Performer shall implement the version of NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-171 in effect at the time the solicitation is issued or as authorized by the Agreements Officer for CUI and CTI that resides on the Performer's information systems. Consistent with NIST SP 800-171, implementation may be tailored to facilitate equivalent safeguarding measures used in the Performer systems and organization. Any suspected loss or compromise of CDI that resides on the Performer's information systems shall be considered a cyber incident and require the Performer to rapidly report the incident to DARPA in accordance with Paragraph C below.

C. Cyber Incident Reporting

Upon discovery of a cyber incident involving CUI or CTI, the Performer shall take immediate steps to mitigate any further loss or compromise. The Performer shall rapidly report the incident to DARPA and provide sufficient details of the event—including identification of detected and isolated malicious software—to enable DARPA to assess the situation and provide feedback to the Performer regarding further reporting and potential mitigation actions. The Performer shall preserve and protect images of all known affected information systems and all relevant monitoring/packet capture data for at least 90 days from reporting the cyber incident to enable DARPA to assess the cyber incident. The Performer agrees to rapidly implement security measures as recommended by DARPA and to provide to DARPA any additionally requested information to help the Parties resolve the cyber incident and to prevent future cyber incidents.

D. Public Release

All information and data covered by this Article must be reviewed and approved by DARPA prior to any public release. The DARPA public release process is governed by DARPA Instruction 65. An online form is available to support those requests at: <https://www.darpa.mil/work-with-us/contract-management/public-release>

E. Lower Tier Agreements

The Performer shall include this Article in all subcontracts or lower tier agreements, regardless of tier, for work performed in support of this Agreement

Security

This Agreement involves access to classified information. The Performer must comply with the requirements specified in Attachment 7 DD Form 254 Contract Security Classification Specification. The Performer agrees to insert terms that conform substantially to the language of this article, including this statement, in all subawards under this agreement that involve access to classified information.

Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

Backhaul means intermediate links between the core network, or backbone network, and the small subnetworks at the edge of the network (e.g., connecting cell phones/towers to the core telephone network). Backhaul can be wireless (e.g., microwave) or wired (e.g., fiber optic, coaxial cable, Ethernet).

Covered foreign country means The People's Republic of China.

Covered telecommunications equipment or services means—

(1) Telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);

(2) For the purpose of public safety, security of Government facilities, physical security surveillance of critical infrastructure, and other national security purposes, video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);

(3) Telecommunications or video surveillance services provided by such entities or using such equipment; or

(4) Telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services produced or provided by an entity that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise connected to, the government of a covered foreign country.

Critical technology means—

(1) Defense articles or defense services included on the United States Munitions List set forth in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations under subchapter M of chapter I of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations;

(2) Items included on the Commerce Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, and controlled—

(i) Pursuant to multilateral regimes, including for reasons relating to national security, chemical and biological weapons proliferation, nuclear nonproliferation, or missile technology; or

(ii) For reasons relating to regional stability or surreptitious listening;

(3) Specially designed and prepared nuclear equipment, parts and components, materials, software, and technology covered by part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to assistance to foreign atomic energy activities);

(4) Nuclear facilities, equipment, and material covered by part 110 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to export and import of nuclear equipment and material);

(5) Select agents and toxins covered by part 331 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, part 121 of title 9 of such Code, or part 73 of title 42 of such Code; or

(6) Emerging and foundational technologies controlled pursuant to Section 1758 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4817).

Interconnection arrangements means arrangements governing the physical connection of two or more networks to allow the use of another's network to hand off traffic where it is ultimately delivered (e.g., connection of a customer of telephone provider A to a customer of telephone company B) or sharing data and other information resources.

Reasonable inquiry means an inquiry designed to uncover any information in the entity's possession about the

identity of the producer or provider of covered telecommunications equipment or services used by the entity that excludes the need to include an internal or third-party audit.

Roaming means cellular communications services (e.g., voice, video, data) received from a visited network when unable to connect to the facilities of the home network either because signal coverage is too weak or because traffic is too high.

Substantial or essential component means any component necessary for the proper function or performance of a piece of equipment, system, or service.

(b) Prohibition.

(1) Section 889(a)(1)(A) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) prohibits the head of an executive agency on or after August 13, 2019, from procuring or obtaining, or extending or renewing a contract to procure or obtain, any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system. The Performer is prohibited from providing to the Government any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, unless an exception at Paragraph (c) of this clause applies or the covered telecommunication equipment or services are covered by a waiver described in FAR 4.2104.

(2) Section 889(a)(1)(B) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) prohibits the head of an executive agency on or after August 13, 2020, from entering into a contract, or extending or renewing a contract, with an entity that uses any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, unless an exception at Paragraph (c) of this clause applies or the covered telecommunication equipment or services are covered by a waiver described in FAR 4.2104. This prohibition applies to the use of covered telecommunications equipment or services, regardless of whether that use is in performance of work under a Federal contract.

(c) Exceptions. This clause does not prohibit contractors from providing—

(1) A service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or

(2) Telecommunications equipment that cannot route or redirect user data traffic or permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.

(d) Reporting requirement.

(1) In the event the Performer identifies covered telecommunications equipment or services used as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, during contract performance, or the Performer is notified of such by a subcontractor at any tier or by any other source, the Performer shall report the information in Paragraph (d)(2) of this clause to the Contracting Officer, unless elsewhere in this contract are established procedures for reporting the information; in the case of the Department of Defense, the Performer shall report to the website at <https://dibnet.dod.mil>. For indefinite delivery contracts, the Performer shall report to the Contracting Officer for the indefinite delivery contract and the Contracting Officer(s) for any affected order or, in the case of the Department of Defense, identify both the indefinite delivery contract and any affected orders in the report provided at <https://dibnet.dod.mil>.

(2) The Performer shall report the following information pursuant to Paragraph (d)(1) of this clause:

(i) Within one business day from the date of such identification or notification: The contract number; the order number(s), if applicable; supplier name; supplier unique entity identifier (if known); supplier Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code (if known); brand; model number (original equipment manufacturer number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number); item description; and any readily available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended.

(ii) Within 10 business days of submitting the information in Paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this clause: Any further available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended. In addition, the Performer shall describe the efforts it undertook to prevent use or submission of covered telecommunications equipment or services, and any additional efforts that will be incorporated to prevent future use or submission of covered telecommunications equipment or services.

(e) Subcontracts. The Performer shall insert the substance of this clause, including this Paragraph (e) and excluding Paragraph (b)(2), in all subcontracts and other contractual instruments, including subcontracts for the

acquisition of commercial items.

