OUTLINE

- EIS Overview
- Service Offerings
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Solicitations/TOs/SOs
Is not the intent of the EIS contract to substitute or replace existing Internet2 services, agreements, partnerships, etc.

The EIS contract could be an option for:

- Network access to Internet2 and RONs … if the agency is the “customer of record” with WAN service providers
- Cloud, Data Center Hosting Services

Goal of this briefing is to inform government agencies the EIS contract may:

- Provide a better alternative for purchasing Telecom & IT services
- Save money for Telecom & IT services
- Provide a more streamline acquisition process for Telecom & IT services
Basic EIS Contract Information

- EIS Under Protest (Award TBD)
- 15 year Period of Performance
  - 5-year base, two 5-year options
  - Mandatory price resubmission for option periods
  - Last 3 years of contract will be used for transition to eliminate need for contract extensions
  - $50B Ceiling
- Replaces Networx, Washington Interagency Telecom System (WITS), and other Network Services Regional Contracts; Multiple Award / Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Task Order Contract (FAR Part 16)
- Fixed price and Time & Material w/ Economic Price Adjustment
- Support of Federal mandates
  - E.g., FISMA, MTIPS, IPv6, National Policy and NS/EP
EIS Potential Cost Avoidance

- EIS is potentially $1.9B/yr contract that leverages the USG buying power to reduce Telecom and IT services costs
- CLIN prices based on pre-negotiated class discounts from Official List Price (OLP)
- Cost reductions depends on the type of service in the solicitation
- Mirrors commercial technical offerings and price structures for services and equipment
## EIS Services

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<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Service</th>
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<tr>
<td>Data Services</td>
<td>*Virtual Private Network Service (VPNS), *Ethernet Transport, Private Line Service, Internet Protocol Service, Synchronous Optical Network (SONET), Optical Wavelength Services, Dark Fiber</td>
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<td>Voice Services</td>
<td>*Voice Service, Circuit Switched Data Service, Toll Free</td>
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<td>Cable and Wiring</td>
<td>Cable and Wiring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access Arrangements</td>
<td>Dedicated Access Arrangements (required for all mandatory services)</td>
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**Mandatory Services listed in Red and Asterisked** *
Roles and Responsibilities

GSA responsibilities include:

- Negotiating contract-level prices during award or modification
- Issuing Designated Procurement Authority (DPA)
- Supporting agencies with solicitation development
- Ensuring solicitation contract compliance
- Assisting Agencies in resolving conflicts with suppliers

Agency responsibilities include:

- Identify an Agency Ordering Contracting Officer (OCO)
- Assigning an Agency Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR)
- Releasing, evaluating, and awarding solicitations and executing Task Orders
- Executing Service Orders on Task Orders
Agency View of Acquisition Process

**Planning**
- DPA Establish with GSA
- Register with GSA for Access to Tools (Conexus, Pricer, etc.)
- Develop Acquisition, Funding, Technical approach with GSA Support

**Solicitation**
- Develop Solicitation Material with GSA Support
- Provide Solicitations to GSA for GSA In-Scope Review
- Conducts Fair Opportunity
- Awards Task Orders

**Implementation**
- Awardee Contractor provides Task Order information to GSA
- Agency does Account Setup with Awardee Contractor / GSA System
- Contractor Provides Agency with Implementation Plan

**Operations**
- Places Service Orders
- Modify Task Order
- Manage Task Orders
- Closeout Task Orders
Solicitations/TOs/SOs

- Solicitations may be a SOW, PWS or SOO
  - GSA will help you develop the solicitation package
  - GSA will perform solicitation In-Scope reviews

- Task Orders must be awarded under EIS
  - TO are a contractual binding agreement between the agency and the contractor/supplier; GSA is not involved
  - All services itemized on a service order must be defined in the TO
  - TO must adhere to FAR 16.505

- Service Orders are allowed under Task Orders
  - Only the Ordering Contracting Officers and Contracting Officer’s Representatives may place a Service Order under TOs
Large Agency Managers Assignments

Large Agencies defined as >$10M/yr

- Andrew Low
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  - NASA

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- Darryl Miller
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  - DOI
  - DOT
  - VA

- Sam Navarro
  sam.navarro@gsa.gov
  - DOL
  - DOC
  - Judiciary
Additional Resources

- [https://interact.gsa.gov/EIS](https://interact.gsa.gov/EIS)
  - White Papers
  - RFP and Amendments
  - Industry Day Q&A

- [http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/106303](http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/106303)
  - GSA NS2020 Strategy Website
  - EIS specific information
If you have any Questions, please contact
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Jeffreya.smith@gsa.gov
202-273-3561
Backup Slides
Dark Fiber Service (DFS)

- The EIS Dark Fiber Service (DFS) is an optical fiber infrastructure that consists of cabling, repeaters, and customer-provided transport light. DFS gives an agency the unconditional right to use a fiber route, which includes transport capacity through a fiber pair in a fiber-optic cable, or through the entire fiber-optic cable. DFS configurations can range from a simple point-to-point connection between two locations to one that interconnects the agency to any number of selected locations.

- Agencies that acquire DFS may either use their own optronics equipment or lease it from a service provider. An agency that prefers not to design, implement, and manage its own optical network can use Managed Network Service (MNS) as a Managed Dark Fiber Service to have the contractor design, implement, and manage the fiber network per the agency’s unique mission requirements.
Optical Wavelength Service (OWS)

- The EIS Optical Wavelength Service (OWS) is a fiber optic based service that provides dedicated, point-to-point, single-fiber data transport at speeds ranging from 1 to 100 Gbps. (NOTE: Some EIS contractors may be able to provide higher speeds.) The OWS contractor always provides the optical devices and fiber connectivity, thus enabling an agency to acquire high broadband transport without the cost of developing, owning and operating the network infrastructure.

- The service is based on a technology—Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM)—that increases transmission capacity by combining light beams of differing wavelengths, and then transmitting the resulting beam through a single optical fiber. Once the composite signal reaches its destination, it is automatically split into the separate wavelengths, with each wavelength carrying its own set of data.

- OWS comes in three different variations to meet the needs of a government agency for a dedicated, broadband transport network that interconnects agency offices in different: (1) parts of a metropolitan area (Metro Wavelength Services); (2) regions in the U.S. (Domestic Wavelengths); or (3) countries (Non-domestic Wavelengths).
Collocated Hosting Service

- The EIS Collocated Hosting Service (CHS) provides hosting of customer-owned equipment in a secure location complete with cage, racks, and site surveillance. CHS also provides external traffic access (e.g. Internet, Private Line, Ethernet, etc.), bandwidth, storage space, maintenance support, and operational support as specified in task orders.

- The co-location facility supports the following capabilities:
  - Redundant and high-availability power to Government Furnished Equipment (GFE).
  - Redundant Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS). UPS systems receive power both from commercial power feeders and alternate power sources.
  - A Very Early Smoke Detection Apparatus (VESDA) system that provides for fire detection.
  - A fire suppression system. Acceptable systems include (but are not limited to) multi-zone, pre-action, and dry pipe systems.
  - Redundant cooling systems.
  - CHS customers have 24x7 access to leased space and GFE in the co-location facility.
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

- Infrastructure as a Service is one of four EIS cloud services. It provides an agency with a secure, cloud-based IT environment with all of the typical components such as computers, servers, network storage, etc. IaaS consists of two sub-services:
  - Private Cloud: Provides a secure, segregated IT environment for an agency. It includes virtual machines, storage, server hosting, security components, storage backup, continuity of operation and disaster recovery services. The cloud platform provides the necessary network infrastructure such as LANs, load balancers and firewalls.
  - Data Center Augmentation with Common IT Service Management (ITSM): Enables augmentation of already virtualized agency premises data center resources with dynamically expandable and contractible virtualized cloud-based resources that also includes a common IT management framework for agency data center resources and cloud resources.

- IaaS meets all federally required security standards for Cloud services supporting requirements for the FedRAMP and Trusted Internet Connection (TIC), a technology designed to provide fast and secure computing for mobile federal personnel.