

**SELECTION STATEMENT
FOR
SPACE AND EARTH SCIENCE DATA ANALYSIS (SESDA) III
RFP NNG11341433R**

On July 30, 2012, I along with senior officials from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) met with members of the Source Evaluation Board (SEB) to hear their findings based on the evaluation of proposals for the SESDA III contract.

PROCUREMENT DESCRIPTION

The SESDA III requirement was issued as a small business set-aside competitive procurement. The purpose of the contract is to provide a broad range of services to support primarily the Sciences and Exploration Directorate (SED, Code 600).

The services required under this contract support all the science disciplines within Code 600, including, but not limited to, solar and space plasma physics, astrophysics and astronomy, planetary systems studies, astrobiology, atmospheric science and climatology, oceanography, land processes, geodynamics, and solid earth geophysics. Research and information technology support services include scientific data analysis and visualization, modeling and simulation of physical processes, development and testing of flight project instrument and data systems, field experiments, development and operations of large-scale data management, archival and delivery systems, systems analysis, and programming; and includes engineering, technology, research and development, network engineering, and education and outreach. The contract supports both ongoing and new projects as required in all these areas.

EVALUATION PROCEDURES

The Request for Proposal (RFP) defined the evaluation factors as Mission Suitability, Cost and Past Performance. The RFP specified the relative order of importance of the evaluation factors as follows:

The Cost Factor is significantly less important than the combined importance of the Mission Suitability Factor and the Past Performance Factor. As individual Factors, the Cost Factor is less important than the Mission Suitability Factor but is approximately equal in importance to the Past Performance Factor.

The RFP established that only the Mission Suitability factor would be point scored in the evaluation process. The Mission Suitability factor consisted of the following two subfactors with assigned points as indicated:

SUBFACTOR		POINTS
A	Technical Approach	400
B	Management Approach	600
TOTAL		1000

Prior to the issuance of the RFP, the SEB developed detailed evaluation criteria and the numerical scoring system for Mission Suitability as delineated above. Regarding the Cost Factor, the RFP stated that the proposed costs would be assessed to determine reasonableness and cost realism. The evaluation would be conducted in accordance with FAR 15.305(a)(1) and NFS 1815.305(a)(1)(B). Offerors were referred to FAR 2.101(b) for a definition of cost realism and to FAR 15.404-1(d) for a discussion of "cost realism analysis" and "probable cost".

The RFP included the Full Time Equivalent (FTE) estimates for non-management labor to assist offerors in assessing the resources needed to satisfy year one of the SESDA III contract requirements, and could be used by the Offeror as a guideline for proposal pricing purposes. It was also noted in the RFP that it was the Government's expectation that the performance requirements and the associated labor would remain essentially constant for each year of contract performance. Offerors were free to deviate from this estimate in proposing their non-management labor estimates based on their own specific approaches; however, all labor estimates were to be fully explained and supported, consistent with their detailed Mission Suitability approach and explained within the Basis of Estimate (BOE). Offerors who failed to adequately substantiate labor estimates could receive probable cost adjustments and/or resource realism weaknesses associated with Mission Suitability findings.

Also provided were the average unloaded Direct Labor Hourly Rates from the current SESDA II contract and corresponding labor categories and position descriptions for the incumbent Contractor Non-Management workforce. If the offeror proposed to capture incumbent personnel as part of its overall staffing approach for SESDA III, then offerors were to use these rates as a guide in proposing unloaded direct labor rates for Non-Management labor. Any proposed variances from these incumbent rates were to be fully explained and justified.

The proposed and probable costs were presented to the Source Selection Authority, along with any issues and risks associated with the labor estimates, Direct Labor Rates, Indirect Rates and Fixed Fee.

For the Past Performance Factor, the RFP stated the past performance evaluation would be conducted in accordance with FAR Part 15. Each offeror's contract references (including significant subcontractor(s) defined as any proposed subcontractor that is estimated to meet/exceed an average annual cost/fee of \$5M) was evaluated to ensure it met the recency and size (in terms of average annual cost/fee expenditures) threshold requirements. Then each contract's relevance was determined based on size, content, and/or complexity, with content and complexity being weighted more heavily than size. The Past Performance factor was not point scored, but was assigned an adjectival rating of "Very High Level of Confidence," "High Level of Confidence," "Moderate Level of Confidence," "Low Level of Confidence," "Very Low Level of Confidence," or "Neutral."

EVALUATION PROCESS

NASA's Source Selection Authority (SSA) for this procurement appointed the SEB which included a team of technical and business voting members as well as non-voting consultants from appropriate disciplines to assist in proposal evaluation. The SEB developed a set of

detailed criteria for evaluation and incorporated it into the RFP. NASA issued the RFP on April 13, 2011. Amendments were issued on May 9, 2011 and May 24, 2011 to revise the anticipated Phase-in date; to remove language referencing “limitations on future contracting;” to remove one labor category; and to revise two sentences in the M.4(1) Mission Suitability Factor.

The following companies submitted initial proposals as prime offerors by May 31, 2011:

- ADNET Systems Inc., Rockville, MD
- Array Information Technology, Inc., Greenbelt, MD
- Columbus Technologies and Services, Inc., Greenbelt, MD
- Global Science & Technology, Inc., Greenbelt, MD
- Science Systems and Applications, Inc. (SSAI), Lanham, MD
- Vantage Partners, LLC (VPL), Lanham, MD

The SEB presented its initial findings to the SSA on March 29, 2012. At this meeting, the Contracting Officer recommended that a competitive range be established and discussions be held.

With the SSA’s concurrence, the Contracting Officer established a competitive range that included the following three most highly rated offerors: ADNET, GST and SSAI.

Requests for Final Proposal Revisions (FPRs) were issued on May 11, 2012, and timely FPRs were received by the due date of May 24, 2012 established in Amendment 3 to the solicitation.

MISSION SUITABILITY EVALUATION

After re-evaluating each subfactor in accordance with the weights delineated in the RFP, the SEB rated the FPRs in the following order based on their Total Mission Suitability score:

1. ADNET
2. SSAI
3. GST

The table below provides the adjectival ratings assigned in each Mission Suitability subfactor for the three SESDA III proposals.

Subfactor Adjectival Ratings			
Subfactor	ADNET	GST	SSAI
A – Technical Approach	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
B - Management Approach	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

The substance of the SEB’s evaluation of Mission Suitability for the offeror’s FPR is presented below.

ADNET

Under Subfactor A, ADNET received an adjectival rating of “Excellent” with 5 Significant Strengths, 14 Strengths, no Significant Weaknesses, no Weaknesses, and no Deficiencies.

ADNET received a Significant Strength for a thorough understanding and highly effective approach to Analysis and Modeling. Their proposal demonstrates an excellent understanding of the breadth, depth, and complexity of the work necessary to support science data analysis and modeling. In addition, they propose innovative techniques that provide additional value and performance efficiency.

A second Significant Strength is for a thorough understanding and highly effective approach to tools development supporting a variety of applications across the contract and spanning the four science disciplines. The Offeror demonstrates an excellent understanding of the requirements for Tools development (SOW 3.1.2).

A third Significant Strength is for a highly effective approach to science data acquisition, archiving and distribution. The Offeror’s proposal demonstrates thorough understanding of the discipline-specific requirements for multi-mission science data acquisition, archiving and distribution support.

A fourth Significant Strength is for a highly effective and efficient technical approach to a volcanic eruption event (Scenario 5). The Offeror has demonstrated an excellent understanding of this scenario, and they have provided a well thought-out, complete and comprehensive response for supporting this scenario’s requirements.

A fifth Significant Strength is for a highly effective and appropriate approach to Heliophysics Mission Support (Scenario 1). The Offeror demonstrated a keen understanding of the significance of mission development schedules and major milestones, and an excellent understanding and approach to support scenario requirements and of GSFC roles in the mission activities.

ADNET received one Strength for multiple, proposed effective innovations that will provide additional value to the government and enhance the potential for successful contract performance.

A second Strength is for a good approach to risk management that provides additional value to the government and demonstrates an enhanced potential that the Offeror will successfully perform on the SESDA-III contract.

A third Strength is for effective and efficient support for instrument development which demonstrates a thorough understanding of the requirements for instrument development and timely achievement of NASA Technical Readiness Level (TRL) milestones.

A fourth Strength is for a thorough understanding and effective approach to mission ground system and engineering support, including providing good examples.

A fifth Strength is for a thorough understanding and effective science data users and utilization support for both the NASA research community and beyond.

A sixth Strength is for a good understanding and support for discipline-specific data systems development and maintenance.

A seventh Strength is for a good understanding and approach to computer systems management, proposing effective techniques and procedures which address IT security restrictions while maintaining high science productivity.

An eighth Strength is for a good understanding and effective approach to proposal support by emphasizing the dynamics of proposal development and funding sources.

A ninth Strength is for a good understanding and effective approach to Education and Public Outreach (EPO) support which captures the science results from NASA missions and conveys the information to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) educators, students and the public.

A tenth Strength is for a good Work Activity Plan (WAP) Management System which includes features and capabilities that exceed the requirements of the SOW.

An eleventh Strength is for a well-done, decade-long planetary mission instrument team support (Scenario 2) approach from pre-launch through the extended mission phases.

A twelfth Strength is for an effective approach to Event-Related EPO support (Scenario 4) with good measurements/metrics of success to satisfy the scenario requirements.

A thirteenth Strength is for a good approach to support a new X-ray mission (Scenario 6) and a thorough understanding of the scope of the IT processing required to support this scenario.

A fourteenth Strength is for a good approach to establishing and maintaining a secure multi-satellite web site (Scenario 7).

Under Subfactor B, ADNET received an adjectival rating of "Excellent" with 1 Significant Strength, 6 Strengths, no Significant Weaknesses, no Weaknesses, and no Deficiencies.

ADNET received a Significant Strength for a highly effective and efficient program management structure offering an optimized approach to personnel and task management. Their management structure is highly appropriate given the scope, role, and complexity of Code 600, and includes a number of beneficial features.

ADNET received a Strength for a good multi-faceted approach to technical management which will maintain and enhance the technical competence and flexibility of their staff.

A second Strength is for an effective staffing approach to address fluctuating requirements enabling the Offeror to respond quickly and effectively as staffing needs arise.

A third Strength is for proposing a number of corporate resources available to facilitate SESDA III operations and logistics.

A fourth Strength is for a comprehensive and effective phase-in plan that offered well-defined steps, full continuity of management, technical, and financial operations, and provides for efficient information flow.

A fifth Strength is for a competitive and attractive total compensation plan that will attract and retain high caliber personnel.

A sixth Strength is for an effective Safety and Health Plan that shows a good understanding of OSHA and NASA safety program management requirements.

SSAI

Under Subfactor A, SSAI received an adjectival rating of “Excellent” with 5 Significant Strengths, 10 Strengths, no Significant Weaknesses, no Weaknesses, and no Deficiencies.

SSAI received a Significant Strength for demonstrating a thorough understanding of, and excellent approach to, analysis and modeling. For each topic, SSAI demonstrates excellent understanding, an effective technical approach, and cites numerous examples of their detailed knowledge in each area. The Offeror provides an outstanding summary of sample modeling techniques and follows a logical and well thought out methodology for developing a model.

A second Significant Strength is for demonstrating an excellent understanding and highly effective approach to instrument development and engineering support. SSAI shows an excellent understanding of the breadth of instrument support required (for balloon, aircraft and spacecraft) and the wide variety of detectors/sensors developed by SED. SSAI’s approach maximizes the likelihood for success by reducing both risk and development times.

A third Significant Strength is for demonstrating an excellent understanding and approach to data archiving and distribution. SSAI’s proposal demonstrates thorough understanding of data acquisition, archiving and distribution requirements, and provides an approach that will greatly enhance the potential for successful contract performance.

A fourth Significant Strength is for a very effective approach for detector technology maturation (Scenario 3). Their approach demonstrates a thorough understanding and knowledge of technology maturation and showed insight into the technology maturation process at GSFC.

A fifth Significant Strength is for a very effective approach to supporting an international/national emergency volcanic event (Scenario 5) that included, among other features, a comprehensive list of products and hierarchy of organizations who are expected to require these data products that demonstrated an excellent understanding of the scenario's requirements.

SSAI received a Strength for proposed innovations that provide effective approaches and improve efficiencies.

A second Strength is for an effective and efficient approach to risk identification and management.

A third Strength is for effective ground system development and operations support that demonstrates a good understanding and a good approach.

A fourth Strength is for an effective approach to data user support that can promote efficiency and effectiveness in support for data users.

A fifth Strength is for an effective approach for data systems development and maintenance.

A sixth Strength is for a good understanding of EPO requirements and effective approaches.

A seventh Strength is for a good work activity management system with effective and efficient tools and reporting capabilities.

An eighth Strength is for demonstrating a full understanding and effective approach to supporting the Heliophysics mission (Scenario 1).

A ninth Strength is for a realistic mission scenario with staffing strategy and flexibility to support a decadal planetary mission (Scenario 2).

A tenth Strength is for a good approach to providing Event-Related EPO support (Scenario 4) that recognized a number of challenges and proposed effective means of communication.

Under Subfactor, B SSAI received an adjectival rating of "Excellent" with 1 Significant Strength, 6 Strengths, no Significant Weaknesses, no Weaknesses, and no Deficiencies.

SSAI received a Significant Strength for an excellent program management plan. Their approach should greatly facilitate management and technical problem-solving and enhance contract performance, foster inter-disciplinary communications, and support schedule-driven, high-visibility tasks.

A second Strength is for an effective staffing plan to accommodate a dynamic work environment and fluctuating workload.

A third Strength is for strong corporate resources which provide additional value to the Government.

A fourth Strength is for a good phase-in plan which addresses all the key issues for successfully transitioning to the SESDA III contract.

A fifth Strength is for good total compensation plan containing a number of competitive and attractive features.

A sixth Strength is for a Safety and Health Plan which demonstrates a strong understanding of OSHA and NASA safety program management requirements.

GST

Under Subfactor A, GST received an adjectival rating of “Excellent” with 4 Significant Strengths, 10 Strengths, no Significant Weaknesses, no Weaknesses, and no Deficiencies.

GST received a Significant Strength for a thorough understanding and excellent approach to analysis and modeling by demonstrating an outstanding, and comprehensive technical approach and capabilities for developing high quality and validated models.

A second Significant Strength is for a thorough understanding and highly effective approach to science data acquisition, archiving, and distribution. GST’s proposal demonstrated excellent skill sets and capabilities in the area of Science Data Acquisition, Archiving, and Distribution.

A third Significant Strength is for demonstrating a full understanding and providing a highly effective proactive approach to supporting the Heliophysics mission (Scenario 1). GST proposed highly effective interfaces with the mission science team, and appropriate NASA and GSFC organizations.

A fourth Significant Strength is for a highly effective and efficient approach to a volcanic eruption event (Scenario 5). GST very accurately and completely characterized the likely impacts of the eruption for both regional and global domains, and provided an extensive list of the most relevant government and regional organizations from both the United States and Canada that would require satellite monitoring products.

GST received a Strength for an effective innovation to ensure continuity of operations.

A second Strength is for a thorough understanding and an effective and proactive approach to risk management processes and techniques.

A third Strength is for demonstrating a thorough understanding and providing an effective and detailed approach to software tools development.

A fourth Strength is for demonstrating a thorough understanding and effective approach to support instrument development & engineering.

A fifth Strength is for demonstrating a thorough understanding and effective technical approach to support mission ground system & engineering.

A sixth Strength is for demonstrating a good understanding and effective approach to proposal and scientific documentation support.

A seventh Strength is for demonstrating a thorough understanding & effective approach to supporting education & public outreach.

An eighth Strength is for demonstrating a good understanding and an effective approach to support TRL maturation for detector development (Scenario 3).

A ninth Strength for is demonstrating a good understanding and effective approach to engineer, maintain and support the IT environment for Astrophysics mission (Scenario 6).

A tenth Strength is for a good approach to support the GSFC instrument team on a decade-long Planetary mission (Scenario 2).

Under Subfactor B, GST received an adjectival rating of "Excellent" with 1 Significant Strength, 5 Strengths, no Significant Weaknesses, no Weaknesses, and no Deficiencies.

GST received a Significant Strength for demonstrating a thorough understanding and highly effective program organizational structure. Their approach demonstrates that GST possesses a strong understanding of the project management team requirements for this contract.

GST received a Strength for demonstrating a good understanding and effective approach to technical management. For example, their approach is effective at resolving internal conflicts over resources, and maintaining technical competency.

A second Strength is for demonstrating a good understanding and an effective, multi-prong approach to staffing new and fluctuating requirement.

A third Strength is for the availability of corporate resources which enable flexibility in meeting unplanned or surge requirements.

A fourth Strength is for an effective phase-in plan which incorporates lessons learned from previous relevant phase-in activities and a well thought out schedule.

A fifth Strength is for an attractive Total Compensation Plan (TCP).

COST EVALUATION

The offerors' proposed costs, including Direct Labor Rates, Indirect Rates, Other Direct Costs (ODCs), Fixed Fee, and labor estimates, were assessed to determine reasonableness and cost realism. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with FAR 15.305(a)(1) and NFS 1815.305(a)(1)(B). The cost realism analysis was the basis of the determination of the probable cost for each offeror to perform the effort. FAR 2.101(b) refers to the definition of "cost realism" and FAR 15.404-1(d) refers to a discussion of "cost realism analysis" and "probable cost".

In conducting its assessment, the SEB evaluated the estimated proposed cost elements to determine if the cost elements were realistic for the work to be performed, reflect a clear understanding of the Statement of Work (SOW) requirements, and were consistent with the unique methods of performance (technical and management approach and utilization of proposed personnel) and materials described in the offeror's technical proposal. The SEB had the direct management rates and indirect rates verified by either DCAA or cost supporting data provided by the offeror. Minimal probable cost adjustments were made to ADNET's and SSAI's cost proposals. GST was evaluated as the lowest probable cost and ADNET was evaluated as the highest probable cost, with SSAI's cost between the two other Offerors. The difference between the lowest probable cost for GST and highest probable cost for ADNET was less than three percent. With the exception of the areas where the SEB made minimal probable cost adjustments, the SEB determined the estimated proposed cost elements for all three offerors were realistic for the work to be performed, reflected a clear understanding of the SOW requirements, and were consistent with the unique methods of performances described in the offeror's technical proposal. Consequently, the SEB did not identify cost risks for any of the offerors.

PAST PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

In evaluating Past Performance, the SEB gave both ADNET and SSAI an overall rating of "Very High Level of Confidence." Both offerors demonstrated significantly relevant experience in content, complexity and size, and received very high performance ratings from their customers. GST received an overall rating of "Moderate Level of Confidence" primarily due to contract references' lack of significant science research support.

DECISION

In addition to the presentation materials, I carefully reviewed the SEB's detailed cost and past performance reports. I also reviewed the evaluation criteria, which stated that the Cost Factor is less important than the combined importance of the Mission Suitability Factor and the Past Performance Factor. As individual factors, the Cost Factor is less important than the Mission Suitability Factor but is approximately equal in importance to the Past Performance Factor.

Regarding the Mission Suitability evaluation, I noted that ADNET had the highest Mission Suitability score, but by a relatively modest margin over both SSAI and GST. While I viewed this score delta as some evidence that ADNET may offer a superior Mission Suitability proposal, I did not base my selection on this basis alone but rather closely examined the findings associated with all three offerors. I agreed with the SEB's assignment of Significant Strengths and Strengths based on the relative benefit and value of the various proposal features.

All offerors received an overall adjectival rating of "Excellent" for Subfactor A. Comparing the three proposals, I found ADNET's proposal to have the broadest spectrum of Strengths across all SESDA III requirements.

Comparing ADNET to GST, I find ADNET's proposal superior in several areas, specifically in: tools development (Significant Strength); science data user support (Strength); SOW areas 3.2.1, data systems development and maintenance (Strength); SOW 3.2.3, computer systems management (Strength); SOW 3.4, Work Activity System (Strength); and Scenarios 4 and 7 (both Strengths). Although GST had a Strength in Scenario 3 that was unmatched by ADNET, based on the significantly broader range of ADNET's Significant Strength and Strength findings, I concluded the ADNET's proposal under Subfactor A is clearly superior to GST as it offers numerous, additional advantages in technical approach that are not matched by GST's proposal.

Comparing ADNET to SSAI, I find that SSAI offered two Significant Strengths for instrument development and Scenario 3 that offered benefits to NASA that surpassed ADNET's proposal in these areas. Across the entire evaluation, however, I find that ADNET's technical advantages, as denoted by the Significant Strength and Strength findings, cover a greater majority of the SOW areas and the Scenarios as compared to SSAI's proposal. For ADNET, Significant Strength and Strength findings were assigned to all but two SOW areas, and all but one of the Scenarios. Simply put, as evidenced by this broad array of findings, I find that ADNET's proposal offers a more robust technical approach; there are more areas where ADNET's approach is good or excellent as compared to SSAI.

With regard to ADNET's Significant Strength for tools development, I find considerable benefits to NASA in ADNET's approach that included a number of highly effective software development techniques that should improve system and tool performance and decrease the time and cost of developing new software tools. ADNET received a Significant Strength for Scenario 1 for its excellent approach to the Heliophysics mission and for a keen technical understanding of the mission development schedule, milestones, and roles, demonstrating ADNET's excellent technical ability to handle a complex mission similar to the actual SESDA III requirements. Moreover, with respect to the four other regular Strength findings (SOW 3.2.3, computer systems management; SOW 3.3.1, proposal and scientific documentation support; and Scenarios 6 and 7) that are unmatched by SSAI, I find these proposal features will provide additional technical benefits to contract performance that further distinguish ADNET's proposal from SSAI's.

In addition, all offerors received an adjectival rating of "Excellent" for Subfactor B. All offerors responded with Management Plan approaches that were detailed, thorough, and responsive. I did find a few aspects of the offeror's management plans that were notable and offered significant

benefit to NASA. One noteworthy difference in the proposals and findings was that the ADNET and GST proposals included a plan for backups of the managers during absences, which increases the probability of successful management. Moreover, ADNET proposed dedicated managers for the largest data archives. This proposal feature helps ensure that these archives will receive a high level of management visibility and attention and increases confidence that the archives will be successfully managed. Therefore, I concluded that ADNET's proposal offered greater benefits to NASA in its management plan than SSAI and GST.

Based on my detailed review of the Mission Suitability findings, I found that all three offerors had excellent proposals. However, as detailed above, I find that ADNET's Mission Suitability proposal was most advantageous to NASA, offered the broadest spectrum of Strengths in Subfactor A, many of which were unmatched and offered additional benefits to NASA, and I also found greater benefits in ADNET's management plan in Subfactor B.

In evaluating Past Performance, the SEB gave both ADNET and SSAI an overall rating of "Very High Level of Confidence." Both offerors demonstrated significantly relevant experience in content, complexity and size, and received very high performance ratings from their customers. GST received an overall rating of "Moderate Level of Confidence" due to their lack of significant science research support. I agree with the SEB's findings for these offerors. The difference in Past Performance rating between GST and the more highly rated ADNET and SSAI was a discriminator that distinguished ADNET and SSAI in my selection.

Regarding the cost evaluation, the SEB found that ADNET, SSAI, and GST proposals were reasonable. The SEB made relatively minor probable cost adjustments to ADNET and SSAI, but these adjustments did not have a significant impact on the total costs. All three offerors had a low level of cost risk, and I concluded that all offerors submitted reasonable and realistic cost proposals overall. The probable cost difference between the lowest offeror (GST) and the highest offeror (ADNET) was less than three percent. The probable cost difference between ADNET and SSAI was less than 2 percent.

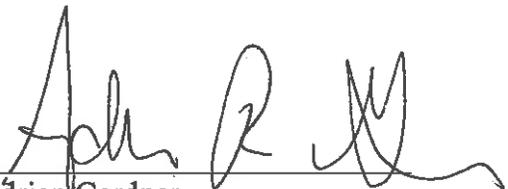
In summary, I concluded that ADNET had a superior proposal in the Mission Suitability Factor, the most important factor. I further considered GST's cost savings (~ 3 percent) and lower "Moderate" Past Performance rating in comparison to ADNET's superior Mission Suitability proposal and "Very High" past performance rating. I concluded that ADNET's superior Mission Suitability proposal and higher rated past performance outweighed the cost savings offered by GST's proposal.

In comparing ADNET and SSAI, because both offerors received the same "Very High" Past Performance rating, past performance did not serve to distinguish the two offerors. With regard to Mission Suitability and Cost, I concluded that the benefits to NASA resulting from ADNET's superior Mission Suitability proposal outweighed the modest cost savings (~2 percent) offered by SSAI, given that the Mission Suitability Factor is the most heavily weighted factor.

In conclusion, based on my review of Mission Suitability, Past Performance, and Cost, I have concluded that ADNET's proposal represents the best value to NASA on the basis of their superior approach to Mission Suitability, "Very High" Past Performance rating, and competitive

cost proposal. The approximately 2 percent savings offered by SSAI's proposal are more than offset by the additional contract benefits that NASA will receive from ADNET's superior technical approach to the SESDA III contract.

Consequently, I have selected ADNET for the award of the SESDA III contract.



Adrian Gardner
Source Selection Authority

8/14/12
Date