

STATE OF ALASKA
Department of Military & Veterans Affairs
Division of Administrative Services



Invitation to Bid (ITB) 260000002
UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM AKARNG CFMO

ADDENDUM 1

ISSUED AUGUST 22, 2025

Addendum 1 is being issued to answer questions from interested vendors and make changes to the ITB. This Addendum 1 is hereby made part of the ITB and is a total of 2 pages.

Questions submitted by potential bidders and answers from the State:

Question 1: Can we respond as a reseller in partner with one of these OEMs or does this have to come directly from OEMs on this list only?

Answer 1: Only vendors on the Blue UAS Cleared List may submit a bid as the prime contractor. We are adding the Blue UAS One Pager Attachment 7, beginning on page 2 of this addendum.

Question 2: Can we respond as a reseller in partner with one of these OEMs or does this have to come directly from OEMs on this list only?

Answer 2: Third-party sales are not authorized. The primary vendor must be Blue cleared, but services can be a subcontractor as specified in ITB Section 2.11.

Question 3: Is later delivery of a payload allowed for this contract? Vendor estimates some deliverables will have longer lead time.

Answer 3: Yes, later delivery of certain payloads is allowable if longer lead times are required.

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ITB Attachment 7**Blue UAS One Pager****Why Blue UAS–Cleared Vendors Are Required****1. NDAA Supply Chain Security Requirements**

The **FY 2020 NDAA (Section 848)** prohibits the Department of Defense—and by extension, the Army National Guard—from procuring drones or critical components manufactured by or sourced from certain “covered foreign countries,” including China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea

This law emphasizes that drones must not have key components (e.g., flight controllers, cameras, radios, ground control systems) from those disallowed countries. That requirement alone ensures supply-chain security.

2. Beyond NDAA: The American Security Drone Act (embedded in FY 2024 NDAA)

The **American Security Drone Act**, enacted within the FY 2024 NDAA, further reinforces procurement restrictions. It **explicitly prohibits the use of federal grant or contract funds** to buy or operate **foreign-made drones** after late 2025—even for state or local agencies using federal funding.

This means the Alaska Army National Guard cannot use federal funding to purchase drones that are not NDAA-compliant or sourced from prohibited foreign suppliers.

3. Blue UAS: A Government-Vetted Shortcut for Compliance

To make compliance easier and more robust, the **Defense Innovation Unit (DIU)** runs the **Blue UAS program**. Drones on the **Blue UAS Cleared List** have been rigorously vetted for:

- **NDAA compliance** — ensuring no prohibited foreign components or manufacturers
- **Cybersecurity** — ensuring the drone platforms meet DoD security standards

In other words, buying drones from a **Blue UAS–cleared vendor** ensures both legal and cybersecurity alignment with DoD policy—saving time and reducing risk.

4. Implementation in FY 2024 NDAA

The FY 2024 NDAA includes provisions like the Blue UAS program as a **formal compliance pathway**. Documents reference that Blue UAS clearances reflect compliance with:

- Section 848 of FY 2020 NDAA,
- Section 817 of FY 2023 NDAA,
- **The American Security Drone Act (2024)**

This cements Blue UAS as the standardized, government-approved list of drone platforms that satisfy all legal, security, and supply-chain requirements.