

**Medium Launch Vehicle (Atlas)
Follow-On Contract
Alternative Dispute Resolution
Memorandum of Agreement
Between
The Department of The Air Force
and
Lockheed Martin Commercial Launch Services, Inc.**

The Department of the Air Force (Air Force), and Lockheed Martin Commercial Launch Services, Inc. (collectively the Parties) have entered into contracts F04701-96-C-0001 and F04701-96-C-0002 to acquire Atlas Launch Vehicles and Launch Operations. The Parties jointly recognize the objective of supplying America's war fighters with technologically advanced and reliable equipment in a timely manner and at a reasonable price to promote swift, safe and successful accomplishment of the national defense mission. These contracts contain a "Disputes" clause (FAR 52.233-1) to implement the Contract Disputes Act of 1978. In addition, as contemplated by FAR 33.214, the parties also recognize that Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) procedures involving collaborative techniques can be used as an alternative to Disputes Clause procedures in order to avoid the disruption and high cost of litigation, which detracts from mission accomplishment.

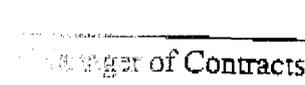
The Parties agree that they will try to resolve all issues in controversy arising under the contract by negotiation and mutual agreement at the contracting officer's discretion. If negotiations reach an impasse, the parties agree to use to the maximum extent possible one or more of the ADR processes contemplated by FAR 33.2 to reduce or avoid the need for litigation. The Parties further agree that any ADR process must be designed to allow sufficient time to exchange and analyze any information necessary to reach a mutually satisfactory settlement.

In addition, consistent with FAR 33.214, in cases where the parties decide to use ADR, the parties agree to prepare and agree to a specific, written ADR agreement appropriate to the contract, before the ADR process begins. The agreement should normally address the following (as appropriate): authorized representatives for each party; ADR techniques to be utilized and procedures to be followed; methods for the exchange of information; a schedule and procedures for any discovery proceedings, including how to conduct discovery/factual exchange; appointment and payment of neutrals; whether and to what extent to stay or suspend any pending litigation; possible audit requirements; and, as applicable, as what point the parties will begin negotiations; and a provision for termination of the agreement.

If the contracting officer rejects a contractor's request to use ADR proceedings, the contracting officer shall provide the contractor a written explanation citing one or more of the reasons in 5 U.S.C. 572(b) or such other specific reasons that ADR procedures are not appropriate for the resolution of the dispute. See 41 U.S.C. 605(e) & FAR 33.214(b). Where a contractor rejects the government's request to use ADR proceedings, the contractor shall inform the agency in writing of the contractor's specific reasons for rejecting the request.

It is not the intent of the parties that this agreement alter, supplement or deviate from the terms and conditions of any contract(s) between the parties, or the legal rights and obligations of the parties set forth therein. Any changes to those contract(s) must be made in writing by authorized contracting officials.

At any time if either party believes a particular issue is not well-suited to ADR, or is not making progress being made in a particular ADR proceeding, that party may, in its sole efforts to resolve the issue, elect to abandon the ADR process and pursue any other remedy otherwise provided under contract, regulation or statute. Nothing in this agreement shall be deemed to prevent either party from preserving and exercising its rights and remedies during the ADR process.

 Contracting Officer	<u>28 Sep 99</u> Date
 Contracting Officer	<u>24 Sep 99</u> Date
 Program Director	<u>15 SEP 99</u> Date
 Manager of Contracts	<u>15 Sept 99</u> Date