PGI 201.6 -CAREER DEVELOPMENT, CONTRACTING AUTHORITY, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Parent topic: PGI Part 201 - FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

PGI 201.602 Contracting officers.

PGI 201.602-2 Responsibilities.

Contracting officers shall inform all individuals performing on their behalf of their delegated roles and responsibilities, and the relationships among the parties.

(d)(i) When designating Department of State personnel as a contracting officer's representative (COR for contracts executed by DoD in support of Department of State in Iraq), follow the procedures in the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy memorandum dated July 11, 2011, Contracting Officer's Representative Designation—Iraq.

(ii) DoD COR certification standards define minimum COR competencies, experience, and training requirements according to the nature and complexity of the requirement and contract performance risk. These COR certification standards should be considered when developing service requirements, soliciting proposals, and performing surveillance during contract performance. The DoD standards and policy are provided in DoD Instruction 5000.72, DoD Standard for Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) Certification.

(iii) Guidance on the appointment and duties of CORs is provided in the DoD COR Guidebook.

(iv) DoD agencies and components shall use the Joint Appointment Module (JAM), within in the Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (PIEE), to electronically track COR nominations, appointments, terminations, and training certifications for contracts assigned a COR. Components shall use the Surveillance and Performance Monitoring (SPM) Module, located in the PIEE, for all other contract surveillance actions. Further guidance on the use of JAM and SPM Module is available at https://wawf.eb.mil https://piee.eb.mil/piee-landing/.

(v) A COR assists in the technical monitoring or administration of a contract.

(A) Unless an exemption at 201.602-2(d)(v)(A) or (B) applies, contracting officers shall designate a COR for all service contracts, and supply contracts with cost-reimbursable line items including both firm-fixed-price and other than firm-fixed-price contracts, awarded by a DoD component or by any other Federal agency on behalf of DoD within 3 business days of contract award. The surveillance activities performed by CORs should be tailored to the dollar value/complexity of the specific contract for which they are designated. For geographically dispersed large contracts with multiple task orders, contracting officers should consider appointing multiple or alternate CORs to assist with surveillance duties. These CORs should have specific duties based on criteria, such as geographic region or distinct task areas, to avoid conflicting or duplicative direction. Contracting officers may exempt service contracts from this requirement when the following three conditions are met:

(*1*) The contract will be awarded using simplified acquisition procedures;

(*2*) The requirement is not complex; and

(*3*) The contracting officer documents the file, in writing, with the specific reasons why the appointment of a COR is unnecessary.

(B) For cost reimbursement contracts that are not service contracts, contracting officers shall either retain or delegate surveillance activities to a COR or DCMA.

(C) The contracting officer shall ensure the written designation required by FAR 1.602-2(d)(7) is maintained in JAM or the SPM Module.

(vi) A COR shall maintain an electronic COR Surveillance file in the SPM Module for each contract assigned. This file must include, at a minimum—

(A) A copy of the contracting officer's letter of designation and other documentation describing the COR's duties and responsibilities; and

(B) Documentation of actions taken in accordance with the delegation of authority.

(vii) Contracting officers shall, at a minimum—

(A) Review the COR’s files within 6 months of contract award and then annually based on the risks, complexity, and value of the contract, as appropriate. The contracting officer may review COR files more frequently in subsequent years when it is beneficial to contract oversight. The results of the contracting officer’s review shall be documented in the SPM Module; and

(B) Within 30 days of completing the review of the COR’s files, provide feedback on the COR’s performance to the COR’s supervisor and discuss any inadequacies with the COR (see Department of Defense Instruction 5000.72, DoD Standard for Contracting Officer’s Representative Certification”, Enclosure 3, Procedures, paragraph 1.i).

(viii) Prior to contract closeout, the COR will ensure the COR Surveillance files for the assigned contract are complete and available to the contracting officer .