

FEDERAL ACQUISITION CIRCULAR

June 22, 1998

FAC 97-05

Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 97-05 is issued under the authority of the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, and the Administrator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Unless otherwise specified, all Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and other directive material contained in FAC 97-05 are effective August 21, 1998, except for Items V, X, and XI, which are effective June 22, 1998.

FAC 97-05 LIST of SUBJECTS

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FAC 97-05 ITEM SUMMARY

Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 97-05 amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) as specified below:

Item I—Subcontract Consent (FAR Case 95-011)

This final rule amends FAR Parts 4, 22, 35, 36, 44, and 52 to reduce requirements for consent to subcontract. The rule eliminates consent requirements for contractors that have an approved purchasing system, except when specific contracts requiring consent are identified by the contracting officer; eliminates consent requirements for fixed-price incentive contracts and fixed-price redeterminable contracts; and increases, to the simplified acquisition threshold, the dollar level at which consent requirements are included in time-and-materials, labor-hour, and letter contracts.

Replacement pages: 4-7 and 4-8; 22-25 and 22-26; 35-3 and 35-4; 36-13 and 36-14; 44-1 thru 44-4; 52-263 thru 52-268; and Matrix 43 thru 46.

Item II—Availability of Specifications (FAR Case 97-034)

This final rule amends FAR Parts 9 and 11 and the provisions at 52.211-1, 52.211-2, and 52.212-1 to update addresses and other information regarding the availability of specifications, standards, and item descriptions that may be cited in Government solicitations and contracts. In addition, the rule clarifies the pricing policy regarding specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions issued by GSA.

Replacement pages: 9-7 and 9-8; 11-1 thru 11-4; 52-1 and 52-2; 52-29 and 52-30; 52-35 thru 52-40; and Matrix 5 and 6.

Item III—Liquidated Damages (FAR Cases 89-042 and 97-300)

This final rule amends FAR Parts 11, 19, 52, and 53 to clarify policy on liquidated damages and commercial subcontracting plans pertaining to requirements for subcontracting with small, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small business concerns. The rule implements Section 304 of the Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-656) and OFPP Policy Letter 95-1, Subcontracting Plans for Companies Supplying Commercial Items. The interim rule published in FAC 84-50, FAR case 89-042, 54 FR 30708, July 21, 1989, has been merged with this final rule.

Replacement pages: 11-5 thru 11-9; 19-37 thru 19-42; 52-97 thru 52-104; 53-7 and 53-8; and 53-83 thru 53-86.

Item IV—Limits on Fee for Cost-Plus-Incentive-Fee and Cost-Plus-Award-Fee Contracts (FAR Case 97-042)

This final rule amends FAR Part 16 to clarify fee limitations pertaining to cost-reimbursement contracts. The FAR Part 15 rewrite in FAC 97-02 eliminated non-statutory fee limitations for cost-plus-incentive-fee and cost-plus-award-fee contracts. This final rule makes conforming changes to FAR Part 16.

Replacement pages: 16-7 and 16-8; and 16-11 and 16-12.

Item V—Rehabilitation Act, Workers With Disabilities (FAR Case 96-610)

This interim rule amends FAR Subpart 22.14 and the clauses at 52.212-5 and 52.222-36 to implement revised Department of Labor regulations regarding affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities. The dollar threshold for use of the clause at 52.222-36 has been increased from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

Replacement pages: Structure iii and iv; 22-1 and 22-2; 22-45 and 22-46; 52-3 and 52-4; 52-41 thru 52-44; 52-119 and 52-120; and Matrix 23 and 24.

Item VI—Trade Agreements Thresholds (FAR Case 97-044)

This final rule amends FAR Part 25 to implement revised thresholds for application of the Trade Agreements Act and the North American Free Trade Agreement, as published by the Office of the United States Trade Representative in the Federal Register on January 14, 1998 (63 FR 2295).

Replacement pages: 25-3 thru 25-17.

Item VII—Restrictions on Purchases from Sudan (FAR Case 97-301)

This final rule amends FAR 25.701 and the clause at 52.225-11 to add Sudan to the list of countries whose products are banned from importation into the United States. This rule implements Executive Order 13067, dated November 3, 1997.

Replacement pages: 25-15 and 25-16; 52-43 and 52-44; and 52-141 and 52-142.

Item VIII—Software Copyrights (FAR Case 97-614)

This final rule amends FAR 27.405 to add contracts for certain computer software programs to the list of examples of

contracts for special works to which the Government may obtain copyrights.

Replacement pages: 27-23 and 27-24.

Item IX—Travel Reimbursement (FAR Case 97-007)

The interim rule published as Item IX of FAC 97-03 is converted to a final rule without change. The rule amends FAR 31.205-46 to increase from \$25.00 to \$75.00 the threshold at which contractor personnel must provide a receipt to support travel expenditures.

Replacement pages: None

Item X—No-Cost Value Engineering Change Proposals (FAR Case 96-011)

This interim rule revises FAR 48.104-3 to clarify that no-cost value engineering change proposals (VECPs) may be used when, in the contracting officer's judgment, reliance on other VECP approaches likely would not be more cost-effective, and the no-cost settlement would provide adequate consideration to the Government.

Replacement pages: 48-5 and 48-6.

Item XI—Technical Amendments

Amendments are being made at FAR 5.201(b)(2), 8.404(a), 31.002, 45.607-2(b), 53.101, and the FAR Matrix to update references and make editorial changes. The amendments are as follows:

PART 5—PUBLICIZING CONTRACT ACTIONS

5.201 [Amended]

1. Section 5.201 is amended in paragraph (b)(2) by revising "(see 5.205(d))" to read "(see 5.205(e))".

Replacement pages: 5-1 and 5-2.

PART 8—REQUIRED SOURCES OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

8.404 [Amended]

2. Section 8.404 is amended in the first sentence of paragraph (a) by revising "13.202(c)(3)" to read "13.303-2(c)(3)".

Replacement pages: 8-3 and 8-4.

PART 31—CONTRACT COST PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

31.002 [Amended]

3. Section 31.002 is amended in the introductory paragraph by revising "Guidance for New Contractors" to read "Information for Contractors".

Replacement pages: 31-5 and 31-6.

PART 45—GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

45.607-2 [Amended]

4. Section 45.607-2 is amended in the third sentence of paragraph (b) by revising "DLA:SIP" to read "DLSC-LC".

Replacement pages: 45-27 and 45-28.

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

52.301 [Amended]

5. Section 52.301 is amended at entry 52.211-12 in the column headed "FP R&D" by removing the word "Yes"; at entry 52.223-14 in the column headed "LMV" by removing the letter "H"; at entries 52.237-8 and 52.237-10 in the column headed "UCF" by removing "I" and inserting "L"; at entry 52.244-6 in the column headed "CI" by removing the letter "N".

Replacement pages: Matrix 5 and 6; Matrix 25 and 26; Matrix 41 and 42; and Matrix 45 and 46.

PART 53—FORMS

6. Section 53.101 is amended by revising the last sentence to read as follows:

53.101 [Amended]

* * * The specific location of each requirement is identified in Subpart 53.2.

Replacement pages: 53-3 and 53-4.

Item XII—Availability of FAR via Internet

The FAR, along with Federal Acquisition Circulars and other informational items, is available on the Internet at <http://www.arnet.gov/far>.

New Distribution Option for Changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulation

Electronic FACs. Federal Acquisition Circulars (FACs) updating the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) are now available from GSA's FAR web-site. This new feature allows FAR users to access and print FACs from the Internet. Access to an up-to-date loose-leaf version of FAR changes will be immediate using this electronic method. Those who want to obtain a FAC electronically can access it from the FAR homepage at <http://www.arnet.gov/far>.

After clicking on the menu item "Looseleaf" under the heading "Federal Acquisition Circulars," follow the printing and copying instructions on the screen. Directions for filing new FAR pages are included in the introductory pages of the FAC, as usual.

Subscribe to FAR News. In addition to providing new FACs on the FAR web-site, the FAR Secretariat will notify users whenever a new FAC is posted. To take advantage of this service, individual users of the FAR must register their e-mail addresses by subscribing to FAR News. To subscribe to FAR News:

- (1) Open the FAR homepage on the Internet at <http://www.arnet.gov/far>
- (2) Click on the menu item "Subscribe to FAR News" located under the heading "Other Information"
- (3) Follow the directions on the screen for submitting your e-mail address.

Subscribers to FAR News will also be notified of other acquisition-related information such as public meetings and proposed rules.

If you need further information or assistance, contact the FAR Secretariat at (202) 501-4755.

FAC 97-05 FILING INSTRUCTIONS

REMOVE PAGES

General Structure and Subparts
(pp iii and iv)

4-7 and 4-8

5-1 and 5-2

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INSERT PAGES

General Structure and Subparts
(pp iii and iv)

4-7 and 4-8

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Forms Authorized for Local Reproduction

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SF 294
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ATTENTION:

The pages listed below include amendments effective August 21, 1998. Do not file prior to this date.

REMOVE PAGES

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52-43 and 52-44

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tract. The contracting officer shall ask the offeror to provide its DUNS number by using the provision prescribed at 4.603(a). If the successful offeror does not provide its number, the contracting officer shall contact the offeror and obtain the DUNS number.

4.603 Solicitation provisions.

(a)(1) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.204-6, Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number, in solicitations that are expected to result in a requirement for the generation of an SF 279, Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS)—Individual Contract Action Report (see 4.602(c)), or a similar agency form.

(2) For offerors located outside the United States, the contracting officer may modify paragraph (c) of the provision at 52.204-6 to provide the correct phone numbers for the Dun & Bradstreet offices in the areas from which offerors are anticipated to respond.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.204-5, Women-Owned Business, in all solicitations that are not set aside for small business concerns and that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, when the contract is to be performed inside the United States, its territories or possessions, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the District of Columbia.

Subpart 4.7—Contractor Records Retention

4.700 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policies and procedures for retention of records by contractors to meet the records review requirements of the Government. In this subpart, the terms “contracts” and “contractors” include “subcontracts” and “subcontractors.”

4.701 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to generally describe records retention requirements and to allow reductions in the retention period for specific classes of records under prescribed circumstances.

4.702 Applicability.

(a) This subpart applies to records generated under contracts that contain one of the following clauses:

- (1) Audit and Records—Sealed Bidding (52.214-26).
- (2) Audit and Records—Negotiation (52.215-2).

(b) This subpart is not mandatory on Department of Energy contracts for which the Comptroller General allows alternative records retention periods. Apart from this exception, this subpart applies to record retention periods under contracts that are subject to Chapter 137, Title 10, U.S.C., and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 471, *et seq.*

4.703 Policy.

(a) Except as stated in 4.703(b), contractors shall make available records, which includes books, documents, accounting procedures and practices, and other data, regardless of type and regardless of whether such items are in written form, in the form of computer data, or in any other form, and other supporting evidence to satisfy contract negotiation, administration, and audit requirements of the contracting agencies and the Comptroller General for—

- (1) 3 years after final payment or, for certain records;
- (2) The period specified in 4.705 through 4.705-3, whichever of these periods expires first.

(b) Contractors shall make available the foregoing records and supporting evidence for a longer period of time than is required in 4.703(a) if—

- (1) A retention period longer than that cited in 4.703(a) is specified in any contract clause; or
- (2) The contractor, for its own purposes, retains the foregoing records and supporting evidence for a longer period. Under this circumstance, the retention period shall be the period of the contractor’s retention or 3 years after final payment, whichever period expires first.

(3) The contractor does not meet the original due date for submission of final indirect cost rate proposals specified in subparagraph (d)(2) of the clause at 52.216-7, Allowable Cost and Payment, and subparagraph (c)(2) of the clause at 52.216-13, Allowable Cost and Payment—Facilities. Under these circumstances, the retention periods in 4.705 shall be automatically extended one day for each day the proposal is not submitted after the original due date.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude a contractor from duplicating or storing original records in electronic form unless they contain significant information not shown on the record copy. Original records need not be maintained or produced in an audit if the contractor or subcontractor provides photographic or electronic images of the original records and meets the following requirements:

(1) The contractor or subcontractor has established procedures to ensure that the imaging process preserves accurate images of the original records, including signatures and other written or graphic images, and that the imaging process is reliable and secure so as to maintain the integrity of the records.

(2) The contractor or subcontractor maintains an effective indexing system to permit timely and convenient access to the imaged records.

(3) The contractor or subcontractor retains the original records for a minimum of one year after imaging to permit periodic validation of the imaging systems.

(d) If the information described in paragraph (a) of this section is maintained on a computer, contractors shall retain the computer data on a reliable medium for the time periods prescribed. Contractors may transfer computer data in

machine readable form from one reliable computer medium to another. Contractors' computer data retention and transfer procedures shall maintain the integrity, reliability, and security of the original computer data. Contractors shall also retain an audit trail describing the data transfer. For the record retention time periods prescribed, contractors shall not destroy, discard, delete, or write over such computer data.

4.704 Calculation of retention periods.

(a) The retention periods in 4.705 are calculated from the end of the contractor's fiscal year in which an entry is made charging or allocating a cost to a Government contract or subcontract. If a specific record contains a series of entries, the retention period is calculated from the end of the contractor's fiscal year in which the final entry is made. The contractor should cut off the records in annual blocks and retain them for block disposal under the prescribed retention periods.

(b) When records generated during a prior contract are relied upon by a contractor for cost or pricing data in negotiating a succeeding contract, the prescribed periods shall run from the date of the succeeding contract.

(c) If two or more of the record categories described in 4.705 are interfiled and screening for disposal is not practical, the contractor shall retain the entire record series for the longest period prescribed for any category of records.

4.705 Specific retention periods.

The contractor shall retain the records identified in 4.705-1 through 4.705-3 for the periods designated, provided retention is required under 4.702. Records are identified in this subpart in terms of their purpose or use and not by specific name or form number. Although the descriptive identifications may not conform to normal contractor usage or filing practices, these identifications apply to all contractor records that come within the description.

4.705-1 Financial and cost accounting records.

(a) Accounts receivable invoices, adjustments to the accounts, invoice registers, carrier freight bills, shipping orders, and other documents which detail the material or services billed on the related invoices: Retain 4 years.

(b) Material, work order, or service order files, consisting of purchase requisitions or purchase orders for material or services, or orders for transfer of material or supplies: Retain 4 years.

(c) Cash advance recapitulations, prepared as posting entries to accounts receivable ledgers for amounts of expense vouchers prepared for employees' travel and related expenses: Retain 4 years.

(d) Paid, canceled, and voided checks, other than those issued for the payment of salary and wages: Retain 4 years.

(e) Accounts payable records to support disbursements of funds for materials, equipment, supplies, and services, containing originals or copies of the following and related documents: remittance advices and statements, vendors' invoices, invoice audits and distribution slips, receiving and inspection reports or comparable certifications of receipt and inspection of material or services, and debit and credit memoranda: Retain 4 years.

(f) Labor cost distribution cards or equivalent documents: Retain 2 years.

(g) Petty cash records showing description of expenditures, to whom paid, name of person authorizing payment, and date, including copies of vouchers and other supporting documents: Retain 2 years.

4.705-2 Pay administration records.

(a) Payroll sheets, registers, or their equivalent, of salaries and wages paid to individual employees for each payroll period; change slips; and tax withholding statements: Retain 4 years.

(b) Clock cards or other time and attendance cards: Retain 2 years.

(c) Paid checks, receipts for wages paid in cash, or other evidence of payments for services rendered by employees: Retain 2 years.

4.705-3 Acquisition and supply records.

(a) Store requisitions for materials, supplies, equipment, and services: Retain 2 years.

(b) Work orders for maintenance and other services: Retain 4 years.

(c) Equipment records, consisting of equipment usage and status reports and equipment repair orders: Retain 4 years.

(d) Expendable property records, reflecting accountability for the receipt and use of material in the performance of a contract: Retain 4 years.

(e) Receiving and inspection report records, consisting of reports reflecting receipt and inspection of supplies, equipment, and materials: Retain 4 years.

(f) Purchase order files for supplies, equipment, material, or services used in the performance of a contract; supporting documentation and backup files including, but not limited to, invoices, and memoranda; *e.g.*, memoranda of negotiations showing the principal elements of subcontract price negotiations (see 52.244-2): Retain 4 years.

(g) Production records of quality control, reliability, and inspection: Retain 4 years.

PART 5—PUBLICIZING CONTRACT ACTIONS

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- 5.001 Definition.
- 5.002 Policy.

Subpart 5.1—Dissemination of Information

- 5.101 Methods of disseminating information.
- 5.102 Availability of solicitations.

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Subpart 5.5—Paid Advertisements

- 5.501 Definitions.
- 5.502 Authority.
- 5.503 Procedures.
- 5.504 Use of advertising agencies.

5.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for publicizing contract opportunities and award information.

5.001 Definition.

“Contracting action,” as used in this part, means an action resulting in a contract, as defined in Subpart 2.1, including contract modifications for additional supplies or services, but not including contract modifications that are within the scope and under the terms of the contract, such as contract modifications issued pursuant to the Changes clause, or funding and other administrative changes.

5.002 Policy.

Contracting officers shall publicize contract actions in order to—

- (a) Increase competition;
- (b) Broaden industry participation in meeting Government requirements; and
- (c) Assist small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns, and women-owned small business concerns in obtaining contracts and subcontracts.

Subpart 5.1—Dissemination of Information

5.101 Methods of disseminating information.

The Commerce Business Daily (CBD) is the public notification media by which U.S. Government agencies identify proposed contract actions and contract awards. The CBD is published in five or six daily editions weekly, as necessary.

(a) As required by the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(e)) and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416), contracting officers shall disseminate information on proposed contract actions as follows—

(1) For proposed contract actions expected to exceed \$25,000, by synopsisizing in the Commerce Business Daily (CBD) (see 5.201); and

(2) For proposed contract actions expected to exceed \$10,000, but not expected to exceed \$25,000, by displaying in a public place, including on an electronic bulletin board, or any other appropriate electronic means located at the contracting office issuing the solicitation, an unclassified notice of the solicitation or a copy of the solicitation satisfying the requirements of 5.207(c) and (f). The notice shall include a statement that all responsible sources may submit a quotation which, if timely received, shall be considered by the agency. Such information shall be posted not later than the date the solicitation is issued, and shall remain posted for at least 10 days or until after quotations have been opened, whichever is later.

(i) If solicitations are posted in lieu of a notice, various methods of satisfying the requirements of 5.207(c) and (f) may be employed. For example, the requirements for 5.207(c) and (f) may be met by stamping the solicitation, by a cover sheet to the solicitation, or by placing a general statement in the display room.

(ii) The contracting officer need not comply with the display requirements of this section when the exemptions at 5.202(a)(1), (a)(4) through (a)(9), or (a)(11) apply, or when oral or FACNET solicitations are used.

(iii) Contracting officers shall post solicitations expected to exceed \$25,000 if required by agency regulations.

(iv) Electronic posting of requirements in a place accessible by the general public at the Government installation may be used to satisfy the public display requirement. Contracting offices utilizing electronic systems for public posting shall periodically publicize the methods for accessing such information.

(b) In addition, one or more of the following methods may be used:

(1) Preparing periodic handouts listing proposed contracts, and displaying them as in 5.101(a)(2).

(2) Assisting local trade associations in disseminating information to their members.

(3) Making brief announcements of proposed contracts to newspapers, trade journals, magazines, or other mass communication media for publication without cost to the Government.

(4) Placing paid advertisements in newspapers or other communications media, subject to the following limitations:

(i) Contracting officers shall place paid advertisements of proposed contracts only when it is anticipated that effective competition cannot be obtained otherwise (see 5.205(d)).

(ii) Contracting officers shall not place advertisements of proposed contracts in a newspaper published and printed in the District of Columbia unless the supplies or services will be furnished, or the labor performed, in the District of Columbia or adjoining counties in Maryland or Virginia (44 U.S.C. 3701).

(iii) Advertisements published in newspapers must be under proper written authority in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 3702 (see 5.502(a)).

5.102 Availability of solicitations.

(a) The contracting officer shall—

(1) Maintain a reasonable number of copies of solicitations publicized in the CBD, including specifications and other pertinent information (upon request, potential sources not initially solicited shall be mailed or provided copies of solicitations, if available);

(2) Provide copies of a limited solicitation to firms requesting copies that were not initially solicited, but only after advising the requester of the determination to limit the solicitation to a specified firm or firms as authorized under Part 6;

(3) Provide copies on a “first-come-first-served” basis, for pickup at the contracting office, to publishers, trade associations, information services, and other members of the public having a legitimate interest (for construction, see 36.211); and

(4) In addition to the methods of disseminating proposed contract information in 5.101(a) and (b), provide,

upon request to small business concerns, as required by 15 U.S.C. 637(b)—

(i) A copy of the solicitation and specifications. In the case of solicitations disseminated by electronic data interchange, solicitations may be furnished directly to the electronic address of the small business concern;

(ii) The name and telephone number of an employee of the contracting office to answer questions on the solicitation; and

(iii) Adequate citations to each applicable major Federal law or agency rule with which small business concerns must comply in performing the contract.

(5) Retain a copy of the solicitation and other documents for review by and duplication for those requesting copies after the initial number of copies is exhausted.

(6) Agencies may require payment of a fee, not exceeding the actual cost of duplication, for a copy of the solicitation documents.

(7) If electronic commerce is employed in the solicitation process, availability of the RFP may be limited to the electronic medium.

(b) This section 5.102 applies to classified contracts to the extent consistent with agency security requirements (see 5.202(a)(1)).

Subpart 5.2—Synopsis of Proposed Contract Actions

5.201 General.

(a) As required by the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(e)) and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 416), agencies shall furnish for publication in the Commerce Business Daily (CBD) notices of proposed contract actions as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) For acquisitions of supplies and services other than those covered by the exceptions in 5.202, and special situations in 5.205, the contracting officer shall transmit a notice to the CBD (synopsis) (see 5.207) for each proposed—

(1) Contract actions meeting the thresholds in 5.101(a)(1);

(2) Effort to locate private commercial sources for cost comparison purposes under OMB Circular A-76 (see 5.205(e));

(3) Modification to an existing contract for additional supplies or services that meets the thresholds in 5.101(a)(1); or

(4) Contract action in any amount when advantageous to the Government.

(c) The primary purposes of the CBD notice are to improve small business access to acquisition information and enhance competition by identifying contracting and subcontracting opportunities.

(d) Subscriptions to the CBD must be placed with the—

Indefinite delivery contracts (including requirements contracts) are established with commercial firms to provide supplies and services at stated prices for given periods of time. Similar systems of schedule-type contracting are used for military items managed by the Department of Defense. These systems are not included in the Federal Supply Schedule program covered by this subpart.

(b) The GSA schedule contracting office issues publications, entitled Federal Supply Schedules, containing the information necessary for placing delivery orders with schedule contractors. Ordering offices issue delivery orders directly to the schedule contractors for the required supplies and services. Ordering offices may request copies of schedules by completing GSA Form 457, FSS Publications Mailing List Application, and mailing it to the—

GSA Centralized Mailing List Service (7CAFL)
P.O. Box 6477
Fort Worth, TX 76115.

Copies of GSA Form 457 also may be obtained from this address.

(c) GSA offers an on-line shopping service called “GSA Advantage!” that enables ordering offices to search product specific information (*i.e.*, national stock number, part number, common name), review delivery options, place orders directly with contractors (or ask GSA to place orders on the agency’s behalf), and pay contractors for orders using the Governmentwide commercial purchase card (or pay GSA). Ordering offices may access the “GSA Advantage!” shopping service by connecting to the Internet and using a web browser to connect to the Acquisition Reform Network (<http://www.arnet.gov>) or the GSA, Federal Supply Service (FSS) Home Page (<http://www.fss.gsa.gov>). For more information or assistance, contact GSA at Internet e-mail address: gsa.advantage@gsa.gov.

8.402 Applicability.

Procedures in this subpart apply to Federal Supply Schedule contracts. Occasionally, special ordering procedures may be established. In such cases the procedures will be outlined in the “Federal Supply Schedules.”

8.403 [Reserved]

8.404 Using schedules.

(a) *General.* When agency requirements are to be satisfied through the use of Federal Supply Schedules as set forth in this subpart, the simplified acquisition procedures of Part 13 and the small business set-aside provisions of Subpart 19.5 do not apply except for the provision at 13.303-2(c)(3). Orders placed pursuant to a Multiple Award Schedule (MAS), using the procedures in this subpart, are considered to be issued pursuant to full and open competi-

tion (see 6.102(d)(3)). Therefore, when placing orders under Federal Supply Schedules, ordering offices need not seek further competition, synopsise the requirement, make a separate determination of fair and reasonable pricing, or consider small business set-asides in accordance with Subpart 19.5. GSA has already determined the prices of items under schedule contracts to be fair and reasonable. By placing an order against a schedule using the procedures in this section, the ordering office has concluded that the order represents the best value and results in the lowest overall cost alternative (considering price, special features, administrative costs, etc.) to meet the Government’s needs.

(b) *Ordering procedures for optional use schedules—(1) Orders at or below the micro-purchase threshold.* Ordering offices can place orders at or below the micro-purchase threshold with any Federal Supply Schedule contractor.

(2) *Orders exceeding the micro-purchase threshold but not exceeding the maximum order threshold.* Orders should be placed with the schedule contractor that can provide the supply or service that represents the best value. Before placing an order, ordering offices should consider reasonably available information about the supply or service offered under MAS contracts by using the “GSA Advantage!” on-line shopping service, or by reviewing the catalogs/pricelists of at least three schedule contractors and select the delivery and other options available under the schedule that meet the agency’s needs. In selecting the supply or service representing the best value, the ordering office may consider—

- (i) Special features of the supply or service that are required in effective program performance and that are not provided by a comparable supply or service;
- (ii) Trade-in considerations;
- (iii) Probable life of the item selected as compared with that of a comparable item;
- (iv) Warranty considerations;
- (v) Maintenance availability;
- (vi) Past performance; and
- (vii) Environmental and energy efficiency considerations.

(3) *Orders exceeding the maximum order threshold.* Each schedule contract has an established maximum order threshold. This threshold represents the point where it is advantageous for the ordering office to seek a price reduction. In addition to following the procedures in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and before placing an order that exceeds the maximum order threshold, ordering offices shall—

- (i) Review additional schedule contractors’ catalogs/pricelists or use the “GSA Advantage!” on-line shopping service;
- (ii) Based upon the initial evaluation, generally seek price reductions from the schedule contractor(s)

8.404-3

appearing to provide the best value (considering price and other factors); and

(iii) After price reductions have been sought, place the order with the schedule contractor that provides the best value and results in the lowest overall cost alternative (see 8.404(a)). If further price reductions are not offered, an order may still be placed, if the ordering office determines that it is appropriate.

(4) *Blanket purchase agreements (BPAs)*. The establishment of Federal Supply Schedule BPAs is permitted (see 13.303-2(c)(3)) when following the ordering procedures in this subpart. All schedule contracts contain BPA provisions. Ordering offices may use BPAs to establish accounts with contractors to fill recurring requirements. BPAs should address the frequency of ordering and invoicing, discounts, and delivery locations and times.

(5) *Price reductions*. In addition to the circumstances outlined in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, there may be instances when ordering offices will find it advantageous to request a price reduction. For example, when the ordering office finds a schedule supply or service elsewhere at a lower price or when a BPA is being established to fill recurring requirements, requesting a price reduction could be advantageous. The potential volume of orders under these agreements, regardless of the size of the individual order, may offer the ordering office the opportunity to secure greater discounts. Schedule contractors are not required to pass on to all schedule users a price reduction extended only to an individual agency for a specific order.

(6) *Small business*. For orders exceeding the micro-purchase threshold, ordering offices should give preference to the items of small business concerns when two or more items at the same delivered price will satisfy the requirement.

(7) *Documentation*. Orders should be documented, at a minimum, by identifying the contractor the item was purchased from, the item purchased, and the amount paid. If an agency requirement in excess of the micro-purchase threshold is defined so as to require a particular brand name, product, or a feature of a product peculiar to one manufacturer, thereby precluding consideration of a product manufactured by another company, the ordering office shall include an explanation in the file as to why the particular brand name, product, or feature is essential to satisfy the agency's needs.

(c) *Ordering procedures for mandatory use schedules*.

(1) This paragraph (c) applies only to orders against schedule contracts with mandatory users. When ordering from multiple-award schedules, mandatory users shall also follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(2) In the case of mandatory schedules, ordering offices shall not solicit bids, proposals, quotations, or other-

wise test the market solely for the purpose of seeking alternative sources to Federal Supply Schedules.

(3) Schedules identify executive agencies required to use them as mandatory sources of supply. The single-award schedule shall be used as a primary source and the multiple-award schedule as a secondary source. Mandatory use of schedules is not a requirement if—

(i) The schedule contractor is unable to satisfy the ordering office's urgent delivery requirement;

(ii) The order is below the minimum order thresholds;

(iii) The order is above the maximum order limitation;

(iv) The consignee is located outside the area of geographical coverage stated in the schedule; and

(v) A lower price for an identical item (*i.e.*, same make and model) is available from another source.

(4) *Absence of follow-on award*. Ordering offices, after any consultation required by the schedule, are not required to forego or postpone their legitimate needs pending the award or renewal of any schedule contract.

8.404-1—8.404-2 [Reserved]

8.404-3 Requests for waivers.

(a) When an ordering office that is a mandatory user under a schedule determines that items available from the schedule will not meet its specific needs, but similar items from another source will, it shall submit a request for waiver to the—

Commissioner
Federal Supply Service (F)
GSA
Washington, DC 20406

except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection. Requests shall contain the following information:

(1) A complete description of the required items, whenever possible; *e.g.*, descriptive literature such as cuts, illustrations, drawings, and brochures that explain the characteristics and/or construction.

(2) A comparison of prices and the technical differences between the requested item and the schedule item, identifying as a minimum the—

(i) Inadequacies of the schedule item to perform required functions; and

(ii) Technical, economic, or other advantages of the item requested.

(3) Quantity required.

(4) Estimated annual usage or a statement that the requirement is nonrecurrent or unpredictable.

(b) Ordering offices shall not initiate action to acquire similar items from nonschedule sources until a request for

the head of an agency or designee, a procurement need not be delayed in order to comply with 9.202(a).

(f) Within 7 years following enforcement of a QPL, QML, or QBL by DOD or NASA, or within 7 years after any qualification requirement was originally established by a civilian agency other than NASA, the qualification requirement shall be examined and revalidated in accordance with the requirements of 9.202(a). For DOD and NASA, qualification requirements other than QPL's, QML's and QBL's shall be examined and revalidated within 7 years after establishment of the requirement under 9.202(a). Any periods for which a waiver under 9.202(b) is in effect shall be excluded in computing the 7 years within which review and revalidation must occur.

9.203 QPL's, QML's, and QBL's.

(a) Qualification and listing in a QPL, QML, or QBL is the process by which products are obtained from manufacturers or distributors, examined and tested for compliance with specification requirements, or manufacturers or potential offerors, are provided an opportunity to demonstrate their abilities to meet the standards specified for qualification. The names of successful products, manufacturers, or potential offerors are included on lists evidencing their status. Generally, qualification is performed in advance and independently of any specific acquisition action. After qualification, the products, manufacturers, or potential offerors are included in a Federal or Military QPL, QML, or QBL. (See 9.202(a)(2) with regard to any product, manufacturer, or potential offeror not yet included on an applicable list.)

(b) Specifications requiring a qualified product are included in the following publications:

(1) GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR 101-29.1.

(2) Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards.

(c) Instructions concerning qualification procedures are included in the following publications:

(1) Federal Standardization Manual, FSPM-0001.

(2) Defense Standardization Manual 4120.3-M, Chapter IV, as amended by Military Standards 961 and 962.

(d) The publications listed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section are sold to the public. The publications in paragraphs (b)(1) and (c)(1) of this section may be obtained from the addressee in 11.201(d)(1). The publications in paragraphs (b)(2) and (c)(2) of this section may be obtained from the addressee in 11.201(d)(2).

9.204 Responsibilities for establishment of a qualification requirement.

The responsibilities of agency activities that establish qualification requirements include the following:

(a) Arranging publicity for the qualification requirements. If active competition on anticipated future qualification requirements is likely to be fewer than two manufacturers or the products of two manufacturers, the activity responsible for establishment of the qualification requirements shall—

(1) Periodically publish notice in the Commerce Business Daily soliciting additional sources or products to seek qualification unless the contracting officer determines that such publication would compromise the national security.

(2) Bear the cost of conducting the specified testing and evaluation (excluding the costs associated with producing the item or establishing the production, quality control, or other system to be tested and evaluated) for a small business concern or a product manufactured by a small business concern which has met the standards specified for qualification and which could reasonably be expected to compete for a contract for that requirement. However, such costs may be borne only if it is determined in accordance with agency procedures that such additional qualified sources or products are likely to result in cost savings from increased competition for future requirements sufficient to amortize the costs incurred by the agency within a reasonable period of time, considering the duration and dollar value of anticipated future requirements. A prospective contractor requesting the United States to bear testing and evaluation costs must certify as to its status as a small business concern under Section 3 of the Small Business Act in order to receive further consideration.

(b) Qualifying products that meet specification requirements.

(c) Listing manufacturers and suppliers whose products are qualified in accordance with agency procedures.

(d) Furnishing QPL's, QML's, or QBL's or the qualification requirements themselves to prospective offerors and the public upon request (see 9.202(a)(2)(i) above).

(e) Clarifying, as necessary, qualification requirements.

(f) In appropriate cases, when requested by the contracting officer, providing concurrence in a decision not to enforce a qualification requirement for a solicitation.

(g) Withdrawing or omitting qualification of a listed product, manufacturer or offeror, as necessary.

(h) Advising persons furnished any list of products, manufacturers or offerors meeting a qualification requirement and suppliers whose products are on any such list that—

(1) The list does not constitute endorsement of the product, manufacturer, or other source by the Government;

(2) The products or sources listed have been qualified under the latest applicable specification;

(3) The list may be amended without notice;

(4) The listing of a product or source does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification; and

(5) Use of the list for advertising or publicity is permitted. However, it must not be stated or implied that a particular product or source is the only product or source of that type qualified, or that the Government in any way recommends or endorses the products or the sources listed.

(i) Reexamining a qualified product or manufacturer when—

(1) The manufacturer has modified its product, or changed the material or the processing sufficiently so that the validity of previous qualification is questionable;

(2) The requirements in the specification have been amended or revised sufficiently to affect the character of the product; or

(3) It is otherwise necessary to determine that the quality of the product is maintained in conformance with the specification.

9.205 Opportunity for qualification before award.

(a) If an agency determines that a qualification requirement is necessary, the agency activity responsible for establishing the requirement shall urge manufacturers and other potential sources to demonstrate their ability to meet the standards specified for qualification and, when possible, give sufficient time to arrange for qualification before award. The responsible agency activity shall, before establishing any qualification requirement, furnish notice to the—

U.S. Department of Commerce
Office of Field Operations
P.O. Box 5999
Chicago, Illinois 60680

for synopsis in the Commerce Business Daily. The notice shall include—

(1) Intent to establish a qualification requirement;

(2) The specification number and name of the product;

(3) The name and address of the activity to which a request for the information and opportunity described in 9.202(a)(2) should be submitted;

(4) The anticipated date that the agency will begin awarding contracts subject to the qualification requirement;

(5) A precautionary notice that when a product is submitted for qualification testing, the applicant must furnish any specific information that may be requested of the manufacturer before testing will begin; and

(6) The approximate time period following submission of a product for qualification testing within which the

applicant will be notified whether the product passed or failed the qualification testing (see 9.202(a)(4)).

(b) The activity responsible for establishing a qualification requirement shall keep any list maintained of those already qualified open for inclusion of additional products, manufacturers, or other potential sources, including eligible products from designated countries under the terms of the International Agreement on Government Procurement (see Subpart 25.4).

9.206 Acquisitions subject to qualification requirements.

9.206-1 General.

(a) Agencies may not enforce any QPL, QML, or QBL without first complying with the requirements of 9.202(a). However, qualification requirements themselves, whether or not previously embodied in a in a QPL, QML, or QBL, may be enforced without regard to 9.202(a) if they are in either of the following categories:

(1) Any qualification requirement established by statute prior to October 30, 1984, for civilian agencies (not including NASA); or

(2) Any qualification requirement established by statute or administrative action prior to October 19, 1984, for DOD or NASA. Qualification requirements established after the above dates must comply with 9.202(a) to be enforceable.

(b) Except when the agency head or designee determines that an emergency exists, whenever an agency elects, whether before or after award, not to enforce a qualification requirement which it established, the requirement may not thereafter be enforced unless the agency complies with 9.202(a).

(c) If a qualification requirement applies, the contracting officer need consider only those offers identified as meeting the requirement or included on the applicable QPL, QML, or QBL, unless an offeror can satisfactorily demonstrate to the contracting officer that it or its product or its subcontractor or its product can meet the standards established for qualification before the date specified for award.

(d) If a product subject to a qualification requirement is to be acquired as a component of an end item, the contracting officer must ensure that all such components and their qualification requirements are properly identified in the solicitation since the product or source must meet the standards specified for qualification before award.

PART 11—DESCRIBING AGENCY NEEDS

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11.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for describing agency needs.

11.001 Definitions.

As used in this part—

“Reconditioned” means restored to the original normal operating condition by readjustments and material replacement.

“Recovered material” has the meaning provided such term in 23.402.

“Remanufactured” means factory rebuilt to original specifications.

“Virgin material” means previously unused raw material, including previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, other metal or metal ore, or any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology will become, a source of raw materials.

11.002 Policy.

(a) In fulfilling requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(1), 10 U.S.C. 2377, 41 U.S.C. 253a(a), and 41 U.S.C. 264b, agencies shall—

(1) Specify needs using market research in a manner designed to—

(i) Promote full and open competition (see Part 6), or maximum practicable competition when using simplified acquisition procedures, with due regard to the nature of the supplies or services to be acquired; and

(ii) Only include restrictive provisions or conditions to the extent necessary to satisfy the needs of the agency or as authorized by law.

(2) To the maximum extent practicable, ensure that acquisition officials—

(i) State requirements with respect to an acquisition of supplies or services in terms of—

(A) Functions to be performed;

(B) Performance required; or

(C) Essential physical characteristics;

(ii) Define requirements in terms that enable and encourage offerors to supply commercial items, or, to the extent that commercial items suitable to meet the agency's needs are not available, nondevelopmental items, in response to the agency solicitations;

(iii) Provide offerors of commercial items and nondevelopmental items an opportunity to compete in any acquisition to fill such requirements;

(iv) Require prime contractors and subcontractors at all tiers under the agency contracts to incorporate commercial items or nondevelopmental items as components of items supplied to the agency; and

(v) Modify requirements in appropriate cases to ensure that the requirements can be met by commercial items or, to the extent that commercial items suitable to meet the agency's needs are not available, nondevelopmental items.

(b) The Metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 205a, *et seq.*), designates the metric system of measurement as the preferred system of weights and measures for United States trade and commerce, and it requires that each agency use the metric system of measurement in its acquisitions, except to the extent that such use is impracticable or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms. Requiring activities are responsible for establishing guidance implementing this policy in formulating their requirements for acquisitions.

(c) To the extent practicable and consistent with Subpart 9.5, potential offerors should be given an opportunity to comment on agency requirements or to recommend application and tailoring of requirements documents and alternative approaches. Requiring agencies should apply specifications, standards, and related documents initially for guidance only, making final decisions on the application and tailoring of these documents as a product of the design and development process. Requiring agencies should not dictate detailed design solutions prematurely (see 7.101 and 7.105(a)(8)).

(d) The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901, *et seq.*), as amended, Executive Order 12873, dated October 20, 1993, and Executive Order 12902, dated March 8, 1994, establish requirements for the procurement of products containing recovered materials, and environmentally preferable and energy-efficient products and services. Requiring activities shall prepare plans, drawings, specifications, standards (including voluntary standards), and purchase descriptions that consider the requirements set forth in Part 23. Environmental objectives, such as pollution prevention (*e.g.*, promoting waste reduction, source reduction, energy efficiency and maximum practicable recovered material content) (see Part 23) shall be considered when describing Government requirements for supplies and services, and when developing source selection factors for competitive negotiated acquisitions (see 15.304), when appropriate.

(e) Some or all of the performance levels or performance specifications in a solicitation may be identified as targets rather than as fixed or minimum requirements.

Subpart 11.1—Selecting and Developing Requirements Documents

11.101 Order of precedence for requirements documents.

(a) Agencies may select from existing requirements documents, modify or combine existing requirements documents, or create new requirements documents to meet agency needs, consistent with the following order of precedence:

- (1) Documents mandated for use by law.
- (2) Performance-oriented documents.

(3) Detailed design-oriented documents.

(4) Standards, specifications and related publications issued by the Government outside the Defense or Federal series for the non-repetitive acquisition of items.

(b) Agencies should prepare product descriptions to achieve maximum practicable use of recovered material, other materials that are environmentally preferable, and products that are energy-efficient (see Subparts 23.4 and 23.7).

11.102 Standardization program.

Agencies shall select existing requirements documents or develop new requirements documents that meet the needs of the agency in accordance with the guidance contained in the Federal Standardization Manual, FSPM-0001, and, for DoD components, DoD 4120.3-M, Defense Standardization Program Policies and Procedures. The Federal Standardization Manual may be obtained from the General Services Administration (see address in 11.201(d)(1)). DoD 4120.3-M may be obtained from DoD (see address in 11.201(d)(2)).

11.103 Market acceptance.

(a) Section 8002(c) of Pub. L. 103-355 provides that, in accordance with agency procedures, the head of an agency may, under appropriate circumstances, require offerors to demonstrate that the items offered—

(1) Have either—

(i) Achieved commercial market acceptance; or

(ii) Been satisfactorily supplied to an agency under current or recent contracts for the same or similar requirements; and

(2) Otherwise meet the item description, specifications, or other criteria prescribed in the public notice and solicitation.

(b) Appropriate circumstances may, for example, include situations where the agency's minimum need is for an item that has a demonstrated reliability, performance or product support record in a specified environment. Use of market acceptance is inappropriate when new or evolving items may meet the agency's needs.

(c) In developing criteria for demonstrating that an item has achieved commercial market acceptance, the contracting officer shall ensure the criteria in the solicitation—

(1) Reflect the minimum need of the agency and are reasonably related to the demonstration of an item's acceptability to meet the agency's minimum need;

(2) Relate to an item's performance and intended use, not an offeror's capability;

(3) Are supported by market research;

(4) Include consideration of items supplied satisfactorily under recent or current Government contracts, for the same or similar items; and

(5) Consider the entire relevant commercial market, including small business concerns.

(d) Commercial market acceptance shall not be used as a sole criterion to evaluate whether an item meets the Government's requirements.

(e) When commercial market acceptance is used, the contracting officer shall document the file to—

- (1) Describe the circumstances justifying the use of commercial market acceptance criteria; and
- (2) Support the specific criteria being used.

11.104 Items peculiar to one manufacturer.

Agency requirements shall not be written so as to require a particular brand-name, product, or a feature of a product, peculiar to one manufacturer, thereby precluding consideration of a product manufactured by another company, unless—

(a) The particular brand-name, product, or feature is essential to the Government's requirements, and market research indicates other companies' similar products, or products lacking the particular feature, do not meet, or cannot be modified to meet, the agency's needs;

(b) The authority to contract without providing for full and open competition is supported by the required justifications and approvals (see 6.302-1); and

(c) The basis for not providing for maximum practicable competition is documented in the file when the acquisition is awarded using simplified acquisition procedures.

11.105 Purchase descriptions for service contracts.

In drafting purchase descriptions for service contracts, agency requiring activities shall ensure that inherently governmental functions (see Subpart 7.5) are not assigned to a contractor. These purchase descriptions shall—

- (a) Reserve final determination for Government officials;
- (b) Require proper identification of contractor personnel who attend meetings, answer Government telephones, or work in situations where their actions could be construed as acts of Government officials unless, in the judgment of the agency, no harm can come from failing to identify themselves; and
- (c) Require suitable marking of all documents or reports produced by contractors.

Subpart 11.2—Using and Maintaining Requirements Documents

11.201 Identification and availability of specifications.

(a) Solicitations citing requirements documents listed in the General Services Administration (GSA) Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS), or other agency index shall identify

each document's approval date and the dates of any applicable amendments and revisions. Do not use general identification references, such as "the issue in effect on the date of the solicitation." Contracting offices will not normally furnish these cited documents with the solicitation, except when—

- (1) The requirements document must be furnished with the solicitation to enable prospective contractors to make a competent evaluation of the solicitation;
- (2) In the judgment of the contracting officer, it would be impracticable for prospective contractors to obtain the documents in reasonable time to respond to the solicitation; or
- (3) A prospective contractor requests a copy of a Government promulgated requirements document.

(b) Contracting offices shall clearly identify in the solicitation any pertinent documents not listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions or DoDISS. Such documents shall be furnished with the solicitation or specific instructions shall be furnished for obtaining or examining such documents.

(c) When documents refer to other documents, such references shall—

- (1) Be restricted to documents, or appropriate portions of documents, that apply in the acquisition;
- (2) Cite the extent of their applicability;
- (3) Not conflict with other documents and provisions of the solicitation; and
- (4) Identify all applicable first tier references.

(d)(1) The GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29, may be purchased from the—

General Services Administration
 Federal Supply Service
 Specifications Section
 Suite 8100
 470 East L'Enfant Plaza, SW
 Washington, DC 20407
 Telephone (202) 619-8925.

(2) The DoDISS may be purchased from the—
 Department of Defense Single Stock Point (DoDSSP)
 Building 4, Section D
 700 Robbins Avenue
 Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094
 Telephone (215) 697-2667/2179.

(e) Agencies may generally obtain from the GSA Specifications Section or DoDSSP those nongovernment (voluntary) standards adopted for use by Federal or Defense activities. Standards not available from these sources may be obtained from Government libraries, activities subscribing to document handling services or the organization

11.202

responsible for the preparation, publication or maintenance of the standard.

11.202 Maintenance of standardization documents.

(a) Recommendations for changes to standardization documents listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions should be submitted to the—

General Services Administration
Federal Supply Service
Office of Acquisition
Washington, DC 20406.

Agencies shall submit recommendations for changes to standardization documents listed in the DoDISS to the cognizant preparing activity.

(b) When an agency cites an existing standardization document but modifies it to meet its needs, the agency shall follow the guidance in Federal Standardization Manual and, for Defense components, DoD 4120.3-M, Defense Standardization Program Policies and Procedures.

11.203 Customer satisfaction.

Acquisition organizations shall communicate with customers to determine how well the requirements document reflects the customer's needs and to obtain suggestions for corrective actions. Whenever practicable, the agency may provide affected industry an opportunity to comment on the requirements documents.

11.204 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.211-1, Availability of Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29, in solicitations that cite specifications listed in the Index that are not furnished with the solicitation.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.211-2, Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L, in solicitations that cite specifications listed in the DoDISS or DoD 5010.12-L that are not furnished with the solicitation.

(c) The contracting officer shall insert a provision substantially the same as the provision at 52.211-3, Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, in solicitations that cite specifications that are not listed in the Index and are not furnished with the solicitation, but may be obtained from a designated source.

(d) The contracting officer shall insert a provision substantially the same as the provision at 52.211-4, Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, in solicitations that cite specifications that are not listed in the Index and are available for examination at a specified location.

Subpart 11.3—Acceptable Material**11.301 Policy.**

(a) Agencies shall not require virgin material or supplies composed of or manufactured using virgin material unless compelled by law or regulation or unless virgin material is vital for safety or meeting performance requirements of the contract.

(b) Except when acquiring commercial items, agencies shall require offerors to identify used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies, or unused former Government surplus property, proposed for use under the contract. Such supplies or property may not be used in contract performance unless authorized by the contracting officer.

(c) When acquiring commercial items, the contracting officer shall consider the customary practices in the industry for the item being acquired. The contracting officer may require offerors to provide information on used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies, or unused former Government surplus property, proposed for use under the contract. The request for such information shall be included in the solicitation and shall, to the maximum practicable extent, be limited to information provided pursuant to normal commercial practices.

11.302 Contract clause.

Except when acquiring commercial items, the contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.211-5, Material Requirements, in solicitations and contracts for supplies.

Subpart 11.4—Delivery or Performance Schedules**11.401 General.**

(a) The time of delivery or performance is an essential contract element and shall be clearly stated in solicitations. Contracting officers shall ensure that delivery or performance schedules are realistic and meet the requirements of the acquisition. Schedules that are unnecessarily short or difficult to attain—

- (1) Tend to restrict competition,
- (2) Are inconsistent with small business policies, and
- (3) May result in higher contract prices.

(b) Solicitations shall, except when clearly unnecessary, inform bidders or offerors of the basis on which their bids

or proposals will be evaluated with respect to time of delivery or performance.

(c) If timely delivery or performance is unusually important to the Government, liquidated damages clauses may be used (see Subpart 11.5).

11.402 Factors to consider in establishing schedules.

(a) *Supplies or services.* When establishing a contract delivery or performance schedule, consideration shall be given to applicable factors such as the—

- (1) Urgency of need;
- (2) Industry practices;
- (3) Market conditions;
- (4) Transportation time;
- (5) Production time;
- (6) Capabilities of small business concerns;
- (7) Administrative time for obtaining and evaluating offers and for awarding contracts;
- (8) Time for contractors to comply with any conditions precedent to contract performance; and
- (9) Time for the Government to perform its obligations under the contract; *e.g.*, furnishing Government property.

(b) *Construction.* When scheduling the time for completion of a construction contract, the contracting officer shall consider applicable factors such as the—

- (1) Nature and complexity of the project;
- (2) Construction seasons involved;
- (3) Required completion date;
- (4) Availability of materials and equipment;
- (5) Capacity of the contractor to perform; and
- (6) Use of multiple completion dates. (In any given contract, separate completion dates may be established for separable items of work. When multiple completion dates are used, requests for extension of time must be evaluated with respect to each item, and the affected completion dates modified when appropriate.)

11.403 Supplies or services.

(a) The contracting officer may express contract delivery or performance schedules in terms of—

- (1) Specific calendar dates;
- (2) Specific periods from the date of the contract; *i.e.*, from the date of award or acceptance by the Government, or from the date shown as the effective date of the contract;
- (3) Specific periods from the date of receipt by the contractor of the notice of award or acceptance by the Government (including notice by receipt of contract document executed by the Government); or
- (4) Specific time for delivery after receipt by the contractor of each individual order issued under the contract, as in indefinite delivery type contracts and GSA schedules.

(b) The time specified for contract performance should not be curtailed to the prejudice of the contractor because of delay by the Government in giving notice of award.

(c) If the delivery schedule is based on the date of the contract, the contracting officer shall mail or otherwise furnish to the contractor the contract, notice of award, acceptance of proposal, or other contract document not later than the date of the contract.

(d) If the delivery schedule is based on the date the contractor receives the notice of award, or if the delivery schedule is expressed in terms of specific calendar dates on the assumption that the notice of award will be received by a specified date, the contracting officer shall send the contract, notice of award, acceptance of proposal, or other contract document by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by any other method that will provide evidence of the date of receipt.

(e) In invitations for bids, if the delivery schedule is based on the date of the contract, and a bid offers delivery based on the date the contractor receives the contract or notice of award, the contracting officer shall evaluate the bid by adding 5 calendar days (as representing the normal time for arrival through ordinary mail). If the contract or notice of award will be transmitted electronically, (1) the solicitation shall so state; and (2) the contracting officer shall evaluate delivery schedule based on the date of contract receipt or notice of award, by adding one working day. (The term "working day" excludes weekends and U.S. Federal holidays.) If the offered delivery date computed with mailing or transmittal time is later than the delivery date required by the invitation for bids, the bid shall be considered nonresponsive and rejected. If award is made, the delivery date will be the number of days offered in the bid after the contractor actually receives the notice of award.

11.404 Contract clauses.

(a) *Supplies or services.* (1) The contracting officer may use a time of delivery clause to set forth a required delivery schedule and to allow an offeror to propose an alternative delivery schedule. The clauses and their alternates may be used in solicitations and contracts for other than construction and architect-engineering substantially as shown, or they may be changed or new clauses written.

(2) The contracting officer may insert in solicitations and contracts other than those for construction and architect-engineering, a clause substantially the same as the clause at 52.211-8, Time of Delivery, if the Government requires delivery by a particular time and the delivery schedule is to be based on the date of the contract. If the delivery schedule is expressed in terms of specific calendar dates or specific periods and is based on an assumed date of award, the contracting officer may use the clause with its Alternate I. If the delivery schedule is expressed in terms of

11.501

specific calendar dates or specific periods and is based on an assumed date the contractor will receive notice of award, the contracting officer may use the clause with its Alternate II. If the delivery schedule is to be based on the actual date the contractor receives a written notice of award, the contracting officer may use the clause with its Alternate III.

(3) The contracting officer may insert in solicitations and contracts other than those for construction and architect-engineering, a clause substantially the same as the clause at 52.211-9, Desired and Required Time of Delivery, if the Government desires delivery by a certain time but requires delivery by a specified later time, and the delivery schedule is to be based on the date of the contract. If the delivery schedule is expressed in terms of specific calendar dates or specific periods and is based on an assumed date of award, the contracting officer may use the clause with its Alternate I. If the delivery schedule is expressed in terms of specific calendar dates or specific periods and is based on an assumed date the contractor will receive notice of award, the contracting officer may use the clause with its Alternate II. If the delivery schedule is to be based on the actual date the contractor receives a written notice of award, the contracting officer may use the clause with its Alternate III.

(b) *Construction.* The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.211-10, Commencement, Prosecution, and Completion of Work, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price construction contract is contemplated. The clause may be changed to accommodate the issuance of orders under indefinite-delivery contracts. If the completion date is expressed as a specific calendar date, computed on the basis of the contractor receiving the notice to proceed by a certain day, the contracting officer may use the clause with its Alternate I.

Subpart 11.5—Liquidated Damages

11.501 General.

This subpart provides policies and procedures for the use of liquidated damages clauses in solicitations and contracts for supplies, services, and construction, except for the Liquidated Damages—Subcontracting Plan clause at 52.219-16, which may be applied pursuant to 19.705-7.

11.502 Policy.

(a) Liquidated damages clauses should be used only when both (1) the time of delivery or performance is such an important factor in the award of the contract that the Government may reasonably expect to suffer damage if the delivery or performance is delinquent, and (2) the extent or amount of such damage would be difficult or impossible to ascertain or prove. In deciding whether to include a liquidated damage clause in a contract, the contracting officer should consider the probable effect on such matters as pricing,

competition, and the costs and difficulties of contract administration.

(b) The rate of liquidated damages used must be reasonable and considered on a case-by-case basis since liquidated damages fixed without any reference to probable actual damages may be held to be a penalty, and therefore unenforceable. The contract may also include an overall maximum dollar amount or period of time, or both, during which liquidated damages may be assessed, to ensure that the result is not an unreasonable assessment of liquidated damages.

(c) The contracting officer shall take all reasonable steps to mitigate liquidated damages. If a liquidated damages clause is included in a contract and a basis for termination for default exists, the contracting officer should take appropriate action expeditiously to obtain performance by the contractor or to terminate the contract (see Subpart 49.4). If delivery or performance is desired after termination for default, efforts must be made to obtain the delivery or performance elsewhere within a reasonable time. Efficient administration of contracts containing a liquidated damages clause is imperative to prevent undue loss to defaulting contractors and to protect the interests of the Government.

(d) If a contract provides for liquidated damages for delay, the Comptroller General, on the recommendation of the head of the agency concerned, is authorized and empowered by law to make a remission, that in the discretion of the Comptroller General is just and equitable, of the whole or any part of such damages.

11.503 Procedures.

(a) If a liquidated damages clause is to be used in a contract, the applicable clause and appropriate rate(s) of liquidated damages shall be included in the solicitation.

(b) If a liquidated damages clause is used in a construction contract, the rate(s) of liquidated damages to be assessed against the contractor should be for each day of delay and the rate(s) should as a minimum cover the estimated cost of inspection and superintendence for each day of delay in completion. Whenever the Government will suffer other specific losses due to the failure of the contractor to complete the work on time, the rate(s) should also include an amount for these items. Examples of specific losses are—

- (1) The cost of substitute facilities;
- (2) The rental of buildings and/or equipment; or
- (3) The continued payment of quarters allowances.

(c) If appropriate to reflect the probable damages, considering that the Government can terminate for default or take other appropriate action, the rate of assessment of liquidated damages may be in two or more increments which provide a declining rate of assessment as the delinquency continues. The contract may also include an overall maxi-

imum dollar amount or period of time, or both, during which liquidated damages may be assessed, to ensure that the result is not an unreasonable assessment of liquidated damages.

11.504 Contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer may insert the clause at 52.211-11, Liquidated Damages—Supplies, Services, or Research and Development, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price contract is contemplated for supplies, services, or research and development (see 11.502).

(b) The contracting officer may insert the clause at 52.211-12, Liquidated Damages—Construction, in solicitations and contracts for construction, except construction contracts on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis (see 11.502). If different completion dates are specified in the contract for separate parts or stages of the work, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(c) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.211-13, Time Extensions, in solicitations and contracts for construction in which the clause at 52.211-12, Liquidated Damages—Construction, is used with its Alternate I.

Subpart 11.6—Priorities and Allocations

11.600 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements the Defense Priorities and Allocations System (DPAS), a Department of Commerce (DOC) regulation in support of authorized national defense programs (see 15 CFR 700).

11.601 Definitions.

“Authorized program,” as used in this subpart, means a program approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for priorities and allocations support under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2061, *et seq.*), to promote the national defense. Schedule I of the DPAS lists currently authorized programs.

“Controlled materials,” as used in this subpart, means the various shapes and forms of steel, copper, aluminum, and nickel alloys specified in Schedule II, and defined in Schedule III, of the DPAS.

“Delegate Agency,” as used in this subpart, means an agency of the U.S. Government authorized by delegation from DOC to place priority ratings on contracts that support authorized programs. Schedule I of the DPAS lists the Delegate Agencies.

“Rated order” means a prime contract for any product, service, or material (including controlled materials) placed by a Delegate Agency under the provisions of the DPAS in support of an authorized program and which require prefer-

ential treatment, and includes subcontracts and purchase orders resulting under such contracts.

11.602 General.

(a) Under Title I of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2061, *et seq.*), the President is authorized—

(1) To require that contracts in support of the national defense be accepted and performed on a preferential or priority basis over all other contracts, and

(2) To allocate materials and facilities in such a manner as to promote the national defense.

(b) The Office of Industrial Resource Administration (OIRA), DOC, is responsible for administering and enforcing a system of priorities and allocations to carry out Title I of the Defense Production Act for industrial items. The DPAS has been established to promote the timely availability of the necessary industrial resources to meet current national defense requirements and to provide a framework to facilitate rapid industrial mobilization in case of national emergency.

(c) The Delegate Agencies (see Schedule I of the DPAS) have been given authority by DOC to place rated orders in support of authorized programs. Other government agencies, Canada, and other friendly foreign nations may apply for special rating authority in support of authorized programs (see 15 CFR 700.55).

(d) Rated orders shall be placed in accordance with the procedures in the DPAS. Contracting officers responsible for acquisitions in support of authorized programs shall be familiar with the DPAS and should provide guidance on the DPAS to contractors and suppliers receiving rated orders. Agency heads shall ensure compliance with the DPAS by contracting activities within their agencies.

(e) Under the Defense Production Act, any willful violation of the Act, the DPAS, or any official action taken by DOC under the DPAS, is a crime punishable by a maximum fine of \$10,000, one year in prison, or both (see 15 CFR 700.70 and 15 CFR 700.74).

11.603 Procedures.

(a) There are two levels of priority for rated orders established by the DPAS, identified by the rating symbols “DO” and “DX.” All DO rated orders have equal priority with each other and take preference over unrated orders. All DX rated orders have equal priority with each other and take preference over DO rated and unrated orders. DX ratings are used for special defense programs designated by the President to be of the highest national priority.

(b) DOC may issue a Directive to compel a contractor or supplier to accept a rated order, to rearrange production or delivery schedules, or to improve shipments against partic-

ular rated orders. Directives issued by DOC take precedence over all rated and unrated orders as stated in the Directive.

(c) In addition to any other contractual requirements, a valid rated order must contain (see 15 CFR 700.12) the following:

(1) A priority rating consisting of the appropriate DO or DX rating symbol and a program or identification symbol to indicate the authorized program (see Schedule I of the DPAS).

(2) A required delivery date or delivery dates.

(3) The signature of an individual authorized by the agency to sign rated orders.

(d) The DPAS has the following three basic elements which are essential to the operation of the system:

(1) Mandatory acceptance of rated orders. A rated order shall be accepted by a contractor or supplier unless rejected for the reasons provided for mandatory rejection in 15 CFR 700.13(b), or for optional rejection in 15 CFR 700.13(c).

(2) Mandatory extension of priority ratings throughout the acquisition chain. Contractors and suppliers receiving rated orders shall extend priority ratings to subcontractors or vendors when acquiring items to fill the rated orders (see 15 CFR 700.15).

(3) Priority scheduling of production and delivery. Contractors and suppliers receiving rated orders shall give the rated orders priority over other contracts as needed to meet delivery requirements (see 15 CFR 700.14).

(e) Agencies shall provide contracting activities with specific guidance on the issuance of rated orders in support of agency programs.

(f) Contracting officers shall follow agency procedural instructions concerning the use of rated orders in support of agency programs.

(g) Contracting officers, contractors, or subcontractors at any tier, that experience difficulty placing rated orders, obtaining timely delivery under rated orders, locating a contractor or supplier to fill a rated order, ensuring that rated orders receive preferential treatment by contractors or suppliers, or require rating authority for items not automatically ratable under the DPAS, should promptly seek special priorities assistance in accordance with agency procedures (see 15 CFR 700.50-55).

(h) Contracting officers shall report promptly any violations of the DPAS to DOC in accordance with agency procedures.

11.604 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

(a) Contracting officers shall insert the provision at 52.211-14, Notice of Priority Rating for National Defense Use, in solicitations when the contract to be awarded will be a rated order.

(b) Contracting officers shall insert the clause at 52.211-15, Defense Priority and Allocation Requirements, in contracts that are rated orders.

Subpart 11.7—Variation in Quantity

11.701 Supply contracts.

(a) A fixed-price supply contract may authorize Government acceptance of a variation in the quantity of items called for if the variation is caused by conditions of loading, shipping, or packing, or by allowances in manufacturing processes. Any permissible variation shall be stated as a percentage and it may be an increase, a decrease, or a combination of both; however, contracts for subsistence items may use other applicable terms of variation in quantity.

(b) There should be no standard or usual variation percentage. The overrun or underrun permitted in each contract should be based upon the normal commercial practices of a particular industry for a particular item, and the permitted percentage should be no larger than is necessary to afford a contractor reasonable protection. The permissible variation shall not exceed plus or minus 10 percent unless a different limitation is established in agency regulations. Consideration shall be given to the quantity to which the percentage variation applies. For example, when delivery will be made to multiple destinations and it is desired that the quantity variation apply to the item quantity for each destination, this requirement must be stated in the contract.

(c) Contractors are responsible for delivery of the specified quantity of items in a fixed-price contract, within allowable variations, if any. If a contractor delivers a quantity of items in excess of the contract requirements plus any allowable variation in quantity, particularly small dollar value overshipments, it results in unnecessary administrative costs to the Government in determining disposition of the excess quantity. Accordingly, the contract may include the clause at 52.211-17, Delivery of Excess Quantities, to provide that—

(1) Excess quantities of items totaling up to \$250 in value may be retained without compensating the contractor; and

(2) Excess quantities of items totaling over \$250 in value may, at the Government's option, be either returned at the contractor's expense or retained and paid for at the contract unit price.

11.702 Construction contracts.

Construction contracts may authorize a variation in estimated quantities of unit-priced items. When the variation between the estimated quantity and the actual quantity of a unit-priced item is more than plus or minus 15 percent, an equitable adjustment in the contract price shall be made

upon the demand of either the Government or the contractor. The contractor may request an extension of time if the quantity variation is such as to cause an increase in the time necessary for completion. The contracting officer must receive the request in writing within 10 days from the beginning of the period of delay. However, the contracting officer may extend this time limit before the date of final settlement of the contract. The contracting officer shall ascertain the facts and make any adjustment for extending the completion date that the findings justify.

11.703 Contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.211-16, Variation in Quantity, in solicitations and contracts, when a fixed-price supply contract is contemplated for supplies, and for services that involve the furnishing of supplies.

(b) The contracting officer may insert the clause at 52.211-17, Delivery of Excess Quantities, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price supply contract is contemplated.

(c) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.211-18, Variation in Estimated Quantity, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price construction contract is contemplated that authorizes a variation in the estimated quantity of unit-priced items.

Subpart 11.8—Testing

11.801 Preaward in-use evaluation.

Supplies may be evaluated under comparable in-use conditions without a further test plan, provided offerors are so advised in the solicitation. The results of such tests or demonstrations may be used to rate the proposal, to determine technical acceptability, or otherwise to evaluate the proposal (see 15.305).

* * * * *

(2) Appropriate Government surveillance during performance will provide reasonable assurance that efficient methods and effective cost controls are used.

(b) The use of cost-reimbursement contracts is prohibited for the acquisition of commercial items (see Parts 2 and 12).

16.302 Cost contracts.

(a) *Description.* A cost contract is a cost-reimbursement contract in which the contractor receives no fee.

(b) *Application.* A cost contract may be appropriate for research and development work, particularly with nonprofit educational institutions or other nonprofit organizations, and for facilities contracts.

(c) *Limitations.* See 16.301-3.

16.303 Cost-sharing contracts.

(a) *Description.* A cost-sharing contract is a cost-reimbursement contract in which the contractor receives no fee and is reimbursed only for an agreed-upon portion of its allowable costs.

(b) *Application.* A cost-sharing contract may be used when the contractor agrees to absorb a portion of the costs, in the expectation of substantial compensating benefits.

(c) *Limitations.* See 16.301-3.

16.304 Cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts.

A cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for an initially negotiated fee to be adjusted later by a formula based on the relationship of total allowable costs to total target costs. Cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts are covered in Subpart 16.4, Incentive Contracts. See 16.405-1 for a more complete description and discussion of application of these contracts. See 16.301-3 for limitations.

16.305 Cost-plus-award-fee contracts.

A cost-plus-award-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for a fee consisting of (a) a base amount (which may be zero) fixed at inception of the contract and (b) an award amount, based upon a judgmental evaluation by the Government, sufficient to provide motivation for excellence in contract performance. Cost-plus-award-fee contracts are covered in Subpart 16.4, Incentive Contracts. See 16.405-2 for a more complete description and discussion of application of these contracts. See 16.301-3 and 16.405-2(c) for limitations.

16.306 Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

(a) *Description.* A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for payment to the contractor of a negotiated fee that is fixed at the inception of the contract. The fixed fee does not vary with actual cost,

but may be adjusted as a result of changes in the work to be performed under the contract. This contract type permits contracting for efforts that might otherwise present too great a risk to contractors, but it provides the contractor only a minimum incentive to control costs.

(b) *Application.* (1) A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract is suitable for use when the conditions of 16.301-2 are present and, for example—

(i) The contract is for the performance of research or preliminary exploration or study, and the level of effort required is unknown; or

(ii) The contract is for development and test, and using a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is not practical.

(2) A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract normally should not be used in development of major systems (see Part 34) once preliminary exploration, studies, and risk reduction have indicated a high degree of probability that the development is achievable and the Government has established reasonably firm performance objectives and schedules.

(c) *Limitations.* No cost-plus-fixed-fee contract shall be awarded unless the contracting officer complies with all limitations in 15.404-4(c)(4)(i) and 16.301-3.

(d) *Completion and term forms.* A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract may take one of two basic forms—completion or term.

(1) The completion form describes the scope of work by stating a definite goal or target and specifying an end product. This form of contract normally requires the contractor to complete and deliver the specified end product (e.g., a final report of research accomplishing the goal or target) within the estimated cost, if possible, as a condition for payment of the entire fixed fee. However, in the event the work cannot be completed within the estimated cost, the Government may require more effort without increase in fee, provided the Government increases the estimated cost.

(2) The term form describes the scope of work in general terms and obligates the contractor to devote a specified level of effort for a stated time period. Under this form, if the performance is considered satisfactory by the Government, the fixed fee is payable at the expiration of the agreed-upon period, upon contractor statement that the level of effort specified in the contract has been expended in performing the contract work. Renewal for further periods of performance is a new acquisition that involves new cost and fee arrangements.

(3) Because of the differences in obligation assumed by the contractor, the completion form is preferred over the term form whenever the work, or specific milestones for the work, can be defined well enough to permit development of estimates within which the contractor can be expected to complete the work.

(4) The term form shall not be used unless the contractor is obligated by the contract to provide a specific level of effort within a definite time period.

16.307 Contract clauses.

(a)(1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-7, Allowable Cost and Payment, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-reimbursement contract (other than a facilities contract) is contemplated. If the contract is with an educational institution, modify the clause by deleting from paragraph (a) the words “Subpart 31.2” and substituting for them “Subpart 31.3.” If the contract is with a State or local government, modify the clause by deleting from paragraph (a) the words “Subpart 31.2” and substituting for them “Subpart 31.6.” If the contract is with a nonprofit organization other than an educational institution, a State or local government, or a nonprofit organization exempted under OMB Circular No. A-122, modify the clause by deleting from paragraph (a) the words “Subpart 31.2” and substituting for them “Subpart 31.7.”

(2) If the contract is a construction contract and contains the clause at 52.232-27, Prompt Payment for Construction Contracts, the contracting officer shall use the clause at 52.216-7 with its Alternate I.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-8, Fixed Fee, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract (other than a facilities contract or a construction contract) is contemplated.

(c) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-9, Fixed-Fee—Construction, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-fixed-fee construction contract is contemplated.

(d) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-10, Incentive Fee, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract (other than a facilities contract) is contemplated.

(e)(1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-11, Cost Contract—No Fee, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-reimbursement contract is contemplated that provides no fee and is not a cost-sharing contract or a facilities contract.

(2) If a cost-reimbursement research and development contract with an educational institution or a nonprofit organization that provides no fee or other payment above cost and is not a cost-sharing contract is contemplated, and if the contracting officer determines that withholding of a portion of allowable costs is not required, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(f)(1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-12, Cost-Sharing Contract—No Fee, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-sharing contract (other than a facilities contract) is contemplated.

(2) If a cost-sharing research and development contract with an educational institution or a nonprofit organization is contemplated, and if the contracting officer determines that withholding of a portion of allowable costs is not required, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(g)(1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-13, Allowable Cost and Payment—Facilities, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-reimbursement consolidated facilities contract or a cost-reimbursement facilities acquisition contract (see 45.302-6) is contemplated.

(2) If a facilities acquisition contract is contemplated and, in the judgment of the contracting officer, it may be necessary to withhold payment of an amount to protect the Government’s interest, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(h) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-14, Allowable Cost and Payment—Facilities Use, in solicitations and contracts when a facilities use contract is contemplated.

(i) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-15, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-reimbursement research and development contract with an educational institution (see 42.705-3(b)) is contemplated and predetermined indirect cost rates are to be used. If the contract is a facilities contract, modify paragraph (c) by deleting the words “Subpart 31.1” and substituting for them “section 31.106.”

Subpart 16.4—Incentive Contracts

16.401 General.

(a) Incentive contracts as described in this subpart are appropriate when a firm-fixed-price contract is not appropriate and the required supplies or services can be acquired at lower costs and, in certain instances, with improved delivery or technical performance, by relating the amount of profit or fee payable under the contract to the contractor’s performance. Incentive contracts are designed to obtain specific acquisition objectives by—

(1) Establishing reasonable and attainable targets that are clearly communicated to the contractor; and

(2) Including appropriate incentive arrangements designed to—

(i) motivate contractor efforts that might not otherwise be emphasized; and

(ii) discourage contractor inefficiency and waste.

(b) When predetermined, formula-type incentives on technical performance or delivery are included, increases in profit or fee are provided only for achievement that surpasses the targets, and decreases are provided for to the extent that such targets are not met. The incentive increases

profit is established by formula, as under the fixed-price incentive (firm target) contract (see 16.403-1 above).

(b) *Application.* A fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contract is appropriate when—

(1) Available cost or pricing information is not sufficient to permit the negotiation of a realistic firm target cost and profit before award;

(2) Sufficient information is available to permit negotiation of initial targets; and

(3) There is reasonable assurance that additional reliable information will be available at an early point in the contract performance so as to permit negotiation of either (i) a firm fixed price or (ii) firm targets and a formula for establishing final profit and price that will provide a fair and reasonable incentive. This additional information is not limited to experience under the contract, itself, but may be drawn from other contracts for the same or similar items.

(c) *Limitations.* This contract type may be used only when—

(1) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for providing data for negotiating firm targets and a realistic profit adjustment formula, as well as later negotiation of final costs; and

(2) Cost or pricing information adequate for establishing a reasonable firm target cost is reasonably expected to be available at an early point in contract performance.

(d) *Contract schedule.* The contracting officer shall specify in the contract schedule the initial target cost, initial target profit, and initial target price for each item subject to incentive price revision.

16.404 Fixed-price contracts with award fees.

(a) Award-fee provisions may be used in fixed-price contracts when the Government wishes to motivate a contractor and other incentives cannot be used because contractor performance cannot be measured objectively. Such contracts shall—

(1) Establish a fixed price (including normal profit) for the effort. This price will be paid for satisfactory contract performance. Award fee earned (if any) will be paid in addition to that fixed price; and

(2) Provide for periodic evaluation of the contractor's performance against an award-fee plan.

(b) A solicitation contemplating award of a fixed-price contract with award fee shall not be issued unless the following conditions exist:

(1) The administrative costs of conducting award-fee evaluations are not expected to exceed the expected benefits;

(2) Procedures have been established for conducting the award-fee evaluation;

(3) The award-fee board has been established; and

(4) An individual above the level of the contracting officer approved the fixed-price-award-fee incentive.

16.405 Cost-reimbursement incentive contracts.

See 16.301 for requirements applicable to all cost-reimbursement contracts, for use in conjunction with the following subsections.

16.405-1 Cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts.

(a) *Description.* The cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for the initially negotiated fee to be adjusted later by a formula based on the relationship of total allowable costs to total target costs. This contract type specifies a target cost, a target fee, minimum and maximum fees, and a fee adjustment formula. After contract performance, the fee payable to the contractor is determined in accordance with the formula. The formula provides, within limits, for increases in fee above target fee when total allowable costs are less than target costs, and decreases in fee below target fee when total allowable costs exceed target costs. This increase or decrease is intended to provide an incentive for the contractor to manage the contract effectively. When total allowable cost is greater than or less than the range of costs within which the fee-adjustment formula operates, the contractor is paid total allowable costs, plus the minimum or maximum fee.

(b) *Application.* (1) A cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is appropriate for services or development and test programs when—

(i) A cost-reimbursement contract is necessary (see 16.301-2); and

(ii) A target cost and a fee adjustment formula can be negotiated that are likely to motivate the contractor to manage effectively.

(2) The contract may include technical performance incentives when it is highly probable that the required development of a major system is feasible and the Government has established its performance objectives, at least in general terms. This approach also may apply to other acquisitions, if the use of both cost and technical performance incentives is desirable and administratively practical.

(3) The fee adjustment formula should provide an incentive that will be effective over the full range of reasonably foreseeable variations from target cost. If a high maximum fee is negotiated, the contract shall also provide for a low minimum fee that may be a zero fee or, in rare cases, a negative fee.

(c) *Limitations.* No cost-plus-incentive-fee contract shall be awarded unless all limitations in 16.301-3 are complied with.

16.405-2 Cost-plus-award-fee contracts.

(a) *Description.* A cost-plus-award-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for a fee consisting of (1) a base amount fixed at inception of the contract and (2) an award amount that the contractor may earn in whole or in

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part during performance and that is sufficient to provide motivation for excellence in such areas as quality, timeliness, technical ingenuity, and cost-effective management. The amount of the award fee to be paid is determined by the Government's judgmental evaluation of the contractor's performance in terms of the criteria stated in the contract. This determination is made unilaterally by the Government and is not subject to the Disputes clause.

(b) *Application.* (1) The cost-plus-award-fee contract is suitable for use when—

(i) The work to be performed is such that it is neither feasible nor effective to devise predetermined objective incentive targets applicable to cost, technical performance, or schedule;

(ii) The likelihood of meeting acquisition objectives will be enhanced by using a contract that effectively motivates the contractor toward exceptional performance and provides the Government with the flexibility to evaluate both actual performance and the conditions under which it was achieved; and

(iii) Any additional administrative effort and cost required to monitor and evaluate performance are justified by the expected benefits.

(2) The number of evaluation criteria and the requirements they represent will differ widely among contracts. The criteria and rating plan should motivate the contractor to improve performance in the areas rated, but not at the expense of at least minimum acceptable performance in all other areas.

(3) Cost-plus-award-fee contracts shall provide for evaluation at stated intervals during performance, so that the contractor will periodically be informed of the quality of its performance and the areas in which improvement is expected. Partial payment of fee shall generally correspond to the evaluation periods. This makes effective the incentive which the award fee can create by inducing the contractor to improve poor performance or to continue good performance.

(c) *Limitations.* No cost-plus-award-fee contract shall be awarded unless—

(1) All of the limitations in 16.301-3 are complied with; and

(2) The contract amount, performance period, and expected benefits are sufficient to warrant the additional administrative effort and cost involved.

16.406 Contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-16, Incentive Price Revision—Firm Target, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price incentive (firm target) contract is contemplated. If the contract calls for supplies or services to be ordered under a provisioning document

or Government option and the prices are to be subject to the incentive price revision under the clause, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-17, Incentive Price Revision—Successive Targets, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contract is contemplated. If the contract calls for supplies or services to be ordered under a provisioning document or Government option and the prices are to be subject to incentive price revision under the clause, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(c) The clause at 52.216-7, Allowable Cost and Payment, is prescribed in 16.307(a) for insertion in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract or a cost-plus-award-fee contract is contemplated.

(d) The clause at 52.216-10, Incentive Fee, is prescribed in 16.307(d) for insertion in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is contemplated.

(e) The contracting officer shall insert an appropriate award-fee clause in solicitations and contracts when an award-fee contract is contemplated, provided that the clause—

(1) Is prescribed by or approved under agency acquisition regulations;

(2) Is compatible with the clause at 52.216-7, Allowable Cost and Payment; and

(3) Expressly excludes from the operation of the Disputes clause any disagreement by the contractor concerning the amount of the award fee.

Subpart 16.5—Indefinite-Delivery Contracts

16.500 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for making awards of indefinite-delivery contracts and establishes a preference scheme for making multiple awards of indefinite-quantity contracts. This subpart does not limit the use of other than competitive procedures authorized by Part 6. Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to limit, impair, or restrict the authority of the General Services Administration (GSA) to enter into schedule, multiple award, or task or delivery order contracts under any other provision of law. Therefore, GSA regulations and the coverage for the Federal Supply Schedule program in Subpart 8.4 and Part 38 take precedence over this subpart. This subpart may be used to acquire information technology requirements that are not satisfied under the Federal Supply Schedule program. The multiple award preference scheme established by this subpart does not apply to architect-engineer contracts subject to the procedures in Subpart 36.6. However, agencies are not precluded from making multiple awards for

(ii) To submit to SBA Headquarters for evaluation any information that the contracting agency believes has not been considered.

(2) After reviewing all available information, the SBA will make a final decision to either issue or deny the COC.

(c) *Reconsideration of a COC after issuance.* (1) The SBA reserves the right to reconsider its issuance of a COC, prior to contract award, if—

(i) The COC applicant submitted false information or omitted materially adverse information; or

(ii) The COC has been issued for more than 60 days (in which case the SBA may investigate the firm's current circumstances).

(2) When the SBA reconsiders and reaffirms the COC, the procedures in subsection 19.602-2 do not apply.

(3) Denial of a COC by the SBA does not preclude a contracting officer from awarding a contract to the referred concern, nor does it prevent the concern from making an offer on any other procurement.

19.602-4 Awarding the contract.

(a) If new information causes the contracting officer to determine that the concern referred to the SBA is actually responsible to perform the contract, and award has not already been made under paragraph (c) of this subsection, the contracting officer shall reverse the determination of nonresponsibility, notify the SBA of this action, withdraw the referral, and proceed to award the contract.

(b) The contracting officer shall award the contract to the concern in question if the SBA issues a COC after receiving the referral. An SBA-certified concern shall not be required to meet any other requirements of responsibility. SBA COC's are conclusive with respect to all elements of responsibility of prospective small business contractors.

(c) The contracting officer shall proceed with the acquisition and award the contract to another appropriately selected and responsible offeror if the SBA has not issued a COC within 15 business days (or a longer period of time agreed to with the SBA) after receiving the referral.

Subpart 19.7—Subcontracting with Small Business, Small Disadvantaged Business and Women-Owned Small Business Concerns

19.701 Definitions.

“Commercial plan” means a subcontracting plan (including goals) that covers the offeror's fiscal year and that applies to the entire production of commercial items sold by either the entire company or a portion thereof (*e.g.*, division, plant, or product line).

“Failure to make a good faith effort to comply with the subcontracting plan” means willful or intentional failure to

perform in accordance with the requirements of the subcontracting plan, or willful or intentional action to frustrate the plan.

“Individual contract plan” means a subcontracting plan that covers the entire contract period (including option periods), applies to a specific contract, and has goals that are based on the offeror's planned subcontracting in support of the specific contract, except that indirect costs incurred for common or joint purposes may be allocated on a prorated basis to the contract.

“Master plan” means a subcontracting plan that contains all the required elements of an individual contract plan, except goals, and may be incorporated into individual contract plans, provided the master plan has been approved.

“Small business subcontractor” means any concern that—

(a) In connection with subcontracts of \$10,000 or less, has a number of employees, including its affiliates, that does not exceed 500 persons; and

(b) In connection with subcontracts exceeding \$10,000, has a number of employees or average annual receipts, including its affiliates, that does not exceed the size standard under 19.102 for the product or service it is providing on the subcontract.

“Subcontract” means any agreement (other than one involving an employer-employee relationship) entered into by a Government prime contractor or subcontractor calling for supplies and/or services required for performance of the contract, contract modification, or subcontract.

19.702 Statutory requirements.

Any contractor receiving a contract for more than the simplified acquisition threshold shall agree in the contract that small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns and women-owned small business concerns shall have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in contract performance consistent with its efficient performance. It is further the policy of the United States that its prime contractors establish procedures to ensure the timely payment of amounts due pursuant to the terms of their subcontracts with small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns and women-owned small business concerns.

(a) Except as stated in paragraph (b) of this section, Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)) imposes the following requirements regarding subcontracting with small businesses and small business subcontracting plans:

(1) In negotiated acquisitions, each solicitation of offers to perform a contract or contract modification, that individually is expected to exceed \$500,000 (\$1,000,000 for construction) and that has subcontracting possibilities, shall require the apparently successful offeror to submit an

acceptable subcontracting plan. If the apparently successful offeror fails to negotiate a subcontracting plan acceptable to the contracting officer within the time limit prescribed by the contracting officer, the offeror will be ineligible for award.

(2) In sealed bidding acquisitions, each invitation for bids to perform a contract or contract modification, that individually is expected to exceed \$500,000 (\$1,000,000 for construction) and that has subcontracting possibilities, shall require the bidder selected for award to submit a subcontracting plan. If the selected bidder fails to submit a plan within the time limit prescribed by the contracting officer, the bidder will be ineligible for award.

(b) Subcontracting plans (see subparagraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section) are not required—

(1) From small business concerns;

(2) For personal services contracts;

(3) For contracts or contract modifications that will be performed entirely outside of any State, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; or

(4) For modifications to contracts within the general scope of the contract that do not contain the clause at 52.219-8, Utilization of Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Concerns (or equivalent prior clauses, *e.g.*, contracts awarded before the enactment of Public Law 95-507).

(c) As stated in 15 U.S.C. 637(d)(8), any contractor or subcontractor failing to comply in good faith with the requirements of the subcontracting plan is in material breach of its contract. Further, 15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)(F) directs that a contractor's failure to make a good faith effort to comply with the requirements of the subcontracting plan shall result in the imposition of liquidated damages.

(d) As authorized by 15 U.S.C. 637(d)(11), certain costs incurred by a mentor firm in providing developmental assistance to a protégé firm under the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program, may be credited as subcontract awards to a small disadvantaged business for the purpose of determining whether the mentor firm attains a small disadvantaged business goal under any subcontracting plan entered into with any executive agency. However, the mentor-protégé agreement must have been approved by the—

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Utilization

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before developmental assistance costs may be credited against subcontract goals.

19.703 Eligibility requirements for participating in the program.

(a) To be eligible as a subcontractor under the program, a concern must represent itself as a small business concern, small disadvantaged business concern or a woman-owned small business concern.

(1) To represent itself as a small business concern or a women-owned small business concern, a concern must meet the appropriate definition in 19.001.

(2) To represent itself as a small disadvantaged business concern, a concern must meet the definition in 19.001. Individuals who represent that they are members of named groups (Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian-Pacific Americans, Subcontinent-Asian Americans) may also represent themselves as socially and economically disadvantaged. Individuals who are not members of named groups may also represent themselves, and participate in the program, as socially and economically disadvantaged if they are qualified by the SBA under the procedures in 13 CFR 124.105(c). Concerns that are tribally owned entities or Native Hawaiian Organizations may represent themselves as socially and economically disadvantaged if they qualify under the requirements of 13 CFR 124.112 or 13 CFR 124.113, respectively. The Office of Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development in the SBA has the final authority to determine the eligibility of a concern to be designated as a small disadvantaged business concern, and will answer inquiries from contractors and others regarding eligibility. Formal protests of a subcontractor's eligibility as a small disadvantaged business may be initiated only by the contracting officer responsible for the prime contract or by the SBA. Such protests will be processed in accordance with 13 CFR 124.601 through 124.610. Other small business subcontractors and the prime contractor may submit information to the contracting officer in an effort to persuade the contracting officer to initiate a protest. Such protests, in order to be considered timely, must be received by the contracting officer prior to completion of performance by the intended subcontractor.

(b) A contractor acting in good faith may rely on the written representation of its subcontractor regarding the subcontractor's status as a small business concern, a small disadvantaged business concern, or a women-owned small business concern. The contractor, the contracting officer, or any other interested party can challenge a subcontractor's size status representation by filing a protest, in accordance with 13 CFR 121.1601 through 121.1608. Protests challenging a subcontractor's disadvantaged status representation shall be filed in accordance with 13 CFR

124.601 through 124.610. Protests challenging a subcontractor's status as a women-owned small business concern shall be filed in accordance with Small Business Administration procedures.

19.704 Subcontracting plan requirements.

(a) Each subcontracting plan required under 19.702(a)(1) and (2) must include—

(1) Separate percentage goals for using small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns and women-owned small business concerns as subcontractors;

(2) A statement of the total dollars planned to be subcontracted and a statement of the total dollars planned to be subcontracted to small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns;

(3) A description of the principal types of supplies and services to be subcontracted and an identification of the types planned for subcontracting to small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns;

(4) A description of the method used to develop the subcontracting goals;

(5) A description of the method used to identify potential sources for solicitation purposes;

(6) A statement as to whether or not the offeror included indirect costs in establishing subcontracting goals, and a description of the method used to determine the proportionate share of indirect costs to be incurred with small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns;

(7) The name of an individual employed by the offeror who will administer the offeror's subcontracting program, and a description of the duties of the individual;

(8) A description of the efforts the offeror will make to ensure that small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns and women-owned small business concerns have an equitable opportunity to compete for subcontracts;

(9) Assurances that the offeror will include the clause at 52.219-8, Utilization of Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Concerns (see 19.708(a)), in all subcontracts that offer further subcontracting opportunities, and that the offeror will require all subcontractors (except small business concerns) that receive subcontracts in excess of \$500,000 (\$1,000,000 for construction) to adopt a plan that complies with the requirements of the clause at 52.219-9, Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan (see 19.708(b));

(10) Assurances that the offeror will—

(i) Cooperate in any studies or surveys as may be required;

(ii) Submit periodic reports so that the Government can determine the extent of compliance by the offeror with the subcontracting plan;

(iii) Submit Standard Form (SF) 294, Subcontracting Report for Individual Contracts, and SF 295, Summary Subcontract Report, following the instructions on the forms or as provided in agency regulations; and

(iv) Ensure that its subcontractors agree to submit SF 294 and SF 295; and

(11) A description of the types of records that will be maintained concerning procedures adopted to comply with the requirements and goals in the plan, including establishing source lists; and a description of the offeror's efforts to locate small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns and to award subcontracts to them.

(b) Contractors may establish, on a plant or division-wide basis, a master plan (see 19.701) that contains all the elements required by the clause at 52.219-9, Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan, except goals. Master plans shall be effective for a 3-year period after approval by the contracting officer; however, it is incumbent upon contractors to maintain and update master plans. Changes required to update master plans are not effective until approved by the contracting officer. A master plan, when incorporated in an individual plan, shall apply to that contract throughout the life of the contract.

(c) For multiyear contracts or contracts containing options, the cumulative value of the basic contract and all options is considered in determining whether a subcontracting plan is necessary (see 19.705-2(a)). If a plan is necessary and the offeror is submitting an individual contract plan, the plan shall contain all the elements required by paragraph (a) of this section and shall contain separate statements and goals for the basic contract and for each option.

(d) A commercial plan (as defined in 19.701) is the preferred type of subcontracting plan for contractors furnishing commercial items. The contractor shall—

(1) Submit the commercial plan to either the first contracting officer awarding a contract subject to the plan during the contractor's fiscal year, or, if the contractor has ongoing contracts with commercial plans, to the contracting officer responsible for the contract with the latest completion date. The contracting officer shall negotiate the commercial plan for the Government. The approved commercial plan shall remain in effect during the contractor's fiscal year for all Government contracts in effect during that period; and

(2) Submit a new commercial plan, 30 working days before the end of the fiscal year, to the contracting officer responsible for the uncompleted Government contract with the latest completion date. The contractor must provide to each contracting officer responsible for an ongoing contract subject to the plan, the identity of the contracting officer that will be negotiating the new plan. When the new commercial plan is approved, the contractor shall provide a copy

of the approved plan to each contracting officer responsible for an ongoing contract that is subject to the plan.

19.705 Responsibilities of the contracting officer under the subcontracting assistance program.

19.705-1 General support of the program.

The contracting officer may encourage the development of increased subcontracting opportunities in negotiated acquisition by providing monetary incentives such as payments based on actual subcontracting achievement or award-fee contracting (see the clause at 52.219-10, Incentive Subcontracting Program, and 19.708(c)). When using any contractual incentive provision based upon rewarding the contractor monetarily for exceeding goals in the subcontracting plan, the contracting officer must ensure that (a) the goals are realistic and (b) any rewards for exceeding the goals are commensurate with the efforts the contractor would not have otherwise expended. Incentive provisions should normally be negotiated after reaching final agreement with the contractor on the subcontracting plan.

19.705-2 Determining the need for a subcontracting plan.

The contracting officer shall take the following actions to determine whether a proposed contractual action requires a subcontracting plan:

(a) Determine whether the proposed contractual action will meet the dollar threshold in 19.702(a)(1) or (2). If the action includes options or similar provisions, include their value in determining whether the threshold is met.

(b) Determine whether subcontracting possibilities exist by considering relevant factors such as—

(1) Whether firms engaged in the business of furnishing the types of items to be acquired customarily contract for performance of part of the work or maintain sufficient in-house capability to perform the work; and

(2) Whether there are likely to be product prequalification requirements.

(c) If it is determined that there are no subcontracting possibilities, the determination must be approved at a level above the contracting officer and placed in the contract file.

(d) In solicitations for negotiated acquisitions, the contracting officer may require the submission of subcontracting plans with initial offers, or at any other time prior to award. In determining when subcontracting plans should be required, as well as when and with whom plans should be negotiated, the contracting officer shall consider

the integrity of the competitive process, the goal of affording maximum practicable opportunity for small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns to participate, and the burden placed on offerors.

19.705-3 Preparing the solicitation.

The contracting officer shall provide the Small Business Administration's (SBA's) resident procurement center representative, if any, a reasonable period of time to review any solicitation requiring submission of a subcontracting plan and to submit advisory findings before the solicitation is issued.

19.705-4 Reviewing the subcontracting plan.

The contracting officer shall review the subcontracting plan for adequacy, ensuring that the required information, goals, and assurances are included (see 19.704).

(a) No detailed standards apply to every subcontracting plan. Instead, the contracting officer must consider each plan in terms of the circumstances of the particular acquisition, including—

(1) Previous involvement of small business concerns as prime contractors or subcontractors in similar acquisitions;

(2) Proven methods of involving small business concerns as subcontractors in similar acquisitions; and

(3) The relative success of methods the contractor intends to use to meet the goals and requirements of the plan, as evidenced by records maintained by contractors.

(b) If, under a sealed bid solicitation, a bidder submits a plan that does not cover each of the 11 required elements (see 19.704), the contracting officer shall advise the bidder of the deficiency and request submission of a revised plan by a specific date. If the bidder does not submit a plan that incorporates the required elements within the time allotted, the bidder shall be ineligible for award. If the plan, although responsive, evidences the bidder's intention not to comply with its obligations under the clause at 52.219-8, Utilization of Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Concerns, the contracting officer may find the bidder nonresponsible.

(c) In negotiated acquisitions, the contracting officer shall determine whether the plan is acceptable based on the negotiation of each of the 11 elements of the plan (see 19.704). Subcontracting goals should be set at a level that the parties reasonably expect can result from the offeror expending good faith efforts to use small, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small business subcontractors to the maximum practicable extent. The contracting officer shall take particular care to ensure that the offeror has not submitted unreasonably low goals to minimize exposure to liquidated damages and to avoid the administrative burden of substantiating good faith efforts. Additionally, particular

attention should be paid to the identification of steps that, if taken, would be considered a good faith effort. No goal should be negotiated upward if it is apparent that a higher goal will significantly increase the Government's cost or seriously impede the attainment of acquisition objectives. An incentive subcontracting clause (see 52.219-10, Incentive Subcontracting Program), may be used when additional and unique contract effort, such as providing technical assistance, could significantly increase subcontract awards to small, small disadvantaged or women-owned small businesses.

(d) In determining the acceptability of a proposed subcontracting plan, the contracting officer should take the following actions:

(1) Obtain information available from the cognizant contract administration office, as provided for in 19.706(a), and evaluate the offeror's past performance in awarding subcontracts for the same or similar products or services to small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns. If information is not available on a specific type of product or service, evaluate the offeror's overall past performance and consider the performance of other contractors on similar efforts.

(2) In accordance with 15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)(F)(iii), ensure that the goals offered are attainable in relation to—

(i) The subcontracting opportunities available to the contractor, commensurate with the efficient and economical performance of the contract;

(ii) The pool of eligible subcontractors available to fulfill the subcontracting opportunities; and

(iii) The actual performance of such contractor in fulfilling the subcontracting goals specified in prior plans.

(3) Ensure that the subcontracting goals are consistent with the offeror's cost or pricing data or information other than cost or pricing data.

(4) Evaluate the offeror's make-or-buy policy or program to ensure that it does not conflict with the offeror's proposed subcontracting plan and is in the Government's interest. If the contract involves products or services that are particularly specialized or not generally available in the commercial market, consider the offeror's current capacity to perform the work and the possibility of reduced subcontracting opportunities.

(5) Evaluate subcontracting potential, considering the offeror's make-or-buy policies or programs, the nature of the supplies or services to be subcontracted, the known availability of small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns in the geographical area where the work will be performed, and the potential contractor's long-standing contractual relationship with its suppliers.

(6) Advise the offeror of available sources of information on potential small, small disadvantaged and

women-owned small business subcontractors, as well as any specific concerns known to be potential subcontractors. If the offeror's proposed goals are questionable, the contracting officer shall emphasize that the information should be used to develop realistic and acceptable goals.

(7) Obtain advice and recommendations from the SBA procurement center representative (if any) and the agency small business specialist.

19.705-5 Awards involving subcontracting plans.

(a) In making an award that requires a subcontracting plan, the contracting officer shall be responsible for the following:

(1) Consider the contractor's compliance with the subcontracting plans submitted on previous contracts as a factor in determining contractor responsibility.

(2) Assure that a subcontracting plan was submitted when required.

(3) Notify the SBA resident procurement center representative of the opportunity to review the proposed contract (including the plan and supporting documentation). The notice shall be issued in sufficient time to provide the representative a reasonable time to review the material and submit advisory recommendations to the contracting officer. Failure of the representative to respond in a reasonable period of time shall not delay contract award.

(4) Determine any fee that may be payable if an incentive is used in conjunction with the subcontracting plan.

(5) Ensure that an acceptable plan is incorporated into and made a material part of the contract.

(b) Letter contracts and similar undefinitized instruments, which would otherwise meet the requirements of 19.702(a)(1) and (2), shall contain at least a preliminary basic plan addressing the requirements of 19.704 and in such cases require the negotiation of the final plan within 90 days after award or before definitization, whichever occurs first.

19.705-6 Postaward responsibilities of the contracting officer.

After a contract or contract modification containing a subcontracting plan is awarded, the contracting officer who approved the plan is responsible for the following:

(a) Notifying the SBA of the award by sending a copy of the award document to the Assistant Regional Administrator for Procurement Assistance in the SBA region where the contract will be performed.

(b) Forwarding a copy of each commercial plan and any associated approvals to the Assistant Regional Administrator for Procurement Assistance in the SBA region where the contractor's headquarters is located.

(c) Giving to the assigned SBA resident procurement center representative (if any) a copy of—

(1) Any subcontracting plan submitted in response to a sealed bid solicitation; and

(2) The final negotiated subcontracting plan that was incorporated into a negotiated contract or contract modification.

(d) Notifying the SBA resident procurement center representative of the opportunity to review subcontracting plans in connection with contract modifications.

(e) Forwarding a copy of each plan, or a determination that there is no requirement for a subcontracting plan, to the cognizant contract administration office.

(f) Initiating action to assess liquidated damages in accordance with 19.705-7 upon a recommendation by the administrative contracting officer or receipt of other reliable evidence to indicate that such action is warranted.

(g) Taking action to enforce the terms of the contract upon receipt of a notice under 19.706(f).

19.705-7 Liquidated damages.

(a) Maximum practicable utilization of small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns as subcontractors in Government contracts is a matter of national interest with both social and economic benefits. When a contractor fails to make a good faith effort to comply with a subcontracting plan, these objectives are not achieved, and 15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)(F) directs that liquidated damages shall be paid by the contractor.

(b) The amount of damages attributable to the contractor's failure to comply shall be an amount equal to the actual dollar amount by which the contractor failed to achieve each subcontracting goal.

(c) If, at completion of the basic contract or any option, or in the case of a commercial plan, at the close of the fiscal year for which the plan is applicable, a contractor has failed to meet its subcontracting goals, the contracting officer shall review all available information for an indication that the contractor has not made a good faith effort to comply with the plan. If no such indication is found, the contracting officer shall document the file accordingly. If the contracting officer decides in accordance with paragraph (d) of this subsection that the contractor failed to make a good faith effort to comply with its subcontracting plan, the contracting officer shall give the contractor written notice specifying the failure, advising the contractor of the possibility that the contractor may have to pay to the Government liquidated damages, and providing a period of 15 working days (or longer period as necessary) within which to respond. The notice shall give the contractor an opportunity to demonstrate what good faith efforts have been made before the contracting officer issues the final decision, and shall fur-

ther state that failure of the contractor to respond may be taken as an admission that no valid explanation exists.

(d) In determining whether a contractor failed to make a good faith effort to comply with its subcontracting plan, a contracting officer must look to the totality of the contractor's actions, consistent with the information and assurances provided in its plan. The fact that the contractor failed to meet its subcontracting goals does not, in and of itself, constitute a failure to make a good faith effort. For example, notwithstanding a contractor's diligent effort to identify and solicit offers from small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns, factors such as unavailability of anticipated sources or unreasonable prices may frustrate achievement of the contractor's goals. However, when considered in the context of the contractor's total effort in accordance with its plan, the following, though not all inclusive, may be considered as indicators of a failure to make a good faith effort: a failure to attempt to identify, contact, solicit, or consider for contract award small, small disadvantaged or women-owned small business concerns; a failure to designate and maintain a company official to administer the subcontracting program and monitor and enforce compliance with the plan; a failure to submit Standard Form (SF) 294, Subcontracting Report for Individual Contracts, or SF 295, Summary Subcontract Report, in accordance with the instructions on the forms or as provided in agency regulations; a failure to maintain records or otherwise demonstrate procedures adopted to comply with the plan; or the adoption of company policies or procedures that have as their objectives the frustration of the objectives of the plan.

(e) If, after consideration of all the pertinent data, the contracting officer finds that the contractor failed to make a good faith effort to comply with its subcontracting plan, the contracting officer shall issue a final decision to the contractor to that effect and require the payment of liquidated damages in an amount stated. The contracting officer's final decision shall state that the contractor has the right to appeal under the clause in the contract entitled Disputes.

(f) With respect to commercial plans approved under the clause at 52.219-9, Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan, the contracting officer that approved the plan shall—

(1) Perform the functions of the contracting officer under this subsection on behalf of all agencies with contracts covered by the commercial plan;

(2) Determine whether or not the goals in the commercial plan were achieved and, if they were not achieved, review all available information for an indication that the contractor has not made a good faith effort to comply with the plan, and document the results of the review;

(3) If a determination is made to assess liquidated damages, in order to calculate and assess the amount of

damages, the contracting officer shall ask the contractor to provide—

- (i) Contract numbers for the Government contracts subject to the plan;
- (ii) The total Government sales during the contractor's fiscal year; and
- (iii) The amount of payments made under the Government contracts subject to that plan that contributed to the contractor's total sales during the contractor's fiscal year; and

(4) When appropriate, assess liquidated damages on the Government's behalf, based on the pro rata share of subcontracting attributable to the Government contracts. For example: The contractor's total actual sales were \$50 million and its actual subcontracting was \$20 million. The Government's total payments under contracts subject to the plan contributing to the contractor's total sales were \$5 million, which accounted for 10 percent of the contractor's total sales. Therefore, the pro rata share of subcontracting attributable to the Government contracts would be 10 percent of \$20 million, or \$2 million. To continue the example, if the contractor failed to achieve its small business goal by 1 percent, the liquidated damages would be calculated as 1 percent of \$2 million, or \$20,000. The contracting officer shall make similar calculations for each category of small business where the contractor failed to achieve its goal and the sum of the dollars for all of the categories equals the amount of the liquidated damages to be assessed. A copy of the contracting officer's final decision assessing liquidated damages shall be provided to other contracting officers with contracts subject to the commercial plan.

(g) Liquidated damages shall be in addition to any other remedies that Government may have.

(h) Every contracting officer with a contract that is subject to a commercial plan shall include in the contract file a copy of the approved plan and a copy of the final decision assessing liquidating damages, if applicable.

19.706 Responsibilities of the cognizant administrative contracting officer.

The administrative contracting officer is responsible for assisting in evaluating subcontracting plans, and for monitoring, evaluating, and documenting contractor performance under the clause prescribed in 19.708(b) and any subcontracting plan included in the contract. The contract administration office shall provide the necessary information and advice to support the contracting officer, as appropriate, by furnishing—

(a) Documentation on the contractor's performance and compliance with subcontracting plans under previous contracts;

(b) Information on the extent to which the contractor is meeting the plan's goals for subcontracting with eligible

small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns;

(c) Information on whether the contractor's efforts to ensure the participation of small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns are in accordance with its subcontracting plan;

(d) Information on whether the contractor is requiring its subcontractors to adopt similar subcontracting plans;

(e) Immediate notice if, during performance, the contractor is failing to meet its commitments under the clause prescribed in 19.708(b) or the subcontracting plan;

(f) Immediate notice and rationale if, during performance, the contractor is failing to comply in good faith with the subcontracting plan; and

(g) Immediate notice that performance under a contract is complete, that the goals were or were not met, and, if not met, whether there is any indication of a lack of a good faith effort to comply with the subcontracting plan.

19.707 The Small Business Administration's role in carrying out the program.

(a) Under the program, the SBA may—

(1) Assist both Government agencies and contractors in carrying out their responsibilities with regard to subcontracting plans;

(2) Review (within 5 working days) any solicitation that meets the dollar threshold in 19.702(a)(1) or (2) before the solicitation is issued;

(3) Review (within 5 working days) before execution any negotiated contractual document requiring a subcontracting plan, including the plan itself, and submit recommendations to the contracting officer, which shall be advisory in nature; and

(4) Evaluate compliance with subcontracting plans, either on a contract-by-contract basis, or, in the case of contractors having multiple contracts, on an aggregate basis.

(b) The SBA is not authorized to—

(1) Prescribe the extent to which any contractor or subcontractor shall subcontract,

(2) Specify concerns to which subcontracts will be awarded, or

(3) Exercise any authority regarding the administration of individual prime contracts or subcontracts.

19.708 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.219-8, Utilization of Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Concerns, in solicitations and contracts when the contract amount is expected to be over the simplified acquisition threshold unless—

(1) A personal services contract is contemplated (see 37.104); or

(2) The contract, together with all its subcontracts, is to be performed entirely outside of any State, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(b)(1) The contracting officer shall, when contracting by negotiation, insert the clause at 52.219-9, Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan, in solicitations and contracts that (i) offer subcontracting possibilities, (ii) are expected to exceed \$500,000 (\$1,000,000 for construction of any public facility), and (iii) are required to include the clause at 52.219-8, Utilization of Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Concerns, unless the acquisition is set aside or is to be accomplished under the 8(a) program. When contracting by sealed bidding rather than by negotiation, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I. When contracting by negotiation, and subcontracting plans are required with initial proposals as provided for in 19.705-2(d), the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate II.

(2) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.219-16, Liquidated Damages—Subcontracting Plan, in all solicitations and contracts containing the clause at 52.219-9, Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan, or the clause with its Alternate I or II.

(c)(1) The contracting officer may, when contracting by negotiation, insert in solicitations and contracts a clause substantially the same as the clause at 52.219-10, Incentive Subcontracting Program, when a subcontracting plan is required (see 19.702), and inclusion of a monetary incentive is, in the judgment of the contracting officer, necessary to increase subcontracting opportunities for small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns, and is commensurate with the efficient and economical performance of the contract; unless the conditions in paragraph (c)(3) of this section are applicable. The contracting officer may vary the terms of the clause as specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(2) Various approaches may be used in the development of small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns' subcontracting incentives. They can take many forms, from a fully quantified schedule of payments based on actual subcontract achievement to an award-fee approach employing subjective evaluation criteria (see paragraph (c)(3) of this section). The incentive should not reward the contractor for results other than those that are attributable to the contractor's efforts under the incentive subcontracting program.

(3) As specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the contracting officer may include small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business subcontracting as one of the factors to be considered in determining the award fee in a cost-plus-award-fee contract; in such cases, however, the

contracting officer shall not use the clause at 52.219-10, Incentive Subcontracting Program.

Subpart 19.8—Contracting with the Small Business Administration (The 8(a) Program)

19.800 General.

(a) Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)) established a program that authorizes the Small Business Administration (SBA) to enter into all types of contracts with other agencies and let subcontracts for performing those contracts to firms eligible for program participation. The SBA's subcontractors are referred to as "8(a) contractors."

(b) Contracts may be awarded to the SBA for performance by eligible 8(a) firms on either a sole source or competitive basis.

(c) When, acting under the authority of the program, the SBA certifies to an agency that the SBA is competent and responsible to perform a specific contract, the contracting officer is authorized, in the contracting officer's discretion, to award the contract to the SBA based upon mutually agreeable terms and conditions.

19.801 [Reserved]

19.802 Selecting concerns for the 8(a) Program.

Selecting concerns for the 8(a) Program is the responsibility of the SBA and is based on the criteria established in 13 CFR 124.101-113.

19.803 Selecting acquisitions for the 8(a) Program.

Through their cooperative efforts, the SBA and an agency match the agency's requirements with the capabilities of 8(a) concerns to establish a basis for the agency to contract with the SBA under the program. Selection is initiated in one of three ways—

(a) The SBA advises an agency contracting activity through a search letter of an 8(a) firm's capabilities and asks the agency to identify acquisitions to support the firm's business plans. In these instances, the SBA will provide at least the following information in order to enable the agency to match an acquisition to the firm's capabilities:

(1) Identification of the concern and its owners.

(2) Background information on the concern, including any and all information pertaining to the concern's technical ability and capacity to perform.

(3) The firm's present production capacity and related facilities.

(4) The extent to which contracting assistance is needed in the present and the future, described in terms that will enable the agency to relate the concern's plans to present and future agency requirements.

Subpart 22.9—Nondiscrimination Because of Age

- 22.901 Policy.
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- 22.1000 Scope of subpart.
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- 22.1008-3 Section 4(c) successorship with incumbent contractor collective bargaining agreement.
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- 22.1008-7 Required time of submission of Notice.
- 22.1009 Place of performance unknown.
- 22.1009-1 General.
- 22.1009-2 Attempt to identify possible places of performance.
- 22.1009-3 All possible places of performance identified.
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- 22.1010 Notification to interested parties under collective bargaining agreements.
- 22.1011 Response to Notice by Department of Labor.
- 22.1011-1 Department of Labor action.
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- 22.1012 Late receipt or nonreceipt of wage determination.
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- 22.1012-2 Response to timely submission of Notice—no collective bargaining agreement.
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- 22.1101 Applicability.
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Subpart 22.12—Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers Under Certain Contracts

- 22.1200 Scope of subpart.
- 22.1201 Statement of policy.
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- 22.1203 Applicability.
- 22.1203-1 General.
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Subpart 22.13—Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era

- 22.1300 Scope of subpart.
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Subpart 22.14—Employment of Workers with Disabilities

- 22.1400 Scope of subpart.
- 22.1401 Policy.
- 22.1402 Applicability.
- 22.1403 Waivers.
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tracting officer shall immediately inform the OFCCP regional office of the expiration date of the offer or the required date of award and request clearance be provided before that date. If the OFCCP regional office advises that a preaward review cannot be completed by the required date, the contracting officer shall submit written justification for the award to the head of the contracting activity, who, after informing the OFCCP regional office, may then approve the award without the preaward clearance. If an award is made under this authority, the contracting officer shall immediately request a postaward review from the OFCCP regional office.

(8) If, under the provisions of (a)(7) above, a postaward review determines the contractor to be non-awardable, the Director, may authorize the use of the enforcement procedures at 22.809 against the noncomplying contractor.

(b) *Furnishing posters.* The contracting officer shall furnish to the contractor appropriate quantities of the poster entitled "Equal Opportunity Is The Law." These shall be obtained in accordance with agency procedures.

22.806 Inquiries.

(a) An inquiry from a contractor regarding status of its compliance with EO 11246, or rights of appeal to any of the actions in 22.809 shall be referred to the OFCCP regional office.

(b) Labor union inquiries regarding the revision of a collective bargaining agreement in order to comply with EO 11246, shall be referred to the Director.

22.807 Exemptions.

(a) Under the following exemptions, all or part of the requirements of EO 11246 may be excluded from a contract subject to EO 11246:

(1) *National security.* The agency head may determine that a contract is essential to the national security and that the award of the contract without complying with one or more of the requirements of this subpart is necessary to the national security. Upon making such a determination, the agency shall notify the Director in writing within 30 days.

(2) *Specific contracts.* The Director may exempt a contracting agency from requiring the inclusion of one or more of the requirements of EO 11246 in any contract if the Director deems that special circumstances in the national interest so require. Groups or categories of contracts of the same type may also be exempted if the Director finds it impracticable to act upon each request individually or if group exemptions will contribute to convenience in the administration of EO 11246.

(b) The following exemptions apply even though a contract or subcontract contains the Equal Opportunity clause:

(1) *Transactions of \$10,000 or less.* The Equal Opportunity clause is required to be included in prime contracts and subcontracts by 22.802(a). Individual prime contracts or subcontracts of \$10,000 or less are exempt from application of the Equal Opportunity clause, unless the aggregate value of all prime contracts or subcontracts awarded to a contractor or subcontractor in any 12-month period exceeds, or can reasonably be expected to exceed, \$10,000. (Note: Government bills of lading, regardless of amount, are not exempt.)

(2) *Work outside the United States.* Contracts are exempt from the requirements of EO 11246 for work performed outside the United States by employees who were not recruited within the United States.

(3) *Contracts with State or local governments.* The requirements of EO 11246 in any contract with a State or local government (or any agency, instrumentality, or subdivision thereof) shall not be applicable to any agency, instrumentality or subdivision of such government that does not participate in work on or under the contract.

(4) *Work on or near Indian reservations.* It shall not be a violation of EO 11246 for a contractor to extend a publicly announced preference in employment to Indians living on or near an Indian reservation in connection with employment opportunities on or near an Indian reservation. This applies to that area where a person seeking employment could reasonably be expected to commute to and from in the course of a work day. Contractors extending such a preference shall not, however, discriminate among Indians on the basis of religion, sex, or tribal affiliation, and the use of such preference shall not excuse a contractor from complying with EO 11246, rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor, and applicable clauses in the contract.

(5) *Facilities not connected with contracts.* The Director may exempt from the requirements of EO 11246 any of a contractor's facilities that the Director finds to be in all respects separate and distinct from activities of the contractor related to performing the contract; provided, that the Director also finds that the exemption will not interfere with, or impede the effectiveness of, EO 11246.

(6) *Indefinite quantity contracts.* With respect to indefinite quantity contracts and subcontracts, the Equal Opportunity clause applies unless the contracting officer has reason to believe that the amount to be ordered in any year under the contract will not exceed \$10,000. The applicability of the Equal Opportunity clause shall be determined by the contracting officer at the time of award for the first year, and annually thereafter for succeeding years, if any. Notwithstanding the above, the Equal Opportunity clause shall be applied to the contract whenever the amount of a single order exceeds \$10,000. Once the Equal Opportunity clause is determined to be applicable, the contract shall continue to be subject to such clause for its duration regardless

22.808

of the amounts ordered, or reasonably expected to be ordered, in any year.

(c) To request an exemption under subparagraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (b)(5), the contracting officer shall submit, under agency procedure, a detailed justification for omitting all, or part of, the requirements of EO 11246. Requests for exemptions under subparagraphs (a)(2) or (b)(5) above shall be submitted to the Director for approval.

(d) The Director may withdraw the exemption for a specific contract, or group of contracts, if the Director deems that such action is necessary and appropriate to achieve the purposes of EO 11246. Such withdrawal shall not apply—

(1) To contracts awarded before the withdrawal; or

(2) To any sealed bid contract (including restricted sealed bidding), unless the withdrawal is made more than 10 calendar days before the bid opening date.

22.808 Complaints.

Complaints received by the contracting officer alleging violation of the requirements of EO 11246 shall be referred immediately to the OFCCP regional office. The complainant shall be advised in writing of the referral. The contractor that is the subject of a complaint shall not be advised in any manner or for any reason of the complainant's name, the nature of the complaint, or the fact that the complaint was received.

22.809 Enforcement.

Upon the written direction of the Director, one or more of the following actions, as well as administrative sanctions and penalties, may be exercised against contractors found to be in violation of EO 11246, the regulations of the Secretary of Labor, or the applicable contract clauses:

(a) Publication of the names of the contractor or their unions.

(b) Cancellation, termination, or suspension of the contractor's contracts or portion thereof.

(c) Debarment from future Government contracts, or extensions or modifications of existing contracts, until the contractor has established and carried out personnel and employment policies in compliance with EO 11246 and the regulations of the Secretary of Labor.

(d) Referral by the Director of any matter arising under EO 11246 to the Department of Justice or to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for the institution of appropriate civil or criminal proceedings.

22.810 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the following provisions in solicitations when a contract is contemplated that will include the clause at 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity:

(1) 52.222-21, Certification of Nonsegregated Facilities, if the amount of the contract is expected to exceed \$10,000.

(2) 52.222-22, Previous Contracts and Compliance Reports.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.222-23, Notice of Requirement for Affirmative Action to Ensure Equal Employment Opportunity, in solicitations for construction when a contract is contemplated that will include the clause at 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity, and the amount of the contract is expected to be in excess of \$10,000.

(c) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.222-24, Preaward On-Site Equal Opportunity Compliance Review, in solicitations, other than those for construction, when a contract is contemplated that will include the clause at 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity, and the amount of the contract is expected to be for \$1 million or more.

(d) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.222-25, Affirmative Action Compliance, in solicitations, other than those for construction, when a contract is contemplated that will include the clause at 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity.

(e) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity, in solicitations and contracts (see 22.802) unless all the terms of the clause are exempt from the requirements of EO 11246 (see 22.807(a)). If one or more, but not all, of the terms of the clause are exempt from the requirements of EO 11246, the contracting officer shall use the basic clause with its Alternate I.

(f) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.222-27, Affirmative Action Compliance Requirements for Construction, in solicitations and contracts for construction that will include the clause at 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity, and the amount of the contract is expected to be in excess of \$10,000.

(g) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.222-28, Equal Opportunity Preaward Clearance of Subcontracts, in solicitations and contracts, except for construction, when the amount of the contract is expected to be for \$1 million or more and includes the clause prescribed in 44.204(a).

(h) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.222-29, Notification of Visa Denial, in contracts that will include the clause at 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity, if the contractor is required to perform in or on behalf of a foreign country.

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(i) Work is performed outside the United States by employees recruited outside the United States (for the purposes of this subpart, “United States” includes the States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Guam); or

(ii) The agency head has waived, in accordance with 22.1303(a) or 22.1303(b) all of the terms of the clause.

(2) If the agency head waives one or more (but not all) of the terms of the clause in accordance with 22.1303(a) or 22.1303(b), use the basic clause with its Alternate I.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.222-37, Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era, in solicitations and contracts containing the clause at 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.

Subpart 22.14—Employment of Workers with Disabilities

22.1400 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for implementing Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 793) (the Act); Executive Order 11758, January 15, 1974; and the regulations of the Secretary of Labor (41 CFR Part 60-741). In this subpart, the terms “contract” and “contractor” include “subcontract” and “subcontractor.”

22.1401 Policy.

Government contractors, when entering into contracts subject to the Act, are required to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, qualified individuals with disabilities, without discrimination based on their physical or mental disability.

22.1402 Applicability.

(a) Section 503 of the Act applies to all Government contracts in excess of \$10,000 for supplies and services (including construction) except as waived by the Secretary of Labor. The clause at 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities, implements the Act.

(b) The requirements of the clause at 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities, in any contract with a State or local government (or any agency, instrumentality, or subdivision) shall not apply to any agency, instrumentality, or subdivision of that government that does not participate in work on or under the contract.

22.1403 Waivers.

(a) The agency head, with the concurrence of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Federal Contract Compliance of the

U.S. Department of Labor (Deputy Assistant Secretary), may waive any or all of the terms of the clause at 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities, for—

(1) Any contract if a waiver is deemed to be in the national interest; or

(2) Groups or categories of contracts if a waiver is in the national interest and it is—

(i) Impracticable to act on each request individually; and

(ii) Determined that the waiver will substantially contribute to convenience in administering the Act.

(b)(1) The head of a civilian agency, with the concurrence of the Deputy Assistant Secretary, or (2) the Secretary of Defense, may waive any requirement in this subpart when it is determined that the contract is essential to the national security, and that its award without complying with such requirements is necessary to the national security. Upon making such a determination, the head of a civilian agency shall notify the Deputy Assistant Secretary in writing within 30 days.

(c) The contracting officer shall submit requests for waivers in accordance with agency procedures.

(d) A waiver granted for a particular class of contracts may be withdrawn for any contract within that class whenever considered necessary by the Deputy Assistant Secretary to achieve the purposes of the Act. The withdrawal shall not apply to contracts awarded before the withdrawal. The withdrawal shall not apply to solicitations under any means of sealed bidding unless it is made more than 10 days before the date set for bid opening.

22.1404 Department of Labor notices.

The contracting officer shall furnish to the contractor appropriate notices that state the contractor’s obligations and the rights of individuals with disabilities. The contracting officer may obtain these notices from the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) regional office.

22.1405 Collective bargaining agreements.

If performance under the clause at 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities, may necessitate a revision of a collective bargaining agreement, the contracting officer shall advise the affected labor unions that the Department of Labor will give them appropriate opportunity to present their views. However, neither the contracting officer nor any representative of the contracting officer shall discuss with the contractor or any labor representative any aspect of the collective bargaining agreement.

22.1406 Complaint procedures.

Following agency procedures, the contracting office shall forward any complaints received about the administration of the Act to the—

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Federal Contract Compliance
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

or to any OFCCP regional or area office. The OFCCP shall institute investigation of each complaint and shall be responsible for developing a complete case record.

22.1407 Actions because of noncompliance.

The contracting officer shall take necessary action, as soon as possible upon notification by the appropriate agency official, to implement any sanctions imposed on a contractor by the Department of Labor for violations of the clause at 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities. These sanctions (see 41 CFR 60-741.66) may include—

- (a) Withholding from payments otherwise due;
- (b) Termination or suspension of the contract; or
- (c) Debarment of the contractor.

22.1408 Contract clause.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities, in solicitations and contracts that exceed \$10,000 or are expected to exceed \$10,000, except when—

(1) Work is to be performed outside the United States by employees recruited outside the United States (for the purpose of this subpart, “United States” includes the several states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Wake Island); or

(2) The agency head has waived, in accordance with 22.1403(a) or 22.1403(b) all the terms of the clause.

(b) If the agency head waives one or more (but not all) of the terms of the clause in accordance with 22.1403(a) or 22.1403(b), use the basic clause with its Alternate I.

* * * * *

Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom), Japan, Norway, Romania, and Switzerland.

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Washington, DC 20506

can provide information on changes to the list of parties to the agreement made since January 1, 1996.

(b) For the purpose of this waiver, an article is a product of a country or instrumentality only if—

(1) It is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of that country or instrumentality; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, it has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed.

(c) The waiver is subject to modification or withdrawal by the U.S. Trade Representative.

25.105 Evaluating offers.

(a) Unless the agency head determines otherwise, the offered price of a domestic end product is unreasonable when the lowest acceptable domestic offer exceeds the lowest acceptable foreign offer (see 25.101), inclusive of duty, by—

(1) More than 6 percent, if the domestic offer is from a large business; or

(2) More than 12 percent, if the domestic offer is from a small business concern.

(b) The evaluation in paragraph (a) of this section shall be applied on an item-by-item basis or to any group of items on which award may be made as specifically provided by the solicitation.

(c) If an award of more than \$250,000 would be made to a domestic concern if the 12-percent factor were applied, but not if the 6-percent factor were applied, the agency head shall decide whether award to the domestic concern would involve unreasonable cost.

(d) The evaluation in paragraph (a) of this section shall not be applied to offers of Israeli end products at or above \$50,000 (see 25.402(a)(2)).

(e) The evaluation in paragraph (a) of this section shall not be applied to offers of Canadian end products above \$25,000 or Mexican end products above \$53,150 (see 25.402(a)(3)(ii)). For the definitions of “Canadian end product” and “Mexican end product,” see 25.401.

25.106 [Reserved]

25.107 Acquisition from or through other Government agencies.

The General Services Administration is responsible for compliance with the Buy American Act for—

(a) Foreign end products acquired for stock in GSA stores depots;

(b) Direct purchases for other agencies; and

(c) Establishing mandatory Federal Supply Schedules that do not include a domestic end product.

25.108 Excepted articles, materials, and supplies.

(a) One or more agencies have determined that the articles, materials, and supplies listed in paragraph (d) of this section are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality. The list in paragraph (d) of this section is furnished for information only; an article, material or supply listed therein may be treated as domestic only when the agency concerned has made a determination that it is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities of a satisfactory quality.

(b) Agencies making determinations under 25.102(a)(4) or 25.202(a)(2) for unlisted articles, materials, or supplies shall submit a copy of these determinations to the appropriate FAR Council for possible addition of items to the list.

(c) Agencies shall provide detailed information to the appropriate FAR Council if any item on the list becomes reasonably available in sufficient commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality.

(d)(1) The excepted articles, materials, and supplies are as follows:

- Acetylene, black.
- Agar, bulk.
- Anise.
- Antimony, as metal or oxide.
- Asbestos, amosite, chrysotile, and crocidolite.
- Bananas.
- Bauxite.
- Beef, corned, canned.
- Beef extract.
- Bephenium hydroxynaphthoate.
- Bismuth.
- Books, trade, text, technical, or scientific; newspapers; pamphlets; magazines; periodicals; printed briefs and films; not printed in the United States and for which domestic editions are not available.
- Brazil nuts, unroasted.
- Cadmium, ores and flue dust.
- Calcium cyanamide.
- Capers.
- Cashew nuts.
- Castor beans and castor oil.
- Chalk, English.
- Chestnuts.
- Chicle.
- Chrome ore or chromite.

Cinchona bark.	Platinum and related group metals, refined, as sponge, powder, ingots, or cast bars.
Cobalt, in cathodes, rondelles, or other primary ore and metal forms.	Pyrethrum flowers.
Cocoa beans.	Quartz crystals.
Coconut and coconut meat, unsweetened, in shredded, desiccated, or similarly prepared form.	Quebracho.
Coffee, raw or green bean.	Quinidine.
Colchicine alkaloid, raw.	Quinine.
Copra.	Rabbit fur felt.
Cork, wood or bark and waste.	Radium salts, source and special nuclear materials.
Cover glass, microscope slide.	Rosettes.
Crane rail (85-pound per foot).	Rubber, crude and latex.
Cryolite, natural.	Rutile.
Dammar gum.	Santonin, crude.
Diamonds, industrial, stones and abrasives.	Secretin.
Emetine, bulk.	Shellac.
Ergot, crude.	Silk, raw and unmanufactured.
Erythryl tetranitrate.	Spare and replacement parts for equipment of foreign manufacture, and for which domestic parts are not available.
Fair linen, altar.	Spices and herbs, in bulk.
Fibers of the following types: abaca, abace, agave, coir, flax, jute, jute burlaps, palmyra, and sisal.	Sugars, raw.
Goat and kidskins.	Swords and scabbards.
Graphite, natural, crystalline, crucible grade.	Talc, block, steatite.
Hand file sets (Swiss pattern).	Tantalum.
Handsewing needles.	Tapioca flour and cassava.
Hemp yarn.	Tartar, crude; tartaric acid and cream of tartar in bulk.
Hog bristles for brushes.	Tea in bulk.
Hyoscine, bulk.	Thread, metallic (gold).
Ipecac, root.	Thyme oil.
Iodine, crude.	Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs.
Kaurigum.	Triprolidine hydrochloride.
Lac.	Tungsten.
Leather, sheepskin, hair type.	Vanilla beans.
Lavender oil.	Venom, cobra.
Manganese.	Wax, carnauba.
Menthol, natural bulk.	Wire glass
Mica.	Woods; logs, veneer, and lumber of the following species: Alaskan yellow cedar, angelique, balsa, ekki, greenheart, lignum vitae, mahogany, and teak.
Microprocessor chips (brought onto a Government construction site as separate units for incorporation into building systems during construction or repair and alteration of real property).	Yarn, 50 Denier rayon.
Nickel, primary, in ingots, pigs, shots, cathodes, or similar forms; nickel oxide and nickel salts.	
Nitroguanidine (also known as picrite).	
Nux vomica, crude.	
Oiticica oil.	
Olive oil.	
Olives (green), pitted or unpitted, or stuffed, in bulk.	
Opium, crude.	
Oranges, mandarin, canned.	
Petroleum, crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products (see definitions of petroleum terms in subparagraph (d)(2) of this section).	
Pine needle oil.	

(2) As used in subparagraph (d)(1) of this section, petroleum terms are defined as follows:

(i) "Crude oil" means crude petroleum, as it is produced at the wellhead, and liquids (under atmospheric conditions) that have been recovered from mixtures of hydrocarbons that existed in a vaporous phase in a reservoir and that are not natural gas products.

(ii) "Finished products" means any one or more of the following petroleum oils, or a mixture or combination of these oils, to be used without further processing except blending by mechanical means:

(A) "Asphalt"—a solid or semi-solid cementitious material that—

(1) Gradually liquefies when heated;
 (2) Has bitumens as its predominating constituents; and

(3) Is obtained in refining crude oil.

(B) “Fuel oil”—a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product burned for lighting or for the generation of heat or power and derived directly or indirectly from crude oil, such as kerosene, range oil, distillate fuel oils, gas oil, diesel fuel, topped crude oil, or residues.

(C) “Gasoline”—a refined petroleum distillate that, by its composition, is suitable for use as a carburant in internal combustion engines.

(D) “Jet fuel”—a refined petroleum distillate used to fuel jet propulsion engines.

(E) “Liquefied gases”—hydrocarbon gases recovered from natural gas or produced from petroleum refining and kept under pressure to maintain a liquid state at ambient temperatures.

(F) “Lubricating oil”—a refined petroleum distillate or specially treated petroleum residue used to lessen friction between surfaces.

(G) “Naphtha”—a refined petroleum distillate falling within a distillation range overlapping the higher gasoline and the lower kerosenes.

(H) “Natural gas products”—liquids (under atmospheric conditions), including natural gasoline, that—

(1) Are recovered by a process of absorption, adsorption, compression, refrigeration, cycling, or a combination of these processes, from mixtures of hydrocarbons that existed in a vaporous phase in a reservoir, and

(2) When recovered and without processing in a refinery, definitions of products contained in (d)(2)(ii), (B), (C), (D), and (G) of this section.

(I) “Residual fuel oil”—a topped crude oil or viscous residuum that, as obtained in refining or after blending with other fuel oil, meets or is the equivalent of Military Specification Mil-F-859 for Navy Special Fuel Oil and any more viscous fuel oil, such as No. 5 or Bunker C.

(iii) “Unfinished oils” means one or more of the petroleum oils listed in subdivision (d)(2)(ii) of this section, or a mixture or combination of these oils, that are to be further processed other than by blending by mechanical means.

25.109 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.225-1, Buy American Certificate, in solicitations where the clause at 52.225-3 is used.

(b) When quotations are obtained orally (see Part 13), vendors shall be informed that only domestic end products, other than end products excepted on a blanket or individual basis (see 25.108 and Subpart 25.4), shall be acceptable, unless the price for an offered domestic end product is unreasonable (see 25.105).

(c) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.225-2, Waiver of Buy American Act for Civil Aircraft and Related Articles, in solicitations for the acquisition of civil aircraft and related articles.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.225-3, Buy American Act—Supplies, in solicitations and contracts for the acquisition of supplies, or for services involving the furnishing of supplies, for use within the United States.

(e) Do not use the clause prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section when—

(1) The solicitation is restricted to domestic end products under Subpart 6.3;

(2) The acquisition is made under a trade agreement (see Subpart 25.4); or

(3) Another exception to the Buy American Act applies (*e.g.*, nonavailability or public interest).

Subpart 25.2—Buy American Act—Construction Materials

25.200 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10) and Executive Order 10582, December 17, 1954 (as amended). It applies to contracts for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States.

25.201 Definitions.

“Components”, as used in this subpart, means those articles, materials, and supplies incorporated directly into construction materials.

“Construction”, as used in this subpart, means construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States.

“Construction material”, as used in this subpart, means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work. Construction material also includes an item brought to the site pre-assembled from articles, materials, and supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, which are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and which are produced as a complete system, shall be evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of such systems are delivered to the construction site.

“Domestic construction material”, as used in this subpart, means (a) an unmanufactured construction material mined or produced in the United States, or (b) a construction material manufactured in the United States, if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its com-

ponents. (In determining whether a construction material is domestic, only the construction material and its components shall be considered.) The cost of each component includes transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the construction material and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued). Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind for which determinations have been made in accordance with 25.202(a)(2) are treated as domestic.

“Foreign construction material”, as used in this subpart, means a construction material other than a domestic construction material.

“United States” (see 25.101).

25.202 Policy.

(a) The Buy American Act requires that only domestic construction materials be used in construction in the United States, except when—

(1) The cost would be unreasonable, *i.e.*, the cost of domestic construction material exceeds the cost of foreign construction material by more than 6 percent, unless the agency head determines a higher percentage to be appropriate (see Executive Order 10582);

(2) The head of the contracting activity or designee determines the construction material is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality (see 25.108);

(3) The agency head determines that application of the restrictions of the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be impracticable; or

(4) The agency head determines that application of the restrictions of the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be inconsistent with the public interest. Under this authority, agencies may have agreements with foreign governments that provide blanket exceptions to the Buy American Act (*e.g.*, Trade Agreements Act and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)).

(b) Unless the contracting officer determines that insufficient time is available, offerors should request determinations regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act in time to allow determination before submission of offers.

(c) When it is determined for any of the reasons stated in this section that certain foreign construction materials may be used, the excepted materials shall be listed in the contract. Findings justifying the exception shall be available for public inspection.

(d) For construction contracts with an acquisition value of \$6,909,500 or more, but less than \$7,143,000, see 25.402(a)(3). If the acquisition value is \$7,143,000 or more, see 25.402(a)(1).

25.203 Determinations requested before submission of offers.

(a) Any request for a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act made before receipt of offers shall be evaluated based on the information requested in the applicable clause at 52.225-5, Buy American Act—Construction Materials, paragraphs (c) and (d), or 52.225-15, Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements Act and North American Free Trade Agreement, paragraphs (c) and (d), and may be supplemented by other information readily available to the contracting officer.

(b) If the Government determines before receipt of offers that an exception to the Buy American Act applies (other than a general exception based on the Trade Agreements Act or NAFTA), the excepted material shall be identified by the Government in the clause at 52.225-5(b)(2) or 52.225-15(b)(3).

25.204 Evaluating offers of foreign construction material.

(a) Offerors proposing to use foreign construction material other than that listed by the Government in the applicable clause at 52.225-5(b)(2) or 52.225-15(b)(3) or excepted under the Trade Agreements Act or NAFTA (52.225-15(b)(2)) must provide the information required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of the respective clauses.

(b) Unless agency regulations specify a higher percentage, the Government will add to the offered price 6 percent of the cost of any foreign construction material proposed for exception from the requirements of the Buy American Act based on the unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials. If the evaluation of offers results in a tie between an offer including foreign construction material excepted on the basis of unreasonable cost, as evaluated, and an offer including solely domestic construction material or other foreign construction material that is excepted by the Government in the solicitation under the clause at 52.225-5(b)(2) or 52.225-15(b)(2) or (3) or subsequently excepted on a basis other than unreasonable cost, award shall be made to the offeror that submitted the latter offer.

(c) Offerors also may submit alternate offers based on use of equivalent domestic construction material to avoid possible rejection of the entire offer, if the Government determines that an exception permitting use of a particular foreign construction material does not apply.

(d) If, upon evaluation of an offer, the Government determines that an exception to the Buy American Act applies, and the Government accepts that offer, the excepted material shall be listed in the contract at 52.225-5(b)(2) or 52.225-15(b)(3).

25.205 Postaward determinations.

(a) If a contractor requests a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act after contract award, the contractor shall explain why the determination could not have been requested before contract award or why the need for such determination otherwise was not reasonably foreseeable. If the contractor does not submit a satisfactory explanation, the Government need not make a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act.

(b) Evaluation of any request for a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act made after contract award shall be based on information similar to that required before award by the applicable clause at 52.225-5(c) and (d) or 52.225-15(c) and (d) and/or other information readily available to the contracting officer.

(c) If a determination is made after contract award that an exception to the Buy American Act applies, the contract shall be modified to allow use of foreign construction material, and adequate consideration shall be negotiated. However, when the basis for the exception is the unreasonable price of a domestic construction material, adequate consideration shall not be less than the differential established in 25.202(a)(1) or agency procedures.

25.206 Noncompliance.

(a) The contracting officer is responsible for conducting Buy American Act investigations when available information indicates such action is warranted.

(b) Unless fraud is suspected, the contracting officer shall notify the contractor of the apparent unauthorized use of foreign construction material and request a reply, to include proposed corrective action.

(c) If an investigation reveals that a contractor or subcontractor has used foreign construction material without authorization, the contracting officer shall take appropriate action, including one or more of the following:

(1) Process a determination with regard to inapplicability of the Buy American Act in accordance with 25.205.

(2) Consider requiring the removal and replacement of the unauthorized foreign construction material.

(3) If removal and replacement of foreign construction material incorporated in a building or work would be impracticable, cause undue delay, or otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Government, the contracting officer may determine in writing that the foreign construction material need not be removed and replaced. Such a determination to retain foreign construction material does not constitute a determination that an exception to the Buy American Act applies, and this should be so stated in the determination. Further, such a determination to retain foreign construction material does not affect the Government's right to suspend and/or debar a contractor, subcontractor, or

supplier for violation of the Buy American Act, or to exercise other contractual rights and remedies, such as reducing the contract price or terminating the contract for default.

(4) If the noncompliance is sufficiently serious, consider exercising appropriate contractual remedies, such as terminating the contract for default. Also consider preparing and forwarding a report for suspension and/or debarment, including findings and supporting evidence in accordance with Subpart 9.4, Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility. If the noncompliance appears to be fraudulent, consider referring the matter to other appropriate agency officials, such as the officer responsible for criminal investigation and prosecution.

25.207 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.225-5, Buy American Act—Construction Materials, in solicitations and contracts for construction inside the United States, except when the clause at 52.225-15, Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements Act and North American Free Trade Agreement, is prescribed.

(b)(1) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.225-12, Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials, in solicitations for construction that contain the clause at 52.225-5, Buy American Act—Construction Materials.

(2) If the contracting officer determines that insufficient time is available to process a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act prior to receipt of offers, the contracting officer shall use the provision with its Alternate I.

(c)(1) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.225-13, Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements Act and North American Free Trade Agreement, in solicitations for construction that contain the clause at 52.225-15, Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements Act and North American Free Trade Agreement.

(2) If the contracting officer determines that insufficient time is available to process a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act prior to receipt of offers, the contracting officer shall use the provision with its Alternate I.

(d)(1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.225-15, Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements Act and North American Free Trade Agreement, in solicitations and contracts for construction inside the United States with an estimated acquisition value of \$7,143,000 or more.

(2) For solicitations and contracts for construction inside the United States with an estimated acquisition value

of \$6,909,500 or more, but less than \$7,143,000, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

Subpart 25.3—Balance of Payments Program

25.300 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policies and procedures applicable to contracting for supplies, services, or construction for use outside the United States and provides for the use of excess or near-excess foreign currency. The Balance of Payments Program restrictions have been waived with respect to the acquisition, in accordance with Subpart 25.4, of certain products under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act.

25.301 Definitions.

“Components” (see 25.101).

“Domestic end product” (see 25.101).

“Domestic offer” (see 25.101).

“Domestic services”, as used in this subpart, means services performed in the United States. If services provided under a single contract are performed both inside and outside the United States, they shall be considered domestic if 25 percent or less of their total cost is attributable to services (including incidental supplies used in connection with these services) performed outside the United States.

“End product” (see 25.101).

“Foreign end product” (see 25.101).

“Foreign offer” (see 25.101).

“Foreign services”, as used in this subpart, means services other than domestic services.

“United States” (see 25.101).

25.302 Policy.

(a) The Balance of Payments Program is an interim measure imposed to alleviate the impact of Government expenditures on the Nation’s balance of international payments. The Balance of Payments Program differs from the Buy American Act in that the Buy American Act applies only to acquisitions for use inside the United States, while the Balance of Payments Program applies to acquisitions for use outside the United States.

(b) Foreign end products or services may be acquired for use outside the United States if any of the following conditions are met:

(1) The estimated cost of the product or service is at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

(2) Perishable subsistence items are required and the agency head, or a designee, determines that delivery from the United States would significantly impair their quality at the point of consumption.

(3) The agency head, or a designee, determines that a requirement can only be filled by a foreign end product or service, and that it is not feasible to forgo filling it or to provide a domestic substitute (see 25.108).

(4) The acquisition is for ice, books, utilities, communications, and other materials or services that, by their nature or as a practical matter, can only be acquired or performed in the country concerned and a U.S. Government capability does not exist.

(5) Subsistence items are required specifically for resale in overseas commissary stores.

(6) The acquisition of foreign end products or services is required by a treaty or executive agreement between governments.

(7) Petroleum supplies and their by-products as listed and defined in 25.108 are required.

(8) The end products or services are paid for with excess or near-excess foreign currencies (see 25.304).

(9) The end products or services are mined, produced, or manufactured in Panama and are required by and of the use of United States Forces in Panama.

(c) Contracts shall require use of domestic construction materials (see 25.201) for construction, repair, or maintenance of real property outside the United States, except when the cost of these materials (including transportation and handling costs) exceeds the cost of foreign construction materials by more than 50 percent. A differential greater than 50 percent may be used when specifically authorized by the agency head or a designee.

25.303 Procedures.

(a) *Solicitation of offers.* The procedures in this section apply to contracts for supplies and services when the exceptions in 25.302(b) do not apply. Solicitations shall state that information regarding articles, materials, supplies, and services excepted from these procedures is available to prospective contractors upon request. When quotations are obtained orally (see Part 13), vendors shall be informed that only domestic end products or services will be acceptable, except for those items that have been excepted or when the price for the foreign end products or services meets the evaluation criteria in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Evaluation.* For purposes of evaluation, each foreign offer shall be adjusted by increasing it by 50 percent. If this procedure results in a tie between a foreign offer as evaluated and a domestic offer, the domestic offer shall be considered the successful offer. When this procedure results in the acquisition of foreign end products or services, the acquisition of domestic end products or services is thereby considered unreasonable in cost or inconsistent with the public interest.

25.304 Excess and near-excess foreign currencies.

(a) The United States holds currencies of certain countries in amounts determined annually by the Secretary of the Treasury to be excess to the normal, or above the immediate (near excess) requirements of the Government. These countries are identified in Bulletins issued by the Office of Management and Budget which will be distributed through agency procedures on an expedited basis. Additional information may also be obtained from the Department of the Treasury, Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Office of Development Policy. Acquisitions of foreign end products, services, or construction paid for in excess or near-excess foreign currencies are an exception to the balance of payments restrictions in this subpart (see 25.302(b)(8)).

(b) Excess and near-excess foreign currencies shall be used whenever feasible in payment of contracts over \$1 million performed wholly or partly in any of the listed countries. In some cases, award may be made to an offeror willing to accept payment, in whole or part, in excess or near-excess foreign currency, even though the offer, when compared to offers in United States dollars, is not the lowest received. Price differentials may be funded from excess or near-excess foreign currencies available without charge to agency appropriations, subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-20, May 21, 1966.

(c) Before issuing solicitations for contracts to be performed wholly or partly in the listed countries, the contracting officer shall obtain a determination from the agency head, or a designee no lower than the head of the contracting activity, as to the feasibility of using excess or near-excess foreign currency. Agency officials shall consult with the Budget Review Division, Office of Management and Budget, and verify—

(1) The availability of excess or near-excess foreign currency;

(2) The feasibility of using that currency in payment of the contract;

(3) The price differential, if any, that will be considered acceptable; and

(4) Procedures for obtaining excess or near-excess foreign currency requirements.

(d) When use of excess or near-excess foreign currency is determined feasible, the contracting officer shall, in the solicitation—

(1) Require that offers be stated in U.S. dollars;

(2) Request that offers also be stated, in whole or in part, in excess or near-excess foreign currency; and

(3) Reserve the right to make the award to the responsive offeror—

(i) That is willing to accept payment, in whole or in part, in excess or near-excess foreign currency; and

(ii) Whose offer is most advantageous to the Government, even though the total price may be higher than offers in U.S. dollars.

25.305 Solicitation provision and contract clauses.

(a) *Solicitation provision.* The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.225-6, Balance of Payments Program Certificate, in solicitations for supplies or services for use outside the United States, unless one or more of the exceptions in 25.302(b) applies or the acquisition is made under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 or NAFTA (see Subpart 25.4).

(b) *Oral quotations.* When quotations are obtained orally, vendors shall be informed that only domestic end products or services will be acceptable, except for those items that have been excepted or when the price for the foreign end products or services meets the evaluation criteria in 25.303(b).

(c) *Contract clauses.* (1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.225-7, Balance of Payments Program, in solicitations and contracts for acquiring supplies or services for use outside the United States, unless one or more of the exceptions in 25.302(b) applies or the acquisition is made under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 or NAFTA (see Subpart 25.4).

(2) For construction contracts outside the United States, with an estimated value of \$6,909,500 or more, insert the clause at 52.225-22, Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials—NAFTA.

Subpart 25.4—Trade Agreements**25.400 Scope of subpart.**

(a) This subpart provides policies and procedures for acquisitions subject to the Agreement on Government Procurement, as approved by Congress in the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501-2582), and as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Pub. L. 103-465), and other trade agreements including—

(1) Acquisitions from countries designated under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2701, *et seq.*);

(2) Acquisitions involving offers of Israeli end products under the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement, as approved by Congress in the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 2112 note);

(3) Acquisitions involving offers of Canadian or Mexican end products under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), as approved by Congress in the NAFTA Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057); and

(4) The Agreement on Civil Aircraft (19 U.S.C. 2513).

(b) For application of the trade agreements which are unique to individual agencies (Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Energy (Power Marketing Administration), Department of the Interior (Bureau of Reclamation) and Department of Transportation (Federal Aviation Administration), see agency regulations.

25.401 Definitions.

“Canadian end product,” as used in this subpart, means an article that (a) is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada, or (b) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, has been substantially transformed in Canada into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply; provided, that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the product itself.

“Caribbean Basin country,” as used in this subpart, means a country designated by the President as a beneficiary under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2701, *et seq.*) and listed as follows:

Antigua and Barbuda	Haiti
Aruba	Honduras
Bahamas	Jamaica
Barbados	Montserrat
Belize	Netherlands Antilles
British Virgin Islands	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Panama
Dominica	St. Kitts and Nevis
Dominican Republic	St. Lucia
El Salvador	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Grenada	Grenadines
Guatemala	Trinidad and Tobago
Guyana	

“Caribbean Basin country end product,” as used in this subpart, means an article that (a) is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of the Caribbean Basin country, or (b) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply; provided, that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the product itself.

The term excludes products that are excluded from duty-free treatment for Caribbean countries under 19 U.S.C. 2703(b), which presently are—

- (1) Textiles and apparel articles that are subject to textile agreements;
- (2) Footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing apparel not designated as eligible articles for the purpose of the Generalized System of Preferences under Title V of the Trade Act of 1974;
- (3) Tuna, prepared or preserved in any manner in airtight containers;
- (4) Petroleum, or any product derived from petroleum; and
- (5) Watches and watch parts (including cases, bracelets and straps), of whatever type including, but not limited to, mechanical, quartz digital or quartz analog, if such watches or watch parts contain any material that is the product of any country to which the Tariff Schedule of the United States (TSUS) column 2 rates of duty apply.

“Designated country,” as used in this subpart, means a country or instrumentality designated under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 and listed as follows:

Aruba	Kiribati
Austria	Lesotho
Bangladesh	Liechtenstein
Belgium	Luxembourg
Benin	Malawi
Bhutan	Maldives
Botswana	Mali
Burkina	Mozambique
Burundi	Nepal
Canada	Netherlands
Cape Verde	Niger
Central African Republic	Norway
Chad	Portugal
Comoros	Republic of Korea
Denmark	Rwanda
Djibouti	Sao Tome and Principe
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Finland	Singapore
France	Somalia
Gambia	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Greece.	Switzerland
Guinea	Tanzania U.R.
Guinea-Bissau	Togo
Haiti	Tuvalu
Hong Kong	Uganda
Ireland	United Kingdom
Israel	Vanuatu
Italy	Western Samoa
Japan	Yemen

“Designated country construction material,” as used in this subpart, means construction material that—

(a) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a designated country; or

(b) In the case of a construction material which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, has been substantially transformed in a designated country into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

“Designated country end product,” as used in this subpart, means an article that (a) is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of the designated country, or (b) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply; provided, that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the product itself.

“Eligible product”, as used in this subpart, means a designated, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), or Caribbean Basin country end product.

“Mexican end product,” as used in this subpart, means an article that (a) is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Mexico, or (b) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, has been substantially transformed in Mexico into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply; provided, that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the product itself.

“North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) country”, as used in this subpart, means Canada or Mexico.

“NAFTA country construction material”, means a construction material that—

(a) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a NAFTA country; or

(b) In the case of a construction material which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, has been substantially transformed in a NAFTA country into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

“NAFTA country end product”, as used in this subpart, means a Canadian end product or a Mexican end product.

25.402 Policy.

(a)(1) Executive Order 12260 requires the U.S. Trade Representative to set the dollar threshold for application of the Trade Agreements Act. The current threshold is \$186,000 for supply and services contracts and \$7,143,000 for construction contracts. The thresholds will be published in the *Federal Register* and will be distributed through agency procedures on an expedited basis. When the value of the proposed acquisition of an eligible product is estimated to be at or over the dollar threshold, agencies shall evaluate offers for an eligible product without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act (see Subpart 25.1) or the Balance of Payments Program (see Subpart 25.3). When the value of the proposed construction contract is estimated to be at or over the dollar threshold, agencies shall evaluate offers of designated country construction materials without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act (see Subpart 25.2) or the Balance of Payments Program (see Subpart 25.3). When the value of the proposed acquisition is estimated to be below the Trade Agreements Act threshold, the restrictions of the Buy American Act or the Balance of Payments Program shall be applied to foreign offers, except as noted in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section (see 25.105).

(2) As required by Article 15 of the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement, agencies other than the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Department of Transportation, the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Federal Housing Finance Board, and the Office of Thrift Supervision shall evaluate offers of Israeli end products at or above \$50,000 in amount without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act (see Subpart 25.1) or the Balance of Payments Program (see Subpart 25.3).

(3) As required by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057), agencies shall evaluate offers of the following NAFTA country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act (see Subpart 25.1) or the Balance of Payments Program (see Subpart 25.3):

(i) NAFTA country construction materials under construction contracts with an estimated acquisition value of \$6,909,500 or more.

(ii) Canadian end products under supply contracts with an estimated value above \$25,000 and Mexican end products under supply contracts with an estimated value of \$53,150 or more.

(4) To determine whether the Trade Agreements Act or NAFTA applies to the acquisition of products by lease, rental, or lease-purchase contract (including lease-to-own-

ership, or lease-with-option-to purchase), the contracting officer shall calculate the estimated acquisition value as follows:

(i) If a fixed-term contract of 12 months or less is contemplated, use the total estimated value of this acquisition.

(ii) If a fixed-term contract of more than 12 months is contemplated, use the total estimated value of the acquisition plus the estimated residual value of the leased equipment at the conclusion of the contemplated term of the contract.

(iii) If an indefinite-term contract is contemplated, use the estimated monthly payment multiplied by 48.

(iv) If there is any doubt as to the contemplated term of the contract, use the estimated monthly payment multiplied by 48.

(5) If a contemplated acquisition includes an option clause (see Subpart 17.2), when calculating the threshold for application of Trade Agreements Act or NAFTA provisions, include the value of all options.

(b) The U.S. Trade Representative has determined that, in order to promote further economic recovery of the Caribbean Basin countries (as defined in 25.401), products originating in those countries that are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act shall be treated as eligible products for the purposes of this subpart. This determination is effective until September 30, 1998. This date may be extended by the U.S. Trade Representative by means of a notice in the *Federal Register*.

(c)(1) There shall be no acquisition of foreign end products subject to the Trade Agreements Act unless the foreign end products are eligible products, except as provided in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section.

(2) The prohibition in paragraph (c)(1) of this section does not apply if offers of domestic end products or of eligible products are either not received or are insufficient to fulfill the requirements.

(3) A waiver may be granted under section 302(b)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 2512(b)(2)).

(d) No requirement for the acquisition of eligible products shall be divided with the intent of reducing the estimated value of the acquisition below the dollar threshold addressed in paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) Acquisitions of eligible products are subject to the requirements of Part 6. The use of the authorities cited in 6.302-3(a)(2)(i) or 6.302-7 requires compliance with 6.303-1(d).

(f) Subject to the provisions of U.S. law and regulation, a supplier established in a designated, North American Free Trade Agreement, or a Caribbean Basin country shall not be accorded less favorable treatment than is accorded to

another supplier established in that country on the basis of—

(1) Foreign ownership or affiliation; or

(2) Where the goods being supplied were produced, provided that the country of production is a designated, North American Free Trade Agreement, or a Caribbean Basin country.

(g) The procedures in 25.405 apply to the acquisition of NAFTA country services. These are services provided by a firm established in a NAFTA country under service contracts with an estimated acquisition value of \$53,150 or more (\$6,909,500 or more for construction), except for the following excluded services (Federal Service Code or Category from the Federal Procurement Data System Product/Service Code Manual is indicated in parentheses):

(1) Information processing and related telecommunications services (D):

(i) Automated data processing (ADP) telecommunications and transmission services (D304).

(ii) ADP teleprocessing and timesharing services (D305).

(iii) Telecommunications network management services (D316).

(iv) Automated news services, data services, or other information services (D317).

(v) Other ADP and telecommunications services (D399).

(2) Maintenance, repair, modification, rebuilding, and installation of equipment (J):

(i) Maintenance, repair, modification, rebuilding, and installation of equipment related to ships (J019).

(ii) Non-nuclear ship repair (J998).

(3) Operation of Government-owned facilities (M):

(i) All facilities operated by the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(ii) Research and development facilities (M180).

(4) Utilities—all classes (S).

(5) Transportation, travel, and relocation services—all classes except V503 travel agent services (V).

(6) All services purchased in support of military forces overseas.

(7) Construction dredging services.

25.403 Exceptions.

This subpart does not apply to—

(a) Acquisitions below the dollar thresholds in 25.402(a)(1) through (3), respectively;

(b) Purchases under small or small disadvantaged business preference programs;

(c)(1) Purchases of arms, ammunition or war materials, or purchases indispensable for national security or for natio-

nal defense purposes, by the Department of Defense, as provided in departmental regulations;

(2) Purchases indispensable for national security or for national defense purposes, subject to policies established by the U.S. Trade Representative.

(d) Research and development contracts;

(e) Purchases of items for resale;

(f) Purchases under Subpart 8.6, Acquisition from Federal Prison Industries, Inc., and Subpart 8.7, Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled; or

(g) Purchases of products that are excluded from duty-free treatment for Caribbean countries under 19 U.S.C. 2703 (b); which presently are—

(1) Textiles and apparel articles that are subject to textile agreements;

(2) Footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing apparel not designated as eligible articles for this purpose of the Generalized System of Preferences under Title V of the Trade Act of 1974;

(3) Tuna, prepared or preserved in any manner in airtight containers;

(4) Petroleum, or any product derived from petroleum; and

(5) Watches and watch parts (including cases, bracelets and straps), of whatever type including, but not limited to, mechanical, quartz digital or quartz analog, if such watches or watch parts contain any material that is the product of any country to which the Tariff Schedule of the United States (TSUS) column two rates of duty apply.

25.404 [Reserved]

25.405 Procedures.

When the Trade Agreements Act or North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) applies, the following procedures shall be used:

(a) Contracting officers shall comply with the requirements of 5.203, Publicizing and response time.

(b) Agencies shall not impose technical requirements solely to preclude the acquisition of eligible products.

(c) Offers received in response to solicitations anticipating competitive negotiations shall be opened in the presence of an impartial witness, whose name shall be recorded in the contract file.

(d) Solicitations shall specify that offers involving eligible products from designated, NAFTA, or Caribbean Basin countries shall be submitted in the English language and in U.S. dollars.

(e) Within three days after a contract award for an eligible product, agencies shall give unsuccessful offerors from designated or NAFTA countries notice in accordance with 14.409-1 and 15.503. “Day,” for purposes of the notifica-

tion process, means calendar day, except that the period will run until a day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

25.406—25.407 [Reserved]

25.408 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert—

(1) The provision at 52.225-8, Buy American Act—Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program Certificate, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-9;

(2) The clause at 52.225-9, Buy American Act—Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program, in solicitations and contracts for supplies where the contracting officer has determined that the acquisition is subject to the Trade Agreements Act;

(3) The provision at 52.225-20, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act—Balance of Payments Program Certificate, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-21. Use the provision with its Alternate I if the acquisition value is between \$25,000 and \$53,150; and

(4) The clause at 52.225-21, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act—Balance of Payments Program, in solicitations and contracts for supplies where the contracting officer has determined that the acquisition is not subject to the Trade Agreements Act but is subject to NAFTA. Use the clause with its Alternate I if the acquisition value is between \$25,000 and \$53,150.

(b) The contracting officer shall rely on the offeror’s certification as submitted.

(c) The clause prescriptions at paragraph (a) of this section shall apply where any item under a multiple item solicitation is determined to be subject to the Trade Agreements Act or North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act. If the Acts do not apply to all of the items being solicited, the contracting officer shall indicate, in the schedule, those items that are exempt.

(d) The contracting officer shall insert the provisions at 52.214-34, Submission of Offers in the English Language, and 52.214-35, Submission of Offers in U.S. Currency, in all solicitations subject to the Trade Agreements Act or NAFTA.

Subpart 25.5—Use of Foreign Currency

25.501 Policy.

(a) Unless a specific currency is required by international agreement or by the Trade Agreements Act (see 25.405(d)), contracting officers shall determine whether solicitations for contracts to be entered into and performed outside the

United States will require submission of offers either in U.S. currency or in a specified foreign currency. In unusual circumstances, the contracting officer may permit submission of offers in other than a specified currency.

(b) To ensure a fair evaluation of offers, solicitations should generally require all offers to be priced in the same currency. However, if submission of offers in other than a specified currency is permitted, the contracting officer shall convert the offered prices to U.S. currency for evaluation purposes. The contracting officer shall use the current market exchange rate from a commonly used source in of best and final offers, for other negotiated acquisitions effect on the—

- (1) Date of bid opening for sealed bid acquisitions;
- (2) Closing date for negotiated acquisitions when award is based on initial offers; or
- (3) Due date for receipt.

(c) If contracts are priced in foreign currency, agencies must ensure that adequate funds are available to cover currency fluctuations in order to avoid a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

25.502 Solicitation provision.

The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.225-4, Evaluation of Foreign Currency Offers, in solicitations if the use of other than a specified currency is permitted. The contracting officer shall insert the source of the rate to be used in the evaluation of offers.

Subpart 25.6—Customs and Duties

25.600 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policies and procedures for exempting from import duties certain supplies purchased under Government contracts. Regulations governing importations and duties are contained in the “Customs Regulations” issued by the U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury (Chapter 1, Title 19 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*).

25.601 Definition.

“Customs territory of the United States,” as used in this subpart, means the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

25.602 Policy.

United States laws impose duties on foreign supplies imported into the customs territory of the United States. Certain exemptions from these duties are available to Government agencies. Agencies shall use these exemptions whenever the anticipated savings to appropriated funds will outweigh the administrative costs associated with processing required documentation.

25.603 Procedures.

(a) *General.* Except as provided elsewhere in the Customs Regulations (see 19 CFR 10.100), all shipments of imported supplies purchased under Government contracts are subject to the usual Customs entry and examination requirements. Unless the agency obtains an exemption (see 25.604), those shipments are also subject to duty.

(b) *Formal entry and release.* (1) Upon receipt of a notice from a Government contractor or customs office of the arrival, or pending arrival, of a shipment of supplies entitled to duty-free entry, the contracting officer normally shall execute—

(i) Customs Form 7501, Consumption Entry, which shall serve as both the entry and the entry summary (see 19 CFR Parts 141-142) (two copies to be forwarded to the District Director of Customs at port of entry);

(ii) Customs Form 7501-A, Consumption Entry Permit (one copy to be forwarded to the District Director of Customs at port of entry); and

(iii) Either a duty-free entry certificate when required in accordance with 25.604 (two copies to be forwarded to the District Director of Customs at port of entry) or Customs Form 7506, Warehouse Withdrawal Conditionally Free of Duty, and Permit (two copies to be forwarded to the District Director of Customs at warehouse location).

(2) Customs forms are available from any District Director of Customs Office or United States Customs port. Data for completing customs forms shall be obtained from the contractor.

(c) *Immediate entry and release.* Imported supplies purchased under Government contracts are regarded as shipments, the immediate delivery of which is necessary under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1448(b). Request for their release from Customs custody before formal entry and release shall normally be made by the contracting officer by filing Customs Form 3461, Immediate Delivery Application, with the District Director of Customs at port of entry. Forms for formal entry and release must be filed within a reasonable time thereafter. Applications for immediate delivery may be limited to particular shipments or may cover all shipments under a Government contract. They may be approved for specific or indefinite periods of time (see 19 CFR 10.101 and 19 CFR Part 142, Subpart A, for requirements).

25.604 Exempted supplies.

(a) Schedule 8 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) lists supplies for which exemptions from duty may be obtained when imported into the customs territory of the United States under a Government contract. For certain of these supplies, the contracting agency must certify to the Commissioner of Customs that they are for the

purpose stated in the Tariff Schedule (see 19 CFR 10.102-104, 10.110, 10.114-119, 10.121, and 15 CFR 301 for requirements and formats).

(b) Supplies (as opposed to equipment) for Government-operated vessels or aircraft may be withdrawn from any customs-bonded warehouse, from continuous customs custody elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, or from a foreign-trade zone free of duty and internal revenue tax as provided in 19 U.S.C. 1309(a). The contracting activity shall cite this authority on the appropriate customs form when making such purchases (see 19 CFR 10.59(a)).

25.605 Contract clause.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.225-10, Duty-Free Entry, in solicitations and contracts over \$100,000 that provide for, or anticipate furnishing to the Government, supplies to be imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(b) The clause may be used in solicitations and contracts of \$100,000 or less, if such action is consistent with the policy in 25.602.

(c) If the contracting officer knows before award that the contract includes specific supplies that will be accorded duty-free entry, a list of these supplies shall be inserted in the contract Schedule. The list shall include item numbers from Schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and a description of the supplies.

Subpart 25.7—Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases

25.701 Restrictions.

(a) The Government does not acquire supplies or services from foreign governments or their organizations when these supplies or services cannot be imported lawfully into the United States. Therefore, agencies and their contractors and subcontractors shall not acquire any supplies or services originating from sources within, or that were located in or transported from or through—

- (1) Cuba (31 CFR Part 515);
- (2) Iran (31 CFR Part 560);
- (3) Iraq (31 CFR Part 575);
- (4) Libya (31 CFR Part 550);
- (5) North Korea (31 CFR Part 500); or
- (6) Sudan (Executive Order 13067).

(b) Agencies and their contractors and subcontractors shall not acquire any supplies or services from entities controlled by the Government of Iraq (Executive orders 12722 and 12724).

(c) Questions concerning these restrictions should be referred to the—

Department of the Treasury
Office of Foreign Assets Control
Washington DC 20220
(202) 622-2520.

25.702 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.225-11, Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases, in solicitations and contracts over \$2,500.

Subpart 25.8—International Agreements and Coordination

25.801 International agreements.

Treaties and agreements between the United States and foreign governments may affect contracting within foreign countries. Contracting officers should give particular attention to the provisions in those agreements that pertain to purchase procedures, contract forms and clauses, taxes, patents, technical information, facilities, and other matters related to contracting.

25.802 Procedures.

(a) When placing contracts with contractors outside the United States, for performance outside the United States, contracting officers shall—

(1) Determine the existence and applicability of any international agreements to contracts being planned or processed, and ensure compliance with these agreements; and

(2) Conduct the necessary advance acquisition planning and coordination between the appropriate United States executive agencies and foreign interests as required by these agreements.

(b) Many international agreements are compiled in the “United States Treaties and Other International Agreements” series published by the Department of State. Copies of this publication are normally available in overseas legal offices and United States diplomatic missions.

Subpart 25.9—Additional Foreign Acquisition Clauses

25.901 Omission of audit clause.

(a) *Definition.* “Foreign contractor,” as used in this subpart, means a contractor or subcontractor organized or existing under the laws of a country other than the United States, its territories, or possessions.

(b) *Policy.* As required by 10 U.S.C. 2313, 41 U.S.C. 254d, and 15.209(b), the contracting officer shall consider for use in negotiated contracts with foreign contractors,

whenever possible, the basic clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records—Negotiation, which authorizes examination of records by the Comptroller General. Use of the clause with Alternate III should be approved only after the contracting agency, having considered such factors as alternate sources of supply, additional cost, and time of delivery, has made all reasonable efforts to include the basic clause.

(c) *Conditions for use of Alternate III.* The contracting officer may use the clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records—Negotiation, with its Alternate III in contracts with foreign contractors—

(1) If the agency head, or designee, determines, with the concurrence of the Comptroller General, that waiver of the right to examination of records by the Comptroller General will serve the public interest; or

(2) If the contractor is a foreign government or agency thereof or is precluded by the laws of the country involved from making its records, as defined at 4.703(a), available for examination, and the agency head, or designee, determines, after taking into account the price and availability of the property or services from United States sources, that waiver of the right to examination of records by the Comptroller General best serves the public interest.

(d) *Determination and findings.* The determination and findings shall—

(1) Identify the contract and its purpose, and whether it is a contract with a foreign contractor or with a foreign government or agency thereof;

(2) Describe the efforts to include the basic clause;

(3) State the reasons for the contractor's refusal to include the basic clause;

(4) Describe the price and availability of the property or services from the United States and other sources; and

(5) Determine that it will serve the interest of the United States to use the clause with its Alternate III.

25.902 Inconsistency between English version and translation of contract.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.225-14, Inconsistency Between English Version and Translation of Contract, in solicitations and contracts whenever translation into another language is anticipated.

Subpart 25.10—Implementation of Sanctions Against Countries that Discriminate Against United States Products or Services in Government Procurement

25.1000 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements sanctions imposed by the President (58 FR 31136, May 28, 1993) pursuant to section 305(g)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2515(g)(1)). These sanctions apply to countries

that discriminate against U.S. products or services in Government procurement. This subpart does not apply to the Department of Defense. For thresholds that are unique to individual agencies (*e.g.*, Power Marketing Administration of the Department of Energy), see agency regulations.

25.1001 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

“Sanctioned European Union (EU) construction” means construction to be performed in a sanctioned member state of the EU and the contract is awarded by a contracting activity located in the United States or its territories.

“Sanctioned EU end product” means an article that (a) is wholly the growth product or manufacture of a sanctioned member state of the EU or (b) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that from which it was so transformed in a sanctioned member state of the EU. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply; provided, that the value of these incidental services does not exceed that of the product itself.

“Sanctioned EU services” means services to be performed in a sanctioned member state of the EU when the contract is awarded by a contracting activity located in the United States or its territories.

“Sanctioned member state of the EU” means Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

25.1002 Trade sanctions.

(a) Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (b) of this section, executive agencies shall not award contracts for—

(1) Sanctioned EU end products with an estimated acquisition value less than \$186,000.

(2) Sanctioned EU construction with an estimated acquisition value less than \$7,143,000.

(3) Sanctioned EU services as follows:

(i) Service contracts with an estimated acquisition value less than \$186,000.

(ii) Regardless of dollar value, contracts for—

(A) All transportation services, including Launching Services (all V codes, J019, J998, J999, K019);

(B) Dredging (Y216, Z216);

(C) Management and operation contracts of certain government or privately-owned facilities used for government purposes, including federally-funded research and development centers (all M codes);

(D) Development, production or co-production of program material for broadcasting, such as motion pictures (T006, T016);

(E) Research and development (all A codes);

(F) Airport concessions (S203);

(G) Legal services (R418);

(H) Hotel and restaurant services (S203);

(I) Placement and supply of personnel services (V241, V251);

(J) Investigation and security services (S206, S211, R423);

(K) Education and training services (all U codes, R419);

(L) Health and social services (all O codes, all G codes);

(M) Recreational, cultural, and sporting services (G003); and

(N) Telecommunications services (encompassing only voice telephony, telex, radio telephony, paging, and satellite services) (S1, D304, D305, D316, D317, D399).

(b) The sanctions in paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to the following:

(1) Purchases awarded by simplified procedures in accordance with Part 13.

(2) Total small business set asides under 19.502-2.

(3) Contracts in support of the U.S. national security interests.

(4) Contracts for goods or services awarded outside the United States and its territories where the goods or services are to be used outside the United States.

(5) Contracts for essential spare, repair, or replacement parts not otherwise available from non-sanctioned countries.

(c) *Authority to exempt certain procurements.* (1) The head of an agency, without power of redelegation, may

authorize the award of a contract or class of contracts for sanctioned EU end products, services, and construction, the purchase of which is otherwise prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section if the agency head determines that such action is necessary—

(i) In the public interest;

(ii) To avoid the restriction of competition in a manner which would limit the procurement in question to, or would establish a preference for, the services, articles, materials, or supplies of a single manufacturer or supplier; or

(iii) Because there would be or are an insufficient number of potential or actual bidders to assure the procurement of services, articles, materials or supplies of requisite quality at competitive prices.

(2) When a determination is made according to this paragraph (c), the agency shall notify the United States Trade Representative within 30 days after contract award.

(3) A copy of the notification required in paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall be sent to the United States Trade Representative.

25.1003 Contract clauses.

Except as provided in 25.1002(b) and (c)—

(a) Insert the clause at 52.225-18, European Union Sanctions for End Products, in solicitations and contracts for supplies with an estimated acquisition value less than \$186,000.

(b) Insert the clause at 52.225-19, European Union Sanction for Services, in solicitations and contracts for—

(1) Services with an estimated acquisition value less than \$186,000; and

(2) All services listed in FAR 25.1002(a)(3)(ii).

* * * * *

copyright notice of 17 U.S.C. 401 or 402 should modify the copyright notice to include the following (or similar) statement: “Unpublished—all rights reserved under the copyright laws of the United States.” If this statement is omitted, the contractor may be afforded an opportunity to correct it in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section. Otherwise, data delivered with a copyright notice of 17 U.S.C. 401 or 402 may be presumed to be published copyrighted data subject to the applicable license rights set forth in subdivision (f)(2)(i) of this section, without disclosure limitations or restrictions.

(iii) If contractor action causes limited rights or restricted rights data to be published with the copyright notice of 17 U.S.C. 401 or 402 after its delivery to the Government, the Government is relieved of disclosure and use limitations and restrictions regarding such data, and the contractor should advise the Government, request that a copyright notice be placed on the copies of the data delivered to the Government and acknowledge that the applicable copyright license set forth in subdivision (f)(2)(i) of this section applies.

(g) *Release, Publication, and Use of Data*—(1) In paragraph (d) of the clause at 52.227-14, Rights in Data—General, subparagraph (d)(1) recognizes the fact that normally the contractor has the right to use, release to others, reproduce, distribute, or publish data first produced in the performance of a contract, except to the extent such data may be subject to Federal export control or to national security laws or regulations. In addition, to the extent the contractor receives or is given access to data that is necessary for the performance of the contract from or by the Government or others acting on behalf of the Government, and the data contains restrictive markings, subparagraph (d)(2) provides an agreement with the contractor to treat the data in accordance with the markings, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the contracting officer.

(2) In contracts for basic or applied research with universities or colleges, no restrictions may be placed upon the conduct of or reporting on the results of unclassified basic or applied research, except as provided in applicable U.S. Statutes. For the purposes of this subparagraph, agency restrictions on the release or disclosure of computer software that has been, readily can be, or is intended to be, developed to the point of practical application (including for agency distribution under established programs) are not considered restrictions on the reporting of the results of basic or applied research. Agencies may also restrict claim to copyright in any computer software for purposes of established agency distribution programs, or where required to accomplish the purpose for which the software is produced.

(3) Except for the results of basic or applied research under contracts with universities or colleges, agencies may, to the extent provided in their FAR supplements, place limitations or restrictions on the contractor’s right to use, release to others, reproduce, distribute, or publish any data first pro-

duced in the performance of the contract, including a requirement to assign copyright to the Government or another party, either by adding a subparagraph (d)(3) to the Rights in Data—General clause at 52.227-14, or by express limitations or restrictions in the contract. In the latter case, the limitations or restrictions should be referenced in the Rights in Data—General clause. However, such regulatory restrictions or limitations are not to be imposed unless they are determined by the agency to be necessary in the furtherance of agency mission objectives, needed to support specific agency programs, or necessary to meet statutory requirements. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subparagraph, agencies may obtain, if provided in their FAR supplement, for information purposes only, advance copies of articles intended for publication in academic, scientific or technical journals or symposia proceedings or similar works.

(h) *Unauthorized Marking of Data*. Except for validation of restrictive markings on technical data under contracts for major systems, or for support of major systems, by agencies subject to the provisions of Title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Government has, in accordance with paragraph (e) of the clause at 52.227-14, Rights in Data—General, the right to either return to the contractor data containing markings not authorized by that clause, or to cancel or ignore such markings. However, markings will not be canceled or ignored without making written inquiry of the contractor and affording the contractor at least 30 days to provide a written justification to substantiate the propriety of the markings. Failure of the contractor to respond, or failure to provide a written justification to substantiate the propriety of the markings within the time afforded, may result in the Government’s action to cancel or ignore the markings. If the contractor provides a written justification to substantiate the propriety of the markings, it will be considered by the contracting officer and the contractor notified of any determination based thereon. If the contracting officer determines that the markings are authorized, the contractor will be so notified in writing. Further, if the contracting officer determines, with concurrence of the head of the contracting activity, that the markings are not authorized, the contractor will be furnished a written determination which shall become the final agency decision regarding the appropriateness of the markings and the markings will be cancelled or ignored and the data will no longer be made subject to disclosure prohibitions, unless the contractor files suit within 90 days in a court of competent jurisdiction. In any event, the markings will not be cancelled or ignored unless the contractor fails to respond within the period provided, or, if the contractor does respond, until final resolution of the matter, either by the contracting officer’s determination becoming the final agency decision or by final disposition of the matter by court decision if suit is filed. The foregoing procedures may be modified in accordance with agency regulations implementing the Freedom of

Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) if necessary to respond to a request thereunder. In addition, the contractor is not precluded from bringing a claim under the Contract Disputes Act, including pursuant to the Disputes clause of this contract if applicable, that may arise as the result of the Government's action to remove or ignore any markings on data, unless such action occurs as the result of a final disposition of the matter by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(i) *Omitted or Incorrect Notices.* (1) Data delivered under a contract containing the clause at 52.227-14, Rights in Data—General, without a limited rights notice or restricted rights notice, and without a copyright notice, will be presumed to have been delivered with unlimited rights, and the Government assumes no liability for the disclosure, use, or reproduction of such data. However, to the extent the data has not been disclosed without restriction outside the Government, the contractor may within 6 months (or a longer period approved by the contracting officer for good cause shown) request permission of the contracting officer to have omitted limited rights or restricted rights notices, as applicable, placed on qualifying data at the contractor's expense, and the contracting officer may agree to so permit if the contractor—

- (i) Identifies the data for which a notice is to be added or corrected;
- (ii) Demonstrates that the omission of the proposed notice was inadvertent;
- (iii) Establishes that use of the proposed notice is authorized; and
- (iv) Acknowledges that the Government has no liability with respect to any disclosure or use of any such data made prior to the addition of the notice or resulting from the omission of the notice.

(2) The contracting officer may also—

- (i) Permit correction, at the contractor's expense, of incorrect notices if the contractor identifies the data on which correction of the notice is to be made, and demonstrates that the correct notice is authorized; or
- (ii) Correct any incorrect notices.

(j) *Inspection of Data at the Contractor's Facility.* Contracting officers may obtain the right to inspect data at the contractor's facility by use of Alternate V, which adds paragraph (j) to provide that right in the clause at 52.227-14, Rights in Data—General. Agencies may also adopt Alternate V for general use. The data subject to inspection may be data withheld or withholdable under subparagraph (g)(1) of the clause. Such inspection may be made by the contracting officer or designee (including nongovernmental personnel under the same conditions as the contracting officer) for the purpose of verifying a contractor's assertion regarding the limited rights or restricted rights status of the data, or for evaluating work performance under the contract. This right may be exercised up to 3 years after acceptance

of all items to be delivered under the contract. The contract may specify data items that are not subject to inspection under paragraph (j) (Alternate V). If the contractor demonstrates to the contracting officer that there would be a possible conflict of interest if inspection were made by a particular representative, the contracting officer shall designate an alternate representative.

27.405 Other data rights provisions.

(a) *Production of special works.* (1) The clause at 52.227-17, Rights in Data—Special Works, is to be used in contracts (or may be made applicable to portions thereof) that are primarily for the production or compilation of data (other than limited rights data or restricted computer software) for the Government's own use, or when there is a specific need to limit distribution and use of the data and/or to obtain indemnity for liabilities that may arise out of the content, performance, or disclosure of the data. Examples are contracts for—

- (i) The production of audiovisual works, including motion pictures or television recordings with or without accompanying sound, or for the preparation of motion picture scripts, musical compositions, sound tracks, translation, adaptation, and the like;
- (ii) Histories of the respective agencies, departments, services, or units thereof;
- (iii) Surveys of Government establishments;
- (iv) Works pertaining to the instruction or guidance of Government officers and employees in the discharge of their official duties;
- (v) The compilation of reports, books, studies, surveys, or similar documents that do not involve research, development, or experimental work;
- (vi) The collection of data containing personally identifiable information such that the disclosure thereof would violate the right of privacy or publicity of the individual to whom the information relates;
- (vii) Investigatory reports;
- (viii) The development, accumulation, or compilation of data (other than that resulting from research, development, or experimental work performed by the contractor), the early release of which could prejudice follow-on acquisition activities or agency regulatory or enforcement activities; or
- (ix) The development of computer software programs, where the program—
 - (A) May give a commercial advantage; or
 - (B) Is agency mission sensitive, and release could prejudice agency mission, programs, or follow-on acquisitions.

(2) The contract may specify the purposes and conditions (including time limitations) under which the data may be used, released, or reproduced other than for contract per-

“Unfunded pension plan,” as used in this part, means a defined benefit pension plan for which no funding agency is established for the accumulation of contributions.

“Variance” means the difference between a preestablished measure and an actual measure.

“Weighted average cost” means an inventory costing method under which an average unit cost is computed periodically by dividing the sum of the cost of beginning inventory plus the cost of acquisitions by the total number of units included in these two categories.

31.002 Availability of accounting guide.

Contractors needing assistance in developing or improving their accounting systems and procedures may request a copy of the guide entitled “Information for Contractors” (DCAAP 7641.90). The guide is available from—

Headquarters, Defense Contract Audit Agency
Operating Administrative Office
8725 John J Kingman Road, Suite 2135
Fort Belvoir VA 22060-6219
Telephone No. (703) 767-1066
Telefax No. (703) 767-1061.

Subpart 31.1—Applicability

31.100 Scope of subpart.

This subpart describes the applicability of the cost principles and procedures in succeeding subparts of this part to various types of contracts and subcontracts. It also describes the need for advance agreements.

31.101 Objectives.

In recognition of differing organizational characteristics, the cost principles and procedures in the succeeding subparts are grouped basically by organizational type; *e.g.*, commercial concerns and educational institutions. The overall objective is to provide that, to the extent practicable, all organizations of similar types doing similar work will follow the same cost principles and procedures. To achieve this uniformity, individual deviations concerning cost principles require advance approval of the agency head or designee. Class deviations for the civilian agencies require advance approval of the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council. Class deviations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration require advance approval of the Associate Administrator for Procurement. Class deviations for the Department of Defense require advance approval of the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology.

31.102 Fixed-price contracts.

The applicable subparts of Part 31 shall be used in the pricing of fixed-price contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to contracts and subcontracts whenever (a) cost analysis is performed, or (b) a fixed-price contract clause requires the determination or negotiation of costs. However, application of cost principles to fixed-price contracts and subcontracts shall not be construed as a requirement to negotiate agreements on individual elements of cost in arriving at agreement on the total price. The final price accepted by the parties reflects agreement only on the total price. Further, notwithstanding the mandatory use of cost principles, the objective will continue to be to negotiate prices that are fair and reasonable, cost and other factors considered.

31.103 Contracts with commercial organizations.

This category includes all contracts and contract modifications for supplies, services, or experimental, developmental, or research work negotiated with organizations other than educational institutions (see 31.104), construction and architect-engineer contracts (see 31.105), State and local governments (see 31.107) and nonprofit organizations (see 31.108) on the basis of cost.

(a) The cost principles and procedures in Subpart 31.2 and agency supplements shall be used in pricing negotiated supply, service, experimental, developmental, and research contracts and contract modifications with commercial organizations whenever cost analysis is performed as required by 15.404-1(c).

(b) In addition, the contracting officer shall incorporate the cost principles and procedures in Subpart 31.2 and agency supplements by reference in contracts with commercial organizations as the basis for—

(1) Determining reimbursable costs under—

(i) Cost-reimbursement contracts and cost-reimbursement subcontracts under these contracts performed by commercial organizations and

(ii) The cost-reimbursement portion of time-and-materials contracts except when material is priced on a basis other than at cost (see 16.601(b)(3));

(2) Negotiating indirect cost rates (see Subpart 42.7);

(3) Proposing, negotiating, or determining costs under terminated contracts (see 49.103 and 49.113);

(4) Price revision of fixed-price incentive contracts (see 16.204 and 16.403);

(5) Price redetermination of price redetermination contracts (see 16.205 and 16.206); and

(6) Pricing changes and other contract modifications.

31.104 Contracts with educational institutions.

This category includes all contracts and contract modifications for research and development, training, and other work performed by educational institutions.

(a) The contracting officer shall incorporate the cost principles and procedures in Subpart 31.3 by reference in cost-reimbursement contracts with educational institutions as the basis for—

- (1) Determining reimbursable costs under the contracts and cost-reimbursement subcontracts thereunder performed by educational institutions;
- (2) Negotiating indirect cost rates; and
- (3) Settling costs of cost-reimbursement terminated contracts (see Subpart 49.3 and 49.109-7).

(b) The cost principles in this subpart are to be used as a guide in evaluating costs in connection with negotiating fixed-price contracts and termination settlements.

31.105 Construction and architect-engineer contracts.

(a) This category includes all contracts and contract modifications negotiated on the basis of cost with organizations other than educational institutions (see 31.104), State and local governments (see 31.107), and nonprofit organizations except those exempted under OMB Circular A-122 (see 31.108) for construction management or construction, alteration or repair of buildings, bridges, roads, or other kinds of real property. It also includes architect-engineer contracts related to construction projects. It does not include contracts for vessels, aircraft, or other kinds of personal property.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in (d) below, the cost principles and procedures in Subpart 31.2 shall be used in the pricing of contracts and contract modifications in this category if cost analysis is performed as required by 15.404-1(c).

(c) In addition, the contracting officer shall incorporate the cost principles and procedures in Subpart 31.2 (as modified by (d) below) by reference in contracts in this category as the basis for—

- (1) Determining reimbursable costs under cost-reimbursement contracts, including cost-reimbursement subcontracts thereunder;
- (2) Negotiating indirect cost rates;
- (3) Proposing, negotiating, or determining costs under terminated contracts;
- (4) Price revision of fixed-price incentive contracts; and
- (5) Pricing changes and other contract modifications.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (d), the allowability of costs for construction and architect-engineer contracts shall be determined in accordance with Subpart 31.2.

(1) Because of widely varying factors such as the nature, size, duration, and location of the construction project, advance agreements as set forth in 31.109, for such items as home office overhead, partners' compensation, employment of consultants, and equipment usage costs, are particularly important in construction and architect-engi-

neer contracts. When appropriate, they serve to express the parties' understanding and avoid possible subsequent disputes or disallowances.

(2) "Construction equipment," as used in this section, means equipment (including marine equipment) in sound workable condition, either owned or controlled by the contractor or the subcontractor at any tier, or obtained from a commercial rental source, and furnished for use under Government contracts.

(i) Allowable ownership and operating costs shall be determined as follows:

(A) Actual cost data shall be used when such data can be determined for both ownership and operations costs for each piece of equipment, or groups of similar serial or series equipment, from the contractor's accounting records. When such costs cannot be so determined, the contracting agency may specify the use of a particular schedule of predetermined rates or any part thereof to determine ownership and operating costs of construction equipment (see subdivisions (d)(2)(i)(B) and (C) of this section). However, costs otherwise unallowable under this part shall not become allowable through the use of any schedule (see 31.109(c)). For example, schedules need to be adjusted for Government contract costing purposes if they are based on replacement cost, include unallowable interest costs, or use improper cost of money rates or computations. Contracting officers should review the computations and factors included within the specified schedule and ensure that unallowable or unacceptably computed factors are not allowed in cost submissions.

(B) Predetermined schedules of construction equipment use rates (*e.g.*, the Construction Equipment Ownership and Operating Expense Schedule, published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, industry sponsored construction equipment cost guides, or commercially published schedules of construction equipment use cost) provide average ownership and operating rates for construction equipment. The allowance for operating costs may include costs for such items as fuel, filters, oil, and grease; servicing, repairs, and maintenance; and tire wear and repair. Costs of labor, mobilization, demobilization, overhead, and profit are generally not reflected in schedules, and separate consideration may be necessary.

(C) When a schedule of predetermined use rates for construction equipment is used to determine direct costs, all costs of equipment that are included in the cost allowances provided by the schedule shall be identified and eliminated from the contractor's other direct and indirect costs charged to the contract. If the contractor's accounting system provides for site or home office overhead allocations, all costs which are included in the equipment allowances may need to be included in any cost input base before computing the contractor's overhead rate. In periods

of contract type should be made after obtaining the recommendations of technical personnel. Although the Government ordinarily prefers fixed-price arrangements in contracting, this preference applies in R&D contracting only to the extent that goals, objectives, specifications, and cost estimates are sufficient to permit such a preference. The precision with which the goals, performance objectives, and specifications for the work can be defined will largely determine the type of contract employed. The contract type must be selected to fit the work required.

(c) Because the absence of precise specifications and difficulties in estimating costs with accuracy (resulting in a lack of confidence in cost estimates) normally precludes using fixed-price contracting for R&D, the use of cost-reimbursement contracts is usually appropriate (see Subpart 16.3). The nature of development work often requires a cost-reimbursement completion arrangement (see 16.306(d)). When the use of cost and performance incentives is desirable and practicable, fixed-price incentive and cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts should be considered in that order of preference.

(d) When levels of effort can be specified in advance, a short-duration fixed-price contract may be useful for developing system design concepts, resolving potential problems, and reducing Government risks. Fixed-price contracting may also be used in minor projects when the objectives of the research are well defined and there is sufficient confidence in the cost estimate for price negotiations. (See 16.207.)

(e) Projects having production requirements as a follow-on to R&D efforts normally should progress from cost-reimbursement contracts to fixed-price contracts as designs become more firmly established, risks are reduced, and production tooling, equipment, and processes are developed and proven. When possible, a final commitment to undertake specific product development and testing should be avoided until—

(1) Preliminary exploration and studies have indicated a high degree of probability that development is feasible and

(2) The Government has determined both its minimum requirements and desired objectives for product performance and schedule completion.

35.007 Solicitations.

(a) The submission and subsequent evaluation of an inordinate number of R&D proposals from sources lacking appropriate qualifications is costly and time-consuming to both industry and the Government. Therefore, contracting officers should initially distribute solicitations only to sources technically qualified to perform research or development in the specific field of science or technology involved. Cognizant technical personnel should recom-

mend potential sources that appear qualified, as a result of—

- (1) Present and past performance of similar work;
- (2) Professional stature and reputation;
- (3) Relative position in a particular field of endeavor;
- (4) Ability to acquire and retain the professional and technical capability, including facilities, required to perform the work; and
- (5) Other relevant factors.

(b) Proposals generally shall be solicited from technically qualified sources, including sources that become known as a result of synopses or other means of publicizing requirements. If it is not practicable to initially solicit all apparently qualified sources, only a reasonable number need be solicited. In the interest of competition, contracting officers shall furnish copies of the solicitation to other apparently qualified sources.

(c) Solicitations shall require offerors to describe their technical and management approach, identify technical uncertainties, and make specific proposals for the resolution of any uncertainties. The solicitation should require offerors to include in the proposal any planned subcontracting of scientific or technical work (see 35.009).

(d) Solicitations may require that proposals be organized so that the technical portions can be efficiently evaluated by technical personnel (see 15.204-5(b)). Solicitation and evaluation of proposals should be planned to minimize offerors' and Government expense.

(e) R&D solicitations should contain evaluation factors to be used to determine the most technically competent (see 15.304), such as—

- (1) The offeror's understanding of the scope of the work;
- (2) The approach proposed to accomplish the scientific and technical objectives of the contract or the merit of the ideas or concepts proposed;
- (3) The availability and competence of experienced engineering, scientific, or other technical personnel;
- (4) The offeror's experience;
- (5) Pertinent novel ideas in the specific branch of science and technology involved; and
- (6) The availability, from any source, of necessary research, test, laboratory, or shop facilities.

(f) In addition to evaluation factors for technical competence, the contracting officer shall consider, as appropriate, management capability (including cost management techniques), experience and past performance, subcontracting practices, and any other significant evaluation criteria (*e.g.*, unrealistically low cost estimates in proposals for cost-reimbursement or fixed-price incentive contracts). Although cost or price is not normally the controlling factor in selecting a contractor to perform R&D, it should not be disregarded in arriving at a selection that

35.008

best satisfies the Government's requirement at a fair and reasonable cost.

(g) The contracting officer should ensure that each prospective offeror fully understands the details of the work, especially the Government interpretation of the work statement. If the effort is complex, the contracting officer should provide prospective offerors an opportunity to comment on the details of the requirements as contained in the work statement, the contract Schedule, and any related specifications. This may be done through the use of pre-proposal conferences (see 15.201).

(h) If it is appropriate to do so, solicitations should permit offerors to propose an alternative contract type (see 16.103).

(i) In circumstances when a concern has a new idea or product to discuss that incorporates the results of independent R&D work funded by the concern in the private sector and is of interest to the Government, there should be no hesitancy to discuss it; however, the concern should be warned that the Government will not be obligated by the discussion. Under such circumstances, it may be appropriate to negotiate directly with the concern without competition. Also, see Subpart 15.6 concerning unsolicited proposals.

(j) The Government may issue an exploratory request to determine the existence of ideas or prior work in a specific field of research. Any such request shall clearly state that it does not impose any obligation on the Government or signify a firm intention to enter into a contract.

35.008 Evaluation for award.

(a) Generally, an R&D contract should be awarded to that organization, including any educational institution, that proposes the best ideas or concepts and has the highest competence in the specific field of science or technology involved. However, an award should not be made to obtain capabilities that exceed those needed for successful performance of the work.

(b) In R&D contracting, precise specifications are ordinarily not available. The contracting officer should therefore take special care in reviewing the solicitation evaluation factors to assure that they are properly presented and consistent with the solicitation.

(c) When a small business concern would otherwise be selected for award but is considered not responsible, the SBA Certificate of Competency procedure shall be followed (see Subpart 19.6).

(d) The contracting officer should use the procedures in Subpart 15.5 to notify and debrief offerors.

(e) It is important to evaluate a proposed contractor's cost or price estimate, not only to determine whether the estimate is reasonable but also to provide valuable insight

into the offeror's understanding of the project, perception of risks, and ability to organize and perform the work. Cost or price analysis, as appropriate (see 15.404-1(c)), is a useful tool.

35.009 Subcontracting research and development effort.

Since the selection of R&D contractors is substantially based on the best scientific and technological sources, it is important that the contractor not subcontract technical or scientific work without the contracting officer's advance knowledge. During the negotiation of a cost-reimbursement R&D contract, the contracting officer shall obtain complete information concerning the contractor's plans for subcontracting any portion of the experimental, research, or development effort (see also 35.007(c)). Also, when negotiating a fixed-price contract, the contracting officer should evaluate this information and may obtain an agreement that protects the Government's interests. The clause at 52.244-2, Subcontracts, prescribed for certain types of contracts at 44.204(a), requires the contracting officer's prior approval for the placement of certain subcontracts.

35.010 Scientific and technical reports.

(a) R&D contracts shall require contractors to furnish scientific and technical reports, consistent with the objectives of the effort involved, as a permanent record of the work accomplished under the contract.

(b) Agencies should make R&D contract results available to other Government activities and the private sector. Contracting officers shall follow agency regulations regarding such matters as national security, protection of data, and new-technology dissemination policy. Reports should be sent to the:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161.

When agencies require that completed reports be covered by a report documentation page, Standard Form (SF) 298, Report Documentation Page, the contractor should submit a copy with the report.

35.011 Data.

(a) R&D contracts shall specify the technical data to be delivered under the contract, since the data clauses required by Part 27 do not require the delivery of any such data.

(b) In planning a developmental program when subsequent production contracts are contemplated, consideration should be given to the need and time required to obtain a technical package (plans, drawings, specifications, and other descriptive information) that can be used to achieve

36.604 Performance evaluation.

(a) *Preparation of performance reports.* For each contract of more than \$25,000, performance evaluation reports shall be prepared by the cognizant contracting activity, using the SF 1421, Performance Evaluation (Architect-Engineer). Performance evaluation reports may also be prepared for contracts of \$25,000 or less.

(1) A report shall be prepared after final acceptance of the A&E contract work or after contract termination. Ordinarily, the evaluating official who prepares this report should be the person responsible for monitoring contract performance.

(2) A report may also be prepared after completion of the actual construction of the project.

(3) In addition to the reports in subparagraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, interim reports may be prepared at any time.

(4) If the evaluating official concludes that a contractor's overall performance was unsatisfactory, the contractor shall be advised in writing that a report of unsatisfactory performance is being prepared and the basis for the report. If the contractor submits any written comments, the evaluating official shall include them in the report, resolve any alleged factual discrepancies, and make appropriate changes in the report.

(5) The head of the contracting activity shall establish procedures which ensure that fully qualified personnel prepare and review performance reports.

(b) *Review of performance reports.* Each performance report shall be reviewed to ensure that it is accurate and fair. The reviewing official should have knowledge of the contractor's performance and should normally be at an organizational level above that of the evaluating official.

(c) *Distribution and use of performance reports.* Each performance report shall be distributed in accordance with agency procedures. The report shall be included in the contract file, and copies shall be sent to offices or boards for filing with the firm's qualifications data (see 36.603(d)(4)). The contracting activity shall retain the report for at least six years after the date of the report.

36.605 Government cost estimate for architect-engineer work.

(a) An independent Government estimate of the cost of architect-engineer services shall be prepared and furnished to the contracting officer before commencing negotiations for each proposed contract or contract modification expected to exceed \$100,000. The estimate shall be prepared on the basis of a detailed analysis of the required work as though the Government were submitting a proposal.

(b) Access to information concerning the Government estimate shall be limited to Government personnel whose official duties require knowledge of the estimate. An excep-

tion to this rule may be made during contract negotiations to allow the contracting officer to identify a specialized task and disclose the associated cost breakdown figures in the Government estimate, but only to the extent deemed necessary to arrive at a fair and reasonable price. The overall amount of the Government's estimate shall not be disclosed except as permitted by agency regulations.

36.606 Negotiations.

(a) Unless otherwise specified by the selection authority, the final selection authorizes the contracting officer to begin negotiations. Negotiations shall be conducted in accordance with Part 15 of this chapter, beginning with the most preferred firm in the final selection (see 15.404-4(c)(4)(i) on fee limitation and the determination and findings requirement at 16.306(c)(2) for a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract).

(b) The contracting officer should ordinarily request a proposal from the firm, ensuring that the solicitation does not inadvertently preclude the firm from proposing the use of modern design methods.

(c) The contracting officer shall inform the firm that no construction contract may be awarded to the firm that designed the project, except as provided in 36.209.

(d) During negotiations, the contracting officer should seek advance agreement (see 31.109) on any charges for computer-assisted design. When the firm's proposal does not cover appropriate modern and cost-effective design methods (*e.g.*, computer-assisted design), the contracting officer should discuss this topic with the firm.

(e) Because selection of firms is based upon qualifications, the extent of any subcontracting is an important negotiation topic. The clause prescribed at 44.204(b), Subcontractors and Outside Associates and Consultants (Architect-Engineer Services) (see 52.244-4), limits a firm's subcontracting to firms agreed upon during negotiations.

(f) If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated, the contracting officer shall obtain a written best and final offer from the firm, and notify the firm that negotiations have been terminated. The contracting officer shall then initiate negotiations with the next firm on the final selection list. This procedure shall be continued until a mutually satisfactory contract has been negotiated. If negotiations fail with all selected firms, the contracting officer shall refer the matter to the selection authority who, after consulting with the contracting officer as to why a contract cannot be negotiated, may direct the evaluation board to recommend additional firms in accordance with 36.602.

36.607 Release of information on firm selection.

(a) After final selection has taken place, the contracting officer may release information identifying only the architect-engineer firm with which a contract will be negotiated for certain work. The work should be described in any

release only in general terms, unless information relating to the work is classified. If negotiations are terminated without awarding a contract to the highest rated firm, the contracting officer may release that information and state that negotiations will be undertaken with another (named) architect-engineer firm. When an award has been made, the contracting officer may release award information (see 5.401).

(b) Debriefings of successful and unsuccessful firms will be held after final selection has taken place and will be conducted, to the extent practicable, in accordance with 15.503, 15.506(b) through (f), 15.507(c), and 15.506(d)(2) through (d)(5). Note that 15.506(d)(2) through (d)(5) do not apply to architect-engineer contracts.

36.608 Liability for Government costs resulting from design errors or deficiencies.

Architect-engineer contractors shall be responsible for the professional quality, technical accuracy, and coordination of all services required under their contracts. A firm may be liable for Government costs resulting from errors or deficiencies in designs furnished under its contract. Therefore, when a modification to a construction contract is required because of an error or deficiency in the services provided under an architect-engineer contract, the contracting officer (with the advice of technical personnel and legal counsel) shall consider the extent to which the architect-engineer contractor may be reasonably liable. The contracting officer shall enforce the liability and collect the amount due, if the recoverable cost will exceed the administrative cost involved or is otherwise in the Government's interest. The contracting officer shall include in the contract file a written statement of the reasons for the decision to recover or not to recover the costs from the firm.

36.609 Contract clauses.

36.609-1 Design within funding limitations.

(a) The Government may require the architect-engineer contractor to design the project so that construction costs will not exceed a contractually specified dollar limit (funding limitation). If the price of construction proposed in response to a Government solicitation exceeds the construction funding limitation in the architect-engineer contract, the firm shall be solely responsible for redesigning the project within the funding limitation. These additional services shall be performed at no increase in the price of this contract. However, if the cost of proposed construction is affected by events beyond the firm's reasonable control (e.g., if there is an increase in material costs which could not have been anticipated, or an undue delay by the Government in issuing a construction solicitation), the firm shall not be obligated to redesign at no cost to the

Government. If a firm's design fails to meet the contractual limitation on construction cost and the Government determines that the firm should not redesign the project, a written statement of the reasons for that determination shall be placed in the contract file.

(b) The amount of the construction funding limitation (to be inserted in paragraph (c) of the clause at 52.236-22) is to be established during negotiations between the contractor and the Government. This estimated construction contract price shall take into account any statutory or other limitations and exclude any allowances for Government supervision and overhead and any amounts set aside by the Government for contingencies. In negotiating the amount, the contracting officer should make available to the contractor the information upon which the Government has based its initial construction estimate and any subsequently acquired information that may affect the construction costs.

(c) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.236-22, Design Within Funding Limitations, in fixed-price architect-engineer contracts except when—

(1) The head of the contracting activity or a designee determines in writing that cost limitations are secondary to performance considerations and additional project funding can be expected, if necessary;

(2) The design is for a standard structure and is not intended for a specific location; or

(3) There is little or no design effort involved.

36.609-2 Redesign responsibility for design errors or deficiencies.

(a) Under architect-engineer contracts, contractors shall be required to make necessary corrections at no cost to the Government when the designs, drawings, specifications, or other items or services furnished contain any errors, deficiencies, or inadequacies. If, in a given situation, the Government does not require a firm to correct such errors, the contracting officer shall include a written statement of the reasons for that decision in the contract file.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.236-23, Responsibility of the Architect-Engineer Contractor, in fixed-price architect-engineer contracts.

36.609-3 Work oversight in architect-engineer contracts.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.236-24, Work Oversight in Architect-Engineer Contracts, in fixed-price architect-engineer contracts.

36.609-4 Requirements for registration of designers.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.236-25, Requirements for Registration of Designers, in fixed-price architect-engineer contracts, except that it may

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44.000 Scope of part.

(a) This part prescribes policies and procedures for consent to subcontracts or advance notification of subcontracts, and for review, evaluation, and approval of contractors' purchasing systems.

(b) The consent and advance notification requirements of Subpart 44.2 are not applicable to prime contracts for commercial items acquired pursuant to Part 12.

Subpart 44.1—General

44.101 Definitions.

"Approved purchasing system" means a contractor's purchasing system that has been reviewed and approved in accordance with this part.

"Consent to subcontract" means the contracting officer's written consent for the prime contractor to enter into a particular subcontract.

"Contractor," as used in this part, means the total contractor organization or a separate entity of it, such as an affiliate, division, or plant, that performs its own purchasing.

"Contractor purchasing system review (CPSR)" means the complete evaluation of a contractor's purchasing of material and services, subcontracting, and subcontract management from development of the requirement through completion of subcontract performance.

"Facilities" (see 45.301).

"Subcontract," as used in this part, means any contract as defined in Subpart 2.1 entered into by a subcontractor to furnish supplies or services for performance of a prime contract or a subcontract. It includes but is not limited to purchase orders, and changes and modifications to purchase orders.

"Subcontractor," as used in this part, means any supplier, distributor, vendor, or firm that furnishes supplies or services to or for a prime contractor or another subcontractor.

Subpart 44.2—Consent to Subcontracts

44.201 Consent and advance notification requirements.

44.201-1 Consent requirements.

(a) If the contractor has an approved purchasing system, consent is required for subcontracts specifically identified by the contracting officer in the subcontracts clause of the contract. The contracting officer may require consent to subcontract if the contracting officer has determined that an individual consent action is required to protect the Government adequately because of the subcontract type, complexity, or value, or because the subcontract needs special surveillance. These can be subcontracts for critical systems, subsystems, components, or services. Subcontracts may be identified by subcontract number or by class of items (*e.g.*, subcontracts for engines on a prime contract for airframes).

(b) If the contractor does not have an approved purchasing system, consent to subcontract is required for cost-reimbursement, time-and-materials, labor-hour, or letter contracts, and also for unpriced actions (including unpriced modifications and unpriced delivery orders) under fixed-price contracts that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, for—

(1) Cost-reimbursement, time-and-materials, or labor-hour subcontracts; and

(2) Fixed-price subcontracts that exceed—

(i) For the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the greater of the simplified acquisition

threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of the contract; or

(ii) For civilian agencies other than the Coast Guard and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, either the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of the contract.

(c) Consent may be required for subcontracts under prime contracts for architect-engineer services.

(d) The contracting officer's written authorization for the contractor to purchase from Government sources (see Part 51) constitutes consent.

44.201-2 Advance notification requirements.

Under cost-reimbursement contracts, even if the contractor has an approved purchasing system and consent to subcontract is not required under 44.201-1, the contractor is required by statute (10 U.S.C. 2306(e) or 41 U.S.C. 254(b)) to notify the agency before the award of—

(a) Any cost-plus-fixed-fee subcontract; or

(b) Any fixed-price subcontract that exceeds—

(1) For the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the greater of the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of the contract; or

(2) For civilian agencies other than the Coast Guard and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, either the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of the contract.

44.202 Contracting officer's evaluation.

44.202-1 Responsibilities.

(a) The cognizant administrative contracting officer (ACO) is responsible for consent to subcontracts, except when the contracting officer retains the contract for administration or withholds the consent responsibility from delegation to the ACO. In such cases, the contract administration office should assist the contracting office in its evaluation as requested.

(b) The contracting officer responsible for consent shall review the contractor's notification and supporting data to ensure that the proposed subcontract is appropriate for the risks involved and consistent with current policy and sound business judgment.

(c) Designation of specific subcontractors during contract negotiations does not in itself satisfy the requirements for advance notification or consent pursuant to the clause at 52.244-2. However, if, in the opinion of the contracting officer, the advance notification or consent requirements were satisfied for certain subcontracts evaluated during negotiations, the contracting officer shall identify those subcontracts in paragraph (k) of the clause at 52.244-2.

44.202-2 Considerations.

(a) The contracting officer responsible for consent shall, at a minimum, review the request and supporting data and consider the following:

(1) Is the decision to subcontract consistent with the contractor's approved make-or-buy program, if any (see 15.407-2)?

(2) Is the subcontract for special test equipment or facilities that are available from Government sources (see Subpart 45.3)?

(3) Is the selection of the particular supplies, equipment, or services technically justified?

(4) Has the contractor complied with the prime contract requirements regarding small business subcontracting, including, if applicable, its plan for subcontracting with small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns (see Part 19)?

(5) Was adequate price competition obtained or its absence properly justified?

(6) Did the contractor adequately assess and dispose of subcontractors' alternate proposals, if offered?

(7) Does the contractor have a sound basis for selecting and determining the responsibility of the particular subcontractor?

(8) Has the contractor performed adequate cost or price analysis or price comparisons and obtained accurate, complete, and current cost or pricing data, including any required certifications?

(9) Is the proposed subcontract type appropriate for the risks involved and consistent with current policy?

(10) Has adequate consideration been obtained for any proposed subcontract that will involve the use of Government-furnished facilities?

(11) Has the contractor adequately and reasonably translated prime contract technical requirements into subcontract requirements?

(12) Does the prime contractor comply with applicable cost accounting standards for awarding the subcontract?

(13) Is the proposed subcontractor on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs (see Subpart 9.4)?

(b) Particularly careful and thorough consideration under paragraph (a) of this section is necessary when—

(1) The prime contractor's purchasing system or performance is inadequate;

(2) Close working relationships or ownership affiliations between the prime and subcontractor may preclude free competition or result in higher prices;

(3) Subcontracts are proposed for award on a non-competitive basis, at prices that appear unreasonable, or at prices higher than those offered to the Government in comparable circumstances; or

(4) Subcontracts are proposed on a cost-reimbursement, time-and-materials, or labor-hour basis.

44.203 Consent limitations.

(a) The contracting officer's consent to a subcontract or approval of the contractor's purchasing system does not constitute a determination of the acceptability of the subcontract terms or price, or of the allowability of costs, unless the consent or approval specifies otherwise.

(b) Contracting officers shall not consent to—

(1) Cost-reimbursement subcontracts if the fee exceeds the fee limitations of 16.301-3;

(2) Subcontracts providing for payment on a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost basis;

(3) Subcontracts obligating the contracting officer to deal directly with the subcontractor;

(4) Subcontracts that make the results of arbitration, judicial determination, or voluntary settlement between the prime contractor and subcontractor binding on the Government; or

(5) Repetitive or unduly protracted use of cost-reimbursement, time-and-materials, or labor-hour subcontracts (contracting officers should follow the principles of 16.103(c)).

(c) Contracting officers should not refuse consent to a subcontract merely because it contains a clause giving the subcontractor the right of indirect appeal to an agency board of contract appeals if the subcontractor is affected by a dispute between the Government and the prime contractor. Indirect appeal means assertion by the subcontractor of the prime contractor's right to appeal or the prosecution of an appeal by the prime contractor on the subcontractor's behalf. The clause may also provide that the prime contractor and subcontractor shall be equally bound by the contracting officer's or board's decision. The clause may not attempt to obligate the contracting officer or the appeals board to decide questions that do not arise between the Government and the prime contractor or that are not cognizable under the clause at 52.233-1, Disputes.

44.204 Contract clauses.

(a)(1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.244-2, Subcontracts, in solicitations and contracts when contemplating—

(i) A cost-reimbursement contract;

(ii) A letter contract that exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold;

(iii) A fixed-price contract that exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold under which unpriced contract actions (including unpriced modifications or unpriced delivery orders) are anticipated;

(iv) A time-and-materials contract that exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold; or

(v) A labor-hour contract that exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold.

(2) If a cost-reimbursement contract is contemplated—

(i) For the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I; or

(ii) For civilian agencies other than the Coast Guard and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate II.

(3) Use of this clause is not required in—

(i) Fixed-price architect-engineer contracts; or

(ii) Contracts for mortuary services, refuse services, or shipment and storage of personal property, when an agency-prescribed clause on approval of subcontractors' facilities is required.

(b) The contracting officer may insert the clause at 52.244-4, Subcontractors and Outside Associates and Consultants (Architect-Engineer Services), in fixed-price architect-engineer contracts.

(c) The contracting officer shall, when contracting by negotiation, insert the clause at 52.244-5, Competition in Subcontracting, in solicitations and contracts when the contract amount is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, unless—

(1) A firm-fixed-price contract, awarded on the basis of adequate price competition or whose prices are set by law or regulation, is contemplated; or

(2) A time-and-materials, labor-hour, or architect-engineer contract is contemplated.

Subpart 44.3—Contractors' Purchasing Systems Reviews

44.301 Objective.

The objective of a contractor purchasing system review (CPSR) is to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness with which the contractor spends Government funds and complies with Government policy when subcontracting. The review provides the administrative contracting officer (ACO) a basis for granting, withholding, or withdrawing approval of the contractor's purchasing system.

44.302 Requirements.

(a) Determine the need for a CPSR based on, but not limited to, the past performance of the contractor, and volume, complexity and dollar value of the subcontracting activity. If a contractor's sales to the Government (excluding sales under sealed bid procedures and sales of commercial items pursuant to Part 12) are expected to exceed \$25 million during the next year, perform a review to determine if a CPSR is needed. Such sales include those

represented by prime contracts, subcontracts under Government prime contracts, and modifications. Generally, a CPSR is not performed for a specific contract. The head of the agency responsible for contract administration may raise or lower the \$25 million review level if such action is considered to be in the Government's best interest.

(b) Once an initial determination has been made under paragraph (a) of this section, at least every 3 years the cognizant contract administration activity will determine whether a purchasing system review is necessary. If necessary, the cognizant contract administration activity will conduct a purchasing system review.

44.303 Extent of review.

A CPSR requires an evaluation of the contractor's purchasing system. This evaluation shall not include subcontracts awarded by the contractor exclusively in support of Government contracts awarded to the contractor that used sealed bid procedures or that are for commercial items pursuant to Part 12. The considerations listed in 44.202-2 for consent evaluation of particular subcontracts also shall be used to evaluate the contractor's purchasing system, including the contractor's policies, procedures, and performance under that system. Special attention shall be given to—

- (a) The degree of price competition obtained;
- (b) Pricing policies and techniques, including methods of obtaining accurate, complete, and current cost or pricing data and certification as required;
- (c) Methods of evaluating subcontractor responsibility, including the contractor's use of the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs (see 9.404) and, if the contractor has subcontracts with parties on the list, the documentation, systems, and procedures the contractor has established to protect the Government's interests (see 9.405-2);
- (d) Treatment accorded affiliates and other concerns having close working arrangements with the contractor;
- (e) Policies and procedures pertaining to small business concerns, including small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns;
- (f) Planning, award, and postaward management of major subcontract programs;
- (g) Compliance with Cost Accounting Standards in awarding subcontracts;
- (h) Appropriateness of types of contracts used (see 16.103); and
- (i) Management control systems, including internal audit procedures, to administer progress payments to subcontractors.

44.304 Surveillance.

(a) The ACO shall maintain a sufficient level of surveillance to ensure that the contractor is effectively managing its purchasing program.

(b) Surveillance shall be accomplished in accordance with a plan developed by the ACO with the assistance of subcontracting, audit, pricing, technical, or other specialists as necessary. The plan should cover pertinent phases of a contractor's purchasing system (preaward, postaward, performance, and contract completion) and pertinent operations that affect the contractor's purchasing and subcontracting. The plan should also provide for reviewing the effectiveness of the contractor's corrective actions taken as a result of previous Government recommendations. Duplicative reviews of the same areas by CPSR and other surveillance monitors should be avoided.

44.305 Granting, withholding, or withdrawing approval.

44.305-1 Responsibilities.

The cognizant ACO is responsible for granting, withholding, or withdrawing approval of a contractor's purchasing system. The ACO shall—

- (a) Approve a purchasing system only after determining that the contractor's purchasing policies and practices are efficient and provide adequate protection of the Government's interests; and
- (b) Promptly notify the contractor in writing of the granting, withholding, or withdrawal of approval.

44.305-2 Notification.

(a) The notification granting system approval shall include—

- (1) Identification of the plant or plants covered by the approval;
- (2) The effective date of approval; and
- (3) A statement that system approval—
 - (i) Applies to all Federal Government contracts at that plant to the extent that cross-servicing arrangements exist;
 - (ii) Waives the contractual requirement for advance notification in fixed-price contracts, but not for cost-reimbursement contracts;
 - (iii) Waives the contractual requirement for consent to subcontracts in fixed-price contracts and for specified subcontracts in cost-reimbursement contracts but not for those subcontracts, if any, selected for special surveillance and identified in the contract Schedule; and
 - (iv) May be withdrawn at any time at the ACO's discretion.

(b) In exceptional circumstances, consent to certain subcontracts or classes of subcontracts may be required even though the contractor's purchasing system has been

approved. The system approval notification shall identify the class or classes of subcontracts requiring consent. Reasons for selecting the subcontracts include the fact that a CPSR or continuing surveillance has revealed sufficient weaknesses in a particular area of subcontracting to warrant special attention by the ACO.

(c) When recommendations are made for improvement of an approved system, the contractor shall be requested to reply within 15 days with a position regarding the recommendations.

44.305-3 Withholding or withdrawing approval.

(a) The ACO shall withhold or withdraw approval of a contractor's purchasing system when there are major weaknesses or when the contractor is unable to provide sufficient information upon which to make an affirmative determination. The ACO may withdraw approval at any time on the basis of a determination that there has been a deterioration of the contractor's purchasing system or to protect the Government's interest. Approval shall be withheld or withdrawn when there is a recurring noncompliance with requirements, including but not limited to—

- (1) Cost or pricing data (see 15.403);
- (2) Implementation of cost accounting standards (see 48 CFR Chapter 99 (FAR Appendix, loose-leaf edition));
- (3) Advance notification as required by the clauses prescribed in 44.204; or
- (4) Small business subcontracting (see Subpart 19.7).

(b) When approval of the contractor's purchasing system is withheld or withdrawn, the ACO shall within 10 days after completing the in-plant review (1) inform the contractor in writing, (2) specify the deficiencies that must be corrected to qualify the system for approval, and (3) request the contractor to furnish within 15 days a plan for accomplishing the necessary actions. If the plan is accepted, the ACO shall make a follow-up review as soon as the contractor notifies the ACO that the deficiencies have been corrected.

44.306 Disclosure of approval status.

Upon request, the ACO may inform a contractor that the purchasing system of a proposed subcontractor has been approved or disapproved, but shall caution that the Government will not keep the contractor advised of any changes in the approval status. If the proposed subcontractor's purchasing system has not been reviewed, the contractor shall be so advised.

44.307 Reports.

The ACO shall distribute copies of CPSR reports; notifications granting, withholding, or withdrawing system approval; and Government recommendations for improve-

ment of an approved system, including the contractor's response, to at least—

- (a) The cognizant contract audit office;
- (b) Activities prescribed by the cognizant agency; and
- (c) The contractor (except that furnishing copies of the contractor's response is optional).

Subpart 44.4—Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components

44.400 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes the policies limiting the contract clauses a prime contractor may be required to apply to any subcontractors that are furnishing commercial items or commercial components in accordance with Section 8002(b)(2) (Public Law 103-355).

44.401 Applicability.

This subpart applies to all contracts and subcontracts. For the purpose of this subpart, the term "subcontract" has the same meaning as defined in Part 12.

44.402 Policy requirements.

(a) Contractors and subcontractors at all tiers shall, to the maximum extent practicable:

- (1) Be required to incorporate commercial items or nondevelopmental items as components of items delivered to the Government; and
- (2) Not be required to apply to any of its divisions, subsidiaries, affiliates, subcontractors or suppliers that are furnishing commercial items or commercial components any clause, except those—

- (i) Required to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to subcontractors furnishing commercial items or commercial components; or
- (ii) Determined to be consistent with customary commercial practice for the item being acquired.

(b) The clause at 52.244-6, Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components, implements the policy in paragraph (a) of this section. Notwithstanding any other clause in the prime contract, only those clauses identified in the clause at 52.244-6 are required to be in subcontracts for commercial items or commercial components.

(c) Agencies may supplement the clause at 52.244-6 only as necessary to reflect agency unique statutes applicable to the acquisition of commercial items.

44.403 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.244-6, Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components, in solicitations and contracts for supplies or services other than commercial items.

* * * * *

other information necessary for the plant clearance officer to verify whether the property is scrap. The contractor shall sort the scrap to the extent economically feasible to assure the highest sale proceeds.

(b) The plant clearance officer shall review the schedules of property reported as scrap and, if necessary, physically inspect the property involved. If the plant clearance officer determines that any of the property is serviceable, usable, or salvable, the contractor shall resubmit it on appropriate inventory schedules.

45.607-2 Recovering precious metals.

(a) GSA is responsible for initiating the Government-wide precious metals recovery program (see FPMR 101-42.3 for procedures and requirements in recovering precious metals).

(b) Agencies shall assure that contractors generating contractor inventory containing precious metal-bearing scrap identify and promptly report such items. Agencies are also responsible for establishing and maintaining a program for recovering precious metals. Agencies having no recovery and disposal facility available may request information or recovery assistance from the GSA regional office serving the area or the—

Defense Logistics Agency
 ATTN: DLSC-LC
 8725 John J Kingman Road
 Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

(c) Precious metals shall be packaged in nonporous, smooth containers in a manner to prevent loss through leakage or damage to the containers. (Glass containers shall not

be used.) Grindings or sweepings shall not be packaged in paper or wooden containers, because loss occurs by adhesion to the containers. Containers shall be marked to show the type of precious metals.

(d) The shipping document shall indicate the net weight of each item to the nearest ounce (troy or avoirdupois). Shipment shall be made by the most economical means available, consistent with adequate safeguards to prevent loss or theft.

45.608 Screening of contractor inventory.

45.608-1 General.

(a) Serviceable or usable property included in the contractor's inventory schedules that is not purchased or retained by the prime contractor or subcontractor or returned to suppliers shall be screened for use by Government agencies before disposition by donation or sale. Agencies shall assure the widespread dissemination of information concerning the availability of contractor inventory.

(b) There are four categories of screening: standard, agency, limited, and special items. The plant clearance officer shall determine the categories of screening required, initiate prescribed screening, and assure accomplishment of transfer and donation. Table 45-1 lists the type of property and screening period for each of these categories. When circumstances warrant, the plant clearance officer may extend the period for agency screening or arrange for more extensive screening than that prescribed. In the event of a conflict between Table 45-1 and a specific contract requirement, items shall be screened as provided by the contract.

TABLE 45-1—SCREENING REQUIREMENTS BY TYPE OF PROPERTY

<u>Screening Categories</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Period</u>
Standard	Line items valued at \$1,000 or more (\$500 for furniture).	90 days/(see 45.608-2)
Agency	Special tooling, perishables, property bearing a classification, property dangerous to public health and safety, regardless of acquisition cost, and agency-peculiar property.	30 days/(see 45.608-3)
Limited	Special tooling, scrap and salvage, property in condition codes 3, 6, 9, X, and S, work-in-process, inventory schedules (the total acquisition cost of which is reported as \$2,500 or less), and line items of less than \$1,000 (\$500 for furniture) (except perishables, property bearing a security classification, and property dangerous to public health and safety).	30 days/(see 45.608-4)
Special Items	Special test equipment with standard components. Special test equipment without standard components. Printing equipment. Nuclear materials.	(see 45.608-5(a)) (see 45.608-5(b)) (see 45.608-5(c)) (see 45.608-5(d))

45.608-2 Standard screening.

(a) Standard screening applies to serviceable property with a line item value of \$1,000 or more (\$500 for furniture) that does not meet the criteria for another screening category.

(b) Standard screening begins on the date the plant clearance officer receives acceptable contractor inventory schedules and ends 90 days thereafter. The period is broken into three phases as follows:

(1) *1st through 30th day*—screening by the contracting agency. The agency shall screen the listed items for its use. When screening is completed, the plant clearance officer shall delete the retained items from the schedules.

(2) *31st through 75th day*—screening by all Federal agencies. Not later than the 31st day, the plant clearance officer shall send four copies of the revised schedules and Standard Form (SF) 120, Report of Excess Personal Property, to the General Services Administration (GSA) regional office that serves the region in which the property is located. If the plant clearance officer receives a request for property transfer after submission of the SF 120, and before receiving a GSA property transfer order, a prompt request shall be forwarded to GSA for approval to withdraw the items from the inventory schedule. The regional GSA office will prepare and issue circulars and catalogs to all Federal agencies within the region. GSA will honor requests for transfer of property on a “first-come first-served” basis through the 75th day. The GSA regional office will transmit to the plant clearance officer the approved orders and shipping instructions for property to be transferred. The 75th day is the surplus release date and will be shown on the SF 120. The plant clearance officer may not extend this date.

(3) *76th through 90th day*—screening by GSA for possible donation. During this period, GSA will arrange for screening of all remaining property for possible donation to eligible donees. Procedures for donation are in 45.609. The 90th day is the screening completion date and will be shown on the SF 120. The plant clearance officer shall not extend this date.

45.608-3 Agency screening.

Agency screening is the procedure for screening certain types of property (see Table 45-1) only within the contracting agency. The screening period begins on the date the plant clearance officer receives acceptable inventory schedules and ends 30 days later.

45.608-4 Limited screening.

(a) Items that are scrap or salvage or that otherwise have a limited potential for use (except special tooling) are not ordinarily subject to standard or agency screening. The plant clearance officer shall include listings of such property in a special file, which shall be made available to GSA for limited screening. The screening period for such property

begins on the date the plant clearance officer receives acceptable inventory schedules and ends 30 days later. This period is apportioned into two phases, as follows:

(1) *1st through 15th day*—GSA selection of items for Federal utilization.

(2) *16th through 30th day*—GSA selection of items for donation.

(b) For special tooling, the screening period described in paragraph (a) of this section begins upon completion of agency screening.

45.608-5 Special items screening.

Special procedures are established for the following types of property:

(a) *Special test equipment with standard components.*

(1) Contractors reporting special test equipment that contains standard, general, or multipurpose components will describe the composite unit to clearly reflect its capability. Standard components that can be economically removed and reused will be listed and described in sufficient detail to permit screening.

(2) If the contractor has a requirement for the standard components to meet other approved special test equipment or facilities requirements, the contractor shall annotate the SF 1432, Inventory Schedule D (Special Tooling and Special Test Equipment), to reflect this requirement. Screening shall be accomplished in accordance with agency procedures for the first 30 days. If there are no agency requirements for the composite unit, and if the administrative contracting officer approves the retention, the contractor shall have priority for the standard components for which it has indicated a requirement.

(3) Standard components that have not been retained by the agency or the contractor shall be screened in accordance with standard requirements for the 31st through 75th day. Standard components shall not be removed from the composite unit until a requirement has been established. If no requirements exist, the composite units shall be donated or sold in accordance with prescribed procedures.

(b) Special test equipment without standard components. Special test equipment without standard components shall receive agency screening for 30 days. Items for which no requirements exist shall receive limited screening for an additional 30 days.

(c) *Printing equipment.* Agencies shall report all printing equipment excess to their requirements to the:

Public Printer
Government Printing Office
North Capitol and H Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20401

after screening within the agency (see 44 U.S.C. 312). If the Public Printer indicates no requirements, the reporting

at the time the VECP is accepted, or (2) \$100,000, whichever is greater. In determining collateral savings, the contracting officer shall consider any degradation of performance, service life, or capability. (See 48.104-1(a)(4) for payment of collateral savings through the instant contract.)

48.104-3 Sharing alternative—no-cost settlement method.

In selecting an appropriate mechanism for incorporating a VECP into a contract, the contracting officer shall analyze the different approaches available to determine which one would be in the Government's best interest. Contracting officers should balance the administrative costs of negotiating a settlement against the anticipated savings. A no-cost settlement may be used if, in the contracting officer's judgment, reliance on other VECP approaches likely would not be more cost-effective, and the no-cost settlement would provide adequate consideration to the Government. Under this method of settlement, the contractor would keep all of the savings on the instant contract, and all savings on its concurrent contracts only. The Government would keep all savings resulting from concurrent contracts placed with other sources, savings from all future contracts, and all collateral savings. Use of this method must be by mutual agreement of both parties for individual VECPs.

48.105 Relationship to other incentives.

Contractors should be offered the fullest possible range of motivation, yet the benefits of an accepted VECP should not be rewarded both as value engineering shares and under performance, design-to-cost, or similar incentives of the contract. To that end, when performance, design-to-cost, or similar targets are set and incentivized, the targets of such incentives affected by the VECP are not to be adjusted because of the acceptance of the VECP. Only those benefits of an accepted VECP not rewardable under other incentives are rewarded under a value engineering clause.

Subpart 48.2—Contract Clauses

48.201 Clauses for supply or service contracts.

(a) *General.* The contracting officer shall insert a value engineering clause in solicitations and contracts when the contract amount is expected to be \$100,000 or more, except as specified in subparagraphs (a)(1) through (5) and in paragraph (f) below. A value engineering clause may be included in contracts of lesser value if the contracting officer sees a potential for significant savings. Unless the chief of the contracting office authorizes its inclusion, the contracting officer shall not include a value engineering clause in solicitations and contracts—

(1) For research and development other than full-scale development;

(2) For engineering services from not-for-profit or nonprofit organizations;

(3) For personal services (see Subpart 37.1);

(4) Providing for product or component improvement, unless the value engineering incentive application is restricted to areas not covered by provisions for product or component improvement;

(5) For commercial products (see Part 11) that do not involve packaging specifications or other special requirements or specifications; or

(6) When the agency head has exempted the contract (or a class of contracts) from the requirements of this Part 48.

(b) *Value engineering incentive.* To provide a value engineering incentive, the contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.248-1, Value Engineering, in solicitations and contracts except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section (but see subparagraph (e)(1) below).

(c) *Value engineering program requirement.* (1) If a mandatory value engineering effort is appropriate (*i.e.*, if the contracting officer considers that substantial savings to the Government may result from a sustained value engineering effort of a specified level), the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I (but see subparagraph (e)(2) below).

(2) The value engineering program requirement may be specified by the Government in the solicitation or, in the case of negotiated contracting, proposed by the contractor as part of its offer and included as a subject for negotiation. The program requirement shall be shown as a separately priced line item in the contract Schedule.

(d) *Value engineering incentive and program requirement.* (1) If both a value engineering incentive and a mandatory program requirement are appropriate, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate II (but see subparagraph (e)(3) below).

(2) The contract shall restrict the value engineering program requirement to well-defined areas of performance designated by line item in the contract Schedule. Alternate II applies a value engineering program to the specified areas and a value engineering incentive to the remaining areas of the contract.

(e) *Collateral savings computation not cost-effective.* If the head of the contracting activity determines for a contract or class of contracts that the cost of computing and tracking collateral savings will exceed the benefits to be derived, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its—

(1) Alternate III if a value engineering incentive is involved;

(2) Alternate III and Alternate I if a value engineering program requirement is involved; or

(3) Alternate III and Alternate II if both an incentive and a program requirement are involved.

(f) *Architect-engineer contracts.* The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.248-2, Value Engineering Architect-Engineer, in solicitations and contracts whenever the Government requires and pays for a specific value engineering effort in architect-engineer contracts. The clause at 52.248-1, Value Engineering, shall not be used in solicitations and contracts for architect-engineer services.

48.202 Clause for construction contracts.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.248-3, Value Engineering—Construction, in construc-

tion solicitations and contracts when the contract amount is estimated to be \$100,000 or more, unless an incentive contract is contemplated. The contracting officer may include the clause in contracts of lesser value if the contracting officer sees a potential for significant savings. The contracting officer shall not include the clause in incentive-type construction contracts. If the head of the contracting activity determines that the cost of computing and tracking collateral savings for a contract will exceed the benefits to be derived, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

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PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

<p><i>Sec.</i></p> <p>52.000 Scope of part.</p> <p>Subpart 52.1—Instructions for Using Provisions and Clauses</p> <p>52.100 Scope of subpart.</p> <p>52.101 Using Part 52.</p> <p>52.102 Incorporating provisions and clauses.</p> <p>52.103 Identification of provisions and clauses.</p> <p>52.104 Procedures for modifying and completing provisions and clauses.</p> <p>52.105 Procedures for using alternates.</p> <p>52.106 [Reserved]</p> <p>52.107 Provisions and clauses prescribed in Subpart 52.1.</p> <p>Subpart 52.2—Text of Provisions and Clauses</p> <p>52.200 Scope of subpart.</p> <p>52.201 [Reserved]</p> <p>52.202-1 Definitions.</p> <p>52.203-1 [Reserved]</p> <p>52.203-2 Certificate of Independent Price Determination.</p> <p>52.203-3 Gratuities.</p> <p>52.203-4 [Reserved]</p> <p>52.203-5 Covenant Against Contingent Fees.</p> <p>52.203-6 Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government.</p> <p>52.203-7 Anti-Kickback Procedures.</p> <p>52.203-8 Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity.</p> <p>52.203-9 [Reserved]</p> <p>52.203-10 Price or Fee Adjustment for Illegal or Improper Activity.</p> <p>52.203-11 Certification and Disclosure Regarding Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.</p> <p>52.203-12 Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.</p> <p>52.204-1 Approval of Contract.</p> <p>52.204-2 Security Requirements.</p> <p>52.204-3 Taxpayer Identification.</p> <p>52.204-4 Printing/Copying Double-Sided on Recycled Paper.</p> <p>52.204-5 Women-Owned Business.</p> <p>52.204-6 Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number.</p> <p>52.205—52.206 [Reserved]</p> <p>52.207-1 Notice of Cost Comparison (Sealed-Bid).</p> <p>52.207-2 Notice of Cost Comparison (Negotiated).</p> <p>52.207-3 Right of First Refusal of Employment.</p> <p>52.207-4 Economic Purchase Quantity—Supplies.</p> <p>52.207-5 Option to Purchase Equipment.</p> <p>52.208-1—52.208-3 [Reserved]</p> <p>52.208-4 Vehicle Lease Payments.</p> <p>52.208-5 Condition of Leased Vehicles.</p> <p>52.208-6 Marking of Leased Vehicles.</p> <p>52.208-7 Tagging of Leased Vehicles.</p> <p>52.208-8 Helium Requirement Forecast and Required Sources for Helium.</p> <p>52.208-9 Contractor Use of Mandatory Sources of Supply.</p> <p>52.209-1 Qualification Requirements.</p> <p>52.209-2 [Reserved]</p>	<p>52.209-3 First Article Approval—Contractor Testing.</p> <p>52.209-4 First Article Approval—Government Testing.</p> <p>52.209-5 Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Proposed Debarment, and Other Responsibility Matters.</p> <p>52.209-6 Protecting the Government's Interest when Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment.</p> <p>52.210 [Reserved]</p> <p>52.211-1 Availability of Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29.</p> <p>52.211-2 Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.</p> <p>52.211-3 Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.</p> <p>52.211-4 Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.</p> <p>52.211-5 Material Requirements.</p> <p>52.211-6—52.211-7 [Reserved]</p> <p>52.211-8 Time of Delivery.</p> <p>52.211-9 Desired and Required Time of Delivery.</p> <p>52.211-10 Commencement, Prosecution, and Completion of Work.</p> <p>52.211-11 Liquidated Damages—Supplies, Services, or Research and Development.</p> <p>52.211-12 Liquidated Damages—Construction.</p> <p>52.211-13 Time Extensions.</p> <p>52.211-14 Notice of Priority Rating for National Defense Use.</p> <p>52.211-15 Defense Priority and Allocation Requirements.</p> <p>52.211-16 Variation in Quantity.</p> <p>52.211-17 Delivery of Excess Quantities.</p> <p>52.211-18 Variation in Estimated Quantity.</p> <p>52.212-1 Instructions to Offerors—Commercial Items.</p> <p>52.212-2 Evaluation—Commercial Items.</p> <p>52.212-3 Offeror Representations and Certifications—Commercial Items.</p> <p>52.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions—Commercial Items.</p> <p>52.212-5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items.</p> <p>52.213-1 Fast Payment Procedure.</p> <p>52.213-2 Invoices.</p> <p>52.213-3 Notice to Supplier.</p> <p>52.213-4 Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Items).</p> <p>52.214-1 Solicitation Definitions—Sealed Bidding.</p> <p>52.214-2 Type of Business Organization—Sealed Bidding.</p> <p>52.214-3 Amendments to Invitations for Bids.</p> <p>52.214-4 False Statements in Bids.</p> <p>52.214-5 Submission of Bids.</p> <p>52.214-6 Explanation to Prospective Bidders.</p>
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| 52.236-5 | Material and Workmanship. | 52.241-12 | Nonrefundable, Nonrecurring Service Charge. |
| 52.236-6 | Superintendence by the Contractor. | 52.241-13 | Capital Credits. |
| 52.236-7 | Permits and Responsibilities. | 52.242-1 | Notice of Intent to Disallow Costs. |
| 52.236-8 | Other Contracts. | 52.242-2 | Production Progress Reports. |
| 52.236-9 | Protection of Existing Vegetation, Structures, Equipment, Utilities, and Improvements. | 52.242-3 | Penalties for Unallowable Costs. |
| 52.236-10 | Operations and Storage Areas. | 52.242-4 | Certification of Final Indirect Costs. |
| 52.236-11 | Use and Possession Prior to Completion. | 52.242-5—52.242-9 | [Reserved] |
| 52.236-12 | Cleaning Up. | 52.242-10 | F.o.b. Origin—Government Bills of Lading or Prepaid Postage. |
| 52.236-13 | Accident Prevention. | 52.242-11 | F.o.b. Origin—Government Bills of Lading or Indicia Mail. |
| 52.236-14 | Availability and Use of Utility Services. | 52.242-12 | Report of Shipment (REPSHIP). |
| 52.236-15 | Schedules for Construction Contracts. | 52.242-13 | Bankruptcy. |
| 52.236-16 | Quantity Surveys. | 52.242-14 | Suspension of Work. |
| 52.236-17 | Layout of Work. | 52.242-15 | Stop-Work Order. |
| 52.236-18 | Work Oversight in Cost-Reimbursement Construction Contracts. | 52.242-16 | Stop-Work Order—Facilities. |
| 52.236-19 | Organization and Direction of the Work. | 52.242-17 | Government Delay of Work. |
| 52.236-20 | [Reserved] | 52.243-1 | Changes—Fixed-Price. |
| 52.236-21 | Specifications and Drawings for Construction. | 52.243-2 | Changes—Cost-Reimbursement. |

52.243-3	Changes—Time-and-Materials or Labor-Hours.	52.246-16	Responsibility for Supplies.
52.243-4	Changes.	52.246-17	Warranty of Supplies of a Noncomplex Nature.
52.243-5	Changes and Changed Conditions.	52.246-18	Warranty of Supplies of a Complex Nature.
52.243-6	Change Order Accounting.	52.246-19	Warranty of Systems and Equipment under Performance Specifications or Design Criteria.
52.243-7	Notification of Changes.	52.246-20	Warranty of Services.
52.244-1	[Reserved]	52.246-21	Warranty of Construction.
52.244-2	Subcontracts.	52.246-22	[Reserved]
52.244-3	[Reserved]	52.246-23	Limitation of Liability.
52.244-4	Subcontractors and Outside Associates and Consultants (Architect-Engineer Services).	52.246-24	Limitation of Liability—High-Value Items.
52.244-5	Competition in Subcontracting.	52.246-25	Limitation of Liability—Services.
52.244-6	Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components.	52.247-1	Commercial Bill of Lading Notations.
52.245-1	Property Records.	52.247-2	Permits, Authorities, or Franchises.
52.245-2	Government Property (Fixed-Price Contracts).	52.247-3	Capability to Perform a Contract for the Relocation of a Federal Office.
52.245-3	Identification of Government-Furnished Property.	52.247-4	Inspection of Shipping and Receiving Facilities.
52.245-4	Government-Furnished Property (Short Form).	52.247-5	Familiarization with Conditions.
52.245-5	Government Property (Cost-Reimbursement, Time-and-Material, or Labor-Hour Contracts).	52.247-6	Financial Statement.
52.245-6	Liability for Government Property (Demolition Services Contracts).	52.247-7	Freight Excluded.
52.245-7	Government Property (Consolidated Facilities).	52.247-8	Estimated Weights or Quantities Not Guaranteed.
52.245-8	Liability for the Facilities.	52.247-9	Agreed Weight—General Freight.
52.245-9	Use and Charges.	52.247-10	Net Weight—General Freight.
52.245-10	Government Property (Facilities Acquisition).	52.247-11	Net Weight—Household Goods or Office Furniture.
52.245-11	Government Property (Facilities Use).	52.247-12	Supervision, Labor, or Materials.
52.245-12	Contract Purpose (Nonprofit Educational Institutions).	52.247-13	Accessorial Services—Moving Contracts.
52.245-13	Accountable Facilities (Nonprofit Educational Institutions).	52.247-14	Contractor Responsibility for Receipt of Shipment.
52.245-14	Use of Government Facilities.	52.247-15	Contractor Responsibility for Loading and Unloading.
52.245-15	Transfer of Title to the Facilities.	52.247-16	Contractor Responsibility for Returning Undelivered Freight.
52.245-16	Facilities Equipment Modernization.	52.247-17	Charges.
52.245-17	Special Tooling.	52.247-18	Multiple Shipments.
52.245-18	Special Test Equipment.	52.247-19	Stopping in Transit for Partial Unloading.
52.245-19	Government Property Furnished “As Is.”	52.247-20	Estimated Quantities or Weights for Evaluation of Offers.
52.246-1	Contractor Inspection Requirements.	52.247-21	Contractor Liability for Personal Injury and/or Property Damage.
52.246-2	Inspection of Supplies—Fixed-Price.	52.247-22	Contractor Liability for Loss of and/or Damage to Freight other than Household Goods.
52.246-3	Inspection of Supplies—Cost-Reimbursement.	52.247-23	Contractor Liability for Loss of and/or Damage to Household Goods.
52.246-4	Inspection of Services—Fixed-Price.	52.247-24	Advance Notification by the Government.
52.246-5	Inspection of Services—Cost-Reimbursement.	52.247-25	Government-Furnished Equipment With or Without Operators.
52.246-6	Inspection—Time-and-Material and Labor-Hour.	52.247-26	Government Direction and Marking.
52.246-7	Inspection of Research and Development— Fixed Price.	52.247-27	Contract Not Affected by Oral Agreement.
52.246-8	Inspection of Research and Development— Cost Reimbursement.	52.247-28	Contractor's Invoices.
52.246-9	Inspection of Research and Development (Short Form).	52.247-29	F.o.b. Origin.
52.246-10	Inspection of Facilities.	52.247-30	F.o.b. Origin, Contractor's Facility.
52.246-11	Higher-Level Contract Quality Requirement (Government Specification).	52.247-31	F.o.b. Origin, Freight Allowed.
52.246-12	Inspection of Construction.	52.247-32	F.o.b. Origin, Freight Prepaid.
52.246-13	Inspection—Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements.	52.247-33	F.o.b. Origin, with Differentials.
52.246-14	Inspection of Transportation.	52.247-34	F.o.b. Destination.
52.246-15	Certificate of Conformance.	52.247-35	F.o.b. Destination, within Consignee's Premises.
		52.247-36	F.a.s. Vessel, Port of Shipment.
		52.247-37	F.o.b. Vessel, Port of Shipment.

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(3) The compelling reason(s) for doing business with the subcontractor notwithstanding its inclusion on the List of Parties Excluded From Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs.

(4) The systems and procedures the Contractor has established to ensure that it is fully protecting the Government's interests when dealing with such subcontractor in view of the specific basis for the party's debarment, suspension, or proposed debarment.

(End of clause)

52.210 [Reserved]

52.211-1 Availability of Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29.

As prescribed in 11.204(a), insert the following provision:

AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFICATIONS LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS, FPMR PART 101-29 (AUG 1998)

(a) The GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29, and copies of specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions cited in this solicitation may be obtained for a fee by submitting a request to—

GSA Federal Supply Service
Specifications Section, Suite 8100
470 East L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20407

Telephone (202) 619-8925
Facsimile (202) 619-8978.

(b) If the General Services Administration, Department of Agriculture, or Department of Veterans Affairs issued this solicitation, a single copy of specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions cited in this solicitation may be obtained free of charge by submitting a request to the addressee in paragraph (a) of this provision. Additional copies will be issued for a fee.

(End of provision)

52.211-2 Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.

As prescribed in 11.204(b), insert the following provision:

AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFICATIONS LISTED IN THE DoD INDEX OF SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS (DoDISS) AND DESCRIPTIONS LISTED IN THE ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND DATA REQUIREMENTS CONTROL LIST, DoD 5010.12-L (AUG 1998)

(a) Copies of specifications, standards, and data item descriptions cited in this solicitation may be obtained for a fee by submitting a request to the—

Department of Defense Single Stock Point (DoDSSP)
Building 4, Section D
700 Robbins Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094

Telephone (215) 697-2667/2179
Facsimile (215) 697-1462.

(b) Order forms, pricing information, and customer support information may be obtained—

(1) By telephone at (215) 697-2667/2179; or

(2) Through the DoDSSP Internet site at http://www.dodssp.daps.mil.

(End of provision)

52.211-3 Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.

As prescribed in 11.204(c), insert a provision substantially the same as the following:

AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFICATIONS NOT LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (JUNE 1988)

The specifications cited in this solicitation may be obtained from:

(Activity) _____

(Complete address) _____

(Telephone number) _____

(Person to be contacted) _____

The request should identify the solicitation number and the specification requested by date, title, and number, as cited in the solicitation.

(End of provision)

52.211-4 Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.

As prescribed in 11.204(d), insert a provision substantially the same as the following:

AVAILABILITY FOR EXAMINATION OF SPECIFICATIONS NOT LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (JUNE 1988)

(Activity) _____
 (Complete address) _____

 (Telephone number) _____
 (Person to be contacted) _____
 (Time(s) for viewing) _____

(End of provision)

52.211-5 Material Requirements.

As prescribed in 11.302, insert the following clause:

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS (OCT 1997)

(a) *Definitions.*

As used in this clause—

“New” means composed of previously unused components, whether manufactured from virgin material, recovered material in the form of raw material, or materials and by-products generated from, and reused within, an original manufacturing process; *provided* that the supplies meet contract requirements, including but not limited to, performance, reliability, and life expectancy.

“Reconditioned” means restored to the original normal operating condition by readjustments and material replacement.

“Recovered material” means waste materials and by-products that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste including postconsumer material, but such term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

“Remanufactured” means factory rebuilt to original specifications.

“Virgin material” means previously unused raw material, including previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, other metal or metal ore, or any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology will become, a source of raw materials.

(b) Unless this contract otherwise requires virgin material or supplies composed of or manufactured from virgin material, the Contractor shall provide supplies that are new, as defined in this clause.

(c) A proposal to provide unused former Government surplus property shall include a complete description of the material, the quantity, the name of the Government agency from which acquired, and the date of acquisition.

(d) A proposal to provide used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies shall include a detailed description of

such supplies and shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval.

(e) Used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies, or unused former Government surplus property, shall not be used unless the Contractor has proposed the use of such supplies, and the Contracting Officer has authorized their use.

(End of clause)

52.211-6—52.211-7 [Reserved]

52.211-8 Time of Delivery.

As prescribed in 11.404(a)(2), insert the following clause:

TIME OF DELIVERY (JUNE 1997)

(a) The Government requires delivery to be made according to the following schedule:

REQUIRED DELIVERY SCHEDULE		
<i>[Contracting Officer insert specific details]</i>		
ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	WITHIN DAYS AFTER DATE OF CONTRACT

The Government will evaluate equally, as regards time of delivery, offers that propose delivery of each quantity within the applicable delivery period specified above. Offers that propose delivery that will not clearly fall within the applicable required delivery period specified above, will be considered nonresponsive and rejected. The Government reserves the right to award under either the required delivery schedule or the proposed delivery schedule, when an offeror offers an earlier delivery schedule than required above. If the offeror proposes no other delivery schedule, the required delivery schedule above will apply.

OFFEROR'S PROPOSED DELIVERY SCHEDULE		
ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	WITHIN DAYS AFTER DATE OF CONTRACT

(b) Attention is directed to the Contract Award provision of the solicitation that provides that a written award or

_____ Percent decrease [*Contracting Officer insert percentage*]

This increase or decrease shall apply to _____.*

(End of clause)

* Contracting Officer shall insert in the blank the designation(s) to which the percentages apply, such as—

- (1) The total contract quantity;
- (2) Item 1 only;
- (3) Each quantity specified in the delivery schedule;
- (4) The total item quantity for each destination; or
- (5) The total quantity of each item without regard to destination.

52.211-17 Delivery of Excess Quantities.

As prescribed in 11.703(b), insert the following clause:

DELIVERY OF EXCESS QUANTITIES (SEP 1989)

The Contractor is responsible for the delivery of each item quantity within allowable variations, if any. If the Contractor delivers and the Government receives quantities of any item in excess of the quantity called for (after considering any allowable variation in quantity), such excess quantities will be treated as being delivered for the convenience of the Contractor. The Government may retain such excess quantities up to \$250 in value without compensating the Contractor therefor, and the Contractor waives all right, title, or interests therein. Quantities in excess of \$250 will, at the option of the Government, either be returned at the Contractor's expense or retained and paid for by the Government at the contract unit price.

(End of clause)

52.211-18 Variation in Estimated Quantity.

As prescribed in 11.703(c), insert the following clause in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price construction contract is contemplated that authorizes a variation in the estimated quantity of unit-priced items:

VARIATION IN ESTIMATED QUANTITY (APR 1984)

If the quantity of a unit-priced item in this contract is an estimated quantity and the actual quantity of the unit-priced item varies more than 15 percent above or below the estimated quantity, an equitable adjustment in the contract price shall be made upon demand of either party. The equitable adjustment shall be based upon any increase or decrease in costs due solely to the variation above 115 percent or below 85 percent of the estimated quantity. If the quantity variation is such as to cause an increase in the time necessary for completion, the Contractor may request, in writing, an extension of time, to be received by the Contracting Officer within 10 days from the beginning of the delay, or within

such further period as may be granted by the Contracting Officer before the date of final settlement of the contract. Upon the receipt of a written request for an extension, the Contracting Officer shall ascertain the facts and make an adjustment for extending the completion date as, in the judgement of the Contracting Officer, is justified.

(End of clause)

52.212-1 Instructions to Offerors—Commercial Items.

As prescribed in 12.301(b)(1), insert the following provision:

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFERORS—COMMERCIAL ITEMS

(APR 1998)

(a) *Standard industrial classification (SIC) code and small business size standard.* The SIC code and small business size standard for this acquisition appear in Block 10 of the solicitation cover sheet (SF 1449). However, the small business size standard for a concern which submits an offer in its own name, but which proposes to furnish an item which it did not itself manufacture, is 500 employees.

(b) *Submission of offers.* Submit signed and dated offers to the office specified in this solicitation at or before the exact time specified in this solicitation. Offers may be submitted on the SF 1449, letterhead stationery, or as otherwise specified in the solicitation. As a minimum, offers must show—

- (1) The solicitation number;
- (2) The time specified in the solicitation for receipt of offers;
- (3) The name, address, and telephone number of the offeror;
- (4) A technical description of the items being offered in sufficient detail to evaluate compliance with the requirements in the solicitation. This may include product literature, or other documents, if necessary;
- (5) Terms of any express warranty;
- (6) Price and any discount terms;
- (7) "Remit to" address, if different than mailing address;
- (8) A completed copy of the representations and certifications at FAR 52.212-3;
- (9) Acknowledgment of Solicitation Amendments;
- (10) Past performance information, when included as an evaluation factor, to include recent and relevant contracts for the same or similar items and other references (including contract numbers, points of contact with telephone numbers and other relevant information); and
- (11) If the offer is not submitted on the SF 1449, include a statement specifying the extent of agreement with all terms, conditions, and provisions included in the solicitation.

tation. Offers that fail to furnish required representations or information, or reject the terms and conditions of the solicitation may be excluded from consideration.

(c) *Period for acceptance of offers.* The offeror agrees to hold the prices in its offer firm for 30 calendar days from the date specified for receipt of offers, unless another time period is specified in an addendum to the solicitation.

(d) *Product samples.* When required by the solicitation, product samples shall be submitted at or prior to the time specified for receipt of offers. Unless otherwise specified in this solicitation, these samples shall be submitted at no expense to the Government, and returned at the sender's request and expense, unless they are destroyed during preaward testing.

(e) *Multiple offers.* Offerors are encouraged to submit multiple offers presenting alternative terms and conditions or commercial items for satisfying the requirements of this solicitation. Each offer submitted will be evaluated separately.

(f) *Late offers.* Offers or modifications of offers received at the address specified for the receipt of offers after the exact time specified for receipt of offers will not be considered.

(g) *Contract award (not applicable to Invitation for Bids).* The Government intends to evaluate offers and award a contract without discussions with offerors. Therefore, the offeror's initial offer should contain the offeror's best terms from a price and technical standpoint. However, the Government reserves the right to conduct discussions if later determined by the Contracting Officer to be necessary. The Government may reject any or all offers if such action is in the public interest; accept other than the lowest offer; and waive informalities and minor irregularities in offers received.

(h) *Multiple awards.* The Government may accept any item or group of items of an offer, unless the offeror qualifies the offer by specific limitations. Unless otherwise provided in the Schedule, offers may not be submitted for quantities less than those specified. The Government reserves the right to make an award on any item for a quantity less than the quantity offered, at the unit prices offered, unless the offeror specifies otherwise in the offer.

(i) *Availability of requirements documents cited in the solicitation.* (1) The Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions and the documents listed in it may be obtained from the:

General Services Administration
 Federal Supply Service Bureau
 Specifications Section, Suite 8100
 470 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
 Washington, DC 20407

((202) 619-8925).

(2) The DOD Index of Specifications and Standards (DODISS) and documents listed in it may be obtained from the:

Standardization Documents Desk
 Building 4D, 700 Robbins Avenue
 Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094

(Telephone (215) 697-2569).

(i) Automatic distribution may be obtained on a subscription basis.

(ii) Individual documents may be ordered from the Telespecs ordering system by touch-tone telephone. A customer number is required to use this service and can be obtained from the Standardization Documents Order Desk or the Special Assistance Desk (telephone (610) 607-2667 /2179).

(3) Nongovernment (voluntary) standards must be obtained from the organization responsible for their preparation, publication or maintenance.

(j) *Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number.* (Applies to offers exceeding \$25,000.) The offeror shall enter, in the block with its name and address on the cover page of its offer, the annotation "DUNS" followed by the DUNS number that identifies the offeror's name and address. If the offeror does not have a DUNS number, it should contact Dun and Bradstreet to obtain one at no charge. An offeror within the United States may call 1-800-333-0505. The offeror may obtain more information regarding the DUNS number, including locations of local Dun and Bradstreet Information Services offices for offerors located outside the United States, from the Internet home page at <http://www.dnb.com/>. If an offeror is unable to locate a local service center, it may send an e-mail to Dun and Bradstreet at globalinfo@mail.dnb.com.

(End of provision)

52.212-2 Evaluation—Commercial Items

As prescribed in 12.301(c), the Contracting Officer may insert a provision substantially as follows:

EVALUATION—COMMERCIAL ITEMS (OCT 1997)

(a) The Government will award a contract resulting from this solicitation to the responsible offeror whose offer conforming to the solicitation will be most advantageous to the Government, price and other factors considered. The following factors shall be used to evaluate offers:

[Contracting Officer shall insert the significant evaluation factors, such as (i) technical capability of the item offered to

meet the Government requirement; (ii) price; (iii) past performance (see FAR 15.304) and include them in the relative order of importance of the evaluation factors, such as in descending order of importance.]

Technical and past performance, when combined, are _____ [Contracting Officer state, in accordance with FAR 15.304, the relative importance of all other evaluation factors, when combined, when compared to price.](b) *Options*. The Government will evaluate offers for award purposes by adding the total price for all options to the total price for the basic requirement. The Government may determine that an offer is unacceptable if the option prices are significantly unbalanced. Evaluation of options shall not obligate the Government to exercise the option(s).

(c) A written notice of award or acceptance of an offer, mailed or otherwise furnished to the successful offeror within the time for acceptance specified in the offer, shall result in a binding contract without further action by either party. Before the offer's specified expiration time, the Government may accept an offer (or part of an offer), whether or not there are negotiations after its receipt, unless a written notice of withdrawal is received before award.

(End of provision)

52.212-3 Offeror Representations and Certifications—Commercial Items.

As prescribed in 12.301(b)(2), insert the following provision:

OFFEROR REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS— COMMERCIAL ITEMS (JAN 1997)

(a) *Definitions*. As used in this provision:

“Emerging small business” means a small business concern whose size is no greater than 50 percent of the numerical size standard for the standard industrial classification code designated.

“Small business concern” means a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding on Government contracts, and qualified as a small business under the criteria in 13 CFR Part 121 and size standards in this solicitation.

“Small disadvantaged business concern” means a small business concern that—

(1) Is at least 51 percent unconditionally owned by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged, or a publicly owned business, having at least 51 percent of its stock unconditionally owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and

(2) Has its management and daily business controlled by one or more such individuals. This term also means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent unconditionally

owned by an economically disadvantaged Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, or a publicly owned business having at least 51 percent of its stock unconditionally owned by one or more of these entities, which has its management and daily business controlled by members of an economically disadvantaged Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and which meets the requirements of 13 CFR Part 124.

“Women-owned small business concern” means a small business concern—

(1) Which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and

(2) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.

“Women-owned business concern” means a concern which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women; or in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.

(b) Taxpayer identification number (TIN) (26 U.S.C. 6050M). (1) *Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)*.

TIN: _____.

TIN has been applied for.

TIN is not required because:

Offeror is a nonresident alien, foreign corporation, or foreign partnership that does not have income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. and does not have an office or place of business or a fiscal paying agent in the U.S.;

Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of a foreign government;

Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of a Federal, state, or local government;

Other. State basis. _____

(2) *Corporate status*.

Corporation providing medical and health care services, or engaged in the billing and collecting of payments for such services;

Other corporate entity;

Not a corporate entity:

Sole proprietorship

Partnership

Hospital or extended care facility described in 26 CFR 501(c)(3) that is exempt from taxation under 26 CFR 501(a).

(3) *Common parent*.

Offeror is not owned or controlled by a common parent:

Name and TIN of common parent:

Name _____

TIN _____

(c) Offerors must complete the following representations when the resulting contract is to be performed inside the United States, its territories or possessions, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the District of Columbia. Check all that apply.

(1) *Small business concern.* The offeror represents as part of its offer that it is, is not a small business concern.

(2) *Small disadvantaged business concern.* The offeror represents that it is, is not a small disadvantaged business concern.

(3) *Women-owned small business concern.* The offeror represents that it is, is not a women-owned small business concern.

NOTE: Complete paragraphs (c)(4) and (c)(5) only if this solicitation is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.

(4) *Women-owned business concern.* The offeror represents that it is, is not, a women-owned business concern.

(5) *Tie bid priority for labor surplus area concerns.* If this is an invitation for bid, small business offerors may identify the labor surplus areas in which costs to be incurred on account of manufacturing or production (by offeror or first-tier subcontractors) amount to more than 50 percent of the contract price:

(6) Small Business Size for the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program and for the Targeted Industry Categories under the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program. *[Complete only if the offeror has represented itself to be a small business concern under the size standards for this solicitation.]*

(i) *(Complete only for solicitations indicated in an addendum as being set-aside for emerging small businesses in one of the four designated industry groups (DIGs).)* The offeror represents as part of its offer that it is, is not an emerging small business.

(ii) *(Complete only for solicitations indicated in an addendum as being for one of the targeted industry categories (TICs) or four designated industry groups (DIGs).)* Offeror represents as follows:

(A) Offeror's number of employees for the past 12 months (check the Employees column if size standard stated in the solicitation is expressed in terms of number of employees); or

(B) Offeror's average annual gross revenue for the last 3 fiscal years (check the Average Annual Gross Number of Revenues column if size standard stated in the solicitation is expressed in terms of annual receipts).

(Check one of the following):

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROSS REVENUES
<input type="checkbox"/> 50 or fewer	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1 million or less
<input type="checkbox"/> 51—100	<input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000,001—\$2 million
<input type="checkbox"/> 101—250	<input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000,001—\$3.5 million
<input type="checkbox"/> 251—500	<input type="checkbox"/> \$3,500,001—\$5 million
<input type="checkbox"/> 501—750	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000,001—\$10 million
<input type="checkbox"/> 751—1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000,001—\$17 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Over 1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> Over \$17 million

(d) *Certifications and representations required to implement provisions of Executive Order 11246—(1) Certification of non-segregated facilities.* *(Applies only if the contract amount is expected to exceed \$10,000)*—By submission of this offer, the offeror certifies that it does not and will not maintain or provide for its employees, any facilities that are segregated on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin because of habit, local custom, or otherwise and that it does not and will not permit its employees to perform their services at any location where segregated facilities are maintained. The offeror agrees that a breach of this certification is a violation of the Equal Opportunity clause in the contract.

(2) *Previous contracts and compliance.* The offeror represents that—

(i) It has, has not, participated in a previous contract or subcontract subject either to the Equal Opportunity clause of this solicitation, the clause originally contained in Section 310 of Executive Order 10925, or the clause contained in Section 201 of Executive Order 11114; and

(ii) It has, has not, filed all required compliance reports.

(3) *Affirmative Action Compliance.* The offeror represents that—

(i) It has developed and has on file, has not developed and does not have on file, at each establishment, affirmative action programs required by rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor (41 CFR Subparts 60-1 and 60-2), or

(ii) It has not previously had contracts subject to the written affirmative action programs requirement of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor.

(e) *Certification Regarding Payments to Influence Federal Transactions (31 U.S.C. 1352).* *(Applies only if the contract is expected to exceed \$100,000.)* By submission of its offer, the offeror certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief that no Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress or an

employee of a Member of Congress on his or her behalf in connection with the award of any resultant contract.

(f) *Buy American Act—Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program Certificate.* (Applies only if FAR clause 52.225-9, Buy American Act—Trade Agreement—Balance of Payments Program, is included in this solicitation.) (1) The offeror hereby certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (f)(2) of this provision, is a domestic end product (as defined in the clause entitled “Buy American Act—Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program”) and that components of unknown origin have been considered to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States, a designated country, a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) country, or a Caribbean Basin country, as defined in section 25.401 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(2) Excluded End Products:

LINE ITEM NO.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

(3) Offers will be evaluated by giving certain preferences to domestic end products, designated country end products, NAFTA country end products, and Caribbean Basin country end products over other end products. In order to obtain these preferences in the evaluation of each excluded end product listed in paragraph (f)(2) of this provision, offerors must identify and certify below those excluded end products that are designated or NAFTA country end products, or Caribbean Basin country end products. Products that are not identified and certified below will not be deemed designated country end products, NAFTA country end products, or Caribbean Basin country end products. Offerors must certify by inserting the applicable line item numbers in the following:

(i) The offeror certifies that the following supplies qualify as “designated or NAFTA country end products” as those terms are defined in the clause entitled “Buy American Act—Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program”:

(Insert line item numbers)

(ii) The offeror certifies that the following supplies qualify as “Caribbean Basin country end products” as that term is defined in the clause entitled “Buy American Act—Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program”:

(Insert line item numbers)

(4) Offers will be evaluated in accordance with FAR Part 25.

(g)(1) *Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act—Balance of Payments Program.* (Applies only if FAR clause 52.225-21, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act—Balance of Payments Program, is included in this solicitation.) (i) The offeror certifies that each end product being offered, except those listed in paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of this provision, is a domestic end product (as defined in the clause entitled “Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act—Balance of Payments Program,” and that components of unknown origin have been considered to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States.

(ii) Excluded End Products:

LINE ITEM NO.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

(List as necessary)

(iii) Offers will be evaluated by giving certain preferences to domestic end products or NAFTA country end products over other end products. In order to obtain these preferences in the evaluation of each excluded end product listed in paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of this provision, offerors must identify and certify below those excluded end products that are NAFTA country end products. Products that are not identified and certified below will not be deemed NAFTA country end products. The offeror certifies that the following supplies qualify as “NAFTA country end products” as that term is defined in the clause entitled “Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act—Balance of Payments Program”:

(Insert line item numbers)

(iv) Offers will be evaluated in accordance with Part 25 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation. In addition, if this solicitation is for supplies for use outside the United States, an evaluation factor of 50 percent will be applied to offers of end products that are not domestic or NAFTA country end products.

(2) *Alternate I.* If Alternate I to the clause at 52.225-21 is included in this solicitation, substitute the following paragraph (g)(1)(iii) for paragraph (g)(1)(iii) of this provision:

(g)(1)(iii) Offers will be evaluated by giving certain preferences to domestic end products or Canadian end products over other end products. In order to obtain these preferences in the evaluation of each excluded end product listed in paragraph (b) of this provision, offerors must identify and certify below those excluded end products that are Canadian end products. Products that are not identified and certified below will not be deemed Canadian end products.

The offeror certifies that the following supplies qualify as "Canadian end products" as that term is defined in the clause entitled "Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act—Balance of Payments Program":

[Insert line item numbers]

(h) *Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension or Ineligibility for Award (Executive Order 12549).* The offeror certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that—

(1) The offeror and/or any of its principals are, are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or declared ineligible for the award of contracts by any Federal agency, and

(2) Have, have not, within a three-year period preceding this offer, been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for: commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a Federal, state or local government contract or subcontract; violation of Federal or state antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers; or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, or receiving stolen property; and are, are not presently indicted for, or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a Government entity with, commission of any of these offenses.

(End of provision)

52.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions—Commercial Items.

As prescribed in 12.301(b)(3), insert the following clause:

CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS—COMMERCIAL ITEMS
(APR 1998)

(a) *Inspection/Acceptance.* The Contractor shall only tender for acceptance those items that conform to the requirements of this contract. The Government reserves the right to inspect or test any supplies or services that have

been tendered for acceptance. The Government may require repair or replacement of nonconforming supplies or reperformance of nonconforming services at no increase in contract price. The Government must exercise its post-acceptance rights—

(1) Within a reasonable time after the defect was discovered or should have been discovered; and

(2) Before any substantial change occurs in the condition of the item, unless the change is due to the defect in the item.

(b) *Assignment.* The Contractor or its assignee's rights to be paid amounts due as a result of performance of this contract, may be assigned to a bank, trust company, or other financing institution, including any Federal lending agency in accordance with the Assignment of Claims Act (31 U.S.C. 3727).

(c) *Changes.* Changes in the terms and conditions of this contract may be made only by written agreement of the parties.

(d) *Disputes.* This contract is subject to the Contract Disputes Act of 1978, as amended (41 U.S.C. 601-613). Failure of the parties to this contract to reach agreement on any request for equitable adjustment, claim, appeal or action arising under or relating to this contract shall be a dispute to be resolved in accordance with the clause at FAR 52.233-1, Disputes, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Contractor shall proceed diligently with performance of this contract, pending final resolution of any dispute arising under the contract.

(e) *Definitions.* The clause at FAR 52.202-1, Definitions, is incorporated herein by reference.

(f) *Excusable delays.* The Contractor shall be liable for default unless nonperformance is caused by an occurrence beyond the reasonable control of the Contractor and without its fault or negligence such as, acts of God or the public enemy, acts of the Government in either its sovereign or contractual capacity, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, unusually severe weather, and delays of common carriers. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in writing as soon as it is reasonably possible after the commencement of any excusable delay, setting forth the full particulars in connection therewith, shall remedy such occurrence with all reasonable dispatch, and shall promptly give written notice to the Contracting Officer of the cessation of such occurrence.

(g) *Invoice.* The Contractor shall submit an original invoice and three copies (or electronic invoice, if authorized,) to the address designated in the contract to receive invoices. An invoice must include—

- (1) Name and address of the Contractor;
- (2) Invoice date;
- (3) Contract number, contract line item number and, if applicable, the order number;

(4) Description, quantity, unit of measure, unit price and extended price of the items delivered;

(5) Shipping number and date of shipment including the bill of lading number and weight of shipment if shipped on Government bill of lading;

(6) Terms of any prompt payment discount offered;

(7) Name and address of official to whom payment is to be sent; and

(8) Name, title, and phone number of person to be notified in event of defective invoice.

Invoices will be handled in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act (31 U.S.C. 3903) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-125, Prompt Payment. Contractors are encouraged to assign an identification number to each invoice.

(h) *Patent indemnity.* The Contractor shall indemnify the Government and its officers, employees and agents against liability, including costs, for actual or alleged direct or contributory infringement of, or inducement to infringe, any United States or foreign patent, trademark or copyright, arising out of the performance of this contract, provided the Contractor is reasonably notified of such claims and proceedings.

(i) *Payment.* Payment shall be made for items accepted by the Government that have been delivered to the delivery destinations set forth in this contract. The Government will make payment in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act (31 U.S.C. 3903) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-125, Prompt Payment. Unless otherwise provided by an addendum to this contract, the Government shall make payment in accordance with the clause at FAR 52.232-33, Mandatory Information for Electronic Funds Transfer Payment, which is incorporated herein by reference. In connection with any discount offered for early payment, time shall be computed from the date of the invoice. For the purpose of computing the discount earned, payment shall be considered to have been made on the date which appears on the payment check or the specified payment date if an electronic funds transfer payment is made.

(j) *Risk of loss.* Unless the contract specifically provides otherwise, risk of loss or damage to the supplies provided under this contract shall remain with the Contractor until, and shall pass to the Government upon:

(1) Delivery of the supplies to a carrier, if transportation is f.o.b. origin; or

(2) Delivery of the supplies to the Government at the destination specified in the contract, if transportation is f.o.b. destination.

(k) *Taxes.* The contract price includes all applicable Federal, State, and local taxes and duties.

(l) *Termination for the Government's convenience.* The Government reserves the right to terminate this contract, or

any part hereof, for its sole convenience. In the event of such termination, the Contractor shall immediately stop all work hereunder and shall immediately cause any and all of its suppliers and subcontractors to cease work. Subject to the terms of this contract, the Contractor shall be paid a percentage of the contract price reflecting the percentage of the work performed prior to the notice of termination, plus reasonable charges the Contractor can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Government using its standard record keeping system, have resulted from the termination. The Contractor shall not be required to comply with the cost accounting standards or contract cost principles for this purpose. This paragraph does not give the Government any right to audit the Contractor's records. The Contractor shall not be paid for any work performed or costs incurred which reasonably could have been avoided.

(m) *Termination for cause.* The Government may terminate this contract, or any part hereof, for cause in the event of any default by the Contractor, or if the Contractor fails to comply with any contract terms and conditions, or fails to provide the Government, upon request, with adequate assurances of future performance. In the event of termination for cause, the Government shall not be liable to the Contractor for any amount for supplies or services not accepted, and the Contractor shall be liable to the Government for any and all rights and remedies provided by law. If it is determined that the Government improperly terminated this contract for default, such termination shall be deemed a termination for convenience.

(n) *Title.* Unless specified elsewhere in this contract, title to items furnished under this contract shall pass to the Government upon acceptance, regardless of when or where the Government takes physical possession.

(o) *Warranty.* The Contractor warrants and implies that the items delivered hereunder are merchantable and fit for use for the particular purpose described in this contract.

(p) *Limitation of liability.* Except as otherwise provided by an express or implied warranty, the Contractor will not be liable to the Government for consequential damages resulting from any defect or deficiencies in accepted items.

(q) *Other compliances.* The Contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State and local laws, executive orders, rules and regulations applicable to its performance under this contract.

(r) *Compliance with laws unique to Government contracts.* The Contractor agrees to comply with 31 U.S.C. 1352 relating to limitations on the use of appropriated funds to influence certain Federal contracts; 18 U.S.C. 431 relating to officials not to benefit; 40 U.S.C. 327, *et seq.*, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act; 41 U.S.C. 51-58, Anti-Kickback Act of 1986; 41 U.S.C. 265 and 10 U.S.C. 2409 relating to whistleblower protections; 49 U.S.C. 40118,

52.212-5

Fly American; and 41 U.S.C. 423 relating to procurement integrity.

(s) *Order of precedence.* Any inconsistencies in this solicitation or contract shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order:

- (1) The schedule of supplies/services.
- (2) The Assignments, Disputes, Payments, Invoice, Other Compliances, and Compliance with Laws Unique to Government Contracts paragraphs of this clause.
- (3) The clause at 52.212-5.
- (4) Addenda to this solicitation or contract, including any license agreements for computer software.
- (5) Solicitation provisions if this is a solicitation.
- (6) Other paragraphs of this clause.
- (7) The Standard Form 1449.
- (8) Other documents, exhibits, and attachments.
- (9) The specification.

(End of clause)

52.212-5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items.

As prescribed in 12.301(b)(4), insert the following clause:

CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT STATUTES OR EXECUTIVE ORDERS—COMMERCIAL ITEMS (JUN 1998)

(a) The Contractor agrees to comply with the following FAR clauses, which are incorporated in this contract by reference, to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items:

- (1) 52.222-3, Convict Labor (E.O. 11755); and
- (2) 52.233-3, Protest after Award (31 U.S.C 3553).

(b) The Contractor agrees to comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (b) which the contracting officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items or components:

(Contracting Officer shall check as appropriate.)

- ___ (1) 52.203-6, Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government, with Alternate I (41 U.S.C. 253g and 10 U.S.C. 2402).
- ___ (2) [Reserved]
- ___ (3) 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns and Small Disadvantaged Business Concerns (15 U.S.C. 637 (d)(2) and (3)).
- ___ (4) 52.219-9, Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan (15 U.S.C. 637 (d)(4)).
- ___ (5) 52.219-14, Limitation on Subcontracting (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(14)).

- ___ (6) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (E.O. 11246).
- ___ (7) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212).
- ___ (8) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (29 U.S.C. 793).
- ___ (9) 52.222-37, Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212).
- ___ (10) 52.225-3, Buy American Act—Supplies (41 U.S.C. 10).
- ___ (11) 52.225-9, Buy American Act—Trade Agreements Act—Balance of Payments Program (41 U.S.C. 10, 19 U.S.C. 2501-2582).
- ___ (12) [Reserved]
- ___ (13) 52.225-18, European Union Sanction for End Products (E.O. 12849).
- ___ (14) 52.225-19, European Union Sanction for Services (E.O. 12849).
- ___ (15)(i) 52.225-21, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act—Balance of Payments Program (41 U.S.C 10, Pub. L. 103-187).
- ___ (ii) Alternate I of 52.225-21.
- ___ (16) 52.239-1, Privacy or Security Safeguards (5 U.S.C. 552a).
- ___ (17) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (46 U.S.C. 1241).

(c) The Contractor agrees to comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (c), applicable to commercial services, which the Contracting Officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items or components:

(Contracting Officer check as appropriate.)

- ___ (1) 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
- ___ (2) 52.222-42, Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
- ___ (3) 52.222-43, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts) (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
- ___ (4) 52.222-44, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
- ___ (5) 52.222-47, SCA Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).

(d) *Comptroller General Examination of Record.* The Contractor agrees to comply with the provisions of this paragraph (d) if this contract was awarded using other than sealed bid, is in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold, and does not contain the clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records—Negotiation.

(1) The Comptroller General of the United States, or an authorized representative of the Comptroller General, shall have access to and right to examine any of the Contractor's directly pertinent records involving transactions related to this contract.

(2) The Contractor shall make available at its offices at all reasonable times the records, materials, and other evidence for examination, audit, or reproduction, until 3 years after final payment under this contract or for any shorter period specified in FAR Subpart 4.7, Contractor Records Retention, of the other clauses of this contract. If this contract is completely or partially terminated, the records relating to the work terminated shall be made available for 3 years after any resulting final termination settlement. Records relating to appeals under the disputes clause or to litigation or the settlement of claims arising under or relating to this contract shall be made available until such appeals, litigation, or claims are finally resolved.

(3) As used in this clause, records include books, documents, accounting procedures and practices, and other data, regardless of type and regardless of form. This does not require the Contractor to create or maintain any record that the Contractor does not maintain in the ordinary course of business or pursuant to a provision of law.

(e) Notwithstanding the requirements of the clauses in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this clause, the Contractor is not required to include any FAR clause, other than those listed below (and as may be required by an addenda to this paragraph to establish the reasonableness of prices under Part 15), in a subcontract for commercial items or commercial components—

(1) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (E.O. 11246);

(2) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212);

(3) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (29 U.S.C. 793); and

(4) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately-Owned U.S.-Flagged Commercial Vessels (46 U.S.C. 1241) (flow down not required for subcontracts awarded beginning May 1, 1996).

(End of clause)

52.213-1 Fast Payment Procedure.

As prescribed in 13.404, insert the following clause:

FAST PAYMENT PROCEDURE (FEB 1998)

(a) *General.* The Government will pay invoices based on the Contractor's delivery to a post office or common carrier (or, if shipped by other means, to the point of first receipt by the Government).

(b) *Responsibility for supplies.* (1) Title to the supplies passes to the Government upon delivery to—

(i) A post office or common carrier for shipment to the specific destination; or

(ii) The point of first receipt by the Government, if shipment is by means other than Postal Service or common carrier.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of the contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement, the Contractor shall—

(i) Assume all responsibility and risk of loss for supplies not received at destination, damaged in transit, or not conforming to purchase requirements; and

(ii) Replace, repair, or correct those supplies promptly at the Contractor's expense, if instructed to do so by the Contracting Officer within 180 days from the date title to the supplies vests in the Government.

(c) *Preparation of invoice.* (1) Upon delivery to a post office or common carrier (or, if shipped by other means, the point of first receipt by the Government), the Contractor shall—

(i) Prepare an invoice as provided in this contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement; and

(ii) Display prominently on the invoice "FAST PAY."

(2) If the purchase price excludes the cost of transportation, the Contractor shall enter the prepaid shipping cost on the invoice as a separate item. The Contractor shall not include the cost of parcel post insurance. If transportation charges are stated separately on the invoice, the Contractor shall retain related paid freight bills or other transportation billings paid separately for a period of 3 years and shall furnish the bills to the Government upon request.

(3) If this contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement requires the preparation of a receiving report, the Contractor shall prepare the receiving report on the prescribed form or, alternatively, shall include the following information on the invoice, in addition to that required in paragraph (c)(1) of this clause:

(i) A statement in prominent letters "NO RECEIVING REPORT PREPARED."

(ii) Shipment number.

(iii) Mode of shipment.

(iv) At line item level—

(A) National stock number and/or manufacturer's part number;

(B) Unit of measure;

- (C) Ship-To Point;
- (D) Mark-For Point, if in the contract; and
- (E) FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP document number,

if in the contract.

(4) If this contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement does not require preparation of a receiving report on a prescribed form, the Contractor shall include on the invoice the following information at the line item level, in addition to that required in paragraph (c)(1) of this clause:

- (i) Ship-To Point.
- (ii) Mark-For Point.
- (iii) FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP document number, if

in the contract.

(5) Where a receiving report is not required, the Contractor shall include a copy of the invoice in each shipment.

(d) *Certification of invoice.* The Contractor certifies by submitting an invoice to the Government that the supplies being billed to the Government have been shipped or delivered in accordance with shipping instructions issued by the ordering officer, in the quantities shown on the invoice, and that the supplies are in the quantity and of the quality designated by the contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement.

(e) *Fast pay container identification.* The Contractor shall mark all outer shipping containers "FAST PAY."

(End of clause)

52.213-2 Invoices.

As prescribed in 13.302-5(b), insert the following clause:

INVOICES (APR 1984)

The Contractor's invoices must be submitted before payment can be made. The Contractor will be paid on the basis of the invoice, which must state—

- (a) The starting and ending dates of the subscription delivery; and
- (b) Either that orders have been placed in effect for the addressees required, or that the orders will be placed in effect upon receipt of payment.

(End of clause)

52.213-3 Notice to Supplier.

As prescribed in 13.302-5(c), insert the following clause:

NOTICE TO SUPPLIER (APR 1984)

This is a firm order ONLY if your price does not exceed the maximum line item or total price in the Schedule. Submit invoices to the Contracting Officer. If you cannot perform in exact accordance with this order, WITHHOLD

PERFORMANCE, and notify the Contracting Officer immediately, giving your quotation.

(End of clause)

52.213-4 Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Items).

As prescribed in 13.302-5(d), insert the following clause:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITIONS (OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL ITEMS) (JUN 1998)

(a) The Contractor shall comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses that are incorporated by reference:

(1) The clauses listed below implement provisions of law or Executive order:

- (i) 52.222-3, Convict Labor (AUG 1996) (E.O. 11755).
- (ii) 52.233-3, Protest After Award (AUG 1996) (31 U.S.C. 3553).

(2) Listed below are additional clauses that apply:

- (i) 52.225-11, Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases (OCT 1996).
- (ii) 52.232-1, Payments (APR 1984).
- (iii) 52.232-8, Discounts for Prompt Payment (MAY 1997).
- (iv) 52.232-11, Extras (APR 1984).
- (v) 52.232-25, Prompt Payment (JUN 1997).
- (vi) 52.232-33, Mandatory Information for Electronic Funds Transfer Payment (AUG 1996).
- (vii) 52.233-1, Disputes (OCT 1995).
- (viii) 52.244-6, Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components (OCT 1995).
- (ix) 52.253-1, Computer Generated Forms (JAN 1991).

(b) The Contractor shall comply with the following FAR clauses, incorporated by reference, unless the circumstances do not apply:

(1) The clauses listed below implement provisions of law or Executive order:

- (i) 52.222-20, Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (DEC 1996) (41 U.S.C. 35-45) (Applies to supply contracts over \$10,000 in the United States).
- (ii) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (APR 1984) (E.O. 11246) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).
- (iii) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (APR 1998) (38 U.S.C. 4212) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).
- (iv) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (JUN 1998) (29 U.S.C. 793) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).

(2) Offers on the non-set-aside portion will be evaluated first and award will be made on that portion in accordance with the provisions of this solicitation.

(3) The set-aside portion will be awarded at the highest unit price(s) in the contract(s) for the non-set-aside portion, adjusted to reflect transportation and other costs appropriate for the selected contractor(s).

(4) The contractor(s) for the set-aside portion will be selected from among the small business concerns that submitted responsive offers on the non-set-aside portion. Negotiations will be conducted with the concern that submitted the lowest responsive offer on the non-set-aside portion. If the negotiations are not successful or if only part of the set-aside portion is awarded to that concern, negotiations will be conducted with the concern that submitted the second-lowest responsive offer on the non-set-aside portion. This process will continue until a contract or contracts are awarded for the entire set-aside portion.

(5) The Government reserves the right to not consider token offers or offers designed to secure an unfair advantage over other offerors eligible for the set-aside portion.

(c) *Agreement.* For the set-aside portion of the acquisition, a small business concern submitting an offer in its own name agrees to furnish, in performing the contract, only end items manufactured or produced by small business concerns in the United States. The term “United States” includes its territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, and the District of Columbia. If this procurement is processed under simplified acquisition procedures and the total amount of this contract does not exceed \$25,000, a small business concern may furnish the product of any domestic firm. This paragraph does not apply in connection with construction or service contracts.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Oct 1995). When the acquisition is for a product in a class for which the Small Business Administration has determined that there are no small business manufacturers or processors in the Federal market in accordance with 19.502-2(c), delete paragraph (c).

52.219-8 Utilization of Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Concerns.

As prescribed in 19.708(a), insert the following clause:

UTILIZATION OF SMALL, SMALL DISADVANTAGED AND WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS (JUN 1997)

(a) It is the policy of the United States that small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals and small business concerns owned and con-

trolled by women shall have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in performing contracts let by any Federal agency, including contracts and subcontracts for subsystems, assemblies, components, and related services for major systems. It is further the policy of the United States that its prime contractors establish procedures to ensure the timely payment of amounts due pursuant to the terms of their subcontracts with small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals and small business concerns owned and controlled by women.

(b) The Contractor hereby agrees to carry out this policy in the awarding of subcontracts to the fullest extent consistent with efficient contract performance. The Contractor further agrees to cooperate in any studies or surveys as may be conducted by the United States Small Business Administration or the awarding agency of the United States as may be necessary to determine the extent of the Contractor’s compliance with this clause.

(c) As used in this contract, the term “small business concern” shall mean a small business as defined pursuant to section 3 of the Small Business Act and relevant regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. The term “small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals” shall mean a small business concern (1) which is at least 51 percent unconditionally owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 per centum of the stock of which is unconditionally owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and (2) whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of such individuals. This term also means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent unconditionally owned by an economically disadvantaged Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization, or a publicly owned business having at least 51 percent of its stock unconditionally owned by one of these entities which has its management and daily business controlled by members of an economically disadvantaged Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization, and which meets the requirements of 13 CFR 124. The Contractor shall presume that socially and economically disadvantaged individuals include Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian-Pacific Americans, Subcontinent Asian Americans, and other minorities, or any other individual found to be disadvantaged by the Administration pursuant to section 8(a) of the Small Business Act. The Contractor shall presume that socially and economically disadvantaged entities also include Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations.

(d) The term “small business concern owned and controlled by women” shall mean a small business concern—

(1) Which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women, or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and

(2) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women; and

(e) Contractors acting in good faith may rely on written representations by their subcontractors regarding their status as a small business concern, a small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals or a small business concern owned and controlled by women.

(End of clause)

52.219-9 Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan.

As prescribed in 19.708(b), insert the following clause:

SMALL, SMALL DISADVANTAGED AND WOMEN-OWNED
SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLAN (AUG 1998)

(a) This clause does not apply to small business concerns.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

“Commercial item” means a product or service that satisfies the definition of commercial item in section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“Commercial plan” means a subcontracting plan (including goals) that covers the offeror’s fiscal year and that applies to the entire production of commercial items sold by either the entire company or a portion thereof (*e.g.*, division, plant, or product line).

“Individual contract plan” means a subcontracting plan that covers the entire contract period (including option periods), applies to a specific contract, and has goals that are based on the offeror’s planned subcontracting in support of the specific contract, except that indirect costs incurred for common or joint purposes may be allocated on a prorated basis to the contract.

“Master plan” means a subcontracting plan that contains all the required elements of an individual contract plan, except goals, and may be incorporated into individual contract plans, provided the master plan has been approved.

“Subcontract” means any agreement (other than one involving an employer-employee relationship) entered into by a Federal Government prime Contractor or subcontractor calling for supplies or services required for performance of the contract or subcontract.

(c) The offeror, upon request by the Contracting Officer, shall submit and negotiate a subcontracting plan, where applicable, which separately addresses subcontracting with small business concerns, with small disadvantaged business

concerns and with women-owned small business concerns. If the offeror is submitting an individual contract plan, the plan must separately address subcontracting with small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns, and women-owned small business concerns with a separate part for the basic contract and separate parts for each option (if any). The plan shall be included in and made a part of the resultant contract. The subcontracting plan shall be negotiated within the time specified by the Contracting Officer. Failure to submit and negotiate the subcontracting plan shall make the offeror ineligible for award of a contract.

(d) The offeror's subcontracting plan shall include the following:

(1) Goals, expressed in terms of percentages of total planned subcontracting dollars, for the use of small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns and women-owned small business concerns as subcontractors. The offeror shall include all subcontracts that contribute to contract performance, and may include a proportionate share of products and services that are normally allocated as indirect costs.

(2) A statement of—

(i) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted for an individual contract plan; or the offeror’s total projected sales, expressed in dollars, and the total value of projected subcontracts to support the sales for a commercial plan;

(ii) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to small business concerns;

(iii) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to small disadvantaged business concerns; and

(iv) Total dollars planned to be subcontracted to women-owned small business concerns.

(3) A description of the principal types of supplies and services to be subcontracted, and an identification of the types planned for subcontracting to—

(i) Small business concerns,

(ii) Small disadvantaged business concerns, and

(iii) Women-owned small business concerns.

(4) A description of the method used to develop the subcontracting goals in paragraph (d)(1) of this clause.

(5) A description of the method used to identify potential sources for solicitation purposes (*e.g.*, existing company source lists, the Procurement Automated Source System (PASS) of the Small Business Administration, the National Minority Purchasing Council Vendor Information Service, the Research and Information Division of the Minority Business Development Agency in the Department of Commerce, or small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns trade associations). A firm may rely on the information contained in PASS as an accurate representation of a concern's size and ownership characteristics for purposes of maintaining a small business

source list. A firm may rely on PASS as its small business source list. Use of the PASS as its source list does not relieve a firm of its responsibilities (*e.g.*, outreach, assistance, counseling, publicizing subcontracting opportunities) in this clause.

(6) A statement as to whether or not the offeror included indirect costs in establishing subcontracting goals, and a description of the method used to determine the proportionate share of indirect costs to be incurred with—

- (i) Small business concerns;
- (ii) Small disadvantaged business concerns; and
- (iii) Women-owned small business concerns.

(7) The name of the individual employed by the offeror who will administer the offeror's subcontracting program, and a description of the duties of the individual.

(8) A description of the efforts the offeror will make to assure that small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns have an equitable opportunity to compete for subcontracts.

(9) Assurances that the offeror will include the clause in this contract entitled "Utilization of Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Concerns" in all subcontracts that offer further subcontracting opportunities, and that the offeror will require all subcontractors (except small business concerns) that receive subcontracts in excess of \$500,000 (\$1,000,000 for construction of any public facility) to adopt a subcontracting plan that complies with the requirements of this clause.

(10) Assurances that the offeror will—

(i) Cooperate in any studies or surveys as may be required;

(ii) Submit periodic reports so that the Government can determine the extent of compliance by the offeror with the subcontracting plan;

(iii) Submit Standard Form (SF) 294, Subcontracting Report for Individual Contracts, and/or SF 295, Summary Subcontract Report, following the instructions on the forms or as provided in agency regulations; and

(iv) Ensure that its subcontractors agree to submit SF 294 and SF 295.

(11) A description of the types of records that will be maintained concerning procedures that have been adopted to comply with the requirements and goals in the plan, including establishing source lists; and a description of the offeror's efforts to locate small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns and award subcontracts to them. The records shall include at least the following (on a plant-wide or company-wide basis, unless otherwise indicated):

(i) Source lists (*e.g.*, PASS), guides, and other data that identify small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns.

(ii) Organizations contacted in an attempt to locate sources that are small, small disadvantaged or women-owned small business concerns.

(iii) Records on each subcontract solicitation resulting in an award of more than \$100,000, indicating—

(A) Whether small business concerns were solicited and if not, why not;

(B) Whether small disadvantaged business concerns were solicited and if not, why not;

(C) Whether women-owned small business concerns were solicited and if not, why not; and

(D) If applicable, the reason award was not made to a small business concern.

(iv) Records of any outreach efforts to contact—

(A) Trade associations;

(B) Business development organizations; and

(C) Conferences and trade fairs to locate small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business sources.

(v) Records of internal guidance and encouragement provided to buyers through—

(A) Workshops, seminars, training, *etc.*, and

(B) Monitoring performance to evaluate compliance with the program's requirements.

(vi) On a contract-by-contract basis, records to support award data submitted by the offeror to the Government, including the name, address, and business size of each subcontractor. Contractors having commercial plans need not comply with this requirement.

(e) In order to effectively implement this plan to the extent consistent with efficient contract performance, the Contractor shall perform the following functions:

(1) Assist small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns by arranging solicitations, time for the preparation of bids, quantities, specifications, and delivery schedules so as to facilitate the participation by such concerns. Where the Contractor's lists of potential small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business subcontractors are excessively long, reasonable effort shall be made to give all such small business concerns an opportunity to compete over a period of time.

(2) Provide adequate and timely consideration of the potentialities of small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns in all "make-or-buy" decisions.

(3) Counsel and discuss subcontracting opportunities with representatives of small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business firms.

(4) Provide notice to subcontractors concerning penalties and remedies for misrepresentations of business status as small, small disadvantaged or women-owned small business for the purpose of obtaining a subcontract that is to

be included as part or all of a goal contained in the Contractor's subcontracting plan.

(f) A master plan on a plant or division-wide basis that contains all the elements required by paragraph (d) of this clause, except goals, may be incorporated by reference as a part of the subcontracting plan required of the offeror by this clause; provided—

- (1) The master plan has been approved;
- (2) The offeror ensures that the master plan is updated as necessary and provides copies of the approved master plan, including evidence of its approval, to the Contracting Officer; and
- (3) Goals and any deviations from the master plan deemed necessary by the Contracting Officer to satisfy the requirements of this contract are set forth in the individual subcontracting plan.

(g) A commercial plan is the preferred type of subcontracting plan for contractors furnishing commercial items. The commercial plan shall relate to the offeror's planned subcontracting generally, for both commercial and Government business, rather than solely to the Government contract. Commercial plans are also preferred for subcontractors that provide commercial items under a prime contract, whether or not the prime contractor is supplying a commercial item.

(h) Prior compliance of the offeror with other such subcontracting plans under previous contracts will be considered by the Contracting Officer in determining the responsibility of the offeror for award of the contract.

(i) The failure of the Contractor or subcontractor to comply in good faith with—

- (1) The clause of this contract entitled "Utilization Of Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Concerns;" or
- (2) An approved plan required by this clause, shall be a material breach of the contract.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Oct 1995). When contracting by sealed bidding rather than by negotiation, substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause:

(c) The apparent low bidder, upon request by the Contracting Officer, shall submit a subcontracting plan, where applicable, which separately addresses subcontracting with small business concerns, with small disadvantaged business concerns and with women-owned small business concerns. If the bidder is submitting an individual contract plan, the plan must separately address subcontracting with small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns and women-owned small business concerns, with a separate part for the basic contract and separate parts for each option (if any). The plan shall be included in and made a part of the resultant contract. The subcontracting plan

shall be submitted within the time specified by the Contracting Officer. Failure to submit the subcontracting plan shall make the bidder ineligible for the award of a contract.

Alternate II (Mar 1996). As prescribed in 19.708(b)(1), substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause:

(c) Proposals submitted in response to this solicitation shall include a subcontracting plan, which separately addresses subcontracting with small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns and women-owned small business concerns. If the offeror is submitting an individual contract plan, the plan must separately address subcontracting with small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns and women-owned small business concerns with a separate part for the basic contract and separate parts for each option (if any). The plan shall be included in and made a part of the resultant contract. The subcontracting plan shall be negotiated within the time specified by the Contracting Officer. Failure to submit and negotiate a subcontracting plan shall make the offeror ineligible for award of a contract.

52.219-10 Incentive Subcontracting Program.

As prescribed in 19.708(c)(1), insert the following clause:

INCENTIVE SUBCONTRACTING PROGRAM (OCT 1997)

(a) Of the total dollars it plans to spend under subcontracts, the Contractor has committed itself in its subcontracting plan to try to award a certain percentage to small business concerns, a certain percentage to small disadvantaged business concerns, and a certain percentage to women-owned small business concerns.

(b) If the Contractor exceeds its subcontracting goals in performing this contract, it will receive _____ [*insert the appropriate number between 0 and 10*] percent of the dollars in excess of each goal in the plan, unless the Contracting Officer determines that the excess was not due to the Contractor's efforts (*e.g.*, a subcontractor cost overrun caused the actual subcontract amount to exceed that estimated in the subcontracting plan, or the award of subcontracts that had been planned but had not been disclosed in the subcontracting plan during contract negotiations). Determinations made under this paragraph are not subject to the Disputes clause.

(c) If this is a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract, the sum of the fixed fee and the incentive fee earned under this contract may not exceed the limitations in 15.404-4 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(End of clause)

52.219-11 Special 8(a) Contract Conditions.

As prescribed in 19.811-3(a), insert the following clause:

SPECIAL 8(A) CONTRACT CONDITIONS (FEB 1990)

The Small Business Administration (SBA) agrees to the following:

(a) To furnish the supplies or services set forth in this contract according to the specifications and the terms and conditions hereof by subcontracting with an eligible concern pursuant to the provisions of section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637(a)).

(b) That in the event SBA does not award a subcontract for all or a part of the work hereunder, this contract may be terminated either in whole or in part without cost to either party.

(c) Except for novation agreements and advance payments, delegate to the _____ [insert name of contracting agency] the responsibility for administering the subcontract to be awarded hereunder with complete authority to take any action on behalf of the Government under the terms and conditions of the subcontract; provided, however, that the _____ [insert name of contracting agency] shall give advance notice to the SBA before it issues a final notice terminating the right of a subcontractor to proceed with further performance, either in whole or in part, under the subcontract for default or for the convenience of the Government.

(d) That payments to be made under any subcontract awarded under this contract will be made directly to the subcontractor by the _____ [insert name of contracting agency].

(e) That the subcontractor awarded a subcontract hereunder shall have the right of appeal from decisions of the Contracting Officer cognizable under the "Disputes" clause of said subcontract.

(f) To notify the _____ [insert name of contracting agency] Contracting Officer immediately upon notification by the subcontractor that the owner or owners upon whom 8(a) eligibility was based plan to relinquish ownership or control of the concern.

(End of clause)

52.219-12 Special 8(a) Subcontract Conditions.

As prescribed in 19.811-3(b), insert the following clause:

SPECIAL 8(A) SUBCONTRACT CONDITIONS (FEB 1990)

(a) The Small Business Administration (SBA) has entered into Contract No. _____ [insert number of contract] with the _____ [insert name of contracting agency] to furnish the supplies or services as described

therein. A copy of the contract is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

(b) The _____ [insert name of subcontractor], hereafter referred to as the subcontractor, agrees and acknowledges as follows:

(1) That it will, for and on behalf of the SBA, fulfill and perform all of the requirements of Contract No. _____ [insert number of contract] for the consideration stated therein and that it has read and is familiar with each and every part of the contract.

(2) That the SBA has delegated responsibility, except for novation agreements and advance payments, for the administration of this subcontract to the _____ [insert name of contracting agency] with complete authority to take any action on behalf of the Government under the terms and conditions of this subcontract.

(3) That it will not subcontract the performance of any of the requirements of this subcontract to any lower tier subcontractor without the prior written approval of the SBA and the designated Contracting Officer of the _____ [insert name of contracting agency].

(4) That it will notify the _____ [insert name of contracting agency] Contracting Officer in writing immediately upon entering an agreement (either oral or written) to transfer all or part of its stock or other ownership interest to any other party.

(c) Payments, including any progress payments under this subcontract, will be made directly to the subcontractor by the _____ [insert name of contracting agency].

(End of clause)

52.219-13 [Reserved]**52.219-14 Limitations on Subcontracting.**

As prescribed in 19.508(e), insert the following clause:

LIMITATIONS ON SUBCONTRACTING (DEC 1996)

(a) This clause does not apply to the unrestricted portion of a partial set-aside.

(b) By submission of an offer and execution of a contract, the Offeror/Contractor agrees that in performance of the contract in the case of a contract for—

(1) *Services (except construction)*. At least 50 percent of the cost of contract performance incurred for personnel shall be expended for employees of the concern.

(2) *Supplies (other than procurement from a nonmanufacturer of such supplies)*. The concern shall perform work for at least 50 percent of the cost of manufacturing the supplies, not including the cost of materials.

(3) *General construction.* The concern will perform at least 15 percent of the cost of the contract, not including the cost of materials, with its own employees.

(4) *Construction by special trade contractors.* The concern will perform at least 25 percent of the cost of the contract, not including the cost of materials, with its own employees.

(End of clause)

52.219-15 [Reserved]

52.219-16 Liquidated Damages—Subcontracting Plan.

As prescribed in 19.708(b)(2), insert the following clause:

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES—SUBCONTRACTING PLAN (AUG 1998)

(a) “Failure to make a good faith effort to comply with the subcontracting plan”, as used in this clause, means a willful or intentional failure to perform in accordance with the requirements of the subcontracting plan approved under the clause in this contract entitled “Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan,” or willful or intentional action to frustrate the plan.

(b) Performance shall be measured by applying the percentage goals to the total actual subcontracting dollars or, if a commercial plan is involved, to the pro rata share of actual subcontracting dollars attributable to Government contracts covered by the commercial plan. If, at contract completion or, in the case of a commercial plan, at the close of the fiscal year for which the plan is applicable, the Contractor has failed to meet its subcontracting goals and the Contracting Officer decides in accordance with paragraph (c) of this clause that the Contractor failed to make a good faith effort to comply with its subcontracting plan, established in accordance with the clause in this contract entitled “Small, Small Disadvantaged and Women-Owned Small Business Subcontracting Plan,” the Contractor shall pay the Government liquidated damages in an amount stated. The amount of probable damages attributable to the Contractor’s failure to comply shall be an amount equal to the actual dollar amount by which the Contractor failed to achieve each subcontract goal.

(c) Before the Contracting Officer makes a final decision that the Contractor has failed to make such good faith effort, the Contracting Officer shall give the Contractor written notice specifying the failure and permitting the Contractor to demonstrate what good faith efforts have been made and to discuss the matter. Failure to respond to the notice may be taken as an admission that no valid explanation exists. If, after consideration of all the pertinent data, the Contracting

Officer finds that the Contractor failed to make a good faith effort to comply with the subcontracting plan, the Contracting Officer shall issue a final decision to that effect and require that the Contractor pay the Government liquidated damages as provided in paragraph (b) of this clause.

(d) With respect to commercial plans, the Contracting Officer who approved the plan will perform the functions of the Contracting Officer under this clause on behalf of all agencies with contracts covered by the commercial plan.

(e) The Contractor shall have the right of appeal, under the clause in this contract entitled, Disputes, from any final decision of the Contracting Officer.

(f) Liquidated damages shall be in addition to any other remedies that the Government may have.

(End of clause)

52.219-17 Section 8(a) Award.

As prescribed in 19.811-3(c), insert the following clause:

SECTION 8(A) AWARD (DEC 1996)

(a) By execution of a contract, the Small Business Administration (SBA) agrees to the following:

(1) To furnish the supplies or services set forth in the contract according to the specifications and the terms and conditions by subcontracting with the Offeror who has been determined an eligible concern pursuant to the provisions of section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637(a)).

(2) Except for novation agreements and advance payments, delegates to the _____ [*insert name of contracting activity*] the responsibility for administering the contract with complete authority to take any action on behalf of the Government under the terms and conditions of the contract; *provided*, however that the contracting agency shall give advance notice to the SBA before it issues a final notice terminating the right of the subcontractor to proceed with further performance, either in whole or in part, under the contract.

(3) That payments to be made under the contract will be made directly to the subcontractor by the contracting activity.

(4) To notify the _____ [*insert name of contracting agency*] Contracting Officer immediately upon notification by the subcontractor that the owner or owners upon whom 8(a) eligibility was based plan to relinquish ownership or control of the concern.

(5) That the subcontractor awarded a subcontract hereunder shall have the right of appeal from decisions of the cognizant Contracting Officer under the “Disputes” clause of the subcontract.

(b) The offeror/subcontractor agrees and acknowledges that it will, for and on behalf of the SBA, fulfill and perform all of the requirements of the contract.

(c) The offeror/subcontractor agrees that it will not subcontract the performance of any of the requirements of this subcontract to any lower tier subcontractor without the prior written approval of the SBA and the cognizant Contracting Officer of the _____ [*insert name of contracting agency*].

(End of clause)

52.219-18 Notification of Competition Limited to Eligible 8(a) Concerns.

As prescribed in 19.811-3(d), insert the following clause:

NOTIFICATION OF COMPETITION LIMITED TO ELIGIBLE 8(A) CONCERNS (JAN 1997)

(a) Offers are solicited only from small business concerns expressly certified by the Small Business Administration (SBA) for participation in the SBA's 8(a) Program and which meet the following criteria at the time of submission of offer—

(1) SIC code ____* is specifically included in the Offeror's approved business plan;

(2) The Offeror is in conformance with the 8(a) support limitation set forth in its approved business plan; and

(3) The Offeror is in conformance with the Business Activity Targets set forth in its approved business plan or any remedial action directed by the SBA.

(b) By submission of its offer, the Offeror represents that it meets all of the criteria set forth in paragraph (a) of this clause.

(c) Any award resulting from this solicitation will be made to the Small Business Administration, which will subcontract performance to the successful 8(a) offeror selected through the evaluation criteria set forth in this solicitation.

(d)(1) *Agreement.* A small business concern submitting an offer in its own name agrees to furnish, in performing the contract, only end items manufactured or produced by small business concerns in the United States. The term "United States" includes its territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, and the District of Columbia. If this procurement is processed under simplified acquisition procedures and the total amount of this contract does not exceed \$25,000, a small business concern may furnish the product of any domestic firm. This subparagraph does not apply in connection with construction or service contracts.

(2) The _____ [*insert name of SBA's contractor*] will notify the _____ [*insert name of contracting agency*] Contracting Officer in writing immediately upon entering an agreement (either oral or written) to transfer all or part of its stock or other ownership interest to any other party.

(End of clause)

[**Insert SIC code assigned to the acquisition by the contracting activity.*]

Alternate I (Nov 1989). If the competition is to be limited to 8(a) concerns within one or more specific SBA regions or districts, add the following subparagraph (a)(4) to paragraph (a) of the clause:

(4) The offeror's approved business plan is on the file and serviced by _____ [*Contracting Officer completes by inserting the appropriate SBA District and/or Regional Office(s) as identified by the SBA*].

Alternate II (Dec 1996). When the acquisition is for a product in a class for which the Small Business Administration has determined that there are no small business manufacturers or processors in the Federal market in accordance with 19.502-2(c), delete subparagraph (d)(1).

52.219-19 Small Business Concern Representation for the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program.

As prescribed in 19.1007(a), insert the following provision:

SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN REPRESENTATION FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM (JAN 1997)

(a) *Definition.* "Emerging small business" as used in this solicitation, means a small business concern whose size is no greater than 50 percent of the numerical size standard applicable to the standard industrial classification code assigned to a contracting opportunity.

(b) [*Complete only if the Offeror has represented itself under the provision at 52.219-1 as a small business concern under the size standards of this solicitation.*] The Offeror is, is not an emerging small business.

(c) [*Complete only if the Offeror is a small business or an emerging small business, indicating its size range.*] Offeror's number of employees for the past 12 months [*check this column if size standard stated in solicitation is expressed in terms of number of employees*] or Offeror's average annual gross revenue for the last 3 fiscal years [*check this column if size standard stated in solicitation is expressed in terms of annual receipts*]. [*Check one of the following.*]

NO. OF EMPLOYEES	AVG. ANNUAL GROSS REVENUES
___ 50 or fewer	___ \$1 million or less
___ 51 - 100	___ \$1,000,001 - \$2 million
___ 101 - 250	___ \$2,000,001 - \$3.5 million
___ 251 - 500	___ \$3,500,001 - \$5 million
___ 501 - 750	___ \$5,000,001 - \$10 million
___ 751 - 1,000	___ \$10,000,001 - \$17 million
___ Over 1,000	___ Over \$17 million

(End of provision)

52.219-20 Notice of Emerging Small Business Set-Aside.

As prescribed in 19.1007(b), insert the following provision:

NOTICE OF EMERGING SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDE
(JAN 1991)

Offers or quotations under this acquisition are solicited from emerging small business concerns only. Offers that are not from an emerging small business shall not be considered and shall be rejected.

(End of provision)

52.219-21 Small Business Size Representation for Targeted Industry Categories under the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program.

As prescribed in 19.1007(c), insert the following provision:

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE REPRESENTATION FOR TARGETED
INDUSTRY CATEGORIES UNDER THE SMALL BUSINESS
COMPETITIVENESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM (JAN 1997)

[Complete only if the Offeror has represented itself under the provision at 52.219-1 as a small business concern under the size standards of this solicitation.]

Offeror represents as follows:

Offeror's number of employees for the past 12 months *[check this column if size standard stated in solicitation is expressed in terms of number of employees]* or Offeror's average annual gross revenue for the last 3 fiscal years *[check this column if size standard stated in solicitation is expressed in terms of annual receipts]*. *[Check one of the following.]*

NO. OF EMPLOYEES	AVG. ANNUAL GROSS REVENUES
___ 50 or fewer	___ \$1 million or less
___ 51 - 100	___ \$1,000,001 - \$2 million
___ 101 - 250	___ \$2,000,001 - \$3.5 million
___ 251 - 500	___ \$3,500,001 - \$5 million
___ 501 - 750	___ \$5,000,001 - \$10 million
___ 751 - 1,000	___ \$10,000,001 - \$17 million
___ Over 1,000	___ Over \$17 million

(End of provision)

Assistant Secretary), and provided by or through the Contracting Officer.

(3) The Contractor shall notify each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract understanding, that the Contractor is bound by the terms of the Act, and is committed to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era.

(f) *Noncompliance.* If the Contractor does not comply with the requirements of this clause, appropriate actions may be taken under the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary issued pursuant to the Act.

(g) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall include the terms of this clause in every subcontract or purchase order of \$10,000 or more unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary. The Contractor shall act as specified by the Deputy Assistant Secretary to enforce the terms, including action for noncompliance.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Apr 1984). As prescribed in 22.1308(a)(2), add the following as a preamble to the clause:

NOTICE: The following term(s) of this clause are waived for this contract: _____ [List term(s)].

52.222-36 Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities.

As prescribed in 22.1408(a), insert the following clause:

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES
(JUN 1998)

(a) *General.* (1) Regarding any position for which the employee or applicant for employment is qualified, the Contractor shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant because of physical or mental disability. The Contractor agrees to take affirmative action to employ, advance in employment, and otherwise treat qualified individuals with disabilities without discrimination based upon their physical or mental disability in all employment practices such as—

- (i) Recruitment, advertising, and job application procedures;
- (ii) Hiring, upgrading, promotion, award of tenure, demotion, transfer, layoff, termination, right of return from layoff, and rehiring;
- (iii) Rates of pay or any other form of compensation and changes in compensation;
- (iv) Job assignments, job classifications, organizational structures, position descriptions, lines of progression, and seniority lists;

(v) Leaves of absence, sick leave, or any other leave;

(vi) Fringe benefits available by virtue of employment, whether or not administered by the Contractor;

(vii) Selection and financial support for training, including apprenticeships, professional meetings, conferences, and other related activities, and selection for leaves of absence to pursue training;

(viii) Activities sponsored by the Contractor, including social or recreational programs; and

(ix) Any other term, condition, or privilege of employment.

(2) The Contractor agrees to comply with the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor (Secretary) issued under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 793) (the Act), as amended.

(b) *Postings.* (1) The Contractor agrees to post employment notices stating—

(i) The Contractor's obligation under the law to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities; and

(ii) The rights of applicants and employees.

(2) These notices shall be posted in conspicuous places that are available to employees and applicants for employment. The Contractor shall ensure that applicants and employees with disabilities are informed of the contents of the notice (*e.g.*, the Contractor may have the notice read to a visually disabled individual, or may lower the posted notice so that it might be read by a person in a wheelchair). The notices shall be in a form prescribed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Federal Contract Compliance of the U.S. Department of Labor (Deputy Assistant Secretary) and shall be provided by or through the Contracting Officer.

(3) The Contractor shall notify each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract understanding, that the Contractor is bound by the terms of Section 503 of the Act and is committed to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, qualified individuals with physical or mental disabilities.

(c) *Noncompliance.* If the Contractor does not comply with the requirements of this clause, appropriate actions may be taken under the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary issued pursuant to the Act.

(d) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall include the terms of this clause in every subcontract or purchase order in excess of \$10,000 unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary. The Contractor shall act as specified by the Deputy Assistant Secretary to enforce the terms, including action for noncompliance.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Jun 1998). As prescribed in 22.1408(b), add the following as a preamble to the clause:

NOTICE: The following term(s) of this clause are waived for this contract: _____ [*List term(s)*].

52.222-37 Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.

As prescribed in 22.1308(b), insert the following clause:

EMPLOYMENT REPORTS ON DISABLED VETERANS AND VETERANS OF THE VIETNAM ERA (APR 1998)

(a) Unless the Contractor is a State or local government agency, the Contractor shall report at least annually, as required by the Secretary of Labor, on—

(1) The number of disabled veterans and the number of veterans of the Vietnam era in the workforce of the contractor by job category and hiring location; and

(2) The total number of new employees hired during the period covered by the report, and of that total, the number of disabled veterans, and the number of veterans of the Vietnam era.

(b) The above items shall be reported by completing the form entitled “Federal Contractor Veterans' Employment Report VETS-100.”

(c) Reports shall be submitted no later than March 31 of each year beginning March 31, 1988.

(d) The employment activity report required by paragraph (a)(2) of this clause shall reflect total hires during the most recent 12-month period as of the ending date selected for the employment profile report required by paragraph (a)(1) of this clause. Contractors may select an ending date:

(1) As of the end of any pay period during the period January through March 1st of the year the report is due, or

(2) As of December 31, if the contractor has previous written approval from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to do so for purposes of submitting the Employer Information Report EEO-1 (Standard Form 100).

(e) The count of veterans reported according to paragraph (a) of this clause shall be based on voluntary disclosure. Each Contractor subject to the reporting requirements at 38 U.S.C. 4212 shall invite all disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era who wish to benefit under the affirmative action program at 38 U.S.C. 4212 to identify themselves to the Contractor. The invitation shall state that

the information is voluntarily provided; that the information will be kept confidential; that disclosure or refusal to provide the information will not subject the applicant or employee to any adverse treatment; and that the information will be used only in accordance with the regulations promulgated under 38 U.S.C. 4212.

(f) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall include the terms of this clause in every subcontract or purchase order of \$10,000 or more unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary.

(End of clause)

52.222-38—52.222-40 [Reserved]

52.222-41 Service Contract Act of 1965, as Amended.

As prescribed in 22.1006(a), insert the following clause:

SERVICE CONTRACT ACT OF 1965, AS AMENDED (MAY 1989)

(a) *Definitions.* “Act,” as used in this clause, means the Service Contract Act of 1965, as amended (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).

“Contractor,” as used in this clause or in any subcontract, shall be deemed to refer to the subcontractor, except in the term “Government Prime Contractor.”

“Service employee,” as used in this clause, means any person engaged in the performance of this contract other than any person employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, as these terms are defined in Part 541 of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, as revised. It includes all such persons regardless of any contractual relationship that may be alleged to exist between a Contractor or subcontractor and such persons.

(b) *Applicability.* This contract is subject to the following provisions and to all other applicable provisions of the Act and regulations of the Secretary of Labor (29 CFR Part 4). This clause does not apply to contracts or subcontracts administratively exempted by the Secretary of Labor or exempted by 41 U.S.C. 356, as interpreted in Subpart C of 29 CFR Part 4.

(c) *Compensation.* (1) Each service employee employed in the performance of this contract by the Contractor or any subcontractor shall be paid not less than the minimum mon-

(3) The notation:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, ____ [agency]
 Duty-free entry to be claimed pursuant to Item
 No(s) _____ [from *Tariff Schedules*], *Tariff*
Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C.
 1202). Upon arrival of shipment at port of
 entry, District Director of Customs, please
 release shipment under 19 CFR 142 and notify
 [cognizant contract administration office] for
 execution of Customs Forms 7501 and 7501-
 A and any required duty-free entry certificates.

(4) Gross weight in pounds (if freight is based on space tonnage, state cubic feet in addition to gross shipping weight).

(5) Estimated value in United States dollars.

(g) The Contractor agrees to instruct the foreign supplier to consign the shipment as specified in (f) of this clause, to mark all packages with the words “UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT” and the title of the contracting agency, and to accompany the shipment with at least two copies of the bill of lading (or other shipping document) for use by the District Director of Customs at the port of entry.

(h) The Contractor agrees to notify in writing the cognizant contract administration office immediately upon notification from the Contracting Officer that duty-free entry will be accorded (or, if the duty-free supplies were listed in the contract Schedule, upon award by the Contractor to the overseas supplier). The notice shall identify—

- (1) The foreign supplies;
- (2) The country of origin;
- (3) The contract number; and
- (4) The scheduled delivery date(s).

(i) The Contractor agrees to insert the substance of this clause in any subcontract under which—

(1) There will be imported into the customs territory of the United States supplies identified in the Schedule as supplies to be accorded duty-free entry; or

(2) Other foreign supplies in excess of \$10,000 may be imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(End of clause)

52.225-11 Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases.

As prescribed in 25.702, insert the following clause:

RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN FOREIGN PURCHASES (AUG 1998)

(a) Unless advance written approval of the Contracting Officer is obtained, the Contractor shall not acquire, for use in the performance of this contract, any supplies or services originating from sources within, or that were located in or transported from or through, countries whose products are banned from importation into the United States by

Executive order or regulations of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury. Those countries include Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Sudan.

(b) The Contractor shall not acquire for use in the performance of this contract any supplies or services from entities controlled by the Government of Iraq.

(c) The Contractor agrees to insert the provisions of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in all subcontracts hereunder.

(End of clause)

52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials.

As prescribed in 25.207(b), insert the following provision:

NOTICE OF BUY AMERICAN ACT REQUIREMENTS—
 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (MAY 1997)

(a) Offerors are required to comply with the requirements of Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.225-5, Buy American Act—Construction Materials, of this solicitation. The terms “construction material” and “domestic construction material,” as used in this provision, have the meanings set forth in FAR clause 52.225-5.

(b) Offerors should request a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act in time to allow determination before submission of offers. For evaluation of a request for a determination regarding the inapplicability of the requirements of the Buy American Act prior to the time set for receipt of offers, the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-5 shall be included in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act prior to submission of its offer, or has not received a response to a request made prior to submission of its offer, the information and supporting data shall be included in the offer.

(c) *Evaluation of offers.* (1) For evaluation of offers, (unless agency regulations specify a higher percentage) the Government will add to the offered price 6 percent of the cost of any foreign construction material proposed for exception from the requirements of the Buy American Act based on claimed unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials in accordance with paragraph (b)(3)(i) of FAR clause 52.225-5.

(2) If the evaluation of offers results in a tie between an offer including such foreign construction material excepted on the basis of unreasonable cost, as evaluated, and an offer including solely domestic construction material or other foreign construction material listed in the solicita-

tion at paragraph (b)(2) of FAR clause 52.225-5, or subsequently excepted in accordance with paragraphs (b)(3)(ii) or (iii) of FAR clause 52.225-5, award shall be made to the offeror that submitted the latter offer.

(d) *Alternate offers.* (1) When an offer includes foreign construction material not listed by the Government in the solicitation at paragraph (b)(2) of FAR clause 52.225-5, offerors also may submit alternate offers based on use of equivalent domestic construction material.

(2) If alternate offers are submitted, a separate Standard Form 1442 shall be submitted for each alternate offer, and a separate price comparison table, prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-5, shall be submitted for each offer that is based on the use of any foreign construction material for which the Government has not yet determined an exception to apply.

(3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested under paragraph (c) of FAR clause 52.225-5 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic construction material.

(i) In sealed bid procurements, any offer based on use of that particular foreign construction material shall be rejected as nonresponsive.

(ii) In negotiated procurements, any offer based on use of that particular foreign construction material may not be accepted unless revised during negotiations.

(End of provision)

Alternate I (May 1997) As prescribed in 25.207(b)(2), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act shall submit such request with its offer, including the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-5.

52.225-13 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements Act and North American Free Trade Agreement.

As prescribed in 25.207(c)(1), insert the following provision:

NOTICE OF BUY AMERICAN ACT REQUIREMENT—
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS UNDER TRADE AGREEMENT
ACT AND NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT
(MAY 1997)

(a) Offerors are required to comply with the requirements of Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause

52.225-15, Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements Act and North American Free Trade Agreement, of this solicitation. The terms defined in FAR clause 52.225-15 have the same meaning in this provision.

(b) Offerors should request a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act in time to allow determination before submission of offers. For evaluation of a request for a determination regarding the inapplicability of the requirements of the Buy American Act prior to the time set for receipt of offers, the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-15 shall be included in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act prior to submission of its offer, or has not received a response to a request made prior to submission of its offer, the information and supporting data shall be included in the offer.

(c) *Evaluation of offers.* (1) For evaluation of offers, (unless agency regulations specify a higher percentage) the Government will add to the offered price 6 percent of the cost of any foreign construction material proposed for exception from the requirements of the Buy American Act based on claimed unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials in accordance with paragraph (b)(4)(i) of FAR clause 52.225-15.

(2) If the evaluation of offers results in a tie between an offer including such foreign construction material excepted on the basis of unreasonable cost, as evaluated, and an offer including solely domestic construction material or other foreign construction material, listed in the solicitation at paragraph (b)(3) of FAR clause 52.225-15, or subsequently excepted in accordance with paragraphs (b)(4)(ii) or (iii) of FAR clause 52.225-15, award shall be made to the offeror that submitted the latter offer.

(d) *Alternate offers.* (1) When an offer includes foreign construction material not listed by the Government in the solicitation at paragraph (b)(3) of FAR clause 52.225-15, offerors also may submit alternate offers based on use of equivalent domestic construction material.

(2) If alternate offers are submitted, a separate Standard Form 1442 shall be submitted for each alternate offer, and a separate price comparison table, prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-15, shall be submitted for each offer that is based on the use of any foreign construction material for which the Government has not yet determined an exception to apply.

(3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested under paragraph (c) of FAR clause 52.225-15 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic construction material.

sonably incurred by the Contractor in attempting to comply with the defective specifications.

(e) The Contractor must assert its right to an adjustment under this clause within 30 days after (1) receipt of a written change order under paragraph (a) of this clause or (2) the furnishing of a written notice under paragraph (b) of this clause, by submitting to the Contracting Officer a written statement describing the general nature and amount of the proposal, unless this period is extended by the Government. The statement of proposal for adjustment may be included in the notice under paragraph (b) above.

(f) No proposal by the Contractor for an equitable adjustment shall be allowed if asserted after final payment under this contract.

(End of clause)

52.243-5 Changes and Changed Conditions.

As prescribed in 43.205(e), insert the following clause:

CHANGES AND CHANGED CONDITIONS (APR 1984)

(a) The Contracting Officer may, in writing, order changes in the drawings and specifications within the general scope of the contract.

(b) The Contractor shall promptly notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, of subsurface or latent physical conditions differing materially from those indicated in this contract or unknown unusual physical conditions at the site before proceeding with the work.

(c) If changes under paragraph (a) or conditions under paragraph (b) increase or decrease the cost of, or time required for performing the work, the Contracting Officer shall make an equitable adjustment (see paragraph (d)) upon submittal of a "proposal for adjustment" (hereafter referred to as proposal) by the Contractor before final payment under the contract.

(d) The Contracting Officer shall not make an equitable adjustment under paragraph (b) unless—

(1) The Contractor has submitted and the Contracting Officer has received the required written notice; or

(2) The Contracting Officer waives the requirement for the written notice.

(e) Failure to agree to any adjustment shall be a dispute under the Disputes clause.

(End of clause)

52.243-6 Change Order Accounting.

As prescribed in 43.205(f), the contracting officer may insert a clause, substantially the same as follows:

CHANGE ORDER ACCOUNTING (APR 1984)

The Contracting Officer may require change order accounting whenever the estimated cost of a change or series of related changes exceeds \$100,000. The Contractor, for each change or series of related changes, shall maintain separate accounts, by job order or other suitable accounting procedure, of all incurred segregable, direct costs (less allocable credits) of work, both changed and not changed, allocable to the change. The Contractor shall maintain such accounts until the parties agree to an equitable adjustment for the changes ordered by the Contracting Officer or the matter is conclusively disposed of in accordance with the Disputes clause.

(End of clause)

52.243-7 Notification of Changes.

As prescribed in 43.107, the contracting officer may insert a clause substantially the same as the following in solicitations and contracts. The clause is available for use primarily in negotiated research and development or supply contracts for the acquisition of major weapon systems or principal subsystems. If the contract amount is expected to be less than \$1,000,000, the clause shall not be used, unless the contracting officer anticipates that situations will arise that may result in a contractor alleging that the Government has effected changes other than those identified as such in writing and signed by the contracting officer.

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES (APR 1984)

(a) *Definitions.* "Contracting Officer," as used in this clause, does not include any representative of the Contracting Officer.

"Specifically Authorized Representative (SAR)," as used in this clause, means any person the Contracting Officer has so designated by written notice (a copy of which shall be provided to the Contractor) which shall refer to this subparagraph and shall be issued to the designated representative before the SAR exercises such authority.

(b) *Notice.* The primary purpose of this clause is to obtain prompt reporting of Government conduct that the Contractor considers to constitute a change to this contract. Except for changes identified as such in writing and signed by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall notify the Administrative Contracting Officer in writing promptly, within ____ (to be negotiated) calendar days from the date that the Contractor identifies any Government conduct (including actions, inactions, and written or oral communications) that the Contractor regards as a change to the contract terms and conditions. On the basis of the most accurate information available to the Contractor, the notice shall state—

(1) The date, nature, and circumstances of the conduct regarded as a change;

(2) The name, function, and activity of each Government individual and Contractor official or employee involved in or knowledgeable about such conduct;

(3) The identification of any documents and the substance of any oral communication involved in such conduct;

(4) In the instance of alleged acceleration of scheduled performance or delivery, the basis upon which it arose;

(5) The particular elements of contract performance for which the Contractor may seek an equitable adjustment under this clause, including—

(i) What contract line items have been or may be affected by the alleged change;

(ii) What labor or materials or both have been or may be added, deleted, or wasted by the alleged change;

(iii) To the extent practicable, what delay and disruption in the manner and sequence of performance and effect on continued performance have been or may be caused by the alleged change;

(iv) What adjustments to contract price, delivery schedule, and other provisions affected by the alleged change are estimated; and

(6) The Contractor's estimate of the time by which the Government must respond to the Contractor's notice to minimize cost, delay or disruption of performance.

(c) *Continued performance.* Following submission of the notice required by paragraph (b) of this clause, the Contractor shall diligently continue performance of this contract to the maximum extent possible in accordance with its terms and conditions as construed by the Contractor, unless the notice reports a direction of the Contracting Officer or a communication from a SAR of the Contracting Officer, in either of which events the Contractor shall continue performance; provided, however, that if the Contractor regards the direction or communication as a change as described in paragraph (b) of this clause, notice shall be given in the manner provided. All directions, communications, interpretations, orders and similar actions of the SAR shall be reduced to writing promptly and copies furnished to the Contractor and to the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer shall promptly countermand any action which exceeds the authority of the SAR.

(d) *Government response.* The Contracting Officer shall promptly, within ____ (to be negotiated) calendar days after receipt of notice, respond to the notice in writing. In responding, the Contracting Officer shall either—

(1) Confirm that the conduct of which the Contractor gave notice constitutes a change and when necessary direct the mode of further performance;

(2) Countermand any communication regarded as a change;

(3) Deny that the conduct of which the Contractor gave notice constitutes a change and when necessary direct the mode of further performance; or

(4) In the event the Contractor's notice information is inadequate to make a decision under subparagraphs (d)(1), (2), or (3) of this clause, advise the Contractor what additional information is required, and establish the date by which it should be furnished and the date thereafter by which the Government will respond.

(e) *Equitable adjustments.* (1) If the Contracting Officer confirms that Government conduct effected a change as alleged by the Contractor, and the conduct causes an increase or decrease in the Contractor's cost of, or the time required for, performance of any part of the work under this contract, whether changed or not changed by such conduct, an equitable adjustment shall be made—

(i) In the contract price or delivery schedule or both; and

(ii) In such other provisions of the contract as may be affected.

(2) The contract shall be modified in writing accordingly. In the case of drawings, designs or specifications which are defective and for which the Government is responsible, the equitable adjustment shall include the cost and time extension for delay reasonably incurred by the Contractor in attempting to comply with the defective drawings, designs or specifications before the Contractor identified, or reasonably should have identified, such defect. When the cost of property made obsolete or excess as a result of a change confirmed by the Contracting Officer under this clause is included in the equitable adjustment, the Contracting Officer shall have the right to prescribe the manner of disposition of the property. The equitable adjustment shall not include increased costs or time extensions for delay resulting from the Contractor's failure to provide notice or to continue performance as provided, respectively, in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this clause.

NOTE: The phrases "contract price" and "cost" wherever they appear in the clause, may be appropriately modified to apply to cost-reimbursement or incentive contracts, or to combinations thereof.

(End of clause)

52.244-1 [Reserved]

52.244-2 Subcontracts.

As prescribed in 44.204(a)(1), insert the following clause:

SUBCONTRACTS (AUG 1998)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

“Approved purchasing system” means a Contractor’s purchasing system that has been reviewed and approved in accordance with Part 44 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

“Consent to subcontract” means the Contracting Officer’s written consent for the Contractor to enter into a particular subcontract.

“Subcontract” means any contract, as defined in FAR Subpart 2.1, entered into by a subcontractor to furnish supplies or services for performance of the prime contract or a subcontract. It includes, but is not limited to, purchase orders, and changes and modifications to purchase orders.

(b) This clause does not apply to subcontracts for special test equipment when the contract contains the clause at FAR 52.245-18, Special Test Equipment.

(c) When this clause is included in a fixed-price type contract, consent to subcontract is required only on unpriced contract actions (including unpriced modifications or unpriced delivery orders), and only if required in accordance with paragraph (d) or (e) of this clause.

(d) If the Contractor does not have an approved purchasing system, consent to subcontract is required for any subcontract that—

(1) Is of the cost-reimbursement, time-and-materials, or labor-hour type; or

(2) Is fixed-price and exceeds—

(i) For a contract awarded by the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the greater of the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of the contract; or

(ii) For a contract awarded by a civilian agency other than the Coast Guard and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, either the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of the contract.

(e) If the Contractor has an approved purchasing system, the Contractor nevertheless shall obtain the Contracting Officer’s written consent before placing the following subcontracts:

(f)(1) The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer reasonably in advance of placing any subcontract or modification thereof for which consent is required under paragraph (c), (d), or (e) of this clause, including the following information:

(i) A description of the supplies or services to be subcontracted.

(ii) Identification of the type of subcontract to be used.

(iii) Identification of the proposed subcontractor.

(iv) The proposed subcontract price.

(v) The subcontractor’s current, complete, and accurate cost or pricing data and Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data, if required by other contract provisions.

(vi) The subcontractor’s Disclosure Statement or Certificate relating to Cost Accounting Standards when such data are required by other provisions of this contract.

(vii) A negotiation memorandum reflecting—

(A) The principal elements of the subcontract price negotiations;

(B) The most significant considerations controlling establishment of initial or revised prices;

(C) The reason cost or pricing data were or were not required;

(D) The extent, if any, to which the Contractor did not rely on the subcontractor’s cost or pricing data in determining the price objective and in negotiating the final price;

(E) The extent to which it was recognized in the negotiation that the subcontractor’s cost or pricing data were not accurate, complete, or current; the action taken by the Contractor and the subcontractor; and the effect of any such defective data on the total price negotiated;

(F) The reasons for any significant difference between the Contractor’s price objective and the price negotiated; and

(G) A complete explanation of the incentive fee or profit plan when incentives are used. The explanation shall identify each critical performance element, management decisions used to quantify each incentive element, reasons for the incentives, and a summary of all trade-off possibilities considered.

(2) The Contractor is not required to notify the Contracting Officer in advance of entering into any subcontract for which consent is not required under paragraph (c), (d), or (e) of this clause.

(g) Unless the consent or approval specifically provides otherwise, neither consent by the Contracting Officer to any subcontract nor approval of the Contractor’s purchasing system shall constitute a determination—

(1) Of the acceptability of any subcontract terms or conditions;

(2) Of the allowability of any cost under this contract; or

(3) To relieve the Contractor of any responsibility for performing this contract.

(h) No subcontract or modification thereof placed under this contract shall provide for payment on a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost basis, and any fee payable under cost-reimbursement type subcontracts shall not exceed the fee limitations in FAR 15.404-4(c)(4)(i).

(i) The Contractor shall give the Contracting Officer immediate written notice of any action or suit filed and prompt notice of any claim made against the Contractor by

any subcontractor or vendor that, in the opinion of the Contractor, may result in litigation related in any way to this contract, with respect to which the Contractor may be entitled to reimbursement from the Government.

(j) The Government reserves the right to review the Contractor's purchasing system as set forth in FAR Subpart 44.3.

(k) Paragraphs (d) and (f) of this clause do not apply to the following subcontracts, which were evaluated during negotiations:

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Aug 1998). As prescribed in 44.204(a)(2)(i), substitute the following paragraph (f)(2) for paragraph (f)(2) of the basic clause:

(f)(2) If the Contractor has an approved purchasing system and consent is not required under paragraph (c), (d), or (e) of this clause, the Contractor nevertheless shall notify the Contracting Officer reasonably in advance of entering into any (i) cost-plus-fixed-fee subcontract, or (ii) fixed-price subcontract that exceeds the greater of the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of this contract. The notification shall include the information required by paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(iv) of this clause.

Alternate II (Aug 1998). As prescribed in 44.204(a)(2)(ii), substitute the following paragraph (f)(2) for paragraph (f)(2) of the basic clause:

(f)(2) If the Contractor has an approved purchasing system and consent is not required under paragraph (c), (d), or (e) of this clause, the Contractor nevertheless shall notify the Contracting Officer reasonably in advance of entering into any (i) cost-plus-fixed-fee subcontract, or (ii) fixed-price subcontract that exceeds either the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of this contract. The notification shall include the information required by paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(iv) of this clause.

52.244-3 [Reserved]

52.244-4 Subcontractors and Outside Associates and Consultants (Architect-Engineer Services).

As prescribed in 44.204(b), insert the following clause:

SUBCONTRACTORS AND OUTSIDE ASSOCIATES AND CONSULTANTS (ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES) (AUG 1998)

Any subcontractors and outside associates or consultants required by the Contractor in connection with the services covered by the contract will be limited to individuals or firms that were specifically identified and agreed to during negotiations. The Contractor shall obtain the Contracting Officer's written consent before making any substitution for these subcontractors, associates, or consultants.

(End of clause)

52.244-5 Competition in Subcontracting.

As prescribed in 44.204(c), insert the following clause:

COMPETITION IN SUBCONTRACTING (DEC 1996)

(a) The Contractor shall select subcontractors (including suppliers) on a competitive basis to the maximum practical extent consistent with the objectives and requirements of the contract.

(b) If the Contractor is an approved mentor under the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program (Pub. L. 101-510, section 831 as amended), the Contractor may award subcontracts under this contract on a noncompetitive basis to its protégés.

(End of clause)

52.244-6 Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components.

As prescribed in 44.403, insert the following clause:

SUBCONTRACTS FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS AND COMMERCIAL COMPONENTS (APR 1998)

(a) *Definitions.*

"Commercial item," as used in this clause, has the meaning contained in the clause at 52.202-1, Definitions.

"Subcontract," as used in this clause, includes a transfer of commercial items between divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of the Contractor or subcontractor at any tier.

(b) To the maximum extent practicable, the Contractor shall incorporate, and require its subcontractors at all tiers to incorporate, commercial items or nondevelopmental items as components of items to be supplied under this contract.

(c) Notwithstanding any other clause of this contract, the Contractor is not required to include any FAR provision or clause, other than those listed below to the extent they are applicable and as may be required to establish the reasonableness of prices under Part 15, in a subcontract at any tier for commercial items or commercial components:

- (1) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (E.O. 11246);
 - (2) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212(a));
 - (3) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Handicapped Workers (29 U.S.C. 793); and
 - (4) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flagged Commercial Vessels (46 U.S.C. 1241) (flow down not required for subcontracts awarded beginning May 1, 1996).
- (d) The Contractor shall include the terms of this clause, including this paragraph (d), in subcontracts awarded under this contract.

(End of clause)

52.245-1 Property Records.

As prescribed in 45.106(a), insert the following clause in solicitations and contracts when the conditions in 45.105(b) exist and the Government maintains the Government's official Government property records:

PROPERTY RECORDS (APR 1984)

The Government shall maintain the Government's official property records in connection with Government property under this contract. The Government Property clause is hereby modified by deleting the requirement for the Contractor to maintain such records.

(End of clause)

52.245-2 Government Property (Fixed-Price Contracts).

As prescribed in 45.106(b)(1), insert the following clause:

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY (FIXED-PRICE CONTRACTS) (DEC 1989)

(a) *Government-furnished property.* (1) The Government shall deliver to the Contractor, for use in connection with and under the terms of this contract, the Government-furnished property described in the Schedule or specifications together with any related data and information that the

Contractor may request and is reasonably required for the intended use of the property (hereinafter referred to as "Government-furnished property").

(2) The delivery or performance dates for this contract are based upon the expectation that Government-furnished property suitable for use (except for property furnished "as is") will be delivered to the Contractor at the times stated in the Schedule or, if not so stated, in sufficient time to enable the Contractor to meet the contract's delivery or performance dates.

(3) If Government-furnished property is received by the Contractor in a condition not suitable for the intended use, the Contractor shall, upon receipt of it, notify the Contracting Officer, detailing the facts, and, as directed by the Contracting Officer and at Government expense, either repair, modify, return, or otherwise dispose of the property. After completing the directed action and upon written request of the Contractor, the Contracting Officer shall make an equitable adjustment as provided in paragraph (h) of this clause.

(4) If Government-furnished property is not delivered to the Contractor by the required time, the Contracting Officer shall, upon the Contractor's timely written request, make a determination of the delay, if any, caused the Contractor and shall make an equitable adjustment in accordance with paragraph (h) of this clause.

(b) *Changes in Government-furnished property.* (1) The Contracting Officer may, by written notice, (i) decrease the Government-furnished property provided or to be provided under this contract, or (ii) substitute other Government-furnished property for the property to be provided by the Government, or to be acquired by the Contractor for the Government, under this contract. The Contractor shall promptly take such action as the Contracting Officer may direct regarding the removal, shipment, or disposal of the property covered by such notice.

(2) Upon the Contractor's written request, the Contracting Officer shall make an equitable adjustment to the contract in accordance with paragraph (h) of this clause, if the Government has agreed in the Schedule to make the

[The next page is 52-269.]

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																					
		P O Y C	IBR	UCF	FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.211-1 Availability of Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29.	11.204(a)	P	No	L	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A			A	A			A	
52.211-2 Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.	11.204(b)	P	No	L	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A			A	A			A	
52.211-3 Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.	11.204(c)	P	No	L	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A			A	A			A	
52.211-4 Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Index Descriptions.	11.204(d)	P	No	L	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A			A	A	A	A		
52.211-5 Material Requirements.	11.302(a)	C	Yes	I	O	O	O	O	O	O			O	O	O			O	O			O	

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																					
		P O C	IBR	UCF	FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.211-8 Time of Delivery.	11.404(a)(2)	C	No	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Alternate I	11.404(a)(2)	C	No	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Alternate II	11.404(a)(2)	C	No	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Alternate III	11.404(a)(2)	C	No	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
52.211-9 Desired and Required Time of Delivery.	11.404(a)(3)	C	No	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Alternate I	11.404(a)(3)	C	No	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Alternate II	11.404(a)(3)	C	No	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Alternate III	11.404(a)(3)	C	No	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
52.211-10 Commencement, Prosecution, and Completion of Work.	11.404(b)	C	Yes								R												
Alternate I	11.404(b)	C	Yes								R												
52.211-11 Liquidated Damages—Supplies, Services, or Research and Development.	11.504(a)	C	Yes	F	O		O		O					O								O	O
52.211-12 Liquidated Damages—Construction.	11.504(b)	C	Yes				√					O	O									O	
Alternate I	11.504(b)	C	Yes									O	O									O	
52.211-13 Time Extensions.	11.504(c)	C	Yes									A	A									A	
52.211-14 Notice of Priority Rating for National Defense Use.	11.604(a)	P	Yes	L	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P OR C	IBR	UCF	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																		
					FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.222-28 Equal Opportunity Preaward Clearance of Subcontracts.	22.810(g)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A				A	A	A	A		A	A	A		A
52.222-29 Notification of Visa Denial.	22.810(h)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.222-35 Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.	22.1308(a)(1)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alternate I	22.1308(a)(2)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.222-36 Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities.	22.1408(a)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alternate I	22.1408(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.222-37 Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.	22.1308(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.222-41 Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended.	22.1006(a)	C	Yes	I						A	A			A		A	A	A			A	A	
52.222-42 Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires.	22.1006(b)	C	No	I						A	A			A		A	A	A			A	A	
52.222-43 Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts).	22.1006(c)(1)	C	Yes	I						A				A		A	A	A			A	A	
52.222-44 Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment.	22.1006(c)(2)	C	Yes	I						A				A		A	A	A			A	A	

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P OR C	IBR	UCF	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																		
					FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.222-46 Evaluation of Compensation for Professional Employees.	22.1103	P	Yes	L					A	A													
52.222-47 SCA Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA).	22.1006(d) 22.1012-3 (d)(1)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A		A	A					A	A	
52.222-48 Exemption from Application of Service Contract Act Provisions for Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, and/or Repair of Certain Information Technology, Scientific and Medical and/or Office and Business Equipment— Contractor Certification.	22.1006 (e)(1)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A									A	
52.222-49 Service Contract Act— Place of Performance Unknown.	22.1006(f) 22.1009-4(c)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A		A	A					A	A	
52.222-50 Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers.	22.1208(a)	C	Yes						A	A													
52.223-1 Clean Air and Water Certification.	23.105(a)	P	No	K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.223-2 Clean Air and Water.	23.105(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.223-3 Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data.	23.303	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P OR C	IBR	UCF	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																		
					FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
Alternate I	23.303(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.223-4 Recovered Material Certification.	23.405(a)	P	Yes	K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.223-5 Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information.	23.1005	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.223-6 Drug-Free Workplace.	23.505	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.223-7 Notice of Radioactive Materials.	23.602	C	No	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A		A	A		A	
52.223-9 Certification and Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA Designated Items.	23.405(b)	C	No	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A
52.223-10 Waste Reduction Program.	23.706	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.223-11 Ozone-Depleting Substances.	23.804(a)	C	No	I	A	A															A		A
52.223-12 Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners.	23.804(b)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A				A			A			A
52.223-13 Certification of Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.	23.907(a)	P	No	K	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
52.223-14 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.	23.907(b)	C	Yes	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	√	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P OR C	IBR	UCF	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																		
					FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.224-1 Privacy Act Notification.	24.104(a)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			
52.224-2 Privacy Act.	24.104(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
52.225-1 Buy American Certificate.	25.109(a)	P	No	K	A	A	A	A	A	A					A	A	A				A	A	
52.225-2 Waiver of Buy American Act for Civil Aircraft and Related Articles.	25.109(c)	P	Yes	L	A	A	A	A							A						A	A	
52.225-3 Buy American Act—Supplies.	25.109(d)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A					A	A	A				A	A	
52.225-4 Evaluation of Foreign Currency Offers.	25.502	P	Yes	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.225-5 Buy American Act—Construction Materials.	25.207(a)	C	No	I								A	A										
52.225-6 Balance of Payments Program Certificate.	25.305(a)	P	No	K	A	A	A	A	A	A					A	A	A					A	
52.225-7 Balance of Payments Program.	25.305(c)(1)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A					A	A	A					A	
52.225-8 Buy American Act—Trade Agreements Act—Balance of Payments Program Certificate.	25.408(a)(1)	P	No	K	A	A									A	A						A	

PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P OR C	IBR	UCF	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																			
					FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI	
52.241-4 Change in Class of Service.	41.501(c)(3)	C	Yes	I																		O	R	
52.241-5 Contractor's Facilities.	41.501(c)(4)	C	Yes	I																		O	R	
52.241-7 Change in Rates or Terms and Conditions of Service for Regulated Services.	41.501(d)(1)	C	No	I																		O	A	
52.241-8 Change in Rates or Terms and Conditions of Service for Unregulated Services.	41.501(d)(2)	C	No	I																		O	A	
52.241-9 Connection Charge.	41.501(d)(3)	C	No	I																		O	A	
Alternate I	41.501(d)(3)	C	No	I																		O	A	
52.241-10 Termination Liability.	41.501(d)(4)	C	No	I																		O	A	
52.241-11 Multiple Service Locations.	41.501(d)(5)	C	Yes	I																		O	A	
52.241-12 Nonrefundable, Nonrecurring Service Charge.	41.501(d)(6)	C	No	I																		O	A	
52.241-13 Capital Credits.	41.501(d)(7)	C	No	I																		O	A	
52.242-1 Notice of Intent to Disallow Costs.	42.802	C	Yes	I	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A		A	
52.242-2 Production Progress Reports.	42.1107(a)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A				A		A				
52.242-3 Penalties for Unallowable Costs.	42.709-6	C	Yes	I		A		A		A		A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A				

PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P OR C	IBR	UCF	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																		
					FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.242-4 Certification of Final Indirect Costs.	42.703-2(f)	C	Yes	I		A		A		A		A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A			
52.242-10 F.o.b. Origin— Government Bills of Lading or Prepaid Postage.	42.1404-2(a)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A		A	A	A		A		
52.242-11 F.o.b. Origin— Government Bills of Lading or Indicia Mail.	42.1404-2(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A		A	A	A		A		
52.242-12 Report of Shipment (REPSHIP).	42.1406-2	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A		A	A	A		A		
52.242-13 Bankruptcy.	42.903	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	O	R
52.242-14 Suspension of Work.	42.1305(a)	C	Yes								A						A				A		
52.242-15 Stop-Work Order.	42.1305 (b)(1)	C	Yes	F	O	O	O	O	O	O				O								O	
Alternate I	42.1305 (b)(2)	C	Yes	F		O		O		O				O									
52.242-16 Stop-Work Order— Facilities.	42.1305(c)	C	Yes	F													A						
52.242-17 Government Delay of Work.	42.1305(d)	C	Yes	F	A				O					A							A		
52.243-1 Changes—Fixed Price.	43.205(a)(1)	C	Yes	I	R									R					A		A		
Alternate I	43.205(a)(2)	C	Yes	I					A												A	A	
Alternate II	43.205(a)(3)	C	Yes	I					A												A		
Alternate III	43.205(a)(4)	C	Yes	I					A								A						
Alternate IV	43.205(a)(5)	C	Yes	I																	A	A	
Alternate V	43.205(a)(6)	C	Yes	I			O															O	

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P O F C	IBR	UCF	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																		
					FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.243-2 Changes—Cost Reimbursement.	43.205(b)(1)	C	Yes	I		R																	
Alternate I	43.205(b)(2)	C	Yes	I						A													
Alternate II	43.205(b)(3)	C	Yes	I						A													
Alternate III	43.205(b)(4)	C	Yes	I								A											
Alternate IV	43.205(b)(5)	C	Yes	I														A					
Alternate V	43.205(b)(6)	C	Yes	I				O															
52.243-3 Changes—Time-and-Materials or Labor-Hours.	43.205(c)	C	Yes	I									R										
52.243-4 Changes.	43.205(d)	C	Yes	I							A							R					
52.243-5 Changes and Changed Conditions.	43.205(e)	C	Yes	I							A											A	
52.243-6 Change Order Accounting.	43.205(f)	C	Yes	I	O	O	O	O							O								
52.243-7 Notification of Changes.	43.107	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	O
52.244-2 Subcontracts. (See Note 1.)	√ 44.204(a)(1)	C	Yes	I	√ A	A	√ A	A	√ A	A	√ A	A	√ A	A	A	A	A	√ A	A	A	A	A	A
Alternate I (See Note 1.)	√ 44.204(a)(2)(i)	C	Yes	I		A		A		A		A		A	A	A	√ A	A	A	A		A	
Alternate II (See Note 1.)	44.204(a)(2)(ii)	C	Yes	I		A		A		A		A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P O R C	IBR	UCF	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																			
					FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI	
52.244-4 Subcontractors and Outside Associates and Consultants (Architect-Engineer Services).	44.204(b)	C	Yes	I														A						
52.244-5 Competition in Subcontracting.	44.204(c)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A		A		A		A	A	A		A		A		
52.244-6 Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components.	44.403	C	No	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	√
52.245-1 Property Records.	45.106(a)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.245-2 Government Property (Fixed-Price Contracts).	45.106(b)(1)	C	Yes	I	A		A		A		A					A		A		A		A	A	
Alternate I	45.106(b)(2)	C	Yes	I	A		A		A						A		A			A		A	A	
Alternate II	45.106(b)(3)	C	Yes	I			A									A								
52.245-3 Identification of Government-Furnished Property.	45.106(c)	C	Yes	I							A											A		
52.245-4 Government-Furnished Property (Short Form).	45.106(d)	C	Yes	I	O		O		O		O			O	O		O					O	O	
52.245-5 Government Property (Cost-Reimbursement, Time-and-Material or Labor-Hour Contracts).	45.106(f)(1)	C	Yes	I			A		A		A		A	A			A				A		A	
Alternate I	45.106(f)(2)	C	Yes	I					A					A										

FAC 97-03 DECEMBER 9, 1997

PART 53—FORMS

53.001

53.302-90	Optional Form 90, Release of Lien on Real Property.	SF 1408	Preaward Survey of Prospective Contractor—Accounting System
53.302-91	Optional Form 91, Release of Personal Property from Escrow.	SF 1414	Consent of Surety
53.302-307	Contract Award.	SF 1415	Consent of Surety and Increase of Penalty
53.302-308	Solicitation and Offer—Negotiated Acquisition.	SF 1416	Payment Bond for Other Than Construction Contracts
53.302-309	Amendment of Solicitation.	SF 1418	Performance Bond for Other Than Construction Contracts
53.302-336	Optional Form 336, Continuation Sheet.	SF 1423	Inventory Verification Survey
53.302-347	Optional Form 347, Order for Supplies or Services.	SF 1424	Inventory Disposal Report
53.302-348	Optional Form 348, Order for Supplies or Services Schedule—Continuation.	SF 1426	Inventory Schedule A (Metals in Mill Product Form)
53.302-1419	Optional Form 1419, Abstract of Offers—Construction.	SF 1427	Inventory Schedule A—Continuation Sheet (Metals in Mill Product Form)
53.302-1419A	Optional Form 1419A, Abstract of Offers—Construction, Continuation Sheet.	SF 1428	Inventory Schedule B
53.303-DD-254	Department of Defense DD Form 254, Contract Security Classification Specification.	SF 1429	Inventory Schedule B—Continuation Sheet
53.303-DD-441	Department of Defense DD Form 441, Security Agreement.	SF 1430	Inventory Schedule C (Work-in-Process)
53.303-WH-347	Department of Labor Form WH-347, Payroll (For Contractor's Optional Use).	SF 1431	Inventory Schedule C—Continuation Sheet (Work-in-Process)
		SF 1432	Inventory Schedule D (Special Tooling and Special Test Equipment)
		SF 1433	Inventory Schedule D—Continuation Sheet (Special Tooling and Special Test Equipment)
		SF 1434	Termination Inventory Schedule E (Short Form For Use With SF 1438 Only)

Forms Authorized for Local Reproduction

SF LLL	Disclosure of Lobbying Activities	SF 1435	Settlement Proposal (Inventory Basis)
SF LLL-A	Disclosure of Lobbying Activities—Continuation Sheet	SF 1436	Settlement Proposal (Total Cost Basis)
SF 18	Request for Quotation	SF 1437	Settlement Proposal for Cost-Reimbursement Type Contracts
SF 33	Solicitation, Offer and Award	SF 1438	Settlement Proposal (Short Form)
SF 34	Annual Bid Bond	SF 1439	Schedule of Accounting Information
SF 35	Annual Performance Bond	SF 1440	Application for Partial Payment
SF 119	Statement of Contingent or Other Fees	SF 1445	Labor Standards Interview
SF 129	Solicitation Mailing List Application	SF 1449	Solicitation/Contract/Order for Commercial Items
SF 273	Reinsurance Agreement for a Miller Act Performance Bond	OF 90	Release of Lien on Real Property
SF 274	Reinsurance Agreement for a Miller Act Payment Bond	OF 91	Release of Personal Property from Escrow
SF 275	Reinsurance Agreement in Favor of the United States	OF 307	Contract Award
SF 279	Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS)—Individual Contract Action Report	OF 308	Solicitation and Offer—Negotiated Acquisition
SF 281	Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS)—Summary Contract Action Report (\$25,000 or Less)	OF 309	Amendment of Solicitation
SF 294	Subcontracting Report for Individual Contracts	OF 347	Order for Supplies or Services
SF 295	Summary Subcontract Report		
SF 1403	Preaward Survey of Prospective Contractor (General)		
SF 1404	Preaward Survey of Prospective Contractor—Technical		
SF 1405	Preaward Survey of Prospective Contractor—Production		
SF 1406	Preaward Survey of Prospective Contractor—Quality Assurance		
SF 1407	Preaward Survey of Prospective Contractor—Financial Capability		

53.000 Scope of part.

- This part—
- (a) Prescribes standard forms (SF's) and references optional forms (OF's) and agency-prescribed forms for use in acquisition;
 - (b) Contains requirements and information generally applicable to the forms; and
 - (c) Illustrates the forms.

53.001 Definitions.

“Exception,” as used in this part, means an approved departure from the established design, content, printing specifications, or conditions for use of any standard form.

Subpart 53.1—General

53.100 Scope of subpart.

This subpart contains requirements and information generally applicable to the forms prescribed in this regulation.

53.101 Requirements for use of forms.

The requirements for use of the forms prescribed or referenced in this part are contained in Parts 1 through 52, where the subject matter applicable to each form is addressed. The specific location of each requirement is identified in Subpart 53.2.

53.102 Current editions.

The form prescriptions in Subpart 53.2 and the illustrations in Subpart 53.3 contain current edition dates. Contracting officers shall use the current editions unless otherwise authorized under this regulation.

53.103 Exceptions.

Agencies shall not—

- (a) Alter a standard form prescribed by this regulation; or
- (b) Use for the same purpose any form other than the standard form prescribed by this regulation without receiving in advance an exception to the form.

53.104 Overprinting.

Standard and optional forms (obtained as required by 53.107) may be overprinted with names, addresses, and other uniform entries that are consistent with the purpose of the form and that do not alter the form in any way. Exception approval for overprinting is not needed.

53.105 Computer generation.

(a) Agencies may computer-generate the Standard and Optional Forms prescribed in the FAR without exception approval (see 53.103), provided—

- (1) The form is in an electronic format that complies with Federal Information Processing Standard Number 161; or
- (2) There is no change to the name, content, or sequence of the data elements, and the form carries the Standard or Optional Form number and edition date.

(b) The forms prescribed by this Part may be computer generated by the public. Unless prohibited by agency regulations, forms prescribed by agency FAR supplements may also be computer generated by the public. Computer generated forms shall either comply with Federal Information

Processing Standard Number 161 or shall retain the name, content, or sequence of the data elements, and shall carry the Standard or Optional Form or agency number and edition date (see 53.111).

53.106 Special construction and printing.

Contracting offices may request exceptions (see 53.103) to standard forms for special construction and printing. Examples of common exceptions are as follows:

STANDARD FORMS	SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION AND PRINTING
(a) SF 18—	(1) With vertical lines omitted (for listing of supplies and services, unit, etc.); (2) As reproducible masters; and/or (3) In carbon interleaved pads or sets.
(b) SF's 26, 30, 33, 1447—	As die-cut stencils or reproducible masters.
(c) SF 44—	(1) With serial numbers and contracting office name and address; and/or (2) On special weight of paper and with the type of construction, number of sets per book, 2and number of parts per set as specified by the contracting officer. (Executive agencies may supplement the administrative instructions on the inside front cover of the book.)
(d) SF 1442—	(1) As die-cut stencils or reproducible masters; and/or (2) With additional wording as required by the executive agency. (However, the sequence and wording of the items appearing on the prescribed form should not be altered.

53.107 Obtaining forms.

(a) Executive agencies shall obtain standard and optional forms from the General Services Administration (GSA) by using GSA Supply Catalog—Office Products (see 41 CFR 101-26.302). Standard forms adapted for computer preparation (see 53.105) or with special construction and printing (see 53.106) that are not available from GSA may be ordered directly from the Government Printing Office (GPO).

(b) Contractors and other parties may obtain standard and optional forms from the Superintendent of Documents,

(d) *SF 1447 (5/88 Ed.), Solicitation/Contract.* SF 1447 is prescribed for use in soliciting supplies or services and for awarding contracts that result from the bids. It shall be used when the simplified contract format is used (see 14.201-9) and may be used in place of the SF 26 or SF 33 with other solicitations and awards. Agencies may prescribe additional detailed instructions for use of the form.

(e) *SF 129 (Rev. 12/96), Solicitation Mailing List Application.* SF 129 is prescribed for use in establishing and maintaining lists of potential sources, as specified in 14.205-1(d).

(f) *SF 1409 (Rev. 9/88), Abstract of Offers, and SF 1410 (9/88), Abstract of Offers—Continuation.* SF 1409 and SF 1410 are prescribed for use in recording bids, as specified in 14.403(a).

(g) *OF 17 (Rev. 12/93), Offer Label.* OF 17 may be furnished with each invitation for bids to facilitate identification and handling of bids, as specified in 14.202-3(b).

(h) *OF 336 (Rev. 3/86), Continuation Sheet.* OF 336 may be used as a continuation sheet in solicitations, as specified in 14.201-2(b).

53.215 Contracting by negotiation.

53.215-1 Solicitation and receipt of proposals.

The following forms are prescribed, as stated in the following paragraphs, for use in contracting by negotiation (except for construction, architect-engineer services, or acquisitions made using simplified acquisition procedures):

(a) *SF 26 (Rev. 4/85), Award/Contract.* SF 26, prescribed in 53.214(a), may be used in entering into negotiated contracts in which the signature of both parties on a single document is appropriate, as specified in 15.509(b).

(b) *SF 30 (Rev. 10/83), Amendment of Solicitation/Modification of Contract.* SF 30, prescribed in 53.243, may be used for amending requests for proposals and for amending requests for information, as specified in 15.210(b).

(c) *SF 33 (Rev. 9/97), Solicitation, Offer and Award.* SF 33, prescribed in 53.214(c), may be used in connection with the solicitation and award of negotiated contracts. Award of such contracts may be made by either OF 307, SF 33, or SF 26, as specified in 53.214(c) and 15.509. Pending issuance of a new edition of the form, the reference in “block 1” should be amended to read “15 CFR 700” and in the Caution statement of “block 9” revise 52.215-10 to read 52.215-1.

(d) *OF 17 (Rev. 12/93), Offer Label.* OF 17 may be furnished with each request for proposals to facilitate identification and handling of proposals, as specified in 15.210(c).

(e) *OF 307 (Rev. 9/97), Contract Award.* OF 307 may be used to award negotiated contracts as specified in 15.509(a).

(f) *OF 308 (Rev. 9/97), Solicitation and Offer-Negotiated Acquisition.* OF 308 may be used to support solicitation of negotiated contracts as specified in 15.210(a). Award of such contracts may be made by OF 307, as specified in 15.509(a).

(g) *OF 309 (Rev. 9/97), Amendment of Solicitation.* OF 309 may be used to amend solicitations of negotiated contracts, as specified in 15.210(b).

53.216 Types of contracts.

53.216-1 Delivery orders and orders under basic ordering agreements (OF 347).

OF 347, Order for Supplies or Services. OF 347, prescribed in 53.213(f) (or an approved agency form), may be used to place orders under indefinite delivery contracts and basic ordering agreements, as specified in 16.703(d)(2)(i).

53.217—53.218 [Reserved]

53.219 Small business programs.

The following standard forms are prescribed for use in reporting small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business subcontracting data, as specified in Part 19:

(a) *SF 294 (Rev. 8/98), Subcontracting Report for Individual Contracts.* (See 19.704(a)(10).)

(b) *SF 295 (Rev. 8/98), Summary Subcontract Report.* (See 19.704(a)(10).) SF 295 is authorized for local reproduction and a copy is furnished for this purpose in Part 53 of the loose-leaf edition of the FAR.

53.220—53.221 [Reserved]

53.222 Application of labor laws to Government acquisitions (SF's 99, 308, 1093, 1413, 1444, 1445, 1446, WH-347).

The following forms are prescribed as stated below, for use in connection with the application of labor laws:

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *SF 99 (DOL), Notice of Award of Contract.*

(c) *SF 308 (DOL) (5/85 Ed.), Request for Determination and Response to Request.* (See 22.404-3(a) and (b).)

(d) *SF 1093 (GAO) (10/71 Ed.), Schedule of Withholdings under the Davis-Bacon Act and/or the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.* (See 22.406-9(c)(1).)

(e) *SF 1413 (Rev. 6/89), Statement and Acknowledgment.* SF 1413 is prescribed for use in obtaining contractor acknowledgment of inclusion of required clauses in subcontracts, as specified in 22.406-5. Pending issuance of a

new edition of the form, the “prescribed by” reference at the bottom right of the form is revised to read “53.222(e)”.

(f) *SF 1444 (10/87 Ed.), Request for Authorization of Additional Classification and Rate.* (See 22.406-3(a) and 22.1019.)

(g) *SF 1445 (Rev. 12/96), Labor Standards Interview.* (See 22.406-7(b).)

(h) *SF 1446 (10/87 Ed.), Labor Standards Investigation Summary Sheet.* (See 22.406-8(d).)

(i) *Form WH-347 (DOL), Payroll (For Contractor's Optional Use).* (See 22.406-6(a).)

53.223—53.227 [Reserved]

53.228 Bonds and insurance.

The following standard forms are prescribed for use for bond and insurance requirements, as specified in Part 28:

(a) *SF 24 (Rev. 1/90), Bid Bond.* (See 28.106-1.)

(b) *SF 25 (Rev. 1/90), Performance Bond.* (See 28.106-1(b).)

(c) *SF 25-A (Rev. 1/90), Payment Bond.* (See 28.106-1(c).)

(d) *SF 25-B (Rev. 10/83), Continuation Sheet* (For Standard Forms 24, 25, and 25-A). (See 28.106-1(c).)

(e) *SF 28 (Rev. 1/90), Affidavit of Individual Surety.* (See 28.106-1(e) and 28.203(b).)

(f) *SF 34 (Rev. 1/90), Annual Bid Bond.* (See 28.106-1(f).) SF 34 is authorized for local reproduction and a copy is furnished for this purpose in Part 53 of the looseleaf edition of the FAR.

(g) *SF 35 (Rev. 1/90), Annual Performance Bond.* (See 28.106-1.) SF 35 is authorized for local reproduction and a copy is furnished for this purpose in Part 53 of the looseleaf edition of the FAR.

(h) *SF 273 (Rev. 8/90) Reinsurance Agreement for a Miller Act Performance Bond.* (See 28.106-1(h) and 28.202-1(a)(4).)

(i) *SF 274 (Rev. 8/90), Reinsurance Agreement for a Miller Act Payment Bond.* (See 28.106-1(i) and 28.202-1(a)(4).)

(j) *SF 275 (Rev. 8/90), Reinsurance Agreement in Favor of the United States.* (See 28.106-1(j) and 28.202-1(a)(4).)

(k) *SF 1414 (Rev. 10/93), Consent of Surety.* SF 1414 is authorized for local reproduction and a copy is furnished for this purpose in Part 53 of the looseleaf edition of the FAR.

(l) *SF 1415 (Rev. 7/93), Consent of Surety and Increase of Penalty.* (See 28.106-1(l).) SF 1415 is authorized for local reproduction and a copy is furnished for this purpose in Part 53 of the looseleaf edition of the FAR.

(m) *SF 1416 (Rev. 1/90), Payment Bond for Other than Construction Contracts.* (See 28.106-1(m).) SF 1416 is authorized for local reproduction and a copy is furnished for this purpose in Part 53 of the looseleaf edition of the FAR.

(n) *SF 1418 (8/96), Performance Bond for Other Than Construction Contracts.* (See 28.106-1(n).)

(o) *OF 90 (Rev. 1/90), Release of Lien on Real Property.* (See 28.106-1(o) and 28.203-5(a).) OF 90 is authorized for local reproduction and a copy is furnished for this purpose in Part 53 of the looseleaf edition of the FAR.

(p) *OF 91 (1/90 Ed.), Release of Personal Property from Escrow.* (See 28.106-1(p) and 28.203-5(a).) OF 91 is authorized for local reproduction and a copy is furnished for this purpose in Part 53 of the looseleaf edition of the FAR.

53.229 Taxes (SF's 1094, 1094-A).

SF 1094 (Rev. 12/96), U.S. Tax Exemption Form, and SF 1094-A (Rev. 12/96), Tax Exemption Forms Accountability Record. SF's 1094 and 1094-A are prescribed for use in establishing exemption from State or local taxes, as specified in 29.302(b).

53.230—53.231 [Reserved]

53.232 Contract financing (SF 1443).

SF 1443 (10/82), Contractor's Request for Progress Payment. SF 1443 is prescribed for use in obtaining contractors' requests for progress payments, as specified in 32.503-1.

53.233—52.234 [Reserved]

53.235 Research and development contracting (SF 298).

SF 298 (2/89), Report Documentation Page. SF 298 is prescribed for use in submitting scientific and technical reports to contracting officers and to technical information libraries, as specified in 35.010.

53.236 Construction and architect-engineer contracts.

53.236-1 Construction.

The following forms are prescribed, as stated below, for use in contracting for construction, alteration, or repair, or dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements.

(a) *SF 1417 (Rev. 8/90), Presolicitation Notice (Construction Contract).* SF 1417 is prescribed for use in notifying prospective offerors of solicitations estimated to be \$100,000 or more and may be used if the proposed contract is estimated to be less than \$100,000, as specified in 36.701(a).

(b) *SF 1420 (10/83 Ed.), Performance Evaluation—Construction Contracts.* SF 1420 is prescribed for use in evaluating and reporting on the performance of construction contractors within approved dollar thresholds and as otherwise specified in 36.701(e).

(c)—(d) [Reserved]

[Insert SF 294, Subcontracting Report for Individual Contracts (Front)]

[Reduce to Fit]

[Insert SF 294, Subcontracting Report for Individual Contracts (Back)]

[Reduce to Fit]

SUBCONTRACTING REPORT FOR INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS
(See instructions on reverse)

OMB No.: 9000-0006
Expires: 04/30/2001

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 3 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the FAR Secretariat (MVR), Federal Acquisition Policy Division, GSA, Washington, DC 20405.

1. CORPORATION, COMPANY OR SUBDIVISION COVERED			3. DATE SUBMITTED	
a. COMPANY NAME			4. REPORTING PERIOD FROM INCEPTION OF CONTRACT THRU: YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> MAR 31 <input type="checkbox"/> SEPT 30	
b. STREET ADDRESS				
c. CITY	d. STATE	e. ZIP CODE		
2. CONTRACTOR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER			5. TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL <input type="checkbox"/> REVISED	

6. ADMINISTERING ACTIVITY *(Please check applicable box)*

<input type="checkbox"/> ARMY	<input type="checkbox"/> GSA	<input type="checkbox"/> NASA
<input type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input type="checkbox"/> DOE	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY <i>(Specify)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> AIR FORCE	<input type="checkbox"/> DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	

7. REPORT SUBMITTED AS <i>(Check one and provide appropriate number)</i>		8. AGENCY OR CONTRACTOR AWARDING CONTRACT		
<input type="checkbox"/> PRIME CONTRACTOR	PRIME CONTRACT NUMBER	a. AGENCY'S OR CONTRACTOR'S NAME		
	SUBCONTRACT NUMBER	b. STREET ADDRESS		
<input type="checkbox"/> SUBCONTRACTOR		c. CITY	d. STATE	e. ZIP CODE
9. DOLLARS AND PERCENTAGES IN THE FOLLOWING BLOCKS:				
<input type="checkbox"/> DO INCLUDE INDIRECT COSTS	<input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT INCLUDE INDIRECT COSTS			

SUBCONTRACT AWARDS

TYPE	CURRENT GOAL		ACTUAL CUMULATIVE	
	WHOLE DOLLARS	PERCENT	WHOLE DOLLARS	PERCENT
10a. SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS <i>(Include SDB, WOSB, HBCU/MI) (Dollar Amount and Percent of 10c.)</i>				
10b. LARGE BUSINESS CONCERNS <i>(Dollar Amount and Percent of 10c.)</i>				
10c. TOTAL <i>(Sum of 10a and 10b.)</i>		100.0%		100.0%
11. SMALL DISADVANTAGED (SDB) CONCERNS <i>(Include HBCU/MI) (Dollar Amount and Percent of 10c.)</i>				
12. WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS (WOSB) CONCERNS <i>(Dollar Amount and Percent of 10c.)</i>				

13. REMARKS

14a. NAME OF INDIVIDUAL ADMINISTERING SUBCONTRACTING PLAN	14b. TELEPHONE NUMBER	
	AREA CODE	NUMBER

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This report is not required from small businesses.

2. This report is not required for commercial items for which a commercial plan has been approved, nor from large businesses in the Department of Defense (DOD) **Test Program for Negotiation of Comprehensive Subcontracting Plans**. The Summary Subcontract Report (SF 295) is required for contractors operating under one of these two conditions and should be submitted to the Government in accordance with the instructions on that form.

3. This form collects subcontract award data from prime contractors/subcontractors that: (a) hold one or more contracts over \$500,000 (over \$1,000,000 for construction of a public facility); and (b) are required to report subcontracts awarded to Small Business (SB), Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), and Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB) concerns under a subcontracting plan. For the Department of Defense (DOD), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the Coast Guard, this form also collects subcontract award data for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Minority Institutions (MIs).

4. This report is required for each contract containing a subcontracting plan and must be submitted to the administrative contracting officer (ACO) or contracting officer if no ACO is assigned, semi-annually during contract performance for the periods ended March 31st and September 30th. **A separate report is required for each contract at contract completion.** Reports are due 30 days after the close of each reporting period unless otherwise directed by the contracting officer. **Reports are required when due, regardless of whether there has been any subcontracting activity since the inception of the contract or since the previous report.**

5. Only subcontracts involving performance within the U.S., its possessions, Puerto Rico, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands should be included in this report.

6. Purchases from a corporation, company, or subdivision that is an affiliate of the prime/subcontractor are not included in this report.

7. Subcontract award data reported on this form by prime contractors/subcontractors shall be limited to awards made to their immediate subcontractors. **Credit cannot be taken for awards made to lower tier subcontractors.**

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

BLOCK 2: For the Contractor Identification Number, enter the nine-digit Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number that identifies the specific contractor establishment. If there is no DUNS number available that identifies the exact name and address entered in Block 1, contact Dun and Bradstreet Information Services at 1-800-333-0505 to get one free of charge over the telephone. Be prepared to provide the following information: (1) Company name; (2) Company address; (3) Company telephone number; (4) Line of business; (5) Chief executive officer/key manager; (6) Date the company was started; (7) Number of people employed by the company; and; (8) Company affiliation.

BLOCK 4: Check only one. Note that all subcontract award data reported on this form represents activity since the inception of the contract through the date indicated in this block.

BLOCK 5: Check whether this report is a "Regular," "Final," and/or "Revised" report. **A "Final" report should be checked only if the contractor has completed the contract or subcontract reported in Block 7.** A "Revised" report is a change to a report previously submitted for the same period.

BLOCK 6: Identify the department or agency administering the majority of subcontracting plans.

BLOCK 7: Indicate whether the reporting contractor is submitting this report as a prime contractor or subcontractor and the prime contract or subcontract number.

BLOCK 8: Enter the name and address of the Federal department or agency awarding the contract or the prime contractor awarding the subcontract.

BLOCK 9: Check the appropriate block to indicate whether indirect costs are included in the dollar amounts in blocks 10a through 12. **To ensure comparability between the goal and actual columns, the contractor may include indirect costs in the actual column only if the subcontracting plan included indirect costs in the goal.**

BLOCKS 10a through 12: Under "Current Goal," enter the dollar and percent goals in each category (SB, SDB, and, WOSB) from the subcontracting plan approved for this contract. (If the original goals agreed upon at contract award have been revised as a result of contract modifications, enter the original goals in Block 13. The amounts entered in Blocks 10a through 12 should reflect the revised goals.) **Under "Actual Cumulative," enter actual subcontract achievements (dollar and percent) from the inception of the contract through the date of the report shown in Block 4.** In cases where indirect costs are included, the amounts should include both direct awards and an appropriate prorated portion of indirect awards.

BLOCK 10a: Report all subcontracts awarded to SBs including subcontracts to SDBs and WOSBs. **For DOD, NASA, and Coast Guard contracts, include subcontracting awards to HBCUs and MIs.**

BLOCK 10b: Report all subcontracts awarded to large businesses (LBs).

BLOCK 10c: Report on this line the total of all subcontracts awarded under this contract (the sum of lines 10a and 10b).

BLOCKS 11 and 12: Each of these items is a subcategory of Block 10a. **Note that in some cases the same dollars may be reported in both Block 11 and Block 12 (i.e., SDBs owned by women).**

BLOCK 11: Report all subcontracts awarded to SDBs (**including women-owned SDBs**). For DOD, NASA, and Coast Guard contracts, include subcontract awards to HBCUs and MIs.

BLOCK 12: Report all subcontracts awarded to Women-Owned firms (**including SDBs owned by women**).

BLOCK 13: Enter a short narrative explanation if (a) SB, SDB, or WOSB accomplishments fall below that which would be expected using a straight-line projection of goals through the period of contract performance; or (b) if this is a final report, any one of the three goals was not met.

DEFINITIONS

1. Commercial item means a product or service that satisfies the definition of commercial item in Section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

2. Commercial plan means a subcontracting plan, including goals, that covers the offeror's fiscal year and that applies to the entire production of commercial items sold by either the entire company or a portion thereof (e.g., division, plant, or product line).

3. Subcontract means a contract, purchase order, amendment, or other legal obligation executed by the prime contractor/subcontractor calling for supplies or services required for the performance of the original contract or subcontract.

4. Direct Subcontract Awards are those that are identified with the performance of one or more specific Government contract(s).

5. Indirect costs are those which, because of incurrence for common or joint purposes, are not identified with specific Government contracts; these awards are related to Government contract performance but remain for allocation after direct awards have been determined and identified to specific Government contracts.

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS REPORT

For the Awarding Agency or Contractor:

The original copy of this report should be provided to the contracting officer at the agency or contractor identified in Block 8. For contracts with DOD, a copy should also be provided to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) at the cognizant Defense Contract Management Area Operations (DCMAO) office.

For the Small Business Administration (SBA):

A copy of this report must be provided to the cognizant Commercial Market Representative (CMR) at the time of a compliance review. **It is NOT necessary to mail the SF 294 to SBA unless specifically requested by the CMR.**

[Insert SF 295, Summary Subcontract Report (Front)]

[Reduce to Fit]

[Insert SF 295, Summary Subcontract Report (Back)]

[Reduce to Fit]

SUMMARY SUBCONTRACT REPORT
(See instructions on reverse)

20% IR 9000-0007
(SILHV)

3XE0F UHSRUMQJ EXUGHQ IRU WKIV FROHFWRQ RI IQIRUPDWRQ IV HVWPDVHG VR DYHDJH KRXIV SHU UHVSQVH IQFKGIQJ WKH WEPH IRU UHYHZIQJ IQVWKFWRQV VHDIFKIQJ H[IVIQJ GDWD VRXUFHV JVKHUQJ DQG PDIQVDIQJ WKH GDWD QHHGHC DQG FRP SHWQJ DQG UHYHZIQJ WKH FROHFWRQ RI IQIRUPDWRQ 6HQG FRP P HQW UHJDGIQJ WKIV EXUGHQ HVWPDVH RU DQ RVKHU DVSHFW RI WKIV FROHFWRQ RI IQIRUPDWRQ IQFKGIQJ VXJJHVWRQV IRU UHGXFIQJ WKIV EXUGHQ VR WKH)S5 6HFHVWDUDW O95) HGHDO SFTXIVWRQ 3ROF\ ' IXIVRQ *6S : DVKIQJWRQ ' &

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E	G

CUMULATIVE FISCAL YEAR SUBCONTRACT AWARDS
(Report cumulative figures for reporting period in Block 4)

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F 727\$/ 6XP RI DDQG E		100.0%
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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. This report is not required from small businesses.

This form collects subcontract award data from prime contractors/subcontractors... IRU FRQVWKFVRQ RI D SXEQF IDFIWV DQG E DUH UHTXIHG VR UHSRUW VXFQRQWDFW DZDUGH VR 6P'DO%XVIQHV 6% 6P'DO' IDGYDQVJHG %XVIQHV 6' % DQG : RP HQ Z Z QHG 6P'DO%XVIQHV : 26% FRQFHQV XQGHU D VXFQRQWDFWQJ SDQ

This report must be submitted semi-annually IRU VKH VII P'ROVKV HQGHG ODUFK VW DQG VKH VZHOV P'ROVKV HQGHG GHSWPEHU WK for contracts with the Department of Defense (DOD) and annually IRU VKH VZHOV P'ROVKV HQGHG GHSWPEHU WK for contracts with civilian agencies

7KIV UHSRUW P'DV EH VXEPMWIG RQ D FRUSIDVH FRP'SDQ\ RU VXEGYVTRQ H J SDQW RU GYVTRQ RSHUDWQJ RQ D VHSIDVH SIRIWH FHQVHU EDIV XQGHV RVKHUZH VV GHHEFVIG E\ VKH DJHQF\ DZDUGHJ VKH FRQWDFW

I D SUPH FRQWDFWRUVXEFQRQWDFVRU IV SHURP'DQFH ZRIN IRU P'RUH VKDQ RQH) HGHDO DJHQF\ a separate report shall be submitted to each agency covering only that agency's contracts SURYIGHG DW GHVW RQH RI VKDWDJHQF\ V FRQWDFW IV RYHU RYHU IRU FRQVWKFVRQ RI D SXEQF IDFIWV DQG FRQWDFW D VXFQRQWDFWQJ SDQ 1RWH VKD'W 2' IV FRQVGHG VR EH D VJQH DJHQF\ VHH QH\W IQVWKFVRQ

For DOD, a consolidated report should be submitted for all contracts awarded by military departments/agencies and/or subcontracts awarded by DOD prime contractors. +RZHYHU 2' FRQWDFWRU IQYRQHG IQ FRQVWKFVRQ DQG UHWG P'DIQWQDQFH DQG UHSIU P'XVWVXEP'WD VHSIDVH UHSRUW IRU HDFK 2' FRP SRQHQ

2QO VXFQRQWDFW IQYRQIQ SHURP'DQFH Z'NKIQ WKH 8 6 IW SRVHVVRQV 3XHVU 5FR DQG WKH 7UXV 7HURU RI WKH 3DFIIF VODQV VKRXG EH IQFOGKHG IQ VKIV UHSRUW

8. Purchases from a corporation, company, or subdivision that is an affiliate of the prime/subcontractor are not included in this report

6XFQRQWDFW DZDUG GDV UHSRUW RQ VKIV IURP E\ SUPH FRQWDFWRU VXFQRQ WDFVRU VKDQ EH QP'WIG VR DZDUG P'DGH VR WKHU IP'PHGDVH VXFQRQWDFVRU Credit cannot be taken for awards made to lower tier subcontractors

6HH VSHFDO IQVWKFVRQV IQ IJWKWDQG FROXPQ IRU &RP'PHFDO 3DQV

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

BLOCK 2)RU VKH &RQWDFVRU GHQWIDFWRQ 1XPEHU HQVU VKH QIQH GLJW 'DVO SQQYHVO 1XP'EHQJ 6\WHP ' 816 QXPEHU VKDWDGHQWIDVH VKH VSHFIDF FRQWDFVRU HVWDEQKPHQW I WKHU IV QR ' 816 QXPEHU DYDIDEGH VKDWDGHQWIDVH VKH HJDFWQDPH DQG DGGUHV HQWIDG IQ %RFN FRQWDFW XQ DQG %DGVDVHVV QIRUP'DVWQ GHYDFHV DW VR JHW RQH IUH RI FKDIJH RYHU VKH WHOSKRQH %H SHSDHG VR SURYIGH VKH IRORZIQJ IQRUP'DVWQ &RPSDQ\ QDPH &RPSDQ\ DGGUHV &RPSDQ\ WHOSKRQH QXPEHU /IQH RI EXVIQHV &KHI HJHEXVH RIHFUNH\ P'DQJHU ' DVH VKH FRP'SDQ\ ZDV VDWVHG 1XPEHU RI SHRSB HP'SR'HG E\ VKH FRP'SDQ\ DQG &RPSDQ\ DIIDVWQ

BLOCK 4 &KFN RQO RQH 1RWH VKDWDODIFK UHSUHQV VKH VII P'ROVKV IURP 2FVREHU VW DQG VKDWD GHSWPEHU WK UHSUHQV VKH VZHOV P'ROVKV IURP 2FVREHU VW (QVU VKH \HDU RI VKH UHSRUWQJ SHURG

BLOCK 5 &KFN ZKHVKHU VKIV UHSRUW IV D 5HJXDU)IQDO DQG RU 5HYVHG UHSRUW A "Final" report should be checked only if the contractor has completed all the contracts containing subcontracting plans awarded by the agency to which it is reporting. S 5HYVHG UHSRUW IV D FKDJQH VR D UHSRUW SUHYRXVO VXEPMWIG IRU VKH VDPH SHURG

BLOCK 6 GHQW\ VKH GHSUWPHQW RU DJHQF\ DGP'IQWVHQJ VKH P'DVUW RI VXFQRQWDFWQJ SDQV

BLOCK 7 7KIV UHSRUW HQRP'SDVVH DO FRQWDFW Z'NK VKH)HGHDO *RYHUQPHQW IRU VKH DJHQF\ VR Z'KIFK WKIV VXEPMWIG IQFOGKHG VXFQRQWDFW UHFHYHG IURP RVKHU DUJH EXVIQHVH VKDWDYH FRQWDFW Z'NK VKH VDPH DJHQF\ QGFDVH IQ VKIV EDREN ZKHVKHU VKH FRQWDFVRU IV D SUPH FRQWDFVRU VXFQRQWDFVRU RU ERVK FKFN RQO RQH

BLOCK 8 Check only one. &KFN &RP'PHFDO 3DQ RQO II VKIV UHSRUW IV XQGHU DQ DSSURYHG &RP'PHFDO 3DQ)RU D &RP'PHFDO 3DQ VKH FRQWDFVRU P'XVWVSHFN VKH SHFHQWJH RI GRDUV IQ %RFN D WKURXJK DVVHGXDEH VR VKH DJHQF\ VR Z'KIFK WKIV UHSRUW IV EHQJ VXEPMWIG

BLOCK 9 GHQW\ VKH P'DVU SURGXFW RU VHYFHV QQHV RI VKH UHSRUWQJ RUDQJIDVWQ

BLOCKS 10a through 13: 7KHV HQWIDVH VKRXG IQFOGKH DO VXFQRQWDFW DZDUG UHVXONQJ IURP FRQWDFW RU VXFQRQWDFW UHJUGHV RI GRDU DP'RXQV UHFHYHG IURP VKH DJHQF\ VR Z'KIFK WKIV UHSRUW IV VXEPMWIG I UHSRUWQJ DV D VXFQRQWDFVRU UHSRUW DOVXFQRQWDFW DZDUG XQGHU SUPH FRQWDFW SP'RXQV VKRXG IQFOGKH ERVK GHUHV DZDUG DQG DQ DSSURSIVH SURVWIG SRUWQ RI IQGHEFWDZDUG 7KH IQGHEFVSRUWQ IV EDVHG RQ VKH SHFHQWJH RI ZRIN EHQJ SHURP'HG IRU VKH RUDQJIDVWQ VR Z'KIFK VKH UHSRUW IV EHQJ VXEPMWIG IQ UHWVQ VR RVKHU ZRIN EHQJ SHURP'HG E\ VKH SUPH FRQWDFVRU VXFQRQWDFVRU Do not include awards made in support of commercial business unless "Commercial" is checked in Block 8 (see Special Instructions for Commercial Plans in right hand column).

Report only those dollars subcontracted this fiscal year for the period indicated in Block 4.

BLOCK 10a: Report all subcontracts awarded to SBs including subcontracts to SDBs and WOSBs. For DOD, NASA, and Coast Guard contracts, include subcontracting awards to HBCUs and MIs.

BLOCK 10b: Report all subcontracts awarded to large businesses (LBs).

BLOCK 10c: 5HSRUW RQ VKIV QQH VKH JUDQG VRVDO RI DOVXFQRQWDFW VKH VXP RI QQHV D DQG E

BLOCKS 11 and 13 (DFK RI VKHV IMHPV IV D VXFQRQWDFVRU RI %RFN D Note that in some cases the same dollars may be reported on both Block 11 and Block 12 LH 6' %V RZQHG E\ ZRPHQ likewise subcontracts to HBCUs or MIs should be reported on both Block 11 and 13

BLOCK 11 5HSRUW DO VXFQRQWDFW DZDUGH VR 6' %V IQFOGKHG ZRPHQ RZQHG 6' %V For DOD, NASA, and Coast Guard contracts, include subcontract awards to HBCUs and MIs.

BLOCK 12 5HSRUW DO VXFQRQWDFW DZDUGH VR : RP HQ Z Z QHG 6P'DO %XVIQHV IURP IQFOGKHG 6' %V RZQHG E\ ZRPHQ

BLOCK 13 (For contracts with DOD, NASA, and Coast Guard): (QVU VKH GRDU YDOKH RI DOVXFQRQWDFW Z'NK +%&8V O V

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMERCIAL PLANS

7KIV UHSRUW IV GXH RQ 2FVREHU VK HDFK \HDU IRU VKH SUHYRXV IVFDO \HDU HQGHG GHSWPEHU WK

7KH DQXDO UHSRUW VXEPMWIG E\ UHSRUWQJ RUDQJIDVWQV VKDWDYH DQ DSSURYHG FRP'SDQ Z'KH DQXDO VXFQRQWDFWQJ SDQ IRU FRP'PHFDO IMHPV VKDQ IQFOGKH DOVXFQRQWDFWQJ DFWYV XQGHU FRP'PHFDO SDQV IQ HJHEFVXUQJ VKH \HDU and shall be submitted in addition to the required reports for other-than-commercial items, if any.

(QVU IQ %RFN D WKURXJK VKH VRVDO RI DO VXFQRQWDFW DZDUG XQGHU VKH FRQWDFVRU &RP'PHFDO 3DQ Show in Block 8 the percentage of this total that is attributable to the agency to which this report is being submitted. 7KIV UHSRUW P'XV EH VXEPMWIG VR HDFK DJHQF\ IURP Z'KIFK FRQWDFW IRU FRP'PHFDO IMHPV FRYHUG E\ DQ DSSURYHG &RP'PHFDO 3DQ ZHUH UHFHYHG

DEFINITIONS

&RP'PHFDO IMHP P'HDQV D SIRGXFW RU VHYFHV VKDWDVWIDVH VKH GHQIDVWQ RI FRP'PHFDO IMHP IQ GHEFVRQ RI VKH)HGHDO SFTXIVWQ 5HJXDUWQ

&RP'PHFDO SDQ P'HDQV D VXFQRQWDFWQJ SDQ IQFOGKHG JRDOV VKDWD FRYHU VKH RIHURU IVFDO \HDU DQG VKDWDSSOHV VR VKH HQWIDVH SIRGXFWQ RI FRP'PHFDO IMHP VVIG E\ HVKHU VKH HQWIDVH FRP'SDQ\ RU D SRUWQ VKHURI H J GYVTRQ SDQW RU SIRGXFW QH

6XFQRQWDFW P'HDQV D FRQWDFW SXUFKDVH RIGHU DPHQGP'HQW RU RVKHU GLJDO REUJIDVWQ HJHEFVIG E\ VKH SUPH FRQWDFVRU VXFQRQWDFVRU FDOQJ IRU VXSQHV RU VHYFHV UHTXIHG IRU VKH SHURP'DQFH RI VKH RIJQDO FRQWDFW RU VXFQRQWDFW

IHFV 6XFQRQWDFW SZDUG DUH VKRHV VKDWD DUH IGHQWIDG Z'NK VKH SHURP'DQFH RI RQH RU P'RUH VSHFIDF *RYHUQPHQW FRQWDFW

QGHFV 6XFQRQWDFW SZDUG DUH VKRHV Z'KIFK EHFDXVH RI IQFXIHQFH IRU FRP'PHQV XSVRVH DUH QRW IGHQWIDG Z'NK VSHFIDF *RYHUQPHQW FRQWDFW VKHV DZDUG DUH UHWVQ VR *RYHUQPHQW FRQWDFW SHURP'DQFH EXW UHPDIQ IRU DORF'DVWQ DIWHU GHUHV DZDUG KDYH EHQG GHVUW'QHG DQG IGHQWIDG VR VSHFIDF *RYHUQPHQW FRQWDFW

SUBMITTAL ADDRESSES FOR ORIGINAL REPORT

For DOD Contractors, send reports to the cognizant contract administration office as stated in the contract.

For Civilian Agency Contractors, send reports to awarding agency:

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27+(5) (' (5S/ ' (3S57O(176 25 S*(1&(6)RUZDUG UHSRUW VR VKH 26' %S IHFVRU XQGHV RVKHUZH SURYIGHG IRU IQ IQVWKFVRQV E\ VKH ' HSDUWPHQW RU S JHQF\

FOR ALL CONTRACTORS:

6OS// %86.1(66 S' O.1,675S7,21 6%S 6HQG IQIR FRS\ VR VKH FRUJQIDQW &RP'PHFDO ODUNHW 5HSUHVHQWVH &O5 DWVKH DGGUHV SURYIGHG E\ 6%S &DO6%S +HDCXTXUWHUW IQ : DVKIQJVRQ ' & DW IRUHFV DGGUHV II XQQRZQ