



ACQUISITION
AND SUSTAINMENT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3000

In reply refer to
DARS Tracking Number: 2026-O0013

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, UNITED STATES CYBER
COMMAND (ATTN: ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE)
COMMANDER, UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS
COMMAND (ATTN: ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE)
COMMANDER, UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION
COMMAND (ATTN: ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
(PROCUREMENT)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(PROCUREMENT)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
(CONTRACTING)
DEFENSE AGENCY AND DOD FIELD ACTIVITY DIRECTORS

SUBJECT: Class Deviation—Revolutionary Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Overhaul
Part 11, Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS) Part 211

Effective February 1, 2026, contracting officers shall use—

- The revised FAR Part 11, Describing Agency Needs published on the Revolutionary FAR Overhaul web page at <https://www.acquisition.gov/far-overhaul/far-part-deviation-guide/far-overhaul-part-26> in lieu of the text codified at 48 CFR chapter 1 (<https://www.ecfr.gov>).
- The attached DFARS Part 211, Describing Agency Needs in lieu of the text codified at 48 CFR chapter 2; and
- The attached DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI) 211, Describing Agency Needs in lieu of the PGI text published on the Defense Pricing, Contracting, and Acquisition Policy web page at <https://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/dfarspgi/current/index.html>.

This class deviation implements the following:

- Section 2 of E.O. 14275, Restoring Common Sense to Federal Procurement, which establishes the policy that the FAR “should only contain provisions required by statute or essential to sound procurement, and any FAR provisions that do not advance these objectives should be removed.

- Section 4(a) of E.O. 14265, Modernizing Defense Acquisitions and Spurring Innovation in the Defense Industrial Base which requires the Secretary of War to eliminate or revise any unnecessary supplemental regulations or any other internal guidance, such as relevant parts of the Financial Management Regulation and Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.
- The Office of Management and Budget memorandum, M-25-26 issued on May 2, 2025, titled, Overhauling the Federal Acquisition Regulation, which provided additional guidance to federal agencies regarding the FAR overhaul.

This class deviation remains in effect until rescinded or incorporated into the FAR, DFARS, and DFARS PGI. Inquiries regarding this class deviation can be addressed to osd.pentagon.ousd-a-s.mbx.dfars@mail.mil.

John M. Tenaglia
Principal Director,
Defense Pricing, Contracting, and
Acquisition Policy

Attachments:
As stated

PART 211—DESCRIBING AGENCY NEEDS

SUBPART 211.1—PREAWARD

211.102 Policy.

DoD technology and acquisition programs are subject to the policies and procedures in DoDD 5000.01, The Defense Acquisition System, and DoDI 5000.02, Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework.

SUBPART 211.2—SELECTING AND DEVELOPING REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENTS

211.204 Items peculiar to one manufacturer.

To partially implement section 888 of fiscal year (FY) 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (Pub. L. 114–328), a justification and approval is required to use brand name or equal purchase descriptions—

(1) When using sealed bidding or negotiated acquisition procedures (see 206.103-1(d); or

(2) When using the simplified procedures for certain commercial products and commercial services at FAR 12.201-1 (see part 212).

211.270 Purchase descriptions for service contracts.

To partially implement section 831 of FY 2009 NDAA (Pub. L. 110-417), agencies must require that purchase descriptions and requirements documents for service contracts include language to provide a clear distinction between Government employees and contractor employees as follows:

(a) Agencies must be guided by the characteristics and descriptive elements of personal-services contracts.

(b) Service contracts must require contractor employees to identify themselves as contractor personnel by introducing themselves or being introduced as contractor personnel and displaying distinguishing badges or other visible identification for meetings with Government personnel.

(c) Services contracts must require contractor personnel to appropriately identify themselves as contractor employees in telephone conversations and in formal and informal written correspondence.

211.271 Alternatives to Government-Unique Standards

211.271-1 Solicitation provision.

Insert the provision at FAR 52.211-7, Alternatives to Government-Unique Standards, in DoD solicitations that include military or Government-unique specifications and standards to implement section 875(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Pub. 114-328).

211.272 Use of proprietary specifications or standards.

To comply with section 888(b)(1) of FY 2017 NDAA, a justification and approval is required to use proprietary specifications and standards—

(a) When using sealed bidding or negotiated acquisition procedures (see 206.103-1); or

(b) When using the simplified procedures for certain commercial products or commercial services at FAR 12.201-1 (see part 212).

211.273 Using and maintaining requirements documents.

211.273-1 Identification and availability of specifications.

Follow the procedures at PGI 211.211-273-1 for obtaining specifications, standards, and data item descriptions from the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST) database, including DoD adoption notices on voluntary consensus standards.

211.273-2 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

Insert a provision, as appropriate, substantially the same as 252.211-7002, Availability for Examination of Specifications, Standards, Plans, Drawings, Data Item Descriptions, and Other Pertinent Documents when contract performance requires use of specifications, standards, and data item descriptions that are not listed in the ASSIST database.

211.274 Item identification and valuation requirements.

211.274-1 General.

Item unique identification and valuation is a system of marking, valuing, and tracking items delivered to DoD that enhances logistics, contracting, and financial business transactions supporting the United States and coalition troops.

211.274-2 Requirements for item unique identification.

(a) DoD item unique identification, or a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent, is required for all delivered items, including items of contractor-acquired property delivered on line items (see PGI 245.402-71 for guidance when delivery of contractor acquired property is required).

(b) The primary inventory control activity (PICA) determines that an item requires unique item-level traceability. The PICA will designate the item as a “DoD serially managed item.” DoD serially managed items are identified by the Federal Logistics Information System DoD serially managed item indicator set to ‘Y’.

(c) Procedures for identifying items that require unique item-level traceability can be found in department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 8320.04, DoD Serially Managed Items of Tangible Personal Property and Item Unique Identification 2.0 Standard.

211.274-3 Requirements for valuation.

(a) The statement of work or requirement document must require contractors to identify the Government's unit acquisition cost for all deliverable end items to which item unique identification applies.

(b) The Government's unit acquisition cost is—

(1) For fixed-price type line, subline, or exhibit line items, the unit price identified in the contract at the time of delivery;

(2) For cost-type or undefinitized line, subline, or exhibit line items, the contractor's estimated fully burdened unit cost to the Government at the time of delivery; and

(3) For items delivered under a time-and-materials contract, the contractor's estimated fully burdened unit cost to the Government at the time of delivery.

(c) The Government's unit acquisition cost of subassemblies, components, and parts embedded in delivered items must not be separately identified.

211.274-4 Requirements for assignment of Government-assigned serial numbers.

The statement of work or requirement document must require contractors to apply Government-assigned serial numbers, such as tail numbers/hull numbers and equipment registration numbers, in human-readable format on major end items when required by law, regulation, or military operational necessity. Contractors are required to use the latest version of MIL-STD-130, Marking of U.S. Military Property, for the marking of human-readable information.

211.274-5 Contract clauses.

(a) Insert the clause at 252.211-7003, Item Unique Identification and Valuation, in solicitations and contracts, including solicitations and contracts using FAR part 12 procedures for the acquisition of commercial products and commercial services, for supplies, and for services involving the furnishing of supplies in accordance with 211.274 (a).

(b) Insert the clause at 252.211-7008, Use of Government-Assigned Serial Numbers, in solicitations and contracts, including solicitations and contracts using FAR part 12 procedures for the acquisition of commercial products and commercial services, that—

(1) Contain the clause at 252.211-7003, Item Unique Identification and Valuation; and

(2) Require the contractor to mark major end items under the terms and conditions of the contract.

211.275 Elimination of use of class I ozone-depleting substances.

See [223.107-4](#) for restrictions on contracting for ozone-depleting substances

SUBPART 211.4—LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

211.400 Scope.

To implement 15 USC 637(d)(4)(F), this subpart and FAR subpart 11.4 do not apply to liquidated damages for comprehensive subcontracting plans under the Test Program for Negotiation of Comprehensive Small Business Subcontracting Plans. See 219.702-70 for coverage of liquidated damages for comprehensive subcontracting plans.

211.403 Contract clause.

(b) Insert the clause at FAR 52.211-12, Liquidated Damages—Construction, in all construction contracts exceeding \$900,000, except cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts or contracts where the contractor cannot control the pace of the work. Use of the clause in contracts of \$900,000 or less is optional.

SUBPART 211.5—PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

211.502 General.

DoD implementation of the Defense Priorities and Allocations System is in DoDD 4400.1, Defense Production Act Programs.

SUBPART 211.70—PURCHASE REQUESTS

211.7001 Procedures.

Follow the procedures at PGI 211.7001 for developing and distributing purchase requests, except for the requirements for Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (DD Form 448) addressed in 253.208-1.

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

SUBPART 252.2—TEXT OF PROVISIONS AND CLAUSES

252.211-7000 Reserved.

252.211-7001 Reserved.

252.211-7002 Availability for Examination of Specifications, Standards, Plans, Drawings, Data Item Descriptions, and Other Pertinent Documents.

As prescribed in 211.273-2, use the following provision:

AVAILABILITY FOR EXAMINATION OF SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS, PLANS,
DRAWINGS, DATA ITEM DESCRIPTIONS, AND OTHER PERTINENT
DOCUMENTS (DEC 1991)

The specifications, standards, plans, drawings, data item descriptions, and other pertinent documents cited in this solicitation are not available for distribution but may be examined at the following location:

(Insert complete address)

(End of provision)

252.211-7003 Item Unique Identification and Valuation.

As prescribed in [211.274-5\(a\)](#), use the following clause:

ITEM UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AND VALUATION (JAN 2023)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

“Automatic identification device” means a device, such as a reader or interrogator, used to retrieve data encoded on machine-readable media.

“Concatenated unique item identifier” means—

(1) For items that are serialized within the enterprise identifier, the linking together of the unique identifier data elements in order of the issuing agency code, enterprise identifier, and unique serial number within the enterprise identifier; or

(2) For items that are serialized within the original part, lot, or batch number, the linking together of the unique identifier data elements in order of the issuing agency code; enterprise identifier; original part, lot, or batch number; and serial number within the original part, lot, or batch number.

“Data matrix” means a two-dimensional matrix symbology, which is made up of square or, in some cases, round modules arranged within a perimeter finder pattern and uses the Error Checking and Correction 200 (ECC200) specification found within International Standards Organization (ISO)/International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 16022.

“Data qualifier” means a specified character (or string of characters) that immediately precedes a data field that defines the general category or intended use of the data that follows.

“DoD recognized unique identification equivalent” means a unique identification method that is in commercial use and has been recognized by DoD. All DoD recognized unique identification equivalents are listed at <https://www.acq.osd.mil/asda/dpc/ce/ds/unique-id.html>.

“DoD item unique identification” means a system of marking items delivered to DoD with unique item identifiers that have machine-readable data elements to distinguish an item from all other like and unlike items. For items that are serialized within the enterprise identifier, the unique item identifier shall include the data elements of the enterprise identifier and a unique serial number. For items that are serialized within the part, lot, or batch number within the enterprise identifier, the unique item identifier shall include the data elements of the enterprise identifier; the original part, lot, or batch number; and the serial number.

“Enterprise” means the entity (e.g., a manufacturer or vendor) responsible for assigning unique item identifiers to items.

“Enterprise identifier” means a code that is uniquely assigned to an enterprise by an issuing agency.

“Government’s unit acquisition cost” means—

(1) For fixed-price type line, subline, or exhibit line items, the unit price identified in the contract at the time of delivery;

(2) For cost-type or undefinitized line, subline, or exhibit line items, the Contractor’s estimated fully burdened unit cost to the Government at the time of delivery; and

(3) For items produced under a time-and-materials contract, the Contractor’s estimated fully burdened unit cost to the Government at the time of delivery.

“Issuing agency” means an organization responsible for assigning a globally unique identifier to an enterprise, as indicated in the Register of Issuing Agency Codes for ISO/IEC 15459, located at http://www.aimglobal.org/?Reg_Authority15459.

“Issuing agency code” means a code that designates the registration (or controlling) authority for the enterprise identifier.

“Item” means a single hardware article or a single unit formed by a grouping of subassemblies, components, or constituent parts.

“Lot or batch number” means an identifying number assigned by the enterprise to a designated group of items, usually referred to as either a lot or a batch, all of which were manufactured under identical conditions.

“Machine-readable” means an automatic identification technology media, such as bar codes, contact memory buttons, radio frequency identification, or optical memory cards.

“Original part number” means a combination of numbers or letters assigned by the enterprise at item creation to a class of items with the same form, fit, function, and interface.

“Parent item” means the item assembly, intermediate component, or subassembly that has an embedded item with a unique item identifier or DoD recognized unique identification equivalent.

“Serial number within the enterprise identifier” means a combination of numbers, letters, or symbols assigned by the enterprise to an item that provides for the differentiation of that item from any other like and unlike item and is never used again within the enterprise.

“Serial number within the part, lot, or batch number” means a combination of numbers or letters assigned by the enterprise to an item that provides for the differentiation of that item from any other like item within a part, lot, or batch number assignment./

“Serialization within the enterprise identifier” means each item produced is assigned a serial number that is unique among all the tangible items produced by the enterprise and is never used again. The enterprise is responsible for ensuring unique serialization within the enterprise identifier.

“Serialization within the part, lot, or batch number” means each item of a particular part, lot, or batch number is assigned a unique serial number within that part, lot, or batch number assignment. The enterprise is responsible for ensuring unique serialization within the part, lot, or batch number within the enterprise identifier.

“Type designation” means a combination of letters and numerals assigned by the Government to a major end item, assembly or subassembly, as appropriate, to provide a convenient means of differentiating between items having the same basic name and to indicate modifications and changes thereto.

“Unique item identifier” means a set of data elements marked on items that is globally unique and unambiguous. The term includes a concatenated unique item identifier or a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent.

“Unique item identifier type” means a designator to indicate which method of uniquely identifying a part has been used. The current list of accepted unique item identifier types is maintained at <https://www.acq.osd.mil/asda/dpc/ce/ds/unique-id.html>.

(b) The Contractor shall deliver all items under a contract line, subline, or exhibit line item.

(c) *Unique item identifier.*

(1) The Contractor shall provide a unique item identifier for the following:

(i) Delivered items for which the Government’s unit acquisition cost is \$5,000 or more, except for the following line items:

Contract Line, Subline, or Exhibit Line Item Number	Item Description

(ii) Items for which the Government’s unit acquisition cost is less than \$5,000 that are identified in the Schedule or the following table:

Contract Line, Subline, or
Exhibit Line Item Number

Item Description

(If items are identified in the Schedule, insert "See Schedule" in this table.)

(iii) Subassemblies, components, and parts embedded within delivered items, items with warranty requirements, DoD serially managed reparable and DoD serially managed nonreparables as specified in Attachment Number ____.

(iv) Any item of special tooling or special test equipment as defined in FAR 2.101 that have been designated for preservation and storage for a Major Defense Acquisition Program as specified in Attachment Number ____.

(v) Any item not included in (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) for which the contractor creates and marks a unique item identifier for traceability.

(2) The unique item identifier assignment and its component data element combination shall not be duplicated on any other item marked or registered in the DoD Item Unique Identification Registry by the contractor.

(3) The unique item identifier component data elements shall be marked on an item using two dimensional data matrix symbology that complies with ISO/IEC International Standard 16022, Information technology – International symbology specification – Data matrix; ECC200 data matrix specification.

(4) *Data syntax and semantics of unique item identifiers.* The Contractor shall ensure that—

(i) The data elements (except issuing agency code) of the unique item identifier are encoded within the data matrix symbol that is marked on the item using one of the following three types of data qualifiers, as determined by the Contractor:

(A) Application Identifiers (AIs) (Format Indicator 05 of ISO/IEC International Standard 15434), in accordance with ISO/IEC International Standard 15418, Information Technology – EAN/UCC Application Identifiers and Fact Data Identifiers and Maintenance and ANSI MH 10.8.2 Data Identifier and Application Identifier Standard.

(B) Data Identifiers (DIs) (Format Indicator 06 of ISO/IEC International Standard 15434), in accordance with ISO/IEC International Standard 15418, Information Technology – EAN/UCC Application Identifiers and Fact Data Identifiers and Maintenance and ANSI MH 10.8.2 Data Identifier and Application Identifier Standard.

(C) Text Element Identifiers (TEIs) (Format Indicator 12 of ISO/IEC International Standard 15434), in accordance with the Air Transport Association

Common Support Data Dictionary; and

(ii) The encoded data elements of the unique item identifier conform to the transfer structure, syntax, and coding of messages and data formats specified for Format Indicators 05, 06, and 12 in ISO/IEC International Standard 15434, Information Technology – Transfer Syntax for High Capacity Automatic Data Capture Media.

(5) *Unique item identifier.*

(i) The Contractor shall—

(A) Determine whether to—

(1) Serialize within the enterprise identifier;

(2) Serialize within the part, lot, or batch number; or

(3) Use a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent (e.g. Vehicle Identification Number); and

(B) Place the data elements of the unique item identifier (enterprise identifier; serial number; DoD recognized unique identification equivalent; and for serialization within the part, lot, or batch number only: original part, lot, or batch number) on items requiring marking by paragraph (c)(1) of this clause, based on the criteria provided in MIL-STD-130, Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property, latest version;

(C) Label shipments, storage containers and packages that contain uniquely identified items in accordance with the requirements of MIL-STD-129, Military Marking for Shipment and Storage, latest version; and

(D) Verify that the marks on items and labels on shipments, storage containers, and packages are machine readable and conform to the applicable standards. The contractor shall use an automatic identification technology device for this verification that has been programmed to the requirements of Appendix A, MIL-STD-130, latest version.

(ii) The issuing agency code—

(A) Shall not be placed on the item; and

(B) Shall be derived from the data qualifier for the enterprise identifier.

(d) For each item that requires item unique identification under paragraph (c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iv) of this clause or when item unique identification is provided under paragraph (c)(1)(v), in addition to the information provided as part of the Material Inspection and Receiving Report specified elsewhere in this contract, the Contractor shall report at the time of delivery, as part of the Material Inspection and Receiving Report, the following information:

- (1) Unique item identifier.
- (2) Unique item identifier type.
- (3) Issuing agency code (if concatenated unique item identifier is used).
- (4) Enterprise identifier (if concatenated unique item identifier is used).
- (5) Original part number (if there is serialization within the original part number).
- (6) Lot or batch number (if there is serialization within the lot or batch number).
- (7) Current part number (optional and only if not the same as the original part number).
- (8) Current part number effective date (optional and only if current part number is used).
- (9) Serial number (if concatenated unique item identifier is used).
- (10) Government's unit acquisition cost.
- (11) Unit of measure.
- (12) Type designation of the item as specified in the contract schedule, if any.
- (13) Whether the item is an item of Special Tooling or Special Test Equipment.
- (14) Whether the item is covered by a warranty.

(e) For embedded subassemblies, components, and parts that require DoD item unique identification under paragraph (c)(1)(iii) of this clause or when item unique identification is provided under paragraph (c)(1)(v), the Contractor shall report as part of the Material Inspection and Receiving Report specified elsewhere in this contract, the following information:

- (1) Unique item identifier of the parent item under paragraph (c)(1) of this clause that contains the embedded subassembly, component, or part.
- (2) Unique item identifier of the embedded subassembly, component, or part.
- (3) Unique item identifier type.**
- (4) Issuing agency code (if concatenated unique item identifier is used).**
- (5) Enterprise identifier (if concatenated unique item identifier is used).**

(6) Original part number (if there is serialization within the original part number).**

(7) Lot or batch number (if there is serialization within the lot or batch number).**

(8) Current part number (optional and only if not the same as the original part number).**

(9) Current part number effective date (optional and only if current part number is used).**

(10) Serial number (if concatenated unique item identifier is used).**

(11) Description.

** Once per item.

(f) The Contractor shall submit the information required by paragraphs (d) and (e) of this clause as follows:

(1) End items shall be reported using the receiving report capability in Wide Area WorkFlow (WAWF) in accordance with the clause at [252.232-7003](#). If WAWF is not required by this contract, and the contractor is not using WAWF, follow the procedures at <http://dodprocurementtoolbox.com/site/uidregistry/>.

(2) Embedded items shall be reported by one of the following methods—

(i) Use of the embedded items capability in WAWF;

(ii) Direct data submission to the IUID Registry following the procedures and formats at <http://dodprocurementtoolbox.com/site/uidregistry/>; or

(iii) Via WAWF as a deliverable attachment for exhibit line item number (fill in) ___, Unique Item Identifier Report for Embedded Items, Contract Data Requirements List, DD Form 1423.

(g) *Subcontracts*. If the Contractor acquires by subcontract, any item(s) for which item unique identification is required in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this clause, the Contractor shall include this clause, including this paragraph (g), in the applicable subcontract(s), including subcontracts for commercial products or commercial services.

(End of clause)

252.211-7004 Reserved.

252.211-7005 Reserved.

252.211-7006 Reserved.

252.211-7007 Reserved.

252.211-7008 Use of Government-Assigned Serial Numbers

As prescribed in [211.274-5\(b\)](#), use the following clause:

USE OF GOVERNMENT-ASSIGNED SERIAL NUMBERS (SEP 2010)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

“Government-assigned serial number” means a combination of letters or numerals in a fixed human-readable information format (text) conveying information about a major end item, which is provided to a contractor by the requiring activity with accompanying technical data instructions for marking the Government-assigned serial number on major end items to be delivered to the Government.

“Major end item” means a final combination of component parts and/or materials which is ready for its intended use and of such importance to operational readiness that review and control of inventory management functions (procurement, distribution, maintenance, disposal, and asset reporting) is required at all levels of life cycle management. Major end items include aircraft; ships; boats; motorized wheeled, tracked, and towed vehicles for use on highway or rough terrain; weapon and missile end items; ammunition; and sets, assemblies, or end items having a major end item as a component.

“Unique item identifier (UII)” means a set of data elements permanently marked on an item that is globally unique and unambiguous and never changes in order to provide traceability of the item throughout its total life cycle. The term includes a concatenated UII or a DoD-recognized unique identification equivalent.

(b) The Contractor shall mark the Government-assigned serial numbers on those major end items as specified by line item in the Schedule, in accordance with the technical instructions for the placement and method of application identified in the terms and conditions of the contract.

(c) The Contractor shall register the Government-assigned serial number along with the major end item’s UII at the time of delivery in accordance with the provisions of the clause at DFARS [252.211-7003\(d\)](#).

(d) The Contractor shall establish the UII for major end items for use throughout the life of the major end item. The Contractor may elect, but is not required, to use the Government-assigned serial number to construct the UII.

(End of clause)

PGI 211—DESCRIBING AGENCY NEEDS

PGI 211.2—SELECTING AND DEVELOPING REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENTS

PGI 211.204 Items peculiar to one manufacturer.

Office of Federal Procurement Policy memorandum of April 11, 2005, Subject: Use of Brand Name Specifications, reinforces the need to maintain vendor and technology neutral contract specifications, and asks agencies to publish the supporting justification when using brand name specifications in a solicitation.

Office of Federal Procurement Policy memorandum of April 17, 2006, Subject: Publication of Brand Name Justifications, provides additional guidance regarding publication of justifications for use of brand name specifications.

PGI 211.273 –USING AND MAINTAINING REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENTS

PGI 211.273-1 Identification and availability of specifications.

(1) Specifications, standards, and data item descriptions are indexed in the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST).

(2) Most unclassified specifications, standards, and data item descriptions, and DoD adoption notices on voluntary consensus standards may be downloaded from the ASSIST database (<https://assist.dla.mil> or <http://quicksearch.dla.mil>). Documents contained in ASSIST that are not available for download may be identified and obtained by following the instructions at <http://assist.dla.mil/online/faqs/overview.cfm> .

PGI 211.70 -PURCHASE REQUESTS

PGI 211.7001 Procedures.

Requiring activities are responsible for developing and distributing purchase requests, except for the requirements for Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (MIPRs) (DD Form 448) addressed in [253.208-1](#) .

(a) Agencies may use a combined numbering series for MIPRs and internal purchase requests, following the rules at [253.208-1](#) (c)(1) for both. If using a separate numbering sequence for internal purchase requests, agencies must have procedures that ensure the same number cannot be assigned to both a MIPR and an internal purchase request. Use of a purely internal tracking number in addition to the purchase request number is authorized and supported by the data standards. Number the purchase request by using—

(1) The requiring activity's Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC), as described in DLM 4000.25 Volume 6, Chapter 2. DODAACs may be verified at https://home.daas.dla.mil/eDoDAAD/s_search/search_menu.asp.

(2) A serial number of eight alphanumeric characters, excluding "I" and "O"; and

(3) A revision number, with the original request being assigned zero and subsequent revisions or amendments being numbered consecutively.

(b) Prior to taking action on a purchase request, contracting officers must ensure that the requiring activity has prepared the purchase requests in uniform contract format (see FAR 14.201-1 and 15.109), except for procurement of construction (see part 36), which should follow the current edition of the Construction Specifications Institute format. Purchase requests shall include all supporting documentation required by local contract procedures.

(c) Prior to taking action on a purchase request, contracting officers must ensure that the purchase requests follow the line item rules and data requirements in DFARS [204.71](#). Purchase requests for individual supplies (i.e., not bulk commodities such as oil) must identify whether the item to be acquired is subject to the item unique identification requirements of DFARS [211.274-2](#).

(d)(1) Purchase requests may be unfunded for planning purposes, partially funded, or fully funded.

(2) Funding data in purchase requests will, at a minimum, identify the following elements of the funding source: Department Code (e.g. 21 Army), Main Account (e.g. 1804, Operation and Maintenance, Navy), Subaccount (where applicable), and Fiscal Year. Lists of these codes are published in Supplement 1 to Volume I of the *Treasury Financial Manual, Federal Account Symbols and Titles*, generally referred to as [The FAST Book](#) at <https://tfx.treasury.gov/reference-books/fast-book>.

(3) Agencies must have sufficient procedures in place to enable traceability of line items identified in the purchase request to those in the resulting contract. In developing such procedures, agencies must ensure that provisions are made for circumstances in which the deliverables may be more completely defined during the process of soliciting offers and making an award.

(e) Contracting officers must not obligate funds that have not been certified as currently available and suitable. Review purchase requests to ensure they are certified after agreement on price and prior to award to ensure that the funds are—

(1) Suitable and available for the purpose and amount of the contract; and

(2) Traceable from the purchase request to the resultant contract.

(f) Purchase requests transmitted between requiring systems and contract writing systems must be transmitted via the Global EXchange system (GEX) using the

Attachment A2

DARS Tracking Number: 2026-O0013

Revolutionary Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Overhaul Part 11
Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS) Part 211

Purchase Request Data Standard Extensible Markup Language (XML) format
at <https://www.acq.osd.mil/asda/dpc/ce/ds/procurement-data-standard.html> . Copies
must be sent via the GEX to the Electronic Data Access (EDA) system
at <http://eda.ogden.disa.mil> . Requiring systems and contract writing systems may use a
format that can be translated to or from the purchase request Data Standard (XML)
format.