



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-O0027

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 17, Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS) Part 217

Effective February 1, 2026, contracting officers shall use—

- The revised FAR Part 17, Special Contracting Methods published on the Revolutionary FAR Overhaul web page at <https://www.acquisition.gov/far-overhaul/far-part-deviation-guide/far-overhaul-part-17> in lieu of the text codified at 48 CFR chapter 1 (<https://www.ecfr.gov>).
- The attached DFARS Part 217, Special Contracting Methods, in lieu of the text codified at 48 CFR chapter 2; and
- The attached DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI) 217, Special Contracting Methods, 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This class deviation remains in effect until rescinded or incorporated into the FAR, DFARS, and DFARS PGI.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.dfar@mail.mil.

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

Attachments:
As stated

PART 217—SPECIAL CONTRACTING METHODS

SUBPART 217.1—MULTIYEAR CONTRACTING

217.102 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

“Advance procurement” means an exception to the full funding policy that allows acquisition of long lead time items (advance long lead acquisition) or economic order quantities (EOQ) of items (advance EOQ acquisition) in a fiscal year in advance of that in which the related end item is to be acquired. Advance procurements may include materials, parts, components, and effort that must be funded in advance to maintain a planned production schedule.

“Congressional defense committees,” means—

- (1) The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;
- (2) The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;
- (3) The Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;
- (4) The Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;
- (5) The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
- (6) The Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

“Military installation” means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or, in the case of an activity in a foreign country, under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Secretary of Defense (10 U.S.C. 2801(c)(4)).

217.103 Presolicitation.

217.103-1 Policy.

217.103-170 Multiyear contract cost analysis.

Before awarding a multiyear contract, the head of the agency must compare the cost of that contract to the cost of an annual procurement approach, using a present value analysis. Only award the multiyear contract if the analysis shows that it will result in a lower cost (10 U.S.C. 3501(l)(7); section 8008(a) of Pub. L. 105-56, and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts).

217.103-171 Multiyear contracts for services.

- (a) The head of the agency has the authority to enter into multiyear contracts for a period of not more than 5 years for covered services and items of supply relating to such services, even though funds are limited by statute to obligation only during the fiscal year for which they were appropriated (10 U.S.C. 3531(a)). Covered services are—

- (1) Operation, maintenance, and support of facilities and installations;
- (2) Maintenance or modification of aircraft, ships, vehicles, and other highly complex military equipment;
- (3) Specialized training requiring high quality instructor skills (e.g., training for pilots and aircrew members or foreign language training);
- (4) Base services (e.g., ground maintenance, in-plane refueling, bus transportation, and refuse collection and disposal); and
- (5) Environmental remediation services for—
 - (i) An active military installation;
 - (ii) A military installation being closed or realigned under a base closure law as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2667(h)(2); or
 - (iii) A site formerly used by DoD (10 U.S.C. 3531(b)).

(b) See PGI 217.103-171(b) for considerations for using multiyear contracts for services.

(c) Before entering into a multiyear contract for services, the head of the agency must make a written determination that—

- (1) There will be a continuing requirement for the services that is consistent with current plans for the proposed contract period;
- (2) Furnishing the services will require—
 - (i) A substantial initial investment in plant or equipment; or
 - (ii) The incurrence of substantial contingent liabilities for the assembly, training, or transportation of a specialized work force; and
- (3) Using a multiyear contract will promote the best interests of the United States by encouraging effective competition and promoting economies in operations (10 U.S.C. 3531(a)).

(d) The head of an agency may not initiate a multiyear contract for services if the value of the multiyear contract exceeds \$900 million unless specifically authorized by law (10 U.S.C. 3531(d)(2)).

217.103-172 Multiyear contracts for supplies.

- (a) This section applies to all multiyear contracts for supplies, including weapon systems and other multiyear acquisitions specifically authorized by law (10 U.S.C. 3501).
- (b) Multiyear contracts in amounts exceeding \$900 million must be specifically authorized by law in an act other than an appropriations act (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(1)).

(c) The head of the agency may not initiate a multiyear procurement contract for any system (or component thereof) if the value of the multiyear contract exceeds \$900 million unless authority for the contract is specifically provided in an appropriations act (10 U.S.C. 3501(l)(3)).

(d) The head of the agency must not enter into a multiyear contract unless—

(1) The Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract;

(2) In the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, the budget request includes full funding of procurement funds for production beyond advance procurement activities of aircraft units to be produced in the fiscal year covered by the budget;

(3) Cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of the contractor's recurring manufacturing costs associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract;

(4) The contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract must not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and

(5) The contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract (section 8010 of Division C, Title VIII, of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113-235) and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts).

(e)(1) The head of the agency must not enter into or extend a multiyear contract that exceeds \$900 million (when entered into or extended) until the Secretary of Defense identifies the contract and any extension in a report submitted to the congressional defense committees (10 U.S.C. 3501(l)(5)).

(2) In addition, for contracts equal to or greater than \$900 million, the head of the contracting activity must determine that the conditions required by paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section will be met by such contract, in accordance with the Secretary's certification and determination required by paragraph (g)(2) of this section.

(f) The head of the agency may enter into a multiyear contract for—

(1) A weapon system and associated items, services, and logistics support for a weapon system (10 U.S.C. 3501(h)(1)); and

(2) Advance procurement of components, parts, and materials necessary to manufacture a weapon system, including advance procurement to achieve economic lot purchases or more efficient production rates (see paragraphs (g)(3) and (4) of this section regarding economic order quantity procurements) (10 U.S.C. 3501(h)(2)). Before initiating an advance procurement, the contracting officer must verify that it is consistent with DoD policy (e.g., the full funding policy in Volume 2A, chapter 1, of DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation).

(g) The head of the agency must ensure that the following conditions are satisfied before awarding a multiyear contract for a defense acquisition program that has been specifically authorized by law to be carried out using multiyear contract authority:

(1) The multiyear exhibits required by DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation, are included in the agency's budget estimate submission and the President's budget request.

(2) The Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress in writing, by no later than 30 days before entry into such contracts, that each of the conditions in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section is satisfied (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(3)).

(i) The Secretary has determined that each of the requirements in FAR 17.103-1, paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(7), will be met by such contract and has provided the basis for such determination to the congressional defense committees (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(3)(A)).

(ii) The Secretary's determination under paragraph (g)(2)(i) of this section was made after the completion of a cost analysis performed by the Defense Cost and Resource Center of the Department of Defense and such analysis supports the findings (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(3)(B)).

(iii) The system being acquired pursuant to such contract has not been determined to have experienced cost growth in excess of the critical cost growth threshold pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4371(a)(3) within 5 years prior to the date the Secretary anticipates such contract (or a contract for advance procurement entered into consistent with the authorization for such contract) will be awarded (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(3)(C)).

(iv) A sufficient number of end items of the system being acquired under such contract have been delivered at or within the most current estimates of the program acquisition unit cost or procurement unit cost for such system to determine that current estimates of such unit costs are realistic (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(3)(D)).

(v) Sufficient funds will be available in the fiscal year in which the contract will be awarded to perform the contract, and the future-years defense program for such fiscal year will include the funding required to execute the program without cancellation (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(3)(E)).

(vi) The contract is a fixed price type contract (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(3)(F)).

(vii) The proposed multiyear contract provides for production at not less than minimum economic rates, given the existing tooling and facilities (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(3)(G)). The head of the agency must submit to OUSD(C)(P/B) information supporting the agency's determination that this requirement has been met.

(viii) The head of the agency must submit information supporting this certification to OUSD(C)(P/B) for transmission to Congress through the Secretary of Defense.

(A) The head of the agency must, as part of this certification, give written notification to the congressional defense committees of—

(1) The cancellation ceiling amounts planned for each program year in the proposed multiyear contract, together with the reasons for the amounts planned;

(2) The extent to which costs of contract cancellation are not included in the budget for the contract; and

(3) A financial risk assessment of not including the budgeting for costs of contract cancellation (10 U.S.C. 3501(g)); and

(B) The head of the agency must provide copies of the notification to the Office of Management and Budget at least 14 days before contract award.

(3) The contract is for the procurement of a complete and usable end item (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(5)(A)).

(4) Funds appropriated for any fiscal year for advance procurement are obligated only for the procurement of those long-lead items that are necessary in order to meet a planned delivery schedule for complete major end items that are programmed under the contract to be acquired with funds appropriated for a subsequent fiscal year (including an economic order quantity of such long-lead items when authorized by law (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(5)(B)).

(5) The Secretary may make the certification under paragraph (g)(2) of this section notwithstanding the fact that one or more of the conditions of such certification are not met if the Secretary determines that, due to exceptional circumstances, proceeding with a multiyear contract under this section is in the best interest of the Department of Defense and the Secretary provides the basis for such determination with the certification (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(6)).

(6) The Secretary of Defense may not delegate this authority to make the certification under paragraph (g)(2) of this section or the determination under paragraph (g)(5) of this section to an official below the level of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(7)).

(7) If the agency finds, after negotiations with the contractor(s), that the specified savings cannot be achieved, the head of the agency must assess the savings that, nevertheless, could be achieved by using a multiyear contract. If the savings are substantial, the head of the agency may request relief from the law's specific savings requirement (10 U.S.C. 3501(i)(4)). The request must—

(i) Quantify the savings that can be achieved;

(ii) Explain any other benefits to the Government of using the multiyear contract;

(iii) Include details regarding the negotiated contract terms and conditions; and

(iv) Be submitted to OUSD(A&S)/DPCAP for transmission to Congress via the Secretary of Defense and the President.

(i) The Secretary of Defense may instruct the head of the agency proposing a multiyear contract to include in that contract negotiated priced options for varying the quantities of end items to be procured over the life of the contract (10 U.S.C. 3501(j)).

(j) Any requests for increased funding or reprogramming for procurement of a

major system under a multiyear contract must be accompanied by an explanation of how the request for increased funding affects the determinations made by the Secretary of Defense under paragraph (g)(2) of this section (10 U.S.C. 3501(m)).

217.103-173 Multiyear contracts for military family housing.

The head of the agency may enter into multiyear contracts for periods up to 4 years for supplies and services required for management, maintenance, and operation of military family housing and may pay the costs of such contracts for each year from annual appropriations for that year (10 U.S.C. 2829).

217.103-174 Multiyear contracts for electricity from renewable energy sources.

(a) The head of the contracting activity may enter into a contract for a period not to exceed 10 years for the purchase of electricity from sources of renewable energy, as that term is defined in section 203(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852(b)(2)).

(b) The head of the contracting activity may exercise the authority in paragraph (a) of this section to enter into a contract for a period in excess of five years only if the head of the contracting activity determines, on the basis of a business case analysis prepared by the requiring activity, that—

(1) The proposed purchase of electricity under such contract is cost effective; and

(2) It would not be possible to purchase electricity from the source in an economical manner without the use of a contract for a period in excess of five years.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the DoD from using other multiyear contracting authority of DoD to purchase renewable energy.

(d) See PGI 217.103-174 for a business case analysis template and guidance.

217.103-2 Procedures.

(b)(1)(A) Every multiyear contract must comply with FAR 17.103-2(b)(1), unless an exception is approved through the budget process in coordination with the cognizant comptroller.

217.104 Evaluation and award.

217.104-370 Congressional notification.

(a) The head of the agency must provide written notice to the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before termination of any multiyear contract (section 8010 of Pub. L. 113-235, and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts).

(b)(1) DoD must provide notification to the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before awarding a multiyear contract for certain procurements, including those expected to—

(i) Employ an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20 million (see 10 U.S.C. 3501(l)(1), 10 U.S.C. 3531(d)(1), and section 8008(a) of Pub. L. 105-56 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts);

(ii) Employ economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year of the contract (see 10 U.S.C. 3501(l)(1)) and section 8008(a) of Pub. L. 105-56 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts);

(iii) Involve a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (see 10 U.S.C. 3501(l)(1) and section 8008(a) of Pub. L. 105-56 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts); or

(iv) Include a cancellation ceiling in excess of \$200 million (see 10 U.S.C. 3531(d)(4) and 10 U.S.C. 3501(g)(1)).

(2) A DoD component must request authority to enter into multiyear contracts (described in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv)) when submitting its budget for the fiscal year in which the contract will start.

(3) See PGI 217.104-370(b) for multiyear contract congressional notifications, budget submission, and reporting procedures.

SUBPART 217.2—OPTIONS

217.201 Presolicitation.

217.201-170 Use of options.

(a) The sealed bidding requirement at FAR 17.201-1(a) also applies to sealed bid solicitations for contracts excluded by FAR 17.200.

(b) See PGI 217.201-170 for guidance on the use of options for foreign military sales and for use with sole source major systems for U.S. and U.S.-FMS combined procurements.

(c) For a contract that is initially awarded from the competitive selection of a proposal resulting from a broad agency announcement, see 234-7202(e) for the use of contract options for the development and demonstration or initial production of technology developed under the contract or the delivery of initial or additional items.

217.201-270 Contracts.

(a) Notwithstanding FAR 17.201-2(b)(2), the ordering period of a task order or delivery order contract (including a contract for information technology) awarded by DoD pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 3403—

(1) May be for any period up to 5 years;

(2) May be subsequently extended for one or more successive periods in accordance with an option provided in the contract or a modification of the contract; and

(3) Must not exceed 10 years unless the head of the agency determines in writing that exceptional circumstances require a longer ordering period.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to the following:

(1) Contracts, including task or delivery order contracts, awarded under other statutory authority.

(2) Advisory and assistance service task order contracts (authorized by 10 U.S.C. 3405 that are limited by statute to 5 years, with the authority to extend an additional 6 months (see FAR 16.501-2(c)(2)).

(3) Definite-quantity contracts.

(4) GSA schedule contracts.

(5) Multi-agency contracts awarded by agencies other than NASA, DoD, or the Coast Guard.

(c) Obtain approval from the senior procurement executive before issuing an order against a task or delivery order contract subject to paragraph (a) of this section, if performance under the order is expected to extend more than 1 year beyond the 10-year limit or extended limit described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section (see FAR 37.803-2 for funding and term of service contracts).

217.204 Postaward.

217.204-170 Exercise of options.

In addition to the requirements at FAR 17.204-1(b), exercise an option only after:

(a) Determining that the contractor's record in the System for Award Management database is active and the contractor's unique entity identifier, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code, name, and physical address are accurately reflected in the contract document. See PGI 217.204-170 for the requirement to perform cost or price analysis of spare parts prior to exercising any option for firm-fixed-price contracts containing spare parts.

(b) Verifying in the Supplier Performance Risk System (SPRS) (<https://www.sprs.csd.disa.mil/>) that—

(1) The summary level score of a current NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment (i.e., not more than 3 years old, unless a lesser time is specified in the solicitation) for each covered contractor information system that is relevant to an offer, contract, task order, or delivery order are posted.

(2) The contractor has a CMMC certificate at the level required by the contract, and that it is current (i.e., not more than 3 years old).

217.203-70 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(a) Insert the basic or the alternate of the clause at 252.217-7000, Exercise of Option to Fulfill Foreign Military Sales Commitments, in solicitations and contracts when an

option may be used for foreign military sales requirements. Do not insert the basic or the alternate of this clause in contracts for establishment or replenishment of DoD inventories or stocks, or acquisitions made under DoD cooperative logistics support arrangements.

(1) Insert the basic clause when the foreign military sales country is known at the time of solicitation or award.

(2) Insert the alternate I clause when the foreign military sale country is not known at the time of solicitation or award.

(b) When a surge option is needed in support of industrial capability production planning, insert the clause at 252.217-7001, Surge Option, in solicitations and contracts.

(1) Insert the percentage or quantity of increase the option represents in paragraph (a) of the clause to ensure adequate quantities are available to meet item requirements.

(2) Change 30 days in paragraphs (b)(2) and (d)(1) to longer periods, if appropriate.

(3) Change the 24-month period in paragraph (c)(3), if appropriate.

SUBPART 217.5—INTERAGENCY ACQUISITIONS

217.500 Scope of subpart.

(a) Unless more specific statutory authority exists, the procedures in FAR subpart 17.5 and this subpart apply to all purchases, except micro-purchases, made for DoD by another agency. This includes orders under a task or delivery order contract entered into by the other agency. (Pub. L. 105-261, Section 814.)

(b) A contracting activity from one DoD Component may provide acquisition assistance to deployed DoD units or personnel from another DoD Component. See PGI 217.502-1 for guidance and procedures.

217.502 Procedures.

217.502-1 General.

(a) *Written agreement on responsibility for management and administration—*

(1) *Assisted acquisitions.* Follow the procedures at PGI 217.502-1(a)(1), when a contracting activity from a DoD Component provides acquisition assistance to deployed DoD units or personnel from another DoD Component.

217.503 Ordering procedures.

(d) Follow the procedures at PGI 217.503 determination and findings guidance when the requesting agency is within DoD or when a DoD contracting office is acting as the servicing agency.

**SUBPART 217.6—INTERAGENCY ACQUISITIONS: ACQUISITIONS BY
NONDEFENSE AGENCIES ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE**

217.600 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements Section 854 of Pub. L. 108-375, Section 801 of Pub. L. 110-181, and Section 806 of Pub. L. 111-84.

217.601 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

“Assisted acquisition” means the type of interagency contracting through which acquisition officials of a non-DoD agency award a contract or a task or delivery order for the acquisition of supplies or services on behalf of DoD.

“Direct acquisition” means the type of interagency contracting through which DoD orders a supply or service from a Governmentwide acquisition contract maintained by a non-DoD agency.

“Governmentwide acquisition contract” means a task or delivery order contract that—

- (i) Is entered into by a non-defense agency; and
- (ii) May be used as the contract under which property or services are procured for one or more other departments or agencies of the Federal Government.

217.670 Procedures.

Departments and agencies must establish and maintain procedures for reviewing and approving orders placed for supplies and services under non-DoD contracts, whether through direct acquisition or assisted acquisition, when the amount of the order exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold. These procedures must include—

- (a) Evaluating whether using a non-DoD contract for the acquisition is in the best interest of DoD. Factors to be considered include—
 - (1) Satisfying customer requirements;
 - (2) Schedule;
 - (3) Cost effectiveness (taking into account discounts and fees). In order to ensure awareness of the total cost of fees associated with use of a non-DoD contract, follow the procedures at PGI 217.670(a)(3); and
 - (4) Contract administration (including oversight);
- (b) Determining that the tasks to be accomplished or supplies to be provided are within the scope of the contract to be used;
- (c) Reviewing funding to ensure that it is used in accordance with appropriation limitations; and

(d) Collecting and reporting data on the use of assisted acquisition for analysis. Follow the reporting requirements in 204.301.

SUBPART 217.7—MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING CONTRACTS

217.700 Scope of subpart.

FAR subpart 17.7 does not apply to DoD.

SUBPART 217.8—REVERSE AUCTIONS

217.802-2—Applicability.

(d) Reverse auctions are prohibited when procuring personal protective equipment or aviation critical safety items when the requiring activity advises that quality issues or failure could result in combat casualties (See 252.209-7010 for the definition and identification of critical safety items).

SUBPART 217.70—EXCHANGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

217.7000 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policy and procedures for exchange of non-excess personal property concurrent with an acquisition. 40 U.S.C. 503 permits exchange of personal property and application of the exchange allowance to the acquisition of similar property. This subpart does not authorize the sale of non-excess personal property.

217.7001 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

(a) “Exchange (trade-in) property” means property which—

(1) Is not excess but is eligible for replacement (because of obsolescence, unserviceability, or other reason); and

(2) Is applied as whole or partial payment toward the acquisition of similar items (i.e., items designed and constructed for the same purpose).

(b) “Property” means items that fall within one of the generic categories listed in DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 9, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Programs.

217.7002 Policy.

DoD policy is to exchange, rather than replace, eligible non-excess property whenever exchange promotes economical and efficient program accomplishment. Exchange policy, authority, and applicability are governed by—

(a) The Federal Property Management Regulations issued by the Administrator of the General Services Administration; and

(b) DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 9, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Programs.

217.7003 Purchase request.

See PGI 217.7003 for information provided by the requiring activity to support purchase requests.

217.7004 Solicitation and award.

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7004 for solicitations, exchanges with offerors, and awards guidance.

217.7005 Solicitation provision.

Insert the provision at 252.217-7002, Offering Property for Exchange, when offering nonexcess personal property for exchange. Allow a minimum of 14 calendar days for the inspection period in paragraph (b) of the clause if the exchange property is in the contiguous United States. Allow at least 21 calendar days outside the contiguous United States.

SUBPART 217.71—MASTER AGREEMENT FOR REPAIR AND ALTERATION OF VESSELS

217.7100 Scope of subpart.

This subpart contains acquisition policies and procedures for master agreements for repair and alteration of vessels.

217.7101 Definitions.

(a) “Master agreement for repair and alteration of vessels”—

(1) Is a written instrument of understanding, negotiated between a contracting activity and a contractor that—

(A) Contains contract clauses, terms, and conditions applying to future contracts for repairs, alterations, and/or additions to vessels; and

(B) Contemplates separate future contracts that will incorporate by reference or attachment the required and applicable clauses agreed upon in the master agreement.

(2) Is not a contract.

(b) “Job order”—

(1) Is a fixed price contract incorporating, by reference or attachment, a master agreement for repair and alteration of vessels;

(2) May include clauses pertaining to subjects not covered by the master agreement; but applicable to the job order being awarded; and

(3) Applies to a specific acquisition and sets forth the scope of work, price, delivery date, and other appropriate terms that apply to the particular job order.

217.7102 General.

(a) Activities will enter into master agreements for repair and alteration of vessels with all prospective contractors located within the United States or its outlying areas, which—

(1) Request ship repair work; and

(2) Possess the organization and facilities to perform the work satisfactorily. (Issuance of a master agreement does not indicate approval of the contractor's facility for any particular acquisition and is not an affirmative determination of responsibility under FAR subpart 9.1 for any particular acquisition.)

(b) Activities may use master agreements in work with prospective contractors located outside the United States and its outlying areas.

(c) Activities may issue job orders under master agreements to effect repairs, alterations, and/or additions to vessels belonging to foreign governments.

(1) Contractors shall treat vessels of a foreign government as if they were vessels of the U.S. Government when requested by the contracting officer.

(2) Identify the vessel and the foreign government in the solicitation and job order.

217.7103 Master agreements and job orders.

217.7103-1 Content and format of master agreements.

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7103-1 for preparation of master agreements.

217.7103-2 Period of agreement.

(a) Master agreements remain in effect until cancelled by either the contractor or the contracting officer.

(b) Either the contractor or contracting officer may cancel a master agreement by giving 30 days written notice to the other.

(c) Cancellation of a master agreement does not affect the rights and liabilities under any job order existing at the time of cancellation. The contractor must continue to perform all work covered by any job order issued before the effective date of cancellation of the master agreement.

217.7103-3 Solicitations for job orders.

(a) When a requirement for the type of work covered by the master agreement is identified within the United States or its outlying areas, solicit offers from prospective contractors that—

(1) Previously executed a master agreement; or

(2) Possess the necessary qualifications to perform the work and agree to execute a master agreement before award of a job order.

(b) Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7103-3 when preparing solicitations for job orders.

217.7103-4 Emergency work.

(a) The contracting officer, without soliciting offers, may issue a written job order to a contractor that has previously executed a master agreement when—

- (1) Delay in the performance of necessary repair work would endanger a vessel, its cargo or stores; or
- (2) Military necessity requires immediate work on a vessel.

(b) Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7103-4 when processing this type of undefinitized contract action.

217.7103-5 Repair costs not readily ascertainable.

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7103-5 if the nature of any repairs is such that their extent and probable cost cannot be determined readily.

217.7103-6 Modification of master agreements.

(a) Review each master agreement at least annually before the anniversary of its effective date and revise it as necessary to conform to the requirements of the FAR and DFARS. Statutory or other mandatory changes may require review and revision earlier than one year.

(b) A master agreement must be changed by modifying the master agreement itself. A job order cannot modify a master agreement.

(c) A modification to a master agreement shall not affect job orders issued before the effective date of the modification.

217.7104 Contract clauses.

(a) Insert the following clauses in solicitations for, and in, master agreements for repair and alteration of vessels:

- (1) 252.217-7003, Changes.
- (2) 252.217-7004, Job Orders and Compensation.
- (3) 252.217-7005, Inspection and Manner of Doing Work.
- (4) 252.217-7006, Title.
- (5) 252.217-7007, Payments.
- (6) 252.217-7008, Bonds.
- (7) 252.217-7009, Default.

- (8) 252.217-7010, Performance.
- (9) 252.217-7011, Access to Vessel.
- (10) 252.217-7012, Liability and Insurance.
- (11) 252.217-7013, Guarantees.
- (12) 252.217-7014, Discharge of Liens.
- (13) 252.217-7015, Safety and Health.
- (14) 252.217-7016, Plant Protection, as applicable.

(b)(1) Incorporate in solicitations for, and in, job orders, the clauses in the master agreement, and any other clauses on subjects not covered by the master agreement, but applicable to the job order to be awarded.

(2) Insert the clause at 252.217-7016, Plant Protection, in job orders where performance is to occur at the contractor's facility.

SUBPART 217.73—IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES OF SUPPLY

217.7300 Scope.

This subpart implements 10 U.S.C. 4753. It contains policy and procedures for requiring contractors to identify the actual manufacturer of supplies furnished to DoD.

217.7301 Policy.

Contractors are required to identify their sources of supply in contracts for supplies. Contractor identification of sources of supply enables solicitation, in subsequent acquisitions, of actual manufacturers or other suppliers of items. This enhances competition and potentially avoids payment of additional costs for no significant added value.

217.7302 Procedures.

(a) Whenever practicable, include a requirement for contractor identification of sources of supply in contracts for the delivery of supplies. Contractors are required to identify—

- (1) The item's actual manufacturer or producer, or all the contractor's sources for the item;
- (2) The item's national stock number, if applicable;
- (3) The item identification number used by—
 - (i) The actual manufacturer or producer of the item; or
 - (ii) Each of the contractor's sources for the item; and
- (4) The source of any technical data delivered under the contract.

(b) The requirement in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to contracts that are—

- (1) For commercial products; or
- (2) Valued at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

217.7303 Solicitation provision.

(a) Insert the provision at 252.217-7026, Identification of Sources of Supply, or one substantially the same, in solicitations for supplies conducted under other than full and open competition, except when—

- (1) Using FAR 6.103-5;
- (2) The contracting officer already has the information required by the provision (e.g., the information was obtained under other acquisitions);
- (3) The contract is for subsistence, clothing or textiles, fuels, or supplies purchased and used outside the United States;
- (4) The contracting officer determines that it would not be practicable to require offerors/contractors to provide the information, e.g., nonrepetitive local purchases; or
- (5) The contracting officer determines that the exception at 217.7302(b) applies to all items under the solicitation.

(b) If appropriate, insert the provision at 252.217-7026, Identification of Sources of Supply, or one substantially the same, in service contracts requiring the delivery of supplies.

SUBPART 217.74—UNDEFINITIZED CONTRACT ACTIONS

217.7400 Scope.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures implementing 10 U.S.C. 3371, et seq.

217.7401 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

“Contract action” means an action which results in a contract.

- (1) It includes contract modifications for additional supplies or services.
- (2) It includes task orders and delivery orders.
- (3) It does not include change orders, administrative changes, funding modifications, or any other contract modifications that are within the scope and under the terms of the contract, e.g., engineering change proposals, value engineering change proposals, and over and above work requests as described in subpart 217.77.

“Definitization” means the agreement on, or determination of, contract terms, specifications, and price, which converts the undefinitized contract action to a definitive contract.

“Qualifying proposal” means a proposal that contains sufficient information to enable DoD to conduct meaningful analyses and audits of the information contained in the proposal.

“Undefinitized contract action” means any contract action for which the contract terms, specifications, or price are not agreed upon before performance is begun under the action. Examples are letter contracts, orders under basic ordering agreements, and provisioned item orders, for which the price has not been agreed upon before performance has begun.

217.7402 Exceptions.

(a) The following undefinitized contract actions (UCAs) are not subject to this subpart. However, the contracting officer will apply the policy and procedures to them to the maximum extent practicable (also see paragraph (b) of this section):

- (1) Purchases at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.
- (2) Special access programs.
- (3) Congressionally mandated long-lead procurement contracts.

(b) If the contracting officer determines that it is impracticable to adhere to the procedures of this subpart for a particular contract action that falls within one of the categories in paragraph (a) of this section, the contracting officer will provide prior notice, through agency channels, electronically via email to the Principal Director, Defense Pricing, Contracting, and Acquisition Policy (Contract Policy), at osd.pentagon.ousd-a-s.mbx.asda-dp-c-contractpolicy@mail.mil.

217.7403 Policy.

DoD policy is that undefinitized contract actions will—

(a) Be used only when—

(1) The negotiation of a definitive contract action is not possible in sufficient time to meet the Government's requirements; and

(2) The Government's interest demands that the contractor be given a binding commitment so that contract performance can begin immediately.

(b) Be as complete and definite as practicable under the particular circumstances.

217.7404 Limitations.

See PGI 217.7404 for additional guidance on obtaining approval to authorize use of an undefinitized contract action, documentation requirements, and other limitations on their use.

(a) *Foreign military sales contracts.*

(1) A contracting officer may not enter into a UCA for a foreign military sale unless—

(i) The UCA provides for agreement upon contractual terms, specifications, and price by the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date on which the contractor submits a qualifying proposal; and

(ii) The contracting officer obtains approval from the head of the contracting activity to enter into a UCA in accordance with 217.7404-1.

(2) The head of the contracting activity may waive the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, if a waiver is necessary in order to support any of the following operations:

(i) A contingency operation.

(ii) A humanitarian or peacekeeping operation.

(b) *Unilateral definitization by a contracting officer.* Any UCA with a value greater than \$50 million may not be unilaterally definitized until—

(1) The earlier of—

(i) The end of the 180-day period, beginning on the date on which the contractor submits a qualifying proposal to definitize the contractual terms, specifications, and price; or

(ii) The date on which the amount of funds expended under the contractual action is equal to more than 50 percent of the negotiated overall not-to-exceed price for the contractual action;

(2) The head of the contracting activity, without power of redelegation, approves the definitization in writing;

(3) The contracting officer provides a copy of the written approval to the contractor; and

(4) A period of 30 calendar days has elapsed after the written approval is provided to the contractor.

217.7404-1 Authorization.

The contracting officer will obtain approval from the head of the contracting activity before—

(a) Entering into a UCA. The request for approval must fully explain the need to begin performance before definitization, including the adverse impact on agency requirements resulting from delays in beginning performance.

(b) Including requirements for non-urgent spare parts and support equipment in a UCA. The request should show that inclusion of the non-urgent items is consistent with good business practices and in the best interest of the United States.

(c) Modifying the scope of a UCA when performance has already begun. The request should show that the modification is consistent with good business practices and in the best interests of the United States.

217.7404-2 Price ceiling.

UCAs must include a not-to-exceed price. See PGI 217.7404-2 for additional guidance on establishing the not-to-exceed price.

217.7404-3 Definitization schedule.

(a) UCAs must contain definitization schedules that provide for definitization by the earlier of—

(1) The date that is 180 days after the contractor submits a qualifying proposal. This date may not be extended beyond an additional 90 days without a written determination by the head of the contracting activity without power of redelegation, the commander of the combatant command concerned, or the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment that it is in the best interests of the military department or the defense agency, the combatant command, or the Department of Defense, respectively, to continue the actions; or

(2) The date on which the amount of funds obligated under the contract action is equal to more than 50 percent of the not-to-exceed price.

(b)(1) Submission of a qualifying proposal in accordance with the definitization schedule is a material element of the contract. If the contractor does not submit a qualifying proposal in accordance with the contract definitization schedule, notwithstanding FAR 52.216-26, Payments of Allowable Costs Before Definitization, the contracting officer may withhold an amount necessary to protect the interests of the Government, not to exceed 5 percent of all subsequent financing requests, or take other appropriate actions (e.g., documenting the noncompliance in the contractor's past performance evaluation or terminating the contract for default).

(2) Contracting officers must document in the contract file the justification for withholding or not withholding payments if the qualifying proposal was not submitted in accordance with the contract definitization schedule.

217.7404-4 Limitations on obligations.

(a) The Government must not obligate more than 50 percent of the not-to-exceed price before definitization. However, if a contractor submits a qualifying proposal before 50 percent of the not-to-exceed price has been obligated by the Government, then the limitation on obligations before definitization may be increased to no more than 75 percent (see 232.102-70 for coverage on provisional delivery payments).

(b) In determining the appropriate amount to obligate, the contracting officer will assess the contractor's proposal for the undefinitized period and will obligate funds only in an amount consistent with the contractor's requirements for the undefinitized period.

217.7404-5 Exceptions.

- (a) The limitations in 217.7404-2, 217.7404-3, and 217.7404-4 do not apply to UCAs for the purchase of initial spares.
- (b) The head of an agency may waive the limitations in 217.7404(a), 217.7404-2, 217.7404-3, and 217.7404-4 for UCAs if the head of the agency determines that the waiver is necessary to support—
 - (1) A contingency operation; or
 - (2) A humanitarian or peacekeeping operation.

217.7404-6 Allowable profit.

When the final price of a UCA is negotiated after a substantial portion of the required performance has been completed, the head of the contracting activity will ensure the profit allowed reflects—

- (a) Any reduced cost risk to the contractor for costs incurred during contract performance before negotiation of the final price. However, if a contractor submits a qualifying proposal to definitize a UCA, and the contracting officer for such action definitizes the contract after the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date on which the contractor submitted the qualifying proposal, the profit allowed on the contract must accurately reflect the cost risk of the contractor as such risk existed on the date the contractor submitted the qualifying proposal;
- (b) Any reduced cost risk to the contractor for costs expected to be incurred during performance of the remainder of the contract after negotiation of the final price; and
- (c) The requirements at 215.409 (see PGI 217.7404-6). Document the risk assessment in the price negotiation memorandum.

217.7405 Plans and reports.

- (a) To provide for enhanced management and oversight of UCAs, departments and agencies must—
 - (1) Prepare and maintain a Consolidated UCA Management Plan; and
 - (2) Prepare semi-annual Consolidated UCA Management Reports addressing each UCA with an estimated value exceeding \$5 million following the procedures at PGI 217.7405.
- (b) Consolidated UCA Management Reports shall include information about all change orders that are not forward priced (i.e., unpriced) and have an estimated value exceeding \$5 million.

217.7406 Contract clauses.

- (a) Insert the clause at FAR 52.216-24, Limitation of Government Liability, in—
 - (1) All UCAs;

- (2) Solicitations associated with UCAs;
- (3) Basic ordering agreements;
- (4) Indefinite delivery contracts;
- (5) Any other type of contract providing for the use of UCAs; and
- (6) Unpriced change orders with an estimated value exceeding \$5 million.

(b)(1) Insert the clause at 252.217-7027, Contract Definitization, in—

- (i) All UCAs;
- (ii) Solicitations associated with UCAs;
- (iii) Basic ordering agreements;
- (iv) Indefinite delivery contracts;
- (v) Any other type of contract providing for the use of UCAs; and
- (vi) Unpriced change orders with an estimated value exceeding \$5 million.

(2) Insert the applicable information in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of the clause.

(3) If, at the time of entering into the UCA or unpriced change order, the contracting officer knows that the definitive contract action will meet the criteria of FAR 15.403-1 or 15.403-2 for not requiring submission of certified cost or pricing data, the words “and certified cost or pricing data” may be deleted from paragraph (a) of the clause.

SUBPART 217.75—ACQUISITION OF REPLENISHMENT PARTS

217.7500 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides guidance on additional requirements related to acquisition of replenishment parts.

217.7501 Definition.

As used in this subpart—

“Replenishment parts” means repairable or consumable parts acquired after the initial provisioning process.

217.7502 General.

- (a) See PGI 217.7502 for more information on replenishment parts.
- (b) Departments and agencies—
 - (1) May acquire replenishment parts concurrently with production of the end item.

(2) Must provide for full and open competition when fully adequate drawings and any other needed data are available with the right to use for acquisition purposes (see Part 227). However, when data is not available for a competitive acquisition, follow the procedures at PGI 217.7504.

(3) Shall follow the limitations on price increases in 217.7505.

217.7503 Spares acquisition integrated with production.

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7503 for acquiring spare parts concurrently with the end item.

217.7504 Acquisition of parts when data is not available.

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7504 when acquiring parts for which the Government does not have the necessary data.

217.7505 Limitations on price increases.

This section provides implementing guidance for Section 1215 of Pub. L. 98-94 (10 U.S.C. 2452 note).

(a) Do not award, on a sole source basis, a contract for any centrally managed replenishment part when the price of the part has increased by 25 percent or more over the most recent 12-month period.

(1) Before computing the percentage difference between the current price and the prior price, adjust for quantity, escalation, and other factors necessary to achieve comparability.

(2) Departments and agencies may specify an alternate percentage or percentages for contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

(b) The contracting officer may award a contract for a part, the price of which exceeds the limitation in paragraph (a) of this section, if the contracting officer certifies in writing to the head of the contracting activity before award that—

(1) The contracting officer has evaluated the price of the part and concluded that the price increase is fair and reasonable; or

(2) The national security interests of the United States require purchase of the part despite the price increase.

(c) The fact that a particular price has not exceeded the limitation in paragraph (a) of this section does not relieve the contracting officer of the responsibility for obtaining a fair and reasonable price.

(d) Contracting officers may include a provision in sole source solicitations requiring that the offeror supply with its proposal, price and quantity data on any Government orders for the replenishment part issued within the most recent 12 months.

217.7506 Spare parts breakout program.

See PGI 217.7506 and DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 9, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Programs, for spare parts breakout requirements.

SUBPART 217.76—CONTRACTS WITH PROVISIONING REQUIREMENTS

217.7601 Provisioning.

- (a) Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7601 for contracts with provisioning requirements.
- (b) For technical requirements of provisioning, see DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 2, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Demand and Supply Planning.

SUBPART 217.77—OVER AND ABOVE WORK

217.7701 Procedures.

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7701 when acquiring over and above work.

217.7702 Contract clause.

Insert the clause at 252.217-7028, Over and Above Work, in solicitations and contracts containing requirements for over and above work, except as provided for in subpart 217.71.

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

SUBPART 252.2—TEXT OF PROVISIONS AND CLAUSES

252.217-7000 Exercise of Option to Fulfill Foreign Military Sales Commitments.

Basic. As prescribed in 217.203-70(a) and (a)(1), use the following clause:

EXERCISE OF OPTION TO FULFILL FOREIGN MILITARY SALES COMMITMENTS—BASIC (NOV 2014)

- (a) The Government may exercise the option(s) of this contract to fulfill foreign military sales commitments.
- (b) The foreign military sales commitments are for:

(Insert name of country)

(Insert applicable CLIN)

(End of clause)

Alternate I. As prescribed in 217.203-70(a) and (a)(2), use the following clause, which uses a different paragraph (b) than paragraph (b) of the basic clause:

EXERCISE OF OPTION TO FULFILL FOREIGN MILITARY SALES COMMITMENTS—ALTERNATE I (NOV 2014)

- (a) The Government may exercise the option(s) of this contract to fulfill foreign military sales commitments.

(b) On the date the option is exercised, the Government shall identify the foreign country for the purpose of negotiating any equitable adjustment attributable to foreign military sales. Failure to agree on an equitable adjustment shall be treated as a dispute under the Disputes clause of this contract.

(End of clause)

252.217-7001 Surge Option.

As prescribed in 217.203-70(b), use the following clause:

SURGE OPTION (DEC 2018)

(a) *General.* The Government has the option to—

(1) Increase the quantity of supplies or services called for under this contract by no more than percent or *[insert quantity and description of services or supplies to be increased]*; and/or

(2) Accelerate the rate of delivery called for under this contract, at a price or cost established before contract award or to be established by negotiation as provided in this clause.

(b) *Schedule.*

(1) When the Capabilities Analysis Plan (CAP) is included in the contract, the option delivery schedule shall be the production rate provided with the Plan. If the Plan was negotiated before contract award, then the negotiated schedule shall be used.

(2) If there is no CAP in the contract, the Contractor shall, within 30 days from the date of award, furnish the Contracting Officer a delivery schedule showing the maximum sustainable rate of delivery for items in this contract. This delivery schedule shall provide acceleration by month up to the maximum sustainable rate of delivery achievable within the Contractor's existing facilities, equipment, and subcontracting structure.

(3) The Contractor shall not revise the option delivery schedule without approval from the Contracting Officer.

(c) *Exercise of option.*

(1) The Contracting Officer may exercise this option at any time before acceptance by the Government of the final scheduled delivery.

(2) The Contracting Officer will provide a preliminary oral or written notice to the Contractor stating the quantities to be added or accelerated under the terms of this clause, followed by a contract modification incorporating the transmitted information and instructions. The notice and modification will establish a not-to-exceed price equal to the highest contract unit price or cost of the added or accelerated items as of the date of the notice.

(3) The Contractor will not be required to deliver at a rate greater than the maximum sustainable delivery rate under paragraph (b)(2) of this clause, nor will the

exercise of this option extend delivery more than 24 months beyond the scheduled final delivery.

(d) *Price negotiation.*

(1) Unless the option cost or price was previously agreed upon, the Contractor shall, within 30 days from the date of option exercise, submit to the Contracting Officer a cost or price proposal (including a cost breakdown) for the added or accelerated items.

(2) Failure to agree on a cost or price in negotiations resulting from the exercise of this option shall constitute a dispute concerning a question of fact within the meaning of the Disputes clause of this contract. However, nothing in this clause shall excuse the Contractor from proceeding with the performance of the contract, as modified, while any resulting claim is being settled.

(End of clause)

252.217-7002 Offering Property for Exchange.

As prescribed in 217.7005, use the following provision:

OFFERING PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE (JUN 2012)

(a) The property described in item number _____, is being offered in accordance with the exchange provisions of 40 U.S.C. 503.

(b) The property is located at _____ (insert address). Offerors may inspect the property during the period _____ (insert beginning and ending dates and insert hours during day) _____.

(End of provision)

252.217-7003 Changes.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

CHANGES (DEC 1991)

(a) The Contracting Officer may, at any time and without notice to the sureties, by written change order, make changes within the general scope of any job order issued under the Master Agreement in—

- (1) Drawings, designs, plans, and specifications;
- (2) Work itemized;
- (3) Place of performance of the work;
- (4) Time of commencement or completion of the work; and
- (5) Any other requirement of the job order.

(b) If a change causes an increase or decrease in the cost of, or time required for, performance of the job order, whether or not changed by the order, the Contracting

Officer shall make an equitable adjustment in the price or date of completion, or both, and shall modify the job order in writing.

(1) Within ten days after the Contractor receives notification of the change, the Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer a request for price adjustment, together with a written estimate of the increased cost.

(2) The Contracting Officer may grant an extension of this period if the Contractor requests it within the ten day period.

(3) If the circumstances justify it, the Contracting Officer may accept and grant a request for equitable adjustment at any later time prior to final payment under the job order, except that the Contractor may not receive profit on a payment under a late request.

(c) If the Contractor includes in its claim the cost of property made obsolete or excess as a result of a change, the Contracting Officer shall have the right to prescribe the manner of disposition of that property.

(d) Failure to agree to any adjustment shall be a dispute within the meaning of the Disputes clause.

(e) Nothing in this clause shall excuse the Contractor from proceeding with the job order as changed.

(End of clause)

252.217-7004 Job Orders and Compensation.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

JOB ORDERS AND COMPENSATION (MAY 2006)

(a) The Contracting Officer shall solicit bids or proposals and make award of job orders. The issuance of a job order signed by the Contracting Officer constitutes award. The job order shall incorporate the terms and conditions of the Master Agreement.

(b) Whenever the Contracting Officer determines that a vessel, its cargo or stores, would be endangered by delay, or whenever the Contracting Officer determines that military necessity requires that immediate work on a vessel is necessary, the Contracting Officer may issue a written order to perform that work and the Contractor hereby agrees to comply with that order and to perform work on such vessel within its capabilities.

(1) As soon as practicable after the issuance of the order, the Contracting Officer and the Contractor shall negotiate a price for the work and the Contracting Officer shall issue a job order covering the work.

(2) The Contractor shall, upon request, furnish the Contracting Officer with a breakdown of costs incurred by the Contractor and an estimate of costs expected to be incurred in the performance of the work. The Contractor shall maintain, and make available for inspection by the Contracting Officer or the Contracting Officer's representative, records supporting the cost of performing the work.

(3) Failure of the parties to agree upon the price of the work shall constitute a dispute within the meaning of the Disputes clause of the Master Agreement. In the meantime, the Contractor shall diligently proceed to perform the work ordered.

(c)(1) If the nature of any repairs is such that their extent and probable cost cannot be ascertained readily, the Contracting Officer may issue a job order (on a sealed bid or negotiated basis) to determine the nature and extent of required repairs.

(2) Upon determination by the Contracting Officer of what work is necessary, the Contractor, if requested by the Contracting Officer, shall negotiate prices for performance of that work. The prices agreed upon shall be set forth in a modification of the job order.

(3) Failure of the parties to agree upon the price shall constitute a dispute under the Disputes clause. In the meantime, the Contractor shall diligently proceed to perform the work ordered.

(End of clause)

252.217-7005 Inspection and Manner of Doing Work.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

INSPECTION AND MANNER OF DOING WORK (JUL 2009)

(a) The Contractor shall perform work in accordance with the job order, any drawings and specifications made a part of the job order, and any change or modification issued under the Changes clause of the Master Agreement.

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this clause, and unless otherwise specifically provided in the job order, all operational practices of the Contractor and all workmanship, material, equipment, and articles used in the performance of work under the Master Agreement shall be in accordance with the best commercial marine practices and the rules and requirements of the American Bureau of Shipping, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, in effect at the time of Contractor's submission of bid (or acceptance of the job order, if negotiated).

(2) When Navy specifications are specified in the job order, the Contractor shall follow Navy standards of material and workmanship. The solicitation shall prescribe the Navy standard whenever applicable.

(c) The Government may inspect and test all material and workmanship at any time during the Contractor's performance of the work.

(1) If, prior to delivery, the Government finds any material or workmanship is defective or not in accordance with the job order, in addition to its rights under the Guarantees clause of the Master Agreement, the Government may reject the defective or nonconforming material or workmanship and require the Contractor to correct or replace it at the Contractor's expense.

(2) If the Contractor fails to proceed promptly with the replacement or correction of the material or workmanship, the Government may replace or correct the defective or nonconforming material or workmanship and charge the Contractor the excess costs incurred.

(3) As specified in the job order, the Contractor shall provide and maintain an inspection system acceptable to the Government.

(4) The Contractor shall maintain complete records of all inspection work and shall make them available to the Government during performance of the job order and for 90 days after the completion of all work required.

(d) The Contractor shall not permit any welder to work on a vessel unless the welder is, at the time of the work, qualified to the standards established by the U.S. Coast Guard, American Bureau of Shipping, or Department of the Navy for the type of welding being performed. Qualifications of a welder shall be as specified in the job order.

(e) The Contractor shall—

(1) Exercise reasonable care to protect the vessel from fire;

(2) Maintain a reasonable system of inspection over activities taking place in the vicinity of the vessel's magazines, fuel oil tanks, or storerooms containing flammable materials;

(3) Maintain a reasonable number of hose lines ready for immediate use on the vessel at all times while the vessel is berthed alongside the Contractor's pier or in dry dock or on a marine railway;

(4) Unless otherwise provided in a job order, provide sufficient security patrols to reasonably maintain a fire watch for protection of the vessel when it is in the Contractor's custody;

(5) To the extent necessary, clean, wash, and steam out or otherwise make safe, all tanks under alteration or repair;

(6) Furnish the Contracting Officer or designated representative with a copy of the "gas-free" or "safe-for-hotwork" certificate, provided by a Marine Chemist or Coast Guard authorized person in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations (29 CFR 1915.14) before any hot work is done on a tank;

(7) Treat the contents of any tank as Government property in accordance with the Government Property clause; and

(8) Dispose of the contents of any tank only at the direction, or with the concurrence, of the Contracting Officer.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in the job order, when the vessel is in the custody of the Contractor or in dry dock or on a marine railway and the temperature is expected to go as low as 35 °F, the Contractor shall take all necessary steps to—

(1) Keep all hose pipelines, fixtures, traps, tanks, and other receptacles on the vessel from freezing; and

(2) Protect the stern tube and propeller hubs from frost damage.

(g) The Contractor shall, whenever practicable—

(1) Perform the required work in a manner that will not interfere with the berthing and messing of Government personnel attached to the vessel; and

(2) Provide Government personnel attached to the vessel access to the vessel at all times.

(h) Government personnel attached to the vessel shall not interfere with the Contractor's work or workers.

(i)(1) The Government does not guarantee the correctness of the dimensions, sizes, and shapes set forth in any job order, sketches, drawings, plans, or specifications prepared or furnished by the Government, unless the job order requires that the Contractor perform the work prior to any opportunity to inspect.

(2) Except as stated in paragraph (i)(1) of this clause, and other than those parts furnished by the Government, the Contractor shall be responsible for the correctness of the dimensions, sizes, and shapes of parts furnished under this agreement.

(j) The Contractor shall at all times keep the site of the work on the vessel free from accumulation of waste material or rubbish caused by its employees or the work. At the completion of the work, unless the job order specifies otherwise, the Contractor shall remove all rubbish from the site of the work and leave the immediate vicinity of the work area "broom clean."

(End of clause)

252.217-7006 Title.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

TITLE (DEC 1991)

(a) Unless otherwise provided, title to all materials and equipment to be incorporated in a vessel in the performance of a job order shall vest in the Government upon delivery at the location specified for the performance of the work.

(b) Upon completion of the job order, or with the approval of the Contracting Officer during performance of the job order, all Contractor-furnished materials and equipment not incorporated in, or placed on, any vessel, shall become the property of the Contractor, unless the Government has reimbursed the Contractor for the cost of the materials and equipment.

(c) The vessel, its equipment, movable stores, cargo, or other ship's materials shall not be considered Government-furnished property.

(End of clause)

252.217-7007 Payments.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

PAYMENTS (DEC 1991)

- (a) "Progress payments," as used in this clause, means payments made before completion of work in progress under a job order.
- (b) Upon submission by the Contractor of invoices in the form and number of copies directed by the Contracting Officer, and as approved by the Contracting Officer, the Government will make progress payments as work progresses under the job order.
 - (1) Generally, the Contractor may submit invoices on a semi-monthly basis, unless expenditures justify a more frequent submission.
 - (2) The Government need not make progress payments for invoices aggregating less than \$5,000.
 - (3) The Contracting Officer shall approve progress payments based on the value, computed on the price of the job order, of labor and materials incorporated in the work, materials suitably stored at the site of the work, and preparatory work completed, less the aggregate of any previous payments.
 - (4) Upon request, the Contractor will furnish the Contracting Officer any reports concerning expenditures on the work to date that the Contracting Officer may require.
 - (c) The Government will retain until final completion and acceptance of all work covered by the job order, an amount estimated or approved by the Contracting Officer under paragraph (b) of this clause. The amount retained will be in accordance with the rate authorized by Congress for Naval vessel repair contracts at the time of job order award.
 - (d) The Contracting Officer may direct that progress payments be based on the price of the job order as adjusted as a result of change orders under the Changes clause of the Master Agreement. If the Contracting Officer does not so direct—
 - (1) Payments of any increases shall be made from time to time after the amount of the increase is determined under the Changes clause of the Master Agreement; and
 - (2) Reductions resulting from decreases shall be made for the purposes of subsequent progress payments as soon as the amounts are determined under the Changes clause of the Master Agreement.
 - (e) Upon completion of the work under a job order and final inspection and acceptance, and upon submission of invoices in such form and with such copies as the Contracting Officer may prescribe, the Contractor shall be paid for the price of the job order, as adjusted pursuant to the Changes clause of the Master Agreement, less any performance reserves deemed necessary by the Contracting Officer, and less the amount of any previous payments.
 - (f) All materials, equipment, or any other property or work in process covered by the progress payments made by the Government, upon the making of those progress

payments, shall become the sole property of the Government, and are subject to the provisions of the Title clause of the Master Agreement.

(End of clause)

252.217-7008 Bonds.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

BONDS (DEC 1991)

- (a) If the solicitation requires an offeror to submit a bid bond, the Offeror may furnish, instead, an annual bid bond (or evidence thereof) or an annual performance and payment bond (or evidence thereof).
- (b) If the solicitation does not require a bid bond, the Offeror shall not include in the price any contingency to cover the premium of such a bond.
- (c) Even if the solicitation does not require bonds, the Contracting Officer may nevertheless require a performance and payment bond, in form, amount, and with a surety acceptable to the Contracting Officer. Where performance and payment bond is required, the offer price shall be increased upon the award of the job order in an amount not to exceed the premium of a corporate surety bond.
- (d) If any surety upon any bond furnished in connection with a job order under this agreement fails to submit requested reports as to its financial condition or otherwise becomes unacceptable to the Government, the Contracting Officer may require the Contractor to furnish whatever additional security the Contracting Officer determines necessary to protect the interests of the Government and of persons supplying labor or materials in the performance of the work contemplated under the Master Agreement.

(End of clause)

252.217-7009 Default.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

DEFAULT (DEC 1991)

- (a) The Government may, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this clause, by written notice of default to the Contractor, terminate the whole or any part of a job order if the Contractor fails to—
 - (1) Make delivery of the supplies or to perform the services within the time specified in a job order or any extension;
 - (2) Make progress, so as to endanger performance of the job order; or
 - (3) Perform any of the other provisions of this agreement or a job order.
- (b) Except for defaults of subcontractors, the Contractor shall not be liable for any excess costs if failure to perform the job order arises from causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor. Examples of such causes include acts of God or of the public enemy, acts of the Government in either its sovereign or

contractual capacity, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, freight embargoes, and unusually severe weather.

(c) If the Contractor's failure to perform is caused by the default of a subcontractor, and if such default arises out of causes beyond the control of both the Contractor and subcontractor, and without the fault or negligence of either, the Contractor shall not be liable for any excess costs for failure to perform, unless the supplies or services to be furnished by the subcontractor were obtainable from other sources in sufficient time to permit the Contractor to perform the job order within the time specified.

(d) If the Government terminates the job order in whole or in part as provided in paragraph (a) of this clause—

(1) The Government may, upon such terms and in such manner as the Contracting Officer may deem appropriate, arrange for the completion of the work so terminated, at such plant or plants, including that of the Contractor, as may be designated by the Contracting Officer.

(i) The Contractor shall continue the performance of the job order to the extent not terminated under the provisions of this clause.

(ii) If the work is to be completed at the plant, the Government may use all tools, machinery, facilities, and equipment of the Contractor determined by the Contracting Office to be necessary for that purpose.

(iii) If the cost to the Government of the work procured or completed (after adjusting such cost to exclude the effect of changes in the plans and specifications made subsequent to the date of termination) exceeds the price fixed for work under the job order (after adjusting such price on account of changes in the plans and specifications made before the date of termination), the Contractor, or the Contractor's surety, if any, shall be liable for such excess.

(2) The Government, in addition to any other rights provided in this clause, may require the Contractor to transfer title and delivery to the Government, in the manner and to the extent directed by the Contracting Officer, any completed supplies and such partially completed supplies and materials, parts, tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, plans, drawings, information and contract rights (hereinafter called "manufacturing materials") as the Contractor has specifically produced or specifically acquired for the performance of the terminated part of the job order.

(i) The Contractor shall, upon direction of the Contracting Officer, protect and preserve property in possession of the Contractor in which the Government has an interest.

(ii) The Government shall pay to the Contractor the job order price for completed items of work delivered to and accepted by the Government, and the amount agreed upon by the Contractor and the Contracting Officer for manufacturing materials delivered to and accepted by the Government, and for the protection and preservation of property. Failure to agree shall be a dispute concerning a question of fact within the meaning of the Disputes clause.

(e) If, after notice of termination of the job order, it is determined that the Contractor was not in default, or that the default was excusable, the rights and

obligations of the parties shall be the same as if the notice of termination had been issued for the convenience of the Government.

(f) If the Contractor fails to complete the performance of a job order within the time specified, or any extension, the actual damage to the Government for the delay will be difficult or impossible to determine.

(1) In lieu of actual damage, the Contractor shall pay to the Government as fixed, agreed, and liquidated damages for each calendar day of delay the amount, if any, set forth in the job order (prorated to the nearest hour for fractional days).

(2) If the Government terminates the job order, the Contractor shall be liable, in addition to the excess costs provided in paragraph (d) of this clause, for liquidated damages accruing until such time as the Government may reasonably obtain completion of the work.

(3) The Contractor shall not be charged with liquidated damages when the delay arises out of causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor. Subject to the provisions of the Disputes clause of the Master Agreement, the Contracting Officer shall ascertain the facts and the extent of the delay and shall extend the time for performance when in the judgment of the Contracting Officer, the findings of fact justify an extension.

(g) The rights and remedies of the Government provided in this clause shall not be exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law under this agreement.

(End of clause)

252.217-7010 Performance.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

PERFORMANCE (JUL 2009)

(a) Upon the award of a job order, the Contractor shall promptly start the work specified and shall diligently prosecute the work to completion. The Contractor shall not start work until the job order has been awarded except in the case of emergency work ordered by the Contracting Officer under the Job Orders and Compensation clause of the Master Agreement.

(b) The Government shall deliver the vessel described in the job order at the time and location specified in the job order. Upon completion of the work, the Government shall accept delivery of the vessel at the time and location specified in the job order.

(c) The Contractor shall, without charge and without specific requirement in a job order—

(1) Make available at the plant to personnel of the vessel while in dry dock or on a marine railway, sanitary lavatory and similar facilities acceptable to the Contracting Officer;

(2) Supply and maintain suitable brows and gangways from the pier, dry dock, or marine railway to the vessel;

(3) Treat salvage, scrap or other ship's material of the Government resulting from performance of the work as items of Government-furnished property, in accordance with the Government Property clause;

(4) Perform, or pay the cost of, any repair, reconditioning or replacement made necessary as the result of the use by the Contractor of any of the vessel's machinery, equipment or fittings, including, but not limited to, winches, pumps, rigging, or pipelines; and

(5) Furnish suitable offices, office equipment and telephones at or near the site of the work for the Government's use.

(d) The job order will state whether dock and sea trials are required to determine whether or not the Contractor has satisfactorily performed the work.

(1) If dock and sea trials are required, the vessel shall be under the control of the vessel's commander and crew.

(2) The Contractor shall not conduct dock and sea trials not specified in the job order without advance approval of the Contracting Officer. Dock and sea trials not specified in the job order shall be at the Contractor's expense and risk.

(3) The Contractor shall provide and install all fittings and appliances necessary for dock and sea trials. The Contractor shall be responsible for care, installation, and removal of instruments and apparatus furnished by the Government for use in the trials.

(End of clause)

252.217-7011 Access to Vessel.

As prescribed at 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

ACCESS TO VESSEL (DEC 1991)

(a) Upon the request of the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall grant admission to the Contractor's facilities and access to vessel, on a non-interference basis, as necessary to perform their respective responsibilities, to a reasonable number of:

(1) Government and other Government contractor employees (in addition to those Government employees attached to the vessel); and

(2) Representatives of offerors on other contemplated Government work.

(b) All personnel granted access shall comply with Contractor rules governing personnel at its shipyard.

(End of clause)

252.217-7012 Liability and Insurance.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

LIABILITY AND INSURANCE (AUG 2003)

(a) The Contractor shall exercise its best efforts to prevent accidents, injury, or damage to all employees, persons, and property, in and about the work, and to the vessel or part of the vessel upon which work is done.

(b) *Loss or damage to the vessel, materials, or equipment.*

(1) Unless otherwise directed or approved in writing by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall not carry insurance against any form of loss or damage to the vessel(s) or to the materials or equipment to which the Government has title or which have been furnished by the Government for installation by the Contractor. The Government assumes the risks of loss of and damage to that property.

(2) The Government does not assume any risk with respect to loss or damage compensated for by insurance or otherwise or resulting from risks with respect to which the Contractor has failed to maintain insurance, if available, as required or approved by the Contracting Officer.

(3) The Government does not assume risk of and will not pay for any costs of the following:

(i) Inspection, repair, replacement, or renewal of any defects in the vessel(s) or material and equipment due to—

(A) Defective workmanship performed by the Contractor or its subcontractors;

(B) Defective materials or equipment furnished by the Contractor or its subcontractors; or

(C) Workmanship, materials, or equipment which do not conform to the requirements of the contract, whether or not the defect is latent or whether or not the nonconformance is the result of negligence.

(ii) Loss, damage, liability, or expense caused by, resulting from, or incurred as a consequence of any delay or disruption, willful misconduct or lack of good faith by the Contractor or any of its representatives that have supervision or direction of—

(A) All or substantially all of the Contractor's business; or

(B) All or substantially all of the Contractor's operation at any one plant.

(4) As to any risk that is assumed by the Government, the Government shall be subrogated to any claim, demand or cause of action against third parties that exists in favor of the Contractor. If required by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall execute a formal assignment or transfer of the claim, demand, or cause of action.

(5) No party other than the Contractor shall have any right to proceed directly against the Government or join the Government as a co-defendant in any action.

(6) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Contractor shall bear the first \$50,000 of loss or damage from each occurrence or incident, the risk of which the Government would have assumed under the provisions of this paragraph (b).

(c) *Indemnification.* The Contractor indemnifies the Government and the vessel and its owners against all claims, demands, or causes of action to which the Government, the vessel or its owner(s) might be subject as a result of damage or injury (including death) to the property or person of anyone other than the Government or its employees, or the vessel or its owner, arising in whole or in part from the negligence or other wrongful act of the Contractor or its agents or employees, or any subcontractor, or its agents or employees.

(1) The Contractor's obligation to indemnify under this paragraph shall not exceed the sum of \$300,000 as a consequence of any single occurrence with respect to any one vessel.

(2) The indemnity includes, without limitation, suits, actions, claims, costs, or demands of any kind, resulting from death, personal injury, or property damage occurring during the period of performance of work on the vessel or within 90 days after redelivery of the vessel. For any claim, etc., made after 90 days, the rights of the parties shall be as determined by other provisions of this agreement and by law. The indemnity does apply to death occurring after 90 days where the injury was received during the period covered by the indemnity.

(d) *Insurance.*

(1) The Contractor shall, at its own expense, obtain and maintain the following insurance—

(i) Casualty, accident, and liability insurance, as approved by the Contracting Officer, insuring the performance of its obligations under paragraph (c) of this clause.

(ii) Workers Compensation Insurance (or its equivalent) covering the employees engaged on the work.

(2) The Contractor shall ensure that all subcontractors engaged on the work obtain and maintain the insurance required in paragraph (d)(1) of this clause.

(3) Upon request of the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall provide evidence of the insurance required by paragraph (d) of this clause.

(e) The Contractor shall not make any allowance in the job order price for the inclusion of any premium expense or charge for any reserve made on account of self-insurance for coverage against any risk assumed by the Government under this clause.

(f) The Contractor shall give the Contracting Officer written notice as soon as practicable after the occurrence of a loss or damage for which the Government has assumed the risk.

- (1) The notice shall contain full details of the loss or damage.
- (2) If a claim or suit is later filed against the Contractor as a result of the event, the Contractor shall immediately deliver to the Government every demand, notice, summons, or other process received by the Contractor or its employees or representatives.
- (3) The Contractor shall cooperate with the Government and, upon request, shall assist in effecting settlements, securing and giving evidence, obtaining the attendance of witnesses, and in the conduct of suits. The Government shall reimburse the Contractor for expenses incurred in this effort, other than the cost of maintaining the Contractor's usual organization.
- (4) The Contractor shall not, except at its own expense, voluntarily make any payment, assume any obligation, or incur any expense other than what would be imperative for the protection of the vessel(s) at the time of the event.

(g) In the event or loss of or damage to any vessel(s), material, or equipment which may result in a claim against the Government under the insurance provisions of this contract, the Contractor shall promptly notify the Contracting Officer of the loss or damage. The Contracting Officer may, without prejudice to any other right of the Government, either—

- (1) Order the Contractor to proceed with replacement or repair, in which event the Contractor shall effect the replacement or repair;
 - (i) The Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer a request for reimbursement of the cost of the replacement or repair together with whatever supporting documentation the Contracting Officer may reasonably require, and shall identify the request as being submitted under the Insurance clause of the agreement.
 - (ii) If the Government determines that the risk of the loss or damage is within the scope of the risks assumed by the Government under this clause, the Government will reimburse the Contractor for the reasonable, allowable cost of the replacement or repair, plus a reasonable profit (if the work or replacement or repair was performed by the Contractor) less the deductible amount specified in paragraph (b) of this clause.
 - (iii) Payments by the Government to the Contractor under this clause are outside the scope of and shall not affect the pricing structure of the contract, and are additional to the compensation otherwise payable to the Contractor under this contract; or
- (2) In the event the Contracting Officer decides that the loss or damage shall not be replaced or repaired, the Contracting Officer shall—
 - (i) Modify the contract appropriately, consistent with the reduced requirements reflected by the unreplaced or unrepairs loss or damage; or
 - (ii) Terminate the repair of any part or all of the vessel(s) under the Termination for Convenience of the Government clause of this agreement.

(End of clause)

252.217-7013 Guarantees.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

GUARANTEES (DEC 1991)

- (a) In the event any work performed or materials furnished by the contractor under the Master Agreement prove defective or deficient within 90 days from the date of redelivery of the vessel(s), the Contractor, as directed by the Contracting Officer and at its own expense, shall correct and repair the deficiency to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer.
- (b) If the Contractor or any subcontractor has a guarantee for work performed or materials furnished that exceeds the 90 day period, the Government shall be entitled to rely upon the longer guarantee until its expiration.
- (c) With respect to any individual work item identified as incomplete at the time of redelivery of the vessel(s), the guarantee period shall run from the date the item is completed.
- (d) If practicable, the Government shall give the Contractor an opportunity to correct the deficiency.
 - (1) If the Contracting Officer determines it is not practicable or is otherwise not advisable to return the vessel(s) to the Contractor, or the Contractor fails to proceed with the repairs promptly, the Contracting Officer may direct that the repairs be performed elsewhere, at the Contractor's expense.
 - (2) If correction and repairs are performed by other than the Contractor, the Contracting Officer may discharge the Contractor's liability by making an equitable deduction in the price of the job order.
- (e) The Contractor's liability shall extend for an additional 90 day guarantee period on those defects or deficiencies that the Contractor corrected.
- (f) At the option of the Contracting Officer, defects and deficiencies may be left uncorrected. In that event, the Contractor and Contracting Officer shall negotiate an equitable reduction in the job price. Failure to agree upon an equitable reduction shall constitute a dispute under the Disputes clause of this agreement.

(End of clause)

252.217-7014 Discharge of Liens.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

DISCHARGE OF LIENS (DEC 1991)

- (a) The Contractor shall immediately discharge, or cause to be discharged, any lien or right *in rem* of any kind, other than in favor of the Government, that exists or arises in connection with work done or material furnished under any job order under this agreement.

(b) If any lien or right *in rem* is not immediately discharged, the Government, at the expense of the Contractor, may discharge, or cause to be discharged, the lien or right.

(End of clause)

252.217-7015 Safety and Health.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

SAFETY AND HEALTH (DEC 1991)

Nothing contained in the Master Agreement or any job order shall relieve the Contractor of any obligations it may have to comply with—

- (a) The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651, et seq.);
- (b) The Safety and Health Regulations for Ship Repairing (29 CFR 1915); or
- (c) Any other applicable Federal, State, and local laws, codes, ordinances, and regulations.

(End of clause)

252.217-7016 Plant Protection.

As prescribed in 217.7104(a), use the following clause:

PLANT PROTECTION (DEC 1991)

- (a) The Contractor shall provide, for the plant and work in process, reasonable safeguards against all hazards, including unauthorized entry, malicious mischief, theft, vandalism, and fire.
- (b) The Contractor shall also provide whatever additional safeguards are necessary to protect the plant and work in process from espionage, sabotage, and enemy action.
 - (1) The Government shall reimburse the Contractor for that portion of the costs of the additional safeguards that is allocable to the contract in the same manner as if the Contracting Officer had issued a change order for the additional safeguards.
 - (2) The costs reimbursed shall not include any overhead allowance, unless the overhead is incident to the construction or installation of necessary security devices or equipment.
- (c) Upon payment by the Government of the cost of any device or equipment required or approved under paragraph (b) of this clause, title shall vest in the Government.
 - (1) The Contractor shall comply with the instructions of the Contracting Officer concerning its identification and disposition.
 - (2) No such device or equipment shall become a fixture as a result of its being affixed to realty not owned by the Government.

(End of clause)

252.217-7026 Identification of Sources of Supply.

As prescribed in 217.7303, use the following provision:

IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES OF SUPPLY (JAN 2023)

(a) The Government is required under 10 U.S.C. 4753 to obtain certain information on the actual manufacturer or sources of supplies it acquires.

(b) The apparently successful Offeror agrees to complete and submit the following table before award:

TABLE

Line <u>Items</u>	National Stock <u>Number</u>	Commercial Product or Commercial <u>Service</u> (Y or N)	Commercial Company	Source of Supply Address	Part No.	Actual Mfg?
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(1) List each deliverable item of supply and item of technical data.						
(2) If there is no national stock number, list "none".						
(3) Use "Y" if the item is a commercial product or commercial service; otherwise use "N." If "Y" is listed, the Offeror need not complete the remaining columns in the table.						
(4) For items of supply, list all sources. For technical data, list the source.						
(5) For items of supply, list each source's part number for the item.						
(6) Use "Y" if the source of supply is the actual manufacturer; "N" if it is not; and "U" if unknown.						

(End of provision)

252.217-7027 Contract Definitization.

As prescribed in 217.7406(b), use the following clause:

CONTRACT DEFINITIZATION (MAY 2023)

(a) A _____ [insert specific type of contract action] is contemplated. The Contractor agrees to begin promptly negotiating with the Contracting Officer the terms of a definitive contract that will include—

(1) All clauses required by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) on the date of execution of the undefinitized contract action;

(2) All clauses required by law on the date of execution of the definitive contract action; and

(3) Any other mutually agreeable clauses, terms, and conditions.

(b) The Contractor agrees to submit a _____ [*insert type of proposal; e.g., fixed-price or cost-and-fee*] proposal and certified cost or pricing data supporting its proposal. Notwithstanding FAR 52.216-26, Payments of Allowable Costs Before Definitization, failure to meet the qualifying proposal date in the contract definitization schedule could result in the Contracting Officer withholding an amount up to 5 percent of all subsequent requests for financing until the Contracting Officer determines that a proposal is qualifying.

(c) The schedule for definitizing this contract action is as follows [*insert target date for definitization of the contract action and dates for submission of proposal, beginning of negotiations, and, if appropriate, submission of the make-or-buy and subcontracting plans and certified cost or pricing data*]:

(d) If agreement on a definitive contract action to supersede this undefinitized contract action is not reached by the target date in paragraph (c) of this clause, or within any extension of it granted by the Contracting Officer, the Contracting Officer may, with the approval of the head of the contracting activity, determine a reasonable price or fee in accordance with FAR subpart 15.4 and part 31, subject to Contractor appeal as provided in the Disputes clause. In any event, the Contractor shall proceed with completion of the contract, subject only to the Limitation of Government Liability clause.

(1) After the Contracting Officer's determination of price or fee, the contract shall be governed by—

(i) All clauses required by the FAR on the date of execution of this undefinitized contract action for either fixed-price or cost-reimbursement contracts, as determined by the Contracting Officer under this paragraph (e);

(ii) All clauses required by law as of the date of the Contracting Officer's determination; and

(iii) Any other clauses, terms, and conditions mutually agreed upon.

(2) To the extent consistent with paragraph (d)(1) of this clause, all clauses, terms, and conditions included in this undefinitized contract action shall continue in effect, except those that by their nature apply only to an undefinitized contract action.

(e) The definitive contract resulting from this undefinitized contract action will include a negotiated _____ [*insert "cost/price ceiling" or "firm-fixed price"*] in no event to exceed _____ [*insert the not-to-exceed amount*].

(End of clause)

252.217-7028 Over and Above Work.

As prescribed in 217.7702, use a clause substantially as follows:

OVER AND ABOVE WORK (DEC 1991)

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

(1) “Over and above work” means work discovered during the course of performing overhaul, maintenance, and repair efforts that is—

- (i) Within the general scope of the contract;
- (ii) Not covered by the line item(s) for the basic work under the contract; and
- (iii) Necessary in order to satisfactorily complete the contract.

(2) “Work request” means a document prepared by the Contractor which describes over and above work being proposed.

(b) The Contractor and Administrative Contracting Officer shall mutually agree to procedures for Government administration and Contractor performance of over and above work requests. If the parties cannot agree upon the procedures, the Administrative Contracting Officer has the unilateral right to direct the over and above work procedures to be followed. These procedures shall, as a minimum, cover—

- (1) The format, content, and submission of work requests by the Contractor. Work requests shall contain data on the type of discrepancy disclosed, the specific location of the discrepancy, and the estimated labor hours and material required to correct the discrepancy. Data shall be sufficient to satisfy contract requirements and obtain the authorization of the Contracting Officer to perform the proposed work;
- (2) Government review, verification, and authorization of the work; and
- (3) Proposal pricing, submission, negotiation, and definitization.

(c) Upon discovery of the need for over and above work, the Contractor shall prepare and furnish to the Government a work request in accordance with the agreed-to procedures.

(d) The Government shall—

- (1) Promptly review the work request;
- (2) Verify that the proposed work is required and not covered under the basic contract line item(s);
- (3) Verify that the proposed corrective action is appropriate; and
- (4) Authorize over and above work as necessary.

(e) The Contractor shall promptly submit to the Contracting Officer, a proposal for the over and above work. The Government and Contractor will then negotiate a

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settlement for the over and above work. Contract modifications will be executed to definitize all over and above work.

(f) Failure to agree on the price of over and above work shall be a dispute within the meaning of the Disputes clause of this contract.

(End of clause)

PGI 217—SPECIAL CONTRACTING METHODS

PGI 217.1—MULTIYEAR CONTRACTING

PGI 217.103-171 Multiyear contracts for services.

(b) The head of the agency must consider the following principles when entering into a multiyear contract for services:

(1) The portion of the cost of any plant or equipment amortized as a cost of contract performance should not exceed the ratio between the period of contract performance and the anticipated useful commercial life of the plant or equipment. As used in this section, "useful commercial life" means the commercial utility of the facilities rather than the physical life, with due consideration given to such factors as the location, specialized nature, and obsolescence of the facilities.

(2) The desirability of obtaining an option to extend the term of the contract for a reasonable period not to exceed 3 years at prices that do not include charges for plant, equipment, or other nonrecurring costs already amortized.

(3) The desirability of reserving the right to take title, under the appropriate circumstances, to the plant or equipment upon payment of the unamortized portion of the cost (10 U.S.C. 3531(c)).

PGI 217.103-174 Multiyear contracts for electricity from renewable energy sources.

The business case analysis template and guidance for the head of the contracting activity determination to enter into a contract for a period in excess of 5 years is available here:

[Renewable Electricity Acquisition Business Case Analysis Template and Guidance.](#)

PGI 217.104-370 Congressional notification.

(b)(1) The head of the agency must submit a copy of each notice to the Principal Director, Defense Pricing, Contracting, and Acquisition Policy (DPCAP), Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment) (OUSD(A&S)), and to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (Program/Budget) (OUSD(C)(P/B)).

(2)(i) DoD will include the request, for each candidate it supports, as part of the President's Budget for that year and in the Appendix to that budget as part of proposed legislative language for the appropriations bill for that year (section 8008(b) of Pub. L. 105-56).

(ii) If the advisability of using a multiyear contract becomes apparent too late to satisfy the requirements 217.170(b)(2), the request for authority to use a multiyear contract must be—

(A) Formally submitted by the President as a budget amendment; or

(B) Made by the Secretary of Defense, in writing, to the congressional defense committees (section 8008(b) of Pub. L. 105-56).

(iii) If the budget for a contract that contains a cancellation ceiling in excess of \$200 million does not include proposed funding for the costs of contract cancellation up to the cancellation ceiling established in the contract—

(A) The notification required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section must include—

(1) The cancellation ceiling amounts planned for each program year in the proposed multiyear contract, together with the reasons for the amounts planned;

(2) The extent to which costs of contract cancellation are not included in the budget for the contract; and

(3) A financial risk assessment of not including budgeting for costs of contract cancellation (10 U.S.C. 3501(g) and 10 U.S.C. 3531(d)); and

(B) The head of the agency must provide copies of the notification to the Office of Management and Budget at least 14 days before contract award.

PGI 217.2—OPTIONS

PGI 217.201 Presolicitation.

PGI 217.201-170 Use of options.

(1) Options may be used for foreign military sales requirements.

(2) Consider use of surge options to support industrial capability. A surge option allows the Government, prior to final delivery, to—

(i) Accelerate the contractor's production rate in accordance with a surge production plan or a delivery schedule provided by the contractor under the terms of the contract; and

(ii) Purchase additional quantities of supplies or services.

(3) See DFARS Subpart 217.74 for limitations on the use of undefinitized options.

PGI 217.204 Postaward.

PGI 217.204-170 Exercise of options.

Before exercising an option for firm-fixed-price contracts containing spare parts, the contracting officer must perform a cost or price analysis of the proposed spare parts. The contracting officer must use an appropriate sampling technique or request field pricing assistance and document the contract file with the results of the cost or price analysis.

PGI 217.5—INTERAGENCY ACQUISITIONS

PGI 217.502 Procedures.**PGI 217.502-1 General.**(a) *Written agreement on responsibility for management and administration—*

(1) *Assisted acquisitions.* When the contracting activity of one DoD Component provides acquisition assistance to deployed units or personnel from another DoD Component—

(A) The written interagency agreement between the servicing DoD Component and the requesting DoD Component, required by FAR 17.502-1(a)(1), must be documented on the FS Form 7600A, United States Government Interagency Agreement (see template at <https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/forms/form-7600a.pdf>);

(B) Procurement support should be on a nonreimbursable basis, unless the parties mutually agree, in writing, for reimbursable support; and

(C) The DD Form 448, Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), must be used to provide a description of the supplies/services and certification of funds available to support the requirement.

PGI 217.503 Ordering procedures.

When the requesting agency is within DoD, a copy of the executed determination and findings required by FAR 17.502-2 must be furnished to the servicing agency as an attachment to the order. When a DoD contracting office is acting as the servicing agency, a copy of the executed determination and findings must be obtained from the requesting agency and placed in the contract file for the Economy Act order.

PGI 217.6—INTERAGENCY ACQUISITIONS: ACQUISITIONS BY NONDEFENSE AGENCIES ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**PGI 217.670 Procedures.**

(a)(3)(i) Departments and agencies must ensure full awareness of the total costs of all fees associated with use of a non-DoD contracting vehicle. To ensure full awareness, the DoD acquisition official must require the servicing agency to—

(A) Provide notification if its acquisition approach will use another agency's contract vehicle; and

(B) Identify all fees (direct and indirect) associated with the assisted acquisition.

(ii) The DoD acquisition official must document in the business decision the rationale to continue with the assisted acquisition given the total fees (direct and indirect) involved.

PGI 217.70—EXCHANGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

PGI 217.7003 Purchase request.

Ensure that the requiring activity provides all of the following in support of the purchase request—

- (a) A certification that the property is eligible for exchange and complies with all conditions and limitations of DoD Manual 4140.01, Volume 9, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures: Materiel Programs.
- (b) A written determination of economic advantage indicating—
 - (1) The anticipated economic advantage to the Government from use of the exchange authority;
 - (2) That exchange allowances shall be applied toward, or in partial payment of, the items to be acquired; and
 - (3) That, if required, the exchange property has been rendered safe or innocuous or has been demilitarized;
- (c) All applicable approvals for the exchange; and
- (d) A description of the property available for exchange (e.g., nomenclature, location, serial number, estimated travel value).

PGI 217.7004 Solicitation and award.

- (a) Ensure solicitations require offerors to state prices—
 - (1) For the new items being acquired without any exchange; and
 - (2) For the new items with the exchange (trade-in allowance) for the exchange property listed.
- (b) The contracting officer is not obligated to award on an exchange basis. If the lowest evaluated offer is an offer for the new items without any exchange, the contracting officer may award on that basis and forgo the exchange.
- (c) Exchanges may be made only with the successful offeror. When the successful offer includes an exchange, award one contract for both the acquisition of the new property and the trade-in of the exchange property. The only exception is when the items must be acquired against a mandatory Federal supply schedule contract, in which case, award a separate contract for the exchange.

PGI 217.71—MASTER AGREEMENT FOR REPAIR AND ALTERATION OF VESSELS

PGI 217.7103 Master agreements and job orders.

PGI 217.7103-1 Content and format of master agreements.

- (1) A master agreement must contain all clauses required by DFARS 217.7104(a), statute, and Executive order.
- (2) The following format may be adapted to fit specific circumstances:

MASTER AGREEMENT FOR REPAIR AND ALTERATION OF VESSELS

1. This agreement is entered into this _____ day of _____, _____, by the United States of America (the "Government":) represented by _____, the Contracting Officer, and _____, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____ (the "Contractor").
2. The clauses in this agreement, must be incorporated, by reference or attachment, in job orders issued under this agreement to effect repairs, alterations, and/or additions to vessels.
3. By giving 30 days written notice, either party to this agreement has the right to cancel it without affecting the rights and liabilities under any job order existing at the time of cancellation. The Contractor shall perform, under the terms of this agreement, all work covered by any job order awarded before the effective date of the cancellation.
4. This agreement may be modified only by mutual agreement of the parties. A modification of this agreement must not affect any job order in existence at the time of modification, unless the parties agree otherwise.
5. The rights and obligations of the parties to this agreement are set forth in this agreement and the clauses of any job orders issued under this agreement. In the event there is an inconsistency between this agreement and any job order, the provisions of this agreement shall govern.
6. This agreement shall remain in effect until cancelled by either party.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
by _____ (Contracting Officer)

by _____ (Contractor)

by _____ (Authorized Individual)

by _____ (Title)

PGI 217.7103-3 Solicitations for job orders.

- (1) Include in the solicitation—
 - (i) The nature of the work to be performed;
 - (ii) The date the vessel will be available to the contractor;
 - (iii) The date the work is to be completed; and
 - (iv) Whether bulk ammunition is aboard the vessel.
- (2) Unless the solicitation states otherwise, offers are to be based on performance at the contractor's site.
- (3) Solicitations processed under negotiated acquisition procedures must require offerors to include a breakdown of the price with reasonable supporting detail in whatever format and detail the contracting officer may request.
- (4) Where practicable, afford potential offerors an opportunity to inspect the item needing repair or alteration.

PGI 217.7103-4 Emergency work.

Process this type of undefinitized contract action in accordance with DFARS Subpart 217.74. Negotiate a price as soon as practicable after the issuance of an undefinitized order and definitize the job order upon completing negotiations.

PGI 217.7103-5 Repair costs not readily ascertainable.

If the nature of any repairs is such that their extent and probable cost cannot be ascertained readily, the solicitation should—

- (1) Solicit offers for determining the nature and extent of the repairs;
- (2) Provide that upon determination by the contracting officer of what work is necessary, the contractor, if requested by the contracting officer, shall negotiate prices for performance of the repairs; and
- (3) Provide that prices for the repairs, if ordered, will be set forth in a modification of the job order.

PGI 217.74—UNDEFINITIZED CONTRACT ACTIONS

PGI 217.7404 Limitations.

PGI 217.7404-1 Authorization.

(1) The requiring activity, in coordination with the contracting office, prepares the request for approval package for an undefinitized contract action (UCA) requirement. The approval package must—

- (i) Document why a UCA is required (for letter contracts see DFARS 216.603);
- (ii) Provide a detailed explanation for the need to begin performance before definitization;
- (iii) Address the adverse impact on agency requirements that would result from delays in beginning performance;
- (iv) Identify the risk of using a UCA and the means by which the Government will mitigate such risk;
- (v) Identify and justify the specific contractual instrument to be used;
- (vi) Establish limitations on the obligation of funds; and
- (vii) Provide the definitization schedule of agreed-upon events that support timely definitization.

(2) A sample format with certain variations for letter contracts is provided at this website: http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/pgi/docs/Template_for_UCA_Authorization_Requests.pdf.

PGI 217.7404-2 Price ceiling.

(1) The rationale for the not-to-exceed price will be documented and retained in the contract file. Examples of such supporting rationale include—

- (i) The Independent Government Cost Estimate;
- (ii) Price analysis based on prior buys; and
- (iii) The contractor's proposal.

(2) The maximum not-to-exceed price is the firm-fixed price for firm-fixed price contracts, the ceiling price for fixed-price incentive contracts, and the estimated cost and fee for cost-reimbursement contracts.

PGI 217.7404-6 Allowable profit.

To improve the documentation and provide guidance on determining the profit for UCAs with substantial incurred cost, contracting officers will follow the mandatory instructions at DFARS 215.409 regarding lowering contract type risk assessments for the incurred costs when performing weighted guidelines analysis. Additional guidance on analyzing profit or fee is provided in DAU course, CON 7170V, Analyzing Profit or Fee, found at:

<https://www.dau.edu/courses/con-7170v>.

PGI 217.7405 Plans and reports.

By October 31 and April 30 of each year, departments and agencies must prepare a Consolidated UCA Management Report, identifying each UCA/UCO with a value exceeding \$5 million. In addition, departments and agencies must submit to the Office of the Principal Director, Defense Pricing, Contracting, and Acquisition Policy (Contract Policy) a copy of the record of weighted guidelines for each definitized UCA with a value of \$100 million or more. If there is no record of weighted guidelines (e.g., not required for a cost plus award fee contract per DFARS 215.409), then departments and agencies must submit alternative documentation that addresses appropriate recognition of the contractor's reduced cost risk during the undefinitized performance period. Submit the required information via email to osd.pentagon.ousd-a-s.mbx.asda-dp-c-contractpolicy@mail.mil.

PGI 217.75—ACQUISITION OF REPLENISHMENT PARTS

PGI 217.7502 General.

Replenishment parts must be acquired to ensure the safe, dependable, and effective operation of the equipment. Where this assurance is not possible with new sources, competition may be limited to the original manufacturer of the equipment or other sources that have previously manufactured or furnished the parts if the action is justified. See 209.270 for requirements applicable to replenishment parts for aviation or ship critical safety items.

PGI 217.7503 Spares acquisition integrated with production.

- (1) Spares acquisition integrated with production (SAIP) is a technique used to acquire replenishment parts concurrently with parts being produced for the end item.
- (2) Include appropriately tailored provisions in the contract when SAIP is used.

PGI 217.7504 Acquisition of parts when data is not available.

When acquiring a part for which the Government does not have necessary data with rights to use in a specification or drawing for competitive acquisition, use one of the following procedures:

- (1) When items of identical design are not required, the acquisition may still be conducted through full and open competition by using a performance specification or other similar technical requirement or purchase description that does not contain data with restricted rights. Two methods are—
 - (i) Two-step sealed bidding; and

- (ii) Brand name or equal purchase descriptions.
- (2) When other than full and open competition is authorized under FAR part 6, acquire the part from the firm that developed or designed the item or process, or its licensees, provided productive capacity and quality are adequate and the price is fair and reasonable.
- (3) When additional sources are needed and the procedures in paragraph (1) are not practicable, consider the following alternatives:
 - (i) Encourage the developer to license others to manufacture the parts;
 - (ii) Acquire the necessary rights in data;
 - (iii) Use a leader company acquisition technique (FAR subpart 17.4) when complex technical equipment is involved and establishing satisfactory additional sources will require technical assistance as well as data; or
 - (iv) Incorporate a priced option in the contract that allows the Government to require the contractor to establish a second source.
- (4) A design specification may be developed for competitive acquisition through reverse engineering. Contracting and requiring activities must not do reverse engineering unless—
 - (i) Significant cost savings can be demonstrated; and
 - (ii) The action is authorized by the head of the contracting activity.

PGI 217.7506—SPARE PARTS BREAKOUT PROGRAM

PART 1--GENERAL

1-101 Applicability.

- (a) The Spare Parts Breakout Program applies to—
 - (1) Any centrally managed replenishment or provisioned part (hereinafter referred to as “part”) for military systems and equipment; and
 - (2) All DoD personnel involved with design control, acquisition, and management of such parts including, but not limited to, project/program/system managers, technical personnel, contracting officers, legal counsel, inventory managers, inspectors, and small business specialists and technical advisors.
- (b) The Spare Parts Breakout Program does not apply to—
 - (1) Component breakout (see DFARS 207.171);
 - (2) Foreign military sale peculiar items;
 - (3) Insurance items (e.g., one-time buy);
 - (4) Obsolete items;

- (5) Phase-out items (e.g., life-of-type buy);
- (6) Items with annual buy values below the thresholds developed by DoD components or field activities;
- (7) Parts being acquired under other specifically defined initial support programs; or
- (8) Parts acquired through local purchase.

1-102 General.

(a) Significant resources are dedicated to the acquisition and management of parts for military systems and equipment. The ability to competitively buy spares must be considered early in a weapon system acquisition. Initially, repairable or consumable parts are identified and acquired through a provisioning process; repairable or consumable parts acquired thereafter are for replenishment.

(b) The objective of the DoD Spare Parts Breakout Program is to reduce costs through the use of competitive procurement methods, or the purchase of parts directly from the actual manufacturer rather than the prime contractor, while maintaining the integrity of the systems and equipment in which the parts are to be used. The program is based on the application of sound management and engineering judgment in—

- (1) Determining the feasibility of acquiring parts by competitive procedures or direct purchase from actual manufacturers; and
- (2) Overcoming or removing constraints to breakout identified through the screening process (technical review) described in 3-302.

(c) The breakout program includes procedures for screening and coding parts in order to provide contracting officers summary information regarding technical data and sources of supply to meet the Government's minimum requirements. This information assists the contracting officer in selecting the method of contracting, identifying sources of supply, and making other decisions in the preaward and award phases, with consideration for established parameters of system and equipment integrity, readiness, and the opportunities to competitively acquire parts (see FAR part 6 and DFARS part 206). The identification of sources for parts, for example, requires knowledge of manufacturing sources, additional operations performed after manufacture of parts possessing safety or other critical characteristics, and the availability of technical data.

(d) The result of the screening process (technical review) is indicated by an acquisition method code (AMC) and an acquisition method suffix code (AMSC). The breakout program provides procedures for both the initial assignment of an AMC and an AMSC to a part, and for the recurring review of these codes (see 2-202 and 2-203(b)).

(e) For up-to-date Standards (STD) included in this section for the Spare Parts Breakout Program, utilize the ASSIST application at website:
<https://quicksearch.dla.mil/qSearch.aspx>.

1-103 Definitions.

1-103.1 Acquisition method code (AMC).

A single digit numeric code, assigned by a DoD activity, to describe to the contracting officer

and other Government personnel the results of a technical review of a part and its suitability for breakout.

1-103.2 Acquisition method code conference.

A conference that is generally held at the contractor's facility for the purpose of reviewing contractor technical information codes (CTICs) and corresponding substantiating data for breakout.

1-103.3 Acquisition method suffix code (AMSC).

A single digit alpha code, assigned by a DoD activity, that provides the contracting officer and other Government personnel with engineering, manufacturing, and technical information.

1-103.4 Actual manufacturer.

An individual, activity, or organization that performs the physical fabrication processes that produce the deliverable part or other items of supply for the Government. The actual manufacturer must produce the part in-house. The actual manufacturer may or may not be the design control activity.

1-103.5 Altered item drawing.

Refer to the current version of DoD STD-100, paragraphs 201.4.4 and 703 (see 1-102(e)).

1-103.6 Annual buy quantity.

The forecast quantity of a part required for the next 12 months.

1-103.7 Annual buy value (ABV).

The annual buy quantity of a part multiplied by its unit price.

1-103.8 Bailment.

The process whereby a part is loaned to a recipient with the agreement that the part will be returned at an appointed time. The government retains legal title to such material even though the borrowing organization has possession during the stated period.

1-103.9 Breakout.

The improvement of the acquisition status of a part resulting from a technical review and a deliberate management decision. Examples are—

- (a) The competitive acquisition of a part previously purchased noncompetitively; and
- (b) The direct purchase of a part previously purchased from a prime contractor who is not the actual manufacturer of the part.

1-103.10 Competition.

A contract action where two or more responsible sources, acting independently, can be solicited to satisfy the Government's requirement.

1-103.11 Contractor technical information code (CTIC).

A two-digit alpha code assigned to a part by a prime contractor to furnish specific information regarding the engineering, manufacturing, and technical aspects of that part.

1-103.12 Design control activity.

A contractor or Government activity having responsibility for the design of a given part, and for the preparation and currency of engineering drawings and other technical data for that

part. The design control activity may or may not be the actual manufacturer. The design control activity is synonymous with design activity as used by DoD STD-100 (see 1-102(e)).

1-103.13 Direct purchase.

The acquisition of a part from the actual manufacturer, including a prime contractor who is an actual manufacturer of the part.

1-103.14 Engineering drawings.

Refer to the current version of DoD STD-100 (see 1-102(e)).

1-103.15 Extended dollar value.

The contract unit price of a part multiplied by the quantity purchased.

1-103.16 Full and open competition.

A contract action where all responsible sources are permitted to compete.

1-103.17 Full screening.

A detailed parts breakout process, including data collection, data evaluation, data completion, technical evaluation, economic evaluation, and supply feedback, used to determine if parts can be purchased directly from the actual manufacturer(s) or can be competed.

1-103.18 Immediate (live) buy.

A buy that must be executed as soon as possible to prevent unacceptable equipment readiness reduction, unacceptable disruption in operational capability, and increased safety risks, or to avoid other costs.

1-103.19 Life cycle buy value.

The total dollar value of all acquisitions that are estimated to occur over a part's remaining life cycle.

1-103.20 Limited competition.

A competitive contract action where the provisions of full and open competition do not exist.

1-103.21 Limited screening.

A parts breakout process covering only selected points of data and technical evaluations, and should only be used to support immediate buy requirements (see 3-301.3).

1-103.22 Manufacture.

The physical fabrication process that produces a part, or other item of supply. The physical fabrication processes include, but are not limited to, machining, welding, soldering, brazing, heat treating, braking, riveting, pressing, and chemical treatment.

1-103.23 Prime contractor.

A contractor having responsibility for design control and/or delivery of a system/equipment such as aircraft, engines, ships, tanks, vehicles, guns and missiles, ground communications and electronics systems, and test equipment.

1-103.24 Provisioning.

The process of determining and acquiring the range and quantity (depth) of spare and repair parts, and support and test equipment required to operate and maintain an end item of materiel for an initial period of service.

1-103.25 Qualification.

Any action (contractual or precontractual) that results in approval for a firm to supply items to the Government without further testing beyond quality assurance demonstrations incident to acceptance of an item. When prequalification is required, the Government must have a justification on file—

- (a) Stating the need for qualification and why it must be done prior to award;
- (b) Estimating likely cost of qualification; and
- (c) Specifying all qualification requirements.

1-103.26 Replenishment part.

A part, repairable or consumable, purchased after provisioning of that part, for: replacement; replenishment of stock; or use in the maintenance, overhaul, and repair of equipment such as aircraft, engines, ships, tanks, vehicles, guns and missiles, ground communications and electronic systems, ground support, and test equipment. As used in the breakout program, except when distinction is necessary, the term "part" includes subassemblies, components, and subsystems as defined by the current version of MIL-STD-280 (see 1-102(e)).

1-103.27 Reverse engineering.

A process by which parts are examined and analyzed to determine how they were manufactured, for the purpose of developing a complete technical data package. The normal, expected result of reverse engineering is the creation of a technical data package suitable for manufacture of an item by new sources.

1-103.28 Selected item drawing.

Refer to the current version of DoD-STD-100, paragraph 201.4.5 (see 1-102(e)).

1-103.29 Source.

Any commercial or noncommercial organization that can supply a specified part. For coding purposes, sources include actual manufacturers, prime contractors, vendors, dealers, surplus dealers, distributors, and other firms.

1-103.30 Source approval.

The Government review that must be completed before contract award.

1-103.31 Source control drawing.

Refer to the current version of DoD-STD-100, paragraph 201.4.3 (see 1-102(e)).

1-103.32 Technical data.

Specifications, plans, drawings, standards, purchase descriptions, and such other data to describe the Government's requirements for acquisition.

1-104 General policies.

- (a) The identification, selection, and screening of parts for breakout must be made as early as possible to determine the technical and economic considerations of the opportunities for breakout to competition or direct purchase. Full and open competition is the preferred result of breakout screening.
- (b) A part must be made a candidate for breakout screening based on its cost

effectiveness for breakout. Resources should be assigned and priority given to those parts with the greatest expected return given their annual buy value, life cycle buy value, and likelihood of successful breakout, given technical characteristics such as design and performance stability. Consideration of all such factors is necessary to ensure the maximum return on investment in a given breakout program. Occasionally, an item will not meet strict economic considerations for breakout, but action may be required due to other considerations to avoid overpricing situations. Accordingly, there is no minimum DoD threshold for breakout screening actions. DoD components and field activities will develop annual buy thresholds for breakout screening that are consistent with economic considerations and resources. Every effort should be made to complete the full screening of parts that are expected to be subsequently replenished as they enter the inventory.

(c) Breakout improvement efforts must continue through the life cycle of a part to improve its breakout status (see 2-203) or until such time as the part is coded 1G, 2G, 1K, 2K, 1M, 2M, 1N, 2N, 1T, 2T, 1Z, or 2Z.

(d) No firm shall be denied the opportunity to demonstrate its ability to furnish a part that meets the Government's needs, without regard to a part's annual buy value, where a restrictive AMC/AMSC is assigned (see FAR 9.202). A firm must clearly demonstrate, normally at its own expense, that it can satisfy the Government's requirements. The Government will make a vigorous effort to expedite its evaluation of such demonstration and to furnish a decision to the demonstrating firm within a reasonable period of time. If a resolution cannot be made within 60 days, the offeror must be advised of the status of the request and be provided with a good faith estimate of the date the evaluation will be completed. Every reasonable effort will be made to complete the review before a subsequent acquisition is made. Also, restrictive codes and low annual buy value do not preclude consideration of a surplus dealer or other nonmanufacturing source when the part offered was manufactured by an approved source (see FAR 11.301). A potential surplus dealer or other nonmanufacturing source must provide the Government with all the necessary evidence that proves the proposed part meets the Government's requirements.

(e) The experience and knowledge accrued by contractors in the development, design, manufacture and test of equipment may enhance the breakout decision making process. DoD activities may obtain technical information from contractors when it is considered requisite to an informed coding decision. The procedure for contracting for this information is provided in Part 4 of this document. Contractor's technical information will be designated by CTICs. Only DoD activities shall assign AMCs and AMSCs.

(f) DoD activities with breakout screening responsibilities will develop, document, and advertise programs that promote the development of qualified sources for parts that are currently being purchased sole source. These programs should provide fair and reasonable technical assistance (engineering or other technical data, parts on bailment, etc.) to contractors who prove they have potential for becoming a qualified second source for an item. These programs should also provide specially tailored incentives to successful firms so as to stimulate their investment in becoming qualified, e.g., Government furnished equipment (GFE) or Government furnished material (GFM) for reverse engineering and technical data package review and assistance.

(g) Departments and agencies must identify the engineering support activity, design control activity, actual manufacturer, and prime contractor for each part such that the information is readily available to breakout and acquisition personnel.

1-105 Responsibilities.

- (a) The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment) has authority for direction and management of the DoD Spare Parts Breakout Program, including the establishment and maintenance of implementing regulations.
- (b) Departments and agencies must perform audits to ensure that their respective activities comply with the provisions of this program.
- (c) Commanders of DoD activities with breakout screening responsibility must—
 - (1) Implement a breakout program consistent with the requirements of this document.
 - (2) Assist in the identification and acquisition of necessary data rights and technical data, and the review of restrictive legends on technical data, during system/equipment development and production to allow, when feasible, breakout of parts.
 - (3) Designate a program manager to serve as the central focal point, communicate breakout policy, ensure cost-effectiveness of screening actions and breakout program, provide assistance in implementing breakout screening, monitor ongoing breakout efforts and achievements, and provide surveillance over implementation of the breakout program. The program manager must report only to the Commander, or deputy, of the activity with breakout screening responsibility.
 - (4) Ensure that actions to remove impediments to breakout are continued as long as it is cost-effective, or until no further breakout improvements can be made.
 - (5) Invite the activity's small business specialist and the resident small business administration's procurement center representative, if any, to participate in all acquisition method coding conferences at Government and contractor locations.
 - (6) Ensure timely engineering and technical support to other breakout activities regardless of location.
 - (i) In the case of parts where contracting or inventory management responsibility has been transferred, support must include—
 - (A) Assignment of an AMC/AMSC prior to the transfer;
 - (B) Assignment of an AMC/AMSC when requested by the receiving activity to parts transferred without such codes. The requesting activity may recommend an AMC/AMSC; and
 - (C) Full support of the receiving activities' breakout effort by providing timely engineering support in revising existing AMC/AMSCs.
 - (ii) In all cases, support must include, but not be limited to, furnishing all necessary technical data and other information (such as code suspense date and procurement history) to permit acquisition in accordance with the assigned AMC/AMSC (see 1-105(d)(6)).
 - (7) Ensure that appropriate surveillance is given to first time breakout parts.

(d) Breakout program managers shall be responsible for—

- (1) Initiating the breakout process during the early phases of development and continuing the process during the life of the part;
- (2) Considering the need for contractor technical information codes (CTICs) and, when needed, initiating a contract data requirement;
- (3) Identifying, selecting, and screening in accordance with Part 3 of this document;
- (4) Assigning an AMC/AMSC, using all available data, including CTICs;
- (5) Responding promptly to a request for evaluation of additional sources or a review of assigned codes. An evaluation not completed prior to an immediate buy must be promptly completed for future buys; and
- (6) Documenting all assignments and changes, to include rationale for assigning the chosen code, in a permanent file for each part. As a minimum, the file should identify the engineering support activity, cognizant design control activity, actual manufacturer, prime contractor, known sources of supply, and any other information needed to support AMC/AMSC assignments.

(e) Contracting officers responsible for the acquisition of replenishment parts will—

- (1) Consider the AMC/AMSC when developing the method of contracting, the list of sources to be solicited, the type of contract, etc.; and
- (2) Provide information that is inconsistent with the assigned AMC/AMSC (e.g., availability of technical data or possible sources) to the activity responsible for code assignment with a request for timely evaluation of the additional information. An urgent immediate buy need not be delayed if an evaluation of the additional information cannot be completed in time to meet the required delivery date.

PART 2--BREAKOUT CODING

2-200 Scope.

This part provides parts breakout codes and prescribes responsibilities for their assignment and management.

2-201 Coding.

Three types of codes are used in the breakout program.

2-201.1 Acquisition method codes.

The following codes must be assigned by DoD activities to describe the results of the spare parts breakout screening:

- (a) **AMC 0.** The part was not assigned AMC 1 through 5 when it entered the inventory, nor has it ever completed screening. Use of this code is sometimes necessary but discouraged. Maximum effort to determine the applicability of an alternate AMC is the objective. This code will never be used to recode a part that already has AMC 1 through 5 assigned, and must never be assigned as a result of breakout screening. Maximum effort to determine the applicability of AMC 1 through 5 is the objective.

- (b) *AMC 1.* Suitable for competitive acquisition for the second or subsequent time.
- (c) *AMC 2.* Suitable for competitive acquisition for the first time.
- (d) *AMC 3.* Acquire, for the second or subsequent time, directly from the actual manufacturer.
- (e) *AMC 4.* Acquire, for the first time, directly from the actual manufacturer.
- (f) *AMC 5.* Acquire directly from a sole source contractor which is not the actual manufacturer.

2-201.2 Acquisition method suffix codes.

The following codes must be assigned by DoD activities to further describe the acquisition method code. Valid combinations of AMCs/AMSCs are indicated in paragraphs (a) through (z) of this subsection and summarized in Exhibit I.

- (a) *AMSC A.* The Government's right to use data in its possession is questionable. This code is only applicable to parts under immediate buy requirements and for as long thereafter as rights to data are still under review for resolution and appropriate coding. This code is assigned only at the conclusion of limited screening, and it remains assigned until the full screening process resolves the Government's rights to use data and results in assignment of a different AMSC. If one source is available, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources exist, or if the data is adequate for an alternate source to qualify in accordance with the design control activity's procedures, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.
- (b) *AMSC B.* This part must be acquired from a manufacturing source(s) specified on a source control or selected item drawing as defined by the current version of DoD-STD-100. Suitable technical data, Government data rights, or manufacturing knowledge are not available to permit acquisition from other sources, nor qualification testing of another part, nor use of a second source part in the intended application. Although altered and selected items must have an adequate technical data package, data review discloses that required data or data rights are not in Government possession and cannot be economically obtained. If one source is available, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources exist, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.
- (c) *AMSC C.* This part requires engineering source approval by the design control activity in order to maintain the quality of the part. Existing unique design capability, engineering skills, and manufacturing knowledge by the qualified source(s) require acquisition of the part from the approved source(s). The approved source(s) retain data rights, manufacturing knowledge, or technical data that are not economically available to the Government, and the data or knowledge is essential to maintaining the quality of the part. An alternate source must qualify in accordance with the design control activity's procedures, as approved by the cognizant Government engineering activity. The qualification procedures must be approved by the Government engineering activity having jurisdiction over the part in the intended application. If one source is approved, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources are approved or if data is adequate for an alternate source to qualify in accordance with the design control activity's procedures, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.
- (d) *AMSC D.* The data needed to acquire this part competitively is not physically available, it cannot be obtained economically, nor is it possible to draft adequate specifications or any other adequate, economical description of the material for a competitive solicitation. AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid.

(e) *AMSC E.* (Reserved)

(f) *AMSC F.* (Reserved)

(g) *AMSC G.* The Government has rights to the technical data, the data package is complete, and there are no technical data, engineering, tooling or manufacturing restrictions. (This is the only AMSC that implies that parts are candidates for full and open competition. Other AMSCs such as K, M, N, Q, and S may imply limited competition when two or more independent sources exist yet the technical data package is inadequate for full and open competition.) AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(h) *AMSC H.* The Government physically does not have in its possession sufficient, accurate, or legible data to purchase this part from other than the current source(s). This code is applicable only to parts under immediate buy requirements and only for as long thereafter as the deficiency is under review for resolution and appropriate recoding. This code is only assigned at the conclusion of limited screening, and it remains assigned until the full screening process resolves physical data questions and results in assignment of a different AMSC. If one source is available, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources exist, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(i) *AMSC I.* (Not authorized)

(j) *AMSC J.* (Reserved)

(k) *AMSC K.* This part must be produced from class 1 castings and similar type forgings as approved (controlled) by procedures contained in the current version of MIL-STD-2175 (see 1-102(e)). If one source has such castings and cannot provide them to other sources, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources have such castings or they can be provided to other sources AMCs 1 or 2 or valid.

(l) *AMSC L.* The annual buy value of this part falls below the screening threshold established by DoD components and field activities. However, this part has been screened for additional known sources, resulting in either confirmation that the initial source exists or that other sources may supply the part. No additional screening was performed to identify the competitive or noncompetitive conditions that would result in assignment of a different AMSC. This code must not be used when screening parts entering the inventory. This code must be used only to replace AMSC O for parts under the established screening threshold. If one source is available, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources exist, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(m) *AMSC M.* Manufacture of this part requires use of master or coordinated tooling. If only one set of tooling exists and cannot be made available to another source for manufacture of this part, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. When the availability of existent or refurbishable tooling is available to two or more sources, then AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(n) *AMSC N.* Manufacture of this part requires special test and/or inspection facilities to determine and maintain ultra-precision quality for its function or system integrity. Substantiation and inspection of the precision or quality cannot be accomplished without such specialized test or inspection facilities. If the test cannot be made available for the competitive manufacture of the part, the required test or inspection knowledge cannot be documented for reliable replication, or the required physical test or inspection facilities and processes cannot be economically documented in a TDP, valid AMCs are 3, 4, or 5. If the

Attachment A2
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facilities or tests can be made available to two or more competitive sources, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(o) **AMSC O.** The part was not assigned an AMSC when it entered the inventory, nor has it ever completed screening. Use of this code in conjunction with AMC 0 is sometimes necessary but discouraged. Maximum effort to determine the applicability of an alternate AMSC is the objective. Only AMC O is valid.

(p) **AMSC P.** The rights to use the data needed to purchase this part from additional source(s) are not owned by the Government and cannot be purchased, developed, or otherwise obtained. It is uneconomical to reverse engineer this part. This code is used in situations where the Government has the data but does not own the rights to the data. If only one source has the rights or data to manufacture this item, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If two or more sources have the rights or data to manufacture this item, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(q) **AMSC Q.** The Government does not have adequate data, lacks rights to data, or both needed to purchase this part from additional sources. The Government has been unable to economically buy the data or rights to the data, although the part has been undergoing full screening for 12 or more months. Breakout to competition has not been achieved, but current, continuing actions to obtain necessary rights to data or adequate, reprocurement technical data indicate breakout to competition is expected to be achieved. This part may be a candidate for reverse engineering or other techniques to obtain technical data. All AMSC Q items are required to be reviewed within the timeframes cited in 2-203(b). If one source is available, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources exist, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(r) **AMSC R.** The Government does not own the data or the rights to the data needed to purchase this part from additional sources. It has been determined to be uneconomical to buy the data or rights to the data. It is uneconomical to reverse engineer the part. This code is used when the Government did not initially purchase the data and/or rights. If only one source has the rights or data to manufacture this item, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If two or more sources have the rights or data to manufacture this item, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(s) **AMSC S.** Acquisition of this item is restricted to Government approved source(s) because the production of this item involves unclassified but militarily sensitive technology (see FAR Subpart 6.3). If one source is approved, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources are approved, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(t) **AMSC T.** Acquisition of this part is controlled by qualified products list (QPL) procedures. Competition for this part is limited to sources which are listed on or are qualified for listing on the QPL at the time of award (see FAR part 9 and DFARS part 209). AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(u) **AMSC U.** The cost to the Government to breakout this part and acquire it competitively has been determined to exceed the projected savings over the life span of the part. If one source is available, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources exist, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(v) **AMSC V.** This part has been designated a high reliability part under a formal reliability program. Probability of failure would be unacceptable from the standpoint of safety of personnel and/or equipment. The cognizant engineering activity has determined that data to define and control reliability limits cannot be obtained nor is it possible to draft adequate specifications for this purpose. If one source is available, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at

least two sources are available, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(w) *AMSC W.* (Reserved)

(x) *AMSC X.* (Not authorized)

(y) *AMSC Y.* The design of this part is unstable. Engineering, manufacturing, or performance characteristics indicate that the required design objectives have not been achieved. Major changes are contemplated because the part has a low process yield or has demonstrated marginal performance during tests or service use. These changes will render the present part obsolete and unusable in its present configuration. Limited acquisition from the present source is anticipated pending configuration changes. If one source is available, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources exist, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

(z) *AMSC Z.* This part is a commercial product, nondevelopmental item, or commercially available off-the-shelf item. Commercial product descriptions, commercial vendor catalog or price lists, or commercial manuals assigned a technical manual number apply. If one source is available, AMCs 3, 4, or 5 are valid. If at least two sources are available, AMCs 1 or 2 are valid.

2-201.3 Contractor technical information codes.

The following two-digit alpha codes must be used by contractors, when contractor's assistance is requested. These codes are assigned in accordance with the current version of MIL-STD-789 (see 1-102(e)) and must be considered during the initial assignment of an AMC/AMSC. For spare parts breakout, requirements for contractor assistance through CTIC submission must be accomplished as stated in Part 4 of this document. Each CTIC submitted by a contractor must be accompanied by supporting documentation that justifies the proposed code. These codes and supporting documentation are useful not only for code assignment during acquisition coding conferences, but also for personnel conducting both full and limited screening of breakout candidates. Personnel conducting full and limited screening of breakout candidates should use the supporting documentation provided with CTICs as a source of information. However, they should not allow this information to substitute for careful analysis and further investigation of the possibilities of acquiring a part through competition or by direct purchase. The definitions for CTICs are—

(a) *CTIC CB.* Source(s) are specified on source control, altered item, or selected item drawings/documents. (The contractor shall furnish a list of the sources with this code.)

(b) *CTIC CC.* Requires engineering source approval by the design control activity in order to maintain the quality of the part. An alternate source must qualify in accordance with the design control activity's procedures, as approved by the cognizant Government engineering activity.

(c) *CTIC CG.* There are no technical restrictions to competition.

(d) *CTIC CK.* Produced from class 1 castings (see the current version of MIL-STD-2175 and 1-102(e)) and similar type forgings. The process of developing and proving the acceptability of high-integrity castings and forgings requires repetitive performance by a controlled source. Each casting or forging must be produced along identical lines to those that resulted in initial acceptability of the part. (The contractor shall furnish a list of known sources for obtaining castings/forgings with this code.)

(e) *CTIC CM.* Master or coordinated tooling is required to produce this part. This

tooling is not owned by the Government or, where owned, cannot be made available to other sources. (The contractor shall furnish a list of the firms possessing the master or coordinated tooling with this code.)

(f) *CTIC CN*. Requires special test and/or inspection facilities to determine and maintain ultra-precision quality for function or system integrity. Substantiation and inspection of the precision or quality cannot be accomplished without such specialized test or inspection facilities. Other sources in industry do not possess, nor would it be economically feasible for them to acquire facilities. (The contractor shall furnish a list of the required facilities and their locations with this code.)

(g) *CTIC CP*. The rights to use the data needed to purchase this part from additional sources are not owned by the Government and cannot be purchased.

(h) *CTIC CV*. A high reliability part under a formal reliability program. Probability of failure would be unacceptable from the standpoint of safety of personnel and/or equipment. The cognizant engineering activity has determined that data to define and control reliability limits cannot be obtained nor is it possible to draft adequate specifications for this purpose. Continued control by the existing source is necessary to ensure acceptable reliability. (The contractor shall identify the existing source with this code.)

(i) *CTIC CY*. The design of this part is unstable. Engineering, manufacturing, or performance characteristics indicate that the required design objectives have not been achieved. Major changes are contemplated because the part has a low process yield or has demonstrated marginal performance during tests or service use. These changes will render the present part obsolete and unusable in its present configuration. Limited acquisition from the present source is anticipated pending configuration changes. (The contractor shall identify the existing source with this code.)

2-202 Assignment of codes.

The purpose of AMC/AMSC assignments is to provide the best possible technical assessment of how a part can be acquired. The technical assessment should not be based on issues such as: are the known sources actual manufacturers, or are there two actual manufacturers in existence; but rather on factors such as the availability of adequate technical data, the Government's rights to use the data, technical restrictions placed on the hardware (criticality, reliability, special testing, master tooling, source approval, etc.) and the cost to breakout vice projected savings. In cases where there is additional technical information that affects the way a part can be acquired, it should be made available to the contracting officer, with the AMC/AMSC. Concerning the assignment of AMCs and AMSCs, it is DoD policy that—

(a) The assignment of AMC/AMSCs to parts is the responsibility of the DoD component introducing the equipment or system for which the parts are needed in the inventory. Subsequent screening is the responsibility of the DoD component assigned technical responsibility.

(b) When two or more AMSCs apply, the most technically restrictive code will be assigned.

(c) Restricted combinations of AMC/AMSCs are reflected in the AMSC definitions. The Defense Logistics Information Service will reject invalid code combinations, as shown in Exhibit I, submitted for entry into the Federal catalog program (see 2-204.2).

(d) One-time acquisition of a part by a method other than indicated by the code does not require a change to the AMC (e.g., when only one of a number of sources can meet a short delivery date, or when only one manufacturing source is known but acceptable surplus parts are available from other sources).

(e) After the first acquisition under AMC 2 or 4, the AMC must be recoded 1 or 3 respectively.

(f) Both full and limited screening will result in the assignment or reassignment of an AMC/AMSC. This assignment must be based on the best technical judgment of breakout personnel and on information gathered during the screening process.

(g) A part need not be coded as noncompetitive based on an initial market survey that only uncovers one interested source. If the Government has sufficient technical data in its possession to enable other sources to manufacture an acceptable part, and there are no technical restrictions on the part that would preclude other sources from manufacturing it, the part should be coded competitive.

2-203 Improving part status.

(a) *General.* An effective breakout program requires that all reasonable actions be taken to improve the acquisition status of parts. The potential for improvement of the acquisition status will vary with individual circumstances. On one end of the spectrum are those parts with acquisition method suffix codes of a temporary nature requiring vigorous follow-through improvement action (e.g., AMSCs A and H); on the other end are those parts with codes suggesting a relative degree of permanence (e.g., AMSC P). A code assigned to a part should never be considered fixed with respect to either technical circumstance or time; today's technical constraint may be overcome by tomorrow's technology and a contractor's rights to data, so zealously protected today, often become less important with time. The application of breakout improvement effort must always consider individual circumstances and overall benefits expected to be obtained.

(b) *Code suspense dates.* Every part whose breakout status can be improved must be suspended for rescreening as appropriate. In general, the following codes cannot be improved: 1G, 2G, 1K, 2K, 1M, 2M, 1N, 2N, 1T, 2T, 1Z, or 2Z. The period between suspenses is a period for which an assigned AMC/AMSC is considered active, and routine rescreening of parts with "valid" codes is not required. Suspense dates may vary with the circumstance surrounding each part. A code reached as a result of limited screening (3-304) must not be assigned a suspense date exceeding 12 months; a code reached as a result of full screening (3-303) must not be assigned a suspense date exceeding 3 years. In exceptional cases, where circumstances indicate that no change can be expected in a code over an extended period, a suspense date not exceeding 5 years may be assigned in accordance with controls established by the breakout activity. Items with a 1G or 2G code do not require a suspense date.

2-204 Communication of codes.

2-204.1 Communication media.

Use the Federal catalog program formats, set forth in DoD Manual 4100.39-M, Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures, communication media and operating instructions as augmented by this document to disseminate AMCs and AMSCs.

2-204.2 Responsibilities.

(a) The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Logistics Information Services will—

- (1) Receive and disseminate AMCs and AMSCs for each national stock number (NSN) to all appropriate Government activities in consonance with scheduled Federal catalog program computer cycles;
- (2) Make the AMCs and AMSCs a part of the data bank of NSN item intelligence;
- (3) Perpetuate the codes in all subsequent Federal catalog program transactions; e.g., entry of new NSNs and Federal supply code (FSC) changes; and
- (4) Reject invalid code combinations submitted for entry into the Federal catalog program.

(b) DoD activities responsible for the assignment of AMCs and AMSCs will—

- (1) Transmit assigned codes for each NSN through normal cataloging channels to DLIS under existing Federal catalog program procedures; and
- (2) Notify DLA Logistics Information Services by normal Federal catalog program maintenance procedures when a change in coding is made.

PART 3--IDENTIFICATION, SELECTION, AND SCREENING OF PARTS

3-300 General.

This part sets forth procedures for the identification, selection, and screening of parts.

3-301 Identification and selection procedures.

3-301.1 Parts entering the inventory.

The breakout process should begin at the earliest possible stage of weapon systems acquisition. Generally, a provisioned part will require subsequent replenishment. Provisioning or similar lists of new parts are, therefore, the appropriate bases for selecting parts for screening. This is not to imply that breakout must be done on all items as part of the provisioning process. Priorities must be applied to those parts offering the greatest opportunity for breakout and potential savings. The major factors in making this determination are—

- (a) The unit price;
- (b) The projected quantity to be purchased over the part's life cycle; and
- (c) The potential for screening to result in a part being successfully broken out, e.g., item stability, cost, and completeness of technical data, etc.

3-301.2 Annual buy forecasts.

Annually, lists must be prepared that identify all parts projected for purchase during the subsequent 12-month period. Priority should be given to those parts with the greatest expected return given their annual buy value, life cycle buy value, and likelihood of successful breakout, given technical characteristics such as design and performance stability and the availability of technical data. Parts with an expired suspense date or a suspense date that will expire during the forecast period (see 2-203(b)), need only be

subjected to the necessary steps of the full screening procedure (see 3-303). Parts with a valid code that will not expire during the forecast period need not be screened. Parts coded 00 must be selected for full screening.

3-301.3 Immediate buy requirements.

An immediate buy requirement will be identified by the user or the item manager in consonance with department/agency regulations. When an immediate buy requirement meeting the screening criteria (see 1-104(b)) is generated for a part not assigned a current AMC/AMSC, the part must be promptly screened in accordance with either the full or limited screening procedures (see 3-303 and 3-304).

3-301.4 Suspect AMC/AMSC.

Whenever an AMC/AMSC is suspected of being inaccurate by anyone, including the contracting officer, a rescreening must be conducted for that part. Suspect codes include codes composed of invalid combinations of AMCs and AMSCs, those which do not truly reflect how a part is actually being acquired, and those suspected of being more restrictive than necessary for the next buy.

3-302 Screening.

(a) Screening procedures include consideration and recording of the relevant facts pertaining to breakout decisions. The objective of screening is to improve the acquisition status by determining the potential for competition, or purchase from an actual manufacturer. Consideration of any reasonable approach to establishing competition should be an integral part of the breakout process.

(b) Screening procedures may vary depending on circumstances related to the parts. No set rules will provide complete guidance for making acquisition method decisions under all conditions encountered in actual practice. An informed coding decision can be made without following the procedures step-by-step in every case.

(c) Activities involved in screening are encouraged to develop supplemental procedures that prove effective in meeting this program's objectives. These procedures should be tailored to the particular activity's operating environment and the characteristics of the parts for which it is responsible. Nevertheless, care should be taken in all cases to assure that—

(1) Responsible judgment is applied to all elements involved in the review of a part;

(2) The necessary supporting facts are produced, considered, and recorded in the breakout screening file. The breakout screening file contains technical data and other documents concerning screening of the part;

(3) All cost-effective alternatives are considered for establishing competition, or purchase from an actual manufacturer (see 1-105(d)(6)); and

(4) When possible, the sequence of the review allows for accomplishing several screening steps concurrently.

(d) Contractor participation in the decision making process extends only to providing technical information. This technical information is provided by supporting documentation which includes the CTIC assignment. Government personnel must substantiate the breakout decision by reference to the CTIC and by careful review of the supporting documentation. However, the CTIC provides guidance only, and it should be used as one of

the inputs to arrive at an acceptable AMC and AMSC coding.

(e) Contractor's technical information furnished in accordance with MIL-STD-789 may indicate areas requiring additional research by the Government before screening can be completed. Seldom will industry's contribution to the screening process enable the Government to assign an AMC or AMSC without additional review.

(f) During the screening process, it may be appropriate to communicate with industry, particularly potential manufacturers of a part, to determine the feasibility of establishing a competitive source and to estimate the costs and technical risks involved.

(g) Coding conferences with industry must be documented.

(h) Screening may disclose that a part is not suitable for competitive acquisition, but it may be possible to break out the part for direct purchase from the actual manufacturer or to establish a second source. Parts particularly suited to direct purchase are those where neither the design control activity nor the prime contractor contribute additional value or whose data belong to the actual manufacturer and will not be acquired by the Government, and where that manufacturer exercises total responsibility for the part (design and quality control, testing, etc.), and where additional operations performed by the prime contractor can be performed by the actual manufacturer or by the Government.

(i) For each part that is screened, a file must be established to document and justify the decisions and results of all screening effort (see 1-105(d)(6)).

(j) Full and limited screening procedures are two elements of breakout programs. Other spare parts initiatives to enhance breakout are reverse engineering, bailment, data rights challenges, and publication of intended buy lists. Integration of other initiatives within the screening processes developed at each activity is encouraged.

3-303 Full screening procedures.

(a) Full screening procedures should be developed so that the potential is fully evaluated for establishing competition or purchase from an actual manufacturer. Also, full screening procedures should facilitate accurate and consistent acquisition method code assignment. It is expected that each activity will develop its own operational screening procedures. A general model, full screening decision process is provided below to support the development of activity level procedures and to provide guidance regarding the general scope of these procedures. The full screening procedures involve 65 steps in the decision process, and are divided into the following phases:

- (1) Data collection.
- (2) Data evaluation.
- (3) Data completion.
- (4) Technical evaluation.
- (5) Economic evaluation.
- (6) Supply feedback.

(b) The six phases describe different functions that must be achieved during screening. The nature of the screening process does not permit clear distinction of one phase from another. Further, the order of performance of these phases may not correspond to the order listed here. In fact, the phases will often overlap and may be performed simultaneously. Their purpose is to identify the different functions comprising the screening process.

(c) A summary flow chart of the decision steps is provided as Exhibit II to assist in understanding the logical order of the full screening steps for various conditions. Use of the flow chart in connection with the text that follows is essential to fully understand the order of the steps in the process.

3-303.1 Data collection phase (step 1).

(a) Assemble all available data and establish a file for each part. Collect identification data, relevant data obtained from industry, contracting and technical history data and current status of the part, including—

(1) Normal identification required for cataloging and standardization review;

(2) All known sources;

(3) Historical contracting information, including the more recent awards, date of awards, and unit price(s) for the quantities prescribed;

(4) Identification of the actual manufacturer(s), the latest unit price, and the quantity on which the price is based. (When the actual manufacturer is not the design control activity, the design control activity may be consulted to ensure the latest version of the item is being procured from the actual manufacturer);

(5) Identification of the activity, Government or industry, having design control over the part and, if industry, the cognizant Government engineering activity;

(6) The expected life in the military supply system;

(7) Record of any prior review for breakout, with results or findings; and

(8) Annual demand.

(b) In the case of complex items requiring large numbers of drawings, collection of a reasonable technical data sample is sufficient for the initial technical data evaluation phase (steps 2-14).

3-303.2 Data evaluation phase (steps 2-14).

(a) Data evaluation is crucial to the whole review procedure. It involves determination of the adequacy of the technical data package and the Government's rights to use the data for acquisition purposes.

(b) The data evaluation process may be divided into two stages:

(1) A brief but intensive analysis of available data and documents regarding both technical matters and data rights, leading to a decision whether to proceed with screening; and

(2) If the decision is to proceed with screening, further work is necessary to produce an adequate technical data package, such as research of contract provisions, engineering work on data and drawings, and requests to contractors for additional data.

(c) The steps in this phase are—

(1) *Step 2.* Are full Government rights established by the available data package? Evidence for an affirmative answer would include the identification of Government drawings, incorporation by reference of Government specifications or process descriptions in the public domain, or reference to contract provisions giving the Government rights to data. If the answer is negative, proceed to step 3; if positive, proceed to step 6.

(2) *Step 3.* Are the contractor's limitations of the Government's rights to data established by the available data package?

(i) The questions in step 2 and 3 are not exclusive. The incorporation in a drawing of contract provisions reserving rights to the manufacturer, either in the whole design or in certain manufacturing processes, would establish a clear affirmative answer to step 3 where there is substantiating Government documentation. Parts not in this group must be retained for further processing (see step 20). Data rights that cannot be substantiated must be challenged (see DFARS Part 227, validation procedures).

(ii) In the case of clear contractor ownership of rights, proceed with steps 4 and 5.

(3) *Step 4.* Are there bases for competitive acquisition without using data subject to limitations on use? This question requires consideration, for example, of the possibility of using performance specifications or substitution of military or commercial specifications or bulletins for limited elements of the manufacturing process. The use of sample copies is another possibility.

(4) *Step 5.* Can the Government buy the necessary rights to data? This is a preliminary question to the full analysis (in steps 20 and 21 below) and is designed primarily to eliminate from further consideration those items which incorporate established data restrictions and for which there are no other bases for competitive acquisition nor is purchase of rights possible or feasible.

(5) *Steps 6 and 7.* Is the present technical data package adequate for competitive acquisition of a reliable part?

(6) *Steps 8 and 9.* Specify omissions. The question in steps 6 and 7 requires a critical engineering evaluation and should deal first with the physical completeness of the data—are any essential dimensions, tolerances, processes, finishes, material specifications, or other vital elements of data lacking from the package? If so, these omissions should be specified. A second element deals with adequacy of the existing package to produce a part of the required performance, compatibility, quality, and reliability. This will, of course, be related to the completeness of data. In some cases, qualified engineering judgment may decide that, in spite of apparently complete data, the high performance or other critical characteristics of the item require retention of the present source. If such decision is made, the file must include documentation in the form of specific information, such as difficulties experienced by the present manufacturer in producing a satisfactory item or the existence of unique production skills in the present source.

(7) *Steps 10 and 11.* Can the data be developed to make up a reliable technical data package? This implies a survey of the specified omissions with careful consideration to determine the resources available to supply each missing element. Such resources will vary from simple referencing of standard engineering publications to more complex development of drawings with the alternatives of either obtaining such drawings or developing performance specifications. In some cases, certain elements of data are missing because they have been properly restricted. If, however, there has been no advance substantiation of the right to restrict, the part should be further researched. If the answer to this question is negative, proceed to step 12; if positive, proceed to step 13 or 14.

(8) *Step 12.* If the answer to the question in steps 10 and 11 is no, which condition is the prime element in this decision, the lack of data or the unreliability of the data? Specific documentation is needed to support this decision.

(9) *Step 13 and 14.* Estimate the time required to complete the data package. In those cases where the data package is found inadequate and specific additions need to be developed, an estimate of the time required for completion must be made in order to determine if breakout of the part is feasible during this review cycle and to estimate at what point in the remaining life of the part the data package could be available.

3-303.3 Data completion phase (steps 15-21).

(a) The data completion phase involves acquiring or developing the missing elements of information to reach a determination on both adequacy of the technical data package and the restriction of rights to data. It may involve various functional responsibilities, such as examination of past contracts, queries directed to industry or to other Government agencies, inspection of the part, reverse or other engineering work to develop drawings and write specifications, arrangements with the present source for licensing or technical assistance to new manufacturers, and negotiations for purchase of rights to data. Additional research and information requests should be expeditiously initiated on those parts where there is a reasonable expectation of breakout. Because this phase is time-consuming, it should take place concurrently with other phases of the review.

(b) At the beginning of the data completion phase, the part falls into one of the following four steps:

(1) *Step 15.* The data package is complete and adequate and the Government has sufficient rights for acquisition purposes. Such parts require no further data analysis. Proceed to step 22.

(2) *Step 16.* The Government has rights to existing data. The data package is incomplete but there is a reasonable expectation that the missing elements can be supplied. Proceed to step 19.

(3) *Step 17.* The data package is complete, but suitable Government rights to the data have not been established. Proceed to step 20.

(4) *Step 18.* Neither rights nor completeness of data is adequately established; therefore, the part requires further research. Proceed to step 20.

(c) *Step 19.* Obtain or develop the necessary data for a suitable data package. Reverse engineering to develop acquisition data may be used if there is a clear indication

that the costs of reverse engineering will be less than the savings anticipated from competitive acquisition. If there is a choice between reverse engineering and the purchase of data (step 21), the decision must be made on the basis of relative costs, quality, time, and other pertinent factors.

(d) *Step 20.* Establish the Government's and contractor's rights to the data. Where drawings and data cannot be identified to a contract, the following guidelines should be applied:

(1) Where drawings and data bear legends that warn of copyright or patent rights, the effect of such legends must be resolved according to law and policy; however, the existence of patent or copyright restrictions does not per se preclude securing competition with respect to the parts described (see FAR subpart 27.3/DFARS subpart 227.3).

(2) If the technical data bears legends that limit the Government's right to use the data for breakout and it is determined that reasonable grounds exist to question the current validity of the restrictive markings, the contracting officer will be notified to initiate the validation procedures at DFARS subpart 227.4.

(3) Where drawings and data are unmarked and, therefore, free of limitation on their use, they must be considered available for use in acquisition, unless the acquiring office has clear evidence to the contrary (see DFARS subpart 227.4).

(4) The decision process in situations described in paragraphs (d)(1), (2), and (3) of this subsection requires the exercise of sound discretion and judgment and embraces legal considerations. In no case shall a decision be made without review and approval of that decision by legal counsel.

(5) If the validation procedures in paragraph (d)(2) of this subsection establish the Government's right to use the data for breakout, the Government must attempt to obtain competition pursuant to the decisions resulting from concurrent technical and economic evaluation.

(e) *Step 21.* If restrictions on the use of data are established, determine whether the Government can buy rights to the required data. Use the procedure in DFARS subpart 227.4.

3-303.4 Technical evaluation phase (steps 22-37).

(a) *Introduction.*

(1) The purposes of technical evaluation are to determine the development status, design stability, high performance, and/or critical characteristics such as safety of personnel and equipment; the reliability and effective operation of the system and equipment in which the parts are to be used; and to exercise technical judgment as to the feasibility of breaking out the parts. No simple and universal rules apply to each determination. The application of experience and responsible judgment is required. Technical considerations arise in several elements of the decision process, e.g., in determining adequacy of the data package (steps 6-14).

(2) Certain manufacturing conditions may reduce the field of potential sources. However, these conditions do not justify the restriction of competition by the assignment of restrictive AMCs for the following reasons:

(i) Parts produced from class 1 castings and similar type forgings. The process of developing and providing the acceptability of high-integrity castings and forgings requires repetitive performance by a controlled source for each casting or forging along identical lines to those which result in initial acceptability of the item. The particular manufacturer's process becomes the controlling factor with regard to the acceptability of any such item. However, other firms can produce class 1 castings and similar type forgings and provide the necessary inspection, or the part may be acquired from other sources that use castings or forgings from approved (controlled) source(s).

(ii) Parts produced from master or coordinated tooling, e.g., numerically controlled tapes. Such parts have features (contoured surfaces, hole locations, etc.) delineated according to unique master tooling or tapes and are manufactured to minimum/maximum limits and must be replaceable without additional tailoring or fitting. These parts cannot be manufactured or configured by a secondary pattern or jigs independent of the master tooling and cannot be manufactured to requisite tolerances of fit by use of commercial precision machinery. In this context, jigs and fixtures used only for ease of production are not considered master tooling. However, master tooling may be reproduced.

(iii) Parts requiring special test and/or inspection facilities to determine and maintain ultra-precision quality for the function or system integrity. Substantiation and inspection of the precision or quality cannot be accomplished without specialized test or inspection facilities. Testing is often done by the actual manufacturer under actual operating use. However, such special test inspection facilities may be available at other firms.

(b) *Design procedures (steps 22-31).*

(1) *Step 22.* Will a design change occur during anticipated lead time? If affirmative, proceed to step 23; if negative, proceed to step 24.

(2) *Step 23.* Specify the design change and assign an appropriate code.

(3) *Step 24.* Is a satisfactory part now being produced? Concurrently with the research and completion of data, a technical determination is required as to the developmental status of the part. With the frequent telescoping of the development production cycle as well as constant product improvement throughout the active life of equipment, parts are frequently subject to design changes. The present source, if a prime contractor, is usually committed to incorporate the latest changes in any deliveries under a production order. In considering the part for breakout, an assessment must be made of the stability of design, so that in buying from a new source the Government will not be purchasing an obsolete or incompatible part. The question of obsolescence or noncompatibility is to some extent under Government control. Screening for breakout on parts that are anticipated to undergo design change should be deferred until design stability is attained.

(4) *Step 25.* Can a satisfactory part be produced by a new source? Determine whether technical reasons prohibit seeking a new source. The fact that the present source has not yet been able to produce a satisfactory part (step 24) does not preclude another source from being successful. If the answer to steps 24 or 25 is affirmative, proceed simultaneously to steps 27 and 38. If the answer to step 25 is negative, proceed to step 26.

(5) *Step 26.* If the present source is producing an unsatisfactory part, but technical

reasons prohibit seeking a new source, specify the reasons.

(6) *Step 27.* Does the part require prior qualification or other approval testing? If the answer is positive, proceed to step 28; if negative, proceed to step 32.

(8) *Step 28.* Specify the requirement.

(9) *Step 29.* Estimate the time required to qualify a new source.

(10) *Step 30.* Is there currently a qualified source?

(11) *Step 31.* Who is responsible for qualifications of the subcontractor, present prime contractor, the Government, or an independent testing agency?

(i) If a qualified source is currently in existence, the review should consider who will be responsible for qualification in the event of competitive acquisition. If qualification testing is such that it can be performed by the selected source under a preproduction or first article clause in the contract, the costs of initial approval should be reflected in the offers received. If the part requires initial qualification tests by some other agency such as the present prime contractor, the Government, an independent testing agent outside the Government, or by technical facilities within the departments, out-of-pocket costs may be incurred if the part is competed. An estimate of qualification costs should then be made and recorded in such cases.

(ii) Where facilities within the Government are not adequate for testing or qualification, or outside agencies such as the equipment contractor cannot or will not do the job, the economics of qualification may be unreasonable, and a narrative statement of these facts should replace the cost estimate. Whenever possible, such as in the case of engine qualification tests, economy of combined qualification tests should be considered.

(c) *Quality assurance procedures (steps 32-33).* Quality control and inspection is a primary consideration when making a decision to breakout. Where the prime contractor performs quality assurance functions beyond those of the part manufacturer or other sources, the Government may—

(1) Develop the same quality control and inspection capability in the manufacturer's plant;

(2) Assume the responsibility for quality; or

(3) Undertake to obtain the quality assurance services from another source, possibly the prime contractor.

(4) *Step 32.* Who is now responsible for quality control and inspection of the part?

(5) *Step 33.* Can a new source be assigned responsibility for quality control? Is the level of the quality assurance requirements specified in the system contract necessary for the screened part? The minimum quality assurance procedures for each part must be confirmed.

(i) A new source must be considered if—

(A) Any essential responsibility (e.g., burn-in, reliability, maintainability)

retained by the prime contractor for the part and its relationship to the end item can be eliminated, shifted to the new source, or assumed by the Government;

- (B) The prime contractor will provide the needed quality assurance services;
- (C) The Government can obtain competent, impartial services to perform quality assurance responsibility; or
- (D) The new source can maintain an adequate quality assurance program, inspection system, or inspection appropriate for the part.

(ii) If the prime contractor has responsibility for quality that a new source cannot assume or obtain, or that the Government cannot undertake or eliminate, consideration of the new source is precluded.

(d) *Tooling procedures (steps 34-37).*

- (1) *Step 34.* Is tooling or other special equipment required?
- (2) *Step 35.* Specify the type of tooling.
- (3) *Step 36.* Estimate additional acquisition leadtime for setup and for tooling.
- (4) *Step 37.* Does the Government possess this tooling? If tooling or special equipment is required for production of the part, the types and quantities should be specified. Investigation can then be made as to whether the Government possesses such tooling and can make it available to a new source. A requirement for special tooling is not necessarily a deterrent to competitive solicitation for parts. The Government may find it desirable to purchase the needed tooling and furnish it to the new source. In this case, the costs can be determined with reasonable accuracy. However, if new sources can provide the tooling or special equipment, this will be reflected in competitive prices and should not normally require further analysis.

3-303.5 Economic evaluation phase (steps 38-56).

(a) Economic evaluation concerns identification and estimation of breakout savings and direct cost offsets to breakout. The economic evaluation phase is composed of the three segments detailed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this subsection.

(b) *Development of savings data (steps 38-40).*

- (1) *Step 38.* Estimate remaining program life cycle buy value.
- (2) *Step 39.* Apply either a savings factor of 25 percent or one determined under local conditions and experience.
- (3) *Step 40.* Multiply the remaining program life cycle buy value by the savings factor to obtain the expected future savings, if the part is coded for breakout.

(c) *Computation of breakout costs (steps 41-47).* Several groups of costs must be collected, summarized and compared to estimated savings to properly determine the economics of breakout. These costs include—

(1) Direct costs (steps 41-45). Direct costs of breakout normally include all expenditures that are direct and wholly identifiable to a specific, successful breakout action, and that are not reflected in the part unit price. Examples of direct costs include Government tooling or special test equipment, qualification testing, quality control expenses, and industry participation costs (such as completion of the Contractor Technical Information Data Record) if borne by the Government.

- (i) *Step 41*. Estimate the cost to the Government for tooling or special equipment.
- (ii) *Step 42*. Estimate the cost, if any, to the Government for qualifying the new source.
- (iii) *Step 43*. Estimate the cost, if any, to the Government for assuring quality control, or the cost of contracting for quality control.
- (iv) *Step 44*. Estimate the cost to the Government for purchasing rights to data.
- (v) *Step 45*. Add estimated total direct costs to the Government to breakout the item.

(2) Performance specification costs (steps 46-47).

- (i) *Step 46*. Is the breakout candidate constructed to a performance specification?
- (ii) *Step 47*. If the answer is yes in step 46, add performance specification breakout cost estimate elements to the result of step 45. The addition of an unknown number of nonstocked parts that must be stocked by the supply system for repairs is a significant element of cost associated with the decision to compete a performance specification assembly. (The same situation does not arise with respect to a design specification assembly, since virtually all spare parts used to repair such an assembly are essentially identical to parts already in the assembly.) The cost of introducing these nonstocked parts into the system includes—
 - (A) Additional catalog costs. The number of nonstocked parts forecasted to be in the competed assembly, multiplied by the variable cost of cataloging per line item.
 - (B) Additional bin opening costs. The number of nonstocked parts forecasted to be in the competed assembly, multiplied by the variable cost of a bin opening at each of the locations where the part is to be stocked.
 - (C) Additional management costs. The number of nonstocked parts forecasted to be in the competed assembly, multiplied by the variable cost of management per line item.
 - (D) Additional technical data costs. The cost of a new set of technical data for the competed assembly, including the variable expenses of its production, reproduction, and distribution.
 - (E) Additional repair tools and test equipment costs. The costs of additional special tools and test equipment not otherwise required by the existing assembly.

(F) Additional logistics support costs. The costs associated with the new item such as spare and repair parts, technical manuals, and training.

(d) *Comparison of savings and costs (steps 48-56).* Compare estimated breakout costs to forecasted breakout savings. If costs exceed estimated savings, it will be uneconomical to compete the part. Performance specification parts should be analyzed to ensure that pertinent breakout costs have been considered and, if it is not economical to breakout the part, whether an appropriate detailed design data package reduces costs sufficiently to make breakout economical.

(1) *Step 48.* Compare total costs of breakout (step 47) to estimated savings (step 40).

(2) *Step 49.* Are costs of breakout greater or less than estimated savings? If greater, proceed to step 50; if yes, proceed to step 51.

(3) *Step 50.* Is the breakout candidate constructed to a performance specification? If no, proceed to step 54; if yes, proceed to step 57.

(4) *Step 51.* Is it appropriate to obtain a detailed design data package? If yes, proceed to step 52; if no, proceed to step 54. The decision to change a performance specification part to a detailed design part obviously requires a critical engineering examination of the part itself, as well as a review of the impact such a change might have on the operational effectiveness of the system in which the equipment is to be employed. Acquisition of a performance specification part by a subsequently acquired design specification subjects the Government to the additional hazard of losing the money paid for the development of the design specification, should the design be altered during the contracting leadtime period. Accordingly, the engineering evaluation should closely review design stability over the anticipated contracting leadtime in order to avoid acquiring an obsolete or nonstandard part if the decision is made to compete it.

(5) *Step 52.* Add the estimated cost of obtaining a detailed design data package to the results of step 45.

(6) *Step 53.* If the results of step 52 are less than the estimated savings, initiate action to obtain a detailed design data package. Proceed to step 54 to code the part for a period until it can be rescreened using the design specification package. The code determined in this screening must be assigned a suspense date commensurate with the leadtime required to obtain the detailed design data package (see 2-203(b)).

(7) *Step 54.* Is the part manufactured by the prime contractor? If yes, code the part AMC 3; if no, proceed to step 55.

(8) *Step 55.* Can the part be acquired directly from the actual manufacturer? If no, proceed to step 56; if yes, code the part AMC 3 or 4, as applicable.

(9) *Step 56.* Specify the reasons for inability to obtain the part from the actual manufacturer. Code the part AMC 5.

3-303.6 Supply feedback phase (steps 57-65).

(a) The supply feedback phase of the analysis is the final screening phase for breakout

parts. This phase is completed for all AMC 2 parts to determine if sufficient time is available to break out on the immediate buy and to communicate this information to the inventory manager responsible for the requirement. First, all additional time factors required to break out the part are added. Total time is subtracted from the immediate and future buy date and the result compared to the current date. (Note: Not all time factors listed apply to each part screened.) If the result is the same or earlier than the required contract date, the part is coded competitive and action is begun to qualify additional sources as necessary. If the result is later than the required contract date, action to compete the immediate buy quantity should be initiated if the inventory manager can find some means of accepting later delivery. If this is impossible, the appropriate records should be annotated for competitive acquisition of the next replenishment buy quantity. If late delivery is acceptable, the inventory manager should compute requirements for the part and initiate an appropriate purchase requisition.

(b) *Procedures.*

- (1) *Step 57.* Add all additional time factors required to break out the part (steps 13, 14, 29, and 36).
- (2) *Step 58.* Add the results of step 57 to the date of this review.
- (3) *Step 59.* Compare the result of step 58 to the date that the contract or order must be placed.
- (4) *Step 60.* Is the result of step 59 earlier than, later than, or the same as the contract or order date? (If earlier or the same, proceed to step 61; if later, proceed to step 63.)
- (5) *Step 61.* Can supply accept late delivery? If yes, proceed to step 62; if no, proceed to step 63.
- (6) *Step 62.* Notify the inventory manager to compute requirements and initiate a purchase requisition. Proceed to step 64.
- (7) *Step 63.* Code the part AMC 2. Insufficient time to compete on this buy.
- (8) *Step 64.* Code the part AMC 2.
- (9) *Step 65.* Begin actions to qualify new sources, if required and possible.

3-304 Limited screening procedures.

- (a) Limited screening procedures are only appropriate when the full screening process cannot be completed for a part in sufficient time to support an immediate buy requirement. If limited screening does not result in a competitive AMC and the part is characterized by a high buy value and high buy quantity in the annual buy forecast, full screening procedures must be immediately initiated.
- (b) Limited screening procedures cover only the essential points of data and technical evaluations more completely described in full screening procedures (see 3-303). Extensive legal review of rights or technical review of data is not required; nor is backup information on type and extent of qualification testing, quality control procedures and master tooling required. A summary flow chart of the limited screening decision steps is provided at Exhibit III.

(c) The limited screening decision steps are followed sequentially if the answer to the question in each step is affirmative. If any step is answered in the negative, proceed directly to step 10.

(1) *Step 1.* Assemble all available data and establish a file for each part. Collect identification data, relevant data obtained from industry, contracting and technical history data and current status of the part (see 3-303.1).

(2) *Step 2.* Do the available documents establish Government rights to use the data for acquisition purposes? If the Government's rights to use data in its possession is questionable, resolution of the rights must continue beyond award of the immediate buy.

(3) *Step 3.* Is the data package sufficient, accurate, and legible? If the Government does not have in its possession sufficient, accurate, or legible data, action must be promptly initiated to resolve the deficiency for the next buy.

(4) *Step 4.* Is the design of the part stable over the anticipated acquisition lead time?

(5) *Step 5.* Is a satisfactory part now being produced?

(6) *Step 6.* Can the part be acquired from a new source without prior qualification testing or other approval testing?

(7) *Step 7.* Can the Government or a new source be responsible for quality assurance?

(8) *Step 8.* Can the part be manufactured without master or coordinated tooling or other special equipment; if no, is there more than one source that has the tooling or special equipment?

(9) *Step 9.* Assign AMC 2. Proceed to step 11.

(10) *Step 10.* Assign AMC 3, 4, or 5, as appropriate.

(11) *Step 11.* Establish the date of the next review (see 1-104(c) and 2-203(b)).

PART 4--CONTRACTOR'S ASSISTANCE

4-400 General.

(a) Contractor's assistance in screening must be requested on provisioned and replenishment parts after consideration of the benefit expected from the contractor's technical information and the cost to the Government of obtaining such assistance.

(b) Contractor's assistance must not be requested for parts covered by Government/industry specifications, commercially available parts or parts for which data is already available.

(c) Arrangements entered into with contractors to obtain technical information must provide that—

(1) Contractors will exert their best effort to make impartial technical evaluations using applicable technical data and the experience of competent personnel; and

(2) No costs to the Government will be incurred for duplicate screening of parts.

4-401 Contractor's technical evaluation procedures.

(a) Contractor's technical evaluation for the screening process must be required contractually by incorporating MIL-STD-789 (see 1-102(e)), which delineates the contractor's responsibilities and other substantive data that was used in developing the contractor's recommendations.

(b) When MIL-STD-789 is incorporated in a contract, the DD Form 1423, Contract Data Requirements List, must specify the requirement for the submission of technical information and technical data identification in accordance with MIL-STD-789 (see 1-102(e)).

PART 5--REPORTING SYSTEM

5-500 General.

This part prescribes reports regarding the breakout program that cannot be obtained from other sources. These reports are used to evaluate the effectiveness of breakout programs, establish a baseline for all spare part acquisitions, and identify trends in spare parts acquisition.

5-501 Reports.

(a) *Spare Parts Breakout Screening Report (RCS DD P&L(Q&SA)714A)*. This is a cumulative semi-annual report reflecting the accomplishments of the breakout program. The report describes the results of full and limited screening for provisioning and replenishment parts by number of different NSNs for each AMC. Departments and agencies must also maintain actual cost data attributable to the Spare Parts Breakout Program which shall be forwarded on this report semi-annually.

(b) *Spare Parts Acquisition Report (RCS DD P&L(Q&SA) 714B)*. This is a cumulative semi-annual report for all purchases made of spare parts during the current fiscal year. This report describes the number and extended dollar value of different NSNs purchased for each AMC. Departments and agencies must also maintain actual savings (or cost avoidance) data attributable to the Spare Parts Breakout Program which shall be forwarded on this report semi-annually. Because of extraneous factors such as contracting leadtimes and changes in spare parts requirements, this report will not always reflect the acquisition of the parts screened during a reporting period (contained on the Spare Parts Breakout Screening Report). Also, it will not show in all instances how the part was actually acquired. This report is intended to be an indication of the success of the breakout program, and designed to show trends in the coding and data available to buyers in the acquisition package.

5-502 Reporting procedures.

(a) Departments and agencies must maintain and forward semi-annual reports. The second semi-annual report in a fiscal year shall reflect cumulative totals for the current fiscal year using the formats in Exhibits IV and V.

(b) The reports will be due no later than 45 days after the end of each period

designated.

(c) Submissions will be made to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Sustainment).

5-503 Reporting instructions.

(a) *Spare parts breakout screening report.* Using the format in Exhibit IV, provide the following—

(1) Enter reporting activity name, fiscal year, and period ending.

(2) For each AMC/AMSC listed, enter the number of different NSNs for which screening was completed during the period. Show zeros where applicable. This should be done for both full and limited screening.

(3) Report the total costs of the breakout program incurred for the period. Although this will be primarily labor costs, it should also include appropriate prorated costs of ADP services, office overhead, data retrieval service costs, etc. (see 3-303.5).

(b) *Spare parts acquisition report.* Using the format in Exhibit V, provide the following:

(1) Enter reporting activity name, fiscal year, and period ending.

(2) For each AMC/AMSC listed, enter the number of different NSNs purchased during the current fiscal year and their extended dollar value.

(3) Report the actual breakout program savings or cost avoidances as measured by completed acquisition (not anticipated acquisitions). Price differentials should be measured on each acquisition where a breakout action has taken place. They should equal the difference between the previous contract unit price and the current contract unit price, times the number of units purchased.

Attachment A2
DARS Tracking Number: 2026-O0027
Revolutionary Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Overhaul Part 17
Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS) Part 217

EXHIBIT I--VALID AMC/AMSC COMBINATIONS

AMSC	Acquisition Method Code (AMC)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
A	X	o	o	o	o	o
B	X	o	o	o	o	o
C	X	o	o	o	o	o
D	X	X	X	o	o	o
G	X	o	o	X	X	X
H	X	o	o	o	o	o
K	X	o	o	o	o	o
L	X	o	o	o	o	o
M	X	o	o	o	o	o
N	X	o	o	o	o	o
O	o	X	X	X	X	X
P	X	o	o	o	o	o
Q	X	o	o	o	o	o
R	X	o	o	o	o	o
S	X	o	o	o	o	o
T	X	o	o	X	X	X
U	X	o	o	o	o	o
V	X	o	o	o	o	o
Y	X	o	o	o	o	o
Z	X	o	o	o	o	o

o = VALID COMBINATION
X = INVALID COMBINATIONS

EXHIBIT II--FULL SCREENING DECISION PROCESS SUMMARY FLOW CHART

Exhibit II is available [here](#).

**EXHIBIT III--LIMITED SCREENING DECISION PROCESS SUMMARY
FLOW CHART**

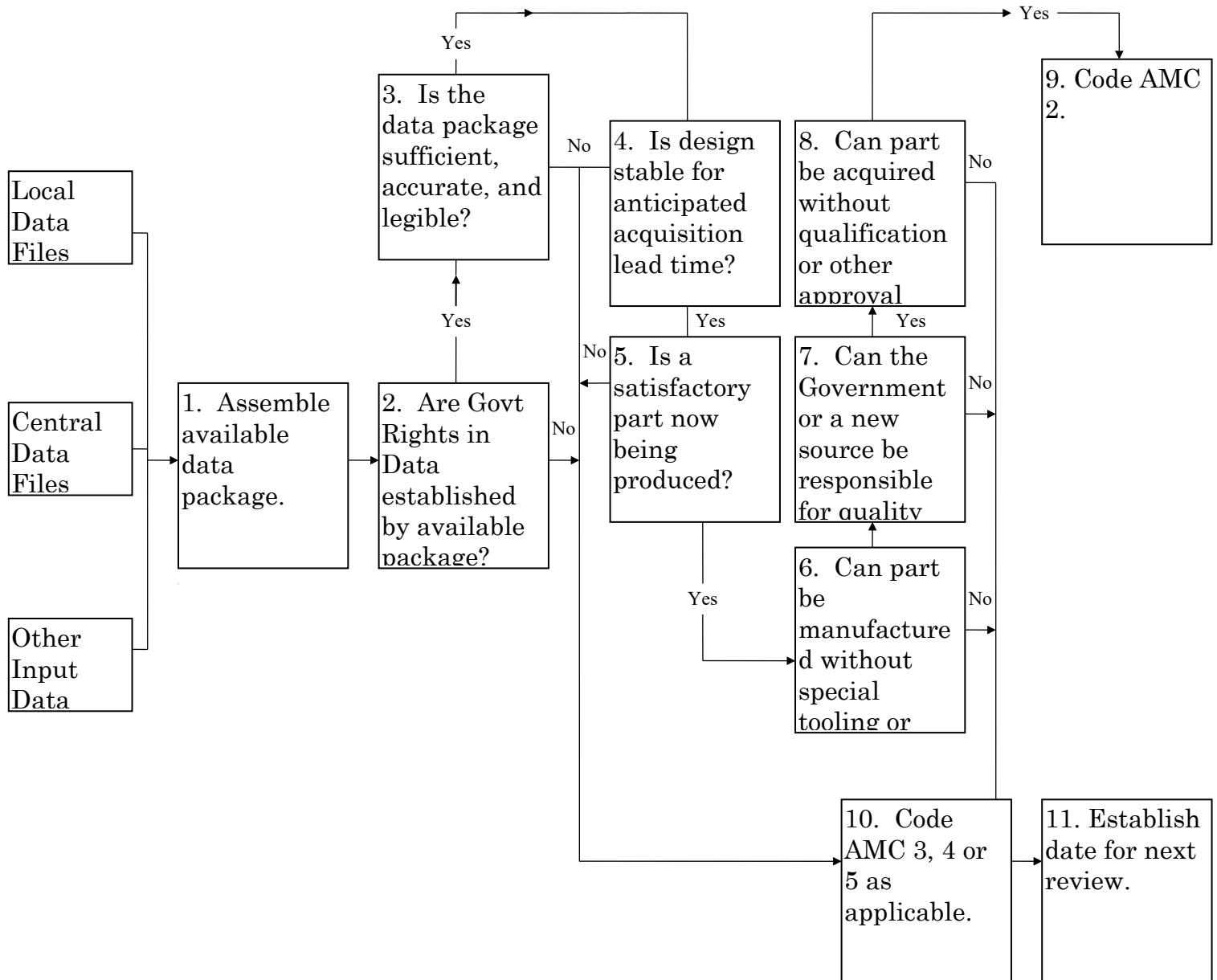


EXHIBIT IV--SPARE PARTS BREAKOUT SCREENING REPORT

SPARE PARTS BREAKOUT SCREENING REPORT			
Report Activity	Fiscal Year	Period Ending	
NUMBER OF NSNs			
AMC/AMSC	LIMITED SCREENING	FULL SCREENING	TOTAL SCREENING
*1G Only			
1			
**2G Only			
2			
3			
4			
5			
TOTAL			
SPARE PARTS BREAKOUT PROGRAM COSTS \$ _____			

* Excluded from AMC 1 data
** Excluded from AMC 2 data

EXHIBIT V--SPARE PARTS ACQUISITION REPORT

SPARE PARTS ACQUISITION REPORT		
Report Activity	Fiscal Year	Period Ending
P U R C H A S E M A D E		
AMC/AMSC *1G Only	NUMBER OF NSNs	EXTENDED DOLLAR VALUE
1		
**2G Only		
2		
3		
4		
5		
TOTAL	SPARE PARTS BREAKOUT PROGRAM SAVINGS OR COST AVOIDANCES \$ _____	

* Excluded from AMC 1 data
** Excluded from AMC 2 data

PGI 217.76—CONTRACTS WITH PROVISIONING REQUIREMENTS

PGI 217.7601 Provisioning.

(1) *Definitions.* As used in this section—

(i) “Provisioning” means the process of determining and acquiring the range and quantity of spare and repair parts, and support and test equipment required to operate and maintain an end item for an initial period of service.

(ii) “Provisioned item” means any item selected under provisioning procedures.

(iii) “Provisioned items order” means an undefinitized order issued under a contract that includes the Government's requirements for provisioned items. (Provisioned items with

firm prices are acquired by supplemental agreement or by separate contract.)

(iv) "Provisioning activity" means the organization responsible for selecting and determining requirements for provisioned items.

(v) "Provisioning requirements statement" means the contractual document listing the specific provisioning requirements for that contract. The statement normally includes—

(A) Instructions, such as the provisioning method to be used;

(B) The extent of provisioning technical documentation and data needed (including administrative requirements for submission and distribution);

(C) The type and location of provisioning conferences;

(D) Sample article requirements;

(E) The delivery schedule;

(F) Packaging and marking requirements for provisioned items; and

(G) Requirements for provisioning screening.

(vi) "Provisioning technical documentation" means the data needed for the identification, selection, determination of initial requirements, and cataloging of support items to be acquired through the provisioning process. It includes such things as provisioning lists and logistics support analysis summaries. Descriptive data such as drawings and photographs are referred to as "supplementary provisioning technical documentation."

(2) *Contractual provisions.* Contracts containing provisioning requirements must—

(i) List the provisioning functions to be performed and who will perform them;

(ii) Include a provisioning requirements statement or specify a time limit for its incorporation into the contract by modification (revisions to the provisioning requirements statement must also be incorporated by contract modification);

(iii) Include on the DD Form 1423, Contract Data Requirements List, a schedule for delivery of provisioning technical documentation, or provide for the schedule to be incorporated later by contract modification;

(iv) Require flowdown of the appropriate provisioning technical documentation requirement when the subcontractor prepares the documentation;

(v) Specify any applicable procedures for interim release by the contractor of long lead time items, and include ordering and funding instructions for such items. As a

minimum, the instructions must require the contractor to advise the contracting officer or provisioning activity at least 30 days before release of the items, their estimated costs, and the effective date of release;

(vi) Specify the activity designated to issue provisioned items orders, i.e., contracting officer, provisioning activity, or administrative contracting officer. When it is expected that more than one activity will place provisioned items orders against the contract, state the requirements for provisioned items of each activity as separate contract line items;

(vii) Provide a definitization schedule (normally 120 days after receipt of the contractor's proposal) and a timeframe for the contractor to furnish price proposals for provisioned items orders (normally 60 days after order issuance);

(viii) Specify exhibit identifiers applicable to the contract line/subline items; and

(ix) Include procedures for processing changes (including cancellations) in quantities of items ordered.

(3) *Issuance of provisioned items orders.*

(i) Use the Standard Form 30, Amendment of Solicitation/Modification of Contract, to—

(A) Issue provisioned items orders;

(B) Decrease or cancel quantities of items ordered; and

(C) Cover the contractor's interim release of long lead items when the contracting officer approves the release (if the release is not approved, the contracting officer will notify the contractor to cancel the items).

(ii) Include in Block 14 of the Standard Form 30—

(A) The term PROVISIONED ITEMS ORDER in capital letters and underlined; and

(B) The appropriate exhibit identifier(s) for all attached exhibits.

(iii) Obligate funds to cover the estimated price of the items being ordered. Show individual estimated prices for each exhibit line item on the accounting and payment office copies.

(iv) Distribution is the same as for the basic contract (see FAR subpart 4.2). However, if the exhibits are voluminous, the contracting officer may restrict distribution of the exhibits to the contract administration office.

(v) See DFARS Subpart 217.74 for additional guidance and limitations on the use of undefined contract actions.

(4) *Provisioning conferences.* When requested by the contracting officer or provisioning activity, the contract administration office will assist the contracting officer or provisioning activity in scheduling and determining the types of provisioning conferences required, e.g., guidance meetings, long lead time items conferences, source coding meetings.

(5) *Contract administration office monitoring.*

The contract administration office (CAO) will monitor contracts containing provisioning requirements. As a minimum the CAO will—

- (i) Ensure that the contractor understands the provisioning requirements;
- (ii) Review contractor progress in the preparation of provisioning technical documentation and, if requested by the contracting officer or provisioning activity, inspect it for format and content;
- (iii) Ensure the prime contractor flows down provisioning requirements to any subcontractor charged with preparation of documentation;
- (iv) Advise the contracting office or provisioning activity of delays in delivery of provisioning technical documentation or other related problems (see FAR subpart 42.8);
- (v) Ensure contractor compliance with contract requirements concerning the assignment of national stock numbers; and
- (vi) Ensure that the contractor complies with contractual criteria for release of long lead time items.

(6) *Negotiating and executing supplemental agreements.*

- (i) The administrative contracting officer (ACO) will definitize provisioned items orders within the prescribed schedule.
- (ii) If the provisioned items order does not contain a delivery date, or the contractor cannot meet the date, the ACO will coordinate the negotiated schedule with the contracting officer or provisioning activity before execution of the supplemental agreement.
- (iii) The ACO will maintain records of provisioned items orders showing—
 - (A) The adequacy of obligated funds;
 - (B) Due dates for price proposals; and

(C) Actions taken to obtain additional funds or to deobligate excess funds.

PGI 217.77—OVER AND ABOVE WORK

PGI 217.7701 Procedures.

- (1) Contracts for the performance of maintenance, overhaul, modification, and repair of various items (e.g., aircraft, engines, ground support equipment, ships) generally contain over and above work requirements. When they do, establish a separate contract line item for the over and above work.
- (2) Over and above requirements task the contractor to identify needed repairs and recommend corrective action during contract performance. The contractor submits a work request to identify the over and above work and, as appropriate, the Government authorizes the contractor to proceed.
- (3) The clause at DFARS 252.217-7028, Over and Above Work, requires the contractor and the contracting officer responsible for administering the contract to negotiate specific procedures for Government administration and contractor performance of over and above work requests.
- (4) The contracting officer may issue a blanket work request authorization describing the manner in which individual over and above work requests will be administered and setting forth a dollar limitation for all over and above work under the contract. The blanket work request authorization may be in the form of a letter or contract modification (Standard Form 30).
- (5) Over and above work requests are within the scope of the contract. Therefore, procedures in DFARS subpart 217.74, Undefinitized Contract Actions, do not apply.
- (6) To the maximum extent practical, over and above work must be negotiated prior to performance of the work.