



National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration  
Washington, DC 20546

# Procurement Class Deviation

PCD 25-28

September 28, 2025

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## CLASS DEVIATION FROM FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION (FAR) PART 30 AND NASA FAR SUPPLEMENT (NFS) PART 1830 TO IMPLEMENT THE REVOLUTIONARY FAR OVERHAUL (NASA Case 2025-N032)

**PURPOSE:** To provide a Class Deviation from the FAR to implement the FAR Council’s model deviation text to FAR Part 30 Cost Accounting Standards Administration, and deviation to NFS 1830.

**BACKGROUND:** On April 15, 2025, the Executive Order (E.O.) 14275, [“Restoring Common Sense to Federal Procurement”](#) was signed. Section 2 of the E.O. 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.” To implement E.O. 14275, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) is leading the **Revolutionary FAR Overhaul (RFO)** initiative. This effort is supported by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council (the Council) member agencies— General Services Administration, Department of Defense, NASA, along with other agencies. In line with the E.O., the initiative aims to eliminate unnecessary regulations and policies across all levels of the federal government.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) memorandum, M-25-26 issued on May 2, 2025, titled, Overhauling the Federal Acquisition Regulation, provided additional guidance to federal agencies regarding the FAR overhaul.

**FAR Streamlining.** As part of the RFO, the FAR will be streamlined to include only statutory requirements, while non-statutory content will move to new buying guides, collectively forming the Strategic Acquisition Guidance (SAG). The Council will first issue model deviation guidance by FAR part, followed by formal rulemaking through the notice-and-comment process. Agencies will have 30 days to issue class deviations based on the model text once it is released.

**Streamlining Agency Acquisition Supplements.** Agencies must streamline their FAR supplements by removing regulations not based on statute or executive orders and aligning with the FAR Council’s deviation guidance. Supporting policies must also be updated to reflect these changes. This approach ensures the NASA FAR Supplement (NFS) remains consistent with the streamlined FAR.

**FAR Buying Guides and NFS Companion Guide (CG) (coming soon).** As the FAR and the NFS are streamlined, helpful non-regulatory content will be moved to new FAR Buying Guides and NFS CG. These guides are intended to offer practical instructions and best practices for implementing effective contracting methods.

RFO Part 30 Cost Accounting Standards Administration, RFO Part 30 ensures uniformity and consistency in the measurement, assignment, and allocation of costs to contracts with the United States Government. It consists of nineteen standards promulgated by the Cost Accounting Standards Board (CASB) designed to ensure uniformity and consistency in the measurement, assignment, and allocation of costs to contracts with the United States Government. Burdensome, duplicative, or outdated language and language not required by statute have been removed from FAR Part 30. This plain language version of FAR Part 30 shall be adhered to.

To align with the RFO FAR Part 30, the NFS 1830 Cost Accounting Standards Administration, is revised to remove non-statutory and outdated language. This deviation implements the revised RFO Part 30 and NFS Part 1830.

***GUIDANCE:***

(1) Contracting officers shall follow the RFO Part 30 deviated text instead of FAR Part 30 as codified at 48 CFR Chapter 30. The FAR Council's RFO text is available at [FAR Overhaul - FAR Part Deviation Guidance | Acquisition.GOV](#).

(2) COs shall also follow the NFS Part 1830 deviated text enclosed within this deviation.

***ACTION REQUIRED BY CONTRACTING OFFICERS:*** Effectively immediately, ensure that new contract actions issued on or after the effective date complies with the policy in the PCD.

***EFFECTIVE DATE:*** This PCD is effective as dated and shall remain in effect until implemented in the FAR and NFS or otherwise rescinded.

***PROVISION AND CLAUSE CHANGES:*** N/A

***HEADQUARTERS CONTACT:*** Debbie Stone, Senior Procurement Analyst, Procurement and Grants Policy Division PGPD

**Marvin L. Horne**

Acting Assistant Administrator for Procurement

**Enclosure**

Changes in the NFS Deviation text below are identified as follows:  
Deletions shown as ~~strike throughs~~; and additions shown as **[bold in brackets]**.

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**COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION**  
*(September 2015)*

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**PART 1830**  
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**Subpart 1830.2—CAS Program Requirements**

**1830.201-5 Waiver.**

~~(a)(2) The Senior Procurement Executive is the only individual authorized to approve CAS waivers. Requests for waivers that meet the conditions in FAR 30.201-5(b) must be submitted to the Headquarters Office of Procurement, Procurement Management & Policy Division, at least 30 days before the anticipated contract award date.~~

~~(e) The Senior Procurement Executive will submit NASA's report to the CAS Board.~~

**Subpart 1830.70—Facilities Capital Employed for Facilities in Use and for Facilities Under Construction**

**1830.7001 Facilities capital employed for facilities in use.**

**~~1830.7001-1 Contract facilities capital estimates.~~**

~~To estimate facilities capital cost of money (FCCOM), the contracting officer shall use DD Form 1861, Contract Facilities Capital Cost of Money, after evaluating the contractor's cost proposal, establishing cost of money factors, and developing a prenegotiation cost objective.~~

**~~1830.7001-2 DD Form 1861 completion instructions.~~**

~~(a) List overhead pools and direct charging services centers (if used) in the same structure as they appear on the contractor's cost proposal and Form CASB-CMF. The structure and allocation base units of measure must be compatible on all three displays.~~

~~(b) Extract appropriate contract overhead allocation base data, by year, from the evaluated cost breakdown or prenegotiation cost objective, and list them against each overhead pool and direct charging service center.~~

~~(c) Multiply each allocation base by its corresponding cost of money factor to compute the FCCOM estimated to be incurred each year. The sum of these products represents the estimated contract FCCOM for that year's effort.~~

~~(d) Add the yearly estimates to calculate the total contract FCCOM.~~

**~~1830.7001-3 Preaward FCCOM applications.~~**

~~Apply FCCOM in establishing cost and price objectives as follows:~~

~~(a) *Cost objective.* Use the FCCOM with normal, booked costs in establishing a cost objective or the target cost of an incentive type contract. Do not subsequently adjust these target costs when actual cost of money rates become available during the contract performance period.~~

~~(b) *Profit/fee objective.* Do not include FCCOM in the cost base when establishing a prenegotiation profit/fee objective. Use only normal, booked costs in this cost base.~~

#### **1830.7001-4 Postaward [Facilities Capital Cost of Money] [(FCCOM)] applications.**

(a) *Interim billings based on costs incurred.*

(1) The contractor may include FCCOM in cost reimbursement and progress payment invoices. To determine the amount that qualifies as cost incurred, multiply the incurred portions of the overhead pool allocation bases by the latest available cost of money factors. These FCCOM calculations are interim estimates subject to adjustment.

(2) As actual cost of money factors are finalized, use the new factors to calculate FCCOM for the next accounting period.

(b) *Final settlements.*

(1) Contract FCCOM for final cost determination or repricing is based on each year's final cost of money factors determined under CAS 414 and supported by separate Forms CASB-CMF.

(2) Separately compute contract FCCOM in a manner similar to yearly final overhead rates. As in overhead rates, include in the final settlement an adjustment from interim to final contract FCCOM. Do not adjust the contract estimated or target cost.

#### **1830.7002 Facilities capital employed for facilities under construction.**

##### **1830.7002-1 Definitions.**

(a) "*Cost of money rate*" is either—

(1) The interest rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under Public Law 92-41 (85 Stat 97); or

(2) The time-weighted average of such rates for each cost accounting period during which the capital asset is being constructed, fabricated, or developed.

(b) "*Representative investment*" is the calculated amount considered invested by the contractor during the cost accounting period to construct, fabricate, or develop the capital asset.

##### **1830.7002-2 Cost of money calculations.**

(a) The interest rate referenced in 1830.7002-1(a)(1) is established semi-annually and published in the Federal Register during the fourth week of December and June.

(b) To calculate the time-weighted average interest rate referenced in 1830.7002-1(a)(2), multiply the rates in effect during the months of construction by the number of months each rate was in effect, and then divide the sum of the products by the total number of months.

### **1830.7002-3 Representative investment calculations.**

(a) The calculation of the representative investment requires consideration of the rate or expenditure pattern of the costs to construct, fabricate, or develop a capital asset.

(b) If the majority of the costs were incurred toward the beginning, middle, or end of the cost accounting period, the contractor shall either—

- (1) Determine a representative investment for the cost accounting period by calculating the average of the month-end balances for that cost accounting period; or
- (2) Treat month-end balances as individual representative investments.

(c) If the costs were incurred in a fairly uniform expenditure pattern throughout the construction, fabrication, or development period, the contractor may either—

- (1) Determine a representative investment for the cost accounting period by averaging the beginning and ending balances of the construction, fabrication, or development cost account for the cost accounting period; or
- (2) Treat month-end balances as individual representative investments.

(d) The method chosen by the contractor to determine the representative investment amount may be different for each capital asset being constructed, fabricated, or developed, provided the method fits the expenditure pattern of the costs incurred.

### **1830.7002-4 Determining imputed cost of money.**

(a) Determine the imputed cost of money for an asset under construction, fabrication, or development by applying a cost of money rate (see 1830.7002-2) to the representative investment (see 1830.7002-3).

(1) When a representative investment is determined for a cost accounting period in accordance with 1830.7002-3(b)(1) or 1830.7002-3(c)(1), the cost of money rate shall be the time-weighted average rate.

(2) When a monthly representative investment is used in accordance with 1830.7002-3(b)(2) or 1830.7002-3(c)(2), the cost of money rate shall be that in effect each month. Under this method, the FCCOM is determined monthly, and the total for the cost accounting period is the sum of the monthly calculations.

(b) The imputed cost of money will be capitalized only once in any cost accounting period, either at the end of the accounting period or the end of the construction, fabrication, or development period, whichever comes first.

(c) When the construction, fabrication, or development of an asset takes more than one accounting period, the cost of money capitalized for the first accounting period will be included in determining the representative investment for any future cost accounting periods.

CLEAN REGULATORY VERSION WITH CHANGES INCORPORATED:

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**PART 1830**  
**COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION**

**Subpart 1830.70—Facilities Capital Employed for  
Facilities in Use or for Facilities Under Construction**

**1830.7001 Facilities capital employed for facilities in use.**

**1830.7001-4 Postaward FCCOM applications.**

(a) *Interim billings based on costs incurred.*

(1) The contractor may include FCCOM in cost reimbursement and progress payment invoices. To determine the amount that qualifies as cost incurred, multiply the incurred portions of the overhead pool allocation bases by the latest available cost of money factors. These FCCOM calculations are interim estimates subject to adjustment.

(2) As actual cost of money factors are finalized, use the new factors to calculate FCCOM for the next accounting period.

(b) *Final settlements.*

(1) Contract FCCOM for final cost determination or repricing is based on each year's final cost of money factors determined under CAS 414 and supported by separate Forms CASB-CMF.

(2) Separately compute contract FCCOM in a manner similar to yearly final overhead rates. As in overhead rates, include in the final settlement an adjustment from interim to final contract FCCOM. Do not adjust the contract estimated or target cost.

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**1830.7002-1 Definitions.**

(a) "*Cost of money rate*" is either—

(1) The interest rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under Public Law 92-41 (85 Stat 97); or

(2) The time-weighted average of such rates for each cost accounting period during which the capital asset is being constructed, fabricated, or developed.

(b) "*Representative investment*" is the calculated amount considered invested by the contractor during the cost accounting period to construct, fabricate, or develop the capital asset.

**1830.7002-2 Cost of money calculations.**

(c) The interest rate referenced in 1830.7002-1(a)(1) is established semi-annually and published in the Federal Register during the fourth week of December and June.

(d) To calculate the time-weighted average interest rate referenced in 1830.7002-1(a)(2), multiply the rates in effect during the months of construction by the number of months each rate



was in effect, and then divide the sum of the products by the total number of months.

### **1830.7002-3 Representative investment calculations.**

(a) The calculation of the representative investment requires consideration of the rate or expenditure pattern of the costs to construct, fabricate, or develop a capital asset.

(b) If the majority of the costs were incurred toward the beginning, middle, or end of the cost accounting period, the contractor shall either—

(1) Determine a representative investment for the cost accounting period by calculating the average of the month-end balances for that cost accounting period; or

(2) Treat month-end balances as individual representative investments.

(c) If the costs were incurred in a fairly uniform expenditure pattern throughout the construction, fabrication, or development period, the contractor may either—

(1) Determine a representative investment for the cost accounting period by averaging the beginning and ending balances of the construction, fabrication, or development cost account for the cost accounting period; or

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(d) The method chosen by the contractor to determine the representative investment amount may be different for each capital asset being constructed, fabricated, or developed, provided the method fits the expenditure pattern of the costs incurred.

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(a) Determine the imputed cost of money for an asset under construction, fabrication, or development by applying a cost of money rate (see 1830.7002-2) to the representative investment (see 1830.7002-3).

(1) When a representative investment is determined for a cost accounting period in accordance with 1830.7002-3(b)(1) or 1830.7002-3(c)(1), the cost of money rate shall be the time-weighted average rate.

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(b) The imputed cost of money will be capitalized only once in any cost accounting period, either at the end of the accounting period or the end of the construction, fabrication, or development period, whichever comes first.

(c) When the construction, fabrication, or development of an asset takes more than one accounting period, the cost of money capitalized for the first accounting period will be included in determining the representative investment for any future cost accounting periods.