

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 202--Definitions of Words and Terms

SUBPART 202.1--DEFINITIONS

(Revised January 15, 2009)

202.101 Definitions.

“Commercially available off-the-shelf item”—

(1) Means any item of supply that is—

(i) A commercial item (as defined in FAR 2.101);

(ii) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

(iii) Offered to the Government, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and

(2) Does not include bulk cargo, as defined in Section 3 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. App. 1702), such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

“Congressional defense committees” means—

(1) The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(2) The Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) The Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(4) The Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

"Contract administration office" also means a contract management office of the Defense Contract Management Agency.

“Contracting activity” for DoD also means elements designated by the director of a defense agency which has been delegated contracting authority through its agency charter. DoD contracting activities are—

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of Defense Education Activity

TRICARE Management Activity

Acquisition and Procurement Office, Washington Headquarters Services

ARMY

Headquarters, U.S. Army Contracting Command

Joint Contracting Command – Iraq/Afghanistan

National Guard Bureau

Program Executive Office for Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation

U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Life Cycle Management Command

U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 202--Definitions of Words and Terms

U.S. Army Expeditionary Contracting Command
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
U.S. Army Joint Munitions and Lethality Life Cycle Management Command
U.S. Army Medical Command
U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
U.S. Army Mission and Installation Contracting Command
U.S. Army Research, Development, and Engineering Command
U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
U.S. Army Sustainment Command
U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Life Cycle Management
Command

NAVY

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Acquisition & Logistics
Management)
Naval Air Systems Command
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Naval Inventory Control Point
Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Supply Systems Command
Office of Naval Research
Military Sealift Command
Strategic Systems Programs
Marine Corps Systems Command
Installations and Logistics, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps

AIR FORCE

Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition)
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Contracting)
Air Force District of Washington
Air Force Operational Test & Evaluation Center
Air Force Special Operations Command
United States Air Force Academy
Air Force Materiel Command
Air Force Reserve Command
Air Combat Command
Air Mobility Command
Air Education and Training Command
Pacific Air Forces
United States Air Forces in Europe
Air Force Space Command
Program Executive Office for Aircraft Systems
Program Executive Office for Command and Control & Combat
Support Systems
Program Executive Office for Combat and Mission Support
Program Executive Office for F/A-22 Programs
Program Executive Office for Joint Strike Fighter
Program Executive Office for Weapons

DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

Office of the Deputy Director, Management

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 202--Definitions of Words and Terms

DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Office of the Director, Defense Contract Management Agency

DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE

External Services, Defense Finance and Accounting Service

DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY

Defense Information Technology Contracting Organization

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Procurement

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Acquisition Management Directorate
Defense Supply Centers
Defense Energy Support Center

NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY

Procurement and Contracting Office

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY

Acquisition Management Office

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Headquarters, National Security Agency

MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

Headquarters, Missile Defense Agency

UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

Headquarters, United States Special Operations Command

UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND

Directorate of Acquisition

“Contracting officer's representative” means an individual designated and authorized in writing by the contracting officer to perform specific technical or administrative functions.

“Departments and agencies,” as used in DFARS, means the military departments and the defense agencies. The military departments are the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force (the Marine Corps is a part of the Department of the Navy). The defense agencies are the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Defense Commissary Agency, the Defense Contract Management Agency, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, the Defense Information Systems Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Defense Security Service, the Defense Logistics Agency, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, the National Security Agency, the Missile Defense Agency, and the United States Special Operations Command.

“Department of Defense (DoD),” as used in DFARS, means the Department of Defense,

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 202--Definitions of Words and Terms

the military departments, and the defense agencies.

“Executive agency” means for DoD, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

“Head of the agency” means, for DoD, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force. Subject to the direction of the Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), and the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, the directors of the defense agencies have been delegated authority to act as head of the agency for their respective agencies (i.e., to perform functions under the FAR or DFARS reserved to a head of agency or agency head), except for such actions that by terms of statute, or any delegation, must be exercised within the Office of the Secretary of Defense. (For emergency acquisition flexibilities, see 218.270.)

“Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI)” means a companion resource to the DFARS that—

(1) Contains mandatory internal DoD procedures. The DFARS will direct compliance with mandatory procedures using imperative language such as “Follow the procedures at...” or similar directive language;

(2) Contains non-mandatory internal DoD procedures and guidance and supplemental information to be used at the discretion of the contracting officer. The DFARS will point to non-mandatory procedures, guidance, and information using permissive language such as “The contracting officer may use...” or “Additional information is available at...” or other similar language;

(3) Is numbered similarly to the DFARS, except that each PGI numerical designation is preceded by the letters “PGI”; and

(4) Is available electronically at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/index.htm>.

“Senior procurement executive” means, for DoD—

Department of Defense (including the defense agencies)--Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics);

Department of the Army--Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology);

Department of the Navy--Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition);

Department of the Air Force--Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition).

The directors of the defense agencies have been delegated authority to act as senior procurement executive for their respective agencies, except for such actions that by terms of statute, or any delegation, must be exercised by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics).

“Tiered evaluation of offers,” also known as “cascading evaluation of offers,” means a procedure used in negotiated acquisitions, when market research is inconclusive for justifying limiting competition to small business concerns, whereby the contracting officer—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 202--Definitions of Words and Terms

- (1) Solicits and receives offers from both small and other than small business concerns;
- (2) Establishes a tiered or cascading order of precedence for evaluating offers that is specified in the solicitation; and
- (3) If no award can be made at the first tier, evaluates offers at the next lower tier, until award can be made.

SUBPART 203.1—SAFEGUARDS

(Revised January 15, 2009)

203.104 Procurement integrity.

203.104-4 Disclosure, protection, and marking of contractor bid or proposal information and source selection information.

(d)(3) For purposes of FAR 3.104-4(d)(3) only, DoD follows the notification procedures in FAR 27.404-5(a). However, FAR 27.404-5(a)(1) does not apply to DoD.

203.170 Business practices.

To ensure the separation of functions for oversight, source selection, contract negotiation, and contract award, departments and agencies shall adhere to the following best practice policies:

(a) Senior leaders shall not perform multiple roles in source selection for a major weapon system or major service acquisition. Departments and agencies shall certify every 2 years that no senior leader has performed multiple roles in the acquisition of a major weapon system or major service. Completed certifications shall be forwarded to the Director, Defense Procurement, in accordance with the procedures at PGI 203.170.

(b) Vacant acquisition positions shall be filled on an “acting” basis from below until a permanent appointment is made. To provide promising professionals an opportunity to gain experience by temporarily filling higher positions, these oversight duties shall not be accrued at the top.

(c) Acquisition process reviews of the military departments shall be conducted to assess and improve acquisition and management processes, roles, and structures. The scope of the reviews should include—

(1) Distribution of acquisition roles and responsibilities among personnel;

(2) Processes for reporting concerns about unusual or inappropriate actions;
and

(3) Application of DoD Instruction 5000.2, Operation of the Defense Acquisition System, and the disciplines in the Defense Acquisition Guidebook.

(d) Source selection processes shall be—

(1) Reviewed and approved by cognizant organizations responsible for oversight;

(2) Documented by the head of the contracting activity or at the agency level;
and

(3) Periodically reviewed by outside officials independent of that office or agency.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 203—Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest

(e) Legal review of documentation of major acquisition system source selection shall be conducted prior to contract award, including the supporting documentation of the source selection evaluation board, source selection advisory council, and source selection authority.

(f) Procurement management reviews shall determine whether clearance threshold authorities are clear and that independent review is provided for acquisitions exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold.

203.171 Senior DoD officials seeking employment with defense contractors.

203.171-1 Scope.

This section implements Section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Pub. L. 110-181).

203.171-2 Definition.

“Covered DoD official” as used in this section, is defined in the clause at 252.203-7000, Requirements Relating to Compensation of Former DoD Officials.

203.171-3 Policy.

(a) A DoD official covered by the requirements of Section 847 of Pub. L. 110-181 (a “covered DoD official”) who, within 2 years after leaving DoD service, expects to receive compensation from a DoD contractor, shall, prior to accepting such compensation, request a written opinion from the appropriate DoD ethics counselor regarding the applicability of post-employment restrictions to activities that the official may undertake on behalf of a contractor.

(b) A DoD contractor may not knowingly provide compensation to a covered DoD official within 2 years after the official leaves DoD service unless the contractor first determines that the official has received, or has requested at least 30 days prior to receiving compensation from the contractor, the post-employment ethics opinion described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If a DoD contractor knowingly fails to comply with the requirements of the clause at 252.203-7000, administrative and contractual actions may be taken, including cancellation of a procurement, rescission of a contract, or initiation of suspension or debarment proceedings.

203.171-4 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.203-7000, Requirements Relating to Compensation of Former DoD Officials, in all solicitations and contracts.

SUBPART 203.9—WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS FOR CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES

(Added January 15, 2009)

203.900 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements 10 U.S.C. 2409 as amended by Section 846 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Pub. L. 110-181) and Section 842 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Pub. L. 110-417).

203.903 Policy.

The following policy applies to DoD instead of the policy at FAR 3.903:

(1) 10 U.S.C. 2409 prohibits contractors from discharging, demoting, or otherwise discriminating against an employee as a reprisal for disclosing, to any of the following entities, information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a DoD contract, a gross waste of DoD funds, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law related to a DoD contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract):

- (i) A Member of Congress.
- (ii) A representative of a committee of Congress.
- (iii) An Inspector General that receives funding from or has oversight over contracts awarded for or on behalf of DoD.
- (iv) The Government Accountability Office.
- (v) A DoD employee responsible for contract oversight or management.
- (vi) An authorized official of an agency or the Department of Justice.

(2) A contracting officer who receives a complaint of reprisal of the type described in paragraph (1) of this section shall forward it to legal counsel or to the appropriate party in accordance with agency procedures.

203.904 Procedures for filing complaints.

In addition to the procedures at FAR 3.904, any contractor employee who believes that he or she has been discharged, demoted, or otherwise discriminated against contrary to the policy in 203.903 may file a complaint with the DoD Inspector General.

203.905 Procedures for investigating complaints.

The following procedures apply to DoD instead of the procedures at FAR 3.905:

- (1) The DoD Inspector General will make a determination as to whether a complaint is frivolous or merits further investigation.
- (2) If the DoD Inspector General determines that a complaint merits further investigation, the DoD Inspector General will—
 - (i) Notify the complainant, the contractor alleged to have committed the

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 203—Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest

violation, and the head of the agency;

(ii) Conduct an investigation; and

(iii) Provide a written report of findings to the complainant, the contractor alleged to have committed the violation, and the head of the agency.

(3) The DoD Inspector General—

(i) Will determine that the complaint is frivolous or will submit the report addressed in paragraph (2) of this section within 180 days after receiving the complaint; and

(ii) If unable to submit a report within 180 days, will submit the report within the additional time period to which the person submitting the complaint agrees.

203.906 Remedies.

(1) Not later than 30 days after receiving a DoD Inspector General report in accordance with 203.905, the head of the agency—

(i) Shall determine whether sufficient basis exists to conclude that the contractor has subjected one of its employees to a reprisal as prohibited by 203.903; and

(ii) Shall issue an order denying relief or shall take one or more of the actions specified in FAR 3.906(a).

(2) If the head of the agency issues an order denying relief or has not issued an order within 210 days after the submission of the complaint or within 30 days after the expiration of an extension of time granted in accordance with 203.905(3)(ii), and there is no showing that such delay is due to the bad faith of the complainant—

(i) The complainant shall be deemed to have exhausted all administrative remedies with respect to the complaint; and

(ii) The complainant may bring a de novo action at law or equity against the contractor to seek compensatory damages and other relief available under 10 U.S.C. 2409 in the appropriate district court of the United States, which shall have jurisdiction over such an action without regard to the amount in controversy. Such an action shall, at the request of either party to the action, be tried by the court with a jury.

(3) An Inspector General determination and an agency head order denying relief under paragraph (2) of this section shall be admissible in evidence in any de novo action at law or equity brought pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2409(c).

203.970 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.203-7002, Requirement to Inform Employees of Whistleblower Rights, in all solicitations and contracts.

**SUBPART 204.4—SAFEGUARDING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION WITHIN
INDUSTRY**

(Revised January 15, 2009)

204.402 General.

DoD employees or members of the Armed Forces who are assigned to or visiting a contractor facility and are engaged in oversight of an acquisition program will retain control of their work products, both classified and unclassified.

204.404 Contract clause.

204.404-70 Additional contract clauses.

(a) Use the clause at 252.204-7000, Disclosure of Information, in solicitations and contracts when the contractor will have access to or generate unclassified information that may be sensitive and inappropriate for release to the public.

(b) Use the clause at 252.204-7003, Control of Government Personnel Work Product, in all solicitations and contracts.

(c) Use the clause at 252.204-7005, Oral Attestation of Security Responsibilities, in solicitations and contracts that include the clause at FAR 52.204-2, Security Requirements.

204.470 U.S.-International Atomic Energy Agency Additional Protocol.

204.470-1 General.

Under the U.S.-International Atomic Energy Agency Additional Protocol (U.S.-IAEA AP), the United States is required to declare a wide range of public and private nuclear-related activities to the IAEA and potentially provide access to IAEA inspectors for verification purposes.

204.470-2 National security exclusion.

(a) The U.S.-IAEA AP permits the United States unilaterally to declare exclusions from inspection requirements for activities, or locations or information associated with such activities, with direct national security significance.

(b) In order to ensure that all relevant activities are reviewed for direct national security significance, both current and former activities, and associated locations or information, are to be considered for applicability for a national security exclusion.

(c) If a DoD program manager receives notification from a contractor that the contractor is required to report any of its activities in accordance with the U.S.-IAEA AP, the program manager will—

(1) Conduct a security assessment to determine if, and by what means, access may be granted to the IAEA; or

(2) Provide written justification to the component or agency treaty office for application of the national security exclusion at that location to exclude access by the

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 204—Administrative Matters

IAEA, in accordance with DoD Instruction 2060.03, Application of the National Security Exclusion to the Agreements Between the United States of America and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in the United States of America.

204.470-3 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.204-7010, Requirement for Contractor to Notify DoD if the Contractor's Activities are Subject to Reporting Under the U.S.-International Atomic Energy Agency Additional Protocol, in solicitations and contracts for research and development or major defense acquisition programs involving—

- (a) Any fissionable materials (e.g., uranium, plutonium, neptunium, thorium, americium);
- (b) Other radiological source materials; or
- (c) Technologies directly related to nuclear power production, including nuclear or radiological waste materials.

SUBPART 209.1—RESPONSIBLE PROSPECTIVE CONTRACTORS
(Revised January 15, 2009)

209.101 Definitions.

“Entity controlled by a foreign government,” “foreign government,” and “proscribed information” are defined in the provision at 252.209-7002, Disclosure of Ownership or Control by a Foreign Government.

209.104 Standards.

209.104-1 General standards.

(e) For cost-reimbursement or incentive type contracts, or contracts which provide for progress payments based on costs or on a percentage or stage of completion, the prospective contractor’s accounting system and related internal controls must provide reasonable assurance that—

- (i) Applicable laws and regulations are complied with;
- (ii) The accounting system and cost data are reliable;
- (iii) Risk of misallocations and mischarges are minimized; and
- (iv) Contract allocations and charges are consistent with invoice procedures.

(g)(i) *Ownership or control by the government of a terrorist country.*

(A) Under 10 U.S.C. 2327(b), a contracting officer shall not award a contract of \$100,000 or more to a firm or to a subsidiary of a firm when a foreign government—

(1) Either directly or indirectly, has a significant interest—

- (i) In the firm; or
- (ii) In the subsidiary or the firm that owns the subsidiary; and

(2) Has been determined by the Secretary of State under 50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A) to be a government of a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(B) The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition in paragraph (g)(i)(A) of this subsection in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2327(c). This waiver authority may not be delegated.

(C) Forward any information indicating that a firm or a subsidiary of a firm may be owned or controlled by the government of a terrorist country, through agency channels, to: Deputy Director, Defense Procurement (Contract Policy and International Contracting, OUSD(AT&L)DPAP(CPIC)), 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3060.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 209—Contractor Qualifications

(ii) *Ownership or control by a foreign government when access to proscribed information is required.*

(A) Under 10 U.S.C. 2536(a), no DoD contract under a national security program may be awarded to an entity controlled by a foreign government if that entity requires access to proscribed information to perform the contract.

(B) Whenever the contracting officer has a question about application of the provision at 252.209-7002, the contracting officer may seek advice from the Director, Defense Security Programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence.

(C) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2536(b)(1)(A), the Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition in paragraph (g)(ii)(A) of this subsection upon determining that the waiver is essential to the national security interests of the United States. The Secretary has delegated authority to grant this waiver to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence. Waiver requests, prepared by the requiring activity in coordination with the contracting officer, shall be processed through the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), and shall include a proposed national interest determination. The proposed national interest determination, prepared by the requiring activity in coordination with the contracting officer, shall include:

(1) Identification of the proposed awardee, with a synopsis of its foreign ownership (include solicitation and other reference numbers to identify the action);

(2) General description of the acquisition and performance requirements;

(3) Identification of the national security interests involved and the ways in which award of the contract helps advance those interests;

(4) A statement as to availability of another entity with the capacity, capability and technical expertise to satisfy defense acquisition, technology base, or industrial base requirements; and

(5) A description of any alternate means available to satisfy the requirement, e.g., use of substitute products or technology or alternate approaches to accomplish the program objectives.

(D) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2536(b)(1)(B), the Secretary of Defense may, in the case of a contract awarded for environmental restoration, remediation, or waste management at a DoD facility, waive the prohibition in paragraph (g)(ii)(A) of this subsection upon—

(1) Determining that—

(i) The waiver will advance the environmental restoration, remediation, or waste management objectives of DoD and will not harm the national security interests of the United States; and

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 209—Contractor Qualifications

(ii) The entity to which the contract is awarded is controlled by a foreign government with which the Secretary is authorized to exchange Restricted Data under section 144 c. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2164(c)); and

(2) Notifying Congress of the decision to grant the waiver. The contract may be awarded only after the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date the notification is received by the appropriate Congressional committees.

209.104-4 Subcontractor responsibility.

Generally, the Canadian Commercial Corporation's (CCC) proposal of a firm as its subcontractor is sufficient basis for an affirmative determination of responsibility. However, when the CCC determination of responsibility is not consistent with other information available to the contracting officer, the contracting officer shall request from CCC and any other sources whatever additional information is necessary to make the responsibility determination.

209.104-70 Solicitation provisions.

(a) Use the provision at 252.209-7001, Disclosure of Ownership or Control by the Government of a Terrorist Country, in all solicitations expected to result in contracts of \$100,000 or more. Any disclosure that the government of a terrorist country has a significant interest in an offeror or a subsidiary of an offeror shall be forwarded through agency channels to the address at 209.104-1(g)(i)(C).

(b) Use the provision at 252.209-7002, Disclosure of Ownership or Control by a Foreign Government, in all solicitations, including those subject to the procedures in FAR Part 13, when access to proscribed information is necessary for contract performance.

209.105-1 Obtaining information.

(1) For guidance on using the Excluded Parties List System, see PGI 209.105-1.

(2) A satisfactory performance record is a factor in determining contractor responsibility (see FAR 9.104-1(c)). One source of information relating to contractor performance is the Past Performance Information Retrieval System (PPIRS), available at www.ppirs.gov. Information relating to contract terminations for cause and for default is also available through PPIRS (see PGI 212.403(c) and PGI 249.470). This termination information is just one consideration in determining contractor responsibility.

209.105-2 Determinations and documentation.

(a) The contracting officer shall submit a copy of a determination of nonresponsibility to the appropriate debarring and suspending official listed in 209.403.

209.106 Preaward surveys.

When requesting a preaward survey, follow the procedures at PGI 209.106.

SUBPART 209.4—DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND INELIGIBILITY
(Revised January 15, 2009)

209.402 Policy.

(d) The suspension and debarment procedures in Appendix H are to be followed by all debarring and suspending officials.

(e) The department or agency shall provide a copy of Appendix H, Debarment and Suspension Procedures, to contractors at the time of their suspension or when they are proposed for debarment, and upon request to other interested parties.

209.403 Definitions.

“Debarring and suspending official.”

(1) For DoD, the designees are—

Army--Commander, U.S. Army Legal Services Agency

Navy--The General Counsel of the Department of the Navy

Air Force--Deputy General Counsel (Contractor Responsibility)

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency--The Director

Defense Information Systems Agency--The General Counsel

Defense Logistics Agency--The Special Assistant for Contracting Integrity

National Imagery and Mapping Agency--The General Counsel

Defense Threat Reduction Agency--The Director

National Security Agency--The Senior Acquisition Executive

Missile Defense Agency--The General Counsel

Overseas installations--as designated by the agency head

(2) Overseas debarring and suspending officials—

(i) Are authorized to debar or suspend contractors located within the official's geographic area of responsibility under any delegation of authority they receive from their agency head.

(ii) Debar or suspend in accordance with the procedures in FAR Subpart 9.4 or under modified procedures approved by the agency head based on consideration of the laws or customs of the foreign countries concerned.

(iii) In addition to the bases for debarment in FAR 9.406-2, may consider the following additional bases—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 209—Contractor Qualifications

(A) The foreign country concerned determines that a contractor has engaged in bid-rigging, price-fixing, or other anti-competitive behavior; or

(B) The foreign country concerned declares the contractor to be formally debarred, suspended, or otherwise ineligible to contract with that foreign government or its instrumentalities.

(3) The Defense Logistics Agency Special Assistant for Contracting Integrity is the exclusive representative of the Secretary of Defense to suspend and debar contractors from the purchase of Federal personal property under the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101-45.6) and the Defense Materiel Disposition Manual (DoD 4160.21-M).

209.405 Effect of listing.

(a) Under 10 U.S.C. 2393(b), when a department or agency determines that a compelling reason exists for it to conduct business with a contractor that is debarred or suspended from procurement programs, it must provide written notice of the determination to the General Services Administration, Office of Acquisition Policy. Examples of compelling reasons are—

(i) Only a debarred or suspended contractor can provide the supplies or services;

(ii) Urgency requires contracting with a debarred or suspended contractor;

(iii) The contractor and a department or agency have an agreement covering the same events that resulted in the debarment or suspension and the agreement includes the department or agency decision not to debar or suspend the contractor; or

(iv) The national defense requires continued business dealings with the debarred or suspended contractor.

(b)(i) The Procurement Cause and Treatment Code "H" annotation in the GSA List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs identifies contractor facilities where no part of a contract or subcontract may be performed because of a violation of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7606) or the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1368).

(ii) Under the authority of Section 8 of Executive Order 11738, the agency head may grant an exemption permitting award to a contractor using a Code "H" ineligible facility if the agency head determines that such an exemption is in the paramount interest of the United States.

(A) The agency head may delegate this exemption authority to a level no lower than a general or flag officer or a member of the Senior Executive Service.

(B) The official granting the exemption—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 209—Contractor Qualifications

(1) Shall promptly notify the Environmental Protection Agency suspending and debarring official of the exemption and the corresponding justification; and

(2) May grant a class exemption only after consulting with the Environmental Protection Agency suspending and debarring official.

(C) Exemptions shall be for a period not to exceed one year. The continuing necessity for each exemption shall be reviewed annually and, upon the making of a new determination, may be extended for periods not to exceed one year.

(D) All exemptions must be reported annually to the Environmental Protection Agency suspending and debarring official.

(E) See PGI 209.405 for additional procedures and information.

209.405-1 Continuation of current contracts.

(b) Unless the agency head makes a written determination that a compelling reason exists to do so, ordering activities shall not—

(i) Place orders exceeding the guaranteed minimum under indefinite quantity contracts; or

(ii) When the agency is an optional user, place orders against Federal Supply Schedule contracts.

(c) This includes exercise of options.

209.405-2 Restrictions on subcontracting.

(a) The contracting officer shall not consent to any subcontract with a firm, or a subsidiary of a firm, that is identified by the Secretary of Defense as being owned or controlled by the government of a terrorist country unless the agency head states in writing the compelling reasons for the subcontract.

209.406 Debarment.

209.406-1 General.

(a)(i) When the debarring official decides that debarment is not necessary, the official may require the contractor to enter into a written agreement which includes—

(A) A requirement for the contractor to establish, if not already established, and to maintain the standards of conduct and internal control systems prescribed by Subpart 203.70; and

(B) Other requirements the debarring official considers appropriate.

(ii) Before the debarring official decides not to suspend or debar in the case of an indictment or conviction for a felony, the debarring official must determine that the contractor has addressed adequately the circumstances that gave rise to the

misconduct, and that appropriate standards of ethics and integrity are in place and are working.

209.406-2 Causes for debarment.

(1) Any person shall be considered for debarment if criminally convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a “Made in America” inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States or its outlying areas that was not made in the United States or its outlying areas (10 U.S.C. 2410f).

(i) The debarring official will make a determination concerning debarment not later than 90 days after determining that a person has been so convicted.

(ii) In cases where the debarring official decides not to debar, the debarring official will report that decision to the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, who will notify Congress within 30 days after the decision is made.

(2) Any contractor that knowingly provides compensation to a former DoD official in violation of Section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Pub. L. 110-181) may face suspension and debarment proceedings in accordance with 41 U.S.C. 423(e)(3)(A)(iii).

209.406-3 Procedures.

Refer all matters appropriate for consideration by an agency debarring and suspending official as soon as practicable to the appropriate debarring and suspending official identified in 209.403. Any person may refer a matter to the debarring and suspending official. Follow the procedures at PGI 209.406-3.

209.407 Suspension.

209.407-3 Procedures.

Refer all matters appropriate for consideration by an agency debarring and suspending official as soon as practicable to the appropriate debarring and suspending official identified in 209.403. Any person may refer a matter to the debarring and suspending official. Follow the procedures at PGI 209.407-3.

209.409 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.209-7004, Subcontracting with Firms That Are Owned or Controlled by the Government of a Terrorist Country, in solicitations and contracts with a value of \$100,000 or more.

209.470 Reserve Officer Training Corps and military recruiting on campus.

209.470-1 Definition.

"Institution of higher education," as used in this section, means an institution that meets the requirements of 20 U.S.C. 1001 and includes all subelements of such an institution.

209.470-2 Policy.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 209—Contractor Qualifications

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, 10 U.S.C. 983 prohibits DoD from providing funds by contract or grant to an institution of higher education if the Secretary of Defense determines that the institution has a policy or practice that prohibits or in effect prevents—

(1) The Secretary of a military department from maintaining, establishing, or operating a unit of the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) at that institution;

(2) A student at that institution from enrolling in a unit of the Senior ROTC at another institution of higher education;

(3) The Secretary of a military department or the Secretary of Transportation from gaining entry to campuses, or access to students on campuses, for purposes of military recruiting; or

(4) Military recruiters from accessing certain information pertaining to students enrolled at that institution.

(b) The prohibition in paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to an institution of higher education if the Secretary of Defense determines that—

(1) The institution has ceased the policy or practice described in paragraph (a) of this subsection; or

(2) The institution has a long-standing policy of pacifism based on historical religious affiliation.

209.470-3 Procedures.

If the Secretary of Defense determines that an institution of higher education is ineligible to receive DoD funds because of a policy or practice described in 209.470-2(a)—

(a) The Secretary of Defense will list the institution on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs published by the General Services Administration (also see FAR 9.404 and 32 CFR Part 216); and

(b) DoD components—

(1) Shall not solicit offers from, award contracts to, or consent to subcontracts with the institution;

(2) Shall make no further payments under existing contracts with the institution; and

(3) Shall terminate existing contracts with the institution.

209.470-4 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.209-7005, Reserve Officer Training Corps and Military Recruiting on Campus, in all solicitations and contracts with institutions of higher education.

209.471 Congressional Medal of Honor.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 209—Contractor Qualifications

In accordance with Section 8118 of Pub. L. 105-262, do not award a contract to, extend a contract with, or approve the award of a subcontract to any entity that, within the preceding 15 years, has been convicted under 18 U.S.C. 704 of the unlawful manufacture or sale of the Congressional Medal of Honor. Any entity so convicted will be listed as ineligible on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs published by the General Services Administration.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 212—Acquisition of Commercial Items

SUBPART 212.1—ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS - GENERAL *(Revised January 15, 2009)*

212.102 Applicability.

(a)(i) When using FAR Part 12 procedures for acquisitions exceeding \$1 million in value, the contracting officer shall—

(A) Determine in writing that the acquisition meets the commercial item definition in FAR 2.101; and

(B) Include the written determination in the contract file.

(ii) Follow the procedures at PGI 212.102(a) regarding file documentation.

SUBPART 212.70—PILOT PROGRAM FOR TRANSITION TO FOLLOW-ON CONTRACTING AFTER USE OF OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY

(Revised January 15, 2009)

212.7000 Scope.

This subpart establishes the pilot program authorized by Section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Pub. L. 108-136).

212.7001 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

“Nontraditional defense contractor” means a business unit that—

- (1) Has entered into an other transaction agreement with DoD; and
- (2) Has not, for a period of at least 1 year prior to the date of the other transaction agreement, entered into or performed on—
 - (i) Any contract that is subject to full coverage under the cost accounting standards described in FAR Part 30; or
 - (ii) Any other contract exceeding \$500,000 to carry out prototype projects or to perform basic, applied, or advanced research projects for a Federal agency that is subject to the FAR.

“Other transaction” means a transaction that—

- (1) Is other than a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement;
- (2) Is not subject to the FAR or its supplements; and
- (3) Is entered into in accordance with 32 CFR Part 3.

212.7002 Pilot program.

212.7002-1 Contracts under the program.

(a) The contracting officer may use FAR Part 12 procedures to award a contract for an item or process that does not meet the definition of “commercial item,” if the contract—

- (1) Is awarded to a nontraditional defense contractor;
- (2) Is a follow-on contract for the production of an item or process begun as a prototype project under an other transaction agreement or as a research project carried out in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2371;
- (3) Does not exceed \$50,000,000;
- (4) Is awarded on or before September 30, 2010; and

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 212—Acquisition of Commercial Items

(5) Is either—

- (i) A firm-fixed-price contract; or
- (ii) A fixed-price contract with economic price adjustment.

(b) See 212.7003 for special procedures pertaining to technical data and computer software.

212.7002-2 Subcontracts under the program.

(a) A subcontract for an item or process that does not meet the definition of “commercial item” may be treated as a subcontract for a commercial item, if the subcontract—

(1) Is for the production of an item or process begun as a prototype project under an other transaction agreement or as a research project carried out in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2371;

(2) Does not exceed \$50,000,000;

(3) Is awarded on or before September 30, 2010;

(4) Is awarded to a nontraditional defense contractor; and

(5) Is either—

- (i) A firm-fixed-price subcontract; or
- (ii) A fixed-price subcontract with economic price adjustment.

(b) See 212.7003 for special procedures pertaining to technical data and computer software.

212.7003 Technical data and computer software.

For purposes of establishing delivery requirements and license rights for technical data under 227.7102 and for computer software under 227.7202, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that items or processes acquired under a contract or subcontract awarded in accordance with 212.7002 were developed in part with Federal funds and in part at private expense (i.e., mixed funding).

(a) *Delivery requirements.* Acquire only the technical data and computer software that are necessary to satisfy agency needs. Follow the requirements at 227.7103-1 and 227.7103-2 for technical data, and 227.7203-1 and 227.7203-2 for computer software.

(b) *License rights.* Acquire only the license rights in technical data and computer software that are necessary to satisfy agency needs.

(1) For technical data, use the clauses at 252.227-7013, Rights in Technical Data—Noncommercial Items, and 252.227-7037, Validation of Restrictive Markings on Technical Data.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 212—Acquisition of Commercial Items

(2) For computer software, use the clauses at 252.227-7014, Rights in Noncommercial Computer Software and Noncommercial Computer Software Documentation, and 252.227-7019, Validation of Asserted Restrictions—Computer Software.

(3) Require the contractor to include the clauses prescribed by paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section in subcontracts awarded in accordance with 212.7002-2.

(4) When the standard license rights for items or processes developed with mixed funding do not provide the minimum rights necessary to satisfy agency needs, negotiate for special license rights in accordance with 227.7103-5(d) and 227.7203-5(d).

SUBPART 213.2—ACTIONS AT OR BELOW THE MICRO-PURCHASE THRESHOLD

(Revised January 15, 2009)

213.270 Use of the Governmentwide commercial purchase card.

Use the Governmentwide commercial purchase card as the method of purchase and/or method of payment for purchases valued at or below the micro-purchase threshold. This policy applies to all types of contract actions authorized by the FAR unless--

(a) The Deputy Secretary of Defense has approved an exception for an electronic commerce/electronic data interchange system or operational requirement that results in a more cost-effective payment process;

(b)(1) A general or flag officer or a member of the Senior Executive Service (SES) makes a written determination that--

(i) The source or sources available for the supply or service do not accept the purchase card; and

(ii) The contracting office is seeking a source that accepts the purchase card.

(2) To prevent mission delays, if an activity does not have a resident general or flag officer or SES member, delegation of this authority to the level of the senior local commander or director is permitted; or

(c) The purchase or payment meets one or more of the following criteria:

(1) The place of performance is entirely outside the United States and its outlying areas.

(2) The purchase is a Standard Form 44 purchase for aviation fuel or oil.

(3) The purchase is an overseas transaction by a contracting officer in support of a contingency operation as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13) or a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2302(8).

(4) The purchase is a transaction in support of intelligence or other specialized activities addressed by Part 2.7 of Executive Order 12333.

(5) The purchase is for training exercises in preparation for overseas contingency, humanitarian, or peacekeeping operations.

(6) The payment is made with an accommodation check.

(7) The payment is for a transportation bill.

(8) The purchase is under a Federal Supply Schedule contract that does not permit use of the Governmentwide commercial purchase card.

(9) The purchase is for medical services and—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 213—Simplified Acquisition Procedures

- (i) It involves a controlled substance or narcotic;
- (ii) It requires the submission of a Health Care Summary Record to document the nature of the care purchased;
- (iii) The ultimate price of the medical care is subject to an independent determination that changes the price paid based on application of a mandatory CHAMPUS Maximum Allowable Charge determination that reduces the Government liability below billed charges;
- (iv) The Government already has entered into a contract to pay for the services without the use of a purchase card;
- (v) The purchaser is a beneficiary seeking medical care; or
- (vi) The senior local commander or director of a hospital or laboratory determines that use of the purchase card is not appropriate or cost-effective. The Medical Prime Vendor Program and the DoD Medical Electronic Catalog Program are two examples where use of the purchase card may not be cost-effective.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 213—Simplified Acquisition Procedures

SUBPART 213.5
(Removed January 15, 2009)

SUBPART 216.5—INDEFINITE-DELIVERY CONTRACTS

(Revised January 15, 2009)

216.501 General.

(a)(i) For items with a shelf-life of less than six months, consider the use of indefinite-delivery type contracts with orders to be placed either—

(A) Directly by the users; or

(B) By central purchasing offices with deliveries direct to users.

(ii) Whenever an indefinite-delivery contract is issued, the issuing office must furnish all ordering offices sufficient information for the ordering office to complete its contract reporting responsibilities under 204.670-2. This data must be furnished to the ordering activity in sufficient time for the activity to prepare its report for the action within three working days of the order.

216.501-1 Definitions.

“Multiple award contract,” as used in this subpart, means--

(1) A multiple award task order contract entered into in accordance with FAR 16.504(c); or

(2) Any other indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity contract that an agency enters into with two or more sources under the same solicitation.

216.501-2 General.

(a) See 217.204(e) for limitations on the period for task order or delivery order contracts awarded by DoD pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304a.

216.504 Indefinite-quantity contracts.

(c)(1)(ii)(D) *Limitation on single award contracts.*

(1) The authority to make the determination authorized in FAR 16.504(c)(1)(ii)(D)(1)(iv) shall not be delegated below the level of the senior procurement executive.

(3) A copy of any determination made in accordance with FAR 16.504(c)(1)(ii)(D) shall be submitted to: Deputy Director, Defense Procurement (Contract Policy and International Contracting), OUSD(AT&L)DPAP(CPIC), 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3060.

216.505 Ordering.

(1) Departments and agencies shall comply with the review, approval, and reporting requirements established in accordance with Subpart 217.78 when placing orders under non-DoD contracts in amounts exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 216—Types of Contracts

(2) Orders placed under indefinite-delivery contracts may be issued on DD Form 1155, Order for Supplies or Services.

216.505-70 Orders under multiple award contracts.

(a) This subsection--

(1) Implements Section 803 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Pub. L. 107-107) for the acquisition of services, and establishes similar policy for the acquisition of supplies;

(2) Applies to orders for supplies or services exceeding \$100,000 placed under multiple award contracts;

(3) Also applies to orders placed by non-DoD agencies on behalf of DoD; and

(4) Does not apply to orders for architect-engineer services, which shall be placed in accordance with the procedures in FAR Subpart 36.6.

(b) Each order exceeding \$100,000 shall be placed on a competitive basis in accordance with paragraph (c) of this subsection, unless this requirement is waived on the basis of a justification that is prepared and approved in accordance with FAR 8.405-6 and includes a written determination that--

(1) A statute expressly authorizes or requires that the purchase be made from a specified source; or

(2) One of the circumstances described at FAR 16.505(b)(2)(i) through (iv) applies to the order. Follow the procedures at PGI 216.505-70 if FAR 16.505(b)(2)(ii) or (iii) is deemed to apply.

(c) An order exceeding \$100,000 is placed on a competitive basis only if the contracting officer--

(1) Provides a fair notice of the intent to make the purchase, including a description of the supplies to be delivered or the services to be performed and the basis upon which the contracting officer will make the selection, to all contractors offering the required supplies or services under the multiple award contract; and

(2) Affords all contractors responding to the notice a fair opportunity to submit an offer and have that offer fairly considered.

(d) When using the procedures in this subsection--

(1) The contracting officer should keep contractor submission requirements to a minimum;

(2) The contracting officer may use streamlined procedures, including oral presentations;

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 216—Types of Contracts

(3) The competition requirements in FAR Part 6 and the policies in FAR Subpart 15.3 do not apply to the ordering process, but the contracting officer shall consider price or cost under each order as one of the factors in the selection decision; and

(4) The contracting officer should consider past performance on earlier orders under the contract, including quality, timeliness, and cost control.

216.506 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(d) If the contract is for the preparation of personal property for shipment or storage (see 247.271-4), substitute paragraph (f) at 252.247-7015, Requirements, for paragraph (f) of the clause at FAR 52.216-21, Requirements.

SUBPART 218.2—EMERGENCY ACQUISITION FLEXIBILITIES
(Revised January 15, 2009)

218.201 Contingency operation.

(1) *Selection, appointment, and termination of appointment.* Contracting officer qualification requirements pertaining to a baccalaureate degree and 24 semester credit hours of business related courses do not apply to DoD employees or members of the armed forces who are in a contingency contracting force. See 201.603-2(2).

(2) *Policy for unique item identification.* Contractors will not be required to provide DoD unique item identification if the items, as determined by the head of the agency, are to be used to support a contingency operation. See 211.274-2(b).

(3) *Use of the Governmentwide commercial purchase card.* Governmentwide commercial purchase cards do not have to be used for purchases valued at or below the micro-purchase threshold if the purchase or payment is for an overseas transaction by a contracting officer in support of a contingency operation, or for training exercises in preparation for overseas contingency, humanitarian, or peacekeeping operations. See 213.270(c)(3) and (5).

(4) *Governmentwide commercial purchase card.* A contracting office supporting a contingency operation or a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation may use the Governmentwide commercial purchase card to make a purchase that exceeds the micro-purchase threshold but does not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold if certain conditions are met. See 213.301(3).

(5) *Imprest funds and third party drafts.* Imprest funds are authorized for use without further approval for overseas transactions at or below the micro-purchase threshold in support of a contingency operation or a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation. See 213.305-3(d)(iii)(A).

(6) *Standard Form (SF) 44, Purchase Order-Invoice-Voucher.* SF 44s may be used for purchases not exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold for overseas transactions by contracting officers in support of a contingency operation or a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation. See 213.306(a)(1)(B).

(7) *Undefinitized contract actions.* The head of the agency may waive certain limitations for undefinitized contract actions if the head of the agency determines that the waiver is necessary to support a contingency operation or a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation. See 217.7404-5(b).

(8) *Prohibited sources.* DoD personnel are authorized to make emergency acquisitions in direct support of U.S. or allied forces deployed in military contingency, humanitarian, or peacekeeping operations in a country or region subject to economic sanctions administered by the Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control. See 225.701-70.

(9) *Authorization Acts, Appropriations Acts, and other statutory restrictions on foreign acquisition.* Acquisitions in the following categories are not subject to the restrictions of 225.7002, Restrictions on food, clothing, fabrics, specialty metals, and

hand or measuring tools: (1) Acquisitions at or below the simplified acquisition threshold; (2) Acquisitions outside the United States in support of combat operations; (3) Acquisitions of perishable foods by or for activities located outside the United States for personnel of those activities; (4) Acquisitions of food, specialty metals, or hand or measuring tools in support of contingency operations, or for which the use of other than competitive procedures has been approved on the basis of unusual and compelling urgency in accordance with FAR 6.302-2; (5) Emergency acquisitions by activities located outside the United States for personnel of those activities; and (6) Acquisitions by vessels in foreign waters. See 225.7002-2.

(10) *Electronic submission and processing of payment requests.* Contractors do not have to submit payment requests in electronic form for contracts awarded by deployed contracting officers in the course of military operations, including contingency operations or humanitarian or peacekeeping operations. See 232.7002(a)(4).

218.202 Defense or recovery from certain attacks.

Policy for unique item identification. Contractors will not be required to provide DoD unique item identification if the items, as determined by the head of the agency, are to be used to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack. See 211.274-2(b).

218.203 Incidents of national significance, emergency declaration, or major disaster declaration.

(1) *Establishing or maintaining alternative sources.* PGI contains a sample format for Determination and Findings citing the authority of FAR 6.202(a), regarding exclusion of a particular source in order to establish or maintain an alternative source or sources. Alternate 2 of the sample format addresses having a supplier available for furnishing supplies or services in case of a national emergency. See PGI 206.202.

(2) *Electronic submission and processing of payment requests.* Contractors do not have to submit payment requests in electronic form for contracts awarded by contracting officers in the conduct of emergency operations, such as responses to natural disasters or national or civil emergencies. See 232.7002(a)(4).

218.270 Head of contracting activity determinations.

For contract actions supporting contingency operations or facilitating defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack, the term “head of the agency” is replaced with “head of the contracting activity,” as defined in FAR 2.101, in the following locations:

(a) FAR 2.101:

- (1) Definition of “Micro-purchase threshold,” paragraph (3).
- (2) Definition of “Simplified acquisition threshold.”

(b) FAR 12.102(f).

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 218—Emergency Acquisitions

- (c) FAR 13.201(g).
- (d) FAR 13.500(e).
- (e) FAR 18.2.

**SUBPART 225.70—AUTHORIZATION ACTS, APPROPRIATIONS ACTS, AND
OTHER STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN ACQUISITION**

(Revised January 15, 2009)

225.7000 Scope of subpart.

(a) This subpart contains restrictions on the acquisition of foreign products and services, imposed by DoD appropriations and authorization acts and other statutes. Refer to the acts to verify current applicability of the restrictions.

(b) Nothing in this subpart affects the applicability of the Buy American Act or the Balance of Payments Program.

225.7001 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

(a) “Bearing components” is defined in the clause at 252.225-7016, Restriction on Acquisition of Ball and Roller Bearings.

(b) “Component” is defined in the clauses at 252.225-7012, Preference for Certain Domestic Commodities, and 252.225-7016, Restriction on Acquisition of Ball and Roller Bearings.

(c) “Hand or measuring tools” means those tools listed in Federal supply classifications 51 and 52, respectively.

(d) “Specialty metals” is defined in the clause at 252.225-7014, Preference for Domestic Specialty Metals.

225.7002 Restrictions on food, clothing, fabrics, specialty metals, and hand or measuring tools.

225.7002-1 Restrictions.

The following restrictions implement 10 U.S.C. 2533a (the “Berry Amendment”). Except as provided in subsection 225.7002-2, do not acquire--

(a) Any of the following items, either as end products or components, unless the items have been grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States:

(1) Food.

(2) Clothing and the materials and components thereof, other than sensors, electronics, or other items added to, and not normally associated with, clothing and the materials and components thereof. Clothing includes items such as outerwear, headwear, underwear, nightwear, footwear, hosiery, handwear, belts, badges, and insignia. For additional guidance and examples, see PGI 225.7002-1(a)(2).

(3) Tents, tarpaulins, or covers.

(4) Cotton and other natural fiber products.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

- (5) Woven silk or woven silk blends.
- (6) Spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth.
- (7) Synthetic fabric or coated synthetic fabric, including all textile fibers and yarns that are for use in such fabrics.
- (8) Canvas products.
- (9) Wool (whether in the form of fiber or yarn or contained in fabrics, materials, or manufactured articles).
- (10) Any item of individual equipment (Federal Supply Class 8465) manufactured from or containing any of the fibers, yarns, fabrics, or materials listed in this paragraph (a).
 - (b) Specialty metals, including stainless steel flatware, unless the metals were melted in steel manufacturing facilities located within the United States. (For guidance on dealing with noncompliance with this requirement, see PGI 225.7002-1(b).)
 - (c) Hand or measuring tools, unless the tools were produced in the United States.

225.7002-2 Exceptions.

Acquisitions in the following categories are not subject to the restrictions in 225.7002-1:

- (a) Acquisitions at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.
- (b) Acquisitions of any of the items in 225.7002-1(a) or (b), if the Secretary concerned determines that items grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States cannot be acquired as and when needed in a satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity at U.S. market prices. (See the requirement in 205.301 for synopsis within 7 days after contract award when using this exception.)
 - (1) The following officials are authorized, without power of redelegation, to make such a domestic nonavailability determination:
 - (i) The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics).
 - (ii) The Secretary of the Army.
 - (iii) The Secretary of the Navy.
 - (iv) The Secretary of the Air Force.
 - (2) The supporting documentation for the determination shall include—
 - (i) An analysis of alternatives that would not require a domestic nonavailability determination; and
 - (ii) A written certification by the requiring activity, with specificity, why such alternatives are unacceptable.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

(3) Defense agencies shall follow the procedures at PGI 225.7002-2(b)(3) when submitting a request for a domestic nonavailability determination.

(4) If an official listed in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) through (iv) of this subsection makes a domestic nonavailability determination for the acquisition of titanium or a product containing titanium, that official shall—

(i) Notify the congressional defense committees at least 10 days before the award of a contract that relies on such a determination; and

(ii) Provide a copy of the notification and the determination to the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, as specified in PGI 225.7002-2(b)(4).

(5) Follow the procedures at PGI 225.7002-2(b)(5) for reciprocal use of domestic nonavailability determinations.

(c) Acquisitions of items listed in FAR 25.104(a), unless the items are hand or measuring tools.

(d) Acquisitions outside the United States in support of combat operations.

(e) Acquisitions of perishable foods by or for activities located outside the United States for personnel of those activities.

(f) Acquisitions of food, specialty metals, or hand or measuring tools—

(1) In support of contingency operations; or

(2) For which the use of other than competitive procedures has been approved on the basis of unusual and compelling urgency in accordance with FAR 6.302-2.

(g) Emergency acquisitions by activities located outside the United States for personnel of those activities.

(h) Acquisitions by vessels in foreign waters.

(i) Acquisitions of items specifically for commissary resale.

(j) Acquisitions of incidental amounts of cotton, other natural fibers, or wool incorporated in an end product, for which the estimated value of the cotton, other natural fibers, or wool--

(1) Is not more than 10 percent of the total price of the end product; and

(2) Does not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.

(k) Acquisitions of waste and byproducts of cotton or wool fiber for use in the production of propellants and explosives.

(l) Acquisitions of foods manufactured or processed in the United States, regardless of where the foods (and any component if applicable) were grown or produced. However, in accordance with Section 8118 of the DoD Appropriations Act for Fiscal

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

Year 2005 (Pub. L. 108-287), this exception does not apply to fish, shellfish, or seafood manufactured or processed in the United States or fish, shellfish, or seafood contained in foods manufactured or processed in the United States.

(m) Purchases of specialty metals by subcontractors at any tier for programs other than—

- (1) Aircraft;
- (2) Missile and space systems;
- (3) Ships;
- (4) Tank-automotive;
- (5) Weapons; and
- (6) Ammunition.

(n) Acquisitions of specialty metals when the acquisition furthers an agreement with a qualifying country (see 225.872).

(o) Acquisitions of fibers and yarns that are for use in synthetic fabric or coated synthetic fabric (but not the purchase of the synthetic or coated synthetic fabric itself), if—

(1) The fabric is to be used as a component of an end product that is not a textile product. Examples of textile products, made in whole or in part of fabric, include—

(i) Draperies, floor coverings, furnishings, and bedding (Federal Supply Group 72, Household and Commercial Furnishings and Appliances);

(ii) Items made in whole or in part of fabric in Federal Supply Group 83, Textile/leather/furs/apparel/findings/tents/flags, or Federal Supply Group 84, Clothing, Individual Equipment and Insignia;

(iii) Upholstered seats (whether for household, office, or other use); and

(iv) Parachutes (Federal Supply Class 1670); or

(2) The fibers and yarns are para-aramid fibers and yarns manufactured in a qualifying country.

(p) Acquisitions of chemical warfare protective clothing when the acquisition furthers an agreement with a qualifying country. (See 225.872 and the requirement in 205.301 for synopsis within 7 days after contract award when using this exception.)

(q) Acquisitions of commercially available off-the-shelf items containing specialty metals. This exception does not apply when the specialty metal (e.g., raw stock) is acquired directly by the Government or by a prime contractor for delivery to the Government as the end item.

225.7002-3 Contract clauses.

Unless an exception applies—

(a) Use the clause at 252.225-7012, Preference for Certain Domestic Commodities, in solicitations and contracts exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold.

(b)(1) Use the clause at 252.225-7014, Preference for Domestic Specialty Metals, in solicitations and contracts exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold that require delivery of an article containing specialty metals.

(2) Use the clause with its Alternate I in solicitations and contracts exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold requiring delivery, for one of the following major programs, of an article containing specialty metals:

- (i) Aircraft.
- (ii) Missile and space systems.
- (iii) Ships.
- (iv) Tank-automotive.
- (v) Weapons.
- (vi) Ammunition.

See DoD Class Deviation [2008-O0002](#), Implementation of New Specialty Metals Restriction, issued on January 29, 2008. This deviation is effective until incorporated into the DFARS or rescinded. See PGI 225.7002-3 for guidance on use of this deviation.

(c) Use the clause at 252.225-7015, Restriction on Acquisition of Hand or Measuring Tools, in solicitations and contracts exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold that require delivery of hand or measuring tools.

225.7003 Waiver of restrictions of 10 U.S.C. 2534.

(a) The waiver procedures of this section apply only if specifically authorized by reference elsewhere in this subpart. The restrictions on certain foreign purchases under 10 U.S.C. 2534(a) may be waived as follows:

(1)(i) The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), without power of delegation, may waive a restriction for a particular item for a particular foreign country upon determination that—

(A) United States producers of the item would not be jeopardized by competition from a foreign country, and that country does not discriminate against defense items produced in the United States to a greater degree than the United States discriminates against defense items produced in that country; or

(B) Application of the restriction would impede cooperative programs entered into between DoD and a foreign country, or would impede the reciprocal

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

procurement of defense items under a memorandum of understanding providing for reciprocal procurement of defense items under 225.872, and that country does not discriminate against defense items produced in the United States to a greater degree than the United States discriminates against defense items produced in that country.

(ii) A notice of the determination to exercise the waiver authority shall be published in the Federal Register and submitted to the congressional defense committees at least 15 days before the effective date of the waiver.

(iii) The effective period of the waiver shall not exceed 1 year.

(iv) For contracts entered into prior to the effective date of a waiver, provided adequate consideration is received to modify the contract, the waiver shall be applied as directed or authorized in the waiver to—

(A) Subcontracts entered into on or after the effective date of the waiver; and

(B) Options for the procurement of items that are exercised after the effective date of the waiver, if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of the waiver.

(2) The head of the contracting activity may waive a restriction on a case-by-case basis upon execution of a determination and findings that any of the following applies:

(i) The restriction would cause unreasonable delays.

(ii) Satisfactory quality items manufactured in the United States or Canada are not available.

(iii) Application of the restriction would result in the existence of only one source for the item in the United States or Canada.

(iv) Application of the restriction is not in the national security interests of the United States.

(v) Application of the restriction would adversely affect a U.S. company.

(3) A restriction is waived when it would cause unreasonable costs. The cost of an item of U.S. or Canadian origin is unreasonable if it exceeds 150 percent of the offered price, inclusive of duty, of items that are not of U.S. or Canadian origin.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) has waived the restrictions of 10 U.S.C. 2534(a) for certain items manufactured in the United Kingdom, including air circuit breakers for naval vessels (see 225.7006). This waiver applies to—

(1) Procurements under solicitations issued on or after August 4, 1998; and

(2) Subcontracts and options under contracts entered into prior to August 4, 1998, under the conditions described in paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section.

225.7004 Restriction on acquisition of foreign buses.

225.7004-1 Restriction.

In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2534, do not acquire a multipassenger motor vehicle (bus) unless it is manufactured in the United States or Canada.

225.7004-2 Applicability.

Apply this restriction if the buses are purchased, leased, rented, or made available under contracts for transportation services.

225.7004-3 Exceptions.

This restriction does not apply in any of the following circumstances:

(a) Buses manufactured outside the United States and Canada are needed for temporary use because buses manufactured in the United States or Canada are not available to satisfy requirements that cannot be postponed. Such use may not, however, exceed the lead time required for acquisition and delivery of buses manufactured in the United States or Canada.

(b) The requirement for buses is temporary in nature. For example, to meet a special, nonrecurring requirement or a sporadic and infrequent recurring requirement, buses manufactured outside the United States and Canada may be used for temporary periods of time. Such use may not, however, exceed the period of time needed to meet the special requirement.

(c) Buses manufactured outside the United States and Canada are available at no cost to the U.S. Government.

(d) The acquisition is for an amount at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

225.7004-4 Waiver.

The waiver criteria at 225.7003(a) apply to this restriction.

225.7005 Restriction on certain chemical weapons antidote.

225.7005-1 Restriction.

In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2534 and defense industrial mobilization requirements, do not acquire chemical weapons antidote contained in automatic injectors, or the components for such injectors, unless the chemical weapons antidote or component is manufactured in the United States or Canada by a company that—

(a) Is a producer under the industrial preparedness program at the time of contract award;

(b) Has received all required regulatory approvals; and

(c) Has the plant, equipment, and personnel to perform the contract in the United States or Canada at the time of contract award.

225.7005-2 Exception.

This restriction does not apply if the acquisition is for an amount at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

225.7005-3 Waiver.

The waiver criteria at 225.7003(a) apply to this restriction.

225.7006 Restriction on air circuit breakers for naval vessels.

225.7006-1 Restriction.

In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2534, do not acquire air circuit breakers for naval vessels unless they are manufactured in the United States or Canada.

225.7006-2 Exceptions.

This restriction does not apply if the acquisition is—

- (a) For an amount at or below the simplified acquisition threshold; or
- (b) For spare or repair parts needed to support air circuit breakers manufactured outside the United States. Support includes the purchase of spare air circuit breakers when those from alternate sources are not interchangeable.

225.7006-3 Waiver.

- (a) The waiver criteria at 225.7003(a) apply to this restriction.
- (b) The Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) has waived the restriction for air circuit breakers manufactured in the United Kingdom. See 225.7003(b) for applicability.

225.7006-4 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

(a) Use the provision at 252.225-7037, Evaluation of Offers for Air Circuit Breakers, in solicitations requiring air circuit breakers for naval vessels unless--

- (1) An exception applies; or
- (2) A waiver has been granted, other than the waiver for the United Kingdom, which has been incorporated into the provision.

(b) Use the clause at 252.225-7038, Restriction on Acquisition of Air Circuit Breakers, in solicitations and contracts requiring air circuit breakers for naval vessels unless--

- (1) An exception applies; or
- (2) A waiver has been granted, other than the waiver for the United Kingdom, which has been incorporated into the clause.

225.7007 Restrictions on anchor and mooring chain.

225.7007-1 Restrictions.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

(a) In accordance with Section 8041 of the Fiscal Year 1991 DoD Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 101-511) and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts, do not acquire welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain, four inches or less in diameter, unless--

(1) It is manufactured in the United States, including cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing, and welding (both forging and shot blasting process); and

(2) The cost of the components manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of components.

(b) 10 U.S.C. 2534 also restricts acquisition of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain, four inches or less in diameter, when used as a component of a naval vessel. However, the Appropriations Act restriction described in paragraph (a) of this subsection takes precedence over the restriction of 10 U.S.C. 2534.

225.7007-2 Waiver.

(a) The Secretary of the department responsible for acquisition may waive the restriction in 225.7007-1(a), on a case-by-case basis, if--

(1) Sufficient domestic suppliers are not available to meet DoD requirements on a timely basis; and

(2) The acquisition is necessary to acquire capability for national security purposes.

(b) Document the waiver in a written determination and findings containing--

(1) The factors supporting the waiver; and

(2) A certification that the acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

(c) Provide a copy of the determination and findings to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

225.7007-3 Contract clause.

Unless a waiver has been granted, use the clause at 252.225-7019, Restriction on Acquisition of Anchor and Mooring Chain, in solicitations and contracts requiring welded shipboard anchor or mooring chain four inches or less in diameter.

225.7008 Reserved.

225.7009 Restriction on ball and roller bearings.

225.7009-1 Scope.

This section implements Section 8065 of the Fiscal Year 2002 DoD Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 107-117) and the same restriction in subsequent DoD appropriations acts.

225.7009-2 Restriction.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

Do not acquire ball and roller bearings or bearing components unless the bearings and bearing components are manufactured in the United States or Canada.

225.7009-3 Exception.

The restriction in 225.7009-2 does not apply to contracts or subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial items, except for commercial ball and roller bearings acquired as end items.

225.7009-4 Waiver.

The Secretary of the department responsible for acquisition or, for the Defense Logistics Agency, the Component Acquisition Executive, may waive the restriction in 225.7009-2, on a case-by-case basis, by certifying to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that--

(a) Adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet DoD requirements on a timely basis; and

(b) The acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

225.7009-5 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.225-7016, Restriction on Acquisition of Ball and Roller Bearings, in solicitations and contracts, unless—

(a) The items being acquired are commercial items other than ball or roller bearings acquired as end items;

(b) The items being acquired do not contain ball and roller bearings; or

(c) A waiver has been granted in accordance with 225.7009-4.

225.7010 Reserved.

225.7011 Restriction on carbon, alloy, and armor steel plate.

225.7011-1 Restriction.

(a) In accordance with Section 8111 of the Fiscal Year 1992 DoD Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 102-172) and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts, do not acquire any of the following types of carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate for use in a Government-owned facility or a facility under the control of (e.g., leased by) DoD, unless it is melted and rolled in the United States or Canada:

(1) Carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate in Federal Supply Class 9515.

(2) Carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate described by specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials or the American Iron and Steel Institute.

(b) This restriction—

(1) Applies to the acquisition of carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate as a finished steel mill product that may be used “as is” or may be used as an intermediate material

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

for the fabrication of an end product; and

(2) Does not apply to the acquisition of an end product (e.g., a machine tool), to be used in the facility, that contains carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate as a component.

225.7011-2 Waiver.

The Secretary of the department responsible for acquisition may waive this restriction, on a case-by-case basis, by certifying to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that—

(a) Adequate U.S. or Canadian supplies are not available to meet DoD requirements on a timely basis; and

(b) The acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

225.7011-3 Contract clause.

Unless a waiver has been granted, use the clause at 252.225-7030, Restriction on Acquisition of Carbon, Alloy, and Armor Steel Plate, in solicitations and contracts that—

(a) Require the delivery to the Government of carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate that will be used in a Government-owned facility or a facility under the control of DoD; or

(b) Require contractors operating in a Government-owned facility or a facility under the control of DoD to purchase carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate.

225.7012 Restriction on supercomputers.

225.7012-1 Restriction.

In accordance with Section 8112 of Pub. L. 100-202, and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts, do not purchase a supercomputer unless it is manufactured in the United States.

225.7012-2 Waiver.

The Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction, on a case-by-case basis, after certifying to the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of Congress that—

(a) Adequate U.S. supplies are not available to meet requirements on a timely basis; and

(b) The acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

225.7012-3 Contract clause.

Unless a waiver has been granted, use the clause at 252.225-7011, Restriction on Acquisition of Supercomputers, in solicitations and contracts for the acquisition of supercomputers.

225.7013 Restrictions on construction or repair of vessels in foreign shipyards.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 7309 and 7310—

(a) Do not award a contract to construct in a foreign shipyard--

(1) A vessel for any of the armed forces; or

(2) A major component of the hull or superstructure of a vessel for any of the armed forces; and

(b) Do not overhaul, repair, or maintain in a foreign shipyard, a naval vessel (or any other vessel under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy) homeported in the United States. This restriction does not apply to voyage repairs.

225.7014 Restrictions on military construction.

(a) For restriction on award of military construction contracts to be performed in the United States outlying areas in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll, or in countries bordering the Arabian Gulf, see 236.273(a).

(b) For restriction on acquisition of steel for use in military construction projects, see 236.274.

225.7015 Restriction on overseas architect-engineer services.

For restriction on award of architect-engineer contracts to be performed in Japan, in any North Atlantic Treaty Organization member country, or in countries bordering the Arabian Gulf, see 236.602-70.

225.7016 Restriction on research and development.

(a) In accordance with Pub. L. 92-570, do not use DoD appropriations to make an award to any foreign corporation, organization, person, or entity, for research and development in connection with any weapon system or other military equipment, if there is a U.S. corporation, organization, person, or entity--

(1) Equally competent; and

(2) Willing to perform at a lower cost.

(b) This restriction does not affect the requirements of FAR Part 35 for selection of research and development contractors. However, when a U.S. source and a foreign source are equally competent, award to the source that will provide the services at the lower cost.

225.7017 Restriction on Ballistic Missile Defense research, development, test, and evaluation.

225.7017-1 Definitions.

“Competent,” “foreign firm,” and “U.S. firm” are defined in the provision at 252.225-7018, Notice of Prohibition of Certain Contracts with Foreign Entities for the Conduct of Ballistic Missile Defense Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation.

225.7017-2 Restriction.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

In accordance with Section 222 of the DoD Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Pub. L. 100-180), do not use any funds appropriated to or for the use of DoD to enter into or carry out a contract with a foreign government or firm, including any contract awarded as a result of a broad agency announcement, if the contract provides for the conduct of research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) in connection with the Ballistic Missile Defense Program.

225.7017-3 Exceptions.

This restriction does not apply—

(a) To contracts awarded to a foreign government or firm if the contracting officer determines that--

(1) The contract will be performed within the United States;

(2) The contract is exclusively for RDT&E in connection with antitactical ballistic missile systems; or

(3) The foreign government or firm agrees to share a substantial portion of the total contract cost. Consider the foreign share as substantial if it is equitable with respect to the relative benefits that the United States and the foreign parties will derive from the contract. For example, if the contract is more beneficial to the foreign party, its share of the cost should be correspondingly higher; or

(b) If the head of the contracting activity certifies in writing, before contract award, that a U.S. firm cannot competently perform a contract for RDT&E at a price equal to or less than the price at which a foreign government or firm would perform the RDT&E. The contracting officer or source selection authority, as applicable, shall make a determination, in accordance with PGI 225.7017-3(b), that will be the basis for the certification.

225.7017-4 Solicitation provision.

Unless foreign participation is otherwise excluded, use the provision at 252.225-7018, Notice of Prohibition of Certain Contracts With Foreign Entities for the Conduct of Ballistic Missile Defense Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, in competitively negotiated solicitations for RDT&E in connection with the Ballistic Missile Defense Program.

SUBPART 225.74—DEFENSE CONTRACTORS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(Revised January 15, 2009)

225.7401 Contracts requiring performance or delivery in a foreign country.

(a) If an acquisition requires performance of work in a foreign country by contractor personnel other than host country personnel, or delivery of items to a Unified Combatant Command designated operational area, follow the procedures at PGI 225.7401(a).

(b) For work performed in Germany, eligibility for logistics support or base privileges of contractor employees is governed by U.S.-German bilateral agreements. Follow the procedures in Army in Europe Regulation 715-9, available at <http://www.per.hqusareur.army.mil/cpd/docper/GermanyDefault.aspx>.

(c) For work performed in Japan or Korea, see PGI 225.7401(c) for information on bilateral agreements and policy relating to contractor employees in Japan or Korea.

225.7402 Contractor personnel authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States.

For additional information on contractor personnel authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces, see PGI 225.7402.

225.7402-1 Scope.

(a) This section applies to contracts that involve contractor personnel authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States in—

- (1) Contingency operations;
- (2) Humanitarian or peacekeeping operations; or
- (3) Other military operations or military exercises, when designated by the combatant commander.

(b) Any of the types of operations listed in paragraph (a) of this subsection may include stability operations such as—

- (1) Establishment or maintenance of a safe and secure environment; or
- (2) Provision of emergency infrastructure reconstruction, humanitarian relief, or essential governmental services (until feasible to transition to local government).

225.7402-2 Definition.

See PGI 225.7402-2 for additional information on designated operational areas.

225.7402-3 Government support.

(a) Government support that may be authorized or required for contractor personnel performing in a designated operational area may include, but is not limited

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

to, the types of support listed in PGI 225.7402-3(a).

(b) The agency shall provide logistical or security support only when the appropriate agency official, in accordance with agency guidance, determines in coordination with the combatant commander that—

(1) Such Government support is available and is needed to ensure continuation of essential contractor services; and

(2) The contractor cannot obtain adequate support from other sources at a reasonable cost.

(c) The contracting officer shall specify in the solicitation and contract—

(1) Valid terms, approved by the combatant commander, that specify the responsible party, if a party other than the combatant commander is responsible for providing protection to the contractor personnel performing in the designated operational area as specified in 225.7402-1;

(2) If medical or dental care is authorized beyond the standard specified in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of the clause at 252.225-7040, Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States; and

(3) Any other Government support to be provided, and whether this support will be provided on a reimbursable basis, citing the authority for the reimbursement.

(d) The contracting officer shall provide direction to the contractor, if the contractor is required to reimburse the Government for medical treatment or transportation of contractor personnel to a selected civilian facility in accordance with paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of the clause at 252.225-7040.

(e) Contractor personnel must have a letter of authorization (LOA) issued by a contracting officer in order to process through a deployment center or to travel to, from, or within the designated operational area. The LOA also will identify any additional authorizations, privileges, or Government support that the contractor personnel are entitled to under the contract. For a sample LOA, see PGI 225.7402-3(e).

225.7402-4 Law of war training.

(a) *Basic training.* Basic law of war training is required for all contractor personnel authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States. The basic training normally will be provided through a military-run training center. The contracting officer may authorize the use of an alternate basic training source, provided the servicing DoD legal advisor concurs with the course content. An example of an alternate source of basic training is the web-based training provided by the Defense Acquisition University at <https://acc.dau.mil/CommunityBrowser.aspx?id=18014&lang=en-US>.

(b) *Advanced law of war training.*

(1) The types of personnel that must obtain advanced law of war training include the following:

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

- (i) Private security contractors.
- (ii) Security guards in or near areas of military operations.

(iii) Interrogators, linguists, interpreters, guards, report writers, information technology technicians, or others who will come into contact with enemy prisoners of war, civilian internees, retained persons, other detainees, terrorists, or criminals who are captured, transferred, confined, or detained during or in the aftermath of hostilities.

- (iv) Other personnel when deemed necessary by the contracting officer.

(2) If contractor personnel will be required to obtain advanced law of war training, the solicitation and contract shall specify—

(i) The types of personnel subject to advanced law of war training requirements;

(ii) Whether the training will be provided by the Government or the contractor;

(iii) If the training will be provided by the Government, the source of the training; and

(iv) If the training will be provided by the contractor, a requirement for coordination of the content with the servicing DoD legal advisor to ensure that training content is commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the personnel to be trained.

225.7402-5 Contract clauses.

(a) Use the clause at 252.225-7040, Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States, instead of the clause at FAR 52.225-19, Contractor Personnel in a Designated Operational Area or Supporting a Diplomatic or Consular Mission Outside the United States, in solicitations and contracts that authorize contractor personnel to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States in—

(1) Contingency operations;

(2) Humanitarian or peacekeeping operations; or

(3) Other military operations or military exercises, when designated by the combatant commander.

See DoD Class Deviation [2007-O0010](#), Implementation of the Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) to Account for Contractor Personnel Performing in the United States Central Command Area of Responsibility, issued on October 17, 2007. This deviation is effective until incorporated into the DFARS or otherwise rescinded. See PGI 225.7402-4(a) for guidance on use of this deviation.

(b) For additional guidance on clauses to consider when using the clause at 252.225-7040, see PGI 225.7402-4(b).

225.7403 Antiterrorism/force protection.

225.7403-1 General.

Information and guidance pertaining to DoD antiterrorism/force protection policy for contracts that require performance or travel outside the United States can be obtained from the offices listed in PGI 225.7403-1.

225.7403-2 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.225-7043, Antiterrorism/Force Protection Policy for Defense Contractors Outside the United States, in solicitations and contracts that require performance or travel outside the United States, except for contracts with—

- (a) Foreign governments;
- (b) Representatives of foreign governments; or
- (c) Foreign corporations wholly owned by foreign governments.

**SUBPART 236.2—SPECIAL ASPECTS OF CONTRACTING FOR
CONSTRUCTION**

(Revised January 15, 2009)

236.201 Evaluation of contractor performance.

(a) *Preparation of performance evaluation reports.* Use DD Form 2626, Performance Evaluation (Construction), instead of SF 1420.

(c) Follow the procedures at PGI 236.201(c) for distribution and use of performance reports.

236.203 Government estimate of construction costs.

Follow the procedures at PGI 236.203 for handling the Government estimate of construction costs.

236.204 Disclosure of the magnitude of construction projects.

Additional price ranges are—

- (i) Between \$10,000,000 and \$25,000,000;
- (ii) Between \$25,000,000 and \$100,000,000;
- (iii) Between \$100,000,000 and \$250,000,000;
- (iv) Between \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000; and
- (v) Over \$500,000,000.

236.206 Liquidated damages.

See 211.503 for instructions on use of liquidated damages.

236.213 Special procedures for sealed bidding in construction contracting.

If it appears that sufficient funds may not be available for all the desired construction features, consider using a bid schedule with additive or deductive items in accordance with PGI 236.213.

236.270 Expediting construction contracts.

(a) 10 U.S.C. 2858 requires agency head approval to expedite the completion date of a contract funded by a Military Construction Appropriations Act, if additional costs are involved. This approval authority may not be redelegated. The approval authority must—

(1) Certify that the additional expenditures are necessary to protect the National interest; and

(2) Establish a reasonable completion date for the project.

(b) The contracting officer may approve an expedited completion date if no additional costs are involved.

236.271 Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

Annual military construction appropriations acts restrict the use of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts (see 216.306(c)).

236.272 Prequalification of sources.

(a) Prequalification procedures may be used when necessary to ensure timely and efficient performance of critical construction projects. Prequalification—

(1) Results in a list of sources determined to be qualified to perform a specific construction contract; and

(2) Limits offerors to those with proven competence to perform in the required manner.

(b) The head of the contracting activity must—

(1) Authorize the use of prequalification by determining, in writing, that a construction project is of an urgency or complexity that requires prequalification; and

(2) Approve the prequalification procedures.

(c) For small businesses, the prequalification procedures must require the qualifying authority to—

(1) Request a preliminary recommendation from the appropriate Small Business Administration regional office, if the qualifying authority believes a small business is not responsible;

(2) Permit the small business to submit a bid or proposal if the preliminary recommendation is that the small business is responsible; and

(3) Follow the procedures in FAR 19.6, if the small business is in line for award and is found nonresponsible.

236.273 Construction in foreign countries.

(a) In accordance with Section 112 of Pub. L. 105-45 and similar sections in subsequent military construction appropriations acts, military construction contracts funded with military construction appropriations, that are estimated to exceed \$1,000,000 and are to be performed in the United States outlying areas in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll, or in countries bordering the Arabian Gulf, shall be awarded only to United States firms, unless—

(1) The lowest responsive and responsible offer of a United States firm exceeds the lowest responsive and responsible offer of a foreign firm by more than 20 percent; or

(2) The contract is for military construction on Kwajalein Atoll and the lowest responsive and responsible offer is submitted by a Marshallese firm.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 236—Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts

(b) See PGI 236.273(b) for guidance on technical working agreements with foreign governments.

236.274 Restriction on acquisition of steel for use in military construction projects.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2009 (Pub. L. 110-329, Division E), do not acquire, or allow a contractor to acquire, steel for any construction project or activity for which American steel producers, fabricators, or manufacturers have been denied the opportunity to compete for such acquisition of steel.

SUBPART 236.5—CONTRACT CLAUSES

(Revised January 15, 2009)

236.570 Additional provisions and clauses.

(a) Use the following clauses in all fixed-price construction solicitations and contracts—

(1) 252.236-7000, Modification Proposals--Price Breakdown; and

(2) 252.236-7001, Contract Drawings and Specifications.

(b) Use the following provisions and clauses in fixed-price construction contracts and solicitations as applicable—

(1) 252.236-7002, Obstruction of Navigable Waterways, when the contract will involve work near or on navigable waterways.

(2) When the head of the contracting activity has approved use of a separate bid item for mobilization and preparatory work, use either—

(i) 252.236-7003, Payment for Mobilization and Preparatory Work. Use this clause for major construction contracts that require—

(A) Major or special items of plant and equipment; or

(B) Large stockpiles of material which are in excess of the type, kind, and quantity which would be normal for a contractor qualified to undertake the work; or

(ii) 252.236-7004, Payment for Mobilization and Demobilization. Use this clause for contracts involving major mobilization expense, or plant equipment and material (other than the situations covered in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section) made necessary by the location or nature of the work.

(A) Generally, allocate 60 percent of the lump sum price in paragraph (a) of the clause to the cost of mobilization.

(B) Vary this percentage to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract, but in no event should mobilization exceed 80 percent of the payment item.

(3) 252.236-7005, Airfield Safety Precautions, when construction will be performed on or near airfields.

(4) 252.236-7006, Cost Limitation, if the solicitation's bid schedule contains one or more items subject to statutory cost limitations, and if a waiver has not been granted (FAR 36.205).

(5) 252.236-7007, Additive or Deductive Items, if the procedures in 236.213 are being used.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 236—Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts

(6) 252.236-7008, Contract Prices--Bidding Schedule, if the contract will contain only unit prices for some items.

(c) Use the following provisions in solicitations for military construction contracts that are funded with military construction appropriations and are estimated to exceed \$1,000,000:

(1) 252.236-7010, Overseas Military Construction--Preference for United States Firms, when contract performance will be in a United States outlying area in the Pacific or in a country bordering the Arabian Gulf.

(2) 252.236-7012, Military Construction on Kwajalein Atoll--Evaluation Preference, when contract performance will be on Kwajalein Atoll.

(d) Use the clause at 252.236-7013, Requirement for Competition Opportunity for American Steel Producers, Fabricators, and Manufacturers, in solicitations and contracts that—

(1) Use funds appropriated by Title I of the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2009 (Pub. L. 110-329, Division E); and

(2) May require the acquisition of steel as a construction material.

(e) Also see 246.710(4) for an additional clause applicable to construction contracts to be performed in Germany.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(Revised January 15, 2009)

252.203-7000 Requirements Relating to Compensation of Former DoD Officials.

As prescribed in 203.171-4, use the following clause:

REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO COMPENSATION OF FORMER DOD OFFICIALS (JAN 2009)

(a) *Definition.* “Covered DoD official,” as used in this clause, means an individual that—

(1) Leaves or left DoD service on or after January 28, 2008; and

(2)(i) Participated personally and substantially in an acquisition as defined in 41 U.S.C. 403(16) with a value in excess of \$10 million, and serves or served—

(A) In an Executive Schedule position under subchapter II of chapter 53 of Title 5, United States Code;

(B) In a position in the Senior Executive Service under subchapter VIII of chapter 53 of Title 5, United States Code; or

(C) In a general or flag officer position compensated at a rate of pay for grade O-7 or above under section 201 of Title 37, United States Code; or

(ii) Serves or served in DoD in one of the following positions: program manager, deputy program manager, procuring contracting officer, administrative contracting officer, source selection authority, member of the source selection evaluation board, or chief of a financial or technical evaluation team for a contract in an amount in excess of \$10 million.

(b) The Contractor shall not knowingly provide compensation to a covered DoD official within 2 years after the official leaves DoD service, without first determining that the official has sought and received, or has not received after 30 days of seeking, a written opinion from the appropriate DoD ethics counselor regarding the applicability of post-employment restrictions to the activities that the official is expected to undertake on behalf of the Contractor.

(c) Failure by the Contractor to comply with paragraph (b) of this clause may subject the Contractor to rescission of this contract, suspension, or debarment in accordance with 41 U.S.C. 423(e)(3).

(End of clause)

252.203-7001 Prohibition on Persons Convicted of Fraud or Other Defense-Contract-Related Felonies.

As prescribed in 203.570-3, use the following clause:

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

PROHIBITION ON PERSONS CONVICTED OF FRAUD OR OTHER DEFENSE- CONTRACT-RELATED FELONIES (DEC 2008)

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

(1) “Arising out of a contract with the DoD” means any act in connection with—

(i) Attempting to obtain;

(ii) Obtaining; or

(iii) Performing a contract or first-tier subcontract of any agency, department, or component of the Department of Defense (DoD).

(2) “Conviction of fraud or any other felony” means any conviction for fraud or a felony in violation of state or Federal criminal statutes, whether entered on a verdict or plea, including a plea of *nolo contendere*, for which sentence has been imposed.

(3) “Date of conviction” means the date judgment was entered against the individual.

(b) Any individual who is convicted after September 29, 1988, of fraud or any other felony arising out of a contract with the DoD is prohibited from serving—

(1) In a management or supervisory capacity on this contract;

(2) On the board of directors of the Contractor;

(3) As a consultant, agent, or representative for the Contractor; or

(4) In any other capacity with the authority to influence, advise, or control the decisions of the Contractor with regard to this contract.

(c) Unless waived, the prohibition in paragraph (b) of this clause applies for not less than 5 years from the date of conviction.

(d) 10 U.S.C. 2408 provides that the Contractor shall be subject to a criminal penalty of not more than \$500,000 if convicted of knowingly—

(1) Employing a person under a prohibition specified in paragraph (b) of this clause; or

(2) Allowing such a person to serve on the board of directors of the contractor or first-tier subcontractor.

(e) In addition to the criminal penalties contained in 10 U.S.C. 2408, the Government may consider other available remedies, such as—

(1) Suspension or debarment;

(2) Cancellation of the contract at no cost to the Government; or

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(3) Termination of the contract for default.

(f) The Contractor may submit written requests for waiver of the prohibition in paragraph (b) of this clause to the Contracting Officer. Requests shall clearly identify—

- (1) The person involved;
- (2) The nature of the conviction and resultant sentence or punishment imposed;
- (3) The reasons for the requested waiver; and
- (4) An explanation of why a waiver is in the interest of national security.

(g) The Contractor agrees to include the substance of this clause, appropriately modified to reflect the identity and relationship of the parties, in all first-tier subcontracts exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold in Part 2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, except those for commercial items or components.

(h) Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2408(c), defense contractors and subcontractors may obtain information as to whether a particular person has been convicted of fraud or any other felony arising out of a contract with the DoD by contacting The Office of Justice Programs, The Denial of Federal Benefits Office, U.S. Department of Justice, telephone 301-937-1542; www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/DPFC.html.

(End of clause)

252.203-7002 Requirement to Inform Employees of Whistleblower Rights.

As prescribed in 203.970, use the following clause:

REQUIREMENT TO INFORM EMPLOYEES OF WHISTLEBLOWER RIGHTS (JAN 2009)

The Contractor shall inform its employees in writing of employee whistleblower rights and protections under 10 U.S.C. 2409, as described in Subpart 203.9 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

(End of clause)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(Revised January 15, 2009)

252.204-7000 Disclosure of Information.

As prescribed in 204.404-70(a), use the following clause:

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION (DEC 1991)

(a) The Contractor shall not release to anyone outside the Contractor's organization any unclassified information, regardless of medium (e.g., film, tape, document), pertaining to any part of this contract or any program related to this contract, unless—

- (1) The Contracting Officer has given prior written approval; or
- (2) The information is otherwise in the public domain before the date of release.

(b) Requests for approval shall identify the specific information to be released, the medium to be used, and the purpose for the release. The Contractor shall submit its request to the Contracting Officer at least 45 days before the proposed date for release.

(c) The Contractor agrees to include a similar requirement in each subcontract under this contract. Subcontractors shall submit requests for authorization to release through the prime contractor to the Contracting Officer.

(End of clause)

252.204-7001 Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code Reporting.

As prescribed in 204.7207, use the following provision:

COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ENTITY (CAGE) CODE REPORTING (AUG 1999)

(a) The offeror is requested to enter its CAGE code on its offer in the block with its name and address. The CAGE code entered must be for that name and address. Enter “CAGE” before the number.

(b) If the offeror does not have a CAGE code, it may ask the Contracting Officer to request one from the Defense Logistics Information Service (DLIS). The Contracting Officer will—

(1) Ask the Contractor to complete section B of a DD Form 2051, Request for Assignment of a Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code;

(2) Complete section A and forward the form to DLIS; and

(3) Notify the Contractor of its assigned CAGE code.

(c) Do not delay submission of the offer pending receipt of a CAGE code.

(End of provision)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

252.204-7002 Payment for Subline Items Not Separately Priced.

As prescribed in 204.7104-1(b)(3)(iv), use the following clause:

PAYMENT FOR SUBLINE ITEMS NOT SEPARATELY PRICED (DEC 1991)

(a) If the schedule in this contract contains any contract subline items or exhibit subline items identified as not separately priced (NSP), it means that the unit price for that subline item is included in the unit price of another, related line or subline item.

(b) The Contractor shall not invoice the Government for any portion of a contract line item or exhibit line item which contains an NSP until—

(1) The Contractor has delivered the total quantity of all related contract subline items or exhibit subline items; and

(2) The Government has accepted them.

(c) This clause does not apply to technical data.

(End of clause)

252.204-7003 Control of Government Personnel Work Product.

As prescribed in 204.404-70(b), use the following clause:

CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL WORK PRODUCT (APR 1992)

The Contractor's procedures for protecting against unauthorized disclosure of information shall not require Department of Defense employees or members of the Armed Forces to relinquish control of their work products, whether classified or not, to the Contractor.

(End of clause)

252.204-7004 Alternate A, Central Contractor Registration.

ALTERNATE A, CENTRAL CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION (SEP 2007)

As prescribed in 204.1104, substitute the following paragraph (a) for paragraph (a) of the clause at FAR 52.204-7:

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

“Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database” means the primary Government repository for contractor information required for the conduct of business with the Government.

“Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code” means—

(1) A code assigned by the Defense Logistics Information Service (DLIS) to identify a commercial or Government entity; or

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) A code assigned by a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that DLIS records and maintains in the CAGE master file. This type of code is known as an “NCAGE code.”

“Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number” means the 9-digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. (D&B) to identify unique business entities.

“Data Universal Numbering System +4 (DUNS+4) number” means the DUNS number assigned by D&B plus a 4-character suffix that may be assigned by a business concern. (D&B has no affiliation with this 4-character suffix.) This 4-character suffix may be assigned at the discretion of the business concern to establish additional CCR records for identifying alternative Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) accounts (see Subpart 32.11 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation) for the same parent concern.

“Registered in the CCR database” means that—

(1) The Contractor has entered all mandatory information, including the DUNS number or the DUNS+4 number, into the CCR database;

(2) The Contractor’s CAGE code is in the CCR database; and

(3) The Government has validated all mandatory data fields, to include validation of the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) with the Internal Revenue Service, and has marked the records “Active.” The Contractor will be required to provide consent for TIN validation to the Government as part of the CCR registration process.

252.204-7005 Oral Attestation of Security Responsibilities.

As prescribed in 204.404-70(c), use the following clause:

ORAL ATTESTATION OF SECURITY RESPONSIBILITIES (NOV 2001)

(a) Contractor employees cleared for access to Top Secret (TS), Special Access Program (SAP), or Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) shall attest orally that they will conform to the conditions and responsibilities imposed by law or regulation on those granted access. Reading aloud the first paragraph of Standard Form 312, Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement, in the presence of a person designated by the Contractor for this purpose, and a witness, will satisfy this requirement. Contractor employees currently cleared for access to TS, SAP, or SCI may attest orally to their security responsibilities when being briefed into a new program or during their annual refresher briefing. There is no requirement to retain a separate record of the oral attestation.

(b) If an employee refuses to attest orally to security responsibilities, the Contractor shall deny the employee access to classified information and shall submit a report to the Contractor’s security activity.

(End of clause)

252.204-7006 Billing Instructions.

As prescribed in 204.7109, use the following clause:

BILLING INSTRUCTIONS (OCT 2005)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

When submitting a request for payment, the Contractor shall—

- (a) Identify the contract line item(s) on the payment request that reasonably reflect contract work performance; and
- (b) Separately identify a payment amount for each contract line item included in the payment request.

(End of clause)

252.204-7007 Alternate A, Annual Representations and Certifications.

ALTERNATE A, ANNUAL REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS (JAN 2008)

As prescribed in 204.1202, substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the provision at FAR 52.204-8:

(c) The offeror has completed the annual representations and certifications electronically via the Online Representations and Certifications Application (ORCA) website at <https://orca.bpn.gov/>. After reviewing the ORCA database information, the offeror verifies by submission of the offer that the representations and certifications currently posted electronically have been entered or updated within the last 12 months, are current, accurate, complete, and applicable to this solicitation (including the business size standard applicable to the NAICS code referenced for this solicitation), as of the date of this offer, and are incorporated in this offer by reference (see FAR 4.1201); except for the changes identified below [*offeror to insert changes, identifying change by clause number, title, date*]. These amended representation(s) and/or certification(s) are also incorporated in this offer and are current, accurate, and complete as of the date of this offer.

FAR/DFARS Clause #	Title	Date	Change

Any changes provided by the offeror are applicable to this solicitation only, and do not result in an update to the representations and certifications posted on ORCA.

252.204-7008 Requirements for Contracts Involving Export-Controlled Items.

As prescribed in 204.7305(a), use the following clause:

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTS INVOLVING EXPORT-CONTROLLED ITEMS (JUL 2008)

(a) *Definition.* “Export-controlled items,” as used in this clause, means items subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR Parts 730-774) or the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR Parts 120-130). The term includes:

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(1) “Defense items,” defined in the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. 2778(j)(4)(A), as defense articles, defense services, and related technical data. The term “defense items” includes information and technology.

(2) “Items,” defined in the EAR as “commodities, software, and technology,” terms that are also defined in the EAR, 15 CFR 772.1. Regarding the release of items subject to the EAR to foreign nationals within the United States, “items” only include technology and software source code (and not commodities) subject to the EAR.

(b) The parties anticipate that, in the performance of this contract, the Contractor will generate or need access to export-controlled items.

(c) The Contractor shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding export-controlled items, including the requirement for contractors to register with the Department of State in accordance with the ITAR. The Contractor shall consult with the Department of State regarding any questions relating to the ITAR and with the Department of Commerce regarding any questions relating to the EAR.

(d) The Contractor's responsibility to comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding export-controlled items exists independent of, and is not established or limited by, the information provided by this clause.

(e) Nothing in the terms of this contract is intended to change, supersede, or waive any of the requirements of applicable Federal laws, Executive orders, and regulations, including but not limited to—

(1) The Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401-2420);

(2) The Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (22 U.S.C. 2751 *et seq.*);

(3) The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1707);

(4) The Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730-774);

(5) The International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR Parts 120-130);

(6) Executive Order 13222, as extended;

(7) DoD Directive 2040.2, International Transfers of Technology, Goods, Services, and Munitions; and

(8) DoD Industrial Security Regulation (DoD 5220.22-R).

(f) The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (f), in all subcontracts that are expected to involve access to or generation of export-controlled items.

(End of clause)

252.204-7009 Requirements Regarding Potential Access to Export-Controlled Items.

As prescribed in 204.7305(b), use the following clause:

REQUIREMENTS REGARDING POTENTIAL ACCESS TO EXPORT-CONTROLLED ITEMS (JUL 2008)

(a) *Definition.* “Export-controlled items,” as used in this clause, means items subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR Parts 730-774) or the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR Parts 120-130). The term includes:

(1) “Defense items,” defined in the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. 2778(j)(4)(A), as defense articles, defense services, and related technical data. The term “defense items” includes information and technology.

(2) “Items,” defined in the EAR as “commodities, software, and technology,” terms that are also defined in the EAR, 15 CFR 772.1. Regarding the release of items subject to the EAR to foreign nationals within the United States, “items” only include technology and software source code (and not commodities) subject to the EAR.

(b) The parties do not anticipate that, in the performance of this contract, the Contractor will generate or need access to export-controlled items.

(c) If, during the performance of this contract, the Contractor becomes aware that the Contractor will generate or need access to export-controlled items—

(1) The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in writing; and

(2) The Contracting Officer will expeditiously—

(i) Modify the contract to include the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement clause 252.204-7008, Requirements for Contracts Involving Export-Controlled Items;

(ii) Negotiate a contract modification that eliminates the requirement for performance of work that would involve export-controlled items; or

(iii) Terminate the contract, in whole or in part, as may be appropriate, for the convenience of the Government, in accordance with the Termination clause of the contract.

(End of clause)

252.204-7010 Requirement for Contractor to Notify DoD if the Contractor’s Activities are Subject to Reporting Under the U.S.-International Atomic Energy Agency Additional Protocol.

As prescribed in 204.470-3, use the following clause:

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

REQUIREMENT FOR CONTRACTOR TO NOTIFY DOD IF THE CONTRACTOR'S ACTIVITIES ARE SUBJECT TO REPORTING UNDER THE U.S.-INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL (JAN 2009)

(a) If the Contractor is required to report any of its activities in accordance with Department of Commerce regulations (15 CFR Part 781 *et seq.*) or Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations (10 CFR Part 75) in order to implement the declarations required by the U.S.-International Atomic Energy Agency Additional Protocol (U.S.-IAEA AP), the Contractor shall—

(1) Immediately provide written notification to the following DoD Program Manager:

[Contracting Officer to insert Program Manager's name, mailing address, e-mail address, telephone number, and facsimile number];

(2) Include in the notification—

(i) Where DoD contract activities or information are located relative to the activities or information to be declared to the Department of Commerce or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and

(ii) If or when any current or former DoD contract activities and the activities to be declared to the Department of Commerce or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have been or will be co-located or located near enough to one another to result in disclosure of the DoD activities during an IAEA inspection or visit; and

(3) Provide a copy of the notification to the Contracting Officer.

(b) After receipt of a notification submitted in accordance with paragraph (a) of this clause, the DoD Program Manager will—

(1) Conduct a security assessment to determine if and by what means access may be granted to the IAEA; or

(2) Provide written justification to the component or agency treaty office for a national security exclusion, in accordance with DoD Instruction 2060.03, Application of the National Security Exclusion to the Agreements Between the United States of America and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in the United States of America. DoD will notify the Contractor if a national security exclusion is applied at the Contractor's location to prohibit access by the IAEA.

(c) If the DoD Program Manager determines that a security assessment is required—

(1) DoD will, at a minimum—

(i) Notify the Contractor that DoD officials intend to conduct an assessment of vulnerabilities to IAEA inspections or visits;

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(ii) Notify the Contractor of the time at which the assessment will be conducted, at least 30 days prior to the assessment;

(iii) Provide the Contractor with advance notice of the credentials of the DoD officials who will conduct the assessment; and

(iv) To the maximum extent practicable, conduct the assessment in a manner that does not impede or delay operations at the Contractor's facility; and

(2) The Contractor shall provide access to the site and shall cooperate with DoD officials in the assessment of vulnerabilities to IAEA inspections or visits.

(d) Following a security assessment of the Contractor's facility, DoD officials will notify the Contractor as to—

(1) Whether the Contractor's facility has any vulnerabilities where potentially declarable activities under the U.S.-IAEA AP are taking place;

(2) Whether additional security measures are needed; and

(3) Whether DoD will apply a national security exclusion.

(e) If DoD applies a national security exclusion, the Contractor shall not grant access to IAEA inspectors.

(f) If DoD does not apply a national security exclusion, the Contractor shall apply managed access to prevent disclosure of program activities, locations, or information in the U.S. declaration.

(g) The Contractor shall not delay submission of any reports required by the Department of Commerce or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission while awaiting a DoD response to a notification provided in accordance with this clause.

(h) The Contractor shall incorporate the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (h), in all subcontracts that are subject to the provisions of the U.S.-IAEA AP.

(End of clause)

(Revised January 15, 2009)

252.209-7000 Reserved.

252.209-7001 Disclosure of Ownership or Control by the Government of a Terrorist Country.

As prescribed in 209.104-70(a), use the following provision:

DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF A
TERRORIST COUNTRY (JAN 2009)

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

(1) “Government of a terrorist country” includes the state and the government of a terrorist country, as well as any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof.

(2) “Terrorist country” means a country determined by the Secretary of State, under section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(i)(A)), to be a country the government of which has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. As of the date of this provision, terrorist countries subject to this provision include: Cuba, Iran, Sudan, and Syria.

(3) “Significant interest” means—

(i) Ownership of or beneficial interest in 5 percent or more of the firm’s or subsidiary’s securities. Beneficial interest includes holding 5 percent or more of any class of the firm’s securities in “nominee shares,” “street names,” or some other method of holding securities that does not disclose the beneficial owner;

(ii) Holding a management position in the firm, such as a director or officer;

(iii) Ability to control or influence the election, appointment, or tenure of directors or officers in the firm;

(iv) Ownership of 10 percent or more of the assets of a firm such as equipment, buildings, real estate, or other tangible assets of the firm; or

(v) Holding 50 percent or more of the indebtedness of a firm.

(b) *Prohibition on award.* In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2327, no contract may be awarded to a firm or a subsidiary of a firm if the government of a terrorist country has a significant interest in the firm or subsidiary or, in the case of a subsidiary, the firm that owns the subsidiary, unless a waiver is granted by the Secretary of Defense.

(c) *Disclosure.* If the government of a terrorist country has a significant interest in the Offeror or a subsidiary of the Offeror, the Offeror shall disclose such interest in an attachment to its offer. If the Offeror is a subsidiary, it shall also disclose any significant interest the government of a terrorist country has in any firm that owns or controls the subsidiary. The disclosure shall include—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- (1) Identification of each government holding a significant interest; and
- (2) A description of the significant interest held by each government.

(End of provision)

252.209-7002 Disclosure of Ownership or Control by a Foreign Government.
As prescribed in 209.104-70(b), use the following provision:

DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT (JUN 2005)

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

(1) “Effectively owned or controlled” means that a foreign government or any entity controlled by a foreign government has the power, either directly or indirectly, whether exercised or exercisable, to control the election, appointment, or tenure of the Offeror’s officers or a majority of the Offeror’s board of directors by any means, e.g., ownership, contract, or operation of law (or equivalent power for unincorporated organizations).

(2) “Entity controlled by a foreign government”—

(i) Means—

(A) Any domestic or foreign organization or corporation that is effectively owned or controlled by a foreign government; or

(B) Any individual acting on behalf of a foreign government.

(ii) Does not include an organization or corporation that is owned, but is not controlled, either directly or indirectly, by a foreign government if the ownership of that organization or corporation by that foreign government was effective before October 23, 1992.

(3) “Foreign government” includes the state and the government of any country (other than the United States and its outlying areas) as well as any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof.

(4) “Proscribed information” means—

(i) Top Secret information;

(ii) Communications Security (COMSEC) information, except classified keys used to operate secure telephone units (STU IIIs);

(iii) Restricted Data as defined in the U.S. Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended;

(iv) Special Access Program (SAP) information; or

(v) Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI).

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(b) *Prohibition on award.* No contract under a national security program may be awarded to an entity controlled by a foreign government if that entity requires access to proscribed information to perform the contract, unless the Secretary of Defense or a designee has waived application of 10 U.S.C. 2536(a).

(c) *Disclosure.* The Offeror shall disclose any interest a foreign government has in the Offeror when that interest constitutes control by a foreign government as defined in this provision. If the Offeror is a subsidiary, it shall also disclose any reportable interest a foreign government has in any entity that owns or controls the subsidiary, including reportable interest concerning the Offeror's immediate parent, intermediate parents, and the ultimate parent. Use separate paper as needed, and provide the information in the following format:

Offeror's Point of Contact for Questions about Disclosure
(Name and Phone Number with Country Code, City Code
and Area Code, as applicable)

Name and Address of Offeror

Name and Address of Entity Controlled by a Foreign Government	Description of Interest, Ownership Percentage, and Identification of Foreign Government
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(End of provision)

252.209-7003 Reserved.

252.209-7004 Subcontracting with Firms That Are Owned or Controlled by the Government of a Terrorist Country.

As prescribed in 209.409, use the following clause:

SUBCONTRACTING WITH FIRMS THAT ARE OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF A TERRORIST COUNTRY (DEC 2006)

(a) Unless the Government determines that there is a compelling reason to do so, the Contractor shall not enter into any subcontract in excess of \$30,000 with a firm, or a subsidiary of a firm, that is identified in the Excluded Parties List System as being ineligible for the award of Defense contracts or subcontracts because it is owned or controlled by the government of a terrorist country.

(b) A corporate officer or a designee of the Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, before entering into a subcontract with a party that is identified, on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs, as being ineligible for the award of Defense contracts or subcontracts because it is owned or controlled by the government of a terrorist country. The notice must include the name of the proposed subcontractor and the compelling reason(s) for doing business with the subcontractor notwithstanding its inclusion on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs.

(End of clause)

252.209-7005 Reserve Officer Training Corps and Military Recruiting on Campus.

As prescribed in 209.470-4, use the following clause:

RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS AND MILITARY RECRUITING ON
CAMPUS (JAN 2000)

(a) *Definition.* "Institution of higher education," as used in this clause, means an institution that meets the requirements of 20 U.S.C. 1001 and includes all subelements of such an institution.

(b) *Limitation on contract award.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause, an institution of higher education is ineligible for contract award if the Secretary of Defense determines that the institution has a policy or practice (regardless of when implemented) that prohibits or in effect prevents—

(1) The Secretary of a military department from maintaining, establishing, or operating a unit of the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) (in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 654 and other applicable Federal laws) at that institution;

(2) A student at that institution from enrolling in a unit of the Senior ROTC at another institution of higher education;

(3) The Secretary of a military department or the Secretary of Transportation from gaining entry to campuses, or access to students (who are 17 years of age or older) on campuses, for purposes of military recruiting; or

(4) Military recruiters from accessing, for purposes of military recruiting, the following information pertaining to students (who are 17 years of age or older) enrolled at that institution:

- (i) Name.
- (ii) Address.
- (iii) Telephone number.
- (iv) Date and place of birth.
- (v) Educational level.
- (vi) Academic major.
- (vii) Degrees received.
- (viii) Most recent educational institution enrollment.

(c) *Exception.* The limitation in paragraph (b) of this clause does not apply to an institution of higher education if the Secretary of Defense determines that—

(1) The institution has ceased the policy or practice described in paragraph (b) of this clause; or

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) The institution has a long-standing policy of pacifism based on historical religious affiliation.

(d) *Agreement.* The Contractor represents that it does not now have, and agrees that during performance of this contract it will not adopt, any policy or practice described in paragraph (b) of this clause, unless the Secretary of Defense has granted an exception in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this clause.

(e) Notwithstanding any other clause of this contract, if the Secretary of Defense determines that the Contractor misrepresented its policies and practices at the time of contract award or has violated the agreement in paragraph (d) of this clause—

(1) The Contractor will be ineligible for further payments under this and any other contracts with the Department of Defense; and

(2) The Government will terminate this contract for default for the Contractor's material failure to comply with the terms and conditions of award.

(End of clause)

252.209-7006 Limitations on Contractors Acting as Lead System Integrators. As prescribed in 209.570-4(a), use the following provision:

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRACTORS ACTING AS LEAD SYSTEM INTEGRATORS (JAN 2008)

(a) *Definitions.* “Lead system integrator,” “lead system integrator with system responsibility,” and “lead system integrator without system responsibility,” as used in this provision, have the meanings given in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Prohibited Financial Interests for Lead System Integrators” (DFARS 252.209-7007).

(b) *General.* Unless an exception is granted, no contractor performing lead system integrator functions in the acquisition of a major system by the Department of Defense may have any direct financial interest in the development or construction of any individual system or element of any system of systems.

(c) *Representations.*

(1) The offeror represents that it does does not propose to perform this contract as a lead system integrator with system responsibility.

(2) The offeror represents that it does does not propose to perform this contract as a lead system integrator without system responsibility.

(3) If the offeror answered in the affirmative in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this provision, the offeror represents that it does does not have any direct financial interest as described in paragraph (b) of this provision with respect to the system(s), subsystem(s), system of systems, or services described in this solicitation.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(d) If the offeror answered in the affirmative in paragraph (c)(3) of this provision, the offeror should contact the Contracting Officer for guidance on the possibility of submitting a mitigation plan and/or requesting an exception.

(e) If the offeror does have a direct financial interest, the offeror may be prohibited from receiving an award under this solicitation, unless the offeror submits to the Contracting Officer appropriate evidence that the offeror was selected by a subcontractor to serve as a lower-tier subcontractor through a process over which the offeror exercised no control.

(f) This provision implements the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2410p, as added by Section 807 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Pub. L. 109-364).

(End of provision)

252.209-7007 Prohibited Financial Interests for Lead System Integrators.

As prescribed in 209.570-4(b), use the following clause:

PROHIBITED FINANCIAL INTERESTS FOR LEAD SYSTEM INTEGRATORS (JAN 2008)

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

(1) “Lead system integrator” includes “lead system integrator with system responsibility” and “lead system integrator without system responsibility.”

(2) “Lead system integrator with system responsibility” means a prime contractor for the development or production of a major system if the prime contractor is not expected at the time of award, as determined by the Contracting Officer, to perform a substantial portion of the work on the system and the major subsystems.

(3) “Lead system integrator without system responsibility” means a contractor under a contract for the procurement of services whose primary purpose is to perform acquisition functions closely associated with inherently governmental functions (see section 7.503(d) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation) with regard to the development or production of a major system.

(b) *Limitations.* The Contracting Officer has determined that the Contractor meets the definition of lead system integrator with without system responsibility. Unless an exception is granted, the Contractor shall not have any direct financial interest in the development or construction of any individual system or element of any system of systems while performing lead system integrator functions in the acquisition of a major system by the Department of Defense under this contract.

(c) *Agreement.* The Contractor agrees that during performance of this contract it will not acquire any direct financial interest as described in paragraph (b) of this clause, or, if it does acquire or plan to acquire such interest, it will immediately notify the Contracting Officer. The Contractor further agrees to provide to the Contracting Officer all relevant information regarding the change in financial interests so that the Contracting Officer can determine whether an exception applies or whether the Contractor will be allowed to continue performance on this contract. If a direct

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

financial interest cannot be avoided, eliminated, or mitigated to the Contracting Officer's satisfaction, the Contracting Officer may terminate this contract for default for the Contractor's material failure to comply with the terms and conditions of award or may take other remedial measures as appropriate in the Contracting Officer's sole discretion.

(d) Notwithstanding any other clause of this contract, if the Contracting Officer determines that the Contractor misrepresented its financial interests at the time of award or has violated the agreement in paragraph (c) of this clause, the Government may terminate this contract for default for the Contractor's material failure to comply with the terms and conditions of award or may take other remedial measures as appropriate in the Contracting Officer's sole discretion.

(e) This clause implements the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2410p, as added by Section 807 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Pub. L. 109-364).

(End of clause)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(Revised January 15, 2009)

252.212-7000 Offeror Representations and Certifications--Commercial Items.

As prescribed in 212.301(f)(ii), use the following provision:

OFFEROR REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS--COMMERCIAL ITEMS (JUN 2005)

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

(1) “Foreign person” means any person other than a United States person as defined in Section 16(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. Sec. 2415).

(2) “United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, outlying areas, and the outer Continental Shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

(3) “United States person” is defined in Section 16(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 and means any United States resident or national (other than an individual resident outside the United States and employed by other than a United States person), any domestic concern (including any permanent domestic establishment of any foreign concern), and any foreign subsidiary or affiliate (including any permanent foreign establishment) of any domestic concern which is controlled in fact by such domestic concern, as determined under regulations of the President.

(b) *Certification.* By submitting this offer, the Offeror, if a foreign person, company or entity, certifies that it—

(1) Does not comply with the Secondary Arab Boycott of Israel; and

(2) Is not taking or knowingly agreeing to take any action, with respect to the Secondary Boycott of Israel by Arab countries, which 50 U.S.C. App. Sec. 2407(a) prohibits a United States person from taking.

(c) *Representation of Extent of Transportation by Sea.* (This representation does not apply to solicitations for the direct purchase of ocean transportation services).

(1) The Offeror shall indicate by checking the appropriate blank in paragraph (c)(2) of this provision whether transportation of supplies by sea is anticipated under the resultant contract. The term “supplies” is defined in the Transportation of Supplies by Sea clause of this solicitation.

(2) Representation. The Offeror represents that it—

_____ Does anticipate that supplies will be transported by sea in the performance of any contract or subcontract resulting from this solicitation.

_____ Does not anticipate that supplies will be transported by sea in the performance of any contract or subcontract resulting from this solicitation.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(3) Any contract resulting from this solicitation will include the Transportation of Supplies by Sea clause. If the Offeror represents that it will not use ocean transportation, the resulting contract will also include the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement clause at 252.247-7024, Notification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea.

(End of provision)

252.212-7001 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders Applicable to Defense Acquisitions of Commercial Items.

As prescribed in 212.301(f)(iii), use the following clause:

CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT STATUTES OR EXECUTIVE ORDERS APPLICABLE TO DEFENSE ACQUISITIONS OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS (JAN 2009)

(a) The Contractor agrees to comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause which, if checked, is included in this contract by reference to implement a provision of law applicable to acquisitions of commercial items or components.

___ 52.203-3, Gratuities (APR 1984) (10 U.S.C. 2207).

(b) The Contractor agrees to comply with any clause that is checked on the following list of Defense FAR Supplement clauses which, if checked, is included in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or Executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items or components.

(1) ___ 252.203-7000, Requirements Relating to Compensation of Former DoD Officials (JAN 2009) (Section 847 of Pub. L. 110-181).

(2) ___ 252.205-7000, Provision of Information to Cooperative Agreement Holders (DEC 1991) (10 U.S.C. 2416).

(3) ___ 252.219-7003, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (DoD Contracts) (APR 2007) (15 U.S.C. 637).

(4) ___ 252.219-7004, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (Test Program) (AUG 2008) (15 U.S.C. 637 note).

(5) ___ 252.225-7001, Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program (JAN 2009) (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d, E.O. 10582).

(6) ___ 252.225-7012, Preference for Certain Domestic Commodities (DEC 2008) (10 U.S.C. 2533a).

(7) ___ 252.225-7014, Preference for Domestic Specialty Metals (JUN 2005) (10 U.S.C. 2533a).

(8) ___ 252.225-7015, Restriction on Acquisition of Hand or Measuring Tools (JUN 2005) (10 U.S.C. 2533a).

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(9) ____ 252.225-7016, Restriction on Acquisition of Ball and Roller Bearings (MAR 2006) (Section 8065 of Public Law 107-117 and the same restriction in subsequent DoD appropriations acts).

(10) ____ 252.225-7021, Trade Agreements (NOV 2008) (19 U.S.C. 2501-2518 and 19 U.S.C. 3301 note).

(11) ____ 252.225-7027, Restriction on Contingent Fees for Foreign Military Sales (APR 2003) (22 U.S.C. 2779).

(12) ____ 252.225-7028, Exclusionary Policies and Practices of Foreign Governments (APR 2003) (22 U.S.C. 2755).

(13)(i) ____ 252.225-7036, Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program (JAN 2009) (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d and 19 U.S.C. 3301 note).

(ii) ____ Alternate I (OCT 2006) of 252.225-7036.

(14) ____ 252.225-7038, Restriction on Acquisition of Air Circuit Breakers (JUN 2005) (10 U.S.C. 2534(a)(3)).

(15) ____ 252.226-7001, Utilization of Indian Organizations, Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises, and Native Hawaiian Small Business Concerns (SEP 2004) (Section 8021 of Public Law 107-248 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts).

(16) ____ 252.227-7015, Technical Data--Commercial Items (NOV 1995) (10 U.S.C. 2320).

(17) ____ 252.227-7037, Validation of Restrictive Markings on Technical Data (SEP 1999) (10 U.S.C. 2321).

(18) ____ 252.232-7003, Electronic Submission of Payment Requests and Receiving Reports (MAR 2008) (10 U.S.C. 2227).

(19) ____ 252.237-7019, Training for Contractor Personnel Interacting with Detainees (SEP 2006) (Section 1092 of Public Law 108-375).

(20) ____ 252.243-7002, Requests for Equitable Adjustment (MAR 1998) (10 U.S.C. 2410).

(21)(i) ____ 252.247-7023, Transportation of Supplies by Sea (MAY 2002) (10 U.S.C. 2631).

(ii) ____ Alternate I (MAR 2000) of 252.247-7023.

(iii) ____ Alternate II (MAR 2000) of 252.247-7023.

(iv) ____ Alternate III (MAY 2002) of 252.247-7023.

(22) ____ 252.247-7024, Notification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea (MAR 2000) (10 U.S.C. 2631).

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(c) In addition to the clauses listed in paragraph (e) of the Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders--Commercial Items clause of this contract (FAR 52.212-5), the Contractor shall include the terms of the following clauses, if applicable, in subcontracts for commercial items or commercial components, awarded at any tier under this contract:

(1) 252.225-7014, Preference for Domestic Specialty Metals, Alternate I (APR 2003) (10 U.S.C. 2533a).

(2) 252.237-7019, Training for Contractor Personnel Interacting with Detainees (SEP 2006) (Section 1092 of Public Law 108-375).

(3) 252.247-7023, Transportation of Supplies by Sea (MAY 2002) (10 U.S.C. 2631).

(4) 252.247-7024, Notification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea (MAR 2000) (10 U.S.C. 2631).

(End of clause)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(Revised January 15, 2009)

252.225-7000 Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program Certificate.

As prescribed in 225.1101(1), use the following provision:

BUY AMERICAN ACT--BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM CERTIFICATE
(JAN 2009)

(a) *Definitions.* “Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item,” “domestic end product,” “foreign end product,” “qualifying country,” “qualifying country end product,” and “United States” have the meanings given in the Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program clause of this solicitation.

(b) *Evaluation.* The Government—

(1) Will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 225 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; and

(2) Will evaluate offers of qualifying country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act or the Balance of Payments Program.

(c) *Certifications and identification of country of origin.*

(1) For all line items subject to the Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program clause of this solicitation, the offeror certifies that—

(i) Each end product, except those listed in paragraphs (c)(2) or (3) of this provision, is a domestic end product; and

(ii) For end products other than COTS items, components of unknown origin are considered to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States or a qualifying country.

(2) The offeror certifies that the following end products are qualifying country end products:

Line Item Number

Country of Origin

(3) The following end products are other foreign end products, including end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

products, i.e., an end product that is not a COTS item and does not meet the component test in paragraph (ii) of the definition of “domestic end product”:

Line Item Number

Country of Origin (If known)

(End of provision)

252.225-7001 Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program.

As prescribed in 225.1101(2), use the following clause:

BUY AMERICAN ACT AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM (JAN 2009)

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

(1) “Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item”—

(i) Means any item of supply (including construction material) that is—

(A) A commercial item (as defined in paragraph (1) of the definition of “commercial item” in section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation);

(B) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

(C) Offered to the Government, under a contract or subcontract at any tier, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and

(ii) Does not include bulk cargo, as defined in section 3 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. 40102), such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

(2) “Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into an end product.

(3) “Domestic end product” means—

(i) An unmanufactured end product that has been mined or produced in the United States; or

(ii) An end product manufactured in the United States if—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(A) The cost of its qualifying country components and its components that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. The cost of components includes transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product and U.S. duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued). Scrap generated, collected, and prepared for processing in the United States is considered domestic. A component is considered to have been mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States (regardless of its source in fact) if the end product in which it is incorporated is manufactured in the United States and the component is of a class or kind for which the Government has determined that—

(1) Sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States; or

(2) It is inconsistent with the public interest to apply the restrictions of the Buy American Act; or

(B) The end product is a COTS item.

(4) “End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under this contract for public use.

(5) “Foreign end product” means an end product other than a domestic end product.

(6) “Qualifying country” means any country set forth in subsection 225.872-1 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS).

(7) “Qualifying country component” means a component mined, produced, or manufactured in a qualifying country.

(8) “Qualifying country end product” means—

(i) An unmanufactured end product mined or produced in a qualifying country; or

(ii) An end product manufactured in a qualifying country if the cost of the following types of components exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components:

(A) Components mined, produced, or manufactured in a qualifying country.

(B) Components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(C) Components of foreign origin of a class or kind for which the Government has determined that sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

(9) “United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. Section 10a-d). In accordance with 41 U.S.C. 431, the component test of the Buy American Act is waived for an end product that is a COTS item (see section 12.505(a)(1) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation). Unless otherwise specified, this clause applies to all line items in the contract.

(c) The Contractor shall deliver only domestic end products unless, in its offer, it specified delivery of other end products in the Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program Certificate provision of the solicitation. If the Contractor certified in its offer that it will deliver a qualifying country end product, the Contractor shall deliver a qualifying country end product or, at the Contractor’s option, a domestic end product.

(d) The contract price does not include duty for end products or components for which the Contractor will claim duty-free entry.

(End of clause)

252.225-7002 Qualifying Country Sources as Subcontractors.

As prescribed in 225.1101(3), use the following clause:

QUALIFYING COUNTRY SOURCES AS SUBCONTRACTORS (APR 2003)

(a) *Definition.* “Qualifying country,” as used in this clause, means any country set forth in subsection 225.872-1 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Supplement.

(b) Subject to the restrictions in section 225.872 of the Defense FAR Supplement, the Contractor shall not preclude qualifying country sources or U.S. sources from competing for subcontracts under this contract.

(End of clause)

252.225-7003 Report of Intended Performance Outside the United States and Canada—Submission with Offer.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

As prescribed in 225.7204(a), use the following provision:

REPORT OF INTENDED PERFORMANCE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA—SUBMISSION WITH OFFER (DEC 2006)

(a) *Definition.* “United States,” as used in this provision, means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) The offeror shall submit, with its offer, a report of intended performance outside the United States and Canada if—

(1) The offer exceeds \$11.5 million in value; and

(2) The offeror is aware that the offeror or a first-tier subcontractor intends to perform any part of the contract outside the United States and Canada that—

(i) Exceeds \$550,000 in value; and

(ii) Could be performed inside the United States or Canada.

(c) Information to be reported includes that for—

(1) Subcontracts;

(2) Purchases; and

(3) Intracompany transfers when transfers originate in a foreign location.

(d) The offeror shall submit the report using—

(1) DD Form 2139, Report of Contract Performance Outside the United States;

or

(2) A computer-generated report that contains all information required by DD Form 2139.

(e) The offeror may obtain a copy of DD Form 2139 from the Contracting Officer or via the Internet at

<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>.

(End of provision)

252.225-7004 Report of Intended Performance Outside the United States and

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

Canada—Submission after Award.

As prescribed in 225.7204(b), use the following clause:

REPORT OF INTENDED PERFORMANCE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA—SUBMISSION AFTER AWARD (MAY 2007)

(a) *Definition.* “United States,” as used in this clause, means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) *Reporting requirement.* The Contractor shall submit a report in accordance with this clause, if the Contractor or a first-tier subcontractor will perform any part of this contract outside the United States and Canada that—

- (1) Exceeds \$550,000 in value; and
- (2) Could be performed inside the United States or Canada.

(c) *Submission of reports.* The Contractor—

- (1) Shall submit a report as soon as practical after the information is known;
- (2) To the maximum extent practicable, shall submit a report regarding a first-tier subcontractor at least 30 days before award of the subcontract;
- (3) Need not resubmit information submitted with its offer, unless the information changes;
- (4) Shall submit all reports to the Contracting Officer; and
- (5) Shall submit a copy of each report to: Deputy Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (Contract Policy and International Contracting), OUSD(AT&L)DPAP(CPIC), Washington, DC 20301-3060.

(d) *Report format.* The Contractor—

- (1) Shall submit reports using—
 - (i) DD Form 2139, Report of Contract Performance Outside the United States; or
 - (ii) A computer-generated report that contains all information required by DD Form 2139; and

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) May obtain copies of DD Form 2139 from the Contracting Officer or via the Internet at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>.

(End of clause)

252.225-7005 Identification of Expenditures in the United States.

As prescribed in 225.1103(1), use the following clause:

IDENTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES (JUN 2005)

(a) *Definition.* “United States,” as used in this clause, means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) This clause applies only if the Contractor is--

(1) A concern incorporated in the United States (including a subsidiary that is incorporated in the United States, even if the parent corporation is not incorporated in the United States); or

(2) An unincorporated concern having its principal place of business in the United States.

(c) On each invoice, voucher, or other request for payment under this contract, the Contractor shall identify that part of the requested payment that represents estimated expenditures in the United States. The identification—

(1) May be expressed either as dollar amounts or as percentages of the total amount of the request for payment;

(2) Should be based on reasonable estimates; and

(3) Shall state the full amount of the payment requested, subdivided into the following categories:

(i) U.S. products--expenditures for material and equipment manufactured or produced in the United States, including end products, components, or construction material, but excluding transportation;

(ii) U.S. services--expenditures for services performed in the United States, including all charges for overhead, other indirect costs, and profit under construction or service contracts;

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(iii) Transportation on U.S. carriers--expenditures for transportation furnished by U.S. flag, ocean, surface, and air carriers; and

(iv) Expenditures not identified under paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this clause.

(d) Nothing in this clause requires the establishment or maintenance of detailed accounting records or gives the U.S. Government any right to audit the Contractor's books or records.

(End of clause)

252.225-7006 Quarterly Reporting of Actual Contract Performance Outside the United States.

As prescribed in 225.7204(c), use the following clause:

QUARTERLY REPORTING OF ACTUAL CONTRACT PERFORMANCE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES (MAY 2007)

(a) *Definition.* "United States," as used in this clause, means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) *Reporting requirement.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause, within 10 days after the end of each quarter of the Government's fiscal year, the Contractor shall report any subcontract, purchase, or intracompany transfer that—

(1) Will be or has been performed outside the United States;

(2) Exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold in Part 2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation; and

(3) Has not been identified in a report for a previous quarter.

(c) *Exception.* Reporting under this clause is not required if—

(1) A foreign place of performance is the principal place of performance of the contract; and

(2) The Contractor specified the foreign place of performance in its offer.

(d) *Submission of reports.* The Contractor shall submit the reports required by this clause to: Deputy Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (Contract Policy and International Contracting), OUSD(AT&L)DPAP(CPIC), Washington, DC

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

20301-3060.

(e) *Report format.* The Contractor—

(1) Shall submit reports using—

(i) DD Form 2139, Report of Contract Performance Outside the United States; or

(ii) A computer-generated report that contains all information required by DD Form 2139; and

(2) May obtain copies of DD Form 2139 from the Contracting Officer or via the Internet at

<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>.

(f) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor—

(1) Shall include the substance of this clause in all first-tier subcontracts exceeding \$550,000, except those for commercial items, construction, ores, natural gases, utilities, petroleum products and crudes, timber (logs), or subsistence;

(2) Shall provide the number of this contract to its subcontractors required to submit reports under this clause; and

(3) Shall require the subcontractor, with respect to performance of its subcontract, to comply with the requirements directed to the Contractor in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this clause.

(End of clause)

252.225-7007 Prohibition on Acquisition of United States Munitions List Items from Communist Chinese Military Companies.

As prescribed in 225.1103(4), use the following clause:

PROHIBITION ON ACQUISITION OF UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST ITEMS FROM COMMUNIST CHINESE MILITARY COMPANIES (SEP 2006)

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

“Communist Chinese military company” means any entity that is—

(1) A part of the commercial or defense industrial base of the People’s Republic

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

of China; or

(2) Owned or controlled by, or affiliated with, an element of the Government or armed forces of the People's Republic of China.

“United States Munitions List” means the munitions list of the International Traffic in Arms Regulation in 22 CFR Part 121.

(b) Any supplies or services covered by the United States Munitions List that are delivered under this contract may not be acquired, directly or indirectly, from a Communist Chinese military company.

(c) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in all subcontracts for items covered by the United States Munitions List.

(End of clause)

252.225-7008 Reserved.

252.225-7009 Reserved.

252.225-7010 Reserved.

252.225-7011 Restriction on Acquisition of Supercomputers.

As prescribed in 225.7012-3, use the following clause:

RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF SUPERCOMPUTERS (JUN 2005)

Supercomputers delivered under this contract shall be manufactured in the United States or its outlying areas.

(End of clause)

252.225-7012 Preference for Certain Domestic Commodities.

As prescribed in 225.7002-3(a), use the following clause:

PREFERENCE FOR CERTAIN DOMESTIC COMMODITIES (DEC 2008)

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

(1) “Component” means any item supplied to the Government as part of an end product or of another component.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) “End product” means supplies delivered under a line item of this contract.

(3) “Qualifying country” means a country with a memorandum of understanding or international agreement with the United States. The following are qualifying countries:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Israel
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(4) “United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(5) “U.S.-flag vessel” means a vessel of the United States or belonging to the United States, including any vessel registered or having national status under the laws of the United States.

(b) The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only such of the following items, either as end products or components, that have been grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States:

(1) Food.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) Clothing and the materials and components thereof, other than sensors, electronics, or other items added to, and not normally associated with, clothing and the materials and components thereof. Clothing includes items such as outerwear, headwear, underwear, nightwear, footwear, hosiery, handwear, belts, badges, and insignia.

(3) Tents, tarpaulins, or covers.

(4) Cotton and other natural fiber products.

(5) Woven silk or woven silk blends.

(6) Spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth.

(7) Synthetic fabric, and coated synthetic fabric, including all textile fibers and yarns that are for use in such fabrics.

(8) Canvas products.

(9) Wool (whether in the form of fiber or yarn or contained in fabrics, materials, or manufactured articles).

(10) Any item of individual equipment (Federal Supply Class 8465) manufactured from or containing fibers, yarns, fabrics, or materials listed in this paragraph (b).

(c) This clause does not apply—

(1) To items listed in section 25.104(a) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), or other items for which the Government has determined that a satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity cannot be acquired as and when needed at U.S. market prices;

(2) To incidental amounts of cotton, other natural fibers, or wool incorporated in an end product, for which the estimated value of the cotton, other natural fibers, or wool—

(i) Is not more than 10 percent of the total price of the end product; and

(ii) Does not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold in FAR Part 2;

(3) To waste and byproducts of cotton or wool fiber for use in the production of propellants and explosives;

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(4) To foods, other than fish, shellfish, or seafood, that have been manufactured or processed in the United States, regardless of where the foods (and any component if applicable) were grown or produced. Fish, shellfish, or seafood manufactured or processed in the United States and fish, shellfish, or seafood contained in foods manufactured or processed in the United States shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (d) of this clause;

(5) To chemical warfare protective clothing produced in a qualifying country; or

(6) To fibers and yarns that are for use in synthetic fabric or coated synthetic fabric (but does apply to the synthetic or coated synthetic fabric itself), if—

(i) The fabric is to be used as a component of an end product that is not a textile product. Examples of textile products, made in whole or in part of fabric, include—

(A) Draperies, floor coverings, furnishings, and bedding (Federal Supply Group 72, Household and Commercial Furnishings and Appliances);

(B) Items made in whole or in part of fabric in Federal Supply Group 83, Textile/leather/furs/apparel/findings/tents/flags, or Federal Supply Group 84, Clothing, Individual Equipment and Insignia;

(C) Upholstered seats (whether for household, office, or other use); and

(D) Parachutes (Federal Supply Class 1670); or

(ii) The fibers and yarns are para-aramid fibers and yarns manufactured in a qualifying country.

(d)(1) Fish, shellfish, and seafood delivered under this contract, or contained in foods delivered under this contract—

(i) Shall be taken from the sea by U.S.-flag vessels; or

(ii) If not taken from the sea, shall be obtained from fishing within the United States; and

(2) Any processing or manufacturing of the fish, shellfish, or seafood shall be performed on a U.S.-flag vessel or in the United States.

(End of clause)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

252.225-7013 Duty-Free Entry.

As prescribed in 225.1101(4), use the following clause:

DUTY-FREE ENTRY (OCT 2006)

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

(1) “Customs territory of the United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

(2) “Eligible product” means—

(i) “Designated country end product” as defined in the Trade Agreements clause of this contract;

(ii) “Free Trade Agreement country end product,” other than a “Bahrainian end product” or a “Moroccan end product,” as defined in the Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program clause of this contract; or

(iii) “Canadian end product” as defined in Alternate I of the Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program clause of this contract.

(3) “Qualifying country” and “qualifying country end product” have the meanings given in the Trade Agreements clause, the Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program clause, or the Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program clause of this contract.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this clause, or unless supplies were imported into the customs territory of the United States before the date of this contract or the applicable subcontract, the price of this contract shall not include any amount for duty on—

(1) End items that are eligible products or qualifying country end products;

(2) Components (including, without limitation, raw materials and intermediate assemblies) produced or made in qualifying countries, that are to be incorporated in U.S.- made end products to be delivered under this contract; or

(3) Other supplies for which the Contractor estimates that duty will exceed \$200 per shipment into the customs territory of the United States.

(c) The Contractor shall--

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(1) Claim duty-free entry only for supplies that the Contractor intends to deliver to the Government under this contract, either as end items or components of end items; and

(2) Pay duty on supplies, or any portion thereof, that are diverted to nongovernmental use, other than—

(i) Scrap or salvage; or

(ii) Competitive sale made, directed, or authorized by the Contracting Officer.

(d) Except as the Contractor may otherwise agree, the Government will execute duty-free entry certificates and will afford such assistance as appropriate to obtain the duty-free entry of supplies—

(1) For which no duty is included in the contract price in accordance with paragraph (b) of this clause; and

(2) For which shipping documents bear the notation specified in paragraph (e) of this clause.

(e) For foreign supplies for which the Government will issue duty-free entry certificates in accordance with this clause, shipping documents submitted to Customs shall—

(1) Consign the shipments to the appropriate—

(i) Military department in care of the Contractor, including the Contractor's delivery address; or

(ii) Military installation; and

(2) Include the following information:

(i) Prime contract number and, if applicable, delivery order number.

(ii) Number of the subcontract for foreign supplies, if applicable.

(iii) Identification of the carrier.

(iv)(A) For direct shipments to a U.S. military installation, the notation:

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

“UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE Duty-Free Entry to be claimed pursuant to Section XXII, Chapter 98, Subchapter VIII, Item 9808.00.30 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. Upon arrival of shipment at the appropriate port of entry, District Director of Customs, please release shipment under 19 CFR Part 142 and notify Commander, Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) New York, ATTN: Customs Team, DCMAE-GNTF, 207 New York Avenue, Staten Island, New York, 10305-5013, for execution of Customs Form 7501, 7501A, or 7506 and any required duty-free entry certificates.”

(B) If the shipment will be consigned to other than a military installation, e.g., a domestic contractor's plant, the shipping document notation shall be altered to include the name and address of the contractor, agent, or broker who will notify Commander, DCMA New York, for execution of the duty-free entry certificate. (If the shipment will be consigned to a contractor's plant and no duty-free entry certificate is required due to a trade agreement, the Contractor shall claim duty-free entry under the applicable trade agreement and shall comply with the U.S. Customs Service requirements. No notification to Commander, DCMA New York, is required.)

(v) Gross weight in pounds (if freight is based on space tonnage, state cubic feet in addition to gross shipping weight).

(vi) Estimated value in U.S. dollars.

(vii) Activity address number of the contract administration office administering the prime contract, e.g., for DCMA Dayton, S3605A.

(f) *Preparation of customs forms.*

(1)(i) Except for shipments consigned to a military installation, the Contractor shall—

(A) Prepare any customs forms required for the entry of foreign supplies into the customs territory of the United States in connection with this contract; and

(B) Submit the completed customs forms to the District Director of Customs, with a copy to DCMA NY for execution of any required duty-free entry certificates.

(ii) Shipments consigned directly to a military installation will be released in accordance with sections 10.101 and 10.102 of the U.S. Customs regulations.

(2) For shipments containing both supplies that are to be accorded duty-free

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

entry and supplies that are not, the Contractor shall identify on the customs forms those items that are eligible for duty-free entry.

(g) The Contractor shall—

(1) Prepare (if the Contractor is a foreign supplier), or shall instruct the foreign supplier to prepare, a sufficient number of copies of the bill of lading (or other shipping document) so that at least two of the copies accompanying the shipment will be available for use by the District Director of Customs at the port of entry;

(2) Consign the shipment as specified in paragraph (e) of this clause; and

(3) Mark on the exterior of all packages--

(i) “UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE”;
and

(ii) The activity address number of the contract administration office administering the prime contract.

(h) The Contractor shall notify the Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) in writing of any purchase of eligible products or qualifying country supplies to be accorded duty-free entry, that are to be imported into the customs territory of the United States for delivery to the Government or for incorporation in end items to be delivered to the Government. The Contractor shall furnish the notice to the ACO immediately upon award to the supplier and shall include in the notice—

(1) The Contractor’s name, address, and Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code;

(2) Prime contract number and, if applicable, delivery order number;

(3) Total dollar value of the prime contract or delivery order;

(4) Date of the last scheduled delivery under the prime contract or delivery order;

(5) Foreign supplier's name and address;

(6) Number of the subcontract for foreign supplies;

(7) Total dollar value of the subcontract for foreign supplies;

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(8) Date of the last scheduled delivery under the subcontract for foreign supplies;

(9) List of items purchased;

(10) An agreement that the Contractor will pay duty on supplies, or any portion thereof, that are diverted to nongovernmental use other than—

(i) Scrap or salvage; or

(ii) Competitive sale made, directed, or authorized by the Contracting Officer;

(11) Country of origin; and

(12) Scheduled delivery date(s).

(i) This clause does not apply to purchases of eligible products or qualifying country supplies in connection with this contract if—

(1) The supplies are identical in nature to supplies purchased by the Contractor or any subcontractor in connection with its commercial business; and

(2) It is not economical or feasible to account for such supplies so as to ensure that the amount of the supplies for which duty-free entry is claimed does not exceed the amount purchased in connection with this contract.

(j) The Contractor shall—

(1) Insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (j), in all subcontracts for—

(i) Qualifying country components; or

(ii) Nonqualifying country components for which the Contractor estimates that duty will exceed \$200 per unit;

(2) Require subcontractors to include the number of this contract on all shipping documents submitted to Customs for supplies for which duty-free entry is claimed pursuant to this clause; and

(3) Include in applicable subcontracts—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- (i) The name and address of the ACO for this contract;
- (ii) The name, address, and activity address number of the contract administration office specified in this contract; and
- (iii) The information required by paragraphs (h)(1), (2), and (3) of this clause.

(End of clause)

252.225-7014 Preference for Domestic Specialty Metals.

As prescribed in 225.7002-3(b)(1), use the following clause:

PREFERENCE FOR DOMESTIC SPECIALTY METALS (JUN 2005)

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

(1) “Qualifying country” means any country listed in subsection 225.872-1 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

(2) “Specialty metals” means—

(i) Steel—

(A) With a maximum alloy content exceeding one or more of the following limits: manganese, 1.65 percent; silicon, 0.60 percent; or copper, 0.60 percent; or

(B) Containing more than 0.25 percent of any of the following elements: aluminum, chromium, cobalt, columbium, molybdenum, nickel, titanium, tungsten, or vanadium;

(ii) Metal alloys consisting of nickel, iron-nickel, and cobalt base alloys containing a total of other alloying metals (except iron) in excess of 10 percent;

(iii) Titanium and titanium alloys; or

(iv) Zirconium and zirconium base alloys.

(b) Any specialty metals incorporated in articles delivered under this contract shall be melted in the United States or its outlying areas.

(c) This clause does not apply to specialty metals—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(1) Melted in a qualifying country or incorporated in an article manufactured in a qualifying country; or

(2) Purchased by a subcontractor at any tier.

(End of clause)

ALTERNATE I (APR 2003)

As prescribed in 225.7002-3(b)(2), substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause, and add the following paragraph (d) to the basic clause:

(c) This clause does not apply to specialty metals melted in a qualifying country or incorporated in an article manufactured in a qualifying country.

(d) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (d), in all subcontracts for items containing specialty metals.

252.225-7015 Restriction on Acquisition of Hand or Measuring Tools.

As prescribed in 225.7002-3(c), use the following clause:

RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF HAND OR MEASURING TOOLS (JUN 2005)

Hand or measuring tools delivered under this contract shall be produced in the United States or its outlying areas.

(End of clause)

252.225-7016 Restriction on Acquisition of Ball and Roller Bearings.

As prescribed in 225.7009-5, use the following clause:

RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS (MAR 2006)

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

(1) “Bearing components” means the bearing element, retainer, inner race, or outer race.

(2) “Component,” other than bearing components, means any item supplied to the Government as part of an end product or of another component.

(3) “End product” means supplies delivered under a line item of this contract.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause, all ball and roller bearings and ball and roller bearing components delivered under this contract, either as end items or components of end items, shall be wholly manufactured in the United States, its outlying areas, or Canada. Unless otherwise specified in this contract, raw materials, such as preformed bar, tube, or rod stock and lubricants, need not be mined or produced in the United States, its outlying areas, or Canada.

(c) The restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause does not apply to ball or roller bearings that are acquired as—

(1) Commercial components of a noncommercial end product; or

(2) Commercial or noncommercial components of a commercial component of a noncommercial end product.

(d) The restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause may be waived upon request from the Contractor in accordance with subsection 225.7009-4 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

(e) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e), in all subcontracts, except those for—

(1) Commercial items; or

(2) Items that do not contain ball or roller bearings.

(End of clause)

252.225-7017 Reserved.

252.225-7018 Notice of Prohibition of Certain Contracts with Foreign Entities for the Conduct of Ballistic Missile Defense Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation.

As prescribed in 225.7017-4, use the following provision:

NOTICE OF PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN
ENTITIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(JUN 2005)

(a) *Definitions.*

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(1) “Competent” means the ability of an offeror to satisfy the requirements of the solicitation. This determination is based on a comprehensive assessment of each offeror's proposal including consideration of the specific areas of evaluation criteria in the relative order of importance described in the solicitation.

(2) “Foreign firm” means a business entity owned or controlled by one or more foreign nationals or a business entity in which more than 50 percent of the stock is owned or controlled by one or more foreign nationals.

(3) “U.S. firm” means a business entity other than a foreign firm.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this provision, the Department of Defense will not enter into or carry out any contract, including any contract awarded as a result of a broad agency announcement, with a foreign government or firm if the contract provides for the conduct of research, development, test, or evaluation in connection with the Ballistic Missile Defense Program. However, foreign governments and firms are encouraged to submit offers, since this provision is not intended to restrict access to unique foreign expertise if the contract will require a level of competency unavailable in the United States or its outlying areas.

(c) This prohibition does not apply to a foreign government or firm if—

(1) The contract will be performed within the United States or its outlying areas;

(2) The contract is exclusively for research, development, test, or evaluation in connection with antitactical ballistic missile systems;

(3) The foreign government or firm agrees to share a substantial portion of the total contract cost. The foreign share is considered substantial if it is equitable with respect to the relative benefits that the United States and the foreign parties will derive from the contract. For example, if the contract is more beneficial to the foreign party, its share of the costs should be correspondingly higher; or

(4) The U.S. Government determines that a U.S. firm cannot competently perform the contract at a price equal to or less than the price at which a foreign government or firm can perform the contract.

(d) The offeror (____) is (____) is not a U.S. firm.

(End of provision)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

252.225-7019 Restriction on Acquisition of Anchor and Mooring Chain.

As prescribed in 225.7007-3, use the following clause:

RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF ANCHOR AND MOORING CHAIN (JUN 2005)

(a) Welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain, four inches or less in diameter, delivered under this contract—

(1) Shall be manufactured in the United States or its outlying areas, including cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing, and welding (both forging and shot blasting process); and

(2) The cost of the components manufactured in the United States or its outlying areas shall exceed 50 percent of the total cost of components.

(b) The Contractor may request a waiver of this restriction if adequate domestic supplies meeting the requirements in paragraph (a) of this clause are not available to meet the contract delivery schedule.

(c) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in all subcontracts for items containing welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain, four inches or less in diameter.

(End of clause)

252.225-7020 Trade Agreements Certificate.

As prescribed in 225.1101(5), use the following provision:

TRADE AGREEMENTS CERTIFICATE (JAN 2005)

(a) *Definitions.* “Designated country end product,” “nondesignated country end product,” “qualifying country end product,” and “U.S.-made end product” have the meanings given in the Trade Agreements clause of this solicitation.

(b) *Evaluation.* The Government—

(1) Will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 225 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; and

(2) Will consider only offers of end products that are U.S.-made, qualifying country, or designated country end products unless—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- (i) There are no offers of such end products;
- (ii) The offers of such end products are insufficient to fulfill the Government's requirements; or
- (iii) A national interest waiver has been granted.

(c) *Certification and identification of country of origin.*

(1) For all line items subject to the Trade Agreements clause of this solicitation, the offeror certifies that each end product to be delivered under this contract, except those listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this provision, is a U.S.-made, qualifying country, or designated country end product.

(2) The following supplies are other nondesignated country end products:

<u>(Line Item Number)</u>	<u>(Country of Origin)</u>
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(End of provision)

252.225-7021 Trade Agreements.

As prescribed in 225.1101(6), use the following clause:

TRADE AGREEMENTS (NOV 2008)

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

(1) “Caribbean Basin country end product”—

(i) Means an article that—

(A) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Caribbean Basin country; or

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

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(ii) Excludes products, other than petroleum and any product derived from petroleum, that are not granted duty-free treatment under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)). These exclusions presently consist of—

(A) Textiles, apparel articles, footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, leather wearing apparel, and handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles that are not granted duty-free status in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS);

(B) Tuna, prepared or preserved in any manner in airtight containers;
and

(C) Watches and watch parts (including cases, bracelets, and straps) of whatever type, including, but not limited to, mechanical, quartz digital, or quartz analog, if such watches or watch parts contain any material that is the product of any country to which the HTSUS column 2 rates of duty (HTSUS General Note 3(b)) apply.

(2) “Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into an end product.

(3) “Designated country” means—

(i) A World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (WTO GPA) country (Aruba, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom);

(ii) A Free Trade Agreement country (Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, or Singapore);

(iii) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, or Zambia); or

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(iv) A Caribbean Basin country (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago).

(4) “Designated country end product” means a WTO GPA country end product, a Free Trade Agreement country end product, a least developed country end product, or a Caribbean Basin country end product.

(5) “End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under this contract for public use.

(6) “Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

(i) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement country; or

(ii) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a Free Trade Agreement country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed the value of the product itself.

(7) “Least developed country end product” means an article that—

(i) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a least developed country; or

(ii) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a least developed country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed the value of the product itself.

(8) “Nondesignated country end product” means any end product that is not a U.S.-made end product or a designated country end product.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(9) “Qualifying country” means any country set forth in subsection 225.872-1 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

(10) “Qualifying country end product” means—

(i) An unmanufactured end product mined or produced in a qualifying country; or

(ii) An end product manufactured in a qualifying country if the cost of the following types of components exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components:

(A) Components mined, produced, or manufactured in a qualifying country.

(B) Components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

(C) Components of foreign origin of a class or kind for which the Government has determined that sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

(11) “United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(12) “U.S.-made end product” means an article that—

(i) Is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States; or

(ii) Is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

(13) “WTO GPA country end product” means an article that—

(i) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a WTO GPA country; or

(ii) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a WTO GPA country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

its supply, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed the value of the product itself.

(b) Unless otherwise specified, this clause applies to all items in the Schedule.

(c) The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only U.S.-made, qualifying country, or designated country end products unless—

(1) In its offer, the Contractor specified delivery of other nondesignated country end products in the Trade Agreements Certificate provision of the solicitation; and

(2)(i) Offers of U.S.-made, qualifying country, or designated country end products from responsive, responsible offerors are either not received or are insufficient to fill the Government's requirements; or

(ii) A national interest waiver has been granted.

(d) The contract price does not include duty for end products or components for which the Contractor will claim duty-free entry.

(e) The HTSUS is available on the Internet at <http://www.usitc.gov/tata/hts/bychapter/index.htm>. The following sections of the HTSUS provide information regarding duty-free status of articles specified in paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(A) of this clause:

(1) General Note 3(c), Products Eligible for Special Tariff Treatment.

(2) General Note 17, Products of Countries Designated as Beneficiary Countries Under the United States--Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act of 2000.

(3) Section XXII, Chapter 98, Subchapter II, Articles Exported and Returned, Advanced or Improved Abroad, U.S. Note 7(b).

(4) Section XXII, Chapter 98, Subchapter XX, Goods Eligible for Special Tariff Benefits Under the United States--Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act.

(End of clause)

ALTERNATE I (SEP 2008)

As prescribed in 225.1101(6)(ii), add the following paragraph (a)(14) to the basic clause and substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause:

(a)(14) "Iraqi end product" means an article that—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(i) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Iraq; or

(ii) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Iraq into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed the value of the product itself.

(c) The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only U.S.-made, qualifying country, Iraqi, or designated country end products unless—

(1) In its offer, the Contractor specified delivery of other nondesignated country end products in the Trade Agreements Certificate provision of the solicitation; and

(2)(i) Offers of U.S.-made, qualifying country, Iraqi, or designated country end products from responsive, responsible offerors are either not received or are insufficient to fill the Government's requirements; or

(ii) A national interest waiver has been granted.

252.225-7022 Trade Agreements Certificate – Inclusion of Iraqi End Products.
As prescribed in 225.1101(7), use the following provision:

TRADE AGREEMENTS CERTIFICATE – INCLUSION OF IRAQI END PRODUCTS (SEP 2008)

(a) *Definitions.* “Designated country end product,” “Iraqi end product,” “nondesignated country end product,” “qualifying country end product,” and “U.S.-made end product” have the meanings given in the Trade Agreements clause of this solicitation.

(b) *Evaluation.* The Government—

(1) Will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 225 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; and

(2) Will consider only offers of end products that are U.S.-made, qualifying country, Iraqi, or designated country end products unless—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(i) There are no offers of such end products;

(ii) The offers of such end products are insufficient to fulfill the Government's requirements; or

(iii) A national interest waiver has been granted.

(c) *Certification and identification of country of origin.*

(1) For all line items subject to the Trade Agreements clause of this solicitation, the offeror certifies that each end product to be delivered under a contract resulting from this solicitation, except those listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this provision, is a U.S.-made, qualifying country, Iraqi, or designated country end product.

(2) The following supplies are other nondesignated country end products:

(Line Item Number)

(Country of Origin)

(End of provision)

252.225-7023 Preference for Products or Services from Iraq or Afghanistan.

As prescribed in 225.7703-5(a), use the following provision:

PREFERENCE FOR PRODUCTS OR SERVICES FROM IRAQ OR AFGHANISTAN (SEP 2008)

(a) *Definitions.* “Product from Iraq or Afghanistan” and “service from Iraq or Afghanistan,” as used in this provision, are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Requirement for Products or Services from Iraq or Afghanistan” (DFARS 252.225-7024).

(b) *Representation.* The offeror represents that all products or services to be delivered under a contract resulting from this solicitation are products from Iraq or Afghanistan or services from Iraq or Afghanistan, except those listed in—

(1) Paragraph (c) of this provision; or

(2) Paragraph (c)(2) of the provision entitled “Trade Agreements Certificate – Inclusion of Iraqi End Products,” if included in this solicitation.

(c) *Other products or services.* The following offered products or services are not products from Iraq or Afghanistan or services from Iraq or Afghanistan:

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(Line Item Number)

(Country of Origin)

(d) *Evaluation.* For the purpose of evaluating competitive offers, the Contracting Officer will increase by 50 percent the prices of offers of products or services that are not products or services from Iraq or Afghanistan.

(End of provision)

252.225-7024 Requirement for Products or Services from Iraq or Afghanistan.

As prescribed in 225.7703-5(b), use the following clause:

**REQUIREMENT FOR PRODUCTS OR SERVICES FROM IRAQ OR AFGHANISTAN
(SEP 2008)**

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

(1) “Product from Iraq or Afghanistan” means a product that is mined, produced, or manufactured in Iraq or Afghanistan.

(2) “Service from Iraq or Afghanistan” means a service that is performed in Iraq or Afghanistan predominantly by citizens or permanent resident aliens of Iraq or Afghanistan.

(b) The Contractor shall provide only products from Iraq or Afghanistan or services from Iraq or Afghanistan under this contract, unless, in its offer, it specified that it would provide products or services other than products from Iraq or Afghanistan or services from Iraq or Afghanistan.

(End of clause)

252.225-7025 Restriction on Acquisition of Forgings.

As prescribed in 225.7102-4, use the following clause:

RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF FORGINGS (JUL 2006)

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

(1) “Domestic manufacture” means—

(i) Manufactured in the United States or its outlying areas; or

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(ii) Manufactured in Canada, if the Canadian firm normally produces similar items or is currently producing the item in support of DoD contracts (as a contractor or a subcontractor).

(2) “Forging items” means—

ITEMS	CATEGORIES
Ship propulsion shafts	Excludes service and landing craft shafts
Periscope tubes	All
Ring forgings for bull gears	All greater than 120 inches in diameter

(b) End items and their components delivered under this contract shall contain forging items that are of domestic manufacture only.

(c) The restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause may be waived upon request from the Contractor in accordance with subsection 225.7102-3 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

(d) The Contractor shall retain records showing compliance with the restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause until 3 years after final payment and shall make the records available upon request of the Contracting Officer.

(e) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e), in subcontracts for forging items or for other items that contain forging items.

(End of clause)

252.225-7026 Acquisition Restricted to Products or Services from Iraq or Afghanistan.

As prescribed in 225.7703-5(c), use the following clause:

ACQUISITION RESTRICTED TO PRODUCTS OR SERVICES FROM IRAQ OR AFGHANISTAN (SEP 2008)

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

(1) “Product from Iraq or Afghanistan” means a product that is mined, produced, or manufactured in Iraq or Afghanistan.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) “Service from Iraq or Afghanistan” means a service that is performed in Iraq or Afghanistan predominantly by citizens or permanent resident aliens of Iraq or Afghanistan.

(b) The Contractor shall provide only products from Iraq or Afghanistan or services from Iraq or Afghanistan under this contract.

(End of clause)

252.225-7027 Restriction on Contingent Fees for Foreign Military Sales.

As prescribed in 225.7307(a), use the following clause.

RESTRICTION ON CONTINGENT FEES FOR FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (APR 2003)

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this clause, contingent fees, as defined in the Covenant Against Contingent Fees clause of this contract, are generally an allowable cost, provided the fees are paid to—

(1) A bona fide employee of the Contractor; or

(2) A bona fide established commercial or selling agency maintained by the Contractor for the purpose of securing business.

(b) For foreign military sales, unless the contingent fees have been identified and payment approved in writing by the foreign customer before contract award, the following contingent fees are unallowable under this contract:

(1) For sales to the Government(s) of _____, contingent fees in any amount.

(2) For sales to Governments not listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this clause, contingent fees exceeding \$50,000 per foreign military sale case.

(End of clause)

252.225-7028 Exclusionary Policies and Practices of Foreign Governments.

As prescribed in 225.7307(b), use the following clause:

EXCLUSIONARY POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS (APR 2003)

The Contractor and its subcontractors shall not take into account the exclusionary

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

policies or practices of any foreign government in employing or assigning personnel, if—

(a) The personnel will perform functions required by this contract, either in the United States or abroad; and

(b) The exclusionary policies or practices of the foreign government are based on race, religion, national origin, or sex.

(End of clause)

252.225-7029 Reserved.

252.225-7030 Restriction on Acquisition of Carbon, Alloy, and Armor Steel Plate.

As prescribed in 225.7011-3, use the following clause:

RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF CARBON, ALLOY, AND ARMOR STEEL PLATE (DEC 2006)

(a) Carbon, alloy, and armor steel plate shall be melted and rolled in the United States or Canada if the carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate—

(1) Is in Federal Supply Class 9515 or is described by specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials or the American Iron and Steel Institute; and

(2)(i) Will be delivered to the Government for use in a Government-owned facility or a facility under the control of the Department of Defense; or

(ii) Will be purchased by the Contractor for use in a Government-owned facility or a facility under the control of the Department of Defense.

(b) This restriction—

(1) Applies to the acquisition of carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate as a finished steel mill product that may be used “as is” or may be used as an intermediate material for the fabrication of an end product; and

(2) Does not apply to the acquisition of an end product (e.g., a machine tool), to be used in the facility, that contains carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate as a component.

(End of clause)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

252.225-7031 Secondary Arab Boycott of Israel.

As prescribed in 225.7605, use the following provision:

SECONDARY ARAB BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL (JUN 2005)

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

(1) “Foreign person” means any person (including any individual, partnership, corporation, or other form of association) other than a United States person.

(2) “United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, outlying areas, and the outer Continental Shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

(3) “United States person” is defined in 50 U.S.C. App. 2415(2) and means—

(i) Any United States resident or national (other than an individual resident outside the United States who is employed by other than a United States person);

(ii) Any domestic concern (including any permanent domestic establishment of any foreign concern); and

(iii) Any foreign subsidiary or affiliate (including any permanent foreign establishment) of any domestic concern that is controlled in fact by such domestic concern.

(b) *Certification.* If the offeror is a foreign person, the offeror certifies, by submission of an offer, that it—

(1) Does not comply with the Secondary Arab Boycott of Israel; and

(2) Is not taking or knowingly agreeing to take any action, with respect to the Secondary Boycott of Israel by Arab countries, which 50 U.S.C. App. 2407(a) prohibits a United States person from taking.

(End of provision)

252.225-7032 Waiver of United Kingdom Levies—Evaluation of Offers.

As prescribed in 225.1101(8), use the following provision:

**WAIVER OF UNITED KINGDOM LEVIES – EVALUATION OF OFFERS
(APR 2003)**

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(a) Offered prices for contracts or subcontracts with United Kingdom (U.K.) firms may contain commercial exploitation levies assessed by the Government of the U.K. The offeror shall identify to the Contracting Officer all levies included in the offered price by describing—

- (1) The name of the U.K. firm;
- (2) The item to which the levy applies and the item quantity; and
- (3) The amount of levy plus any associated indirect costs and profit or fee.

(b) In the event of difficulty in identifying levies included in a price from a prospective subcontractor, the offeror may seek advice through the Director of Procurement, United Kingdom Defence Procurement Office, British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006.

(c) The U.S. Government may attempt to obtain a waiver of levies pursuant to the U.S./U.K. reciprocal waiver agreement of July 1987.

(1) If the U.K. waives levies before award of a contract, the Contracting Officer will evaluate the offer without the levy.

(2) If levies are identified but not waived before award of a contract, the Contracting Officer will evaluate the offer inclusive of the levies.

(3) If the U.K. grants a waiver of levies after award of a contract, the U.S. Government reserves the right to reduce the contract price by the amount of the levy waived plus associated indirect costs and profit or fee.

(End of provision)

252.225-7033 Waiver of United Kingdom Levies.

As prescribed in 225.1101(9), use the following clause:

WAIVER OF UNITED KINGDOM LEVIES (APR 2003)

(a) The U.S. Government may attempt to obtain a waiver of any commercial exploitation levies included in the price of this contract, pursuant to the U.S./United Kingdom (U.K.) reciprocal waiver agreement of July 1987. If the U.K. grants a waiver of levies included in the price of this contract, the U.S. Government reserves the right to reduce the contract price by the amount of the levy waived plus associated indirect costs and profit or fee.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(b) If the Contractor contemplates award of a subcontract exceeding \$1 million to a U.K. firm, the Contractor shall provide the following information to the Contracting Officer before award of the subcontract:

- (1) Name of the U.K. firm.
- (2) Prime contract number.
- (3) Description of item to which the levy applies.
- (4) Quantity being acquired.
- (5) Amount of levy plus any associated indirect costs and profit or fee.

(c) In the event of difficulty in identifying levies included in a price from a prospective subcontractor, the Contractor may seek advice through the Director of Procurement, United Kingdom Defence Procurement Office, British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006.

(d) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (d), in any subcontract for supplies where a lower-tier subcontract exceeding \$1 million with a U.K. firm is anticipated.

(End of clause)

252.225-7034 Reserved.

252.225-7035 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program Certificate.

As prescribed in 225.1101(10), use the following provision:

BUY AMERICAN ACT--FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS--BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM CERTIFICATE (JAN 2009)

(a) *Definitions.* “Bahrainian end product,” “commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item,” “domestic end product,” “Free Trade Agreement country,” “Free Trade Agreement country end product,” “foreign end product,” “Moroccan end product,” “qualifying country end product,” and “United States” have the meanings given in the Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program clause of this solicitation.

(b) *Evaluation.* The Government—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(1) Will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 225 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; and

(2) For line items subject to Free Trade Agreements, will evaluate offers of qualifying country end products or Free Trade Agreement country end products other than Bahrainian end products or Moroccan end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act or the Balance of Payments Program.

(c) Certifications and identification of country of origin.

(1) For all line items subject to the Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program clause of this solicitation, the offeror certifies that—

(i) Each end product, except the end products listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this provision, is a domestic end product; and

(ii) Components of unknown origin are considered to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States or a qualifying country.

(2) The offeror shall identify all end products that are not domestic end products.

(i) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are qualifying country (except Australian or Canadian) end products:

<u>(Line Item Number)</u>	<u>(Country of Origin)</u>
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(ii) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Free Trade Agreement country end products other than Bahrainian end products or Moroccan end products:

<u>(Line Item Number)</u>	<u>(Country of Origin)</u>
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(iii) The following supplies are other foreign end products, including end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products, i.e., an end product that is not a COTS item and does not meet the component test in paragraph (ii) of the definition of “domestic end product”:

<u>(Line Item Number)</u>	<u>(Country of Origin (If known))</u>
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(End of provision)

ALTERNATE I (OCT 2006)

As prescribed in 225.1101(10), substitute the phrase “Canadian end product” for the phrases “Bahrainian end product,” “Free Trade Agreement country,” “Free Trade Agreement country end product,” and “Moroccan end product” in paragraph (a) of the basic provision; and substitute the phrase “Canadian end products” for the phrase “Free Trade Agreement country end products other than Bahrainian end products or Moroccan end products” in paragraphs (b)(2) and (c)(2)(ii) of the basic provision.

252.225-7036 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Balance of Payments Program.

As prescribed in 225.1101(11)(i), use the following clause:

BUY AMERICAN ACT--FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS--BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
PROGRAM (JAN 2009)

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

(1) “Bahrainian end product” means an article that—

(i) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Bahrain; or

(ii) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Bahrain into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed the value of the product itself.

(2) “Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item”—

(i) Means any item of supply (including construction material) that is—

(A) A commercial item (as defined in paragraph (1) of the definition of “commercial item” in section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation);

(B) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

(C) Offered to the Government, under a contract or subcontract at any tier, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(ii) Does not include bulk cargo, as defined in section 3 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. 40102), such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

(3) “Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into an end product.

(4) “Domestic end product” means—

(i) An unmanufactured end product that has been mined or produced in the United States; or

(ii) An end product manufactured in the United States if—

(A) The cost of its qualifying country components and its components that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. The cost of components includes transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product and U.S. duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued). Scrap generated, collected, and prepared for processing in the United States is considered domestic. A component is considered to have been mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States (regardless of its source in fact) if the end product in which it is incorporated is manufactured in the United States and the component is of a class or kind for which the Government has determined that—

(1) Sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States; or

(2) It is inconsistent with the public interest to apply the restrictions of the Buy American Act; or

(B) The end product is a COTS item.

(5) “End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under this contract for public use.

(6) “Foreign end product” means an end product other than a domestic end product.

(7) “Free Trade Agreement country” means Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, or Singapore;

(8) “Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(i) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement country; or

(ii) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a Free Trade Agreement country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed the value of the product itself.

(9) “Moroccan end product” means an article that—

(i) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Morocco; or

(ii) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Morocco into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed the value of the product itself.

(10) “Qualifying country” means any country set forth in subsection 225.872-1 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

(11) “Qualifying country component” means a component mined, produced, or manufactured in a qualifying country.

(12) “Qualifying country end product” means—

(i) An unmanufactured end product mined or produced in a qualifying country; or

(ii) An end product manufactured in a qualifying country if the cost of the following types of components exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components:

(A) Components mined, produced, or manufactured in a qualifying country.

(B) Components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

States.

(C) Components of foreign origin of a class or kind for which the Government has determined that sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

(13) “United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) Unless otherwise specified, this clause applies to all items in the Schedule.

(c) The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products unless, in its offer, it specified delivery of qualifying country end products, Free Trade Agreement country end products other than Bahrainian end products or Moroccan end products, or other foreign end products in the Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program Certificate provision of the solicitation. If the Contractor certified in its offer that it will deliver a qualifying country end product or a Free Trade Agreement country end product other than a Bahrainian end product or a Moroccan end product, the Contractor shall deliver a qualifying country end product, a Free Trade Agreement country end product other than a Bahrainian end product or a Moroccan end product, or, at the Contractor’s option, a domestic end product.

(d) The contract price does not include duty for end products or components for which the Contractor will claim duty-free entry.

(End of clause)

ALTERNATE I (OCT 2006)

As prescribed in 225.1101(11)(i)(B), substitute the following paragraphs (a)(4) and (c) for paragraphs (a)(4) and (c) of the basic clause:

(a)(4) “Canadian end product,” means an article that—

(i) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada; or

(ii) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Canada into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply,

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed the value of the product itself.

(c) The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products unless, in its offer, it specified delivery of qualifying country, Canadian, or other foreign end products in the Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program Certificate provision of the solicitation. If the Contractor certified in its offer that it will deliver a qualifying country end product or a Canadian end product, the Contractor shall deliver a qualifying country end product, a Canadian end product, or, at the Contractor's option, a domestic end product.

252.225-7037 Evaluation of Offers for Air Circuit Breakers.

As prescribed in 225.7006-4(a), use the following provision:

EVALUATION OF OFFERS FOR AIR CIRCUIT BREAKERS (JUN 2005)

(a) The offeror shall specify, in its offer, any intent to furnish air circuit breakers that are not manufactured in the United States or its outlying areas, Canada, or the United Kingdom.

(b) The Contracting Officer will evaluate offers by adding a factor of 50 percent to the offered price of air circuit breakers that are not manufactured in the United States or its outlying areas, Canada, or the United Kingdom.

(End of provision)

252.225-7038 Restriction on Acquisition of Air Circuit Breakers.

As prescribed in 225.7006-4(b), use the following clause:

RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF AIR CIRCUIT BREAKERS (JUN 2005)

Unless otherwise specified in its offer, the Contractor shall deliver under this contract air circuit breakers manufactured in the United States or its outlying areas, Canada, or the United Kingdom.

(End of clause)

252.225-7039 Reserved.

252.225-7040 Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States.

As prescribed in 225.7402-5(a), use the following clause:

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO ACCOMPANY U.S. ARMED FORCES DEPLOYED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES (JAN 2009)

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

“Combatant Commander” means the commander of a unified or specified combatant command established in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 161.

“Designated operational area” means a geographic area designated by the combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander for the conduct or support of specified military operations.

“Law of war” means that part of international law that regulates the conduct of armed hostilities. The law of war encompasses all international law for the conduct of hostilities binding on the United States or its individual citizens, including treaties and international agreements to which the United States is a party, and applicable customary international law.

“Subordinate joint force commander” means a sub-unified commander or joint task force commander.

(b) *General.*

(1) This clause applies when Contractor personnel are authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States in—

(i) Contingency operations;

(ii) Humanitarian or peacekeeping operations; or

(iii) Other military operations or military exercises, when designated by the Combatant Commander.

(2) Contract performance in support of U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States may require work in dangerous or austere conditions. Except as otherwise provided in the contract, the Contractor accepts the risks associated with required contract performance in such operations.

(3) Contractor personnel are civilians accompanying the U.S. Armed Forces.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this clause, Contractor personnel are only authorized to use deadly force in self-defense.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(ii) Contractor personnel performing security functions are also authorized to use deadly force when such force reasonably appears necessary to execute their security mission to protect assets/persons, consistent with the terms and conditions contained in their contract or with their job description and terms of employment.

(iii) Unless immune from host nation jurisdiction by virtue of an international agreement or international law, inappropriate use of force by contractor personnel authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces can subject such personnel to United States or host nation prosecution and civil liability (see paragraphs (d) and (j)(3) of this clause).

(4) Service performed by Contractor personnel subject to this clause is not active duty or service under 38 U.S.C. 106 note.

(c) *Support.*

(1)(i) The Combatant Commander will develop a security plan for protection of Contractor personnel in locations where there is not sufficient or legitimate civil authority, when the Combatant Commander decides it is in the interests of the Government to provide security because—

- (A) The Contractor cannot obtain effective security services;
- (B) Effective security services are unavailable at a reasonable cost; or
- (C) Threat conditions necessitate security through military means.

(ii) The Contracting Officer shall include in the contract the level of protection to be provided to Contractor personnel.

(iii) In appropriate cases, the Combatant Commander may provide security through military means, commensurate with the level of security provided DoD civilians.

(2)(i) Generally, all Contractor personnel authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces in the designated operational area are authorized to receive resuscitative care, stabilization, hospitalization at level III military treatment facilities, and assistance with patient movement in emergencies where loss of life, limb, or eyesight could occur. Hospitalization will be limited to stabilization and short-term medical treatment with an emphasis on return to duty or placement in the patient movement system.

(ii) When the Government provides medical treatment or transportation of

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

Contractor personnel to a selected civilian facility, the Contractor shall ensure that the Government is reimbursed for any costs associated with such treatment or transportation.

(iii) Medical or dental care beyond this standard is not authorized unless specified elsewhere in this contract.

(3) Unless specified elsewhere in this contract, the Contractor is responsible for all other support required for its personnel engaged in the designated operational area under this contract.

(4) Contractor personnel must have a letter of authorization issued by the Contracting Officer in order to process through a deployment center or to travel to, from, or within the designated operational area. The letter of authorization also will identify any additional authorizations, privileges, or Government support that Contractor personnel are entitled to under this contract.

(d) *Compliance with laws and regulations.*

(1) The Contractor shall comply with, and shall ensure that its personnel authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this clause are familiar with and comply with, all applicable—

(i) United States, host country, and third country national laws;

(ii) Provisions of the law of war, as well as any other applicable treaties and international agreements;

(iii) United States regulations, directives, instructions, policies, and procedures; and

(iv) Orders, directives, and instructions issued by the Combatant Commander, including those relating to force protection, security, health, safety, or relations and interaction with local nationals.

(2) The Contractor shall institute and implement an effective program to prevent violations of the law of war by its employees and subcontractors, including law of war training in accordance with paragraph (e)(1)(vii) of this clause.

(e) *Pre-deployment requirements.*

(1) The Contractor shall ensure that the following requirements are met prior

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

to deploying personnel authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces. Specific requirements for each category may be specified in the statement of work or elsewhere in the contract.

(i) All required security and background checks are complete and acceptable.

(ii) All deploying personnel meet the minimum medical screening requirements and have received all required immunizations as specified in the contract. The Government will provide, at no cost to the Contractor, any theater-specific immunizations and/or medications not available to the general public.

(iii) Deploying personnel have all necessary passports, visas, and other documents required to enter and exit a designated operational area and have a Geneva Conventions identification card, or other appropriate DoD identity credential, from the deployment center. Any Common Access Card issued to deploying personnel shall contain the access permissions allowed by the letter of authorization issued in accordance with paragraph (c)(4) of this clause.

(iv) Special area, country, and theater clearance is obtained for personnel. Clearance requirements are in DoD Directive 4500.54, Official Temporary Duty Abroad, and DoD 4500.54-G, DoD Foreign Clearance Guide. Contractor personnel are considered non-DoD personnel traveling under DoD sponsorship.

(v) All personnel have received personal security training. At a minimum, the training shall—

(A) Cover safety and security issues facing employees overseas;

(B) Identify safety and security contingency planning activities; and

(C) Identify ways to utilize safety and security personnel and other resources appropriately.

(vi) All personnel have received isolated personnel training, if specified in the contract, in accordance with DoD Instruction 1300.23, Isolated Personnel Training for DoD Civilian and Contractors.

(vii) Personnel have received law of war training as follows:

(A) Basic training is required for all Contractor personnel authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States. The basic training will be provided through—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(1) A military-run training center; or

(2) A web-based source, if specified in the contract or approved by the Contracting Officer.

(B) Advanced training, commensurate with their duties and responsibilities, may be required for some Contractor personnel as specified in the contract.

(2) The Contractor shall notify all personnel who are not a host country national, or who are not ordinarily resident in the host country, that—

(i) Such employees, and dependents residing with such employees, who engage in conduct outside the United States that would constitute an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year if the conduct had been engaged in within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, may potentially be subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the United States in accordance with the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000 (18 U.S.C. 3621, *et seq.*);

(ii) Pursuant to the War Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. 2441), Federal criminal jurisdiction also extends to conduct that is determined to constitute a war crime when committed by a civilian national of the United States;

(iii) Other laws may provide for prosecution of U.S. nationals who commit offenses on the premises of U.S. diplomatic, consular, military or other U.S. Government missions outside the United States (18 U.S.C. 7(9)); and

(iv) In time of declared war or a contingency operation, Contractor personnel authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces in the field are subject to the jurisdiction of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10 U.S.C. 802(a)(10).

(f) *Processing and departure points.* Deployed Contractor personnel shall—

(1) Process through the deployment center designated in the contract, or as otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer, prior to deploying. The deployment center will conduct deployment processing to ensure visibility and accountability of Contractor personnel and to ensure that all deployment requirements are met, including the requirements specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this clause;

(2) Use the point of departure and transportation mode directed by the Contracting Officer; and

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(3) Process through a Joint Reception Center (JRC) upon arrival at the deployed location. The JRC will validate personnel accountability, ensure that specific designated operational area entrance requirements are met, and brief Contractor personnel on theater-specific policies and procedures.

(g) *Personnel data.*

(1) The Contractor shall enter before deployment and maintain data for all Contractor personnel that are authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this clause. The Contractor shall use the Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) web-based system, at <http://www.dod.mil/bta/products/spot.html>, to enter and maintain the data.

(2) The Contractor shall ensure that all employees in the database have a current DD Form 93, Record of Emergency Data Card, on file with both the Contractor and the designated Government official. The Contracting Officer will inform the Contractor of the Government official designated to receive this data card.

(h) *Contractor personnel.*

(1) The Contracting Officer may direct the Contractor, at its own expense, to remove and replace any Contractor personnel who jeopardize or interfere with mission accomplishment or who fail to comply with or violate applicable requirements of this contract. Such action may be taken at the Government's discretion without prejudice to its rights under any other provision of this contract, including the Termination for Default clause.

(2) The Contractor shall have a plan on file showing how the Contractor would replace employees who are unavailable for deployment or who need to be replaced during deployment. The Contractor shall keep this plan current and shall provide a copy to the Contracting Officer upon request. The plan shall—

(i) Identify all personnel who are subject to military mobilization;

(ii) Detail how the position would be filled if the individual were mobilized;

and

(iii) Identify all personnel who occupy a position that the Contracting Officer has designated as mission essential.

(3) Contractor personnel shall report to the Combatant Commander or a designee, or through other channels such as the military police, a judge advocate, or an

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

inspector general, any suspected or alleged conduct for which there is credible information that such conduct—

(i) Constitutes violation of the law of war; or

(ii) Occurred during any other military operations and would constitute a violation of the law of war if it occurred during an armed conflict.

(i) *Military clothing and protective equipment.*

(1) Contractor personnel are prohibited from wearing military clothing unless specifically authorized in writing by the Combatant Commander. If authorized to wear military clothing, Contractor personnel must—

(i) Wear distinctive patches, arm bands, nametags, or headgear, in order to be distinguishable from military personnel, consistent with force protection measures; and

(ii) Carry the written authorization with them at all times.

(2) Contractor personnel may wear military-unique organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE) required for safety and security, such as ballistic, nuclear, biological, or chemical protective equipment.

(3) The deployment center, or the Combatant Commander, shall issue OCIE and shall provide training, if necessary, to ensure the safety and security of Contractor personnel.

(4) The Contractor shall ensure that all issued OCIE is returned to the point of issue, unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer.

(j) *Weapons.*

(1) If the Contractor requests that its personnel performing in the designated operational area be authorized to carry weapons, the request shall be made through the Contracting Officer to the Combatant Commander, in accordance with DoD Instruction 3020.41, paragraph 6.3.4.1 or, if the contract is for security services, paragraph 6.3.5.3. The Combatant Commander will determine whether to authorize in-theater Contractor personnel to carry weapons and what weapons and ammunition will be allowed.

(2) If the Contracting Officer, subject to the approval of the Combatant Commander, authorizes the carrying of weapons—

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(i) The Contracting Officer may authorize the Contractor to issue Contractor-owned weapons and ammunition to specified employees; or

(ii) The [Contracting Officer to specify the appropriate individual, e.g., Contracting Officer's Representative, Regional Security Officer] may issue Government-furnished weapons and ammunition to the Contractor for issuance to specified Contractor employees.

(3) The Contractor shall ensure that its personnel who are authorized to carry weapons—

(i) Are adequately trained to carry and use them—

(A) Safely;

(B) With full understanding of, and adherence to, the rules of the use of force issued by the Combatant Commander; and

(C) In compliance with applicable agency policies, agreements, rules, regulations, and other applicable law;

(ii) Are not barred from possession of a firearm by 18 U.S.C. 922; and

(iii) Adhere to all guidance and orders issued by the Combatant Commander regarding possession, use, safety, and accountability of weapons and ammunition.

(4) Whether or not weapons are Government-furnished, all liability for the use of any weapon by Contractor personnel rests solely with the Contractor and the Contractor employee using such weapon.

(5) Upon redeployment or revocation by the Combatant Commander of the Contractor's authorization to issue firearms, the Contractor shall ensure that all Government-issued weapons and unexpended ammunition are returned as directed by the Contracting Officer.

(k) *Vehicle or equipment licenses.* Contractor personnel shall possess the required licenses to operate all vehicles or equipment necessary to perform the contract in the designated operational area.

(l) *Purchase of scarce goods and services.* If the Combatant Commander has established an organization for the designated operational area whose function is to determine that certain items are scarce goods or services, the Contractor shall

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

coordinate with that organization local purchases of goods and services designated as scarce, in accordance with instructions provided by the Contracting Officer.

(m) *Evacuation.*

(1) If the Combatant Commander orders a mandatory evacuation of some or all personnel, the Government will provide assistance, to the extent available, to United States and third country national Contractor personnel.

(2) In the event of a non-mandatory evacuation order, unless authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall maintain personnel on location sufficient to meet obligations under this contract.

(n) *Next of kin notification and personnel recovery.*

(1) The Contractor shall be responsible for notification of the employee-designated next of kin in the event an employee dies, requires evacuation due to an injury, or is isolated, missing, detained, captured, or abducted.

(2) In the case of isolated, missing, detained, captured, or abducted Contractor personnel, the Government will assist in personnel recovery actions in accordance with DoD Directive 2310.2, Personnel Recovery.

(o) *Mortuary affairs.* Mortuary affairs for Contractor personnel who die while accompanying the U.S. Armed Forces will be handled in accordance with DoD Directive 1300.22, Mortuary Affairs Policy.

(p) *Changes.* In addition to the changes otherwise authorized by the Changes clause of this contract, the Contracting Officer may, at any time, by written order identified as a change order, make changes in the place of performance or Government-furnished facilities, equipment, material, services, or site. Any change order issued in accordance with this paragraph (p) shall be subject to the provisions of the Changes clause of this contract.

(q) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall incorporate the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (q), in all subcontracts when subcontractor personnel are authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States in—

- (1) Contingency operations;
- (2) Humanitarian or peacekeeping operations; or
- (3) Other military operations or military exercises, when designated by the

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

Combatant Commander.

(End of clause)

252.225-7041 Correspondence in English.

As prescribed in 225.1103(2), use the following clause:

CORRESPONDENCE IN ENGLISH (JUN 1997)

The Contractor shall ensure that all contract correspondence that is addressed to the United States Government is submitted in English or with an English translation.

(End of clause)

252.225-7042 Authorization to Perform.

As prescribed in 225.1103(3), use the following provision:

AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM (APR 2003)

The offeror represents that it has been duly authorized to operate and to do business in the country or countries in which the contract is to be performed.

(End of provision)

252.225-7043 Antiterrorism/Force Protection for Defense Contractors Outside the United States

As prescribed in 225.7403-2, use the following clause:

ANTITERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION POLICY FOR DEFENSE CONTRACTORS
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES (MAR 2006)

(a) *Definition.* “United States,” as used in this clause, means, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause, the Contractor and its subcontractors, if performing or traveling outside the United States under this contract, shall—

(1) Affiliate with the Overseas Security Advisory Council, if the Contractor or subcontractor is a U.S. entity;

(2) Ensure that Contractor and subcontractor personnel who are U.S. nationals and are in-country on a non-transitory basis, register with the U.S. Embassy, and that

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

Contractor and subcontractor personnel who are third country nationals comply with any security related requirements of the Embassy of their nationality;

(3) Provide, to Contractor and subcontractor personnel, antiterrorism/force protection awareness information commensurate with that which the Department of Defense (DoD) provides to its military and civilian personnel and their families, to the extent such information can be made available prior to travel outside the United States; and

(4) Obtain and comply with the most current antiterrorism/force protection guidance for Contractor and subcontractor personnel.

(c) The requirements of this clause do not apply to any subcontractor that is—

(1) A foreign government;

(2) A representative of a foreign government; or

(3) A foreign corporation wholly owned by a foreign government.

(d) Information and guidance pertaining to DoD antiterrorism/force protection can be obtained from (Contracting Officer to insert applicable information cited in PGI 225.7403-1).

(End of clause)

252.225-7044 Balance of Payments Program—Construction Material.

As prescribed in 225.7503(a), use the following clause:

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM--CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL (JAN 2009)

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

“Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item”--

(1) Means any item of supply (including construction material) that is--

(i) A commercial item (as defined in paragraph (1) of the definition of “commercial item” in section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation);

(ii) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(iii) Offered to the Government, under a contract or subcontract at any tier, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and

(2) Does not include bulk cargo, as defined in section 3 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. 40102), such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

“Component” means any article, material, or supply incorporated directly into construction material.

“Construction material” means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site by the Contractor or a subcontractor for incorporation into the building or work. The term also includes an item brought to the site preassembled from articles, materials, or supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, that are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and that are produced as complete systems, are evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of those systems are delivered to the construction site. Materials purchased directly by the Government are supplies, not construction material.

“Cost of components” means--

(1) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(2) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the construction material.

“Domestic construction material” means--

(1) An unmanufactured construction material mined or produced in the United States; or

(2) A construction material manufactured in the United States, if--

(i) The cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

foreign origin of the same class or kind for which nonavailability determinations have been made are treated as domestic; or

- (ii) The construction material is a COTS item.

“United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) *Domestic preference.* This clause implements the Balance of Payments Program by providing a preference for domestic construction material. The Contractor shall use only domestic construction material in performing this contract, except for--

(1) Construction material valued at or below the simplified acquisition threshold in Part 2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation; or

(2) The construction material or components listed by the Government as follows:

[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate “none”]

(End of clause)

252.225-7045 Balance of Payments Program—Construction Material Under Trade Agreements.

As prescribed in 225.7503(b), use the following clause:

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM--CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS (JAN 2009)

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

“Caribbean Basin country construction material” means a construction material that--

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Caribbean Basin country;
or

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

“Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item”--

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(1) Means any item of supply (including construction material) that is--

(i) A commercial item (as defined in paragraph (1) of the definition of “commercial item” in section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation);

(ii) Sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

(iii) Offered to the Government, under a contract or subcontract at any tier, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace; and

(2) Does not include bulk cargo, as defined in section 3 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. 40102), such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

“Component” means any article, material, or supply incorporated directly into construction material.

“Construction material” means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site by the Contractor or a subcontractor for incorporation into the building or work. The term also includes an item brought to the site preassembled from articles, materials, or supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, that are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and that are produced as complete systems, are evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of those systems are delivered to the construction site. Materials purchased directly by the Government are supplies, not construction material.

“Cost of components” means--

(1) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(2) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the construction material.

“Designated country” means--

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(1) A World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (WTO GPA) country (Aruba, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom);

(2) A Free Trade Agreement country (Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, or Singapore);

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, or Zambia); or

(4) A Caribbean Basin country (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago).

“Designated country construction material” means a construction material that is a WTO GPA country construction material, a Free Trade Agreement country construction material, a least developed country construction material, or a Caribbean Basin country construction material.

“Domestic construction material” means--

(1) An unmanufactured construction material mined or produced in the United States; or

(2) A construction material manufactured in the United States, if--

(i) The cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind for which nonavailability determinations have been made are treated as domestic; or

(ii) The construction material is a COTS item.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

“Free Trade Agreement country construction material” means a construction material that--

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement country; or

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

“Least developed country construction material” means a construction material that--

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a least developed country; or

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

“United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

“WTO GPA country construction material” means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a WTO GPA country; or

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

(b) This clause implements the Balance of Payments Program by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and Free Trade Agreements apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Balance of Payments Program restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials.

(c) The Contractor shall use only domestic or designated country construction material in performing this contract, except for--

(1) Construction material valued at or below the simplified acquisition threshold in Part 2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation; or

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) The construction material or components listed by the Government as follows:

[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate “none”]

(End of clause)

ALTERNATE I (OCT 2006). As prescribed in 225.7503(b), add the following definition of “Bahrainian or Mexican construction material” to paragraph (a) of the basic clause, and substitute the following paragraphs (b) and (c) for paragraphs (b) and (c) of the basic clause:

“Bahrainian or Mexican construction material” means a construction material that--

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Bahrain or Mexico; or
- (2) In the case of a construction material that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Bahrain or Mexico into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

(b) This clause implements the Balance of Payments Program by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and all Free Trade Agreements except NAFTA apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Balance of Payments Program restrictions are waived for designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican construction material.

(c) The Contractor shall use only domestic or designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican construction material in performing this contract, except for--

- (1) Construction material valued at or below the simplified acquisition threshold in Part 2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation; or
- (2) The construction material or components listed by the Government as follows:

[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate “none”].

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(Revised January 15, 2009)

252.236-7000 Modification Proposals--Price Breakdown.

As prescribed in 236.570(a), use the following clause:

MODIFICATION PROPOSALS--PRICE BREAKDOWN (DEC 1991)

(a) The Contractor shall furnish a price breakdown, itemized as required and within the time specified by the Contracting Officer, with any proposal for a contract modification.

(b) The price breakdown—

(1) Must include sufficient detail to permit an analysis of profit, and of all costs for—

(i) Material;

(ii) Labor;

(iii) Equipment;

(iv) Subcontracts; and

(v) Overhead; and

(2) Must cover all work involved in the modification, whether the work was deleted, added, or changed.

(c) The Contractor shall provide similar price breakdowns to support any amounts claimed for subcontracts.

(d) The Contractor's proposal shall include a justification for any time extension proposed.

(End of clause)

252.236-7001 Contract Drawings and Specifications.

As prescribed in 236.570(a), use the following clause:

CONTRACT DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS (AUG 2000)

(a) The Government will provide to the Contractor, without charge, one set of contract drawings and specifications, except publications incorporated into the technical provisions by reference, in electronic or paper media as chosen by the Contracting Officer.

(b) The Contractor shall—

(1) Check all drawings furnished immediately upon receipt;

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- (2) Compare all drawings and verify the figures before laying out the work;
- (3) Promptly notify the Contracting Officer of any discrepancies;
- (4) Be responsible for any errors that might have been avoided by complying with this paragraph (b); and
- (5) Reproduce and print contract drawings and specifications as needed.

(c) In general--

- (1) Large-scale drawings shall govern small-scale drawings; and
- (2) The Contractor shall follow figures marked on drawings in preference to scale measurements.

(d) Omissions from the drawings or specifications or the misdescription of details of work that are manifestly necessary to carry out the intent of the drawings and specifications, or that are customarily performed, shall not relieve the Contractor from performing such omitted or misdescribed details of the work. The Contractor shall perform such details as if fully and correctly set forth and described in the drawings and specifications.

(e) The work shall conform to the specifications and the contract drawings identified on the following index of drawings:

Title	File	Drawing No.
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(End of clause)

252.236-7002 Obstruction of Navigable Waterways.

As prescribed in 236.570(b)(1), use the following clause:

OBSTRUCTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS (DEC 1991)

(a) The Contractor shall—

(1) Promptly recover and remove any material, plant, machinery, or appliance which the contractor loses, dumps, throws overboard, sinks, or misplaces, and which, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, may be dangerous to or obstruct navigation;

(2) Give immediate notice, with description and locations of any such obstructions, to the Contracting Officer; and

(3) When required by the Contracting Officer, mark or buoy such obstructions until the same are removed.

(b) The Contracting Officer may—

(1) Remove the obstructions by contract or otherwise should the Contractor refuse, neglect, or delay compliance with paragraph (a) of this clause; and

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) Deduct the cost of removal from any monies due or to become due to the Contractor; or

(3) Recover the cost of removal under the Contractor's bond.

(c) The Contractor's liability for the removal of a vessel wrecked or sunk without fault or negligence is limited to that provided in Sections 15, 19, and 20 of the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 410 *et seq.*).

(End of clause)

252.236-7003 Payment for Mobilization and Preparatory Work.

As prescribed in 236.570(b)(2), use the following clause:

PAYMENT FOR MOBILIZATION AND PREPARATORY WORK (JAN 1997)

(a) The Government will make payment to the Contractor under the procedures in this clause for mobilization and preparatory work under item no. _____.

(b) Payments will be made for actual payments by the Contractor on work preparatory to commencing actual work on the construction items for which payment is provided under the terms of this contract, as follows—

(1) For construction plant and equipment exceeding \$25,000 in value per unit (as appraised by the Contracting Officer at the work site) acquired for the execution of the work;

(2) Transportation of all plant and equipment to the site;

(3) Material purchased for the prosecution of the contract, but not to be incorporated in the work;

(4) Construction of access roads or railroads, camps, trailer courts, mess halls, dormitories or living quarters, field headquarters facilities, and construction yards;

(5) Personal services; and

(6) Hire of plant.

(c) Requests for payment must include—

(1) An account of the Contractor's actual expenditures;

(2) Supporting documentation, including receipted bills or copies of payrolls and freight bills; and

(3) The Contractor's documentation—

(i) Showing that it has acquired the construction plant, equipment, and material free from all encumbrances;

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(ii) Agreeing that the construction plant, equipment, and material will not be removed from the site without the written permission of the Contracting Officer; and

(iii) Agreeing that structures and facilities prepared or erected for the prosecution of the contract work will be maintained and not dismantled prior to the completion and acceptance of the entire work, without the written permission of the Contracting Officer.

(d) Upon receiving a request for payment, the Government will make payment, less any prescribed retained percentage, if—

(1) The Contracting Officer finds the—

(i) Construction plant, material, equipment, and the mobilization and preparatory work performed are suitable and necessary to the efficient prosecution of the contract; and

(ii) Preparatory work has been done with proper economy and efficiency.

(2) Payments for construction plant, equipment, material, and structures and facilities prepared or erected for prosecution of the contract work do not exceed—

(i) The Contractor's cost for the work performed less the estimated value upon completion of the contract; and

(ii) 100 percent of the cost to the contractor of any items having no appreciable salvage value; and

(iii) 75 percent of the cost to the contractor of items which do have an appreciable salvage value.

(e)(1) Payments will continue to be made for item no. _____, and all payments will be deducted from the contract price for this item, until the total deductions reduce this item to zero, after which no further payments will be made under this item.

(2) If the total of payments so made does not reduce this item to zero, the balance will be paid to the Contractor in the final payment under the contract.

(3) The retained percentage will be paid in accordance with the Payments to Contractor clause of this contract.

(f) The Contracting Officer shall determine the value and suitability of the construction plant, equipment, materials, structures and facilities. The Contracting Officer's determinations are not subject to appeal.

(End of clause)

252.236-7004 Payment for Mobilization and Demobilization.

As prescribed in 236.570(b)(2), use the following clause:

PAYMENT FOR MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION (DEC 1991)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(a) The Government will pay all costs for the mobilization and demobilization of all of the Contractor's plant and equipment at the contract lump sum price for this item.

(1) _____ percent of the lump sum price upon completion of the contractor's mobilization at the work site.

(2) The remaining _____ percent upon completion of demobilization.

(b) The Contracting Officer may require the Contractor to furnish cost data to justify this portion of the bid if the Contracting Officer believes that the percentages in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this clause do not bear a reasonable relation to the cost of the work in this contract.

(1) Failure to justify such price to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer will result in payment, as determined by the Contracting Officer, of—

(i) Actual mobilization costs at completion of mobilization;

(ii) Actual demobilization costs at completion of demobilization; and

(iii) The remainder of this item in the final payment under this contract.

(2) The Contracting Officer's determination of the actual costs in paragraph (b)(1) of this clause is not subject to appeal.

(End of clause)

252.236-7005 Airfield Safety Precautions.

As prescribed in 236.570(b)(3), use the following clause. At some airfields, the width of the primary surface is 1,500 feet (750 feet on each side of the runway centerline). In such instances, substitute the proper width in the clause.

AIRFIELD SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (DEC 1991)

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

(1) “Landing areas” means—

(i) The primary surfaces, comprising the surface of the runway, runway shoulders, and lateral safety zones. The length of each primary surface is the same as the runway length. The width of each primary surface is 2,000 feet (1,000 feet on each side of the runway centerline);

(ii) The “clear zone” beyond the ends of each runway, i.e., the extension of the primary surface for a distance of 1,000 feet beyond each end of each runway;

(iii) All taxiways, plus the lateral clearance zones along each side for the length of the taxiways (the outer edge of each lateral clearance zone is laterally 250 feet from the far or opposite edge of the taxiway, e.g., a 75-foot-wide taxiway would have a combined width of taxiway and lateral clearance zones of 425 feet); and

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(iv) All aircraft parking aprons, plus the area 125 feet in width extending beyond each edge all around the aprons.

(2) “Safety precaution areas” means those portions of approach-departure clearance zones and transitional zones where placement of objects incident to contract performance might result in vertical projections at or above the approach-departure clearance, or the transitional surface.

(i) The “approach-departure clearance surface” is an extension of the primary surface and the clear zone at each end of each runway, for a distance of 50,000 feet, first along an inclined (glide angle) and then along a horizontal plane, both flaring symmetrically about the runway centerline extended.

(A) The inclined plane (glide angle) begins in the clear zone 200 feet past the end of the runway (and primary surface) at the same elevation as the end of the runway. It continues upward at a slope of 50:1 (1 foot vertically for each 50 feet horizontally) to an elevation of 500 feet above the established airfield elevation. At that point the plane becomes horizontal, continuing at that same uniform elevation to a point 50,000 feet longitudinally from the beginning of the inclined plane (glide angle) and ending there.

(B) The width of the surface at the beginning of the inclined plane (glide angle) is the same as the width of the clear zone. It then flares uniformly, reaching the maximum width of 16,000 feet at the end.

(ii) The “approach-departure clearance zone” is the ground area under the approach-departure clearance surface.

(iii) The “transitional surface” is a sideways extension of all primary surfaces, clear zones, and approach-departure clearance surfaces along inclined planes.

(A) The inclined plane in each case begins at the edge of the surface.

(B) The slope of the incline plane is 7:1 (1 foot vertically for each 7 feet horizontally). It continues to the point of intersection with the—

(1) Inner horizontal surface (which is the horizontal plane 150 feet above the established airfield elevation); or

(2) Outer horizontal surface (which is the horizontal plane 500 feet above the established airfield elevation), whichever is applicable.

(iv) The “transitional zone” is the ground area under the transitional surface. (It adjoins the primary surface, clear zone, and approach-departure clearance zone.)

(b) *General.*

(1) The Contractor shall comply with the requirements of this clause while—

(i) Operating all ground equipment (mobile or stationary);

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(ii) Placing all materials; and

(iii) Performing all work, upon and around all airfields.

(2) The requirements of this clause are in addition to any other safety requirements of this contract.

(c) The Contractor shall—

(1) Report to the Contracting Officer before initiating any work;

(2) Notify the Contracting Officer of proposed changes to locations and operations;

(3) Not permit either its equipment or personnel to use any runway for purposes other than aircraft operation without permission of the Contracting Officer, unless the runway is—

(i) Closed by order of the Contracting Officer; and

(ii) Marked as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this clause;

(4) Keep all paved surfaces, such as runways, taxiways, and hardstands, clean at all times and, specifically, free from small stones which might damage aircraft propellers or jet aircraft;

(5) Operate mobile equipment according to the safety provisions of this clause, while actually performing work on the airfield. At all other times, the Contractor shall remove all mobile equipment to locations—

(i) Approved by the Contracting Officer;

(ii) At a distance of at least 750 feet from the runway centerline, plus any additional distance; and

(iii) Necessary to ensure compliance with the other provisions of this clause; and

(6) Not open a trench unless material is on hand and ready for placing in the trench. As soon as practicable after material has been placed and work approved, the Contractor shall backfill and compact trenches as required by the contract. Meanwhile, all hazardous conditions shall be marked and lighted in accordance with the other provisions of this clause.

(d) *Landing areas.* The Contractor shall—

(1) Place nothing upon the landing areas without the authorization of the Contracting Officer;

(2) Outline those landing areas hazardous to aircraft, using (unless otherwise authorized by the Contracting Officer) red flags by day, and electric, battery-operated low-intensity red flasher lights by night;

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(3) Obtain, at an airfield where flying is controlled, additional permission from the control tower operator every time before entering any landing area, unless the landing area is marked as hazardous in accordance with paragraph (d)(2) of this clause;

(4) Identify all vehicles it operates in landing areas by means of a flag on a staff attached to, and flying above, the vehicle. The flag shall be three feet square, and consist of a checkered pattern of international orange and white squares of 1 foot on each side (except that the flag may vary up to ten percent from each of these dimensions);

(5) Mark all other equipment and materials in the landing areas, using the same marking devices as in paragraph (d)(2) of this clause; and

(6) Perform work so as to leave that portion of the landing area which is available to aircraft free from hazards, holes, piles of material, and projecting shoulders that might damage an airplane tire.

(e) *Safety precaution areas.* The Contractor shall—

(1) Place nothing upon the safety precaution areas without authorization of the Contracting Officer;

(2) Mark all equipment and materials in safety precaution areas, using (unless otherwise authorized by the Contracting Officer) red flags by day, and electric, battery-operated, low-intensity red flasher lights by night; and

(3) Provide all objects placed in safety precaution areas with a red light or red lantern at night, if the objects project above the approach-departure clearance surface or above the transitional surface.

(End of clause)

252.236-7006 Cost Limitation.

As prescribed in 236.570(b)(4), use the following provision:

COST LIMITATION (JAN 1997)

(a) Certain items in this solicitation are subject to statutory cost limitations. The limitations are stated in the Schedule.

(b) An offer which does not state separate prices for the items identified in the Schedule as subject to a cost limitation may be considered nonresponsive.

(c) Prices stated in offers for items subject to cost limitations shall include an appropriate apportionment of all costs, direct and indirect, overhead, and profit.

(d) Offers may be rejected which—

(1) Are materially unbalanced for the purpose of bringing items within cost limitations; or

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) Exceed the cost limitations, unless the limitations have been waived by the Government prior to award.

(End of provision)

252.236-7007 Additive or Deductive Items.

As prescribed in 236.570(b)(5), use the following provision:

ADDITIVE OR DEDUCTIVE ITEMS (DEC 1991)

(a) The low offeror and the items to be awarded shall be determined as follows—

(1) Prior to the opening of bids, the Government will determine the amount of funds available for the project.

(2) The low offeror shall be the Offeror that—

(i) Is otherwise eligible for award; and

(ii) Offers the lowest aggregate amount for the first or base bid item, plus or minus (in the order stated in the list of priorities in the bid schedule) those additive or deductive items that provide the most features within the funds determined available.

(3) The Contracting Officer shall evaluate all bids on the basis of the same additive or deductive items.

(i) If adding another item from the bid schedule list of priorities would make the award exceed the available funds for all offerors, the Contracting Officer will skip that item and go to the next item from the bid schedule of priorities; and

(ii) Add that next item if an award may be made that includes that item and is within the available funds.

(b) The Contracting Officer will use the list of priorities in the bid schedule only to determine the low offeror. After determining the low offeror, an award may be made on any combination of items if—

(1) It is in the best interest of the Government;

(2) Funds are available at the time of award; and

(3) The low offeror's price for the combination to be awarded is less than the price offered by any other responsive, responsible offeror.

(c) *Example.* The amount available is \$100,000. Offeror A's base bid and four additives (in the order stated in the list of priorities in the bid Schedule) are \$85,000, \$10,000, \$8,000, \$6,000, and \$4,000. Offeror B's base bid and four additives are \$80,000, \$16,000, \$9,000, \$7,000, and \$4,000. Offeror A is the low offeror. The aggregate amount of offeror A's bid for purposes of award would be \$99,000, which includes a base bid plus the first and fourth additives. The second and third additives were skipped because each of them would cause the aggregate bid to exceed \$100,000.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(End of provision)

252.236-7008 Contract Prices--Bidding Schedules.

As prescribed in 236.570(b)(6), use the following provision:

CONTRACT PRICES--BIDDING SCHEDULES (DEC 1991)

(a) The Government's payment for the items listed in the Bidding Schedule shall constitute full compensation to the Contractor for—

- (1) Furnishing all plant, labor, equipment, appliances, and materials; and
- (2) Performing all operations required to complete the work in conformity with the drawings and specifications.

(b) The Contractor shall include in the prices for the items listed in the Bidding Schedule all costs for work in the specifications, whether or not specifically listed in the Bidding Schedule.

(End of provision)

252.236-7009 Option for Supervision and Inspection Services.

As prescribed in 236.609-70, use the following clause:

OPTION FOR SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION SERVICES (DEC 1991)

(a) The Government may—

(1) At its option, direct the Contractor to perform any part or all of the supervision and inspection services for the construction contract as provided under Appendix A of this contract; and

(2) Exercise its option, by written order, at any time prior to six months after satisfactory completion and acceptance of the work under this contract.

(b) Upon receipt of the Contracting Officer's written order, the Contractor shall proceed with the supervision and inspection services.

(End of clause)

252.236-7010 Overseas Military Construction--Preference for United States Firms.

As prescribed in 236.570(c)(1), use the following provision:

OVERSEAS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION--PREFERENCE FOR
UNITED STATES FIRMS (JAN 1997)

(a) *Definition.* "United States firm," as used in this provision, means a firm incorporated in the United States that complies with the following:

- (1) The corporate headquarters are in the United States;

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(2) The firm has filed corporate and employment tax returns in the United States for a minimum of 2 years (if required), has filed State and Federal income tax returns (if required) for 2 years, and has paid any taxes due as a result of these filings; and

(3) The firm employs United States citizens in key management positions.

(b) *Evaluation.* Offers from firms that do not qualify as United States firms will be evaluated by adding 20 percent to the offer.

(c) *Status.* The offeror _____ is, _____ is not a United States firm.

(End of provision)

252.236-7011 Overseas Architect-Engineer Services--Restriction to United States Firms.

As prescribed in 236.609-70(b), use the following provision:

OVERSEAS ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES--RESTRICTION TO UNITED STATES FIRMS (JAN 1997)

(a) *Definition.* "United States firm," as used in this provision, means a firm incorporated in the United States that complies with the following:

(1) The corporate headquarters are in the United States;

(2) The firm has filed corporate and employment tax returns in the United States for a minimum of 2 years (if required), has filed State and Federal income tax returns (if required) for 2 years, and has paid any taxes due as a result of these filings; and

(3) The firm employs United States citizens in key management positions.

(b) *Restriction.* Military construction appropriations acts restrict award of a contract, resulting from this solicitation, to a United States firm or a joint venture of United States and host nation firms.

(c) *Status.* The offeror confirms, by submission of its offer, that it is a United States firm or a joint venture of United States and host nation firms.

(End of provision)

252.236-7012 Military Construction on Kwajalein Atoll--Evaluation Preference.

As prescribed in 236.570(c)(2), use the following provision:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ON KWAJALEIN ATOLL--EVALUATION PREFERENCE (MAR 1998)

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

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(1) “Marshallese firm” means a local firm incorporated in the Marshall Islands, or otherwise legally organized under the laws of the Marshall Islands, that—

- (i) Is more than 50 percent owned by citizens of the Marshall Islands; or
- (ii) Complies with the following:

(A) The firm has done business in the Marshall Islands on a continuing basis for not less than 3 years prior to the date of issuance of this solicitation;

(B) Substantially all of the firm’s directors of local operations, senior staff, and operating personnel are resident in the Marshall Islands or are U.S. citizens; and

(C) Most of the operating equipment and physical plant are in the Marshall Islands.

(2) “United States firm” means a firm incorporated in the United States that complies with the following:

(i) The corporate headquarters are in the United States;

(ii) The firm has filed corporate and employment tax returns in the United States for a minimum of 2 years (if required), has filed State and Federal income tax returns (if required) for 2 years, and has paid any taxes due as a result of these filings; and

(iii) The firm employs United States citizens in key management positions.

(b) *Evaluation.* Offers from firms that do not qualify as United States firms or Marshallese firms will be evaluated by adding 20 percent to the offer, unless application of the factor would not result in award to a United States firm.

(c) *Status.* The offeror is _____ a United States firm; _____ a Marshallese firm; _____ Other.

(End of provision)

252.236-7013 Requirement for Competition Opportunity for American Steel Producers, Fabricators, and Manufacturers.

As prescribed in 236.570(d), use the following clause:

REQUIREMENT FOR COMPETITION OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN STEEL PRODUCERS, FABRICATORS, AND MANUFACTURERS (JAN 2009)

(a) *Definition.* “Construction material,” as used in this clause, means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site by the Contractor or a subcontractor for incorporation into the building or work.

(b) The Contractor shall provide American steel producers, fabricators, and manufacturers the opportunity to compete when acquiring steel as a construction material (e.g., steel beams, rods, cables, plates).

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252--Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(c) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in any subcontract that involves the acquisition of steel as a construction material.

(End of clause)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

(Revised January 15, 2009)

252.244-7000 Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components (DoD Contracts).

As prescribed in 244.403, use the following clause:

SUBCONTRACTS FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS AND COMMERCIAL COMPONENTS (DOD CONTRACTS) (JAN 2009)

In addition to the clauses listed in paragraph (c) of the Subcontracts for Commercial Items clause of this contract (Federal Acquisition Regulation 52.244-6), the Contractor shall include the terms of the following clauses, if applicable, in subcontracts for commercial items or commercial components, awarded at any tier under this contract:

- (a) 252.225-7014 Preference for Domestic Specialty Metals, Alternate I (10 U.S.C. 2241 note).
- (b) 252.236-7013 Requirement for Competition Opportunity for American Steel Producers, Fabricators, and Manufacturers (Pub. L. 110-329, Division E, Section 108).
- (c) 252.246-7003 Notification of Potential Safety Issues.
- (d) 252.247-7023 Transportation of Supplies by Sea (10 U.S.C. 2631).
- (e) 252.247-7024 Notification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea (10 U.S.C. 2631).

(End of clause)

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 203—Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Revised January 15, 2009)

203.070 Reporting of violations and suspected violations.

SUBPART 203.1—SAFEGUARDS

203.104 Procurement integrity.

203.104-4 Disclosure, protection, and marking of contractor bid or proposal information and source selection information.

203.170 Business practices.

203.171 Senior DoD officials seeking employment with defense contractors.

203.171-1 Scope.

203.171-2 Definition.

203.171-3 Policy.

203.171-4 Contract clause.

SUBPART 203.5—OTHER IMPROPER BUSINESS PRACTICES

203.502-2 Subcontractor kickbacks.

203.570 Prohibition on persons convicted of fraud or other defense-contract-related felonies.

203.570-1 Scope.

203.570-2 Prohibition period.

203.570-3 Contract clause.

SUBPART 203.7—VOIDING AND RESCINDING CONTRACTS

203.703 Authority.

SUBPART 203.9—WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS FOR CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES

203.900 Scope of subpart.

203.903 Policy.

203.904 Procedures for filing complaints.

203.905 Procedures for investigating complaints.

203.906 Remedies.

203.970 Contract clause.

SUBPART 203.10—CONTRACTOR CODE OF BUSINESS ETHICS AND CONDUCT

203.1004 Contract clauses.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Revised January 15, 2009)

SUBPART 204.1—CONTRACT EXECUTION

204.101 Contracting officer's signature.

SUBPART 204.2—CONTRACT DISTRIBUTION

204.201 Procedures.

204.203 Taxpayer identification information.

**SUBPART 204.4—SAFEGUARDING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION WITHIN
INDUSTRY**

204.402 General.

204.404 Contract clause.

204.404-70 Additional contract clauses.

204.470 U.S.-International Atomic Energy Agency Additional Protocol.

204.470-1 General.

204.470-2 National security exclusion.

204.470-3 Contract clause.

SUBPART 204.6—CONTRACT REPORTING

204.670 Contract action reporting requirements.

SUBPART 204.8—CONTRACT FILES

204.802 Contract files.

204.804 Closeout of contract files.

204.805 Disposal of contract files.

SUBPART 204.9—TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER INFORMATION

204.902 General.

SUBPART 204.11—CENTRAL CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION

204.1103 Procedures.

204.1104 Solicitation provision and contract clauses.

SUBPART 204.12—ANNUAL REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

204.1202 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

**SUBPART 204.70—UNIFORM PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT
IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS**

204.7000 Scope.

204.7001 Policy.

204.7002 Procedures.

204.7003 Basic PII number.

204.7004 Supplementary PII numbers.

204.7005 Assignment of order codes.

**SUBPART 204.71—UNIFORM CONTRACT LINE ITEM NUMBERING
SYSTEM**

204.7100 Scope.

204.7101 Definitions.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 204—Administrative Matters

204.7102	Policy.
204.7103	Contract line items.
204.7103-1	Criteria for establishing.
204.7103-2	Numbering procedures.
204.7104	Contract subline items.
204.7104-1	Criteria for establishing.
204.7104-2	Numbering procedures.
204.7105	Contract exhibits and attachments.
204.7106	Contract modifications.
204.7107	Contract accounting classification reference number (ACRN).
204.7108	Payment instructions.
204.7109	Contract clause.

SUBPART 204.72—CONTRACTOR IDENTIFICATION

204.7200	Scope of subpart.
204.7201	Definitions.
204.7202	General.
204.7202-1	CAGE codes.
204.7202-2	DUNS numbers.
204.7202-3	TINs.
204.7203	Responsibilities of contracting officers.
204.7204	Maintenance of the CAGE file.
204.7205	Novation agreements, mergers and sales of assets.
204.7206	Using CAGE codes to identify agents and brokers.
204.7207	Solicitation provision.

SUBPART 204.73—EXPORT-CONTROLLED ITEMS

204.7300	Scope of subpart.
204.7301	Definitions.
204.7302	General.
204.7303	Policy.
204.7304	Procedures.
204.7305	Contract clauses.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 213—Simplified Acquisition Procedures

TABLE OF CONTENTS *(Revised January 15, 2009)*

SUBPART 213.1—PROCEDURES

- 213.101 General.
- 213.106-1-70 Soliciting competition – tiered evaluation of offers.

SUBPART 213.2—ACTIONS AT OR BELOW THE MICRO-PURCHASE THRESHOLD

- 213.270 Use of the Governmentwide commercial purchase card.

SUBPART 213.3—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION METHODS

- 213.301 Governmentwide commercial purchase card.
- 213.302 Purchase orders.
- 213.302-3 Obtaining contractor acceptance and modifying purchase orders.
- 213.302-5 Clauses.
- 213.303 Blanket purchase agreements (BPAs).
- 213.303-5 Purchases under BPAs.
- 213.305 Imprest funds and third party drafts.
- 213.305-3 Conditions for use.
- 213.306 SF 44, Purchase Order-Invoice-Voucher.
- 213.307 Forms.

SUBPART 213.4—FAST PAYMENT PROCEDURE

- 213.402 Conditions for use.

SUBPART 213.70—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES UNDER THE 8(a) PROGRAM

- 213.7001 Procedures.
- 213.7002 Purchase orders.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 216—Types of Contracts

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Revised January 15, 2009)

SUBPART 216.1—SELECTING CONTRACT TYPES

216.104-70 Research and development.

SUBPART 216.2—FIXED-PRICE CONTRACTS

216.203 Fixed-price contracts with economic price adjustment.

216.203-4 Contract clauses.

216.203-4-70 Additional clauses.

SUBPART 216.3—COST-REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACTS

216.306 Cost-plus-fixed-fee-contracts.

SUBPART 216.4—INCENTIVE CONTRACTS

216.402 Application of predetermined, formula-type incentives.

216.402-2 Technical performance incentives.

216.403 Fixed-price incentive contracts.

216.403-2 Fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contracts.

216.405 Cost-reimbursement incentive contracts.

216.405-1 Cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts.

216.405-2 Cost-plus-award-fee contracts.

216.470 Other applications of award fees.

SUBPART 216.5—INDEFINITE-DELIVERY CONTRACTS

216.501 General.

216.501-1 Definitions.

216.501-2 General.

216.504 Indefinite-quantity contracts.

216.505 Ordering.

216.505-70 Orders under multiple award contracts.

216.506 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

SUBPART 216.6—TIME-AND-MATERIALS, LABOR-HOUR, AND LETTER CONTRACTS

216.601 Time-and-materials contracts.

216.603 Letter contracts.

216.603-3 Limitations.

216.603-4 Contract clauses.

SUBPART 216.7—AGREEMENTS

216.703 Basic ordering agreements.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 218—Emergency Acquisitions

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Revised January 15, 2009)

SUBPART 218.1—AVAILABLE ACQUISITION FLEXIBILITIES

218.170 Additional acquisition flexibilities.

SUBPART 218.2—EMERGENCY ACQUISITION FLEXIBILITIES

218.201 Contingency operation.

218.202 Defense or recovery from certain attacks.

218.203 Incidents of national significance, emergency declaration, or major disaster declaration.

218.270 Head of contracting activity determinations.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Revised January 15, 2009)

225.001	General.
225.003	Definitions.
SUBPART 225.1—BUY AMERICAN ACT—SUPPLIES	
225.101	General.
225.103	Exceptions.
225.104	Nonavailable articles.
225.105	Determining reasonableness of cost.
225.170	Acquisition from or through other Government agencies.
SUBPART 225.2—BUY AMERICAN ACT—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	
225.202	Exceptions.
225.206	Noncompliance.
SUBPART 225.3—CONTRACTS PERFORMED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES	
225.301	Contractor personnel in a designated operational area or supporting a diplomatic or consular mission outside the United States.
225.301-1	Scope.
225.301-4	Contract clause.
SUBPART 225.4—TRADE AGREEMENTS	
225.401	Exceptions.
225.401-70	End products subject to trade agreements.
225.401-71	Products or services in support of operations in Iraq or Afghanistan.
225.402	General.
225.403	World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement and Free Trade Agreements.
225.408	Procedures.
SUBPART 225.5—EVALUATING FOREIGN OFFERS—SUPPLY CONTRACTS	
225.502	Application.
225.503	Group offers.
225.504	Evaluation examples.
SUBPART 225.7—PROHIBITED SOURCES	
225.701	Restrictions.
225.701-70	Exception.
225.770	Prohibition on acquisition of United States Munitions List items from Communist Chinese military companies.
225.770-1	Definitions.
225.770-2	Prohibition.
225.770-3	Exceptions.
225.770-4	Identifying USML items.
225.770-5	Waiver of prohibition.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

SUBPART 225.8—OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND COORDINATION

225.802	Procedures.
225.802-70	Contracts for performance outside the United States and Canada.
225.802-71	End use certificates.
225.870	Contracting with Canadian contractors.
225.870-1	General.
225.870-2	Solicitation of Canadian contractors.
225.870-3	Submission of offers.
225.870-4	Contracting procedures.
225.870-5	Contract administration.
225.870-6	Termination procedures.
225.870-7	Acceptance of Canadian supplies.
225.870-8	Industrial security.
225.871	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) cooperative projects.
225.871-1	Scope.
225.871-2	Definitions.
225.871-3	General.
225.871-4	Statutory waivers.
225.871-5	Directed subcontracting.
225.871-6	Disposal of property.
225.871-7	Congressional notification.
225.872	Contracting with qualifying country sources.
225.872-1	General.
225.872-2	Applicability.
225.872-3	Solicitation procedures.
225.872-4	Individual determinations.
225.872-5	Contract administration.
225.872-6	Audit.
225.872-7	Industrial security for qualifying countries.
225.872-8	Subcontracting with qualifying country sources.
225.873	Waiver of United Kingdom commercial exploitation levies.
225.873-1	Policy.
225.873-2	Procedures.

SUBPART 225.9—CUSTOMS AND DUTIES

225.901	Policy.
225.902	Procedures.
225.903	Exempted supplies.

SUBPART 225.10—ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ACQUISITION REGULATIONS

225.1070	Clause deviations in overseas contracts.
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SUBPART 225.11—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

225.1100	Scope of subpart.
225.1101	Acquisition of supplies.
225.1103	Other provisions and clauses.

SUBPART 225.70—AUTHORIZATION ACTS, APPROPRIATIONS ACTS, AND OTHER STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN ACQUISITION

225.7000	Scope of subpart.
225.7001	Definitions.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

225.7002	Restrictions on food, clothing, fabrics, specialty metals, and hand or measuring tools.
225.7002-1	Restrictions.
225.7002-2	Exceptions.
225.7002-3	Contract clauses.
225.7003	Waiver of restrictions of 10 U.S.C. 2534.
225.7004	Restriction on acquisition of foreign buses.
225.7004-1	Restriction.
225.7004-2	Applicability.
225.7004-3	Exceptions.
225.7004-4	Waiver.
225.7005	Restriction on certain chemical weapons antidote.
225.7005-1	Restriction.
225.7005-2	Exception.
225.7005-3	Waiver.
225.7006	Restriction on air circuit breakers for naval vessels.
225.7006-1	Restriction.
225.7006-2	Exceptions.
225.7006-3	Waiver.
225.7006-4	Solicitation provision and contract clause.
225.7007	Restrictions on anchor and mooring chain.
225.7007-1	Restrictions.
225.7007-2	Waiver.
225.7007-3	Contract clause.
225.7008	Reserved.
225.7009	Restriction on ball and roller bearings.
225.7009-1	Scope.
225.7009-2	Restriction.
225.7009-3	Exception.
225.7009-4	Waiver.
225.7009-5	Contract clause.
225.7010	Reserved.
225.7011	Restriction on carbon, alloy, and armor steel plate.
225.7011-1	Restriction.
225.7011-2	Waiver.
225.7011-3	Contract clause.
225.7012	Restriction on supercomputers.
225.7012-1	Restriction.
225.7012-2	Waiver.
225.7012-3	Contract clause.
225.7013	Restrictions on construction or repair of vessels in foreign shipyards.
225.7014	Restrictions on military construction.
225.7015	Restriction on overseas architect-engineer services.
225.7016	Restriction on research and development.
225.7017	Restriction on Ballistic Missile Defense research, development, test, and evaluation.
225.7017-1	Definitions.
225.7017-2	Restriction.
225.7017-3	Exceptions.
225.7017-4	Solicitation provision.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

SUBPART 225.71—OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN ACQUISITION

- 225.7100 Scope of subpart.
- 225.7101 Definitions.
- 225.7102 Forgings.
- 225.7102-1 Policy.
- 225.7102-2 Exceptions.
- 225.7102-3 Waiver.
- 225.7102-4 Contract clause.

SUBPART 225.72—REPORTING CONTRACT PERFORMANCE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

- 225.7201 Policy.
- 225.7202 Exception.
- 225.7203 Contracting officer distribution of reports.
- 225.7204 Solicitation provision and contract clauses.

SUBPART 225.73—ACQUISITIONS FOR FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

- 225.7300 Scope of subpart.
- 225.7301 General.
- 225.7302 Guidance.
- 225.7303 Pricing acquisitions for FMS.
- 225.7303-1 Contractor sales to other foreign customers.
- 225.7303-2 Cost of doing business with a foreign government or an international organization.
- 225.7303-3 Government-to-government agreements.
- 225.7303-4 Contingent fees.
- 225.7303-5 Acquisitions wholly paid for from nonrepayable funds.
- 225.7304 FMS customer involvement.
- 225.7305 Limitation of liability.
- 225.7306 Offset arrangements.
- 225.7307 Contract clauses.

SUBPART 225.74—DEFENSE CONTRACTORS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

- 225.7401 Contracts requiring performance or delivery in a foreign country.
- 225.7402 Contractor personnel authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States.
- 225.7402-1 Scope.
- 225.7402-2 Definitions.
- 225.7402-3 Government support.
- 225.7402-4 Law of war training.
- 225.7402-5 Contract clauses.
- 225.7403 Antiterrorism/force protection.
- 225.7403-1 General.
- 225.7403-2 Contract clause.

SUBPART 225.75—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM

- 225.7500 Scope of subpart.
- 225.7501 Policy.
- 225.7502 Procedures.
- 225.7503 Contract clauses.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

SUBPART 225.76—SECONDARY ARAB BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

- 225.7601 Restriction.
- 225.7602 Procedures.
- 225.7603 Exceptions.
- 225.7604 Waivers.
- 225.7605 Solicitation provision.

SUBPART 225.77—ACQUISITIONS IN SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS IN IRAQ OR AFGHANISTAN

- 225.7700 Scope.
- 225.7701 Definitions.
- 225.7702 Acquisition of small arms.
- 225.7703 Acquisition of products or services other than small arms.
- 225.7703-1 Acquisition procedures.
- 225.7703-2 Determination requirements.
- 225.7703-3 Evaluating offers.
- 225.7703-4 Reporting requirement.
- 225.7703-5 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 236—Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Revised January 15, 2009)

SUBPART 236.1—GENERAL

236.102 Definitions.

SUBPART 236.2—SPECIAL ASPECTS OF CONTRACTING FOR CONSTRUCTION

236.201 Evaluation of contractor performance.
236.203 Government estimate of construction costs.
236.204 Disclosure of the magnitude of construction projects.
236.206 Liquidated damages.
236.213 Special procedures for sealed bidding in construction contracting.
236.270 Expediting construction contracts.
236.271 Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.
236.272 Prequalification of sources.
236.273 Construction in foreign countries.
236.274 Restriction on acquisition of steel for use in military construction projects.

SUBPART 236.5—CONTRACT CLAUSES

236.570 Additional provisions and clauses.

SUBPART 236.6—ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES

236.601 Policy.
236.602 Selection of firms for architect-engineer contracts.
236.602-1 Selection criteria.
236.602-70 Restriction on award of overseas architect-engineer contracts to foreign firms.
236.604 Performance evaluation.
236.606 Negotiations.
236.606-70 Statutory fee limitation.
236.609 Contract clauses.
236.609-70 Additional provision and clause.

SUBPART 236.7—STANDARD AND OPTIONAL FORMS FOR CONTRACTING FOR CONSTRUCTION, ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES, AND DISMANTLING, DEMOLITION, OR REMOVAL OF IMPROVEMENTS

236.701 Standard and optional forms for use in contracting for construction or dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Revised January 15, 2009)

SUBPART 252.1—INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING PROVISIONS AND CLAUSES

252.101 Using Part 252.

SUBPART 252.2—TEXT OF PROVISIONS AND CLAUSES

252.201-7000	Contracting Officer's Representative.
252.203-7000	Requirements Relating to Compensation of Former DoD Officials.
252.203-7001	Prohibition on Persons Convicted of Fraud or Other Defense-Contract-Related Felonies.
252.203-7002	Requirement to Inform Employees of Whistleblower Rights.
252.204-7000	Disclosure of Information.
252.204-7001	Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code Reporting.
252.204-7002	Payment for Subline Items Not Separately Priced.
252.204-7003	Control of Government Personnel Work Product.
252.204-7004	Alternate A.
252.204-7005	Oral Attestation of Security Responsibilities.
252.204-7006	Billing Instructions.
252.204-7007	Alternate A, Annual Representations and Certifications.
252.204-7008	Requirements for Contracts Involving Export-Controlled Items.
252.204-7009	Requirements Regarding Potential Access to Export-Controlled Items.
252.204-7010	Requirement for Contractor to Notify DoD if the Contractor's Activities are Subject to Reporting Under the U.S.-International Atomic Energy Agency Additional Protocol.
252.205-7000	Provision of Information to Cooperative Agreement Holders.
252.206-7000	Domestic Source Restriction.
252.208-7000	Intent to Furnish Precious Metals as Government-Furnished Material.
252.209-7000	Reserved.
252.209-7001	Disclosure of Ownership or Control by the Government of a Terrorist Country.
252.209-7002	Disclosure of Ownership or Control by a Foreign Government.
252.209-7003	Reserved.
252.209-7004	Subcontracting with Firms That Are Owned or Controlled by the Government of a Terrorist Country.
252.209-7005	Reserve Officer Training Corps and Military Recruiting on Campus.
252.209-7006	Limitations on Contractors Acting as Lead System Integrators.
252.209-7007	Prohibited Financial Interests for Lead System Integrators.
252.211-7000	Acquisition Streamlining.
252.211-7001	Availability of Specifications, Standards, and Data Item Descriptions Not Listed in the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST), and Plans, Drawings, and Other Pertinent Documents.
252.211-7002	Availability for Examination of Specifications, Standards, Plans, Drawings, Data Item Descriptions, and Other Pertinent Documents.
252.211-7003	Item Identification and Valuation.
252.211-7004	Alternate Preservation, Packaging, and Packing.
252.211-7005	Substitutions for Military or Federal Specifications and Standards.
252.211-7006	Radio Frequency Identification.
252.211-7007	Reporting of Government-Furnished Equipment in the DoD Item

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

	Unique Identification (IUID) Registry.
252.212-7000	Offeror Representations and Certifications--Commercial Items.
252.212-7001	Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders Applicable to Defense Acquisitions of Commercial Items.
252.215-7000	Pricing Adjustments.
252.215-7001	Reserved.
252.215-7002	Cost Estimating System Requirements.
252.215-7003	Excessive Pass-Through Charges – Identification of Subcontract Effort.
252.215-7004	Excessive Pass-Through Charges.
252.215-7005	Evaluation Factor for Employing or Subcontracting with Members of the Selected Reserve.
252.215-7006	Use of Employees or Individual Subcontractors Who are Members of the Selected Reserve.
252.216-7000	Economic Price Adjustment--Basic Steel, Aluminum, Brass, Bronze, or Copper Mill Products.
252.216-7001	Economic Price Adjustment--Nonstandard Steel Items.
252.216-7002	Alternate A, Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements – Non-Commercial Item Acquisition with Adequate Price Competition.
252.216-7003	Economic Price Adjustment--Wage Rates or Material Prices Controlled by a Foreign Government.
252.217-7000	Exercise of Option to Fulfill Foreign Military Sales Commitments.
252.217-7001	Surge Option.
252.217-7002	Offering Property for Exchange.
252.217-7003	Changes.
252.217-7004	Job Orders and Compensation.
252.217-7005	Inspection and Manner of Doing Work.
252.217-7006	Title.
252.217-7007	Payments.
252.217-7008	Bonds.
252.217-7009	Default.
252.217-7010	Performance.
252.217-7011	Access to Vessel.
252.217-7012	Liability and Insurance.
252.217-7013	Guarantees.
252.217-7014	Discharge of Liens.
252.217-7015	Safety and Health.
252.217-7016	Plant Protection.
252.217-7017	Reserved.
252.217-7018	Reserved.
252.217-7019	Reserved.
252.217-7020	Reserved.
252.217-7021	Reserved.
252.217-7022	Reserved.
252.217-7023	Reserved.
252.217-7024	Reserved.
252.217-7025	Reserved.
252.217-7026	Identification of Sources of Supply.
252.217-7027	Contract Definitization.
252.217-7028	Over and Above Work.
252.219-7000	Reserved.
252.219-7001	Reserved.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- 252.219-7002 Reserved.
- 252.219-7003 Small Business Subcontracting Plan (DoD Contracts).
- 252.219-7004 Small Business Subcontracting Plan (Test Program).
- 252.219-7005 Reserved.
- 252.219-7006 Reserved.
- 252.219-7007 Reserved.
- 252.219-7008 Reserved.
- 252.219-7009 Section 8(a) Direct Award.
- 252.219-7010 Alternate A.
- 252.219-7011 Notification to Delay Performance.
- 252.222-7000 Restrictions on Employment of Personnel.
- 252.222-7001 Right of First Refusal of Employment--Closure of Military Installations.
- 252.222-7002 Compliance with Local Labor Laws (Overseas).
- 252.222-7003 Permit from Italian Inspectorate of Labor.
- 252.222-7004 Compliance with Spanish Social Security Laws and Regulations.
- 252.222-7005 Prohibition on Use of Nonimmigrant Aliens--Guam.
- 252.223-7000 Reserved.
- 252.223-7001 Hazard Warning Labels.
- 252.223-7002 Safety Precautions for Ammunition and Explosives.
- 252.223-7003 Change in Place of Performance--Ammunition and Explosives.
- 252.223-7004 Drug-Free Work Force.
- 252.223-7005 Reserved.
- 252.223-7006 Prohibition on Storage and Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Materials.
- 252.223-7007 Safeguarding Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.
- 252.225-7000 Buy American Act--Balance of Payments Program Certificate.
- 252.225-7001 Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program.
- 252.225-7002 Qualifying Country Sources as Subcontractors.
- 252.225-7003 Report of Intended Performance Outside the United States and Canada--Submission with Offer.
- 252.225-7004 Report of Intended Performance Outside the United States and Canada--Submission after Award.
- 252.225-7005 Identification of Expenditures in the United States.
- 252.225-7006 Quarterly Reporting of Actual Contract Performance Outside the United States.
- 252.225-7007 Prohibition on Acquisition of United States Munitions List Items from Communist Chinese Military Companies.
- 252.225-7008 Reserved.
- 252.225-7009 Reserved.
- 252.225-7010 Reserved.
- 252.225-7011 Restriction on Acquisition of Supercomputers.
- 252.225-7012 Preference for Certain Domestic Commodities.
- 252.225-7013 Duty-Free Entry.
- 252.225-7014 Preference for Domestic Specialty Metals.
- 252.225-7015 Restriction on Acquisition of Hand or Measuring Tools.
- 252.225-7016 Restriction on Acquisition of Ball and Roller Bearings.
- 252.225-7017 Reserved.
- 252.225-7018 Notice of Prohibition of Certain Contracts with Foreign Entities for the Conduct of Ballistic Missile Defense Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- 252.225-7019 Restriction on Acquisition of Anchor and Mooring Chain.
- 252.225-7020 Trade Agreements Certificate.
- 252.225-7021 Trade Agreements.
- 252.225-7022 Trade Agreements Certificate - Inclusion of Iraqi End Products.
- 252.225-7023 Preference for Products or Services from Iraq or Afghanistan.
- 252.225-7024 Requirement for Products or Services from Iraq or Afghanistan.
- 252.225-7025 Restriction on Acquisition of Forgings.
- 252.225-7026 Acquisition Restricted to Products or Services from Iraq or Afghanistan.
- 252.225-7027 Restriction on Contingent Fees for Foreign Military Sales.
- 252.225-7028 Exclusionary Policies and Practices of Foreign Governments.
- 252.225-7029 Reserved.
- 252.225-7030 Restriction on Acquisition of Carbon, Alloy, and Armor Steel Plate.
- 252.225-7031 Secondary Arab Boycott of Israel.
- 252.225-7032 Waiver of United Kingdom Levies—Evaluation of Offers.
- 252.225-7033 Waiver of United Kingdom Levies.
- 252.225-7034 Reserved.
- 252.225-7035 Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program Certificate.
- 252.225-7036 Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program.
- 252.225-7037 Evaluation of Offers for Air Circuit Breakers.
- 252.225-7038 Restriction on Acquisition of Air Circuit Breakers.
- 252.225-7039 Reserved.
- 252.225-7040 Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States.
- 252.225-7041 Correspondence in English.
- 252.225-7042 Authorization to Perform.
- 252.225-7043 Antiterrorism/Force Protection Policy for Defense Contractors Outside the United States.
- 252.225-7044 Balance of Payments Program--Construction Material.
- 252.225-7045 Balance of Payments Program--Construction Material Under Trade Agreements.
- 252.226-7000 Notice of Historically Black College or University and Minority Institution Set-Aside.
- 252.226-7001 Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises—DoD Contracts
- 252.227-7000 Non-Estoppel.
- 252.227-7001 Release of Past Infringement.
- 252.227-7002 Readjustment of Payments.
- 252.227-7003 Termination.
- 252.227-7004 License Grant.
- 252.227-7005 License Term.
- 252.227-7006 License Grant--Running Royalty.
- 252.227-7007 License Term--Running Royalty.
- 252.227-7008 Computation of Royalties.
- 252.227-7009 Reporting and Payment of Royalties.
- 252.227-7010 License to Other Government Agencies.
- 252.227-7011 Assignments.
- 252.227-7012 Patent License and Release Contract.
- 252.227-7013 Rights in Technical Data--Noncommercial Items.
- 252.227-7014 Rights in Noncommercial Computer Software and Noncommercial Computer Software Documentation.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- 252.227-7015 Technical Data--Commercial Items.
- 252.227-7016 Rights in Bid or Proposal Information.
- 252.227-7017 Identification and Assertion of Use, Release, or Disclosure Restrictions.
- 252.227-7018 Rights in Noncommercial Technical Data and Computer Software--Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program.
- 252.227-7019 Validation of Asserted Restrictions--Computer Software.
- 252.227-7020 Rights in Special Works.
- 252.227-7021 Rights in Data--Existing Works.
- 252.227-7022 Government Rights (Unlimited).
- 252.227-7023 Drawings and Other Data to Become Property of Government.
- 252.227-7024 Notice and Approval of Restricted Designs.
- 252.227-7025 Limitations on the Use or Disclosure of Government-Furnished Information Marked with Restrictive Legends.
- 252.227-7026 Deferred Delivery of Technical Data or Computer Software.
- 252.227-7027 Deferred Ordering of Technical Data or Computer Software.
- 252.227-7028 Technical Data or Computer Software Previously Delivered to the Government.
- 252.227-7029 Reserved.
- 252.227-7030 Technical Data--Withholding of Payment.
- 252.227-7031 Reserved.
- 252.227-7032 Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software (Foreign).
- 252.227-7033 Rights in Shop Drawings.
- 252.227-7034 Reserved.
- 252.227-7035 Reserved.
- 252.227-7036 Reserved.
- 252.227-7037 Validation of Restrictive Markings on Technical Data.
- 252.227-7038 Patent Rights--Ownership by the Contractor (Large Business).
- 252.227-7039 Patents--Reporting of Subject Inventions.
- 252.228-7000 Reimbursement for War-Hazard Losses.
- 252.228-7001 Ground and Flight Risk.
- 252.228-7002 Aircraft Flight Risk.
- 252.228-7003 Capture and Detention.
- 252.228-7004 Bonds or Other Security.
- 252.228-7005 Accident Reporting and Investigation Involving Aircraft, Missiles, and Space Launch Vehicles.
- 252.228-7006 Compliance with Spanish Laws and Insurance.
- 252.229-7000 Invoices Exclusive of Taxes or Duties.
- 252.229-7001 Tax Relief.
- 252.229-7002 Customs Exemptions (Germany).
- 252.229-7003 Tax Exemptions (Italy).
- 252.229-7004 Status of Contractor as a Direct Contractor (Spain).
- 252.229-7005 Tax Exemptions (Spain).
- 252.229-7006 Value Added Tax Exclusion (United Kingdom).
- 252.229-7007 Verification of United States Receipt of Goods.
- 252.229-7008 Relief from Import Duty (United Kingdom).
- 252.229-7009 Relief From Customs Duty and Value Added Tax on Fuel (Passenger Vehicles) (United Kingdom).
- 252.229-7010 Relief from Customs Duty on Fuel (United Kingdom).
- 252.229-7011 Reporting of Foreign Taxes – U.S. Assistance Programs.
- 252.231-7000 Supplemental Cost Principles.
- 252.232-7000 Advance Payment Pool.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- 252.232-7001 Disposition of Payments.
- 252.232-7002 Progress Payments for Foreign Military Sales Acquisitions.
- 252.232-7003 Electronic Submission of Payment Requests and Receiving Reports.
- 252.232-7004 DoD Progress Payment Rates.
- 252.232-7005 Reimbursement of Subcontractor Advance Payments--DoD Pilot Mentor-Protége Program.
- 252.232-7006 Reserved.
- 252.232-7007 Limitation of Government's Obligation.
- 252.232-7008 Assignment of Claims (Overseas).
- 252.232-7009 Mandatory Payment by Governmentwide Commercial Purchase Card.
- 252.232-7010 Levies on Contract Payments.
- 252.233-7000 Reserved.
- 252.233-7001 Choice of Law (Overseas).
- 252.234-7001 Notice of Earned Value Management System.
- 252.234-7002 Earned Value Management System.
- 252.235-7000 Indemnification Under 10 U.S.C. 2354--Fixed Price.
- 252.235-7001 Indemnification Under 10 U.S.C. 2354--Cost Reimbursement.
- 252.235-7002 Animal Welfare.
- 252.235-7003 Frequency Authorization.
- 252.235-7004 Reserved.
- 252.235-7005 Reserved.
- 252.235-7006 Reserved.
- 252.235-7007 Reserved.
- 252.235-7008 Reserved.
- 252.235-7009 Reserved.
- 252.235-7010 Acknowledgement of Support and Disclaimer.
- 252.235-7011 Final Scientific or Technical Report.
- 252.236-7000 Modification Proposals--Price Breakdown.
- 252.236-7001 Contract Drawings and Specifications.
- 252.236-7002 Obstruction of Navigable Waterways.
- 252.236-7003 Payment for Mobilization and Preparatory Work.
- 252.236-7004 Payment for Mobilization and Demobilization.
- 252.236-7005 Airfield Safety Precautions.
- 252.236-7006 Cost Limitation.
- 252.236-7007 Additive or Deductive Items.
- 252.236-7008 Contract Prices--Bidding Schedules.
- 252.236-7009 Option for Supervision and Inspection Services.
- 252.236-7010 Overseas Military Construction--Preference for United States Firms.
- 252.236-7011 Overseas Architect-Engineer Services--Restriction to United States Firms.
- 252.236-7012 Military Construction on Kwajalein Atoll--Evaluation Preference.
- 252.236-7013 Requirement for Competition Opportunity for American Steel Producers, Fabricators, and Manufacturers.
- 252.237-7000 Notice of Special Standards of Responsibility.
- 252.237-7001 Compliance with Audit Standards.
- 252.237-7002 Award to Single Offeror.
- 252.237-7003 Requirements.
- 252.237-7004 Area of Performance.
- 252.237-7005 Performance and Delivery.
- 252.237-7006 Subcontracting.
- 252.237-7007 Termination for Default.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- 252.237-7008 Group Interment.
- 252.237-7009 Permits.
- 252.237-7010 Reserved.
- 252.237-7011 Preparation History.
- 252.237-7012 Instruction to Offerors (Count-of-Articles).
- 252.237-7013 Instruction to Offerors (Bulk Weight).
- 252.237-7014 Loss or Damage (Count-of-Articles).
- 252.237-7015 Loss or Damage (Weight of Articles).
- 252.237-7016 Delivery Tickets.
- 252.237-7017 Individual Laundry.
- 252.237-7018 Special Definitions of Government Property.
- 252.237-7019 Training for Contractor Personnel Interacting with Detainees.
- 252.237-7020 Reserved.
- 252.237-7021 Reserved.
- 252.237-7022 Services at Installations Being Closed.
- 252.239-7000 Protection Against Compromising Emanations.
- 252.239-7001 Information Assurance Contractor Training and Certification.
- 252.239-7002 Access.
- 252.239-7003 Reserved.
- 252.239-7004 Orders for Facilities and Services.
- 252.239-7005 Rates, Charges, and Services.
- 252.239-7006 Tariff Information.
- 252.239-7007 Cancellation or Termination of Orders.
- 252.239-7008 Reuse Arrangements.
- 252.239-7009 Reserved.
- 252.239-7010 Reserved.
- 252.239-7011 Special Construction and Equipment Charges.
- 252.239-7012 Title to Telecommunication Facilities and Equipment.
- 252.239-7013 Obligation of the Government.
- 252.239-7014 Term of Agreement.
- 252.239-7015 Continuation of Communication Service Authorizations.
- 252.239-7016 Telecommunications Security Equipment, Devices, Techniques, and Services.
- 252.241-7000 Superseding Contract.
- 252.241-7001 Government Access.
- 252.242-7000 Reserved.
- 252.242-7001 Reserved.
- 252.242-7002 Reserved.
- 252.242-7003 Application for U.S. Government Shipping Documentation/Instructions.
- 252.242-7004 Material Management and Accounting System.
- 252.243-7000 Reserved.
- 252.243-7001 Pricing of Contract Modifications.
- 252.243-7002 Requests for Equitable Adjustment.
- 252.244-7000 Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components (DoD Contracts).
- 252.245-7000 Government-Furnished Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy Property.
- 252.246-7000 Material Inspection and Receiving Report.
- 252.246-7001 Warranty of Data.
- 252.246-7002 Warranty of Construction (Germany).
- 252.246-7003 Notification of Potential Safety Issues.
- 252.247-7000 Hardship Conditions.

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Part 252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

- 252.247-7001 Price Adjustment.
- 252.247-7002 Revision of Prices.
- 252.247-7003 Reserved.
- 252.247-7004 Indefinite Quantities--Fixed Charges.
- 252.247-7005 Indefinite Quantities--No Fixed Charges.
- 252.247-7006 Removal of Contractor's Employees.
- 252.247-7007 Liability and Insurance.
- 252.247-7008 Evaluation of Bids.
- 252.247-7009 Award.
- 252.247-7010 Scope of Contract.
- 252.247-7011 Period of Contract.
- 252.247-7012 Ordering Limitation.
- 252.247-7013 Contract Areas of Performance.
- 252.247-7014 Demurrage.
- 252.247-7015 Requirements.
- 252.247-7016 Contractor Liability for Loss or Damage.
- 252.247-7017 Erroneous Shipments.
- 252.247-7018 Subcontracting.
- 252.247-7019 Drayage.
- 252.247-7020 Additional Services.
- 252.247-7021 Returnable Containers Other Than Cylinders.
- 252.247-7022 Representation of Extent of Transportation by Sea.
- 252.247-7023 Transportation of Supplies by Sea.
- 252.247-7024 Notification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea.
- 252.247-7025 Reflagging or Repair Work.
- 252.247-7026 Evaluation Preference for Use of Domestic Shipyards – Applicable to Acquisition of Carriage by Vessel for DoD Cargo in the Coastwise or Noncontiguous Trade.

- 252.249-7000 Special Termination Costs.
- 252.249-7001 Reserved.
- 252.249-7002 Notification of Anticipated Contract Termination or Reduction.
- 252.251-7000 Ordering From Government Supply Sources.
- 252.251-7001 Use of Interagency Fleet Management System (IFMS) Vehicles and Related Services.

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SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL

PART 201—FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

SUBPART 201.1—PURPOSE, AUTHORITY, ISSUANCE

SUBPART 201.2—ADMINISTRATION

SUBPART 201.3—AGENCY ACQUISITION REGULATIONS

SUBPART 201.4—DEVIATIONS FROM THE FAR

**SUBPART 201.6—CAREER DEVELOPMENT, CONTRACTING AUTHORITY,
AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

PART 202—DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND TERMS

SUBPART 202.1—DEFINITIONS

**PART 203—IMPROPER BUSINESS PRACTICES AND PERSONAL
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

SUBPART 203.0

SUBPART 203.1—SAFEGUARDS

SUBPART 203.5—OTHER IMPROPER BUSINESS PRACTICES

SUBPART 203.7—VOIDING AND RESCINDING CONTRACTS

**SUBPART 203.9—WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS FOR CONTRACTOR
EMPLOYEES**

**SUBPART 203.10—CONTRACTOR CODE OF BUSINESS ETHICS AND
CONDUCT**

PART 204—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

SUBPART 204.1—CONTRACT EXECUTION

SUBPART 204.2—CONTRACT DISTRIBUTION

**SUBPART 204.4—SAFEGUARDING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION WITHIN
INDUSTRY**

SUBPART 204.6—CONTRACT REPORTING

SUBPART 204.8—CONTRACT FILES

SUBPART 204.9—TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER INFORMATION

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Table of Contents

SUBPART 204.11–CENTRAL CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION

SUBPART 204.12–ANNUAL REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

**SUBPART 204.70–UNIFORM PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT
IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS**

SUBPART 204.71–UNIFORM CONTRACT LINE ITEM NUMBERING SYSTEM

SUBPART 204.72–CONTRACTOR IDENTIFICATION

SUBPART 204.73–EXPORT-CONTROLLED ITEMS

SUBCHAPTER B–COMPETITION AND ACQUISITION PLANNING

PART 205–PUBLICIZING CONTRACT ACTIONS

SUBPART 205.2–SYNOPSIS OF PROPOSED CONTRACT ACTIONS

SUBPART 205.3–SYNOPSIS OF CONTRACT AWARDS

SUBPART 205.4–RELEASE OF INFORMATION

SUBPART 205.5–PAID ADVERTISEMENTS

PART 206–COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART 206.0

**SUBPART 206.2–FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF
SOURCES**

SUBPART 206.3–OTHER THAN FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION

PART 207–ACQUISITION PLANNING

SUBPART 207.1–ACQUISITION PLANS

SUBPART 207.4–EQUIPMENT LEASE OR PURCHASE

SUBPART 207.5–INHERENTLY GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS

**SUBPART 207.70–BUY-TO-BUDGET – ADDITIONAL QUANTITIES OF END
ITEMS**

PART 208–REQUIRED SOURCES OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

SUBPART 208.0

SUBPART 208.4–FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Table of Contents

SUBPART 208.6—ACQUISITION FROM FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

SUBPART 208.7—ACQUISITION FROM NONPROFIT AGENCIES EMPLOYING PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

SUBPART 208.70—COORDINATED ACQUISITION

SUBPART 208.71—ACQUISITION FOR NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA)

SUBPART 208.72—RESERVED

SUBPART 208.73—USE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED PRECIOUS METALS

SUBPART 208.74—ENTERPRISE SOFTWARE AGREEMENTS

PART 209—CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS

SUBPART 209.1—RESPONSIBLE PROSPECTIVE CONTRACTORS

SUBPART 209.2—QUALIFICATIONS REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART 209.4—DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND INELIGIBILITY

SUBPART 209.5—ORGANIZATIONAL AND CONSULTANT CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

PART 210—MARKET RESEARCH

SUBPART 210.0

PART 211—DESCRIBING AGENCY NEEDS

SUBPART 211.0

SUBPART 211.1—SELECTING AND DEVELOPING REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENTS

SUBPART 211.2—USING AND MAINTAINING REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENTS

SUBPART 211.5—LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

SUBPART 211.6—PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

PART 212—ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS

SUBPART 212.1—ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS - GENERAL

SUBPART 212.2—SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS

**SUBPART 212.3—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES
FOR THE ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS**

**SUBPART 212.5—APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LAWS TO THE ACQUISITION
OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS**

**SUBPART 212.6—STREAMLINED PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATION AND
SOLICITATION FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS**

**SUBPART 212.70—PILOT PROGRAM FOR TRANSITION TO FOLLOW-ON
CONTRACTING AFTER USE OF OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORITY**

SUBCHAPTER C—CONTRACTING METHODS AND CONTRACT TYPES

PART 213—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

SUBPART 213.1—PROCEDURES

**SUBPART 213.2—ACTIONS AT OR BELOW THE MICRO-PURCHASE
THRESHOLD**

SUBPART 213.3—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION METHODS

SUBPART 213.4—FAST PAYMENT PROCEDURE

**SUBPART 213.70—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES UNDER THE
8(A) PROGRAM**

PART 214—SEALED BIDDING

SUBPART 214.2—SOLICITATION OF BIDS

SUBPART 214.4—OPENING OF BIDS AND AWARD OF CONTRACT

PART 215—CONTRACTING BY NEGOTIATION

**SUBPART 215.2—SOLICITATION AND RECEIPT OF PROPOSALS AND
INFORMATION**

SUBPART 215.3—SOURCE SELECTION

SUBPART 215.4—CONTRACT PRICING

PART 216—TYPES OF CONTRACTS

SUBPART 216.1—SELECTING CONTRACT TYPES

SUBPART 216.2—FIXED-PRICE CONTRACTS

SUBPART 216.3—COST-REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACTS

SUBPART 216.4—INCENTIVE CONTRACTS

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Table of Contents

SUBPART 216.5–INDEFINITE-DELIVERY CONTRACTS

SUBPART 216.6–TIME-AND-MATERIALS, LABOR-HOUR, AND LETTER CONTRACTS

SUBPART 216.7–AGREEMENTS

PART 217–SPECIAL CONTRACTING METHODS

SUBPART 217.1–MULTIYEAR CONTRACTING

SUBPART 217.2–OPTIONS

SUBPART 217.5–INTERAGENCY ACQUISITIONS UNDER THE ECONOMY ACT

SUBPART 217.6–MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING CONTRACTS

SUBPART 217.70–EXCHANGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

SUBPART 217.71–MASTER AGREEMENT FOR REPAIR AND ALTERATION OF VESSELS

SUBPART 217.72–RESERVED

SUBPART 217.73–IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES OF SUPPLY

SUBPART 217.74–UNDEFINITIZED CONTRACT ACTIONS

SUBPART 217.75–ACQUISITION OF REPLENISHMENT PARTS

SUBPART 217.76–CONTRACTS WITH PROVISIONING REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART 217.77–OVER AND ABOVE WORK

SUBPART 217.78–CONTRACTS OR DELIVERY ORDERS ISSUED BY A NON-DOD AGENCY

PART 218–EMERGENCY ACQUISITIONS

SUBPART 218.1–AVAILABLE ACQUISITION FLEXIBILITIES

SUBPART 218.2–EMERGENCY ACQUISITION FLEXIBILITIES

SUBCHAPTER D–SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAMS

PART 219–SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS

SUBPART 219.0

SUBPART 219.2–POLICIES

SUBPART 219.4—COOPERATION WITH THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SUBPART 219.5—SET-ASIDES FOR SMALL BUSINESS

SUBPART 219.6—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND DETERMINATIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY

SUBPART 219.7—THE SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PROGRAM

SUBPART 219.8—CONTRACTING WITH THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (THE 8(A) PROGRAM)

SUBPART 219.10—SMALL BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

SUBPART 219.11—PRICE EVALUATION ADJUSTMENT FOR SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS CONCERNS

SUBPART 219.13—HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESS ZONE (HUBZONE) PROGRAM

SUBPART 219.12—SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS PARTICIPATION

SUBPART 219.70—RESERVED

SUBPART 219.71—PILOT MENTOR-PROTEGE PROGRAM

PART 220—RESERVED

PART 221—RESERVED

PART 222—APPLICATION OF LABOR LAWS TO GOVERNMENT ACQUISITIONS

SUBPART 222.0

SUBPART 222.1—BASIC LABOR POLICIES

SUBPART 222.3—CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT

SUBPART 222.4—LABOR STANDARDS FOR CONTRACTS INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION

SUBPART 222.6—WALSH-HEALEY PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT

SUBPART 222.8—EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

SUBPART 222.10—SERVICE CONTRACT ACT OF 1965, AS AMENDED

SUBPART 222.13—SPECIAL DISABLED VETERANS, VETERANS OF THE VIETNAM ERA, AND OTHER ELIGIBLE VETERANS

SUBPART 222.14—EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

SUBPART 222.17—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

**SUBPART 222.70—RESTRICTIONS ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL
FOR WORK ON CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICE CONTRACTS IN
NONCONTIGUOUS STATES**

SUBPART 222.71—RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL OF EMPLOYMENT

**SUBPART 222.72—COMPLIANCE WITH LABOR LAWS OF FOREIGN
GOVERNMENTS**

**SUBPART 222.73—LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO CONTRACTS
PERFORMED ON GUAM**

**PART 223—ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY,
RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, AND
DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE**

**SUBPART 223.3—HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION AND MATERIAL
SAFETY DATA**

SUBPART 223.4—USE OF RECOVERED MATERIAL

SUBPART 223.5—DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

SUBPART 223.8—OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

SUBPART 223.70—RESERVED

**SUBPART 223.71—STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS**

**SUBPART 223.72—SAFEGUARDING SENSITIVE CONVENTIONAL ARMS,
AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES**

PART 224—PROTECTION OF PRIVACY AND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

SUBPART 224.1—PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY

SUBPART 224.2—FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

PART 225—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

SUBPART 225.0

SUBPART 225.1—BUY AMERICAN ACT—SUPPLIES

SUBPART 225.2—BUY AMERICAN ACT—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

SUBPART 225.3—CONTRACTS PERFORMED OUTSIDE THE UNITED

STATES

SUBPART 225.4—TRADE AGREEMENTS

SUBPART 225.5—EVALUATING FOREIGN OFFERS—SUPPLY CONTRACTS

SUBPART 225.7—PROHIBITED SOURCES

**SUBPART 225.8—OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND
COORDINATION**

SUBPART 225.9—CUSTOMS AND DUTIES

SUBPART 225.10—ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ACQUISITION REGULATIONS

SUBPART 225.11—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

**SUBPART 225.70—AUTHORIZATION ACTS, APPROPRIATIONS ACTS, AND
OTHER STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN ACQUISITION**

SUBPART 225.71—OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN ACQUISITION

**SUBPART 225.72—REPORTING CONTRACT PERFORMANCE OUTSIDE
THE UNITED STATES**

SUBPART 225.73—ACQUISITIONS FOR FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

**SUBPART 225.74—DEFENSE CONTRACTORS OUTSIDE THE UNITED
STATES**

SUBPART 225.75—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM

SUBPART 225.76—SECONDARY ARAB BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

**SUBPART 225.77—ACQUISITIONS IN SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS IN IRAQ
OR AFGHANISTAN**

PART 226—OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAMS

SUBPART 226.1—INDIAN INCENTIVE PROGRAM

**SUBPART 226.3—HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
AND MINORITY INSTITUTIONS**

SUBPART 226.70—RESERVED

SUBPART 226.71—PREFERENCE FOR LOCAL AND SMALL BUSINESS

SUBCHAPTER E—GENERAL CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS

PART 227—PATENTS, DATA, AND COPYRIGHTS

SUBPART 227.3—PATENT RIGHTS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

SUBPART 227.4—RIGHTS IN DATA AND COPYRIGHTS

**SUBPART 227.6—FOREIGN LICENSE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
AGREEMENTS**

SUBPART 227.70—INFRINGEMENT CLAIMS, LICENSES, AND ASSIGNMENTS

SUBPART 227.71—RIGHTS IN TECHNICAL DATA

**SUBPART 227.72—RIGHTS IN COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND COMPUTER
SOFTWARE DOCUMENTATION**

PART 228—BONDS AND INSURANCE

SUBPART 228.1—BONDS

SUBPART 228.3—INSURANCE

PART 229—TAXES

SUBPART 229.1—GENERAL

SUBPART 229.4—CONTRACT CLAUSES

SUBPART 229.70—SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR OVERSEAS CONTRACTS

PART 230—COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SUBPART 230.2—CAS PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

PART 231—CONTRACT COST PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

SUBPART 231.1—APPLICABILITY

SUBPART 231.2—CONTRACTS WITH COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

SUBPART 231.3—CONTRACTS WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

**SUBPART 231.6—CONTRACTS WITH STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERALLY
RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS**

SUBPART 231.7—CONTRACTS WITH NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

PART 232—CONTRACT FINANCING

SUBPART 232.0

SUBPART 232.1—NON-COMMERCIAL ITEM PURCHASE FINANCING

SUBPART 232.2—COMMERCIAL ITEM PURCHASE FINANCING

SUBPART 232.3—LOAN GUARANTEES FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Table of Contents

SUBPART 232.4—ADVANCE PAYMENTS FOR NON-COMMERCIAL ITEMS

SUBPART 232.5—PROGRESS PAYMENTS BASED ON COSTS

SUBPART 232.6—CONTRACT DEBTS

SUBPART 232.7—CONTRACT FUNDING

SUBPART 232.8—ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS

SUBPART 232.9—PROMPT PAYMENT

SUBPART 232.10—PERFORMANCE-BASED PAYMENTS

SUBPART 232.11—ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER

SUBPART 232.70—ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION AND PROCESSING OF
PAYMENT REQUESTS AND RECEIVING REPORTS

SUBPART 232.71—LEVIES ON CONTRACT PAYMENTS

PART 233—PROTESTS, DISPUTES, AND APPEALS

SUBPART 233.2—DISPUTES AND APPEALS

SUBCHAPTER F—SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF CONTRACTING

PART 234—MAJOR SYSTEM ACQUISITION

SUBPART 234.0

SUBPART 234.2—EARNED VALUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SUBPART 234.70—ACQUISITION OF MAJOR WEAPON SYSTEMS AS
COMMERCIAL ITEMS

PART 235—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTING

SUBPART 235.0

PART 236—CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECT-ENGINEER CONTRACTS

SUBPART 236.1—GENERAL

SUBPART 236.2—SPECIAL ASPECTS OF CONTRACTING FOR
CONSTRUCTION

SUBPART 236.5—CONTRACT CLAUSES

SUBPART 236.6—ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Table of Contents

**SUBPART 236.7—STANDARD AND OPTIONAL FORMS FOR CONTRACTING
FOR CONSTRUCTION, ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES, AND
DISMANTLING, DEMOLITION, OR REMOVAL OF IMPROVEMENTS**

PART 237—SERVICE CONTRACTING

SUBPART 237.1—SERVICE CONTRACTS—GENERAL

SUBPART 237.2—ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES

SUBPART 237.70—MORTUARY SERVICES

SUBPART 237.71—LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING SERVICES

SUBPART 237.72—EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENTS

**SUBPART 237.73—SERVICES OF STUDENTS AT RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES**

SUBPART 237.74—SERVICES AT INSTALLATIONS BEING CLOSED

PART 238—FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE CONTRACTING

PART 239—ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SUBPART 239.1—GENERAL

SUBPART 239.70—EXCHANGE OR SALE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SUBPART 239.71—SECURITY AND PRIVACY FOR COMPUTER SYSTEMS

SUBPART 239.72—STANDARDS

SUBPART 239.73—RESERVED

SUBPART 239.74—TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

PART 240—RESERVED

PART 241—ACQUISITION OF UTILITY SERVICES

SUBPART 241.1—GENERAL

SUBPART 241.2—ACQUIRING UTILITY SERVICES

SUBPART 241.5—SOLICITATION PROVISION AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

SUBCHAPTER G—CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

PART 242—CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION AND AUDIT SERVICES

SUBPART 242.0

SUBPART 242.2—CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

SUBPART 242.3—CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION OFFICE FUNCTIONS

SUBPART 242.5—POSTAWARD ORIENTATION

SUBPART 242.6—CORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTING OFFICER

SUBPART 242.7—INDIRECT COST RATES

SUBPART 242.8—DISALLOWANCE OF COSTS

SUBPART 242.11—PRODUCTION SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

SUBPART 242.12—NOVATION AND CHANGE-OF-NAME AGREEMENTS

SUBPART 242.14—TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

SUBPART 242.15—CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

SUBPART 242.70—RESERVED

SUBPART 242.71—VOLUNTARY REFUNDS

**SUBPART 242.72—CONTRACTOR MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AND
ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

SUBPART 242.73—CONTRACTOR INSURANCE/PENSION REVIEW

**SUBPART 242.74—TECHNICAL REPRESENTATION AT CONTRACTOR
FACILITIES**

**SUBPART 242.75—CONTRACTOR ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND RELATED
CONTROLS**

PART 243—CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS

SUBPART 243.1—GENERAL

SUBPART 243.2—CHANGE ORDERS

PART 244—SUBCONTRACTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

SUBPART 244.2—CONSENT TO SUBCONTRACTS

SUBPART 244.3—CONTRACTORS' PURCHASING SYSTEMS REVIEWS

**SUBPART 244.4—SUBCONTRACTS FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS AND
COMMERCIAL COMPONENTS**

PART 245—GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

SUBPART 245.1—GENERAL

SUBPART 245.3—PROVIDING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY TO CONTRACTORS

SUBPART 245.4—USE AND RENTAL OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

**SUBPART 245.5—MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN THE
POSSESSION OF CONTRACTORS**

**SUBPART 245.6—REPORTING, REDISTRIBUTION, AND DISPOSAL OF
CONTRACTOR INVENTORY**

**SUBPART 245.70—APPOINTMENT OF PROPERTY ADMINISTRATORS AND
PLANT CLEARANCE OFFICERS**

SUBPART 245.71—PLANT CLEARANCE FORMS

SUBPART 245.72—SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

SUBPART 245.73—SALE OF SURPLUS CONTRACTOR INVENTORY

PART 246—QUALITY ASSURANCE

SUBPART 246.1—GENERAL

SUBPART 246.2—CONTRACT QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART 246.3—CONTRACT CLAUSES

SUBPART 246.4—GOVERNMENT CONTRACT QUALITY ASSURANCE

SUBPART 246.5—ACCEPTANCE

SUBPART 246.6—MATERIAL INSPECTION AND RECEIVING REPORTS

SUBPART 246.7—WARRANTIES

PART 247—TRANSPORTATION

SUBPART 247.0

SUBPART 247.1—GENERAL

**SUBPART 247.2—CONTRACTS FOR TRANSPORTATION OR FOR
TRANSPORTATION-RELATED SERVICES**

SUBPART 247.3—TRANSPORTATION IN SUPPLY CONTRACTS

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Table of Contents

SUBPART 247.5—OCEAN TRANSPORTATION BY U.S.-FLAG VESSELS

PART 248—VALUE ENGINEERING

PART 249—TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS

SUBPART 249.1—GENERAL PRINCIPLES

SUBPART 249.5—CONTRACT TERMINATION CLAUSES

SUBPART 249.70—SPECIAL TERMINATION REQUIREMENTS

**PART 250—EXTRAORDINARY CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS AND THE SAFETY
ACT**

SUBPART 250.1—EXTRAORDINARY CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS

PART 251—USE OF GOVERNMENT SOURCES BY CONTRACTORS

SUBPART 251.1—CONTRACTOR USE OF GOVERNMENT SUPPLY SOURCES

**SUBPART 251.2—CONTRACTOR USE OF INTERAGENCY FLEET
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IFMS) VEHICLES**

SUBCHAPTER H—CLAUSES AND FORMS

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

SUBPART 252.1—INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING PROVISIONS AND CLAUSES

SUBPART 252.2—TEXT OF PROVISIONS AND CLAUSES

PART 253—FORMS

SUBPART 253.2—PRESCRIPTION OF FORMS

SUBPART 253.3—ILLUSTRATION OF FORMS

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—ARMED SERVICES BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Part 1—Charter

Part 2—Rules

APPENDIX B—RESERVED

APPENDIX C—RESERVED

APPENDIX D—RESERVED

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

Table of Contents

APPENDIX E—RESERVED

APPENDIX F—MATERIAL INSPECTION AND RECEIVING REPORT

Part 1—Introduction.

Part 2—Contract Quality Assurance on Shipments Between Contractors.

Part 3—Preparation of the DD Form 250 and DD Form 250c.

Part 4—Distribution of DD Form 250 and DD Form 250c.

Part 5—Preparation of the DD Form 250-1 (Loading Report).

Part 6—Preparation of the DD Form 250-1 (Discharge Report).

Part 7—Distribution of the DD Form 250-1.

APPENDIX G—RESERVED

APPENDIX H—DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION PROCEDURES

**APPENDIX I—POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE DOD PILOT
MENTOR-PROTEGE PROGRAM**