

**SUBPART 201.1—PURPOSE, AUTHORITY, ISSUANCE**  
(Revised July 29, 2009)

**201.104 Applicability.**

The FAR and the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) also apply to purchases and contracts by DoD contracting activities made in support of foreign military sales or North Atlantic Treaty Organization cooperative projects without regard to the nature or sources of funds obligated, unless otherwise specified in this regulation.

**201.105 Issuance.**

**201.105-3 Copies.**

The DFARS and the DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI) are available electronically via the World Wide Web at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/index.htm>.

**201.107 Certifications.**

In accordance with Section 29 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 425), a new requirement for a certification by a contractor or offeror may not be included in the DFARS unless—

(1) The certification requirement is specifically imposed by statute; or

(2) Written justification for such certification is provided to the Secretary of Defense by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), and the Secretary of Defense approves in writing the inclusion of such certification requirement.

**201.109 Statutory acquisition-related dollar thresholds – adjustment for inflation.**

(d) A matrix showing the most recent escalation adjustments of statutory acquisition-related dollar thresholds is available at PGI 201.109 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

**201.170 Peer Reviews.**

(a) *Acquisitions valued at \$1 billion or more.*

(1) The Office of the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, will organize teams of reviewers and facilitate Peer Reviews for solicitations and contracts valued at \$1 billion or more, as follows:

(i) Pre-award Peer Reviews will be conducted for all solicitations valued at \$1 billion or more (including options).

(ii) Post-award Peer Reviews will be conducted for all contracts for services valued at \$1 billion or more (including options).

(iii) Reviews will be conducted using the procedures at PGI 201.170 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

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(2) To facilitate planning for Peer Reviews, the military departments, defense agencies, and DoD field activities shall provide a rolling annual forecast of acquisitions with an anticipated value of \$1 billion or more (including options) at the end of each quarter (i.e., March 31; June 30; September 30; December 31), to the Deputy Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (Contract Policy and International Contracting), 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3060.

(b) *Acquisitions valued at less than \$1 billion.* The military departments, defense agencies, and DoD field activities shall establish procedures for—

- (1) Pre-award Peer Reviews of solicitations valued at less than \$1 billion; and
- (2) Post-award Peer Reviews of contracts for services valued at less than \$1 billion.

**SUBPART 202.1--DEFINITIONS**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**202.101 Definitions.**

“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  
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)

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## Part 202--Definitions of Words and Terms

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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 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  
Air Force District of Washington  
Air Force Operational Test & Evaluation Center  
Air Force Special Operations Command  
United States Air Force Academy  
Aeronautical Systems Center  
Air Armament Center  
Electronic Systems Center  
Space and Missile Systems Center

### DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

Office of the Deputy Director, Management

### 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

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#### 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, 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.

“General public” and “non-governmental entities,” as used in the definition of “commercial item” at FAR 2.101, do not include the Federal Government or a State, local, or foreign government (Pub. L. 110-181, Section 815(b)).

“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

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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—

(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 204.6—CONTRACT REPORTING**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**204.602 General.**

See PGI 204.602 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for additional information on the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) and procedures for resolving technical or policy issues relating to FPDS.

**204.604 Responsibilities.**

(1) The process for reporting contract actions to FPDS should, where possible, be automated by incorporating it into contract writing systems.

(2) Data in FPDS is stored indefinitely and is electronically retrievable. Therefore, the contracting officer may reference the contract action report (CAR) approval date in the associated Government contract file instead of including a paper copy of the electronically submitted CAR in the file. Such reference satisfies contract file documentation requirements of FAR 4.803(a).

(3) By December 15th of each year, the chief acquisition officer of each DoD component required to report its contract actions shall submit to the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, its annual certification and data validation results for the preceding fiscal year in accordance with the DoD Data Improvement Plan requirements at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/eb>. The Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, will submit a consolidated DoD annual certification to the Office of Management and Budget by January 5th of each year.

**204.606 Reporting data.**

In addition to FAR 4.606, follow the procedures at PGI 204.606 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for reporting data to FPDS.

**SUBPART 204.11—CENTRAL CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION**  
*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**204.1103 Procedures.**

(1) On contract award documents, use the contractor's legal or "doing business as" name and physical address information as recorded in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database at the time of award.

(2) When making a determination to exercise an option, or at any other time before issuing a modification other than a unilateral modification making an administrative change, ensure that—

(i) The contractor's record is active in the CCR database; and

(ii) The contractor's Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code, name, and physical address are accurately reflected in the contract document.

(3) At any time, if the DUNS number, CAGE code, contractor name, or physical address on a contract no longer matches the information on the contractor's record in the CCR database, the contracting officer shall process a novation or change-of-name agreement, or an address change, as appropriate.

(4) See PGI 204.1103 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for additional requirements relating to use of information in the CCR database.

(5) On contractual documents transmitted to the payment office, provide the CAGE code, instead of the DUNS number or DUNS+4 number, in accordance with agency procedures.

**204.1104 Solicitation provision and contract clauses.**

When using the clause at FAR 52.204-7, Central Contractor Registration, use the clause with 252.204-7004, Alternate A.



**SUBPART 204.70--UNIFORM PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**204.7000 Scope.**

This subpart--

(a) Prescribes policies and procedures for assigning numbers to all solicitations, contracts, and related instruments; and

(b) Does not apply to solicitations or orders for communication service authorizations issued by the Defense Information Technology Contracting Organization of the Defense Information Systems Agency in accordance with 239.7407-2.

**204.7001 Policy.**

(a) Use the uniform procurement instrument identification (PII) numbering system prescribed by this subpart for the solicitation/contract instruments described in 204.7003 and 204.7004.

(b) Retain the basic PII number unchanged for the life of the instrument unless the conditions in paragraph (c) of this section exist.

(c)(1) If continued performance under a contract number is not possible or is not in the Government's best interest solely for administrative reasons (e.g., when the supplementary PII serial numbering system is exhausted or for lengthy major systems contracts with multiple options), the contracting officer may assign an additional PII number by issuing a separate continued contract to permit continued contract performance.

(2) A continued contract—

(i) Does not constitute a new procurement;

(ii) Incorporates all prices, terms, and conditions of the predecessor contract effective at the time of issuance of the continued contract;

(iii) Operates as a separate contract independent of the predecessor contract once issued; and

(iv) Shall not evade competition, expand the scope of work, or extend the period of performance beyond that of the predecessor contract.

(3) When issuing a continued contract, the contracting officer shall—

(i) Issue an administrative modification to the predecessor contract to clearly state that—

(A) Any future awards provided for under the terms of the predecessor contract (e.g., issuance of orders or exercise of options) will be accomplished under the continued contract; and

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(B) Supplies and services already acquired under the predecessor contract shall remain solely under that contract for purposes of Government inspection, acceptance, payment, and closeout; and

(ii) Follow the procedures at PGI 204.7001(c) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

**204.7002 Procedures.**

(a) In assigning PII numbers—

- (1) Use only the alpha-numeric characters, as prescribed in this subpart; and
- (2) Do not use the letter “I” or “O”.

(b) If department/agency procedures require other identification on the solicitation, contract, or other related instrument forms, enter it in such a location so as to separate it clearly from the PII number.

(c) Enter the basic PII number, including Federal supply contract numbers and any supplementary numbers, in the spaces provided on the solicitation, contract, or related instrument forms. Separate the major elements by dashes, e.g., N00023-90-D-0009 (not necessary in electronic transmission). If there is no space provided on the form, enter the number in the upper right corner of the form and identify what it is (e.g., Supplementary Number N00023-90-F-0120).

**204.7003 Basic PII number.**

(a) *Elements of a number.* The number consists of 13 alpha-numeric characters grouped to convey certain information.

(1) *Positions 1 through 6.* The first six positions identify the department/agency and office issuing the instrument. Use the DoD Activity Address Code (DoDAAC) assigned to the issuing office. DoDAACs can be found at <https://www.daas.dla.mil/daasing/>.

(2) *Positions 7 through 8.* The seventh and eighth positions are the last two digits of the fiscal year in which the procurement instrument is issued or awarded.

(3) *Position 9.* Indicate the type of instrument by entering one of the following upper case letters in position nine—

- |      |                             |   |
|------|-----------------------------|---|
| (i)  | Blanket purchase agreements | A |
| (ii) | Invitations for bids        | B |

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(iii)	Contracts of all types except indefinite delivery contracts, sales contracts, and contracts placed with or through other Government departments or agencies or against contracts placed by such departments or agencies outside the DoD. Do not use this code for contracts or agreements with provisions for orders or calls.	C
(iv)	Indefinite delivery contracts	D
(v)	Reserved	E
(vi)	Contracting actions placed with or through other Government departments or agencies or against contracts placed by such departments or agencies outside the DoD (including actions with the National Industries for the Blind (NIB), the National Industries for the Severely Handicapped (NISH), and the Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR))	F
(vii)	Basic ordering agreements	G
(viii)	Agreements, including basic agreements and loan agreements, but excluding blanket purchase agreements, basic ordering agreements, and leases. Do not use this code for contracts or agreements with provisions for orders or calls.	H
(ix)	Do not use	I
(x)	Reserved	J
(xi)	Short form research contract	K
(xii)	Lease agreement	L
(xiii)	Purchase orders--manual (assign W when numbering capacity of M is exhausted during the fiscal year)	M
(xiv)	Notice of intent to purchase	N
(xv)	Do not use	O
(xvi)	Purchase order--automated (assign V when numbering capacity of P is exhausted during a fiscal year)	P
(xvii)	Request for quotation--manual	Q
(xviii)	Request for proposal	R
(xix)	Sales contract	S
(xx)	Request for quotation--automated (assign U when	T

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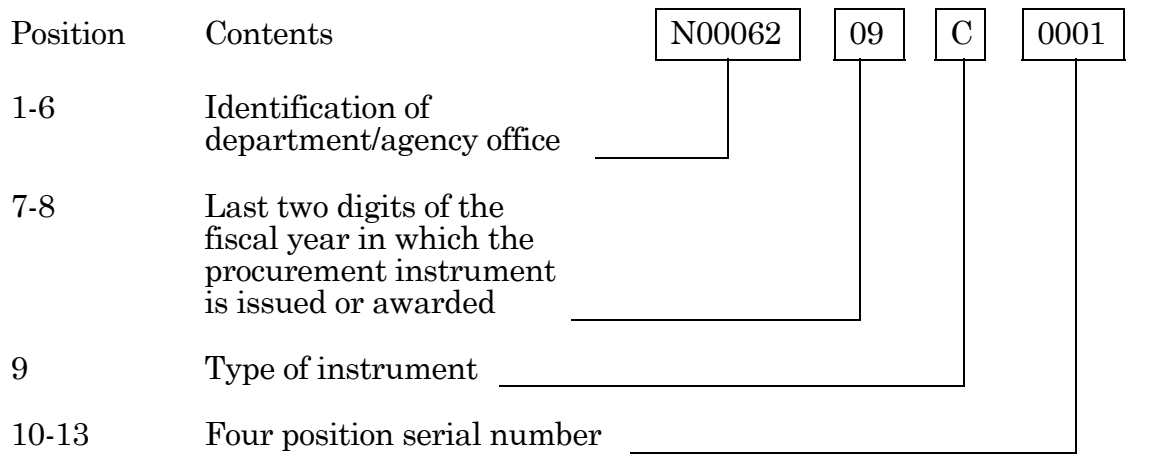
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numbering capacity of T is exhausted during a fiscal year)

- |         |                               |   |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|
| (xxi)   | See T                         | U |
| (xxii)  | See P                         | V |
| (xxiii) | See M                         | W |
| (xxiv)  | Reserved for departmental use | X |
| (xxv)   | Imprest fund                  | Y |
| (xxvi)  | Reserved for departmental use | Z |

(4) *Position 10 through 13.* Enter the serial number of the instrument in these positions. A separate series of serial numbers may be used for any type of instrument listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. Activities shall assign such series of PII numbers sequentially. An activity may reserve blocks of numbers or alpha-numeric numbers for use by its various components.

(b) *Illustration of PII number.* The following illustrates a properly configured PII number—



**204.7004 Supplementary PII numbers.**

(a) *Uses of the supplementary number.* Use supplementary numbers with the basic PII number, to identify—

- (1) Amendments to solicitations;
- (2) Modifications to contracts and agreements, including provisioned item orders; and
- (3) Calls or orders under contracts, basic ordering agreements, or blanket purchase agreements, issued by the contracting office or by a DoD activity other than the contracting office, including DoD orders against Federal supply schedules.

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(b) *Amendments to solicitations.* Number amendments to solicitations sequentially using a four position numeric serial number added to the basic PII number and beginning with 0001, e.g., N00062-91-R-1234-0001.

(c) *Modifications to contracts and agreements.*

(1) Number modifications to contracts and agreements using a six position alpha-numeric added to the basic PII number.

(2) *Position 1.* Identify the office issuing the modification—

- (i) Contract administration office                   A
- (ii) Contracting office                               P

(3) *Positions 2 through 3.* These are the first two digits in a serial number. They may be either alpha or numeric. Use the letters K, L, M, N, P, Q, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, or Z only in the second position and only in the following circumstances—

(i) Use K, L, M, N, P, and Q in the second position only if the modification is issued by the Air Force and is a provisioned item order.

(ii) Use S, and only S, in the second position to identify modifications issued to provide initial or amended shipping instructions when—

and                   (A) The contract has either FOB origin or destination delivery terms;

(B) The price changes.

(iii) Use T, U, V, W, X, or Y, and only those characters, in the second position to identify modifications issued to provide initial or amended shipping instructions when—

(A) The contract has FOB origin delivery terms; and

(B) The price does not change.

(iv) Only use Z in the second position to identify a modification which definitizes a letter contract.

(4) *Positions 4 through 6.* These positions are always numeric. Use a separate series of serial numbers for each type of modification listed in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. Examples of proper numbering for positions 2-6 (the first position will be either “A” or “P”) are as follows:

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Normal Modification	Provisioned Items Order (Reserved for exclusive use by the Air Force only)	Shipping Instructions
00001 — 99999	K0001 — K9999	S0001 — S9999
then	KA001 — KZ999	SA001 — SZ999
A0001 — A9999	L0001 — L9999	T0001 — T9999
B0001 — B9999	LA001 — LZ999	TA001 — TZ999
and so on to	M0001 — M9999	U0001 — U9999
H0001 — H9999	MA001 — MZ999	UA001 — UZ999
then	N0001 — N9999	V0001 — V9999
J0001 — J9999	NA001 — NZ999	VA001 — VZ999
then	P0001 — P9999	W0001 — W9999
R0001 — R9999	PA001 — PZ999	WA001 — WZ999
then	Q0001 — Q9999	X0001 — X9999
AA001 — HZ999	QA001 — QZ999	XA001 — XZ999
then		
JA001 — JZ999		Y0001 — Y9999
RA001 — RZ999		YA001 — YZ999

(5) If the contract administration office is changing the contract administration or disbursement office for the first time and is using computer generated modifications to notify many offices, it uses the six position supplementary number ARZ999. If either office has to be changed again during the life of the contract, the supplementary number will be ARZ998, and on down as needed.

(6) Each office authorized to issue modifications shall assign the supplementary identification numbers in sequence. Do not assign the numbers until it has been determined that a modification is to be issued.

(d) Delivery orders under indefinite delivery contracts, orders under basic ordering agreements, and calls under blanket purchase agreements.

(1) Calls or orders issued by the office issuing the contract or agreement. Use a four position alpha-numeric call or order serial number added to the basic PII number. These shall be identified by using serial numbers beginning 0001 through 9999. When

the numeric identifiers run out, use alpha characters in the third and fourth positions. Never use alpha characters in the first and second positions.

(2) Orders placed against another activity's contract or agreement.

(i) If the office placing the order or call is different from the office identified in the basic PII number, assign a serial number to the order or call. The first and second positions contain the call/order code assigned to the ordering office in accordance with 204.7005. Do not use the letters A or P in the first position. The third and fourth positions are a two position serial number assigned by the ordering office. The series will begin with 01. When the numbers exceed 99, the office will assign a uniform series of identifiers containing alpha and/or numeric characters, e.g., Basic #: N00383-91-D-0001 serial #: TU01.

(ii) If an office is placing calls or orders with NIB, NISH, or UNICOR, the office shall identify the instrument with a 13 position supplementary PII number using an F in the 9th position. Modifications to these calls or orders shall be numbered in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, e.g., Order #: DLA100-91-F-0001 modification #: A00001.

(e) *Modifications to calls or orders.* Use a two position alpha-numeric suffix, known as a call or order modification indicator, to identify a modification to a call or order.

(1) Modifications to a call or order issued by a purchasing office begin with 01, 02, and so on through 99, then B1 through B9, BA through BZ, C1 through C9, and so on through ZZ.

(2) Modifications to a call or order issued by a contract administration office begin with 1A, 1B, and so on through 9Z, followed by A1, A2, and so on to A9, then AA, AB, and so on through AZ.

#### **204.7005 Assignment of order codes.**

(a) The Defense Logistics Agency, Acquisition Policy Branch (J-3311), Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221, is the executive agent for maintenance of code assignments for use in the first two positions of an order number when an activity places an order against another activity's contract or agreement (see 204.7004(d)(2)). The executive agent distributes blocks of two-character order codes to department/agency monitors for further assignment.

(b) Contracting activities submit requests for assignment of or changes in two-character order codes to their respective monitors in accordance with department/agency procedures. Order code monitors--

(1) Approve requests for additions, deletions, or changes; and

(2) Provide notification of additions, deletions, or changes to--

(i) The executive agent; and

(ii) The executive editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations, OUSD(AT&L)DPAP(DAR), 3062 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3062.

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(c) Order code monitors are--

ARMY

Army Contracting Agency  
Attn: SFCA-IT  
5109 Leesburg Pike, Suite 302  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3201

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Office of the Assistant Secretary  
of the Navy (RD&A)  
1000 Navy Pentagon, Room BF992  
Washington, DC 20350-1000

AIR FORCE

SAF/AQCI  
1060 Air Force Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20330-1060

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Logistics Agency  
Acquisition Policy Branch (J71)  
John J. Kingman Road  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221

OTHER DEFENSE AGENCIES

Army Contracting Agency  
Attn: SFCA-IT  
5109 Leesburg Pike, Suite 302  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3201

(d) Order code assignments can be found at  
[http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/order\\_code\\_assignments.html](http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/order_code_assignments.html).



**SUBPART 204.72—CONTRACTOR IDENTIFICATION**  
*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**204.7200 Scope of subpart.**

This subpart prescribes uniform policies and procedures for identification of commercial and Government entities when it is necessary to—

(a) Exchange data with another contracting activity, including contract administration activities and contract payment activities, or comply with the reporting requirements of Subpart 204.6; or

(b) Identify contractors for the purpose of developing computerized acquisition systems or solicitation mailing lists.

**204.7201 Definitions.**

(a) “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

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

(b) “Contractor identification code” means a code that the contracting office uses to identify an offeror. The three types of contractor identification codes are CAGE codes, Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) numbers, and Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TINs).

**204.7202 General.**

**204.7202-1 CAGE codes.**

(a) DLIS assigns or records and maintains CAGE codes to identify commercial and Government entities. DoD 4000.25-5-M, Military Standard Contract Administration Procedures (MILSCAP), and Volume 7 of DoD 4100.39-M, Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures Manual, prescribe use of CAGE codes.

(b)(1) If a prospective contractor located in the United States must register in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database (see FAR Subpart 4.11) and does not have a CAGE code, DLIS will assign a CAGE code when the prospective contractor submits its request for registration in the CCR database. Foreign registrants must obtain a North Atlantic Treaty Organization CAGE (NCAGE) code in order to register in the CCR database. NCAGE codes may be obtained from the Codification Bureau in the foreign registrant’s country. Additional information on obtaining NCAGE codes is available at [http://www.dlis.dla.mil/Forms/Form\\_AC135.asp](http://www.dlis.dla.mil/Forms/Form_AC135.asp).

(2) If registration in the CCR database is not required, the prospective contractor’s CAGE code is not already available in the contracting office, and the prospective

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contractor does not respond to the provision at 252.204-7001, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code Reporting, use the following procedures:

(i) To identify the prospective contractor's CAGE code, use—

(A) The monthly H-series CD ROM that contains the H-4/H-8 CAGE master file issued by DLIS. (Their address is: Customer Service, Federal Center, 74 Washington Avenue, North, Battle Creek, MI 49017-3084. Their telephone number is: toll-free 1-888-352-9333;

(B) The on-line access to the CAGE file through the Defense Logistics Information System;

(C) The on-line access to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) CAGE file through the DLA Network or dial-up capability; or

(D) The Internet to access the CAGE Lookup Server at [http://www.dlis.dla.mil/cage\\_welcome.asp](http://www.dlis.dla.mil/cage_welcome.asp).

(ii) If no CAGE code is identified through use of the procedures in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this subsection, ask DLIS to assign a CAGE code. Submit a DD Form 2051, Request for Assignment of a Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code, (or electronic equivalent) to the address in paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) of this subsection, ATTN: DLIS-SBB. The contracting office completes Section A of the DD Form 2051, and the contractor completes Section B. The contracting office must verify Section B before submitting the form.

(c) Direct questions on obtaining computer tapes, electronic updates, or code assignments to DLIS Customer Service: toll-free (888) 227-2423 or (888) 352-9333; DSN 932-4725; or commercial (616) 961-4725.

#### **204.7202-2 DUNS numbers.**

Requirements for use of DUNS numbers are in FAR 4.605(b) and 4.607(a).

#### **204.7202-3 TINs.**

Requirements for use of TINs are in FAR Subpart 4.9.

#### **204.7203 Responsibilities of contracting officers.**

(a) Assist offerors in obtaining the required CAGE codes.

(b) Do not deny a potential offeror a solicitation package because the offeror does not have a contractor identification code.

#### **204.7204 Maintenance of the CAGE file.**

(a) DLIS will accept written requests for changes to CAGE files, other than name changes, from the following entities:

(1) The entity identified by the code. The entity must use company letterhead to forward the request.

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- (2) The contracting office.
- (3) The contract administration office.

(b) Submit requests for changes to CAGE files on DD Form 2051, or electronic equivalent, to—

Defense Logistics Information Service  
DLIS-SBB  
Federal Center  
74 Washington Avenue, North  
Battle Creek, MI 49017-3084.  
Telephone Numbers: toll-free (888) 352-9333,  
DSN 932-4725,  
commercial (616) 961-4725.  
Facsimile: (616) 961-4388, 4485.

(c) The contracting officer responsible for execution of a change-of-name agreement (see FAR Subpart 42.12) must submit the agreement to DLIS-SBB. If there are no current contracts, each contracting and contract administration office receiving notification of changes from the commercial entity must forward a copy of the change notice annotated with the CAGE code to DLIS-SBB unless the change notice indicates that DLIS-SBB already has been notified.

(d) Additional guidance for maintaining CAGE codes is in Volume 7 of DoD 4100.39-M, Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) Procedures Manual.

#### **204.7205 Novation agreements, mergers and sales of assets.**

Contracting officers shall process and execute novation agreements in accordance with FAR Subpart 42.12, Novation and Change-of-Name Agreements. These actions are independent of code and name assignments made as a result of the occasion which created the need for the novation agreement. The maintenance activity will determine which entity(s) will retain the existing code(s) and which entities will be assigned new codes. The contracting officer responsible for processing the novation agreement shall provide the maintenance activity with the following information:

(a) Name(s), address(es), and code(s) of the contractor(s) transferring the original contractual rights and obligations (transferor).

(b) Name(s), address(es), and code(s) (if any) of the entity who is the successor in interest (transferee).

(c) Name(s), address(es), and code(s) (if any) of the entity who is retaining or receiving the rights to the technical data.

(d) Description of the circumstances surrounding the novation agreement and especially the relationship of each entity to the other.

#### **204.7206 Using CAGE codes to identify agents and brokers.**

Authorized agents and brokers are entities and, as such, may be assigned CAGE codes for identification and processing purposes.

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(a) A single CAGE code will be assigned to the agent/broker establishment in addition to any codes assigned to the entities represented by the agent/broker, i.e., only one code will be assigned to a specific agent/broker entity regardless of the number of firms represented by that agent/broker.

(b) Additional codes may be assigned to an agent/broker if they meet the criteria for assigning additional codes for entities, e.g., different location.

(c) Codes will not be assigned to an agent/broker in care of the entity being represented or in any way infer that the agent/broker is a separate establishment bearing the name of the entity represented by the agent/broker.

#### **204.7207 Solicitation provision.**

Use the provision at 252.204-7001, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code Reporting, in solicitations when—

(a) The solicitation does not include the clause at FAR 52.204-7, Central Contractor Registration; and

(b) The CAGE codes for the potential offerors are not available to the contracting office.

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### SUBPART 204.9—TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER INFORMATION *(Revised July 29, 2009)*

#### **204.902 General.**

(b) DoD uses the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) to meet these reporting requirements.

**SUBPART 207.1—ACQUISITION PLANS**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**207.102 Policy.**

(a)(1) See 212.102 regarding requirements for a written determination that the commercial item definition has been met when using FAR Part 12 procedures.

**207.103 Agency-head responsibilities.**

(d)(i) Prepare written acquisition plans for—

(A) Acquisitions for development, as defined in FAR 35.001, when the total cost of all contracts for the acquisition program is estimated at \$10 million or more;

(B) Acquisitions for production or services when the total cost of all contracts for the acquisition program is estimated at \$50 million or more for all years or \$25 million or more for any fiscal year; and

(C) Any other acquisition considered appropriate by the department or agency.

(ii) Written plans are not required in acquisitions for a final buy out or one-time buy. The terms "final buy out" and "one-time buy" refer to a single contract that covers all known present and future requirements. This exception does not apply to a multiyear contract or a contract with options or phases.

(e) Prepare written acquisition plans for acquisition programs meeting the thresholds of paragraphs (d)(i)(A) and (B) of this section on a program basis. Other acquisition plans may be written on either a program or an individual contract basis.

(g) The program manager, or other official responsible for the program, has overall responsibility for acquisition planning.

(h) For procurement of conventional ammunition, as defined in DoDD 5160.65, Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA), the SMCA will review the acquisition plan to determine if it is consistent with retaining national technology and industrial base capabilities in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(3) and Section 806 of Pub. L. 105-261. The department or agency--

(i) Shall submit the acquisition plan to the address in PGI 207.103(h) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)); and

(ii) Shall not proceed with the procurement until the SMCA provides written concurrence with the acquisition plan. In the case of a non-concurrence, the SMCA will resolve issues with the Army Office of the Executive Director for Conventional Ammunition.

**207.104 General procedures.**

In developing an acquisition plan, agency officials shall take into account the requirement for scheduling and conducting a Peer Review in accordance with 201.170.

**207.105 Contents of written acquisition plans.**

In addition to the requirements of FAR 7.105, planners shall follow the procedures at PGI 207.105 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

**207.106 Additional requirements for major systems.**

(b)(1)(A) The contracting officer is prohibited by 10 U.S.C. 2305(d)(4)(A) from requiring offers for development or production of major systems that would enable the Government to use technical data to competitively reprocur identical items or components of the system if the item or component were developed exclusively at private expense, unless the contracting officer determines that—

(1) The original supplier of the item or component will be unable to satisfy program schedule or delivery requirements;

(2) Proposals by the original supplier of the item or component to meet mobilization requirements are insufficient to meet the agency's mobilization needs; or

(3) The Government is otherwise entitled to unlimited rights in technical data.

(B) If the contracting officer makes a determination, under paragraphs (b)(1)(A)(1) and (2) of this section, for a competitive solicitation, 10 U.S.C. 2305(d)(4)(B) requires that the evaluation of items developed at private expense be based on an analysis of the total value, in terms of innovative design, life-cycle costs, and other pertinent factors, of incorporating such items in the system.

(S-70)(1) In accordance with Section 802(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Pub. L. 109-364) and DoD policy requirements, acquisition plans for major weapon systems and subsystems of major weapon systems shall—

(i) Assess the long-term technical data and computer software needs of those systems and subsystems; and

(ii) Establish acquisition strategies that provide for the technical data deliverables and associated license rights needed to sustain those systems and subsystems over their life cycle. The strategy may include—

(A) The development of maintenance capabilities within DoD; or

(B) Competition for contracts for sustainment of the systems or subsystems.

(2) Assessments and corresponding acquisition strategies developed under this section shall—

(i) Be developed before issuance of a solicitation for the weapon system or subsystem;

(ii) Address the merits of including a priced contract option for the future delivery of technical data and computer software, and associated license rights, that were not acquired upon initial contract award;

(iii) Address the potential for changes in the sustainment plan over the life cycle of the weapon system or subsystem; and

(iv) Apply to weapon systems and subsystems that are to be supported by performance-based logistics arrangements as well as to weapon systems and subsystems that are to be supported by other sustainment approaches.

(S-71) See 209.570 for policy applicable to acquisition strategies that consider the use of lead system integrators.

### **207.170 Consolidation of contract requirements.**

#### **207.170-1 Scope.**

This section implements 10 U.S.C. 2382.

#### **207.170-2 Definitions.**

As used in this section—

“Consolidation of contract requirements” means the use of a solicitation to obtain offers for a single contract or a multiple award contract to satisfy two or more requirements of a department, agency, or activity for supplies or services that previously have been provided to, or performed for, that department, agency, or activity under two or more separate contracts.

“Multiple award contract” means—

(1) Orders placed using a multiple award schedule issued by the General Services Administration as described in FAR Subpart 8.4;

(2) A multiple award task order or delivery order contract issued in accordance with FAR Subpart 16.5; or

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

#### **207.170-3 Policy and procedures.**

(a) Agencies shall not consolidate contract requirements with an estimated total value exceeding \$5.5 million unless the acquisition strategy includes—

(1) The results of market research;

(2) Identification of any alternative contracting approaches that would involve a lesser degree of consolidation; and

(3) A determination by the senior procurement executive that the consolidation is necessary and justified.



(i) Market research may indicate that consolidation of contract requirements is necessary and justified if the benefits of the acquisition strategy substantially exceed the benefits of each of the possible alternative contracting approaches. Benefits may include costs and, regardless of whether quantifiable in dollar amounts—

- (A) Quality;
- (B) Acquisition cycle;
- (C) Terms and conditions; and
- (D) Any other benefit.

(ii) Savings in administrative or personnel costs alone do not constitute a sufficient justification for a consolidation of contract requirements unless the total amount of the cost savings is expected to be substantial in relation to the total cost of the procurement.

(b) Include the determination made in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section in the contract file.

#### **207.171 Component breakout.**

##### **207.171-1 Scope.**

(a) This section provides policy for breaking out components of end items for future acquisitions so that the Government can purchase the components directly from the manufacturer or supplier and furnish them to the end item manufacturer as Government-furnished material.

(b) This section does not apply to—

(1) The initial decisions on Government-furnished equipment or contractor-furnished equipment that are made at the inception of an acquisition program; or

(2) Breakout of parts for replenishment (see Appendix E).

##### **207.171-2 Definition.**

“Component,” as used in this section, includes subsystems, assemblies, subassemblies, and other major elements of an end item; it does not include elements of relatively small annual acquisition value.

##### **207.171-3 Policy.**

DoD policy is to break out components of weapons systems or other major end items under certain circumstances.

(a) When it is anticipated that a prime contract will be awarded without adequate price competition, and the prime contractor is expected to acquire any component without adequate price competition, the agency shall break out that component if—

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- (1) Substantial net cost savings probably will be achieved; and
  - (2) Breakout action will not jeopardize the quality, reliability, performance, or timely delivery of the end item.
- (b) Even when either or both the prime contract and the component will be acquired with adequate price competition, the agency shall consider breakout of the component if substantial net cost savings will result from—
- (1) Greater quantity acquisitions; or
  - (2) Such factors as improved logistics support (through reduction in varieties of spare parts) and economies in operations and training (through standardization of design).
- (c) Breakout normally is not justified for a component that is not expected to exceed \$1 million for the current year's requirement.

#### **207.171-4 Procedures.**

Agencies shall follow the procedures at PGI 207.171-4 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for component breakout.

#### **207.172 Human research.**

Any DoD component sponsoring research involving human subjects—

- (a) Is responsible for oversight of compliance with 32 CFR Part 219, Protection of Human Subjects; and
- (b) Must have a Human Research Protection Official, as defined in the clause at 252.235-7004, Protection of Human Subjects, and identified in the DoD component's Human Research Protection Management Plan. This official is responsible for the oversight and execution of the requirements of the clause at 252.235-7004 and shall be identified in acquisition planning.

**SUBPART 212.3—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES  
FOR THE ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**212.301 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.**

(f) The following additional provisions and clauses apply to DoD solicitations and contracts for the acquisition of commercial items. If the offeror has completed the provisions listed in paragraph (f)(i) or (ii) of this section electronically as part of its annual representations and certifications at <https://orca.bpn.gov>, the contracting officer may consider this information instead of requiring the offeror to complete these provisions for a particular solicitation.

(i) Use one of the following provisions as prescribed in Part 225:

(A) 252.225-7000, Buy American Act--Balance of Payments Program Certificate.

(B) 252.225-7020, Trade Agreements Certificate.

(C) 252.225-7035, Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program Certificate.

(ii) Use the provision at 252.212-7000, Offeror Representations and Certifications--Commercial Items, in all solicitations for commercial items exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold. If an exception to 10 U.S.C. 2410i applies to a solicitation exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold (see 225.7603), indicate on an addendum that “The certification in paragraph (b) of the provision at 252.212-7000 does not apply to this solicitation.”

(iii) Use the clause at 252.212-7001, Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders Applicable to Defense Acquisitions of Commercial Items, in all solicitations and contracts for commercial items, completing paragraphs (a) and (b), as appropriate.

See DoD Class Deviation [2009-O0005](#), Commercial Item Omnibus Clauses for Acquisitions Using the Standard Procurement System, issued on May 1, 2009. This deviation expires on April 30, 2014.

(iv) Use the provision at 252.209-7001, Disclosure of Ownership or Control by the Government of a Terrorist Country, as prescribed in 209.104-70(a).

(v) Use the clause at 252.232-7009, Mandatory Payment by Governmentwide Commercial Purchase Card, as prescribed in 232.1110.

(vi) Use the clause at 252.211-7003, Item Identification and Valuation, as prescribed in 211.274-4.

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(vii) Use the clause at 252.225-7040, Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States, as prescribed in 225.7402-4.

(viii) Use the clause at 252.225-7043, Antiterrorism/Force Protection Policy for Defense Contractors Outside the United States, in solicitations and contracts that include the clause at 252.225-7040.

(ix) Use the clause at 252.211-7006, Radio Frequency Identification, as prescribed in 211.275-3.

(x) Use the clause at 252.232-7010, Levies on Contract Payments, as prescribed in 232.7102.

(xi) Use the clause at 252.246-7003, Notification of Potential Safety Issues, as prescribed in 246.371.

(xii) Use the provision at 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, as prescribed in 247.574(e).

(xiii) Use the provision at 252.225-7010, Commercial Derivative Military Article—Specialty Metals Compliance Certificate, as prescribed in 225.7003-5(b).

#### **212.302 Tailoring of provisions and clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.**

(c) *Tailoring inconsistent with customary commercial practice.* The head of the contracting activity is the approval authority within the DoD for waivers under FAR 12.302(c).

**SUBPART 212.5—APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LAWS TO THE  
ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**212.503 Applicability of certain laws to Executive agency contracts for the acquisition of commercial items.**

(a) The following laws are not applicable to contracts for the acquisition of commercial items:

- (i) 10 U.S.C. 2306(b), Prohibition on Contingent Fees.
- (ii) 10 U.S.C. 2324, Allowable Costs Under Defense Contracts.
- (iii) 10 U.S.C. 2384(b), Requirement to Identify Suppliers.
- (iv) 10 U.S.C. 2397(a)(1), Reports by Employees or Former Employees of Defense Contractors.
- (v) 10 U.S.C. 2397b(f), Limits on Employment for Former DoD Officials.
- (vi) 10 U.S.C. 2397c, Defense Contractor Requirements Concerning Former DoD Officials.
- (vii) 10 U.S.C. 2408(a), Prohibition on Persons Convicted of Defense Related Felonies.
- (viii) 10 U.S.C. 2410b, Contractor Inventory Accounting System Standards (see 252.242-7004).
- (ix) 107 Stat 1720 (Section 843(a), Pub. L. 103-160), Reporting Requirement Regarding Dealings with Terrorist Countries.
- (x) Domestic Content Restrictions in the National Defense Appropriations Acts for Fiscal Years 1996 and Subsequent Years, unless the restriction specifically applies to commercial items. For the restriction that specifically applies to commercial ball or roller bearings as end items, see 225.7019-2(b) (Section 8064 of Pub. L. 106-259).

(c) The applicability of the following laws has been modified in regard to contracts for the acquisition of commercial items:

- (i) 10 U.S.C. 2402, Prohibition on Limiting Subcontractor Direct Sales to the United States (see FAR 3.503 and 52.203-6).
- (ii) 10 U.S.C. 2306a, Truth in Negotiations Act (see FAR 15.403-1(b)(3)).

**212.504 Applicability of certain laws to subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial items.**

(a) The following laws are not applicable to subcontracts at any tier for the acquisition of commercial items or commercial components:

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- (i) 10 U.S.C. 2306(b), Prohibition on Contingent Fees.
  - (ii) 10 U.S.C. 2313(c), Examination of Records of a Contractor.
  - (iii) 10 U.S.C. 2320, Rights in Technical Data.
  - (iv) 10 U.S.C. 2321, Validation of Proprietary Data Restrictions.
  - (v) 10 U.S.C. 2324, Allowable Costs Under Defense Contracts.
  - (vi) 10 U.S.C. 2327, Reporting Requirement Regarding Dealings with Terrorist Countries.
  - (vii) 10 U.S.C. 2384(b), Requirement to Identify Suppliers.
  - (viii) 10 U.S.C. 2391 note, Notification of Substantial Impact on Employment.
  - (ix) 10 U.S.C. 2393, Prohibition Against Doing Business with Certain Offerors or Contractors.
  - (x) 10 U.S.C. 2397(a)(1), Reports by Employees or Former Employees of Defense Contractors.
  - (xi) 10 U.S.C. 2397b(f), Limits on Employment for Former DoD Officials.
  - (xii) 10 U.S.C. 2397c, Defense Contractor Requirements Concerning Former DoD Officials.
  - (xiii) 10 U.S.C. 2408(a), Prohibition on Persons Convicted of Defense Related Felonies.
  - (xiv) 10 U.S.C. 2410b, Contractor Inventory Accounting System Standards.
  - (xv) 10 U.S.C. 2501 note, Notification of Proposed Program Termination.
  - (xvi) 10 U.S.C. 2534, Miscellaneous Limitations on the Procurement of Goods Other Than United States Goods.
  - (xvii) 10 U.S.C. 2631, Transportation of Supplies by Sea (except as provided in the clause at 252.247-7023, Transportation of Supplies by Sea).
  - (xviii) Domestic Content Restrictions in the National Defense Appropriations Acts for Fiscal Years 1996 and Subsequent Years, unless the restriction specifically applies to commercial items. For the restriction that specifically applies to commercial ball or roller bearings as end items, see 225.7009-2(b) (Section 8064 of Pub. L. 106-259).
- (b) Certain requirements of the following laws have been eliminated for subcontracts at any tier for the acquisition of commercial items or commercial components:

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(i) 10 U.S.C. 2393(d), Subcontractor Reports Under Prohibition Against Doing Business with Certain Offerors (see FAR 52.209-6).

(ii) 10 U.S.C. 2402, Prohibition on Limiting Subcontractor Direct Sales to the United States (see FAR 3.503 and 52.203-6).

#### **212.570 Applicability of certain laws to contracts and subcontracts for the acquisition of commercially available off-the-shelf items.**

Paragraph (a)(1) of 10 U.S.C. 2533b, Requirement to buy strategic materials critical to national security from American sources, is not applicable to contracts and subcontracts for the acquisition of commercially available off-the-shelf items, except as provided at 225.7003-3(b)(2)(i).

**SUBPART 215.2—SOLICITATION AND RECEIPT OF PROPOSALS AND INFORMATION**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**215.203-70 Requests for proposals – tiered evaluation of offers.**

(a) The tiered or cascading order of precedence used for tiered evaluation of offers shall be consistent with FAR Part 19.

(b) Consideration shall be given to the tiers of small businesses (e.g., 8(a), HUBZone small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, small business) before evaluating offers from other than small business concerns.

(c) The contracting officer is prohibited from issuing a solicitation with a tiered evaluation of offers unless—

(1) The contracting officer conducts market research, in accordance with FAR Part 10 and Part 210, to determine—

(i) Whether the criteria in FAR Part 19 are met for setting aside the acquisition for small business; or

(ii) For a task or delivery order, whether there are a sufficient number of qualified small business concerns available to justify limiting competition under the terms of the contract; and

(2) If the contracting officer cannot determine whether the criteria in paragraph (c)(1) of this section are met, the contracting officer includes a written explanation in the contract file as to why such a determination could not be made (Section 816 of Pub. L. 109-163).

**215.270 Peer Reviews.**

Agency officials shall conduct Peer Reviews in accordance with 201.170.



**SUBPART 217.2—OPTIONS**  
(Revised July 29, 2009)

**217.202 Use of options.**

See PGI 217.202 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for guidance on the use of options.

**217.204 Contracts.**

(e)(i) Notwithstanding FAR 17.204(e), the ordering period of a task order or delivery order contract (including a contract for information technology) awarded by DoD pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304a—

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

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

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

(ii) DoD must submit a report to Congress, annually through fiscal year 2009, when an ordering period is extended beyond 10 years in accordance with paragraph (e)(i)(C) of this section. Follow the procedures at PGI 217.204(e) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for reporting requirements.

(iii) Paragraph (e)(i) of this section does not apply to the following:

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

(B) Advisory and assistance service task order contracts (authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2304b that are limited by statute to 5 years, with the authority to extend an additional 6 months (see FAR 16.505(c)).

(C) Definite-quantity contracts.

(D) GSA schedule contracts.

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

(iv) Obtain approval from the senior procurement executive before issuing an order against a task or delivery order contract subject to paragraph (e)(i) of this section, if performance under the order is expected to extend more than 1 year beyond the 10-year limit or extended limit described in paragraph (e)(i)(C) of this section (see FAR 37.106 for funding and term of service contracts).

**217.207 Exercise of options.**

(c) In addition to the requirements at FAR 17.207(c), exercise an option only after

determining that the contractor's record in the Central Contractor Registration database is active and the contractor's Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code, name, and physical address are accurately reflected in the contract document.

**217.208 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.**

Sealed bid solicitations shall not include provisions for evaluations of options unless the contracting officer determines that there is a reasonable likelihood that the options will be exercised (10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(5)). This limitation also applies to sealed bid solicitations for the contracts excluded by FAR 17.200.

**217.208-70 Additional clauses.**

(a) Use the clause at 252.217-7000, Exercise of Option to Fulfill Foreign Military Sales Commitments, when an option may be used for foreign military sale requirements.

(1) Use Alternate I when the foreign military sale country is not known at the time of solicitation or award.

(2) Do not use this clause in contracts for establishment or replenishment of DoD inventories or stocks, or acquisitions made under DoD cooperative logistics support arrangements.

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

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

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

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

**SUBPART 217.74—UNDEFINITIZED CONTRACT ACTIONS**  
*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**217.7400 Scope.**

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures implementing 10 U.S.C. 2326.

**217.7401 Definitions.**

As used in this subpart—

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

(1) It includes contract modifications for additional supplies or services.

(2) It does not include change orders, administrative changes, funding modifications, or any other contract modifications that are within the scope and under the terms of the contract, e.g., engineering change proposals, value engineering change proposals, and over and above work requests as described in Subpart 217.77.

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

(c) “Qualifying proposal” means a proposal containing sufficient information for the DoD to do complete and meaningful analyses and audits of the—

(1) Information in the proposal; and

(2) Any other information that the contracting officer has determined DoD needs to review in connection with the contract.

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

**217.7402 Exceptions.**

The following undefinitized contract actions (UCAs) are not subject to this subpart, but the contracting officer should apply the policy to them (and to changes under the Changes clause) to the maximum extent practicable—

(a) UCAs for foreign military sales;

(b) Purchases at or below the simplified acquisition threshold;

(c) Special access programs;

(d) Congressionally mandated long-lead procurement contracts.

**217.7403 Policy.**

DoD policy is that undefinitized contract actions shall—

(a) Be used only when—

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

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

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

**217.7404 Limitations.**

**217.7404-1 Authorization.**

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

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

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

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

**217.7404-2 Price ceiling.**

UCAs shall include a not-to-exceed price.

**217.7404-3 Definitization schedule.**

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

(1) The date that is 180 days after issuance of the action (this date may be extended but may not exceed the date that is 180 days after the contractor submits a qualifying proposal); or

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

(b) Submission of a qualifying proposal in accordance with the definitization schedule is a material element of the contract. If the contractor does not submit a timely qualifying proposal, the contracting officer may suspend or reduce progress payments under FAR 32.503-6, or take other appropriate action.

**217.7404-4 Limitations on obligations.**

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

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

**217.7404-5 Exceptions.**

(a) The limitations in 217.7404-2, 217.7404-3, and 217.7404-4 do not apply to UCAs for the purchase of initial spares.

(b) The head of an agency may waive the limitations in 217.7404-2, 217.7404-3, and 217.7404-4 for UCAs if the head of the agency determines that the waiver is necessary to support—

- (1) A contingency operation; or
- (2) A humanitarian or peacekeeping operation.

**217.7404-6 Allowable profit.**

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

(a) Any reduced cost risk to the contractor for costs incurred during contract performance before negotiation of the final price;

(b) The contractor's reduced cost risk for costs incurred during performance of the remainder of the contract; and

(c) The requirements at 215.404-71-3(d)(2). The risk assessment shall be documented in the contract file.

**217.7405 Plans and reports.**

(a) To provide for enhanced management and oversight of UCAs, departments and agencies shall—

(1) Prepare and maintain a Consolidated UCA Management Plan; and

(2) Prepare semi-annual Consolidated UCA Management Reports addressing each UCA with an estimated value exceeding \$5 million.

(b) Consolidated UCA Management Reports and Consolidated UCA Management Plan updates shall be submitted to the Office of the Director, Defense Procurement and

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### Part 217—Special Contracting Methods

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Acquisition Policy, by October 31 and April 30 of each year in accordance with the procedures at PGI 217.7405 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

#### **217.7406 Contract clauses.**

(a) Use the clause at FAR 52.216-24, Limitation of Government Liability, in all UCAs, solicitations associated with UCAs, basic ordering agreements, indefinite delivery contracts, and any other type of contract providing for the use of UCAs.

(b) Use the clause at 252.217-7027, Contract Definitization, in all UCAs, solicitations associated with UCAs, basic ordering agreements, indefinite delivery contracts, and any other type of contract providing for the use of UCAs. Insert the applicable information in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of the clause. If, at the time of entering into the UCA, the contracting officer knows that the definitive contract action will meet the criteria of FAR 15.403-1, 15.403-2, or 15.403-3 for not requiring submission of cost or pricing data, the words “and cost or pricing data” may be deleted from paragraph (a) of the clause.

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**219.000 Scope of part.**

This part also implements 10 U.S.C. 2323, which—

- (1) Is applicable to DoD through fiscal year 2009; and
- (2) Establishes goals for awards to small disadvantaged business (SDB) concerns, historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), and minority institutions (MIs). See 226.370 for policy on contracting with HBCU/MIs.

**219.001 Definitions.**

“Small disadvantaged business concern” is defined:

(1) At FAR 52.219-23(a) (i.e., a firm is considered a small disadvantaged business (SDB) concern by receiving certification by the Small Business Administration and meeting the other listed criteria), except as specified in paragraph (2) of this definition.

(2) At FAR 52.219-23(a) or 52.219-1(b)(2) for the following purposes (i.e., a firm is considered an SDB concern by either receiving certification by the Small Business Administration and meeting the other listed criteria or self-representing its status for general statistical purposes):

(i) A higher customary progress payment rate for SDB concerns (see 232.501-1(a)(i) and 252.232-7004(c)).

(ii) A lower threshold for inclusion of customary progress payments in contracts with SDB concerns (see 232.502-1).

(iii) The prompt payment policy for SDB concerns in 232.903 and 232.905(2).

(iv) Reporting contract actions with SDB concerns in the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS).

**SUBPART 219.2--POLICIES**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**219.201 General policy.**

(d) For the defense agencies, the director of the Office of Small Business Programs must be appointed by, be responsible to, and report directly to the director or deputy director of the defense agency.

(8) The responsibility for assigning small business technical advisors is delegated to the head of the contracting activity.

(10) Contracting activity small business specialists perform this function by—

(A) Reviewing and making recommendations for all acquisitions (including orders placed against Federal Supply Schedule contracts) over \$10,000, except those under \$100,000 that are totally set aside for small business concerns in accordance with FAR 19.502-2. Follow the procedures at PGI 219.201(d)(10) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) regarding such reviews.

(B) Making the review before issuance of the solicitation or contract modification and documenting it on DD Form 2579, Small Business Coordination Record; and

(C) Referring recommendations that have been rejected by the contracting officer to the Small Business Administration (SBA) procurement center representative. If an SBA procurement center representative is not assigned, see FAR 19.402(a).

(11) Also conduct annual reviews to assess—

(A) The extent of consolidation of contract requirements that has occurred (see 207.170); and

(B) The impact of those consolidations on the availability of small business concerns to participate in procurements as both contractors and subcontractors.

(e) For information on the appointment and functions of small business specialists, see PGI 219.201(e) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

(f) The Directors, Office of Small Business Programs, of the military departments and defense agencies are responsible for determining whether use of the price evaluation adjustment to achieve a small disadvantaged business goal has caused non-SDB firms in a particular North American Industry Classification System Industry Subsector to bear an undue burden or other inappropriate effect. A copy of each determination shall be forwarded to the Office of Small Business Programs, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), simultaneously with submittal to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

**219.202 Specific policies.**

**219.202-5 Data collection and reporting requirements.**



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### Part 219--Small Business Programs

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Determine the premium percentage to be entered in the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) as follows:

(1) For small disadvantaged business or historically black college and university/minority institution set-asides, divide the difference between the fair market price and the award price by the fair market price.

(2) For price evaluation adjustment awards (see FAR Subpart 19.11), divide the difference between the low responsive offer and the award price by the low responsive offer.

(3) For partial small business set-asides with preferential consideration for small disadvantaged business concerns, divide the difference between the award price on the non-set-aside portion and the award price on the set-aside portion by the award price on the non-set-aside portion.

(b) Within 60 days after the end of each fiscal year, departments and agencies shall submit the report to the Secretary of Defense, who will report to the SBA on behalf of all DoD departments and agencies. Reports must include—

(i) Justification for failure to meet goals established by the Office of the Secretary of Defense; and

(ii) Planned actions for increasing participation by such firms in future contract awards.

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### Part 225—Foreign Acquisition

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*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

#### **225.001 General.**

For guidance on evaluating offers of foreign end products, see PGI 225.001 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

#### **225.003 Definitions.**

As used in this part--

(1) "Caribbean Basin country end product" includes petroleum or any product derived from petroleum.

(2) "Defense equipment" means any equipment, item of supply, component, or end product purchased by DoD.

(3) "Domestic concern" means--

(i) A concern incorporated in the United States (including a subsidiary that is incorporated in the United States, even if the parent corporation is a foreign concern); or

(ii) An unincorporated concern having its principal place of business in the United States.

(4) "Domestic end product" has the meaning given in the clauses at 252.225-7001, Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program; and 252.225-7036, Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program, instead of the meaning in FAR 25.003.

(5) "Eligible product" means, instead of the definition in FAR 25.003--

(i) A foreign end product that--

(A) Is in a category listed in 225.401-70; and

(B) Is not subject to discriminatory treatment, due to the applicability of a trade agreement to a particular acquisition;

(ii) A foreign construction material that is not subject to discriminatory treatment, due to the applicability of a trade agreement to a particular acquisition; or

(iii) A foreign service that is not subject to discriminatory treatment, due to the applicability of a trade agreement to a particular acquisition.

(6) "Foreign concern" means any concern other than a domestic concern.

(7) "Free Trade Agreement country" does not include Oman.

(8) "Nonqualifying country" means a country other than the United States or a qualifying country.

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(9) "Nonqualifying country component" means a component mined, produced, or manufactured in a nonqualifying country.

(10) "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.

(11) "Qualifying country component" and "qualifying country end product" are defined in the clauses at 252.225-7001, Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program; and 252.225-7036, Buy American Act--Free Trade Agreements--Balance of Payments Program. "Qualifying country end product" is also defined in the clause at 252.225-7021, Trade Agreements.

(12) "Qualifying country offer" means an offer of a qualifying country end product, including the price of transportation to destination.

(13) "Source," when restricted by words such as foreign, domestic, or qualifying country, means the actual manufacturer or producer of the end product or component.

#### **225.004 Reporting of acquisition of end products manufactured outside the United States.**

Follow the procedures at PGI 225.004 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)), for entering the data upon which the report required by FAR 25.004 will be based.

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

*(Revised July 29, 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 252.225-7009, Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals; 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.

**225.7002 Restrictions on food, clothing, fabrics, 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) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

(3) Tents, tarpaulins, or covers.

(4) Cotton and other natural fiber products.

(5) Woven silk or woven silk blends.

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- (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) 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), 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.
    - (v) The Director of the Defense Logistics Agency.
  - (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.
  - (3) Defense agencies other than the Defense Logistics Agency shall follow the procedures at PGI 225.7002-2(b)(3) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) when submitting a request for a domestic nonavailability determination.

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(4) Follow the procedures at PGI 225.7002-2(b)(4) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) 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 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 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) 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—

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(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.

(n) 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.)

#### **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) 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 Restrictions on acquisition of specialty metals.**

##### **225.7003-1 Definitions.**

As used in this section—

(a) “Assembly,” “commercial derivative military article,” “commercially available off-the-shelf item,” “component,” “electronic component,” “end item,” “high performance magnet,” “required form,” and “subsystem” are defined in the clause at 252.225-7009, Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals.

(b) “Automotive item”—

(1) Means a self-propelled military transport tactical vehicle, primarily intended for use by military personnel or for carrying cargo, such as—

(i) A high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle;

(ii) An armored personnel carrier; or

(iii) A troop/cargo-carrying truckcar, truck, or van; and

(2) Does not include—

(i) A commercially available off-the-shelf vehicle; or

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(ii) Construction equipment (such as bulldozers, excavators, lifts, or loaders) or other self-propelled equipment (such as cranes or aircraft ground support equipment).

(c) “Produce” and “specialty metal” are defined in the clauses at 252.225-7008, Restriction on Acquisition of Specialty Metals, and 252.225-7009, Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals.

#### **225.7003-2 Restrictions.**

The following restrictions implement 10 U.S.C. 2533b. Except as provided in 225.7003-3—

(a) Do not acquire the following items, or any components of the following items, unless any specialty metals contained in the items or components are melted or produced in the United States (also see guidance at PGI 225.7003-2(a)) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)):

- (1) Aircraft.
- (2) Missile or space systems.
- (3) Ships.
- (4) Tank or automotive items.
- (5) Weapon systems.
- (6) Ammunition.

(b) Do not acquire a specialty metal (e.g., raw stock, including bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, and sheet; castings; and forgings) as an end item, unless the specialty metal is melted or produced in the United States. This restriction applies to specialty metal acquired by a contractor for delivery to DoD as an end item, in addition to specialty metal acquired by DoD directly from the entity that melted or produced the specialty metal.

#### **225.7003-3 Exceptions.**

Procedures for submitting requests to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) for a determination or approval as required in paragraph (b)(5), (c), or (d) of this subsection are at PGI 225.7003-3 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

(a) Acquisitions in the following categories are not subject to the restrictions in 225.7003-2:

- (1) Acquisitions at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.
- (2) Acquisitions outside the United States in support of combat operations.
- (3) Acquisitions in support of contingency operations.



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(4) Acquisitions 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) Acquisitions of items specifically for commissary resale.

(6) Acquisitions of items for test and evaluation under the foreign comparative testing program (10 U.S.C. 2350a(g)). However, this exception does not apply to any acquisitions under follow-on production contracts.

(b) One or more of the following exceptions may apply to an end item or component that includes any of the following, under a prime contract or subcontract at any tier. The restrictions in 225.7003-2 do not apply to the following:

(1) Electronic components, unless the Secretary of Defense, upon the recommendation of the Strategic Materials Protection Board pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 187, determines that the domestic availability of a particular electronic component is critical to national security.

(2)(i) Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) items containing specialty metals, except the restrictions do apply to contracts or subcontracts for the acquisition of—

(A) Specialty metal mill products, such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, and sheet, that have not been incorporated into end items, subsystems, assemblies, or components. Specialty metal supply contracts issued by COTS producers are not subcontracts for the purposes of this exception;

(B) Forgings or castings of specialty metals, unless the forgings or castings are incorporated into COTS end items, subsystems, or assemblies;

(C) Commercially available high performance magnets that contain specialty metal, unless such high performance magnets are incorporated into COTS end items or subsystems (see PGI 225.7003-3(b)(6) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for a table of applicability of specialty metals restrictions to magnets); and

(D) COTS fasteners, unless—

(1) The fasteners are incorporated into COTS end items, subsystems, or assemblies; or

(2) The fasteners qualify for the commercial item exception in paragraph (b)(3) of this subsection.

(ii) If this exception is used for an acquisition of COTS end items valued at \$5 million or more per item, the acquiring department or agency shall submit an annual report to the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, in accordance with the procedures at PGI 225.7003-3(b)(2) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

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(iii) During fiscal year 2009, contractors are required to report use of this exception to acquire COTS items containing specialty metal that are incorporated into a noncommercial end item (see 252.225-7029).

(3) Fasteners that are commercial items and are acquired under a contract or subcontract with a manufacturer of such fasteners, if the manufacturer has certified that it will purchase, during the relevant calendar year, an amount of domestically melted or produced specialty metal, in the required form, for use in the production of fasteners for sale to DoD and other customers, that is not less than 50 percent of the total amount of the specialty metal that the manufacturer will purchase to carry out the production of such fasteners for all customers.

(4) Items listed in 225.7003-2(a), manufactured in a qualifying country or containing specialty metals melted or produced in a qualifying country.

(5) Specialty metal in any of the items listed in 225.7003-2 if the USD(AT&L), or an official authorized in accordance with paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this subsection, determines that specialty metal melted or produced in the United States cannot be acquired as and when needed at a fair and reasonable price in a satisfactory quality, a sufficient quantity, and the required form (i.e., a domestic nonavailability determination). See guidance in PGI 225.7003-3(b)(5) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

(i) The Secretary of the military department concerned is authorized, without power of redelegation, to make a domestic nonavailability determination that applies to only one contract. The supporting documentation for the determination shall include—

(A) An analysis of alternatives that would not require a domestic nonavailability determination; and

(B) Written documentation by the requiring activity, with specificity, why such alternatives are unacceptable.

(ii) A domestic nonavailability determination that applies to more than one contract (i.e., a class domestic nonavailability determination), requires the approval of the USD(AT&L).

(A) At least 30 days before making a domestic nonavailability determination that would apply to more than one contract, the USD(AT&L) will, to the maximum extent practicable, and in a manner consistent with the protection of national security and confidential business information—

(1) Publish a notice on the Federal Business Opportunities website ([www.FedBizOpps.gov](http://www.FedBizOpps.gov) or any successor site) of the intent to make the domestic nonavailability determination; and

(2) Solicit information relevant to such notice from interested parties, including producers of specialty metal mill products.

(B) The USD(AT&L)—

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(1) Will take into consideration all information submitted in response to the notice in making a class domestic nonavailability determination;

(2) May consider other relevant information that cannot be made part of the public record consistent with the protection of national security information and confidential business information; and

(3) Will ensure that any such domestic nonavailability determination and the rationale for the determination are made publicly available to the maximum extent consistent with the protection of national security and confidential business information.

(6) End items containing a minimal amount of otherwise noncompliant specialty metals (i.e., specialty metals not melted or produced in the United States that are not covered by another exception listed in this paragraph (b)), if the total weight of noncompliant specialty metal does not exceed 2 percent of the total weight of all specialty metal in the end item. This exception does not apply to high performance magnets containing specialty metals. See PGI 225.7003-3(b)(6) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for a table of applicability of specialty metals restrictions to magnets.

(c) *Compliance for commercial derivative military articles.* The restrictions at 225.7003-2(a) do not apply to an item acquired under a prime contract if—

(1) The offeror has certified, and subsequently demonstrates, that the offeror and its subcontractor(s) will individually or collectively enter into a contractual agreement or agreements to purchase a sufficient quantity of domestically melted or produced specialty metal in accordance with the provision at 252.225-7010; and

(2) The USD(AT&L), or the Secretary of the military department concerned, determines that the item is a commercial derivative military article (defense agencies see procedures at PGI 225.7003-3 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#))). The contracting officer shall submit the offeror's certification and a request for a determination to the appropriate official, through agency channels, and shall notify the offeror when a decision has been made.

(d) *National security waiver.* The USD(AT&L) may waive the restrictions at 225.7003-2 if the USD(AT&L) determines in writing that acceptance of the item is necessary to the national security interests of the United States (see procedures at PGI 225.7003-3 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#))). This authority may not be delegated.

(1) The written determination of the USD(AT&L)—

(i) Shall specify the quantity of end items to which the national security waiver applies;

(ii) Shall specify the time period over which the national security waiver applies; and

(iii) Shall be provided to the congressional defense committees before the determination is executed, except that in the case of an urgent national security

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requirement, the determination may be provided to the congressional defense committees up to 7 days after it is executed.

(2) After making such a determination, the USD(AT&L) will—

(i) Ensure that the contractor or subcontractor responsible for the noncompliant specialty metal develops and implements an effective plan to ensure future compliance; and

(ii) Determine whether or not the noncompliance was knowing and willful. If the USD(AT&L) determines that the noncompliance was knowing and willful, the appropriate debarring and suspending official shall consider suspending or debarring the contractor or subcontractor until such time as the contractor or subcontractor has effectively addressed the issues that led to the noncompliance.

(3) Because national security waivers will only be granted when the acquisition in question is necessary to the national security interests of the United States, the requirement for a plan will be applied as a condition subsequent, and not a condition precedent, to the granting of a waiver.

#### **225.7003-4 One-time waiver.**

DoD may accept articles containing specialty metals that are not in compliance with the specialty metals clause of the contract if—

(a) Final acceptance takes place before September 30, 2010;

(b) The specialty metals were incorporated into items (whether end items or components) produced, manufactured, or assembled in the United States before October 17, 2006;

(c) The contracting officer determines in writing that—

(1) It would not be practical or economical to remove or replace the specialty metals incorporated in such items or to substitute items containing compliant materials;

(2) The contractor and any subcontractor responsible for providing items containing non-compliant specialty metals have in place an effective plan to ensure compliance with the specialty metals clause of the contract for future items produced, manufactured, or assembled in the United States; and

(3) The non-compliance was not knowing or willful;

(d) The determination is approved by—

(1) The USD(AT&L); or

(2) The service acquisition executive of the military department concerned; and

(e) Not later than 15 days after approval of the determination, the contracting officer posts a notice on the Federal Business Opportunities website at [www.FedBizOpps.gov](http://www.FedBizOpps.gov), stating that a waiver for the contract has been granted under

Section 842(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Pub. L. 109-364).

**225.7003-5 Solicitation provision and contract clauses.**

(a) Unless the acquisition is wholly exempt from the specialty metals restrictions at 225.7003-2 because the acquisition is covered by an exception in 225.7003-3(a) or (d) (but see paragraph (d) of this subsection)—

(1) Use the clause at 252.225-7008, Restriction on Acquisition of Specialty Metals, in solicitations and contracts that—

- (i) Exceed the simplified acquisition threshold; and
- (ii) Require the delivery of specialty metals as end items.

(2) Use the clause at 252.225-7009, Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals, in solicitations and contracts that—

- (i) Exceed the simplified acquisition threshold; and
- (ii) Require delivery of any of the following items, or components of the following items, if such items or components contain specialty metal:
  - (A) Aircraft.
  - (B) Missile or space systems.
  - (C) Ships.
  - (D) Tank or automotive items.
  - (E) Weapon systems.
  - (F) Ammunition.

(b) Use the provision at 252.225-7010, Commercial Derivative Military Article—Specialty Metals Compliance Certificate, in solicitations—

- (1) That contain the clause at 252.225-7009; and
- (2) For which the contracting officer anticipates that one or more offers of commercial derivative military articles may be received.

(c) Use the clause at 252.225-7029, Reporting of Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items that Contain Specialty Metals and are Incorporated into Noncommercial End Items, in solicitations and contracts that—

- (1) Contain the clause at 252.225-7009;
- (2) Are for the acquisition of noncommercial end items; and

(3) Are awarded in fiscal year 2009.

(d) If an agency cannot reasonably determine at time of acquisition whether some or all of the items will be used in support of combat operations or in support of contingency operations, the contracting officer should not rely on the exception at 225.7003-3(a)(2) or (3), but should include the appropriate specialty metals clause or provision in the solicitation and contract.

(e) If the solicitation and contract require delivery of a variety of contract line items containing specialty metals, but only some of the items are subject to domestic specialty metals restrictions, identify in the Schedule those items that are subject to the restrictions.

**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 225.7008(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 225.7008(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 225.7008(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 225.7008(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.

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(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.**

(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.**



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

(a) When 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) (USD(AT&L)), 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 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.

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(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 USD(AT&L) 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.

#### **225.7009 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.**

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—

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- (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 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—

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(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.**

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.**

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

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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), ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) 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.

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**235.001 Definitions.**

“Research and development” means those efforts described by the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget activity definitions found in the DoD Financial Management Regulation (DoD 7000.14-R), Volume 2B, Chapter 5.

**235.006 Contracting methods and contract type.**

(b)(i) For major defense acquisition programs as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2430—

(A) Follow the procedures at 234.004; and

(B) Notify the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) (USD(AT&L)) of an intent not to exercise a fixed-price production option on a development contract for a major weapon system reasonably in advance of the expiration of the option exercise period.

(ii) For other than major defense acquisition programs—

(A) Do not award a fixed-price type contract for a development program effort unless—

(1) The level of program risk permits realistic pricing;

(2) The use of a fixed-price type contract permits an equitable and sensible allocation of program risk between the Government and the contractor; and

(3) A written determination that the criteria of paragraphs (b)(ii)(A)(1) and (2) of this section have been met is executed—

(i) By the USD(AT&L) if the contract is over \$25 million and is for: research and development for a non-major system; the development of a major system (as defined in FAR 2.101); or the development of a subsystem of a major system; or

(ii) By the contracting officer for any development not covered by paragraph (b)(ii)(A)(3)(i) of this section.

(B) Obtain USD(AT&L) approval of the Government’s prenegotiation position before negotiations begin, and obtain USD(AT&L) approval of the negotiated agreement with the contractor before the agreement is executed, for any action that is—

(1) An increase of more than \$250 million in the price or ceiling price of a fixed-price type development contract, or a fixed-price type contract for the lead ship of a class;

(2) A reduction in the amount of work under a fixed-price type development contract or a fixed-price type contract for the lead ship of a class, when the value of the work deleted is \$100 million or more; or

(3) A repricing of fixed-price type production options to a development contract, or a contract for the lead ship of a class, that increases the price or ceiling price by more than \$250 million for equivalent quantities.

**235.006-70 Manufacturing Technology Program.**

In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2521(d), for acquisitions under the Manufacturing Technology Program—

(a) Award all contracts using competitive procedures; and

(b) Include in all solicitations an evaluation factor that addresses the extent to which offerors propose to share in the cost of the project (see FAR 15.304).

**235.008 Evaluation for award.**

See 209.570 for limitations on the award of contracts to contractors acting as lead system integrators.

**235.010 Scientific and technical reports.**

(b) For DoD, the Defense Technical Information Center is responsible for collecting all scientific and technical reports. For access to these reports, follow the procedures at PGI 235.010(b) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

**235.015-70 Special use allowances for research facilities acquired by educational institutions.**

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

(1) “Research facility” means—

(i) Real property, other than land; and

(ii) Includes structures, alterations, and improvements, acquired for the purpose of conducting scientific research under contracts with departments and agencies of the DoD.

(2) “Special use allowance” means a negotiated direct or indirect allowance—

(i) For construction or acquisition of buildings, structures, and real property, other than land; and

(ii) Where the allowance is computed at an annual rate exceeding the rate which normally would be allowed under FAR Subpart 31.3.

(b) *Policy.*

(1) Educational institutions are to furnish the facilities necessary to perform defense contracts. FAR 31.3 governs how much the Government will reimburse the institution for the research programs. However, in extraordinary situations, the Government may give special use allowances to an educational institution when the institution is unable to provide the capital for new laboratories or expanded facilities needed for defense contracts.



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(2) Decisions to provide a special use allowance must be made on a case-by-case basis, using the criteria in paragraph (c) of this subsection.

(c) *Authorization for special use allowance.* The head of a contracting activity may approve special use allowances only when all of the following conditions are met—

- (1) The research facility is essential to the performance of DoD contracts;
- (2) Existing facilities, either Government or nongovernment, cannot meet program requirements practically or effectively;
- (3) The proposed agreement for special use allowances is a sound business arrangement;
- (4) The Government's furnishing of Government-owned facilities is undesirable or impractical; and
- (5) The proposed use of the research facility is to conduct essential Government research which requires the new or expanded facilities.

(d) *Application of the special use allowance.*

- (1) In negotiating a special use allowance—
  - (i) Compare the needs of DoD and of the institution for the research facility to determine the amount of the special use allowance;
  - (ii) Consider rental costs for similar space in the area where the research facility is or will be located to establish the annual special use allowance;
  - (iii) Do not include or allow—
    - (A) The costs of land; or
    - (B) Interest charges on capital;
  - (iv) Do not include maintenance, utilities, or other operational costs;
  - (v) The period of allowance generally will be—
    - (A) At least ten years; or
    - (B) A shorter period if the total amount to be allowed is less than the construction or acquisition cost for the research facility;
  - (vi) Generally, provide for allocation of the special use allowance equitably among the Government contracts using the research facility;
  - (vii) Special use allowances apply only in the years in which the Government has contracts in effect with the institution. However, if in any given year there is a reduced level of Government research effort which results in the special use

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allowance being excessive compared to the Government research funding, a separate special use allowance may be negotiated for that year;

(viii) Special use allowances may be adjusted for the period before construction is complete if the facility is partially occupied and used for Government research during that period.

(2) A special use allowance may be based on either total or partial cost of construction or acquisition of the research facility.

(i) When based on total cost neither the normal use allowance nor depreciation will apply—

(A) During the special use allowance period; and

(B) After the educational institution has recovered the total construction or acquisition cost from the Government or other users.

(ii) When based on partial cost, normal use allowance and depreciation—

(A) Apply to the balance of costs during the special use allowance period to the extent negotiated in the special use allowance agreement; and

(B) Do not apply after the special use allowance period, except for normal use allowance applied to the balance.

(3) During the special use allowance period, the research facility—

(i) Shall be available for Government research use on a priority basis over nongovernment use; and

(ii) Cannot be put to any significant use other than that which justified the special use allowance, unless the head of the contracting activity, who approved the special use allowance, consents.

(4) The Government will pay only an allocable share of the special use allowance when the institution makes any substantial use of the research facility for parties other than the Government during the period when the special use allowance is in effect.

(5) In no event shall the institution be paid more than the acquisition costs.

#### **235.016 Broad agency announcement.**

To help achieve the goals of Section 1207 of Pub. L. 99-661 (see Part 226), contracting officers shall—

(1) Whenever practicable, reserve discrete or severable areas of research interest contained in broad agency announcements for exclusive competition among historically black colleges and universities and minority institutions;

(2) Indicate such reservation—

- (i) In the broad agency announcement; and
- (ii) In the announcement synopsis (see 205.207(d)).

**235.017 Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.**

(a) *Policy.*

(2) No DoD fiscal year 1992 or later funds may be obligated or expended to finance activities of a DoD Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) if a member of its board of directors or trustees simultaneously serves on the board of directors or trustees of a profit-making company under contract to DoD, unless the FFRDC has a DoD-approved conflict of interest policy for its members (Section 8107 of Pub. L. 102-172 and similar sections in subsequent Defense appropriations acts).

**235.017-1 Sponsoring agreements.**

(c)(4) DoD-sponsored FFRDCs that function primarily as research laboratories (C3I Laboratory operated by the Institute for Defense Analysis, Lincoln Laboratory operated by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Software Engineering Institute operated by Carnegie Mellon) may respond to solicitations and announcements for programs which promote research, development, demonstration, or transfer of technology (Section 217, Pub. L. 103-337).

**235.070 Indemnification against unusually hazardous risks.**

**235.070-1 Indemnification under research and development contracts.**

(a) Under 10 U.S.C. 2354, and if authorized by the Secretary concerned, contracts for research and/or development may provide for indemnification of the contractor or subcontractors for—

- (1) Claims by third persons (including employees) for death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property; and
- (2) Loss of or damage to the contractor's property to the extent that the liability, loss, or damage—
  - (i) Results from a risk that the contract defines as “unusually hazardous;”
  - (ii) Arises from the direct performance of the contract; and
  - (iii) Is not compensated by insurance or other means.

(b) Clearly define the specific unusually hazardous risks to be indemnified. Submit this definition for approval with the request for authorization to grant indemnification. Include the approved definition in the contract.

**235.070-2 Indemnification under contracts involving both research and development and other work.**

These contracts may provide for indemnification under the authority of both 10 U.S.C. 2354 and Pub. L. 85-804. Pub. L. 85-804 will apply only to work to which 10 U.S.C.

2354 does not apply. Actions under Pub. L. 85-804 must also comply with FAR Subpart 50.4.

**235.070-3 Contract clauses.**

When the contractor is to be indemnified in accordance with 235.070-1, use either—

(a) The clause at 252.235-7000, Indemnification Under 10 U.S.C. 2354--Fixed Price; or

(b) The clause at 252.235-7001, Indemnification Under 10 U.S.C. 2354--Cost-Reimbursement, as appropriate.

**235.071 Export-controlled items.**

For requirements regarding access to export-controlled items, see Subpart 204.73.

**235.072 Additional contract clauses.**

(a) Use the clause at 252.235-7002, Animal Welfare, or one substantially the same, in solicitations and contracts awarded in the United States or its outlying areas involving research on live vertebrate animals.

(b) Use the clause at 252.235-7003, Frequency Authorization, in solicitations and contracts for developing, producing, constructing, testing, or operating a device requiring a frequency authorization.

(c) Use the clause at 252.235-7010, Acknowledgment of Support and Disclaimer, in solicitations and contracts for research and development.

(d) Use the clause at 252.235-7011, Final Scientific or Technical Report, in solicitations and contracts for research and development.

(e) Use the clause at 252.235-7004, Protection of Human Subjects, in solicitations and contracts that include or may include research involving human subjects in accordance with 32 CFR Part 219, DoD Directive 3216.02, and 10 U.S.C. 980, including research that meets exemption criteria under 32 CFR 219.101(b). The clause—

(1) Applies to solicitations and contracts awarded by any DoD component, regardless of mission or funding Program Element Code; and

(2) Does not apply to use of cadaver materials alone, which are not directly regulated by 32 CFR Part 219 or DoD Directive 3216.02, and which are governed by other DoD policies and applicable State and local laws.

**SUBPART 236.2—SPECIAL ASPECTS OF CONTRACTING FOR  
CONSTRUCTION**  
(Revised July 29, 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) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for distribution and use of performance reports.

**236.203 Government estimate of construction costs.**

Follow the procedures at PGI 236.203 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) 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 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

**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 re delegated. 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.

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### Part 236—Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts

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(b) See PGI 236.273(b) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) 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.

#### **236.275 Construction of industrial resources.**

See Subpart 237.75 for policy relating to facilities projects.

**SUBPART 237.1—SERVICE CONTRACTS—GENERAL**  
*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**237.101 Definitions.**

“Increased performance of security-guard functions,” as used in this subpart, means--

(1) In the case of an installation or facility where no security-guard functions were performed as of September 10, 2001, the entire scope or extent of the performance of security-guard functions at the installation or facility after such date; and

(2) In the case of an installation or facility where security-guard functions were performed within a lesser scope of requirements or to a lesser extent as of September 10, 2001, than after such date, the increment of the performance of security-guard functions at the installation or facility that exceeds such lesser scope of requirements or extent of performance.

**237.102 Policy.**

(c) In addition to the prohibition on award of contracts for the performance of inherently governmental functions, contracting officers shall not award contracts for functions that are exempt from private sector performance. See 207.503(e) for the associated documentation requirement.

(e) Program officials shall obtain assistance from contracting officials through the Peer Review process at 201.170.

**237.102-70 Prohibition on contracting for firefighting or security-guard functions.**

(a) Under 10 U.S.C. 2465, the DoD is prohibited from entering into contracts for the performance of firefighting or security-guard functions at any military installation or facility unless—

(1) The contract is to be carried out at a location outside the United States and its outlying areas at which members of the armed forces would have to be used for the performance of firefighting or security-guard functions at the expense of unit readiness;

(2) The contract will be carried out on a Government-owned but privately operated installation;

(3) The contract (or renewal of a contract) is for the performance of a function under contract on September 24, 1983; or

(4) The contract—

(i) Is for the performance of firefighting functions;

(ii) Is for a period of 1 year or less; and



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(iii) Covers only the performance of firefighting functions that, in the absence of the contract, would have to be performed by members of the armed forces who are not readily available to perform such functions by reason of a deployment.

(b) Under Section 2907 of Pub. L. 103-160, this prohibition does not apply to services at installations being closed (see Subpart 237.74).

(c) Under Section 1010 of Pub. L. 107-56, this prohibition does not apply to any contract that--

(1) Is entered into during the period of time that United States armed forces are engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom or during the period 180 days thereafter;

(2) Is for the performance of security functions at any military installation or facility in the United States;

(3) Is awarded to a proximately located local or State government, or a combination of such governments, whether or not any such government is obligated to provide such services to the general public without compensation; and

(4) Prescribes standards for the training and other qualifications of local government law enforcement personnel who perform security functions under the contract in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary of the department concerned.

(d)(1) Under Section 332 of Pub. L. 107-314, as amended by Section 333 of Pub. L. 109-364 and Section 343 of Pub. L. 110-181, this prohibition does not apply to any contract that is entered into for any increased performance of security-guard functions at a military installation or facility undertaken in response to the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, if--

(i) Without the contract, members of the Armed Forces are or would be used to perform the increased security-guard functions;

(ii) The agency has determined that--

(A) Recruiting and training standards for the personnel who are to perform the security-guard functions are comparable to the recruiting and training standards for DoD personnel who perform the same security-guard functions;

(B) Contractor personnel performing such functions will be effectively supervised, reviewed, and evaluated; and

(C) Performance of such functions will not result in a reduction in the security of the installation or facility;

(iii) Contract performance will not extend beyond September 30, 2012; and

(iv) The total number of personnel employed to perform security-guard functions under all contracts entered into pursuant to this authority does not exceed the following limitations:

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(A) For fiscal year 2007, the total number of such personnel employed under such contracts on October 1, 2006.

(B) For fiscal year 2008, the number equal to 90 percent of the total number of such personnel employed under such contracts on October 1, 2006.

(C) For fiscal year 2009, the number equal to 80 percent of the total number of such personnel employed under such contracts on October 1, 2006.

(D) For fiscal year 2010, the number equal to 70 percent of the total number of such personnel employed under such contracts on October 1, 2006.

(E) For fiscal year 2011, the number equal to 60 percent of the total number of such personnel employed under such contracts on October 1, 2006.

(F) For fiscal year 2012, the number equal to 50 percent of the total number of such personnel employed under such contracts on October 1, 2006.

(2) Follow the procedures at PGI 237.102-70(d) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) to ensure that the personnel limitations specified in paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this subsection are not exceeded.

#### **237.102-71 Limitation on service contracts for military flight simulators.**

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

(1) “Military flight simulator” means any system to simulate the form, fit, and function of a military aircraft that has no commonly available commercial variant.

(2) “Service contract” means any contract entered into by DoD, the principal purpose of which is to furnish services in the United States through the use of service employees as defined in 41 U.S.C. 357(b).

(b) Under Section 832 of Pub. L. 109-364, as amended by Section 883(b) of Pub. L. 110-181, DoD is prohibited from entering into a service contract to acquire a military flight simulator. However, the Secretary of Defense may waive this prohibition with respect to a contract, if the Secretary—

(1) Determines that a waiver is in the national interest; and

(2) Provides an economic analysis to the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before the waiver takes effect. This economic analysis shall include, at a minimum—

(i) A clear explanation of the need for the contract; and

(ii) An examination of at least two alternatives for fulfilling the requirements that the contract is meant to fulfill, including the following with respect to each alternative:

(A) A rationale for including the alternative.

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(B) A cost estimate of the alternative and an analysis of the quality of each cost estimate.

(C) A discussion of the benefits to be realized from the alternative.

(D) A best value determination of each alternative and a detailed explanation of the life-cycle cost calculations used in the determination.

(c) When reviewing requirements or participating in acquisition planning that would result in a military department or defense agency acquiring a military flight simulator, the contracting officer shall notify the program officials of the prohibition in paragraph (b) of this subsection. If the program officials decide to request a waiver from the Secretary of Defense under paragraph (b) of this subsection, the contracting officer shall follow the procedures at PGI 237.102-71 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

#### **237.102-72 Contracts for management services.**

In accordance with Section 802 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Pub. L. 110-181), DoD may award a contract for the acquisition of services the primary purpose of which is to perform acquisition support functions with respect to the development or production of a major system, only if—

(a) The contract prohibits the contractor from performing inherently governmental functions;

(b) The DoD organization responsible for the development or production of the major system ensures that Federal employees are responsible for determining—

(1) Courses of action to be taken in the best interest of the Government; and

(2) Best technical performance for the warfighter; and

(c) The contract requires that the prime contractor for the contract may not advise or recommend the award of a contract or subcontract for the development or production of the major system to an entity owned in whole or in part by the prime contractor.

#### **237.104 Personal services contracts.**

(b)(i) Authorization to acquire the personal services of experts and consultants is included in 10 U.S.C. 129b. Personal service contracts for expert and consultant services must also be authorized by a determination and findings (D&F) in accordance with department/agency regulations.

(A) Generally, the D&F should authorize one contract at a time; however, an authorizing official may issue a blanket D&F for classes of contracts.

(B) Prepare each D&F in accordance with FAR 1.7 and include a determination that—

(1) The duties are of a temporary or intermittent nature;

(2) Acquisition of the services is advantageous to the national defense;

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- (3) DoD personnel with necessary skills are not available;
- (4) Excepted appointment cannot be obtained;
- (5) A nonpersonal services contract is not practicable;
- (6) Statutory authority, 5 U.S.C. 3109 and other legislation, apply; and
- (7) Any other determination required by statutes has been made.

(ii) Personal services contracts for health care are authorized by 10 U.S.C. 1091.

(A) This authority may be used to acquire—

(1) Direct health care services provided in medical treatment facilities;

(2) Health care services at locations outside of medical treatment facilities (such as the provision of medical screening examinations at military entrance processing stations); and

(3) Services of clinical counselors, family advocacy program staff, and victim's services representatives to members of the Armed Forces and covered beneficiaries who require such services, provided in medical treatment facilities or elsewhere. Persons with whom a personal services contract may be entered into under this authority include clinical social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, and other comparable professionals who have advanced degrees in counseling or related academic disciplines and who meet all requirements for State licensure and board certification requirements, if any, within their fields of specialization.

(B) Sources for personal services contracts with individuals under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 1091 shall be selected through the procedures in this section. These procedures do not apply to contracts awarded to business entities other than individuals. Selections made using the procedures in this section are exempt by statute from FAR Part 6 competition requirements (see 206.001(b)).

(C) Approval requirements for—

(1) Direct health care personal services contracts (see paragraphs (b)(ii)(A)(1) and (2) of this section) and a pay cap are in DoDI 6025.5, Personal Services Contracts for Health Care Providers.

(i) A request to enter into a personal services contract for direct health care services must be approved by the commander of the medical/dental treatment facility where the services will be performed.

(ii) A request to enter into a personal services contract for a location outside of a medical treatment facility must be approved by the chief of the medical facility who is responsible for the area in which the services will be performed.

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(2) Services of clinical counselors, family advocacy program staff, and victim's services representatives (see paragraph (b)(ii)(A)(3) of this section), shall be in accordance with agency procedures.

(D) The contracting officer must ensure that the requiring activity provides a copy of the approval with the purchase request.

(E) The contracting officer must provide adequate advance notice of contracting opportunities to individuals residing in the area of the facility. The notice must include the qualification criteria against which individuals responding will be evaluated. The contracting officer shall solicit applicants through at least one local publication which serves the area of the facility. Acquisitions under this section for personal service contracts are exempt from the posting and synopsis requirements of FAR Part 5.

(F) The contracting officer shall provide the qualifications of individuals responding to the notice to the commander of the facility for evaluation and ranking in accordance with agency procedures. Individuals must be considered solely on the basis of the professional qualifications established for the particular personal services being acquired and the Government's estimate of reasonable rates, fees, or other costs. The commander of the facility shall provide the contracting officer with rationale for the ranking of individuals, consistent with the required qualifications.

(G) Upon receipt from the facility of the ranked listing of applicants, the contracting officer shall either—

(1) Enter into negotiations with the highest ranked applicant. If a mutually satisfactory contract cannot be negotiated, the contracting officer shall terminate negotiations with the highest ranked applicant and enter into negotiations with the next highest.

(2) Enter into negotiations with all qualified applicants and select on the basis of qualifications and rates, fees, or other costs.

(H) In the event only one individual responds to an advertised requirement, the contracting officer is authorized to negotiate the contract award. In this case, the individual must still meet the minimum qualifications of the requirement and the contracting officer must be able to make a determination that the price is fair and reasonable.

(I) If a fair and reasonable price cannot be obtained from a qualified individual, the requirement should be canceled and acquired using procedures other than those set forth in this section.

(iii)(A) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 129b(d), an agency may enter into a personal services contract if—

(1) The personal services—

(i) Are to be provided by individuals outside the United States, regardless of their nationality;

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(ii) Directly support the mission of a defense intelligence component or counter-intelligence organization of DoD; or

(iii) Directly support the mission of the special operations command of DoD; and

(2) The head of the contracting activity provides written approval for the proposed contract. The approval shall include a determination that addresses the following:

(i) The services to be procured are urgent or unique;

(ii) It would not be practical to obtain such services by other means; and

(iii) For acquisition of services in accordance with paragraph (b)(iii)(A)(1)(i) of this section, the services to be acquired are necessary and appropriate for supporting DoD activities and programs outside the United States.

(B) The contracting officer shall ensure that the applicable requirements of paragraph (b)(iii)(A)(2) of this section have been satisfied and shall include the approval documentation in the contract file.

(iv) The requirements of 5 U.S.C. 3109, Employment of Experts and Consultants; Temporary or Intermittent, do not apply to contracts entered into in accordance with paragraph (b)(iii) of this section.

(f)(i) Payment to each expert or consultant for personal services under 5 U.S.C. 3109 shall not exceed the highest rate fixed by the Classification Act Schedules for grade GS-15 (see 5 CFR 304.105(a)).

(ii) The contract may provide for the same per diem and travel expenses authorized for a Government employee, including actual transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence for travel between home or place of business and official duty station.

(iii) Coordinate with the civilian personnel office on benefits, taxes, personnel ceilings, and maintenance of records.

#### **237.106 Funding and term of service contracts.**

(1) Personal service contracts for expert or consultant services shall not exceed 1 year. The nature of the duties must be—

(i) Temporary (not more than 1 year); or

(ii) Intermittent (not cumulatively more than 130 days in 1 year).

(2) The contracting officer may enter into a contract, exercise an option, or place an order under a contract for severable services for a period that begins in one fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year if the period of the contract awarded, option exercised, or order placed does not exceed 1 year (10 U.S.C. 2410a).

**237.109 Services of quasi-military armed forces.**

See 237.102-70 for prohibition on contracting for firefighting or security-guard functions.

**237.170 Approval of contracts and task orders for services.**

**237.170-1 Scope.**

This section—

(a) Implements 10 U.S.C. 2330; and

(b) Applies to services acquired for DoD, regardless of whether the services are acquired through--

(1) A DoD contract or task order; or

(2) A contract or task order awarded by an agency other than DoD.

**237.170-2 Approval requirements.**

(a) *Acquisition of services through a contract or task order that is not performance based.*

(1) For acquisitions at or below \$78.5 million, obtain the approval of the official designated by the department or agency.

(2) For acquisitions exceeding \$78.5 million, obtain the approval of the senior procurement executive.

(b) *Acquisition of services through use of a contract or task order issued by a non-DoD agency.* Comply with the review, approval, and reporting requirements established in accordance with Subpart 217.78 when acquiring services through use of a contract or task order issued by a non-DoD agency.

**237.171 Training for contractor personnel interacting with detainees.**

**237.171-1 Scope.**

This section prescribes policies to prevent the abuse of detainees, as required by Section 1092 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Pub. L. 108-375).

**237.171-2 Definition.**

“Combatant commander,” “detainee,” and “personnel interacting with detainees,” as used in this section, are defined in the clause at 252.237-7019, Training for Contractor Personnel Interacting with Detainees.

**237.171-3 Policy.**

(a) Each DoD contract in which contractor personnel, in the course of their duties, interact with detainees shall include a requirement that such contractor personnel—

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(1) Receive Government-provided training regarding the international obligations and laws of the United States applicable to the detention of personnel, including the Geneva Conventions; and

(2) Provide a copy of the training receipt document to the contractor.

(b) The combatant commander responsible for the area where the detention or interrogation facility is located will arrange for the training and a training receipt document to be provided to contractor personnel. For information on combatant commander geographic areas of responsibility and point of contact information for each command, see PGI 237.171-3(b) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

#### **237.171-4 Contract clause.**

Use the clause at 252.237-7019, Training for Contractor Personnel Interacting with Detainees, in solicitations and contracts for the acquisition of services if—

(a) The clause at 252.225-7040, Contractor Personnel Supporting a Force Deployed Outside the United States, is included in the solicitation or contract; or

(b) The services will be performed at a facility holding detainees, and contractor personnel in the course of their duties may be expected to interact with the detainees.



**SUBPART 237.70—MORTUARY SERVICES**  
(Revised July 29, 2009)

**237.7000 Scope.**  
This subpart—

(a) Applies to contracts for mortuary services (the care of remains) for military personnel within the United States; and

(b) May be used as guidance in areas outside the United States for mortuary services for deceased military and civilian personnel.

**237.7001 Method of acquisition.**

(a) *Requirements type contract.* By agreement among the military activities, one activity in each geographical area will contract for the estimated requirements for the care of remains for all military activities in the area. Use a requirements type contract (see FAR 16.503) when the estimated annual requirements for the activities in the area are ten or more.

(b) *Purchase order.* Where no contract exists, use DD Form 1155, Order for Supplies or Services, to obtain mortuary services.

**237.7002 Area of performance and distribution of contracts.**

Follow the procedures at PGI 237.7002 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for—

(a) Defining the geographical area to be covered by the contract; and

(b) Distributing copies of the contract.

**237.7003 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.**

(a) Use the provision at 252.237-7002, Award to Single Offeror, in all sealed bid solicitations for mortuary services. Use the basic provision with its Alternate I in all negotiated solicitations for mortuary services.

(b) Use the following clauses in all mortuary service solicitations and contracts, except do not use the clauses at 252.237-7004, Area of Performance, in solicitations or contracts that include port of entry requirements:

(1) 252.237-7003, Requirements, (insert activities authorized to place orders in paragraph (e) of the clause).

(2) 252.237-7004, Area of Performance.

(3) 252.237-7005, Performance and Delivery.

(4) 252.237-7006, Subcontracting.

(5) 252.237-7007, Termination for Default.

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(6) 252.237-7008, Group Interment.

(7) 252.237-7009, Permits.

(8) 252.237-7011, Preparation History.

(c) Use the clause at FAR 52.245-1, Government Property, with its Alternate I, in solicitations and contracts that include port of entry requirements.

**SUBPART 237.75—ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL  
RESOURCES**

*(Added July 29, 2009)*

**237.7501 Definition.**

“Facilities project,” as used in this subpart, means a Government project to provide, modernize, or replace real property for use by a contractor in performing a Government contract or subcontract.

**237.7502 Policy.**

(a) Comply with DoD Directive 4275.5, Acquisition and Management of Industrial Resources, in processing requests for facilities projects.

(b) Departments and agencies shall submit reports of facilities projects to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees—

(1) At least 30 days before starting facilities projects involving real property (10 U.S.C. 2662); and

(2) In advance of starting construction for a facilities project regardless of cost. Use DD Form 1391, FY\_\_ Military Construction Project Data, to notify congressional committees of projects that are not included in the annual budget.

**SUBPART 239.74—TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**239.7400 Scope.**

This subpart prescribes policy and procedures for acquisition of telecommunications services and maintenance of telecommunications security. Telecommunications services meet the definition of information technology.

**239.7401 Definitions.**

As used in this subpart—

(a) “Common carrier” means any entity engaged in the business of providing telecommunications services which are regulated by the Federal Communications Commission or other governmental body.

(b) “Foreign carrier” means any person, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental body, or corporation not subject to regulation by a U.S. governmental regulatory body and not doing business as a citizen of the United States, providing telecommunications services outside the territorial limits of the United States.

(c) “Governmental regulatory body” means the Federal Communications Commission, any statewide regulatory body, or any body with less than statewide jurisdiction when operating under the State authority. The following are not “governmental regulatory bodies”—

(1) Regulatory bodies whose decisions are not subject to judicial appeal; and

(2) Regulatory bodies which regulate a company owned by the same entity which creates the regulatory body.

(d) “Noncommon carrier” means any entity other than a common carrier offering telecommunications facilities, services, or equipment for lease.

(e) “Securing,” “sensitive information,” and “telecommunications systems” have the meaning given in the clause at 252.239-7016, Telecommunications Security Equipment, Devices, Techniques, and Services.

(f) “Telecommunications” means the transmission, emission, or reception of signals, signs, writing, images, sounds, or intelligence of any nature, by wire, cable, satellite, fiber optics, laser, radio, or any other electronic, electric, electromagnetic, or acoustically coupled means.

(g) “Telecommunications services” means the services acquired, whether by lease or contract, to meet the Government's telecommunications needs. The term includes the telecommunications facilities and equipment necessary to provide such services.

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### Part 239—Acquisition of Information Technology

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#### 239.7402 Policy.

(a) *Acquisition.* DoD policy is to acquire telecommunications services from common and noncommon telecommunications carriers—

(1) On a competitive basis, except when acquisition using other than full and open competition is justified;

(2) Recognizing the regulations, practices, and decisions of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and other governmental regulatory bodies on rates, cost principles, and accounting practices; and

(3) Making provision in telecommunications services contracts for adoption of—

(i) FCC approved practices; or

(ii) The generally accepted practices of the industry on those issues concerning common carrier services where—

(A) The governmental regulatory body has not expressed itself;

(B) The governmental regulatory body has declined jurisdiction; or

(C) There is no governmental regulatory body to decide.

(b) *Security.*

(1) The contracting officer shall ensure, in accordance with agency procedures, that purchase requests identify—

(i) The nature and extent of information requiring security during telecommunications;

(ii) The requirement for the contractor to secure telecommunications systems;

(iii) The telecommunications security equipment, devices, techniques, or services with which the contractor's telecommunications security equipment, devices, techniques, or services must be interoperable; and

(iv) The approved telecommunications security equipment, devices, techniques, or services, such as found in the National Security Agency's Information Systems Security Products and Services Catalogue.

(2) Contractors and subcontractors shall provide all telecommunications security techniques or services required for performance of Government contracts.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, contractors and subcontractors shall normally provide all required property, to include telecommunications security equipment or related devices, in accordance with FAR 45.102. In some cases, such as for communications security (COMSEC) equipment

designated as controlled cryptographic item (CCI), contractors or subcontractors must also meet ownership eligibility conditions.

(4) The head of the agency may authorize provision of the necessary property as Government-furnished property or acquisition as contractor-acquired property, as long as conditions of FAR 45.102(b) are met.

(c) *Foreign carriers.* For information on contracting with foreign carriers, see PGI 239.7402(c) ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

**239.7403 Reserved.**

**239.7404 Reserved.**

**239.7405 Delegated authority for telecommunications resources.**

The contracting officer may enter into a telecommunications service contract on a month-to-month basis or for any longer period or series of periods, not to exceed a total of 10 years. See PGI 239.7405 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for documents relating to this contracting authority, which the General Services Administration has delegated to DoD.

**239.7406 Cost or pricing data and information other than cost or pricing data.**

(a) Common carriers are not required to submit cost or pricing data before award of contracts for tariffed services. Rates or preliminary estimates quoted by a common carrier for tariffed telecommunications services are considered to be prices set by regulation within the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2306a. This is true even if the tariff is set after execution of the contract.

(b) Rates or preliminary estimates quoted by a common carrier for nontariffed telecommunications services or by a noncommon carrier for any telecommunications service are not considered prices set by law or regulation.

(c) Contracting officers shall obtain sufficient information to determine that the prices are reasonable in accordance with FAR 15.403-3 or 15.403-4. See PGI 239.7406 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)) for examples of instances where additional information may be necessary to determine price reasonableness.

**239.7407 Type of contract.**

When acquiring telecommunications services, the contracting officer may use a basic agreement (see FAR 16.702) in conjunction with communication service authorizations. When using this method, follow the procedures at PGI 239.7407 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

**239.7408 Special construction.**

**239.7408-1 General.**

(a) “Special construction” normally involves a common carrier giving a special service or facility related to the performance of the basic telecommunications service requirements. This may include—

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- (1) Moving or relocating equipment;
  - (2) Providing temporary facilities;
  - (3) Expediting provision of facilities; or
  - (4) Providing specially constructed channel facilities to meet Government requirements.
- (b) Use this subpart instead of FAR Part 36 for acquisition of “special construction.”
- (c) Special construction costs may be—
- (1) A contingent liability for using telecommunications services for a shorter time than the minimum to reimburse the contractor for unamortized nonrecoverable costs. These costs are usually expressed in terms of a termination liability, as provided in the contract or by tariff;
  - (2) A onetime special construction charge;
  - (3) Recurring charges for constructed facilities;
  - (4) A minimum service charge;
  - (5) An expediting charge; or
  - (6) A move or relocation charge.
- (d) When a common carrier submits a proposal or quotation which has special construction requirements, the contracting officer shall require a detailed special construction proposal. Analyze all special construction proposals to—
- (1) Determine the adequacy of the proposed construction;
  - (2) Disclose excessive or duplicative construction; and
  - (3) When different forms of charge are possible, provide for the form of charge most advantageous to the Government.
- (e) When possible, analyze and approve special construction charges before receiving the service. Impose a ceiling on the special construction costs before authorizing the contractor to proceed, if prior approval is not possible. The contracting officer must approve special construction charges before final payment.

#### **239.7408-2 Applicability of construction labor standards for special construction.**

- (a) The construction labor standards in FAR Subpart 22.4 ordinarily do not apply to special construction. However, if the special construction includes construction, alteration, or repair (as defined in FAR 22.401) of a public building or public work, the construction labor standards may apply. Determine applicability under FAR 22.402.

(b) Each CSA or other type contract which is subject to construction labor standards under FAR 22.402 shall cite that fact.

**239.7409 Special assembly.**

(a) Special assembly is the designing, manufacturing, arranging, assembling, or wiring of equipment to provide telecommunications services that cannot be provided with general use equipment.

(b) Special assembly rates and charges shall be based on estimated costs. The contracting officer should negotiate special assembly rates and charges before starting service. When it is not possible to negotiate in advance, use provisional rates and charges subject to adjustment, until final rates and charges are negotiated. The CSAs authorizing the special assembly shall be modified to reflect negotiated final rates and charges.

**239.7410 Cancellation and termination.**

(a)(1) Cancellation is stopping a requirement after placing of an order but before service starts.

(2) Termination is stopping a requirement after placing an order and after service starts.

(b) Determine cancellation or termination charges under the provisions of the applicable tariff or agreement/contract.

**239.7411 Contract clauses.**

(a) In addition to other appropriate FAR and DFARS clauses, use the following clauses in solicitations, contracts, and basic agreements for telecommunications services. Modify the clauses only if necessary to meet the requirements of a governmental regulatory agency—

- (1) 252.239-7002, Access;
- (2) 252.239-7004, Orders for Facilities and Services;
- (3) 252.239-7005, Rates, Charges, and Services;
- (4) 252.239-7006, Tariff Information;
- (5) 252.239-7007, Cancellation or Termination of Orders;
- (6) 252.239-7008, Reuse Arrangements.

(b) Use the following clauses in solicitations, contracts, and basic agreements for telecommunications services when the acquisition includes or may include special construction. Modify the clauses only if necessary to meet the requirements of a governmental regulatory agency—

- (1) 252.239-7011, Special Construction and Equipment Charges; and



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- (2) 252.239-7012, Title to Telecommunication Facilities and Equipment.
- (c) Use the following clauses in basic agreements for telecommunications services—
  - (1) 252.239-7013, Obligation of the Government;
  - (2) 252.239-7014, Term of Agreement, and insert the effective date of the agreement in paragraph (a) of the clause; and
  - (3) 252.239-7015, Continuation of Communication Service Authorizations, as appropriate, and insert in paragraph (a) of the clause, the name of the contracting office and the basic agreement or contract number which is being superseded.
- (d) Use the clause at 252.239-7016, Telecommunications Security Equipment, Devices, Techniques, and Services, in solicitations and contracts when performance of a contract requires secure telecommunications.

**SUBPART 245.1—GENERAL**  
(Revised July 29, 2009)

**245.101 Definitions.**

“Mapping, charting, and geodesy property,” as used in this subpart, is defined in the clause at 252.245-7000, Government-Furnished Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy Property.

**245.102 Policy.**

(1) *Mapping, charting, and geodesy property.* All Government-furnished mapping, charting, and geodesy (MC&G) property is under the control of the Director, National Geospatial Intelligence Agency.

(i) MC&G property shall not be duplicated, copied, or otherwise reproduced for purposes other than those necessary for contract performance.

(ii) Upon completion of contract performance, the contracting officer shall—

(A) Contact the Director, National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, 4600 Sangamore Road, Bethesda, MD 20816-5003, for disposition instructions;

(B) Direct the contractor to destroy or return all Government-furnished MC&G property not consumed during contract performance; and

(C) Specify the destination and means of shipment for property to be returned to the Government.

(2) *Government supply sources.* When a contractor will be responsible for preparing requisitioning documentation to acquire Government-furnished property from Government supply sources, include in the contract the requirement to prepare the documentation in accordance with DoD 4000.25-1-M, Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP). Copies are available from the address cited at PGI 251.102 ([Pop-up Window](#) or [PGI Viewer Mode](#)).

(3) *Acquisition and management of industrial resources.* See Subpart 237.75 for policy relating to facilities projects.

**245.105 Contractor’s property management system compliance.**

The assigned property administrator shall perform property administration in accordance with department or agency procedures.

**245.107-70 Contract clause.**

Use the clause at 252.245-7000, Government-Furnished Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy Property, in solicitations and contracts when mapping, charting, and geodesy property is to be furnished.

**SUBPART 245.3—AUTHORIZING THE USE AND RENTAL OF  
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**245.302 Contracts with foreign governments or international organizations.**

(1) *General.*

(i) *Approval.* A contractor may use Government property on work for foreign governments and international organizations only when approved in writing by the contracting officer having cognizance of the property. The contracting officer may grant approval, provided—

(A) The use will not interfere with foreseeable requirements of the United States;

(B) The work is undertaken as a DoD foreign military sale; or

(C) For a direct commercial sale, the foreign country or international organization would be authorized to contract with the department concerned under the Arms Export Control Act.

(ii) *Use charges.*

(A) The Use and Charges clause is applicable on direct commercial sales to foreign governments or international organizations.

(B) When a particular foreign government or international organization has funded the acquisition of property, do not assess the foreign government or international organization rental charges or nonrecurring recoupments for the use of such property.

(2) *Special tooling and special test equipment.*

(i) DoD normally recovers a fair share of nonrecurring costs of special tooling and special test equipment by including these costs in its calculation of the nonrecurring cost recoupment charge when major defense equipment is sold by foreign military sales or direct commercial sales to foreign governments or international organizations. “Major defense equipment” is defined in DoD Directive 2140.2, Recoupment of Nonrecurring Costs on Sales of U.S. Items, as any item of significant military equipment on the United States Munitions List having a nonrecurring research, development, test, and evaluation cost of more than \$50 million or a total production cost of more than \$200 million.

(ii) When the cost thresholds in paragraph (2)(i) of this section are not met, the contracting officer shall assess rental charges for use of special tooling and special test equipment pursuant to the Use and Charges clause if administratively practicable.

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#### (3) *Waivers.*

(i) Rental charges for use of U.S. production and research property on commercial sales transactions to the Government of Canada are waived for all commercial contracts. This waiver is based on an understanding wherein the Government of Canada has agreed to waive its rental charges.

(ii) Requests for waiver or reduction of charges for the use of Government property on work for foreign governments or international organizations shall be submitted to the contracting officer, who shall refer the matter through contracting channels. In response to these requests, approvals may be granted only by the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, for particular sales that are consistent with paragraph (1)(i)(C) of this section.

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**SUBPART 245.4**  
*(Removed July 29, 2009)*

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**Part 245—Government Property**

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**SUBPART 245.5**  
*(Removed July 29, 2009)*

**SUBPART 247.2—CONTRACTS FOR TRANSPORTATION OR FOR  
TRANSPORTATION-RELATED SERVICES**

*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

**247.200 Scope of subpart.**

This subpart does not apply to the operation of vessels owned by, or bareboat chartered by, the Government.

**247.206 Preparation of solicitations and contracts.**

(1) Consistent with FAR 15.304 and 215.304, consider using the following as evaluation factors or subfactors:

(i) Record of claims involving loss or damage;

(ii) Provider availability; and

(iii) Commitment of transportation assets to readiness support (e.g., Civil Reserve Air Fleet and Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement).

(2) To the maximum extent practicable, structure contracts and agreements to allow for their use by DoD contractors.

**247.207 Solicitation provisions, contract clauses, and special requirements.**

Use the clause at 252.247-7003, Pass-Through of Motor Carrier Fuel Surcharge Adjustment to the Cost Bearer, in solicitations and contracts for carriage in which a motor carrier, broker, or freight forwarder will provide or arrange truck transportation services that provide for a fuel-related adjustment. This clause implements Section 884 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Pub. L. 110-417).

**247.270 Stevedoring contracts.**

**247.270-1 Scope of section.**

This section contains procedures unique to stevedoring. Other portions of the FAR and DFARS dealing with service contracting also apply to stevedoring contracts.

**247.270-2 Definitions.**

(a) “Commodity rate” is—

(1) The price quoted for handling a ton (weight or measurement) of a specified commodity; and

(2) Computed by dividing the hourly stevedoring gang cost by the estimated number of tons of the specified commodity that can be handled in one hour.

(b) “Gang cost” is—

(1) The total hourly wages paid to the workers in the gang, in accordance with the collective bargaining agreement between the maritime industry and the unions at a specific port; and

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(2) Payments for workmen's compensation, social security taxes, unemployment insurance, taxes, liability and property damage insurance, general and administrative expenses, and profit.

(c) “Stevedoring” is the—

(1) Loading of cargo from an agreed point of rest on a pier or lighter and its storage aboard a vessel; or

(2) Breaking out and discharging of cargo from any space in the vessel to an agreed point of rest dockside or in a lighter.

#### **247.270-3 Technical provisions.**

(a) Because conditions vary at different ports, and sometimes within the same port, it is not practical to develop standard technical provisions covering all phases of stevedoring operations.

(b) When including rail car, truck, or intermodal equipment loading and unloading, or other dock and terminal work under a stevedoring contract, include these requirements as separate items of work.

#### **247.270-4 Evaluation of bids and proposals.**

As a minimum, require that offers include—

(a) Tonnage or commodity rates that apply to the bulk of the cargo worked under normal conditions;

(b) Labor-hour rates that apply to services not covered by commodity rates, or to work performed under hardship conditions; and

(c) Rates for equipment rental.

#### **247.270-5 Award of contract.**

Make the award to the offeror submitting the offer most advantageous to the Government, considering cost or price and other factors specified in the solicitation. Evaluation will include, but is not limited to—

(a) Total estimated cost of tonnage to be moved at commodity rates;

(b) Estimated cost at labor-hour rates; and

(c) Cost of equipment rental.

#### **247.270-6 Contract clauses.**

Use the following clauses in solicitations and contracts for stevedoring services as indicated:

(a) 252.247-7000, Hardship Conditions, in all solicitations and contracts.

(b) 252.247-7001, Price Adjustment, when using sealed bidding.



(c) 252.247-7002, Revision of Prices, when using negotiation.

(d) 252.247-7004, Indefinite Quantities--Fixed Charges, when the contract is an indefinite-quantity type and will provide for the payment of fixed charges.

(e) 252.247-7005, Indefinite Quantities--No Fixed Charges, when the contract is an indefinite-quantity type and will not provide for the payment of fixed charges.

(f) 252.247-7006, Removal of Contractor's Employees, in all solicitations and contracts.

(g) 252.247-7007, Liability and Insurance, in all solicitations and contracts.

**247.271 Contracts for the preparation of personal property for shipment or storage.**

**247.271-1 Scope of section.**

This section contains procedures unique to the preparation of personal property for shipment or storage, and for the performance of intra-area or intra-city movement. Other portions of the FAR and DFARS dealing with service contracting also apply to these services.

**247.271-2 Policy.**

(a) *Annual contracts.* Normally—

(1) Use requirements contracts to acquire services for the—

(i) Preparation of personal property for shipment or storage; and

(ii) Performance of intra-area movement.

(2) Award contracts on a calendar year basis.

(3) Provide for option years.

(4) Award contracts, or exercise option years, before November 1 of each year, if possible.

(b) *Areas of performance.* Define clearly in the solicitation each area of performance.

(1) Establish one or more areas; however, hold the number to a minimum consistent with local conditions.

(2) Each schedule may provide for the same or different areas of performance. Determine the areas as follows—

(i) Use political boundaries, streets, or any other features as lines of demarcation. Consider such matters as—

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- (A) Total volume;
- (B) Size of overall area; and
- (C) The need to service isolated areas of high population density.

(ii) Specifically identify frequently used terminals, and consider them as being included in each area of performance described in the solicitation.

(c) *Maximum requirements-minimum capability.* The contracting officer must—

(1) Establish realistic quantities on the Estimated Quantities Report in DoD 4500.9-R, Defense Transportation Regulation, Part IV;

(2) Ensure that the Government's minimum acceptable daily capability—

(i) Will at least equal the maximum authorized individual weight allowance as prescribed by the Joint Federal Travel Regulations; and

(ii) Will encourage maximum participation of small business concerns as offerors.

#### **247.271-3 Procedures.**

(a) *CONUS military activities assigned multi-service personal property areas of responsibility.*

(1) When two or more military installations or activities have personal property responsibilities in a given area, one activity must contract for the estimated requirements of all activities in the area. The installation commanders concerned must designate the activity by mutual agreement.

(2) The Commander, Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), must designate the contracting activity when local commanders are unable to reach agreement.

(b) *Additional services and excess requirements.*

(1) Excess requirements are those services that exceed contractor capabilities available under contracts. Use simplified acquisition procedures to satisfy excess requirements.

(2) Additional services are those not specified in the bid items.

(i) Additional services may include—

- (A) Hoisting or lowering of articles;
- (B) Waiting time;
- (C) Special packaging; and

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(D) Stuffing or unstuffing of sea van containers.

(ii) Consider contracting for local moves that do not require drayage by using hourly rate or constructive weight methods. The rate will include those services necessary for completion of the movement, including—

(A) Packing and unpacking;

(B) Movement;

(C) Inventorying; and

(D) Removal of debris.

(iii) Each personal property shipping activity must determine if local requirements exist for any additional services.

(iv) The contracting officer may obtain additional services by—

(A) Including them as items within the contract; provided, they are not used in the evaluation of bids (see 252.247-7008, Evaluation of Bids); or

(B) Using simplified acquisition procedures.

(v) Either predetermine prices for additional services with the contractor, or negotiate them on a case-by-case basis.

(vi) The contracting officer must authorize the contractor to perform any additional services, other than attempted pick up or delivery, regardless of the contracting method.

(vii) To the maximum extent possible, identify additional services required that are incidental to an order before placing the order; or, when applicable, during the premove survey.

(c) *Contract distribution.* In addition to the distribution requirements of FAR Subpart 4.2, furnish one copy of each contract as follows:

(1) CONUS personal property shipping activities must send the copy to the Commander, Military Traffic Management Command, ATTN: MTPP-CI, Room 408, 5611 Columbia Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-5050.

(2) In the European and Pacific areas, personal property shipping activities must send the copy to either the Property Directorate, MTMC Europe, or the MTMC Field Office-Pacific.

(3) Other overseas personal property shipping activities must send the copy to the Commander, Military Traffic Management Command, ATTN: MTPP-Q, 5611 Columbia Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-5050.

**247.271-4 Solicitation provisions, schedule formats, and contract clauses.**

When acquiring services for the preparation of personal property for movement or storage, and for performance of intra-city or intra-area movement, use the following provisions, clauses, and schedules. Revise solicitation provisions and schedules, as appropriate, if using negotiation rather than sealed bidding. Overseas commands, except those in Alaska and Hawaii, may modify these clauses to conform to local practices, laws, and regulations.

(a) The provision at 252.247-7008, Evaluation of Bids. When adding “additional services” items to any schedule, use the basic clause with Alternate I.

(b) The provision at 252.247-7009, Award.

(c) In solicitations and resulting contracts, the schedules contained in DoD 4500.9-R, Defense Transportation Regulation, Part IV, as provided by the installation personal property shipping office.

(1) When there is no requirement for an item or subitem in a schedule, indicate that item or subitem number, in its proper numerical sequence, and add the statement “No Requirement.”

(2) Within Schedules I (Outbound) and II (Inbound), item numbers are reserved to permit inclusion of additional items as required by local conditions.

(3) Overseas activities, except those in Alaska and Hawaii, may modify the schedules when necessary to conform with local trade practices, laws, and regulations.

(4) All generic terminology, schedule, and item numbers in proper sequence must follow those contained in the basic format.

(5) When it is in the Government's best interest to have both outbound and inbound services within a given area of performance furnished by the same contractor, modify the schedule format to combine both services in a single schedule. However, items must follow the same sequential order as in the basic format.

(6) Process any modification of schedule format, other than those authorized in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this subsection, as a request for deviation to the Commander, MTMC.

(d) The clause at 252.247-7010, Scope of Contract.

(e) The clause at 252.247-7011, Period of Contract. When the period of performance is less than a calendar year, modify the clause to indicate the beginning and ending dates. However, the contract period must not end later than December 31 of the year in which the contract is awarded.

(f) In addition to designating each ordering activity, as required by the clause at FAR 52.216-18, Ordering, identify by name or position title the individuals authorized to place orders for each activity. When provisions are made for placing oral orders in accordance with FAR 16.505(a)(4), document the oral orders in accordance with department or agency instructions.

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- (g) The clause at 252.247-7012, Ordering Limitation.
- (h) The clause at 252.247-7013, Contract Areas of Performance.
- (i) The clause at 252.247-7014, Demurrage.
- (j) When using the clause at FAR 52.216-21, Requirements, see 216.506(d) which prescribes an alternate to the clause.
- (k) The clause at 252.247-7016, Contractor Liability for Loss and Damage.
- (l) The clause at 252.247-7017, Erroneous Shipments.
- (m) The clause at 252.247-7018, Subcontracting.
- (n) The clause at 252.247-7019, Drayage.
- (o) The clause at 252.247-7020, Additional Services.
- (p) The clauses at FAR 52.247-8, Estimated Weight or Quantities Not Guaranteed, and FAR 52.247-13, Accessorial Services--Moving Contracts.

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(Revised July 29, 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.

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(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 (JUL 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) \_\_\_ 252.225-7008, Restriction on Acquisition of Specialty Metals (JUL 2009) (10 U.S.C. 2533b).

(7) \_\_\_ 252.225-7009, Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals (JUL 2009) (10 U.S.C. 2533b).

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

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

(10) \_\_\_\_ 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).

(11) \_\_\_\_ 252.225-7021, Trade Agreements (JUL 2009) (19 U.S.C. 2501-2518 and 19 U.S.C. 3301 note).

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

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

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

(ii) \_\_\_\_ Alternate I (JUL 2009) of 252.225-7036.

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

(16) \_\_\_\_ 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).

(17) \_\_\_\_ 252.227-7015, Technical Data--Commercial Items (NOV 1995) (10 U.S.C. 2320).

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

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

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

(21) \_\_\_\_ 252.243-7002, Requests for Equitable Adjustment (MAR 1998) (10 U.S.C. 2410).

(22) \_\_\_\_ 252.247-7003, Pass-Through of Motor Carrier Fuel Surcharge Adjustment to the Cost Bearer (JUL 2009) (Section 884 of Public Law 110-417).

(23)(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.



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

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

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

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

(2) 252.247-7003, Pass-Through of Motor Carrier Fuel Surcharge Adjustment to the Cost Bearer (JUL 2009) (Section 884 of Public Law 110-417).

(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)

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*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

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

As prescribed in 217.208-70(a), use the following clause:

**EXERCISE OF OPTION TO FULFILL FOREIGN MILITARY SALES  
COMMITMENTS (DEC 1991)**

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

(b) The foreign military sales commitments are for:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Insert name of country, or  
To Be Determined)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Insert applicable CLIN)

(End of clause)

**ALTERNATE I (DEC 1991)**

As prescribed in 217.208-70(a)(1), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic clause:

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

**252.217-7001 Surge Option.**

As prescribed in 217.208-70(b), use the following clause:

**SURGE OPTION (AUG 1992)**

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

(1) Increase the quantity of supplies or services called for under this contract by no more than \_\_\_ percent; and/or

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

(b) *Schedule.*

(1) When the Production Surge Plan (DI-MGMT-80969) is included in the contract, the option delivery schedule shall be the production rate provided with the Plan. If the Plan was negotiated before contract award, then the negotiated schedule shall be used.

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

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

*(c) Exercise of option.*

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

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

(3) The Contractor will not be required to deliver at a rate greater than the maximum sustainable delivery rate under paragraph (b)(2) of this clause, nor will the exercise of this option extend delivery more than 24 months beyond the scheduled final delivery.

*(d) Price negotiation.*

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

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

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7002 Offering Property for Exchange.**

As prescribed in 217.7005, use the following provision:

##### OFFERING PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE (DEC 1991)

(a) The property described in item number \_\_\_\_\_, is being offered in accordance with the exchange provisions of Section 201(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 384 (40 U.S.C. 481(c)).

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

(End of provision)

#### **252.217-7003 Changes.**

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

#### CHANGES (DEC 1991)

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

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

(b) If a change causes an increase or decrease in the cost of, or time required for, performance of the job order, whether or not changed by the order, the Contracting Officer shall make an equitable adjustment in the price or date of completion, or both, and shall modify the job order in writing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7004 Job Orders and Compensation.**

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

#### JOB ORDERS AND COMPENSATION (MAY 2006)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(End of clause)

**252.217-7005 Inspection and Manner of Doing Work.**

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

INSPECTION AND MANNER OF DOING WORK (JUL 2009)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The Contractor shall—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) The Contractor shall, whenever practicable—

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

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

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

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

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

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

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7006 Title.**

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

#### TITLE (DEC 1991)

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

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

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

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7007 Payments.**

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

#### PAYMENTS (DEC 1991)

(a) “Progress payments,” as used in this clause, means payments made before completion of work in progress under a job order.

(b) Upon submission by the Contractor of invoices in the form and number of copies directed by the Contracting Officer, and as approved by the Contracting Officer, the Government will make progress payments as work progresses under the job order.

(1) Generally, the Contractor may submit invoices on a semi-monthly basis, unless expenditures justify a more frequent submission.

(2) The Government need not make progress payments for invoices aggregating less than \$5,000.



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(3) The Contracting Officer shall approve progress payments based on the value, computed on the price of the job order, of labor and materials incorporated in the work, materials suitably stored at the site of the work, and preparatory work completed, less the aggregate of any previous payments.

(4) Upon request, the Contractor will furnish the Contracting Officer any reports concerning expenditures on the work to date that the Contracting Officer may require.

(c) The Government will retain until final completion and acceptance of all work covered by the job order, an amount estimated or approved by the Contracting Officer under paragraph (b) of this clause. The amount retained will be in accordance with the rate authorized by Congress for Naval vessel repair contracts at the time of job order award.

(d) The Contracting Officer may direct that progress payments be based on the price of the job order as adjusted as a result of change orders under the Changes clause of the Master Agreement. If the Contracting Officer does not so direct—

(1) Payments of any increases shall be made from time to time after the amount of the increase is determined under the Changes clause of the Master Agreement; and

(2) Reductions resulting from decreases shall be made for the purposes of subsequent progress payments as soon as the amounts are determined under the Changes clause of the Master Agreement.

(e) Upon completion of the work under a job order and final inspection and acceptance, and upon submission of invoices in such form and with such copies as the Contracting Officer may prescribe, the Contractor shall be paid for the price of the job order, as adjusted pursuant to the Changes clause of the Master Agreement, less any performance reserves deemed necessary by the Contracting Officer, and less the amount of any previous payments.

(f) All materials, equipment, or any other property or work in process covered by the progress payments made by the Government, upon the making of those progress payments, shall become the sole property of the Government, and are subject to the provisions of the Title clause of the Master Agreement.

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7008 Bonds.**

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

#### BONDS (DEC 1991)

(a) If the solicitation requires an offeror to submit a bid bond, the Offeror may furnish, instead, an annual bid bond (or evidence thereof) or an annual performance and payment bond (or evidence thereof).

(b) If the solicitation does not require a bid bond, the Offeror shall not include in the price any contingency to cover the premium of such a bond.

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(c) Even if the solicitation does not require bonds, the Contracting Officer may nevertheless require a performance and payment bond, in form, amount, and with a surety acceptable to the Contracting Officer. Where performance and payment bond is required, the offer price shall be increased upon the award of the job order in an amount not to exceed the premium of a corporate surety bond.

(d) If any surety upon any bond furnished in connection with a job order under this agreement fails to submit requested reports as to its financial condition or otherwise becomes unacceptable to the Government, the Contracting Officer may require the Contractor to furnish whatever additional security the Contracting Officer determines necessary to protect the interests of the Government and of persons supplying labor or materials in the performance of the work contemplated under the Master Agreement.

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7009 Default.**

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

#### DEFAULT (DEC 1991)

(a) The Government may, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this clause, by written notice of default to the Contractor, terminate the whole or any part of a job order if the Contractor fails to—

(1) Make delivery of the supplies or to perform the services within the time specified in a job order or any extension;

(2) Make progress, so as to endanger performance of the job order; or

(3) Perform any of the other provisions of this agreement or a job order.

(b) Except for defaults of subcontractors, the Contractor shall not be liable for any excess costs if failure to perform the job order arises from causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor. Examples of such causes include acts of God or of the public enemy, acts of the Government in either its sovereign or contractual capacity, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, freight embargoes, and unusually severe weather.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) If, after notice of termination of the job order, it is determined that the Contractor was not in default, or that the default was excusable, the rights and obligations of the parties shall be the same as if the notice of termination had been issued for the convenience of the Government.

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

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

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

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

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

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7010 Performance.**

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

#### PERFORMANCE (JUL 2009)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7011 Access to Vessel.**

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

##### ACCESS TO VESSEL (DEC 1991)

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

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

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

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

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7012 Liability and Insurance.**

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

##### LIABILITY AND INSURANCE (AUG 2003)

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

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

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

(2) The Government does not assume any risk with respect to loss or damage compensated for by insurance or otherwise or resulting from risks with respect to which

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the Contractor has failed to maintain insurance, if available, as required or approved by the Contracting Officer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) *Insurance.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The notice shall contain full details of the loss or damage.

(2) If a claim or suit is later filed against the Contractor as a result of the event, the Contractor shall immediately deliver to the Government every demand, notice, summons, or other process received by the Contractor or its employees or representatives.

(3) The Contractor shall cooperate with the Government and, upon request, shall assist in effecting settlements, securing and giving evidence, obtaining the attendance of witnesses, and in the conduct of suits. The Government shall reimburse the Contractor for expenses incurred in this effort, other than the cost of maintaining the Contractor's usual organization.

(4) The Contractor shall not, except at its own expense, voluntarily make any payment, assume any obligation, or incur any expense other than what would be imperative for the protection of the vessel(s) at the time of the event.

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

(1) Order the Contractor to proceed with replacement or repair, in which event the Contractor shall effect the replacement or repair;

(i) The Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer a request for reimbursement of the cost of the replacement or repair together with whatever supporting documentation the Contracting Officer may reasonably require, and shall identify the request as being submitted under the Insurance clause of the agreement.

(ii) If the Government determines that the risk of the loss or damage is within the scope of the risks assumed by the Government under this clause, the Government will reimburse the Contractor for the reasonable, allowable cost of the replacement or repair, plus a reasonable profit (if the work or replacement or repair was performed by the Contractor) less the deductible amount specified in paragraph (b) of this clause.

(iii) Payments by the Government to the Contractor under this clause are outside the scope of and shall not affect the pricing structure of the contract, and are additional to the compensation otherwise payable to the Contractor under this contract; or

(2) In the event the Contracting Officer decides that the loss or damage shall not be replaced or repaired, the Contracting Officer shall—

(i) Modify the contract appropriately, consistent with the reduced requirements reflected by the unreplaced or unrepaired loss or damage; or

(ii) Terminate the repair of any part or all of the vessel(s) under the Termination for Convenience of the Government clause of this agreement.

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7013 Guarantees.**

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

#### GUARANTEES (DEC 1991)

(a) In the event any work performed or materials furnished by the contractor under the Master Agreement prove defective or deficient within 90 days from the date of redelivery of the vessel(s), the Contractor, as directed by the Contracting Officer and at its own expense, shall correct and repair the deficiency to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer.

(b) If the Contractor or any subcontractor has a guarantee for work performed or materials furnished that exceeds the 90 day period, the Government shall be entitled to rely upon the longer guarantee until its expiration.



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(c) With respect to any individual work item identified as incomplete at the time of redelivery of the vessel(s), the guarantee period shall run from the date the item is completed.

(d) If practicable, the Government shall give the Contractor an opportunity to correct the deficiency.

(1) If the Contracting Officer determines it is not practicable or is otherwise not advisable to return the vessel(s) to the Contractor, or the Contractor fails to proceed with the repairs promptly, the Contracting Officer may direct that the repairs be performed elsewhere, at the Contractor's expense.

(2) If correction and repairs are performed by other than the Contractor, the Contracting Officer may discharge the Contractor's liability by making an equitable deduction in the price of the job order.

(e) The Contractor's liability shall extend for an additional 90 day guarantee period on those defects or deficiencies that the Contractor corrected.

(f) At the option of the Contracting Officer, defects and deficiencies may be left uncorrected. In that event, the Contractor and Contracting Officer shall negotiate an equitable reduction in the job price. Failure to agree upon an equitable reduction shall constitute a dispute under the Disputes clause of this agreement.

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7014 Discharge of Liens.**

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

##### DISCHARGE OF LIENS (DEC 1991)

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

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

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7015 Safety and Health.**

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

##### SAFETY AND HEALTH (DEC 1991)

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

(a) The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651, et seq.);

(b) The Safety and Health Regulations for Ship Repairing (29 CFR 1915); or

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(c) Any other applicable Federal, State, and local laws, codes, ordinances, and regulations.

(End of clause)

#### **252.217-7016 Plant Protection.**

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

#### PLANT PROTECTION (DEC 1991)

(a) The Contractor shall provide, for the plant and work in process, reasonable safeguards against all hazards, including unauthorized entry, malicious mischief, theft, vandalism, and fire.

(b) The Contractor shall also provide whatever additional safeguards are necessary to protect the plant and work in process from espionage, sabotage, and enemy action.

(1) The Government shall reimburse the Contractor for that portion of the costs of the additional safeguards that is allocable to the contract in the same manner as if the Contracting Officer had issued a change order for the additional safeguards.

(2) The costs reimbursed shall not include any overhead allowance, unless the overhead is incident to the construction or installation of necessary security devices or equipment.

(c) Upon payment by the Government of the cost of any device or equipment required or approved under paragraph (b) of this clause, title shall vest in the Government.

(1) The Contractor shall comply with the instructions of the Contracting Officer concerning its identification and disposition.

(2) No such device or equipment shall become a fixture as a result of its being affixed to realty not owned by the Government.

(End of clause)

**252.217-7017 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.**

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252.217-7024 Reserved.

252.217-7025 Reserved.

252.217-7026 Identification of Sources of Supply.

As prescribed in 217.7303, use the following provision:

IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES OF SUPPLY (NOV 1995)

(a) The Government is required under 10 U.S.C. 2384 to obtain certain information on the actual manufacturer or sources of supplies it acquires.

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

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

(End of provision)

252.217-7027 Contract Definitization.

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

CONTRACT DEFINITIZATION (OCT 1998)

(a) A \_\_\_\_\_ (insert specific type of contract action) is contemplated. The Contractor agrees to begin promptly negotiating with the Contracting Officer the terms of a definitive contract that will include (1) all clauses required by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) on the date of execution of the undefinitized contract action, (2) all clauses required by law on the date of execution of the definitive contract action, and (3) any other mutually agreeable clauses, terms, and conditions. The Contractor agrees to submit a \_\_\_\_\_ (insert type of proposal; e.g., fixed-price or cost-and-fee) proposal and cost or pricing data supporting its proposal.

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(End of clause)

**252.217-7028 Over and Above Work.**

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

**OVER AND ABOVE WORK (DEC 1991)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Government review, verification, and authorization of the work; and

(3) Proposal pricing, submission, negotiation, and definitization.

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

(d) The Government shall—

(1) Promptly review the work request;

(2) Verify that the proposed work is required and not covered under the basic contract line item(s);

(3) Verify that the proposed corrective action is appropriate; and

(4) Authorize over and above work as necessary.

(e) The Contractor shall promptly submit to the Contracting Officer, a proposal for the over and above work. The Government and Contractor will then negotiate a settlement for the over and above work. Contract modifications will be executed to definitize all over and above work.

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

(End of clause)

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(Revised July 29, 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

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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)

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(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—

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(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.



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(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.**

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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**

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#### 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

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(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;

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(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

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(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

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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 Restriction on Acquisition of Specialty Metals.**

As prescribed in 225.7003-5(a)(1), use the following clause:

##### RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF SPECIALTY METALS (JUL 2009)

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

(1) “Alloy” means a metal consisting of a mixture of a basic metallic element and one or more metallic, or non-metallic, alloying elements.

(i) For alloys named by a single metallic element (e.g., titanium alloy), it means that the alloy contains 50 percent or more of the named metal (by mass).

(ii) If two metals are specified in the name (e.g., nickel-iron alloy), those metals are the two predominant elements in the alloy, and together they constitute 50 percent or more of the alloy (by mass).

(2) “Produce” means the application of forces or processes to a specialty metal to create the desired physical properties through quenching or tempering of steel plate, gas atomization or sputtering of titanium, or final consolidation of non-melt derived titanium powder or titanium alloy powder.

(3) “Specialty metal” means—

(i) Steel—

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(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, molybdenum, nickel, niobium (columbium), titanium, tungsten, or vanadium;

(ii) Metal alloys consisting of—

(A) Nickel or iron-nickel alloys that contain a total of alloying metals other than nickel and iron in excess of 10 percent; or

(B) Cobalt alloys that contain a total of alloying metals other than cobalt and iron in excess of 10 percent;

(iii) Titanium and titanium alloys; or

(iv) Zirconium and zirconium alloys.

(4) “Steel” means an iron alloy that includes between .02 and 2 percent carbon and may include other elements.

(b) Any specialty metal delivered under this contract shall be melted or produced in the United States or its outlying areas.

(End of clause)

#### **252.225-7009 Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals.**

As prescribed in 225.7003-5(a)(2), use the following clause:

#### RESTRICTION ON ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES CONTAINING SPECIALTY METALS (JUL 2009)

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

(1) “Alloy” means a metal consisting of a mixture of a basic metallic element and one or more metallic, or non-metallic, alloying elements.

(i) For alloys named by a single metallic element (e.g., titanium alloy), it means that the alloy contains 50 percent or more of the named metal (by mass).



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(ii) If two metals are specified in the name (e.g. nickel-iron alloy), those metals are the two predominant elements in the alloy, and together they constitute 50 percent or more of the alloy (by mass).

(2) “Assembly” means an item forming a portion of a system or subsystem that—

(i) Can be provisioned and replaced as an entity; and

(ii) Incorporates multiple, replaceable parts.

(3) “Commercial derivative military article” means an item acquired by the Department of Defense that is or will be produced using the same production facilities, a common supply chain, and the same or similar production processes that are used for the production of articles predominantly used by the general public or by nongovernmental entities for purposes other than governmental purposes.

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

(i) Means any item of supply 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 this contract or a 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. App 1702), such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

(5) “Component” means any item supplied to the Government as part of an end item or of another component.

(6) “Electronic component” means an item that operates by controlling the flow of electrons or other electrically charged particles in circuits, using interconnections of electrical devices such as resistors, inductors, capacitors, diodes, switches, transistors, or integrated circuits. The term does not include structural or mechanical parts of an assembly containing an electronic component, and does not include any high performance magnets that may be used in the electronic component.

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(7) “End item” means the final production product when assembled or completed and ready for delivery under a line item of this contract.

(8) “High performance magnet” means a permanent magnet that obtains a majority of its magnetic properties from rare earth metals (such as samarium).

(9) “Produce” means the application of forces or processes to a specialty metal to create the desired physical properties through quenching or tempering of steel plate, gas atomization or sputtering of titanium, or final consolidation of non-melt derived titanium powder or titanium alloy powder.

(10) “Qualifying country” means any country listed in section 225.003(9) of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS).

(11) “Required form” means in the form of mill product, such as bar, billet, wire, slab, plate, or sheet, and in the grade appropriate for the production of—

(i) A finished end item to be delivered to the Government under this contract; or

(ii) A finished component assembled into an end item to be delivered to the Government under this contract.

(12) “Specialty metal” 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, molybdenum, nickel, niobium (columbium), titanium, tungsten, or vanadium;

(ii) Metal alloys consisting of—

(A) Nickel or iron-nickel alloys that contain a total of alloying metals other than nickel and iron in excess of 10 percent; or

(B) Cobalt alloys that contain a total of alloying metals other than cobalt and iron in excess of 10 percent;

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(iii) Titanium and titanium alloys; or

(iv) Zirconium and zirconium alloys.

(13) “Steel” means an iron alloy that includes between .02 and 2 percent carbon and may include other elements.

(14) “Subsystem” means a functional grouping of items that combine to perform a major function within an end item, such as electrical power, attitude control, and propulsion.

(b) *Restriction.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause, any specialty metals incorporated in items delivered under this contract shall be melted or produced in the United States, its outlying areas, or a qualifying country.

(c) *Exceptions.* The restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause does not apply to—

(1) Electronic components.

(2)(i) Commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) items, other than—

(A) Specialty metal mill products, such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet, that have not been incorporated into COTS end items, subsystems, assemblies, or components;

(B) Forgings or castings of specialty metals, unless the forgings or castings are incorporated into COTS end items, subsystems, or assemblies;

(C) Commercially available high performance magnets that contain specialty metal, unless such high performance magnets are incorporated into COTS end items or subsystems; and

(D) COTS fasteners, unless—

(1) The fasteners are incorporated into COTS end items, subsystems, assemblies, or components; or

(2) The fasteners qualify for the commercial item exception in paragraph (c)(3) of this clause.

(ii) A COTS item is considered to be “without modification” if it is not modified prior to contractual acceptance by the next higher tier in the supply chain.

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(A) Specialty metals in a COTS item that was accepted without modification by the next higher tier are excepted from the restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause, and remain excepted, even if a piece of the COTS item subsequently is removed (e.g., the end is removed from a COTS screw or an extra hole is drilled in a COTS bracket).

(B) Specialty metals that were not contained in a COTS item upon acceptance, but are added to the COTS item after acceptance, are subject to the restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause (e.g., a special reinforced handle made of specialty metal is added to a COTS item).

(C) If two or more COTS items are combined in such a way that the resultant item is not a COTS item, only the specialty metals involved in joining the COTS items together are subject to the restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause (e.g., a COTS aircraft is outfitted with a COTS engine that is not the COTS engine normally provided with the aircraft).

(D) For COTS items that are normally sold in the commercial marketplace with various options, items that include such options are also COTS items. However, if a COTS item is offered to the Government with an option that is not normally offered in the commercial marketplace, that option is subject to the restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause (e.g. - An aircraft is normally sold to the public with an option for installation kits. The Department of Defense requests a military-unique kit. The aircraft is still a COTS item, but the military-unique kit is not a COTS item and must comply with the restriction in paragraph (b) of this clause unless another exception applies).

(3) Fasteners that are commercial items, if the manufacturer of the fasteners certifies it will purchase, during the relevant calendar year, an amount of domestically melted or produced specialty metal, in the required form, for use in the production of fasteners for sale to the Department of Defense and other customers, that is not less than 50 percent of the total amount of the specialty metal that it will purchase to carry out the production of such fasteners for all customers.

(4) Items manufactured in a qualifying country.

(5) Specialty metals for which the Government has determined in accordance with DFARS 225.7003-3 that specialty metal melted or produced in the United States, its outlying areas, or a qualifying country cannot be acquired as and when needed in—

(i) A satisfactory quality;

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(ii) A sufficient quantity; and

(iii) The required form.

(6) End items containing a minimal amount of otherwise noncompliant specialty metals (i.e., specialty metals not melted or produced in the United States, an outlying area, or a qualifying country, that are not covered by one of the other exceptions in this paragraph (c)), if the total weight of such noncompliant metals does not exceed 2 percent of the total weight of all specialty metals in the end item, as estimated in good faith by the Contractor. This exception does not apply to high performance magnets containing specialty metals.

(d) *Compliance for commercial derivative military articles.*

(1) As an alternative to the compliance required in paragraph (b) of this clause, the Contractor may purchase an amount of domestically melted or produced specialty metals in the required form, for use during the period of contract performance in the production of the commercial derivative military article and the related commercial article, if—

(i) The Contracting Officer has notified the Contractor of the items to be delivered under this contract that have been determined by the Government to meet the definition of “commercial derivative military article”; and

(ii) For each item that has been determined by the Government to meet the definition of “commercial derivative military article,” the Contractor has certified, as specified in the provision of the solicitation entitled “Commercial Derivative Military Article—Specialty Metals Compliance Certificate” (DFARS 252.225-7010), that the Contractor and its subcontractor(s) will enter into a contractual agreement or agreements to purchase an amount of domestically melted or produced specialty metal in the required form, for use during the period of contract performance in the production of each commercial derivative military article and the related commercial article, that is not less than the Contractor’s good faith estimate of the greater of—

(A) An amount equivalent to 120 percent of the amount of specialty metal that is required to carry out the production of the commercial derivative military article (including the work performed under each subcontract); or

(B) An amount equivalent to 50 percent of the amount of specialty metal that will be purchased by the Contractor and its subcontractors for use during such period in the production of the commercial derivative military article and the related commercial article.

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(2) For the purposes of this alternative, the amount of specialty metal that is required to carry out production of the commercial derivative military article includes specialty metal contained in any item, including COTS items.

(e) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause in subcontracts for items containing specialty metals, to the extent necessary to ensure compliance of the end products that the Contractor will deliver to the Government. When inserting the substance of this clause in subcontracts, the Contractor shall—

(1) Modify paragraph (c)(6) of this clause as necessary to facilitate management of the minimal content exception;

(2) Exclude paragraph (d) of this clause; and

(3) Include this paragraph (e).

(End of clause)

#### **252.225-7010 Commercial Derivative Military Article—Specialty Metals Compliance Certificate.**

As prescribed in 225.7003-5(b), use the following provision:

##### COMMERCIAL DERIVATIVE MILITARY ARTICLE—SPECIALTY METALS COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE (JUL 2009)

(a) *Definitions.* “Commercial derivative military article,” “commercially available off-the-shelf item,” “produce,” “required form,” and “specialty metal,” as used in this provision, have the meanings given in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals” (DFARS 252.225-7009).

(b) The offeror shall list in this paragraph any commercial derivative military articles it intends to deliver under any contract resulting from this solicitation using the alternative compliance for commercial derivative military articles, as specified in paragraph (d) of the clause of this solicitation entitled “Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals” (DFARS 252.225-7009). The offeror’s designation of an item as a “commercial derivative military article” will be subject to Government review and approval.

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(c) If the offeror has listed any commercial derivative military articles in paragraph (b) of this provision, the offeror certifies that, if awarded a contract as a result of this solicitation, and if the Government approves the designation of the listed item(s) as

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commercial derivative military articles, the offeror and its subcontractor(s) will demonstrate that individually or collectively they have entered into a contractual agreement or agreements to purchase an amount of domestically melted or produced specialty metal in the required form, for use during the period of contract performance in the production of each commercial derivative military article and the related commercial article, that is not less than the Contractor's good faith estimate of the greater of—

(1) An amount equivalent to 120 percent of the amount of specialty metal that is required to carry out the production of the commercial derivative military article (including the work performed under each subcontract); or

(2) An amount equivalent to 50 percent of the amount of specialty metal that will be purchased by the Contractor and its subcontractors for use during such period in the production of the commercial derivative military article and the related commercial article.

(d) For the purposes of this provision, the amount of specialty metal that is required to carry out the production of the commercial derivative military article includes specialty metal contained in any item, including commercially available off-the-shelf items, incorporated into such commercial derivative military articles.

(End of provision)

#### **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.

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(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.



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(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;

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(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)

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#### **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--

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(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:

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“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

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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;

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(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—

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- (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 Reserved.**

#### **252.225-7015 Restriction on Acquisition of Hand or Measuring Tools.**

As prescribed in 225.7002-3(b), 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.

(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.



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(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.*

(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.

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(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)

#### **252.225-7019 Restriction on Acquisition of Anchor and Mooring Chain.**

As prescribed in 225.7007-3, use the following clause:

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#### 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—

(i) There are no offers of such end products;

(ii) The offers of such end products are insufficient to fulfill the

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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 (JUL 2009)

(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

(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—

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(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, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, 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

(iv) A Caribbean Basin country (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago).

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(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.

(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—

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(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 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.

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(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—

(i) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Iraq; or



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(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—

(i) There are no offers of such end products;

(ii) The offers of such end products are insufficient to fulfill the

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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:

(Line Item Number)                      (Country of Origin)

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(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

(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).

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(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.

(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 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

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race, religion, national origin, or sex.

(End of clause)

#### **252.225-7029 Reporting of Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items that Contain Specialty Metals and are Incorporated into Noncommercial End Items.**

As prescribed in 225.7003-5(c), use the following clause:

#### **REPORTING OF COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE OFF-THE-SHELF ITEMS THAT CONTAIN SPECIALTY METALS AND ARE INCORPORATED INTO NONCOMMERCIAL END ITEMS (JUL 2009)**

(a) *Definitions.* “Commercially available off-the-shelf item,” and “specialty metal,” as used in this clause, have the meanings given in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals” (DFARS 252.225-7009).

(b) If the exception in paragraph (c)(2) of the clause at DFARS 252.225-7009, Restriction on Acquisition of Certain Articles Containing Specialty Metals, is used for a commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) item, valued at more than \$100 per item, to be incorporated into a noncommercial end item to be delivered under this contract, the Contractor shall—

(1) Follow the instructions on the Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy website at [http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/cpic/ic/restrictions\\_on\\_specialty\\_metals\\_10 usc 2533b.html](http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/cpic/ic/restrictions_on_specialty_metals_10 usc 2533b.html) to report information required by the contract as follows:

Contract Awarded:	Report by:
Before July 31, 2009	August 31, 2009
August 1 - 31, 2009	September 30, 2009
September 1 - 30, 2009	October 31, 2009

(2) In accordance with the procedures specified at the website, provide the following information:

(i) Company Name.

(ii) Product category of acquisition (i.e., Aircraft, Missiles and Space Systems, Ships, Tank–Automotive, Weapon Systems, or Ammunition).

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(iii) The 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code of the COTS item, contained in the non-commercial deliverable item, to which the exception applies.

(c) The Contractor shall not report COTS items that are incorporated into the end product under an exception other than paragraph (c)(2) of the clause at DFARS 252.225-7009, such as electronic components, commercial item fasteners, qualifying country, non-availability, or minimal amounts of specialty metal.

(End of clause)

#### **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)

#### **252.225-7031 Secondary Arab Boycott of Israel.**

As prescribed in 225.7605, use the following provision:

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#### 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)

(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.



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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.

(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

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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—

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

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(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

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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 252.1101(11)(i), use the following clause:

#### BUY AMERICAN ACT--FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS--BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM (JUL 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

(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.

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(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, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, or Singapore;

(8) “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

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(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 States.

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(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 (JUL 2009)

As prescribed in 225.1101(11)(i)(B), substitute the following paragraphs (a)(8) and (c) for paragraphs (a)(8) and (c) of the basic clause:

(a)(8) “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, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed the value of the product itself.

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(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:

##### CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO ACCOMPANY U.S. ARMED FORCES DEPLOYED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES (JUL 2009)



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(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.

(ii) Contractor personnel performing security functions are also authorized to use deadly force when such force reasonably appears necessary to execute their

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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 Contractor personnel to a selected civilian facility, the Contractor shall ensure that the Government is reimbursed for any costs associated with such treatment or

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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 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

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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—

(1) A military-run training center; or

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(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

(3) Process through a Joint Reception Center (JRC) upon arrival at the deployed location. The JRC will validate personnel accountability, ensure that specific

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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 inspector general, any suspected or alleged conduct for which there is credible information that such conduct—

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(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—

(i) The Contracting Officer may authorize the Contractor to issue Contractor-owned weapons and ammunition to specified employees; or

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(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 coordinate with that organization local purchases of goods and services designated as scarce, in accordance with instructions provided by the Contracting Officer.



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(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 3002.01E, Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense.

(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 Combatant Commander.

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(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 Contractor and subcontractor personnel who are third country nationals comply with any security related requirements of the Embassy of their nationality;

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(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

(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

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(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 foreign origin of the same class or kind for which nonavailability determinations have been made are treated as domestic; or

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(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:

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*[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 (JUL 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”--

(1) Means any item of supply (including construction material) that is--

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(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--

(1) A World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (WTO GPA) country (Aruba, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic,

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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, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, 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, 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.

“Free Trade Agreement country construction material” means a construction material that--

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(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



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(2) The construction material or components listed by the Government as follows:

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*[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:

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*[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate “none”].*

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*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

#### **252.235-7000 Indemnification Under 10 U.S.C. 2354--Fixed Price.**

As prescribed in 235.070-3, use the following clause:

##### INDEMNIFICATION UNDER 10 U.S.C. 2354--FIXED PRICE (DEC 1991)

(a) This clause provides for indemnification under 10 U.S.C. 2354 if the Contractor meets all the terms and conditions of this clause.

(b) Claims, losses, and damages covered—

(1) Claims by third persons for death, bodily injury, sickness, or disease, or the loss, damage, or lost use of property. Claims include those for reasonable expenses of litigation or settlement. The term “third persons” includes employees of the contractor;

(2) The loss, damage, and lost use of the Contractor's property, but excluding lost profit; and

(3) Loss, damage, or lost use of the Government's property.

(c) The claim, loss, or damage—

(1) Must arise from the direct performance of this contract;

(2) Must not be compensated by insurance or other means, or be within deductible amounts of the Contractor's insurance;

(3) Must result from an unusually hazardous risk as specifically defined in the contract;

(4) Must not result from willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of any of the Contractor's directors or officers, managers, superintendents, or other equivalent representatives who have supervision or direction of—

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

(ii) All or substantially all of the Contractor's operations at any one plant or separate location where this contract is being performed; or

(iii) A separate and complete major industrial operation connected with the performance of this contract;

(5) Must not be a liability assumed under any contract or agreement (except for subcontracts covered by paragraph (h) of this clause), unless the Contracting Officer (or in contracts with the Department of the Navy, the Department) specifically approved the assumption of liability; and

(6) Must be certified as just and reasonable by the Secretary of the department or designated representative.

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(d) The Contractor shall buy and maintain, to the extent available, insurance against unusually hazardous risks in the form, amount, period(s) of time, at the rate(s), and with such insurers, as the Contracting Officer (or, for Navy contracts, the Department) may from time to time require and approve. If the cost of this insurance is higher than the cost of the insurance the Contractor had as of the date of the contract, the Government shall reimburse the Contractor for the difference in cost, as long as it is properly allocable to this contract and is not included in the contract price. The Government shall not be liable for claims, loss, or damage if insurance was available and is either required or approved under this paragraph.

(e) A reduction of the insurance coverage maintained by the Contractor on the date of the execution of this contract shall not increase the Government's liability under this clause unless the Contracting Officer consents, and the contract price is equitably adjusted, if appropriate, to reflect the Contractor's consideration for the Government's assumption of increased liability.

(f) *Notice.* The Contractor shall—

(1) Promptly notify the Contracting Officer of any occurrence, action, or claim that might trigger the Government's liability under this clause;

(2) Furnish the proof or evidence of any claim, loss, or damage in the form and manner that the Government requires; and

(3) Immediately provide copies of all pertinent papers that the Contractor receives or has received.

(g) The Government may direct, participate in, and supervise the settlement or defense of the claim or action. The Contractor shall comply with the Government's directions and execute any authorizations required.

(h) *Flowdown.* The Government shall indemnify the Contractor if the Contractor has an obligation to indemnify a subcontractor under any subcontract at any tier under this contract for the unusually hazardous risk identified in this contract only if—

(1) The Contracting Officer gave prior written approval for the Contractor to provide in a subcontract for the Contractor to indemnify the subcontractor for unusually hazardous risks defined in this contract;

(2) The Contracting Officer approved those indemnification provisions;

(3) The subcontract indemnification provisions entitle the Contractor, or the Government, or both, to direct, participate in, and supervise the settlement or defense of relevant actions and claims; and

(4) The subcontract provides the same rights and duties, the same provisions for notice, furnishing of papers and the like, between the Contractor and the subcontractor, as exist between the Government and the Contractor under this clause.

(i) The Government may discharge its obligations under paragraph (h) of this clause by making payments directly to subcontractors or to persons to whom the subcontractors may be liable.

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(j) The rights and obligations of the parties under this clause shall survive the termination, expiration, or completion of this contract.

(End of clause)

#### **252.235-7001 Indemnification Under 10 U.S.C. 2354—Cost Reimbursement.**

As prescribed in 235.070-3, use the following clause:

#### INDEMNIFICATION UNDER 10 U.S.C. 2354--COST REIMBURSEMENT (DEC 1991)

(a) This clause provides for indemnification under 10 U.S.C. 2354 if the Contractor meets all the terms and conditions of this clause.

(b) Claims, losses, and damages covered—

(1) Claims by third persons for death, bodily injury, sickness, or disease, or the loss, damage, or lost use of property. Claims include those for reasonable expenses of litigation or settlement. The term “third persons” includes employees of the Contractor;

(2) The loss, damage, and lost use of the Contractor's property, but excluding lost profit; and

(3) Loss, damage, or lost use of the Government's property.

(c) The claim, loss, or damage—

(1) Must arise from the direct performance of this contract;

(2) Must not be compensated by insurance or other means, or be within deductible amounts of the Contractor's insurance;

(3) Must result from an unusually hazardous risk as specifically defined in the contract;

(4) Must not result from willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of any of the Contractor's directors or officers, managers, superintendents, or other equivalent representatives who have supervision or direction of—

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

(ii) All or substantially all of the Contractor's operations at any one plant or separate location where this contract is being performed; or

(iii) A separate and complete major industrial operation connected with the performance of this contract;

(5) Must not be a liability assumed under any contract or agreement (except for subcontracts covered by paragraph (i) of this clause), unless the Contracting Officer (or in contracts with the Department of the Navy, the Department) specifically approved the assumption of liability; and

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(6) Must be certified as just and reasonable by the Secretary of the department or designated representative.

(d) A reduction of the insurance coverage maintained by the Contractor on the date of the execution of this contract shall not increase the Government's liability under this clause unless the Contracting Officer consents, and the contract price is equitably adjusted, if appropriate, to reflect the Contractor's consideration for the Government's assumption of increased liability.

(e) *Notice.* The Insurance--Liability to Third Persons clause of this contract applies also to claims under this clause. In addition, the Contractor shall—

(1) Promptly notify the Contracting Officer of any occurrence, action, or claim that might trigger the Government's liability under this clause;

(2) Furnish the proof or evidence of any claim, loss, or damage in the form and manner that the Government requires; and

(3) Immediately provide copies of all pertinent papers that the contractor receives or has received.

(f) The Government may direct, participate in, and supervise the settlement or defense of the claim or action. The Contractor shall comply with the Government's directions, and execute any authorizations required.

(g) The Limitation of Cost clause of this contract does not apply to the Government's obligations under this clause. The obligations under this clause are excepted from the release required by the Allowable Cost, Fee, and Payment clause of this contract.

(h) Under this clause, a claim, loss, or damage arises from the direct performance of this contract if the cause of the claim, loss, or damage occurred during the period of performance of this contract or as a result of the performance of this contract.

(i) *Flowdown.* The Government shall indemnify the Contractor if the Contractor has an obligation to indemnify a subcontractor under any subcontract at any tier under this contract for the unusually hazardous risk identified in this contract only if—

(1) The Contracting Officer gave prior written approval for the Contractor to provide in a subcontract for the Contractor to indemnify the subcontractor for unusually hazardous risks defined in this contract;

(2) The Contracting Officer approved those indemnification provisions;

(3) The subcontract indemnification provisions entitle the Contractor, or the Government, or both, to direct, participate in, and supervise the settlement or defense of relevant actions and claims; and

(4) The subcontract provides the same rights and duties, the same provisions for notice, furnishing of paper and the like, between the Contractor and the subcontractor, as exist between the Government and the Contractor under this clause.

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(j) The Government may discharge its obligations under paragraph (i) of this clause by making payments directly to subcontractors or to persons to whom the subcontractors may be liable.

(k) The rights and obligations of the parties under this clause shall survive the termination, expiration, or completion of this contract.

(End of clause)

#### **252.235-7002 Animal Welfare.**

As prescribed in 235.072(a), use the following clause:

##### ANIMAL WELFARE (DEC 1991)

(a) The Contractor shall register its research facility with the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with 7 U.S.C. 2316 and 9 CFR Subpart C, and Section 2.30, and furnish evidence of such registration to the Contracting Officer before beginning work under this contract.

(b) The Contractor shall acquire animals only from dealers licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture under 7 U.S.C. 2133 and 9 CFR Subpart A, Sections 2.1 through 2.11, or from sources that are exempt from licensing under those sections.

(c) The Contractor agrees that the care and use of animals will conform with the pertinent laws of the United States and regulations of the Department of Agriculture (see 7 U.S.C. 2131 *et. seq.* and 9 CFR Subchapter A, Parts 1 through 4).

(d) The Contracting Officer may immediately suspend, in whole or in part, work and further payments under this contract for failure to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this clause.

(1) The suspension will stay in effect until the Contractor complies with the requirements.

(2) Failure to complete corrective action within the time specified by the Contracting Officer may result in termination of this contract and removal of the Contractor's name from the list of contractors with approved Public Health Service Welfare Assurances.

(e) The Contractor may request registration of its facility and a current listing of licensed dealers from the Regional Office of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), for the region in which its research facility is located. The location of the appropriate APHIS regional office, as well as information concerning this program may be obtained by contacting the Senior Staff Officer, Animal Care Staff, USDA/APHIS, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

(f) The Contractor shall include this clause, including this paragraph (f), in all subcontracts involving research of live vertebrate animals.

(End of clause)

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#### **252.235-7003 Frequency Authorization.**

As prescribed in 235.072(b), use the following clause:

#### FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATION (DEC 1991)

(a) The Contractor shall obtain authorization for radio frequencies required in support of this contract.

(b) For any experimental, developmental, or operational equipment for which the appropriate frequency allocation has not been made, the Contractor shall provide the technical operating characteristics of the proposed electromagnetic radiating device to the Contracting Officer during the initial planning, experimental, or developmental phase of contract performance.

(c) The Contracting Officer shall furnish the procedures for obtaining radio frequency authorization.

(d) The Contractor shall include this clause, including this paragraph (d), in all subcontracts requiring the development, production, construction, testing, or operation of a device for which a radio frequency authorization is required.

(End of clause)

#### ALTERNATE I (AUG 2008)

Substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause if agency procedures authorize use of DD Form 1494, Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation:

(c) The contractor shall use DD Form 1494, Application for Equipment Frequency Allocation, to obtain radio frequency authorization.

#### **252.235-7004 Protection of Human Subjects.**

As prescribed in 235.072(e), use the following clause:

#### PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS (JUL 2009)

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

(1) “Assurance of compliance” means a written assurance that an institution will comply with requirements of 32 CFR Part 219, as well as the terms of the assurance, which the Human Research Protection Official determines to be appropriate for the research supported by the Department of Defense (DoD) component (32 CFR 219.103).

(2) “Human Research Protection Official (HRPO)” means the individual designated by the head of the applicable DoD component and identified in the component’s Human Research Protection Management Plan as the official who is responsible for the oversight and execution of the requirements of this clause, although some DoD components may use a different title for this position.

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(3) “Human subject” means a living individual about whom an investigator (whether professional or student) conducting research obtains data through intervention or interaction with the individual, or identifiable private information (32 CFR 219.102(f)). For example, this could include the use of human organs, tissue, and body fluids from individually identifiable living human subjects as well as graphic, written, or recorded information derived from individually identifiable living human subjects.

(4) “Institution” means any public or private entity or agency (32 CFR 219.102(b)).

(5) “Institutional Review Board (IRB)” means a board established for the purposes expressed in 32 CFR Part 219 (32 CFR 219.102(g)).

(6) “IRB approval” means the determination of the IRB that the research has been reviewed and may be conducted at an institution within the constraints set forth by the IRB and by other institutional and Federal requirements (32 CFR 219.102(h)).

(7) “Research” means a systematic investigation, including research, development, testing, and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge. Activities that meet this definition constitute research for purposes of 32 CFR Part 219, whether or not they are conducted or supported under a program that is considered research for other purposes. For example, some demonstration and service programs may include research activities (32 CFR 219.102(d)).

(b) The Contractor shall oversee the execution of the research to ensure compliance with this clause. The Contractor shall comply fully with 32 CFR Part 219 and DoD Directive 3216.02, applicable DoD component policies, 10 U.S.C. 980, and, when applicable, Food and Drug Administration policies and regulations.

(c) The Contractor shall not commence performance of research involving human subjects that is covered under 32 CFR Part 219 or that meets exemption criteria under 32 CFR 219.101(b), or expend funding on such effort, until and unless the conditions of either the following paragraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) have been met:

(1) The Contractor furnishes to the HRPO, with a copy to the Contracting Officer, an assurance of compliance and IRB approval and receives notification from the Contracting Officer that the HRPO has approved the assurance as appropriate for the research under the Statement of Work and also that the HRPO has reviewed the protocol and accepted the IRB approval for compliance with the DoD component policies. The Contractor may furnish evidence of an existing assurance of compliance for acceptance by the HRPO, if an appropriate assurance has been approved in connection with previous research. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer immediately of any suspensions or terminations of the assurance.

(2) The Contractor furnishes to the HRPO, with a copy to the Contracting Officer, a determination that the human research proposed meets exemption criteria in 32 CFR 219.101(b) and receives written notification from the Contracting Officer that the exemption is determined acceptable. The determination shall



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include citation of the exemption category under 32 CFR 219.101(b) and a rationale statement. In the event of a disagreement regarding the Contractor's furnished exemption determination, the HRPO retains final judgment on what research activities or classes of research are covered or are exempt under the contract.

(d) DoD staff, consultants, and advisory groups may independently review and inspect the Contractor's research and research procedures involving human subjects and, based on such findings, DoD may prohibit research that presents unacceptable hazards or otherwise fails to comply with DoD procedures.

(e) Failure of the Contractor to comply with the requirements of this clause will result in the issuance of a stop-work order under Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.242-15 to immediately suspend, in whole or in part, work and further payment under this contract, or will result in other issuance of suspension of work and further payment for as long as determined necessary at the discretion of the Contracting Officer.

(f) The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (f), in all subcontracts that may include research involving human subjects in accordance with 32 CFR Part 219, DoD Directive 3216.02, and 10 U.S.C. 980, including research that meets exemption criteria under 32 CFR 219.101(b). This clause does not apply to subcontracts that involve only the use of cadaver materials.

(End of clause)

**252.235-7005 Reserved.**

**252.235-7006 Reserved.**

**252.235-7007 Reserved.**

**252.235-7008 Reserved.**

**252.235-7009 Reserved.**

**252.235-7010 Acknowledgment of Support and Disclaimer.**

As prescribed in 235.072(c), use the following clause:

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUPPORT AND DISCLAIMER (MAY 1995)

(a) The Contractor shall include an acknowledgment of the Government's support in the publication of any material based on or developed under this contract, stated in the following terms: This material is based upon work supported by the (name of contracting agency(ies)) under Contract No. (Contracting agency(ies) contract number(s)).

(b) All material, except scientific articles or papers published in scientific journals, must, in addition to any notices or disclaimers by the Contractor, also contain the following disclaimer: Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the (name of contracting agency(ies)).

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(End of clause)

**252.235-7011 Final Scientific or Technical Report.**

As prescribed in 235.072(d), use the following clause:

FINAL SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL REPORT (NOV 2004)

The Contractor shall—

(a) Submit two copies of the approved scientific or technical report delivered under this contract to the Defense Technical Information Center, Attn: DTIC-O, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6218;

(b) Include a completed Standard Form 298, Report Documentation Page, with each copy of the report; and

(c) For submission of reports in other than paper copy, contact the Defense Technical Information Center or follow the instructions at <http://www.dtic.mil>.

(End of clause)

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(Revised July 29, 2009)

**252.242-7000 Reserved.**

**252.242-7001 Reserved.**

**252.242-7002 Reserved.**

**252.242-7003 Application for U.S. Government Shipping Documentation/Instructions.**

As prescribed in 242.1404-2-70, use the following clause:

APPLICATION FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPPING  
DOCUMENTATION/INSTRUCTIONS (DEC 1991)

The Contractor shall request Government bills of lading by submitting a DD Form 1659, Application for U.S. Government Shipping Documentation/Instructions, to the—

- (a) Transportation Officer, if named in the contract schedule; or
- (b) Contract administration office.

(End of clause)

**252.242-7004 Material Management and Accounting System.**

As prescribed in 242.7204, use the following clause:

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (JUL 2009)

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

(1) “Material management and accounting system (MMAS)” means the Contractor's system or systems for planning, controlling, and accounting for the acquisition, use, issuing, and disposition of material. Material management and accounting systems may be manual or automated. They may be stand-alone systems or they may be integrated with planning, engineering, estimating, purchasing, inventory, accounting, or other systems.

- (2) “Valid time-phased requirements” means material that is—

(i) Needed to fulfill the production plan, including reasonable quantities for scrap, shrinkage, yield, etc.; and

(ii) Charged/billed to contracts or other cost objectives in a manner consistent with the need to fulfill the production plan.

(3) “Contractor” means a business unit as defined in section 31.001 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

- (b) *General.* The Contractor shall—

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- (1) Maintain an MMAS that—
    - (i) Reasonably forecasts material requirements;
    - (ii) Ensures that costs of purchased and fabricated material charged or allocated to a contract are based on valid time-phased requirements; and
    - (iii) Maintains a consistent, equitable, and unbiased logic for costing of material transactions; and
  - (2) Assess its MMAS and take reasonable action to comply with the MMAS standards in paragraph (e) of this clause.
- (c) *Disclosure and maintenance requirements.* The Contractor shall—
- (1) Have policies, procedures, and operating instructions that adequately describe its MMAS;
  - (2) Provide to the Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO), upon request, the results of internal reviews that it has conducted to ensure compliance with established MMAS policies, procedures, and operating instructions; and
  - (3) Disclose significant changes in its MMAS to the ACO at least 30 days prior to implementation.
- (d) *Deficiencies.*
- (1) If the Contractor receives a report from the ACO that identifies any deficiencies in its MMAS, the Contractor shall respond as follows:
    - (i) If the Contractor agrees with the report findings and recommendations, the Contractor shall—
      - (A) Within 30 days (or such other date as may be mutually agreed to by the ACO and the Contractor), state its agreement in writing; and
      - (B) Within 60 days (or such other date as may be mutually agreed to by the ACO and the Contractor), correct the deficiencies or submit a corrective action plan showing milestones and actions to eliminate the deficiencies.
    - (ii) If the Contractor disagrees with the report findings and recommendations, the Contractor shall, within 30 days (or such other date as may be mutually agreed to by the ACO and the Contractor), state its rationale for each area of disagreement.
  - (2) The ACO will evaluate the Contractor's response and will notify the Contractor in writing of the—
    - (i) Determination concerning any remaining deficiencies;
    - (ii) Adequacy of any proposed or completed corrective action plan; and

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(iii) Need for any new or revised corrective action plan.

(3) When the ACO determines the MMAS deficiencies have a material impact on Government contract costs, the ACO must reduce progress payments by an appropriate percentage based on affected costs (in accordance with FAR 32.503-6) and/or disallow costs on vouchers (in accordance with FAR 42.803) until the ACO determines that--

- (i) The deficiencies are corrected; or
- (ii) The amount of the impact is immaterial.

(4) If the Contractor fails to make adequate progress, the ACO must take further action. The ACO may—

- (i) Elevate the issue to higher level management;
- (ii) Further reduce progress payments and/or disallow costs on vouchers;
- (iii) Notify the Contractor of the inadequacy of the Contractor's cost estimating system and/or cost accounting system; and
- (iv) Issue cautions to contracting activities regarding the award of future contracts.

(e) *MMAS standards.* The MMAS shall have adequate internal controls to ensure system and data integrity, and shall--

(1) Have an adequate system description including policies, procedures, and operating instructions that comply with the FAR and Defense FAR Supplement;

(2) Ensure that costs of purchased and fabricated material charged or allocated to a contract are based on valid time-phased requirements as impacted by minimum/economic order quantity restrictions.

(i) A 98 percent bill of material accuracy and a 95 percent master production schedule accuracy are desirable as a goal in order to ensure that requirements are both valid and appropriately time-phased.

(ii) If systems have accuracy levels below these, the Contractor shall provide adequate evidence that—

(A) There is no material harm to the Government due to lower accuracy levels; and

(B) The cost to meet the accuracy goals is excessive in relation to the impact on the Government;

(3) Provide a mechanism to identify, report, and resolve system control weaknesses and manual override. Systems should identify operational exceptions such as excess/residual inventory as soon as known;

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(4) Provide audit trails and maintain records (manual and those in machine readable form) necessary to evaluate system logic and to verify through transaction testing that the system is operating as desired;

(5) Establish and maintain adequate levels of record accuracy, and include reconciliation of recorded inventory quantities to physical inventory by part number on a periodic basis. A 95 percent accuracy level is desirable. If systems have an accuracy level below 95 percent, the Contractor shall provide adequate evidence that—

(i) There is no material harm to the Government due to lower accuracy levels; and

(ii) The cost to meet the accuracy goal is excessive in relation to the impact on the Government;

(6) Provide detailed descriptions of circumstances that will result in manual or system generated transfers of parts;

(7) Maintain a consistent, equitable, and unbiased logic for costing of material transactions as follows:

(i) The Contractor shall maintain and disclose written policies describing the transfer methodology and the loan/pay-back technique.

(ii) The costing methodology may be standard or actual cost, or any of the inventory costing methods in 48 CFR 9904.411-50(b). The Contractor shall maintain consistency across all contract and customer types, and from accounting period to accounting period for initial charging and transfer charging.

(iii) The system should transfer parts and associated costs within the same billing period. In the few instances where this may not be appropriate, the Contractor may accomplish the material transaction using a loan/pay-back technique. The “loan/pay-back technique” means that the physical part is moved temporarily from the contract, but the cost of the part remains on the contract. The procedures for the loan/pay-back technique must be approved by the ACO. When the technique is used, the Contractor shall have controls to ensure—

(A) Parts are paid back expeditiously;

(B) Procedures and controls are in place to correct any overbilling that might occur;

(C) Monthly, at a minimum, identification of the borrowing contract and the date the part was borrowed; and

(D) The cost of the replacement part is charged to the borrowing contract;

(8) Where allocations from common inventory accounts are used, have controls (in addition to those in paragraphs (e)(2) and (7) of this clause) to ensure that—

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(i) Reallocations and any credit due are processed no less frequently than the routine billing cycle;

(ii) Inventories retained for requirements that are not under contract are not allocated to contracts; and

(iii) Algorithms are maintained based on valid and current data;

(9) Have adequate controls to ensure that physically commingled inventories that may include material for which costs are charged or allocated to fixed-price, cost-reimbursement, and commercial contracts do not compromise requirements of any of the standards in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8) of this clause. Government-furnished material shall not be—

(i) Physically commingled with other material; or

(ii) Used on commercial work; and

(10) Be subjected to periodic internal reviews to ensure compliance with established policies and procedures.

(End of clause)

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(Revised July 29, 2009)

**252.245-7000 Government-Furnished Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy Property.**

As prescribed in 245.107-70, use the following clause:

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED MAPPING, CHARTING, AND GEODESY PROPERTY  
(DEC 1991)

(a) *Definition.* “Mapping, charting, and geodesy (MC&G) property” means geodetic, geomagnetic, gravimetric, aeronautical, topographic, hydrographic, cultural, and toponymic data presented in the form of topographic, planimetric, relief, or thematic maps and graphics; nautical and aeronautical charts and publications; and in simulated, photographic, digital, or computerized formats.

(b) The Contractor shall not duplicate, copy, or otherwise reproduce MC&G property for purposes other than those necessary for performance of the contract.

(c) At the completion of performance of the contract, the Contractor, as directed by the Contracting Officer, shall either destroy or return to the Government all Government-furnished MC&G property not consumed in the performance of this contract.

(End of clause)



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*(Revised July 29, 2009)*

#### **252.247-7000 Hardship Conditions.**

As prescribed in 247.270-6(a), use the following clause:

##### HARDSHIP CONDITIONS (AUG 2000)

(a) If the Contractor finds unusual ship, dock, or cargo conditions associated with loading or unloading a particular cargo, that will work a hardship on the Contractor if loaded or unloaded at the basic commodity rates, the Contractor shall--

(1) Notify the Contracting Officer before performing the work, if feasible, but no later than the vessel sailing time; and

(2) Submit any associated request for price adjustment to the Contracting Officer within 10 working days of the vessel sailing time.

(b) Unusual conditions include, but are not limited to, inaccessibility of place of stowage to the ship's cargo gear, side port operations, and small quantities of cargo in any one hatch.

(c) The Contracting Officer will investigate the conditions promptly after receiving the notice. If the Contracting Officer finds that the conditions are unusual and do materially affect the cost of loading or unloading, the Contracting Officer will authorize payment at the applicable man-hour rates set forth in the schedule of rates of this contract.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7001 Price Adjustment.**

As prescribed in 247.270-6(b), use the following clause:

##### PRICE ADJUSTMENT (JAN 1997)

(a) The Contractor warrants that the prices set forth in this contract—

(1) Are based upon the wage rates, allowances, and conditions set forth in the collective bargaining agreements between the Contractor and its employees, in effect as of (insert date), and which are generally applicable to the ports where work under this contract is performed;

(2) Apply to operations by the Contractor on non-Government work as well as under this contract; and

(3) Do not include any allowance for cost increases that may—

(i) Become effective under the terms of the collective bargaining agreements after the date in paragraph (a)(1) of this clause; or

(ii) Result from modification of the collective bargaining agreements after the date in paragraph (a)(1).

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(b) The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer within 60 days of receipt of notice of any changes (increase or decrease) in the wage rates, allowances, fringe benefits, and conditions that apply to its direct labor employees, if the changes—

- (1) Are pursuant to the provisions of the collective bargaining agreements; or
- (2) Are a result of effective modifications to the agreements; and
- (3) Would change the Contractor's costs to perform this contract.

(c) The Contractor shall include in its notification—

(1) A proposal for an adjustment in the contract commodity, activity, or work-hour prices; and

(2) Data, in such form as the Contracting Officer may require, explaining the—

- (i) Causes;
- (ii) Effective date; and

(iii) Amount of the increase or decrease in the Contractor's proposal for the adjustment.

(d) Promptly upon receipt of any notice and data described in paragraph (c), the Contractor and the Contracting Officer shall negotiate an adjustment in the existing contract commodity, activity, or man-hour prices. However, no upward adjustment of the existing commodity, activity, or work-hour prices will be allowed in excess of \_\_\_\_ percent per year, except as provided in the Changes clause of this contract.

(1) Changes in the contract prices shall reflect, in addition to the direct and variable indirect labor costs, the associated changes in the costs for social security, unemployment compensation, taxes, and workman's compensation insurance.

(2) There will be no adjustment to increase the dollar amount allowances of the Contractor's profit.

(3) The agreed upon adjustment, its effective date, and the revised commodity, activity, or work-hour prices for services set forth in the schedule of rates, shall be incorporated in the contract by supplemental agreement.

(e) There will be no adjustment for any changes in the quantities of labor that the Contractor contemplated for each specific commodity, except as may result from modifications of the collective bargaining agreements. For the purpose of administering this clause, the Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer, within five days after award, the accounting data and computations the Contractor used to determine its estimated efficiency rate in the performance of this contract, to include the Contractor's computation of the costs apportioned for each rate set forth in the schedule of rates.

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(f) Failure of the parties to agree to an adjustment under this clause will be deemed to be a dispute concerning a question of fact within the meaning of the Disputes clause of this contract. The Contractor shall continue performance pending agreement on, or determination of, any such adjustment and its effective date.

(g) The Contractor shall include with the final invoice submitted under this contract a statement that the Contractor has not experienced a decrease in rates of pay for labor, or that the Contractor has given notice of all such decreases in compliance with paragraph (b) of this clause.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7002 Revision of Prices.**

As prescribed in 247.270-6(c), use the following clause:

#### REVISION OF PRICES (DEC 1991)

(a) *Definition.* "Wage adjustment," as used in this clause, means a change in the wages, salaries, or other terms or conditions of employment which—

- (1) Substantially affects the cost of performing this contract;
- (2) Is generally applicable to the port where work under this contract is performed; and
- (3) Applies to operations by the Contractor on non-Government work as well as to work under this contract.

(b) *General.* The prices fixed in this contract are based on wages and working conditions established by collective bargaining agreements, and on other conditions in effect on the date of this contract. The Contracting Officer and the Contractor may agree to increase or decrease such prices in accordance with this clause.

(c) *Demand for negotiation.*

- (1) At any time, subject to the limitations specified in this clause, either the Contracting Officer or the Contractor may deliver to the other a written demand that the parties negotiate to revise the prices under this contract.
- (2) No such demand shall be made before 90 days after the date of this contract, and thereafter neither party shall make a demand having an effective date within 90 days of the effective date of any prior demand. However, this limitation does not apply to a wage adjustment during the 90 day period.
- (3) Each demand shall specify a date (the same as or subsequent to the date of the delivery of the demand) as to when the revised prices shall be effective. This date is the effective date of the price revision.

(i) If the Contractor makes a demand under this clause, the demand shall briefly state the basis of the demand and include the statements and data referred to in paragraph (d) of this clause.

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(ii) If the demand is made by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall furnish the statements and data within 30 days of the delivery of the demand.

(d) *Submission of data.* At the times specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (ii) of this clause, the Contractor shall submit—

(1) A new estimate and breakdown of the unit cost and the proposed prices for the services the Contractor will perform under this contract after the effective date of the price revision, itemized to be consistent with the original negotiations of the contract;

(2) An explanation of the difference between the original (or last preceding) estimate and the new estimate;

(3) Such relevant operating data, cost records, overhead absorption reports, and accounting statements as may be of assistance in determining the accuracy and reliability of the new estimate;

(4) A statement of the actual costs of performance under this contract to the extent that they are available at the time of the negotiation of the revision of prices under this clause; and

(5) Any other relevant data usually furnished in the case of negotiations of prices under a new contract. The Government may examine and audit the Contractor's accounts, records, and books as the Contracting Officer considers necessary.

(e) *Negotiations.*

(1) Upon the filing of the statements and data required by paragraph (d) of this clause, the Contractor and the Contracting Officer shall negotiate promptly in good faith to agree upon prices for services the Contractor will perform on and after the effective date of the price revision.

(2) If the prices in this contract were established by competitive negotiation, they shall not be revised upward unless justified by changes in conditions occurring after the contract was awarded.

(3) The agreement reached after each negotiation will be incorporated into the contract by supplemental agreement.

(f) *Disagreements.* If, within 30 days after the date on which statements and data are required pursuant to paragraph (c) of this clause, the Contracting Officer and the Contractor fail to agree to revised prices, the failure to agree shall be resolved in accordance with the Disputes clause of this contract. The prices fixed by the Contracting Officer will remain in effect for the balance of the contract, and the Contractor shall continue performance.

(g) *Retroactive changes in wages or working conditions.*

(1) In the event of a retroactive wage adjustment, the Contractor or the Contracting Officer may request an equitable adjustment in the prices in this contract.

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(2) The Contractor shall request a price adjustment within 30 days of any retroactive wage adjustment. The Contractor shall support its request with—

- (i) An estimate of the changes in cost resulting from the retroactive wage adjustment;
- (ii) Complete information upon which the estimate is based; and
- (iii) A certified copy of the collective bargaining agreement, arbitration award, or other document evidencing the retroactive wage adjustment.

(3) Subject to the limitation in paragraph (g)(2) of this clause as to the time of making a request, completion or termination of this contract shall not affect the Contractor's right under paragraph (g) of this clause.

(4) In case of disagreement concerning any question of fact, including whether any adjustment should be made, or the amount of such adjustment, the disagreement will be resolved in accordance with the Disputes clause of this contract.

(5) The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in writing of any request by or on behalf of the employees of the Contractor which may result in a retroactive wage adjustment. The notice shall be given within 20 days after the request, or if the request occurs before contract execution, at the time of execution.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7003 Pass-Through of Motor Carrier Fuel Surcharge Adjustment to the Cost Bearer.**

As prescribed in 247.207, use the following clause:

##### **PASS-THROUGH OF MOTOR CARRIER FUEL SURCHARGE ADJUSTMENT TO THE COST BEARER (JUL 2009)**

(a) The Contractor shall pass through any motor carrier fuel-related surcharge adjustments to the person, corporation, or entity that directly bears the cost of fuel for shipment(s) transported under this contract.

(b) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (b), in all subcontracts with motor carriers, brokers, or freight forwarders.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7004 Indefinite Quantities--Fixed Charges.**

As prescribed in 247.270-6(d), use the following clause:

##### **INDEFINITE QUANTITIES--FIXED CHARGES (DEC 1991)**

The amount of work and services the Contractor may be ordered to furnish shall be the amount the Contracting Officer may order from time to time. In any event, the Government is obligated to compensate the Contractor the monthly lump sum specified in the Schedule entitled Fixed Charges, for each month or portion of a month the contract remains in effect.

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(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7005 Indefinite Quantities--No Fixed Charges.**

As prescribed in 247.270-6(e), use the following clause:

##### INDEFINITE QUANTITIES--NO FIXED CHARGES (DEC 1991)

The amount of work and services the Contractor may be ordered to furnish shall be the amount the Contracting Officer may order from time to time. In any event, the Government shall order, during the term of this contract, work or services having an aggregate value of not less than \$100.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7006 Removal of Contractor's Employees.**

As prescribed in 247.270-6(f), use the following clause:

##### REMOVAL OF CONTRACTOR'S EMPLOYEES (DEC 1991)

The Contractor agrees to use only experienced, responsible, and capable people to perform the work. The Contracting Officer may require that the Contractor remove from the job, employees who endanger persons or property, or whose continued employment under this contract is inconsistent with the interest of military security.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7007 Liability and Insurance.**

As prescribed in 247.270-6(g), use the following clause:

##### LIABILITY AND INSURANCE (DEC 1991)

(a) The Contractor shall be—

(1) Liable to the Government for loss or damage to property, real and personal, owned by the Government or for which the Government is liable;

(2) Responsible for, and hold the Government harmless from, loss of or damage to property not included in paragraph (a)(1); and

(3) Responsible for, and hold the Government harmless from, bodily injury and death of persons, resulting either in whole or in part from the negligence or fault of the Contractor, its officers, agents, or employees in the performance of work under this contract.

(b) For the purpose of this clause, all cargo loaded or unloaded under this contract is agreed to be property owned by the Government or property for which the Government is liable.

(1) The amount of the loss or damage as determined by the Contracting Officer will be withheld from payments otherwise due the Contractor.

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(2) Determination of liability and responsibility by the Contracting Officer will constitute questions of fact within the meaning of the Disputes clause of this contract.

(c) The general liability and responsibility of the Contractor under this clause are subject only to the following specific limitations. The Contractor is not responsible to the Government for, and does not agree to hold the Government harmless from, loss or damage to property or bodily injury to or death of persons if—

(1) The unseaworthiness of the vessel, or failure or defect of the gear or equipment furnished by the Government, contributed jointly with the fault or negligence of the Contractor in causing such damage, injury, or death; and

(i) The Contractor, his officers, agents, and employees, by the exercise of due diligence, could not have discovered such unseaworthiness or defect of gear or equipment; or

(ii) Through the exercise of due diligence could not otherwise have avoided such damage, injury, or death.

(2) The damage, injury, or death resulted solely from an act or omission of the Government or its employees, or resulted solely from proper compliance by officers, agents, or employees of the Contractor with specific directions of the Contracting Officer.

(d) The Contractor shall at its own expense acquire and maintain insurance during the term of this contract, as follows—

(1) Standard workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurance and longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation insurance, or such of these as may be proper under applicable state or Federal statutes.

(i) The Contractor may, with the prior approval of the Contracting Officer, be a self-insurer against the risk of this paragraph (d)(1).

(ii) This approval will be given upon receipt of satisfactory evidence that the Contractor has qualified as a self-insurer under applicable provision of law.

(2) Bodily injury liability insurance in an amount of not less than \$300,000 on account of any one occurrence.

(3) Property damage liability insurance (which shall include any and all property, whether or not in the care, custody, or control of the Contractor) in an amount of not less than \$300,000 for any one occurrence.

(e) Each policy shall provide, by appropriate endorsement or otherwise, that cancellation or material change in the policy shall not be effective until after a 30 day written notice is furnished the Contracting Officer.

(f) The Contractor shall furnish the Contracting Officer with satisfactory evidence of the insurance required in paragraph (d) before performance of any work under this contract.

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(g) The Contractor shall, at its own cost and expense, defend any suits, demands, claims, or actions, in which the United States might be named as a co-defendant of the Contractor, resulting from the Contractor's performance of work under this contract. This requirement is without regard to whether such suit, demand, claim, or action was the result of the Contractor's negligence. The Government shall have the right to appear in such suit, participate in defense, and take such actions as may be necessary to protect the interest of the United States.

(h) It is expressly agreed that the provisions in paragraphs (d) through (g) of this clause shall not in any manner limit the liability or extend the liability of the Contractor as provided in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this clause.

(i) The Contractor shall—

(1) Equitably reimburse the Government if the Contractor is indemnified, reimbursed, or relieved of any loss or damage to Government property;

(2) Do nothing to prevent the Government's right to recover against third parties for any such loss or damage; and

(3) Furnish the Government, upon the request of the Contracting Officer, at the Government's expense, all reasonable assistance and cooperation in obtaining recovery, including the prosecution of suit and the execution of instruments of assignment in favor of the Government.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7008 Evaluation of Bids.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(a), use the following provision:

##### EVALUATION OF BIDS (DEC 1991)

(a) The Government will evaluate bids on the basis of total aggregate price of all items within an area of performance under a given schedule.

(1) An offeror must bid on all items within a specified area of performance for a given schedule. Failure to do so shall be cause for rejection of the bid for that area of performance of that Schedule. If there is to be no charge for an item, an entry such as "No Charge," or the letters "N/C" or "0," must be made in the unit price column of the Schedule.

(2) Any bid which stipulates minimum charges or graduated prices for any or all items shall be rejected for that area of performance within the Schedule.

(b) In addition to other factors, the Contracting Officer will evaluate bids on the basis of advantages or disadvantages to the Government that might result from making more than one award (multiple awards).

(1) In making this evaluation, the Contracting Officer will assume that the administrative cost to the Government for issuing and administering each contract awarded under this solicitation would be \$500.



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(2) Individual awards will be for the items and combinations of items which result in the lowest aggregate cost to the Government, including the administrative costs in paragraph (b)(1).

(c) When drayage is necessary for the accomplishment of any item in the bid schedule, the Offeror shall include in the unit price any costs for bridge or ferry tolls, road use charges or similar expenses.

(d) Unless otherwise provided in this solicitation, the Offeror shall state prices in amounts per hundred pounds on gross or net weights, whichever is applicable. All charges shall be subject to, and payable on, the basis of 100 pounds minimum weight for unaccompanied baggage and a 500 pound minimum weight for household goods, net or gross weight, whichever is applicable.

(End of provision)

#### ALTERNATE I (DEC 1991)

As prescribed in 247.271-4(a), add the following paragraph (e) to the basic clause:

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), when “additional services” are added to any schedule, such “additional services” items will not be considered in the evaluation of bids.

#### **252.247-7009 Award.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(b), use the following provision:

#### AWARD (DEC 1991)

(a) The Government shall make award by area to the qualified low bidder under each of the specified schedules to the extent of the bidder's stated guaranteed daily capability as provided in this solicitation and the Estimated Quantities Schedule.

(b) The Government reserves the right to make an award of two or more areas to a single bidder if such award will result in an overall lower estimated cost to the Government.

(c) The Government also reserves the right to award additional contracts, as a result of this solicitation, to the extent necessary to meet its estimated maximum daily requirements.

(End of provision)

#### **252.247-7010 Scope of Contract.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(d), use the following clause:

#### SCOPE OF CONTRACT (DEC 1991)

(a) The Contractor shall furnish services and materials for the preparation of personal property (including servicing of appliances) for movement or storage, drayage and related services. Unless otherwise indicated in the Schedule, the Contractor shall—

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(1) Furnish all materials except Government-owned containers (Federal Specification PPP-B-580), all equipment, plant and labor; and

(2) Perform all work in accomplishing containerization of personal property for overseas or domestic movement or storage, including—

- (i) Stenciling;
- (ii) Cooperage;
- (iii) Drayage of personal property in connection with other services;
- (iv) Decontainerization of inbound shipments of personal property; and
- (v) The handling of shipments into and out of the Contractor's facility.

(b) Excluded from the scope of this contract is the furnishing of like services or materials which are provided incident to complete movement of personal property when purchased by the Through Government Bill of Lading or other method/mode of shipment or property to be moved under the Do-It-Yourself moving program or otherwise moved by the owner.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7011 Period of Contract.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(e), use the following clause:

##### PERIOD OF CONTRACT (OCT 2001)

(a) This contract begins January 1, \_\_\_\_, and ends December 31, \_\_\_\_, both dates inclusive. Any work ordered before, and not completed by the expiration date shall be governed by the terms of this contract.

(b) The Government will not place new orders under this contract that require that performance commence more than 15 days after the expiration date.

(c) The Government may place orders required for the completion of services (for shipments in the Contractor's possession) for 180 days past the expiration date.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7012 Ordering Limitation.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(g), use the following clause:

##### ORDERING LIMITATION (DEC 1991)

(a) The Government will place orders for items of supplies or services with the contractor awarded the initial contract to the extent of the contractor's guaranteed maximum daily capability. However, the contractor may accept an additional quantity in excess of its capability to accommodate a single order.

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(b) Orders for additional requirements will be placed in a like manner with the next higher contractor to the extent of its guaranteed maximum daily capability. The Government will repeat this procedure until its total daily requirement is fulfilled.

(c) In the event the procedure in paragraphs (a) and (b) does not fulfill the Government's total daily requirement, the Government may offer additional orders under the contract to contractors without regard to their guaranteed maximum daily capability.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7013 Contract Areas of Performance.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(h), use the following clause and complete paragraph (b) by defining each area of performance as required (see 247.271-2(b)):

##### CONTRACT AREAS OF PERFORMANCE (DEC 1991)

(a) The Government will consider all areas of performance described in paragraph (b) as including the Contractor's facility, regardless of geographical location.

(b) The Contractor shall perform services within the following defined areas of performance, which include terminals identified therein: \_\_\_\_\_.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7014 Demurrage.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(i), use the following clause:

##### DEMURRAGE (DEC 1991)

The Contractor shall be liable for all demurrage, detention, or other charges as a result of its failure to load or unload trucks, freight cars, freight terminals, vessel piers, or warehouses within the free time allowed under applicable rules and tariffs.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7015 Requirements.**

As prescribed in 216.506(d), substitute the following paragraph (f) for paragraph (f) of the basic clause at FAR 52.216-21.

##### ALTERNATE I (DEC 1991)

(f) Orders issued during the effective period of this contract and not completed within that time shall be completed by the Contractor within the time specified in the order. The rights and obligations of the Contractor and the Government for those orders shall be governed by the terms of this contract to the same extent as if completed during the effective period.

#### **252.247-7016 Contractor Liability for Loss or Damage.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(k), use the following clause:

##### CONTRACTOR LIABILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE (DEC 1991)

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

“Article” means any shipping piece or package and its contents.

“Schedule” means the level of service for which specific types of traffic apply as described in DoD 4500.34-R, Personal Property Traffic Management Regulation.

(b) For shipments picked up under Schedule I, Outbound Services, or delivered under Schedule II, Inbound Services—

(1) If notified within one year after delivery that the owner has discovered loss or damage to the owner's property, the Contractor agrees to indemnify the Government for loss or damage to the property which arises from any cause while it is in the Contractor's possession. The Contractor's liability is—

(i) *Non-negligent damage.* For any cause, other than the Contractor's negligence, indemnification shall be at a rate not to exceed sixty cents per pound per article.

(ii) *Negligent damage.* When loss or damage is caused by the negligence of the Contractor, the liability is for the full cost of satisfactory repair or for the current replacement value of the article.

(2) The Contractor shall make prompt payment to the owner of the property for any loss or damage for which the Contractor is liable.

(3) In the absence of evidence or supporting documentation which places liability on a carrier or another contractor, the destination contractor shall be presumed to be liable for the loss or damage, if timely notified.

(c) For shipments picked up or delivered under Schedule III, Intra-City and Intra-Area—

(1) If notified of loss or damage within 75 days following delivery, the Contractor agrees to indemnify the Government for loss or damage to the owner's property.

(2) The Contractor's liability shall be for the full cost of satisfactory repair, or for the current replacement value of the article less depreciation, up to a maximum liability of \$1.25 per pound times the net weight of the shipment.

(3) The Contractor has full salvage rights to damaged items which are not repairable and for which the Government has received compensation at replacement value.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7017 Erroneous Shipments.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(l), use the following clause:

ERRONEOUS SHIPMENTS (DEC 1991)

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(a) The Contractor shall—

(1) Forward to the rightful owner, articles of personal property inadvertently packed with goods of other than the rightful owner.

(2) Ensure that all shipments are stenciled correctly. When a shipment is sent to an incorrect address due to incorrect stenciling by the Contractor, the Contractor shall forward it to its rightful owner.

(3) Deliver to the designated air or surface terminal all pieces of a shipment, in one lot, at the same time. The Contractor shall forward to the owner any pieces of one lot not included in delivery, and remaining at its facility after departure of the original shipment.

(b) Forwarding under paragraph (a) shall be—

(1) With the least possible delay;

(2) By a mode of transportation selected by the Contracting Officer; and

(3) At the Contractor's expense.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7018 Subcontracting.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(m), use the following clause:

#### SUBCONTRACTING (DEC 1991)

The Contractor shall not subcontract without the prior written approval of the Contracting Officer. The facilities of any approved subcontractor shall meet the minimum standards required by this contract.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7019 Drayage.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(n), use the following clause:

#### DRAYAGE (DEC 1991)

(a) Drayage included for Schedule I, Outbound, applies in those instances when a shipment requires drayage to an air, water, or other terminal for onward movement after completion of shipment preparation by the Contractor. Drayage not included is when it is being moved from a residence or other pickup point to the Contractor's warehouse for onward movement by another freight company, carrier, etc.

(b) Drayage included for Schedule II, Inbound, applies in those instances when shipment is delivered, as ordered, from a destination Contractor's facility or other destination point to the final delivery point. Drayage not included is when shipment or partial removal of items from shipment is performed and prepared for member's pickup at destination delivery point.

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(c) The Contractor will reposition empty Government containers—

- (1) Within the area of performance;
- (2) As directed by the Contracting Officer; and
- (3) At no additional cost to the Government.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7020 Additional Services.**

As prescribed in 247.271-4(o), use the following clause:

#### ADDITIONAL SERVICES (AUG 2000)

The Contractor shall provide additional services not included in the Schedule, but required for satisfactory completion of the services ordered under this contract, at a rate comparable to the rate for like services as contained in tenders on file with the Military Traffic Management Command in effect at time of order.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7021 Returnable Containers Other Than Cylinders.**

As prescribed in 247.305-70, use the following clause:

#### RETURNABLE CONTAINERS OTHER THAN CYLINDERS (MAY 1995)

(a) "Returnable container," as used in this clause, includes reels, spools, drums, carboys, liquid petroleum gas containers, and other returnable containers when the Contractor retains title to the container.

(b) Returnable containers shall remain the Contractor's property but shall be loaned without charge to the Government for a period of \_\_\_\_ (insert number of days) calendar days after delivery to the f.o.b. point specified in the contract. Beginning with the first day after the loan period expires, to and including the day the containers are delivered to the Contractor (if the original delivery was f.o.b. origin) or are delivered or are made available for delivery to the Contractor's designated carrier (if the original delivery was f.o.b. destination), the Government shall pay the Contractor a rental of \$\_\_\_\_\_ (insert dollar amount for rental) per container per day, computed separately for containers for each type, size, and capacity, and for each point of delivery named in the contract. No rental shall accrue to the Contractor in excess of the replacement value per container specified in paragraph (c) of this clause.

(c) For each container lost or damaged beyond repair while in the Government's possession, the Government shall pay to the Contractor the replacement value as follows, less the allocable rental paid for that container:

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(Insert the container types, sizes, capacities, and associated replacement values.)  
These containers shall become Government property.

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(d) If any lost container is located within \_\_\_\_\_ (insert number of days) calendar days after payment by the Government, it may be returned to the Contractor by the Government, and the Contractor shall pay to the Government the replacement value, less rental computed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this clause, beginning at the expiration of the loan period specified in paragraph (b) of this clause, and continuing to the date on which the container was delivered to the Contractor.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7022 Representation of Extent of Transportation by Sea.**

As prescribed in 247.574(a), use the following provision:

##### REPRESENTATION OF EXTENT OF TRANSPORTATION BY SEA (AUG 1992)

(a) The Offeror shall indicate by checking the appropriate blank in paragraph (b) 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.

(b) *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.

(c) 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 FAR Supplement clause at 252.247-7024, Notification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea.

(End of provision)

#### **252.247-7023 Transportation of Supplies by Sea.**

As prescribed in 247.574(b)(1), use the following clause:

##### TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES BY SEA (MAY 2002)

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

(1) “Components” means articles, materials, and supplies incorporated directly into end products at any level of manufacture, fabrication, or assembly by the Contractor or any subcontractor.

(2) “Department of Defense” (DoD) means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and defense agencies.

(3) “Foreign flag vessel” means any vessel that is not a U.S.-flag vessel.

(4) “Ocean transportation” means any transportation aboard a ship, vessel, boat, barge, or ferry through international waters.

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(5) “Subcontractor” means a supplier, materialman, distributor, or vendor at any level below the prime contractor whose contractual obligation to perform results from, or is conditioned upon, award of the prime contract and who is performing any part of the work or other requirement of the prime contract.

(6) “Supplies” means all property, except land and interests in land, that is clearly identifiable for eventual use by or owned by the DoD at the time of transportation by sea.

(i) An item is clearly identifiable for eventual use by the DoD if, for example, the contract documentation contains a reference to a DoD contract number or a military destination.

(ii) “Supplies” includes (but is not limited to) public works; buildings and facilities; ships; floating equipment and vessels of every character, type, and description, with parts, subassemblies, accessories, and equipment; machine tools; material; equipment; stores of all kinds; end items; construction materials; and components of the foregoing.

(7) “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)(1) The Contractor shall use U.S.-flag vessels when transporting any supplies by sea under this contract.

(2) A subcontractor transporting supplies by sea under this contract shall use U.S.-flag vessels if—

(i) This contract is a construction contract; or

(ii) The supplies being transported are—

(A) Noncommercial items; or

(B) Commercial items that—

(1) The Contractor is reselling or distributing to the Government without adding value (generally, the Contractor does not add value to items that it subcontracts for f.o.b. destination shipment);

(2) Are shipped in direct support of U.S. military contingency operations, exercises, or forces deployed in humanitarian or peacekeeping operations; or

(3) Are commissary or exchange cargoes transported outside of the Defense Transportation System in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2643.

(c) The Contractor and its subcontractors may request that the Contracting Officer authorize shipment in foreign-flag vessels, or designate available U.S.-flag vessels, if the Contractor or a subcontractor believes that—



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- (1) U.S.-flag vessels are not available for timely shipment;
- (2) The freight charges are inordinately excessive or unreasonable; or
- (3) Freight charges are higher than charges to private persons for transportation of like goods.

(d) The Contractor must submit any request for use of other than U.S.-flag vessels in writing to the Contracting Officer at least 45 days prior to the sailing date necessary to meet its delivery schedules. The Contracting Officer will process requests submitted after such date(s) as expeditiously as possible, but the Contracting Officer's failure to grant approvals to meet the shipper's sailing date will not of itself constitute a compensable delay under this or any other clause of this contract. Requests shall contain at a minimum—

- (1) Type, weight, and cube of cargo;
- (2) Required shipping date;
- (3) Special handling and discharge requirements;
- (4) Loading and discharge points;
- (5) Name of shipper and consignee;
- (6) Prime contract number; and
- (7) A documented description of efforts made to secure U.S.-flag vessels, including points of contact (with names and telephone numbers) with at least two U.S.-flag carriers contacted. Copies of telephone notes, telegraphic and facsimile message or letters will be sufficient for this purpose.

(e) The Contractor shall, within 30 days after each shipment covered by this clause, provide the Contracting Officer and the Maritime Administration, Office of Cargo Preference, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20590, one copy of the rated on board vessel operating carrier's ocean bill of lading, which shall contain the following information:

- (1) Prime contract number;
- (2) Name of vessel;
- (3) Vessel flag of registry;
- (4) Date of loading;
- (5) Port of loading;
- (6) Port of final discharge;
- (7) Description of commodity;

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- (8) Gross weight in pounds and cubic feet if available;
- (9) Total ocean freight in U.S. dollars; and
- (10) Name of steamship company.

(f) The Contractor shall provide with its final invoice under this contract a representation that to the best of its knowledge and belief—

- (1) No ocean transportation was used in the performance of this contract;
- (2) Ocean transportation was used and only U.S.-flag vessels were used for all ocean shipments under the contract;
- (3) Ocean transportation was used, and the Contractor had the written consent of the Contracting Officer for all non-U.S.-flag ocean transportation; or
- (4) Ocean transportation was used and some or all of the shipments were made on non-U.S.-flag vessels without the written consent of the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall describe these shipments in the following format:

	ITEM DESCRIPTION	CONTRACT LINE ITEMS	QUANTITY
<b>TOTAL</b>			

(g) If the final invoice does not include the required representation, the Government will reject and return it to the Contractor as an improper invoice for the purposes of the Prompt Payment clause of this contract. In the event there has been unauthorized use of non-U.S.-flag vessels in the performance of this contract, the Contracting Officer is entitled to equitably adjust the contract, based on the unauthorized use.

(h) In the award of subcontracts for the types of supplies described in paragraph (b)(2) of this clause, the Contractor shall flow down the requirements of this clause as follows:

(1) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (h), in subcontracts that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold in Part 2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(2) The Contractor shall insert the substance of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this clause, and this paragraph (h), in subcontracts that are at or below the simplified acquisition threshold in Part 2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(End of clause)

**ALTERNATE I (MAR 2000)**

As prescribed in 247.574(b)(2), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic clause:

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(b)(1) The Contractor shall use U.S.-flag vessels when transporting any supplies by sea under this contract.

(2) A subcontractor transporting supplies by sea under this contract shall use U.S.-flag vessels if the supplies being transported are—

(i) Noncommercial items; or

(ii) Commercial items that—

(A) The Contractor is reselling or distributing to the Government without adding value (generally, the Contractor does not add value to items that it subcontracts for f.o.b. destination shipment);

(B) Are shipped in direct support of U.S. military contingency operations, exercises, or forces deployed in humanitarian or peacekeeping operations (Note: This contract requires shipment of commercial items in direct support of U.S. military contingency operations, exercises, or forces deployed in humanitarian or peacekeeping operations); or

(C) Are commissary or exchange cargoes transported outside of the Defense Transportation System in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2643.

#### ALTERNATE II (MAR 2000)

As prescribed in 247.574(b)(3), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic clause:

(b)(1) The Contractor shall use U.S.-flag vessels when transporting any supplies by sea under this contract.

(2) A subcontractor transporting supplies by sea under this contract shall use U.S.-flag vessels if the supplies being transported are—

(i) Noncommercial items; or

(ii) Commercial items that—

(A) The Contractor is reselling or distributing to the Government without adding value (generally, the Contractor does not add value to items that it subcontracts for f.o.b. destination shipment);

(B) Are shipped in direct support of U.S. military contingency operations, exercises, or forces deployed in humanitarian or peacekeeping operations; or

(C) Are commissary or exchange cargoes transported outside of the Defense Transportation System in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2643 (Note: This contract requires transportation of commissary or exchange cargoes outside of the Defense Transportation System in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2643).

#### ALTERNATE III (MAY 2002)

As prescribed in 247.574(b)(4), substitute the following paragraph (f) for paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of the basic clause:

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(f) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (f), in subcontracts that are for a type of supplies described in paragraph (b)(2) of this clause.

#### **252.247-7024 Notification of Transportation of Supplies by Sea.**

As prescribed in 247.574(c), use the following clause:

##### NOTIFICATION OF TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES BY SEA (MAR 2000)

(a) The Contractor has indicated by the response to the solicitation provision, Representation of Extent of Transportation by Sea, that it did not anticipate transporting by sea any supplies. If, however, after the award of this contract, the Contractor learns that supplies, as defined in the Transportation of Supplies by Sea clause of this contract, will be transported by sea, the Contractor—

(1) Shall notify the Contracting Officer of that fact; and

(2) Hereby agrees to comply with all the terms and conditions of the Transportation of Supplies by Sea clause of this contract.

(b) The Contractor shall include this clause, including this paragraph (b), revised as necessary to reflect the relationship of the contracting parties—

(1) In all subcontracts under this contract, if this contract is a construction contract; or

(2) If this contract is not a construction contract, in all subcontracts under this contract that are for—

(i) Noncommercial items; or

(ii) Commercial items that—

(A) The Contractor is reselling or distributing to the Government without adding value (generally, the Contractor does not add value to items that it subcontracts for f.o.b. destination shipment);

(B) Are shipped in direct support of U.S. military contingency operations, exercises, or forces deployed in humanitarian or peacekeeping operations; or

(C) Are commissary or exchange cargoes transported outside of the Defense Transportation System in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2643.

(End of clause)

#### **252.247-7025 Reflagging or Repair Work.**

As prescribed in 247.574(d), use the following clause:

##### REFLAGGING OR REPAIR WORK (JUN 2005)

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(a) *Definition.* “Reflagging or repair work,” as used in this clause, means work performed on a vessel—

(1) To enable the vessel to meet applicable standards to become a vessel of the United States; or

(2) To convert the vessel to a more useful military configuration.

(b) *Requirement.* Unless the Secretary of Defense waives this requirement, reflagging or repair work shall be performed in the United States or its outlying areas, if the reflagging or repair work is performed—

(1) On a vessel for which the Contractor submitted an offer in response to the solicitation for this contract; and

(2) Prior to acceptance of the vessel by the Government.

(End of clause)

#### **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.**

As prescribed in 247.574(e), use the following provision:

#### **EVALUATION PREFERENCE FOR USE OF DOMESTIC SHIPYARDS — APPLICABLE TO ACQUISITION OF CARRIAGE BY VESSEL FOR DOD CARGO IN THE COASTWISE OR NONCONTIGUOUS TRADE (NOV 2008)**

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

“Covered vessel” means a vessel—

(1) Owned, operated, or controlled by the offeror; and

(2) Qualified to engage in the carriage of cargo in the coastwise or noncontiguous trade under Section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. 12101, 12132, and 55102), commonly referred to as “Jones Act”; 46 U.S.C. 12102, 12112, and 12119; and Section 2 of the Shipping Act, 1916 (46 U.S.C. 50501).

“Foreign shipyard” means a shipyard that is not a U.S. shipyard.

“Overhaul, repair, and maintenance work” means work requiring a shipyard period greater than or equal to 5 calendar days.

“Shipyard” means a facility capable of performing overhaul, repair, and maintenance work on covered vessels.

“U.S. shipyard” means a shipyard that is located in any State of the United States or in Guam.

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(b) This solicitation includes an evaluation criterion that considers the extent to which the offeror has had overhaul, repair, and maintenance work for covered vessels performed in U.S. shipyards.

(c) The offeror shall provide the following information with its offer, addressing all covered vessels for which overhaul, repair, and maintenance work has been performed during the period covering the current calendar year, up to the date of proposal submission, and the preceding four calendar years:

(1) Name of vessel.

(2) Description and cost of qualifying shipyard work performed in U.S. shipyards.

(3) Description and cost of qualifying shipyard work performed in foreign shipyards and whether—

(i) Such work was performed as emergency repairs in foreign shipyards due to accident, emergency, Act of God, or an infirmity to the vessel, and safety considerations warranted taking the vessel to a foreign shipyard; or

(ii) Such work was paid for or reimbursed by the U.S. Government.

(4) Names of shipyards that performed the work.

(5) Inclusive dates of work performed.

(d) Offerors are responsible for submitting accurate information. The Contracting Officer—

(1) Will use the information to evaluate offers in accordance with the criteria specified in the solicitation; and

(2) Reserves the right to request supporting documentation if determined necessary in the proposal evaluation process.

(e) The Department of Defense will provide the information submitted in response to this provision to the congressional defense committees, as required by Section 1017 of Pub. L. 109-364.

(End of provision)

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**Part 253—Forms**

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**253.204**  
*(Removed July 29, 2009)*

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