

FEDERAL ACQUISITION CIRCULAR

September 13, 2012

Number 2005-61
Effective September 13, 2012
Looseleaf pages

Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 2005-61 is issued under the authority of the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, and the Administrator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Unless otherwise specified, all Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and other directive material contained in FAC 2005-61 are effective September 13, 2012, except for Items II and III which are effective October 15, 2012.

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FAC 2005-61 List of Subjects

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FAC 2005-61 SUMMARY OF ITEMS

Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 2005-61 amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) as specified below:

Item I—United States—Korea Free Trade Agreement (FAR Case 2012-004)

This final rule adopts without change the interim rule published in the Federal Register on March 7, 2012 (77 FR 13952) to implement the United States—Korea Free Trade Agreement. The Republic of Korea is already party to the World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (WTO GPA). The Korea Free Trade Agreement now covers acquisition of supplies and services between \$100,000 and the current WTO GPA threshold of \$202,000. This final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Replacement pages: None.

Item II—Delete Outdated FAR Reference to the DoD Industrial Preparedness Program (FAR Case 2012-026)

This final rule amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to delete outdated references to the "DoD Industrial Preparedness Program", which is no longer in existence. There is no impact to the Government or small business because this program was discontinued in 1992.

Replacement pages: THE 30-DAY PAGES WILL BE POSTED ON THEIR EFFECTIVE DATE OF October 15, 2012.

Item III—NAICS and Size Standards (FAR Case 2012-021)

This final rule amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation to clarify that new North American Industry Classification System codes are not available for use in Federal contracting until the Small Business Administration (SBA) publishes corresponding industry size standards. Published size standards are available on the SBA's website. The clarifying language is provided for informational purposes and only addresses internal Government policies and procedures. This rule will not have a significant impact on the Government, and does not impose additional requirements on small businesses.

Replacement pages: THE 30-DAY PAGES WILL BE POSTED ON THEIR EFFECTIVE DATE OF October 15, 2012.

Item IV–Bid Protest and Appeal Authorities (FAR Case 2012-008)

This final rule amends FAR part 33 to note that there are other Federal-court related protest authorities and dispute-appeal authorities that are not covered by FAR part 33. This rule also provides contracting officers with appropriate references to their office of legal counsel and the web site for the rules of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. This is a final rule because it only impacts the Federal Government's internal operating procedures.

Replacement pages: 33.1-1 and 33.1-2; and 33.1-5 and 33.1-6

Item V–Technical Amendments

Editorial changes are made at FAR 7.403 and 15.404-1.

Replacement pages: 7.4-1 and 7.4-2; and 15.4-3 and 15.4-4

Looseleaf Only Corrections

1.106 [Corrected]

1. Pages are re-issued to correct section 1.106 in the table by removing "14.407-2" and adding "15.407-2" in its place.

Replacement pages: 1.1-3 thru 1.1-8.

52.222-37 [Corrected]

2. Pages are re-issued to correct the section and clause, and Matrix headings.

Replacement pages: TOC pages 52-3 and 52-4; 52.2-123 and 52.2-124; and Matrix pp. 52.3-15 and 52.3-16.

FAC 2005-61 FILING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: The FAR is segmented by subparts. The FAR page numbers reflect FAR Subparts. For example, "7.4-1" is page 1 of subpart 7.4.

Remove Pages

1.1-3 thru 1.1-8

7.4-1 and 7.4-2

15.4-3 and 15.4-4

Part 33 TOC pp.

33-1 and 33-2

33.1-1 thru 33.1-6

Part 52 TOC pp.

52-3 and 52-4

52.2-123 and 52.2-124

Matrix

pp. 52.3-15 and 52.3-16

Insert Pages

1.1-3 thru 1.1-8

7.4-1 and 7.4-2

15.4-3 and 15.4-4

Part 33 TOC pp.

33-1 and 33-2

33.1-1 thru 33.1-6

Part 52 TOC pp.

52-3 and 52-4

52.2-123 and 52.2-124

Matrix

pp. 52.3-15 and 52.3-16

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FAC 2005-61 FILING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: THE 30-DAY PAGES WILL BE POSTED ON THEIR EFFECTIVE DATE OF October 15, 2012.

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1.104 Applicability.

The FAR applies to all acquisitions as defined in [Part 2](#) of the FAR, except where expressly excluded.

1.105 Issuance.**1.105-1 Publication and code arrangement.**

(a) The FAR is published in—

- (1) The daily issue of the *Federal Register*;
- (2) Cumulated form in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR); and
- (3) A separate loose-leaf edition.

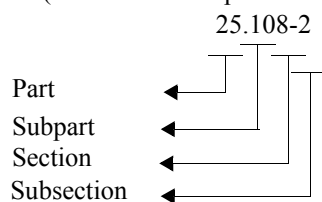
(b) The FAR is issued as Chapter 1 of Title 48, CFR. Subsequent chapters are reserved for agency acquisition regulations that implement or supplement the FAR (see [Subpart 1.3](#)). The CFR Staff will assign chapter numbers to requesting agencies.

(c) Each numbered unit or segment (*e.g.*, part, subpart, section, etc.) of an agency acquisition regulation that is codified in the CFR shall begin with the chapter number. However, the chapter number assigned to the FAR will not be included in the numbered units or segments of the FAR.

1.105-2 Arrangement of regulations.

(a) *General.* The FAR is divided into subchapters, parts (each of which covers a separate aspect of acquisition), subparts, sections, and subsections.

(b) *Numbering.* (1) The numbering system permits the discrete identification of every FAR paragraph. The digits to the left of the decimal point represent the part number. The numbers to the right of the decimal point and to the left of the dash represent, in order, the subpart (one or two digits), and the section (two digits). The number to the right of the dash represents the subsection. Subdivisions may be used at the section and subsection level to identify individual paragraphs. The following example illustrates the make-up of a FAR number citation (note that subchapters are not used with citations):



(2) Subdivisions below the section or subsection level consist of parenthetical alpha numerics using the following sequence:

(a)(1)(i)(A)(I)(i)

(c) *References and citations.* (1) Unless otherwise stated, cross-references indicate parts, subparts, sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, or subdivisions of this regulation.

(2) This regulation may be referred to as the Federal Acquisition Regulation or the FAR.

(3) Using the FAR coverage at 9.106-4(d) as a typical illustration, reference to the—

(i) Part would be “FAR part 9” outside the FAR and “part 9” within the FAR.

(ii) Subpart would be “FAR subpart 9.1” outside the FAR and “subpart 9.1” within the FAR.

(iii) Section would be “FAR 9.106” outside the FAR and “9.106” within the FAR.

(iv) Subsection would be “FAR 9.106-4” outside the FAR and “9.106-4” within the FAR.

(v) Paragraph would be “FAR 9.106-4(d)” outside the FAR and “9.106-4(d)” within the FAR.

(4) Citations of authority (*e.g.*, statutes or Executive orders) in the FAR shall follow the *Federal Register* form guides.

1.105-3 Copies.

Copies of the FAR in *Federal Register*, loose-leaf, CD-ROM, and CFR form may be purchased from the—

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office (GPO)
Washington, DC 20402.

1.106 OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511) imposes a requirement on Federal agencies to obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) before collecting information from 10 or more members of the public. The information collection and recordkeeping requirements contained in this regulation have been approved by the OMB. The following OMB control numbers apply:

FAR segment	OMB Control Number
3.103	9000-0018
3.11	9000-0181
3.4	9000-0003
4.102	9000-0033
4.14	9000-0177
4.5	9000-0137
4.605	9000-0145
4.607	9000-0145
4.7	9000-0034
4.9	9000-0097
5.405	9000-0036
7.2	9000-0082
8.5	9000-0113
9.1	9000-0011
9.2	9000-0020
14.201	9000-0034
14.202-4	9000-0040
14.202-5	9000-0039
14.205	9000-0037
14.407	9000-0038

FAC 2005-61 SEPTEMBER 13, 2012

1.106

FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION

FAR segment	OMB Control Number	FAR segment	OMB Control Number
14.5	9000-0041	50	9000-0029
15.2	9000-0037	51.1	9000-0031
15.209	9000-0034	51.2	9000-0032
15.4	9000-0013	52.203-2	9000-0018
15.404-1(f)	9000-0080	52.203-7	9000-0091
15.407-2	9000-0078	52.203-16	9000-0181
15.408	9000-0115	52.204-3	9000-0097
19.7	9000-0006 and	52.204-6	9000-0145
	9000-0007	52.204-7	9000-0159
19.12	9000-0150	52.204-10	9000-0177
22.103	9000-0065	52.207-3	9000-0114
22.8	1215-0072	52.208-8	9000-0113
22.11	9000-0066	52.208-9	9000-0113
22.13	1293-0005 and	52.209-1(b)	9000-0020
	1215-0072	52.209-1(c)	9000-0083
22.14	1215-0072	52.209-5	9000-0094
22.16	1215-0209	52.209-6	9000-0094
23.602	9000-0107	52.209-7	9000-0174
27.3	9000-0095	52.209-9	9000-0174
27.4	9000-0090	52.211-8	9000-0043
28.1	9000-0045	52.211-9	9000-0043
28.2	9000-0045	52.212-1(k)	9000-0159
29.304	9000-0059	52.212-3	9000-0136
30.6	9000-0129	52.212-4(t)	9000-0159
31.205-46	9000-0079	52.214-14	9000-0047
31.205-46(a)(3)	9000-0088	52.214-15	9000-0044
32	9000-0035	52.214-16	9000-0044
32.000	9000-0138	52.214-21	9000-0039
32.1	9000-0070 and	52.214-26	9000-0034
	9000-0138	52.214-28	9000-0013
32.2	9000-0138	52.215-2	9000-0034
32.4	9000-0073	52.215-1(c)(2)(iv)	9000-0048
32.5	9000-0010 and	52.215-1(d)	9000-0044
	9000-0138	52.215-6	9000-0047
32.7	9000-0074	52.215-9	9000-0078
32.9	9000-0102	52.215-12	9000-0013
32.10	9000-0138	52.215-13	9000-0013
33	9000-0035	52.215-14	9000-0080
34.1	9000-0133	52.215-19	9000-0115
36.213-2	9000-0037	52.215-20	9000-0013
36.603	9000-0157	52.215-21	9000-0013
41.202(c)	9000-0125	52.215-22	9000-0173
42.7	9000-0013	52.215-23	9000-0173
42.12	9000-0076	52.216-2	9000-0068
42.13	9000-0076	52.216-3	9000-0068
45	9000-0075	52.216-4	9000-0068
46	9000-0077	52.216-5	9000-0071
47	9000-0061	52.216-6	9000-0071
47.208	9000-0056	52.216-7	9000-0069
48	9000-0027	52.216-10	9000-0067
49	9000-0028	52.216-15	9000-0069

FAR segment	OMB Control Number	FAR segment	OMB Control Number
52.216-16	9000-0067	52.227-19	9000-0090
52.216-17	9000-0067	52.227-20	9000-0090
52.219-9	9000-0006 and 9000-0007	52.227-21	9000-0090
52.219-10	9000-0006	52.227-22	9000-0090
52.219-22	9000-0150	52.227-23	9000-0090
52.219-23	9000-0150	52.228-1	9000-0045
52.219-25	9000-0150	52.228-2	9000-0045
52.219-28	9000-0163	52.228-12	9000-0135
52.219-29	3245-0374	52.228-13	9000-0045
52.219-30	3245-0374	52.228-15	9000-0045
52.222-2	9000-0065	52.228-16	9000-0045
52.222-4	1215-0119	52.229-2	9000-0059
52.222-6	1215-0140	52.230-6	9000-0129
52.222-8	1215-0149 and 1215-0017	52.232-1	9000-0070
52.222-11	9000-0014	52.232-2	9000-0070
52.222-18	9000-0127	52.232-3	9000-0070
52.222-21	1215-0072	52.232-4	9000-0070
52.222-22	1215-0072	52.232-5	9000-0070
52.222-23	1215-0072	52.232-6	9000-0070
52.222-25	1215-0072	52.232-7	9000-0070
52.222-26	1215-0072	52.232-8	9000-0070
52.222-27	1215-0072	52.232-9	9000-0070
52.222-32	9000-0154	52.232-10	9000-0070
52.222-35	1215-0072	52.232-11	9000-0070
52.222-36	1215-0072	52.232-12	9000-0073
52.222-37	1293-0005	52.232-13	9000-0010
52.222-40	1215-0209	52.232-14	9000-0010
52.222-41	1215-0017 and 1215-0150	52.232-15	9000-0010
52.222-46	9000-0066	52.232-16	9000-0010
52.223-2	9000-0180	52.232-20	9000-0074
52.223-4	9000-0134	52.232-22	9000-0074
52.223-5	9000-0147	52.232-27	9000-0102
52.223-6(b)(5)	9000-0101	52.232-29	9000-0138
52.223-7	9000-0107	52.232-30	9000-0138
52.223-9	9000-0134	52.232-31	9000-0138
52.225-2	9000-0024	52.232-32	9000-0138
52.225-4	9000-0130	52.233-1	9000-0035
52.225-6	9000-0025	52.234-1	9000-0133
52.225-8	9000-0022	52.236-5	9000-0062
52.225-9	9000-0141	52.236-13	1220-0029 and 9000-0060
52.225-11	9000-0141	52.236-15	9000-0058
52.225-18	9000-0161	52.236-19	9000-0064
52.225-21	9000-0141	52.241-1	9000-0126
52.225-23	9000-0141	52.241-3	9000-0122
52.227-14	9000-0090	52.241-7	9000-0123
52.227-15	9000-0090	52.241-13	9000-0124
52.227-16	9000-0090	52.243-1	9000-0026
52.227-17	9000-0090	52.243-2	9000-0026
52.227-18	9000-0090	52.243-3	9000-0026
		52.243-4	9000-0026

FAR segment	OMB Control Number	FAR segment	OMB Control Number
52.243-6	9000-0026	SF 34	9000-0045
52.243-7	9000-0026	SF 35	9000-0045
52.245-1	9000-0075	SF 273	9000-0045
52.245-9	9000-0075	SF 274	9000-0045
52.246-2	9000-0077	SF 275	9000-0045
52.246-3	9000-0077	SF 330	9000-0157
52.246-4	9000-0077	SF 1403	9000-0011
52.246-5	9000-0077	SF 1404	9000-0011
52.246-6	9000-0077	SF 1405	9000-0011
52.246-7	9000-0077	SF 1406	9000-0011
52.246-8	9000-0077	SF 1407	9000-0011
52.246-10	9000-0077	SF 1408	9000-0011
52.246-12	9000-0077	SF 1413	9000-0014
52.246-15	9000-0077	SF 1416	9000-0045
52.247-2	9000-0053	SF 1418	9000-0045
52.247-29	9000-0061	SF 1428	9000-0075
52.247-30	9000-0061	SF 1429	9000-0075
52.247-31	9000-0061	SF 1435	9000-0012
52.247-32	9000-0061	SF 1436	9000-0012
52.247-33	9000-0061	SF 1437	9000-0012
52.247-34	9000-0061	SF 1438	9000-0012
52.247-35	9000-0061	SF 1439	9000-0012
52.247-36	9000-0061	SF 1440	9000-0012
52.247-37	9000-0061	SF 1443	9000-0010
52.247-38	9000-0061	SF 1444	9000-0089
52.247-39	9000-0061	SF 1445	9000-0089
52.247-40	9000-0061	SF 1446	9000-0089
52.247-41	9000-0061	OF 312	9000-0150
52.247-42	9000-0061		
52.247-43	9000-0061		
52.247-44	9000-0061		
52.247-48	9000-0061		
52.247-51	9000-0057		
52.247-53	9000-0055		
52.247-57	9000-0061		
52.247-63	9000-0054		
52.247-64	9000-0061		
52.247-68	9000-0056		
52.248-1	9000-0027		
52.248-2	9000-0027		
52.248-3	9000-0027		
52.249-2	9000-0028		
52.249-3	9000-0028		
52.249-5	9000-0028		
52.249-6	9000-0028		
52.249-11	9000-0028		
52.250-1	9000-0029		
SF 24	9000-0045		
SF 25	9000-0045		
SF 25A	9000-0045		
SF 28	9000-0001		

1.107 Certifications.

In accordance with Section 29 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act ([41 U.S.C. 425](#)), as amended by Section 4301 of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-106), a new requirement for a certification by a contractor or offeror may not be included in this chapter unless—

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

(b) Written justification for such certification is provided to the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, and the Administrator approves in writing the inclusion of such certification requirement.

1.108 FAR conventions.

The following conventions provide guidance for interpreting the FAR:

(a) *Words and terms.* Definitions in [Part 2](#) apply to the entire regulation unless specifically defined in another part, subpart, section, provision, or clause. Words or terms defined in a specific part, subpart, section, provision, or clause have that meaning when used in that part, subpart, section, provi-

sion, or clause. Undefined words retain their common dictionary meaning.

(b) *Delegation of authority.* Each authority is delegable unless specifically stated otherwise (see [1.102-4\(b\)](#)).

(c) *Dollar thresholds.* Unless otherwise specified, a specific dollar threshold for the purpose of applicability is the final anticipated dollar value of the action, including the dollar value of all options. If the action establishes a maximum quantity of supplies or services to be acquired or establishes a ceiling price or establishes the final price to be based on future events, the final anticipated dollar value must be the highest final priced alternative to the Government, including the dollar value of all options.

(d) *Application of FAR changes to solicitations and contracts.* Unless otherwise specified—

(1) FAR changes apply to solicitations issued on or after the effective date of the change;

(2) Contracting officers may, at their discretion, include the FAR changes in solicitations issued before the effective date, provided award of the resulting contract(s) occurs on or after the effective date; and

(3) Contracting officers may, at their discretion, include the changes in any existing contract with appropriate consideration.

(e) *Citations.* When the FAR cites a statute, Executive order, Office of Management and Budget circular, Office of Federal Procurement Policy policy letter, or relevant portion of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, the citation includes all applicable amendments, unless otherwise stated.

(f) *Imperative sentences.* When an imperative sentence directs action, the contracting officer is responsible for the action, unless another party is expressly cited.

1.109 Statutory acquisition-related dollar thresholds—adjustment for inflation.

(a) [41 U.S.C. 431a](#) requires that the FAR Council periodically adjust all statutory acquisition-related dollar thresholds in the FAR for inflation, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. This adjustment is calculated every 5 years, starting in October 2005, using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all-urban consumers, and supersedes the applicability of any other provision of law that provides for the adjustment of such acquisition-related dollar thresholds.

(b) The statute defines an acquisition-related dollar threshold as a dollar threshold that is specified in law as a factor in defining the scope of the applicability of a policy, procedure, requirement, or restriction provided in that law to the procurement of supplies or services by an executive agency, as determined by the FAR Council.

(c) The statute does not permit escalation of acquisition-related dollar thresholds established by the Davis-Bacon Act ([40 U.S.C. 3141](#) through 3144, 3146, and 3147), the Service Contract Act of 1965 ([41 U.S.C. 351](#), *et seq.*), or the United States Trade Representative pursuant to the authority of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 ([19 U.S.C. 2511](#), *et seq.*).

(d) A matrix showing calculation of the most recent escalation adjustments of statutory acquisition-related dollar thresholds is available via the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> (search FAR Case 2008-024).

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Subpart 7.4—Equipment Lease or Purchase

7.400 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides guidance pertaining to the decision to acquire equipment by lease or purchase. It applies to both the initial acquisition of equipment and the renewal or extension of existing equipment leases.

7.401 Acquisition considerations.

(a) Agencies should consider whether to lease or purchase equipment based on a case-by-case evaluation of comparative costs and other factors. The following factors are the minimum that should be considered:

- (1) Estimated length of the period the equipment is to be used and the extent of use within that period.
- (2) Financial and operating advantages of alternative types and makes of equipment.
- (3) Cumulative rental payments for the estimated period of use.
- (4) Net purchase price.
- (5) Transportation and installation costs.
- (6) Maintenance and other service costs.
- (7) Potential obsolescence of the equipment because of imminent technological improvements.

(b) The following additional factors should be considered, as appropriate, depending on the type, cost, complexity, and estimated period of use of the equipment:

- (1) Availability of purchase options.
- (2) Potential for use of the equipment by other agencies after its use by the acquiring agency is ended.
- (3) Trade-in or salvage value.
- (4) Imputed interest.
- (5) Availability of a servicing capability, especially for highly complex equipment; *e.g.*, can the equipment be serviced by the Government or other sources if it is purchased?

7.402 Acquisition methods.

(a) *Purchase method.* (1) Generally, the purchase method is appropriate if the equipment will be used beyond the point in time when cumulative leasing costs exceed the purchase costs.

(2) Agencies should not rule out the purchase method of equipment acquisition in favor of leasing merely because of the possibility that future technological advances might make the selected equipment less desirable.

(b) *Lease method.* (1) The lease method is appropriate if it is to the Government's advantage under the circumstances. The lease method may also serve as an interim measure when the circumstances—

(i) Require immediate use of equipment to meet program or system goals; but

(ii) Do not currently support acquisition by purchase.

(2) If a lease is justified, a lease with option to purchase is preferable.

(3) Generally, a long term lease should be avoided, but may be appropriate if an option to purchase or other favorable terms are included.

(4) If a lease with option to purchase is used, the contract shall state the purchase price or provide a formula which shows how the purchase price will be established at the time of purchase.

7.403 General Services Administration assistance.

(a) When requested by an agency, the General Services Administration (GSA) will assist in lease or purchase decisions by providing information such as—

- (1) Pending price adjustments to Federal Supply Schedule contracts;
- (2) Recent or imminent technological developments;
- (3) New techniques; and
- (4) Industry or market trends.

(b) Agencies may request information from the following GSA office: U.S. General Services Administration, Federal Acquisition Service, Office of Acquisition Management, 2200 Crystal Drive, Room 806, Arlington, VA. 22202. Email: fasam@gsa.gov.

7.404 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert a clause substantially the same as the clause in [52.207-5](#), Option to Purchase Equipment, in solicitations and contracts involving a lease with option to purchase.

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(b)(1) *Format for submission of certified cost or pricing data.* When certification is required, the contracting officer may require submission of certified cost or pricing data in the format indicated in [Table 15-2](#) of [15.408](#), specify an alternative format, or permit submission in the contractor's format (See [15.408\(1\)\(1\)](#)), unless the data are required to be submitted on one of the termination forms specified in [Subpart 49.6](#).

(2) *Format for submission of data other than certified cost or pricing data.* When required by the contracting officer, data other than certified cost or pricing data may be submitted in the offeror's own format unless the contracting officer decides that use of a specific format is essential for evaluating and determining that the price is fair and reasonable and the format has been described in the solicitation.

(3) *Format for submission of data supporting forward pricing rate agreements.* Data supporting forward pricing rate agreements or final indirect cost proposals shall be submitted in a form acceptable to the contracting officer.

15.404 Proposal analysis.

15.404-1 Proposal analysis techniques.

(a) *General.* The objective of proposal analysis is to ensure that the final agreed-to price is fair and reasonable.

(1) The contracting officer is responsible for evaluating the reasonableness of the offered prices. The analytical techniques and procedures described in this subsection may be used, singly or in combination with others, to ensure that the final price is fair and reasonable. The complexity and circumstances of each acquisition should determine the level of detail of the analysis required.

(2) Price analysis shall be used when certified cost or pricing data are not required (see paragraph (b) of this subsection and [15.404-3](#)).

(3) Cost analysis shall be used to evaluate the reasonableness of individual cost elements when certified cost or pricing data are required. Price analysis should be used to verify that the overall price offered is fair and reasonable.

(4) Cost analysis may also be used to evaluate data other than certified cost or pricing data to determine cost reasonableness or cost realism when a fair and reasonable price cannot be determined through price analysis alone for commercial or non-commercial items.

(5) The contracting officer may request the advice and assistance of other experts to ensure that an appropriate analysis is performed.

(6) Recommendations or conclusions regarding the Government's review or analysis of an offeror's or contractor's proposal shall not be disclosed to the offeror or contractor without the concurrence of the contracting officer. Any discrepancy or mistake of fact (such as duplications, omissions, and errors in computation) contained in the certified cost or pricing data or data other than certified cost or pricing

data submitted in support of a proposal shall be brought to the contracting officer's attention for appropriate action.

(7) The Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) and the Federal Acquisition Institute (FAI) jointly prepared a five-volume set of Contract Pricing Reference Guides to guide pricing and negotiation personnel. The five guides are: I Price Analysis, II Quantitative Techniques for Contract Pricing, III Cost Analysis, IV Advanced Issues in Contract Pricing, and V Federal Contract Negotiation Techniques. These references provide detailed discussion and examples applying pricing policies to pricing problems. They are to be used for instruction and professional guidance. However, they are not directive and should be considered informational only. They are available via the internet at http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/cpic/cp/contract_pricing_reference_guides.html.

(b) *Price analysis for commercial and non-commercial items.* (1) Price analysis is the process of examining and evaluating a proposed price without evaluating its separate cost elements and proposed profit. Unless an exception from the requirement to obtain certified cost or pricing data applies under [15.403-1\(b\)\(1\)](#) or (b)(2), at a minimum, the contracting officer shall obtain appropriate data, without certification, on the prices at which the same or similar items have previously been sold and determine if the data is adequate for evaluating the reasonableness of the price. Price analysis may include evaluating data other than certified cost or pricing data obtained from the offeror or contractor when there is no other means for determining a fair and reasonable price. Contracting officers shall obtain data other than certified cost or pricing data from the offeror or contractor for all acquisitions (including commercial item acquisitions), if that is the contracting officer's only means to determine the price to be fair and reasonable.

(2) The Government may use various price analysis techniques and procedures to ensure a fair and reasonable price. Examples of such techniques include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Comparison of proposed prices received in response to the solicitation. Normally, adequate price competition establishes a fair and reasonable price (see [15.403-1\(c\)\(1\)](#)).

(ii) Comparison of the proposed prices to historical prices paid, whether by the Government or other than the Government, for the same or similar items. This method may be used for commercial items including those "of a type" or requiring minor modifications.

(A) The prior price must be a valid basis for comparison. If there has been a significant time lapse between the last acquisition and the present one, if the terms and conditions of the acquisition are significantly different, or if the reasonableness of the prior price is uncertain, then the prior price may not be a valid basis for comparison.

(B) The prior price must be adjusted to account for materially differing terms and conditions, quantities and market and economic factors. For similar items, the contracting officer must also adjust the prior price to account for material differences between the similar item and the item being procured.

(C) Expert technical advice should be obtained when analyzing similar items, or commercial items that are “of a type” or requiring minor modifications, to ascertain the magnitude of changes required and to assist in pricing the required changes

(iii) Use of parametric estimating methods/application of rough yardsticks (such as dollars per pound or per horsepower, or other units) to highlight significant inconsistencies that warrant additional pricing inquiry.

(iv) Comparison with competitive published price lists, published market prices of commodities, similar indexes, and discount or rebate arrangements.

(v) Comparison of proposed prices with independent Government cost estimates.

(vi) Comparison of proposed prices with prices obtained through market research for the same or similar items.

(vii) Analysis of data other than certified cost or pricing data (as defined at [2.101](#)) provided by the offeror.

(3) The first two techniques at [15.404-1\(b\)\(2\)](#) are the preferred techniques. However, if the contracting officer determines that information on competitive proposed prices or previous contract prices is not available or is insufficient to determine that the price is fair and reasonable, the contracting officer may use any of the remaining techniques as appropriate to the circumstances applicable to the acquisition.

(4) Value analysis can give insight into the relative worth of a product and the Government may use it in conjunction with the price analysis techniques listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(c) *Cost analysis.* (1) Cost analysis is the review and evaluation of any separate cost elements and profit or fee in an offeror’s or contractor’s proposal, as needed to determine a fair and reasonable price or to determine cost realism, and the application of judgment to determine how well the proposed costs represent what the cost of the contract should be, assuming reasonable economy and efficiency.

(2) The Government may use various cost analysis techniques and procedures to ensure a fair and reasonable price, given the circumstances of the acquisition. Such techniques and procedures include the following:

(i) Verification of cost data or pricing data and evaluation of cost elements, including—

(A) The necessity for, and reasonableness of, proposed costs, including allowances for contingencies;

(B) Projection of the offeror’s cost trends, on the basis of current and historical cost or pricing data;

(C) Reasonableness of estimates generated by appropriately calibrated and validated parametric models or cost-estimating relationships; and

(D) The application of audited or negotiated indirect cost rates, labor rates, and cost of money or other factors.

(ii) Evaluating the effect of the offeror’s current practices on future costs. In conducting this evaluation, the contracting officer shall ensure that the effects of inefficient or uneconomical past practices are not projected into the future. In pricing production of recently developed complex equipment, the contracting officer should perform a trend analysis of basic labor and materials, even in periods of relative price stability.

(iii) Comparison of costs proposed by the offeror for individual cost elements with—

(A) Actual costs previously incurred by the same offeror;

(B) Previous cost estimates from the offeror or from other offerors for the same or similar items;

(C) Other cost estimates received in response to the Government’s request;

(D) Independent Government cost estimates by technical personnel; and

(E) Forecasts of planned expenditures.

(iv) Verification that the offeror’s cost submissions are in accordance with the contract cost principles and procedures in [Part 31](#) and, when applicable, the requirements and procedures in 48 CFR Chapter 99 ([Appendix](#) to the FAR looseleaf edition), Cost Accounting Standards.

(v) Review to determine whether any cost data or pricing data, necessary to make the offeror’s proposal suitable for negotiation, have not been either submitted or identified in writing by the offeror. If there are such data, the contracting officer shall attempt to obtain and use them in the negotiations or make satisfactory allowance for the incomplete data.

(vi) Analysis of the results of any make-or-buy program reviews, in evaluating subcontract costs (see [15.407-2](#)).

(d) *Cost realism analysis.* (1) Cost realism analysis is the process of independently reviewing and evaluating specific elements of each offeror’s proposed cost estimate to determine whether the estimated proposed cost elements are realistic for the work to be performed; reflect a clear understanding of the requirements; and are consistent with the unique methods of performance and materials described in the offeror’s technical proposal.

(2) Cost realism analyses shall be performed on cost-reimbursement contracts to determine the probable cost of performance for each offeror.

(i) The probable cost may differ from the proposed cost and should reflect the Government’s best estimate of the cost of any contract that is most likely to result from the offeror’s proposal. The probable cost shall be used for purposes of evaluation to determine the best value.

PART 33—PROTESTS, DISPUTES, AND APPEALS

<i>Sec.</i>			
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33.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for filing protests and for processing contract disputes and appeals.

33.001 General.

There are other Federal court-related protest authorities and dispute-appeal authorities that are not covered by this part of the FAR, *e.g.*, 28 U.S.C. 1491 for Court of Federal Claims jurisdiction. Contracting officers should contact their designated legal advisor for additional information whenever they become aware of any litigation related to their contracts.

Subpart 33.1—Protests

33.101 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

“Day” means a calendar day, unless otherwise specified. In the computation of any period—

(1) The day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run is not included; and

(2) The last day after the act, event, or default is included unless—

(i) The last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday; or

(ii) In the case of a filing of a paper at any appropriate administrative forum, the last day is a day on which weather or other conditions cause the closing of the forum for all or part of the day, in which event the next day on which the appropriate administrative forum is open is included.

“Filed” means the complete receipt of any document by an agency before its close of business. Documents received after close of business are considered filed as of the next day. Unless otherwise stated, the agency close of business is presumed to be 4:30 p.m., local time.

“Interested party for the purpose of filing a protest” means an actual or prospective offeror whose direct economic interest would be affected by the award of a contract or by the failure to award a contract.

“Protest” means a written objection by an interested party to any of the following:

(1) A solicitation or other request by an agency for offers for a contract for the procurement of property or services.

(2) The cancellation of the solicitation or other request.

(3) An award or proposed award of the contract.

(4) A termination or cancellation of an award of the contract, if the written objection contains an allegation that the termination or cancellation is based in whole or in part on improprieties concerning the award of the contract.

“Protest venue” means protests filed with the agency, the Government Accountability Office, or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. U.S. District Courts do not have any bid protest jurisdiction.

33.102 General.

(a) Without regard to the protest venue, contracting officers shall consider all protests and seek legal advice, whether protests are submitted before or after award and whether filed directly with the agency, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. (See [19.302](#) for protests of small business status, [19.305](#) for protests of disadvantaged business status, [19.306](#) for protests of HUBZone small business status, and [19.307](#) for protests of service-disabled veteran-owned small business status, and [19.308](#) for protests of the status of an economically disadvantaged women-owned small business concern or of a women-owned small business concern eligible under the Women-Owned Small Business Program.)

(b) If, in connection with a protest, the head of an agency determines that a solicitation, proposed award, or award does not comply with the requirements of law or regulation, the head of the agency may—

(1) Take any action that could have been recommended by the Comptroller General had the protest been filed with the Government Accountability Office;

(2) Pay appropriate costs as stated in [33.104\(h\)](#); and

(3) Require the awardee to reimburse the Government’s costs, as provided in this paragraph, where a postaward protest is sustained as the result of an awardee’s intentional or negligent misstatement, misrepresentation, or miscertification. In addition to any other remedy available, and pursuant to the requirements of [Subpart 32.6](#), the Government may collect this debt by offsetting the amount against any payment due the awardee under any contract between the awardee and the Government.

(i) When a protest is sustained by GAO under circumstances that may allow the Government to seek reimbursement for protest costs, the contracting officer will determine whether the protest was sustained based on the awardee’s negligent or intentional misrepresentation. If the protest was sustained on several issues, protest costs shall be apportioned according to the costs attributable to the awardee’s actions.

(ii) The contracting officer shall review the amount of the debt, degree of the awardee’s fault, and costs of collection, to determine whether a demand for reimbursement ought to be made. If it is in the best interests of the Government to seek reimbursement, the contracting officer shall notify the contractor in writing of the nature and amount of the debt, and the intention to collect by offset if necessary. Prior to issuing a final decision, the contracting officer shall afford the contractor an opportunity to inspect and copy agency records pertaining to the debt to the extent permitted by statute and regulation, and to request review of the matter by the head of the contracting activity.

(iii) When appropriate, the contracting officer shall also refer the matter to the agency debarment official for consideration under [Subpart 9.4](#).

(c) In accordance with [31 U.S.C. 1558](#), with respect to any protest filed with the GAO, if the funds available to the agency for a contract at the time a protest is filed in connection with a solicitation for, proposed award of, or award of such a contract would otherwise expire, such funds shall remain available for obligation for 100 days after the date on which the final ruling is made on the protest. A ruling is considered final on the date on which the time allowed for filing an appeal or request for reconsideration has expired, or the date on which a decision is rendered on such appeal or request, whichever is later.

(d) *Protest likely after award.* The contracting officer may stay performance of a contract within the time period contained in paragraph [33.104\(c\)\(1\)](#) if the contracting officer makes a written determination that—

(1) A protest is likely to be filed; and

(2) Delay of performance is, under the circumstances, in the best interests of the United States.

(e) An interested party wishing to protest is encouraged to seek resolution within the agency (see [33.103](#)) before filing a protest with the GAO, but may protest to the GAO in accordance with GAO regulations (4 CFR Part 21).

(f) No person may file a protest at GAO for a procurement integrity violation unless that person reported to the contracting officer the information constituting evidence of the violation within 14 days after the person first discovered the possible violation ([41 U.S.C. 423\(g\)](#)).

33.103 Protests to the agency.

(a) *Reference.* Executive Order 12979, Agency Procurement Protests, establishes policy on agency procurement protests.

(b) Prior to submission of an agency protest, all parties shall use their best efforts to resolve concerns raised by an interested party at the contracting officer level through open and frank discussions.

(c) The agency should provide for inexpensive, informal, procedurally simple, and expeditious resolution of protests. Where appropriate, the use of alternative dispute resolution techniques, third party neutrals, and another agency's personnel are acceptable protest resolution methods.

(d) The following procedures are established to resolve agency protests effectively, to build confidence in the Government's acquisition system, and to reduce protests outside of the agency:

(1) Protests shall be concise and logically presented to facilitate review by the agency. Failure to substantially comply with any of the requirements of paragraph (d)(2) of this section may be grounds for dismissal of the protest.

(2) Protests shall include the following information:

(i) Name, address, and fax and telephone numbers of the protester.

(ii) Solicitation or contract number.

(iii) Detailed statement of the legal and factual grounds for the protest, to include a description of resulting prejudice to the protester.

(iv) Copies of relevant documents.

(v) Request for a ruling by the agency.

(vi) Statement as to the form of relief requested.

(vii) All information establishing that the protester is an interested party for the purpose of filing a protest.

(viii) All information establishing the timeliness of the protest.

(3) All protests filed directly with the agency will be addressed to the contracting officer or other official designated to receive protests.

(4) In accordance with agency procedures, interested parties may request an independent review of their protest at a level above the contracting officer; solicitations should advise potential bidders and offerors that this review is available. Agency procedures and/or solicitations shall notify potential bidders and offerors whether this independent review is available as an alternative to consideration by the contracting officer of a protest or is available as an appeal of a contracting officer decision on a protest. Agencies shall designate the official(s) who are to conduct this independent review, but the official(s) need not be within the contracting officer's supervisory chain. When practicable, officials designated to conduct the independent review should not have had previous personal involvement in the procurement. If there is an agency appellate review of the contracting officer's decision on the protest, it will not extend GAO's timeliness requirements. Therefore, any subsequent protest to the GAO must be filed within 10 days of knowledge of initial adverse agency action (4 CFR 21.2(a)(3)).

(e) Protests based on alleged apparent improprieties in a solicitation shall be filed before bid opening or the closing date for receipt of proposals. In all other cases, protests shall be filed no later than 10 days after the basis of protest is known or should have been known, whichever is earlier. The agency, for good cause shown, or where it determines that a protest raises issues significant to the agency's acquisition system, may consider the merits of any protest which is not timely filed.

(f) *Action upon receipt of protest.*(1) Upon receipt of a protest before award, a contract may not be awarded, pending agency resolution of the protest, unless contract award is justified, in writing, for urgent and compelling reasons or is determined, in writing, to be in the best interest of the Government. Such justification or determination shall be approved at a level above the contracting officer, or by another official pursuant to agency procedures.

(2) If award is withheld pending agency resolution of the protest, the contracting officer will inform the offerors whose offers might become eligible for award of the contract. If appropriate, the offerors should be requested, before expiration of the time for acceptance of their offers, to extend the time for acceptance to avoid the need for resolicitation. In the

event of failure to obtain such extension of offers, consideration should be given to proceeding with award pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

(3) Upon receipt of a protest within 10 days after contract award or within 5 days after a debriefing date offered to the protester under a timely debriefing request in accordance with [15.505](#) or [15.506](#), whichever is later, the contracting officer shall immediately suspend performance, pending resolution of the protest within the agency, including any review by an independent higher level official, unless continued performance is justified, in writing, for urgent and compelling reasons or is determined, in writing, to be in the best interest of the Government. Such justification or determination shall be approved at a level above the contracting officer, or by another official pursuant to agency procedures.

(4) Pursuing an agency protest does not extend the time for obtaining a stay at GAO. Agencies may include, as part of the agency protest process, a voluntary suspension period when agency protests are denied and the protester subsequently files at GAO.

(g) Agencies shall make their best efforts to resolve agency protests within 35 days after the protest is filed. To the extent permitted by law and regulation, the parties may exchange relevant information.

(h) Agency protest decisions shall be well-reasoned, and explain the agency position. The protest decision shall be provided to the protester using a method that provides evidence of receipt.

33.104 Protests to GAO.

Procedures for protests to GAO are found at 4 CFR Part 21 (GAO Bid Protest Regulations). In the event guidance concerning GAO procedure in this section conflicts with 4 CFR Part 21, 4 CFR Part 21 governs.

(a) *General procedure.* (1) A protester is required to furnish a copy of its complete protest to the official and location designated in the solicitation or, in the absence of such a designation, to the contracting officer, so it is received no later than 1 day after the protest is filed with the GAO. The GAO may dismiss the protest if the protester fails to furnish a complete copy of the protest within 1 day.

(2) Immediately after receipt of the GAO's written notice that a protest has been filed, the agency shall give notice of the protest to the contractor if the award has been made, or, if no award has been made, to all parties who appear to have a reasonable prospect of receiving award if the protest is denied. The agency shall furnish copies of the protest submissions to such parties with instructions to (i) communicate directly with the GAO, and (ii) provide copies of any such communication to the agency and to other participating parties when they become known. However, if the protester has identified sensitive information and requests a protective order, then the contracting officer shall obtain a redacted ver-

sion from the protester to furnish to other interested parties, if one has not already been provided.

(3)(i) Upon notice that a protest has been filed with the GAO, the contracting officer shall immediately begin compiling the information necessary for a report to the GAO. The agency shall submit a complete report to the GAO within 30 days after the GAO notifies the agency by telephone that a protest has been filed, or within 20 days after receipt from the GAO of a determination to use the express option, unless the GAO—

(A) Advises the agency that the protest has been dismissed; or

(B) Authorizes a longer period in response to an agency's request for an extension. Any new date is documented in the agency's file.

(ii) When a protest is filed with the GAO, and an actual or prospective offeror so requests, the procuring agency shall, in accordance with any applicable protective orders, provide actual or prospective offerors reasonable access to the protest file. However, if the GAO dismisses the protest before the documents are submitted to the GAO, then no protest file need be made available. Information exempt from disclosure under [5 U.S.C. 552](#) may be redacted from the protest file. The protest file shall be made available to non-intervening actual or prospective offerors within a reasonable time after submission of an agency report to the GAO. The protest file shall include an index and as appropriate—

(A) The protest;

(B) The offer submitted by the protester;

(C) The offer being considered for award or being protested;

(D) All relevant evaluation documents;

(E) The solicitation, including the specifications or portions relevant to the protest;

(F) The abstract of offers or relevant portions; and

(G) Any other documents that the agency determines are relevant to the protest, including documents specifically requested by the protester.

(iii) At least 5 days prior to the filing of the report, in cases in which the protester has filed a request for specific documents, the agency shall provide to all parties and the GAO a list of those documents, or portions of documents, that the agency has released to the protester or intends to produce in its report, and those documents that the agency intends to withhold from the protester and the reasons for the proposed withholding. Any objection to the scope of the agency's proposed disclosure or nondisclosure of the documents must be filed with the GAO and the other parties within 2 days after receipt of this list.

(iv) The agency report to the GAO shall include—

(A) A copy of the documents described in [33.104\(a\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#);

(B) The contracting officer's signed statement of relevant facts, including a best estimate of the contract value, and a memorandum of law. The contracting officer's statement shall set forth findings, actions, and recommendations, and any additional evidence or information not provided in the protest file that may be necessary to determine the merits of the protest; and

(C) A list of parties being provided the documents.

(4)(i) At the same time the agency submits its report to the GAO, the agency shall furnish copies of its report to the protester and any intervenors. A party shall receive all relevant documents, except—

(A) Those that the agency has decided to withhold from that party for any reason, including those covered by a protective order issued by the GAO. Documents covered by a protective order shall be released only in accordance with the terms of the order. Examples of documents the agency may decide to exclude from a copy of the report include documents previously furnished to or prepared by a party; classified information; and information that would give the party a competitive advantage; and

(B) Protester's documents which the agency determines, pursuant to law or regulation, to withhold from any interested party.

(ii)(A) If the protester requests additional documents within 2 days after the protester knew the existence or relevance of additional documents, or should have known, the agency shall provide the requested documents to the GAO within 2 days of receipt of the request.

(B) The additional documents shall also be provided to the protester and other interested parties within this 2-day period unless the agency has decided to withhold them for any reason (see subdivision (a)(4)(i) of this section). This includes any documents covered by a protective order issued by the GAO. Documents covered by a protective order shall be provided only in accordance with the terms of the order.

(C) The agency shall notify the GAO of any documents withheld from the protester and other interested parties and shall state the reasons for withholding them.

(5) The GAO may issue protective orders which establish terms, conditions, and restrictions for the provision of any document to an interested party. Protective orders prohibit or restrict the disclosure by the party of procurement sensitive information, trade secrets or other proprietary or confidential research, development or commercial information that is contained in such document. Protective orders do not authorize withholding any documents or information from the United States Congress or an executive agency.

(i) *Requests for protective orders.* Any party seeking issuance of a protective order shall file its request with the GAO as soon as practicable after the protest is filed, with copies furnished simultaneously to all parties.

(ii) *Exclusions and rebuttals.* Within 2 days after receipt of a copy of the protective order request, any party may file with the GAO a request that particular documents be excluded from the coverage of the protective order, or that particular parties or individuals be included in or excluded from the protective order. Copies of the request shall be furnished simultaneously to all parties.

(iii) *Additional documents.* If the existence or relevance of additional documents first becomes evident after a protective order has been issued, any party may request that these additional documents be covered by the protective order. Any party to the protective order also may request that individuals not already covered by the protective order be included in the order. Requests shall be filed with the GAO, with copies furnished simultaneously to all parties.

(iv) *Sanctions and remedies.* The GAO may impose appropriate sanctions for any violation of the terms of the protective order. Improper disclosure of protected information will entitle the aggrieved party to all appropriate remedies under law or equity. The GAO may also take appropriate action against an agency which fails to provide documents designated in a protective order.

(6) The protester and other interested parties are required to furnish a copy of any comments on the agency report directly to the GAO within 10 days, or 5 days if express option is used, after receipt of the report, with copies provided to the contracting officer and to other participating interested parties. If a hearing is held, these comments are due within 5 days after the hearing.

(7) Agencies shall furnish the GAO with the name, title, and telephone number of one or more officials (in both field and headquarters offices, if desired) whom the GAO may contact who are knowledgeable about the subject matter of the protest. Each agency shall be responsible for promptly advising the GAO of any change in the designated officials.

(b) *Protests before award.*(1) When the agency has received notice from the GAO of a protest filed directly with the GAO, a contract may not be awarded unless authorized, in accordance with agency procedures, by the head of the contracting activity, on a nondelegable basis, upon a written finding that—

(i) Urgent and compelling circumstances which significantly affect the interest of the United States will not permit awaiting the decision of the GAO; and

(ii) Award is likely to occur within 30 days of the written finding.

(2) A contract award shall not be authorized until the agency has notified the GAO of the finding in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) When a protest against the making of an award is received and award will be withheld pending disposition of the protest, the contracting officer should inform the offerors whose offers might become eligible for award of the protest. If appropriate, those offerors should be requested, before expiration of the time for acceptance of their offer, to extend

the time for acceptance to avoid the need for resolicitation. In the event of failure to obtain such extensions of offers, consideration should be given to proceeding under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) *Protests after award.* (1) When the agency receives notice of a protest from the GAO within 10 days after contract award or within 5 days after a debriefing date offered to the protester for any debriefing that is required by [15.505](#) or [15.506](#), whichever is later, the contracting officer shall immediately suspend performance or terminate the awarded contract, except as provided in paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) In accordance with agency procedures, the head of the contracting activity may, on a nondelegable basis, authorize contract performance, notwithstanding the protest, upon a written finding that—

(i) Contract performance will be in the best interests of the United States; or

(ii) Urgent and compelling circumstances that significantly affect the interests of the United States will not permit waiting for the GAO's decision.

(3) Contract performance shall not be authorized until the agency has notified the GAO of the finding in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(4) When it is decided to suspend performance or terminate the awarded contract, the contracting officer should attempt to negotiate a mutual agreement on a no-cost basis.

(5) When the agency receives notice of a protest filed with the GAO after the dates contained in paragraph (c)(1), the contracting officer need not suspend contract performance or terminate the awarded contract unless the contracting officer believes that an award may be invalidated and a delay in receiving the supplies or services is not prejudicial to the Government's interest.

(d) *Findings and notice.* If the decision is to proceed with contract award, or continue contract performance under paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section, the contracting officer shall include the written findings or other required documentation in the file. The contracting officer also shall give written notice of the decision to the protester and other interested parties.

(e) *Hearings.* The GAO may hold a hearing at the request of the agency, a protester, or other interested party who has responded to the notice in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. A recording or transcription of the hearing will normally be made, and copies may be obtained from the GAO. All parties may file comments on the hearing and the agency report within 5 days of the hearing.

(f) *GAO decision time.* GAO issues its recommendation on a protest within 100 days from the date of filing of the protest with the GAO, or within 65 days under the express option. The GAO attempts to issue its recommendation on an amended protest that adds a new ground of protest within the

time limit of the initial protest. If an amended protest cannot be resolved within the initial time limit, the GAO may resolve the amended protest through an express option.

(g) *Notice to GAO.* If the agency has not fully implemented the GAO recommendations with respect to a solicitation for a contract or an award or a proposed award of a contract within 60 days of receiving the GAO recommendations, the head of the contracting activity responsible for that contract shall report the failure to the GAO not later than 5 days after the expiration of the 60-day period. The report shall explain the reasons why the GAO's recommendation, exclusive of costs, has not been followed by the agency.

(h) *Award of costs.* (1) If the GAO determines that a solicitation for a contract, a proposed award, or an award of a contract does not comply with a statute or regulation, the GAO may recommend that the agency pay to an appropriate protester the cost, exclusive of profit, of filing and pursuing the protest, including reasonable attorney, consultant, and expert witness fees, and bid and proposal preparation costs. The agency shall use funds available for the procurement to pay the costs awarded.

(2) The protester shall file its claim for costs with the contracting agency within 60 days after receipt of the GAO's recommendation that the agency pay the protester its costs. Failure to file the claim within that time may result in forfeiture of the protester's right to recover its costs.

(3) The agency shall attempt to reach an agreement on the amount of costs to be paid. If the agency and the protester are unable to agree on the amount to be paid, the GAO may, upon request of the protester, recommend to the agency the amount of costs that the agency should pay.

(4) Within 60 days after the GAO recommends the amount of costs the agency should pay the protester, the agency shall notify the GAO of the action taken by the agency in response to the recommendation.

(5) No agency shall pay a party, other than a small business concern within the meaning of section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (see [2.101](#), "Small business concern"), costs under paragraph (h)(2) of this section—

(i) For consultant and expert witness fees that exceed the highest rate of compensation for expert witnesses paid by the Government pursuant to [5 U.S.C. 3109](#) and 5 CFR 304.105; or

(ii) For attorneys' fees that exceed \$150 per hour, unless the agency determines, based on the recommendation of the Comptroller General on a case-by-case basis, that an increase in the cost of living or a special factor, such as the limited availability of qualified attorneys for the proceedings involved, justifies a higher fee. The cap placed on attorneys' fees for businesses, other than small businesses, constitutes a benchmark as to a "reasonable" level for attorneys' fees for small businesses.

(6) Before paying a recommended award of costs, agency personnel should consult legal counsel. Section [33.104\(h\)](#) applies to all recommended awards of costs that have not yet been paid.

(7) Any costs the contractor receives under this section shall not be the subject of subsequent proposals, billings, or claims against the Government, and those exclusions should be reflected in the cost agreement.

(8) If the Government pays costs, as provided in paragraph (h)(1) of this section, where a postaward protest is sustained as the result of an awardee's intentional or negligent misstatement, misrepresentation, or miscertification, the Government may require the awardee to reimburse the Government the amount of such costs. In addition to any other remedy available, and pursuant to the requirements of [Subpart 32.6](#), the Government may collect this debt by offset-

ting the amount against any payment due the awardee under any contract between the awardee and the Government.

33.105 Protest at the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

Procedures for protests at the U.S. Court of Federal Claims are set forth in the rules of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims. The rules may be found at <http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov/rules-and-forms>.

33.106 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at [52.233-2](#), Service of Protest, in solicitations for contracts expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at [52.233-3](#), Protest After Award, in all solicitations and contracts. If a cost reimbursement contract is contemplated, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

52.215-21	Requirements for Certified Cost or Pricing Data and Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications.	52.217-6	Option for Increased Quantity.
52.215-22	Limitations on Pass-Through Charges—Identification of Subcontract Effort.	52.217-7	Option for Increased Quantity—Separately Priced Line Item.
52.215-23	Limitations on Pass-Through Charges.	52.217-8	Option to Extend Services.
52.216-1	Type of Contract.	52.217-9	Option to Extend the Term of the Contract.
52.216-2	Economic Price Adjustment—Standard Supplies.	52.218	[Reserved]
52.216-3	Economic Price Adjustment—Semistandard Supplies.	52.219-1	Small Business Program Representations.
52.216-4	Economic Price Adjustment—Labor and Material.	52.219-2	Equal Low Bids.
52.216-5	Price Redetermination—Prospective.	52.219-3	Notice of HUBZone Set-Aside or Sole Source Award.
52.216-6	Price Redetermination—Retroactive.	52.219-4	Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns.
52.216-7	Allowable Cost and Payment.	52.219-5	[Reserved]
52.216-8	Fixed Fee.	52.219-6	Notice of Total Small Business Set-Aside.
52.216-9	Fixed Fee—Construction.	52.219-7	Notice of Partial Small Business Set-Aside.
52.216-10	Incentive Fee.	52.219-8	Utilization of Small Business Concerns.
52.216-11	Cost Contract—No Fee.	52.219-9	Small Business Subcontracting Plan.
52.216-12	Cost-Sharing Contract—No Fee.	52.219-10	Incentive Subcontracting Program.
52.216-13	[Reserved]	52.219-11	Special 8(a) Contract Conditions.
52.216-14	[Reserved]	52.219-12	Special 8(a) Subcontract Conditions.
52.216-15	Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates.	52.219-13	Notice of Set-Aside of Orders.
52.216-16	Incentive Price Revision—Firm Target.	52.219-14	Limitations on Subcontracting.
52.216-17	Incentive Price Revision—Successive Targets.	52.219-15	[Reserved]
52.216-18	Ordering.	52.219-16	Liquidated Damages—Subcontracting Plan.
52.216-19	Order Limitations.	52.219-17	Section 8(a) Award.
52.216-20	Definite Quantity.	52.219-18	Notification of Competition Limited to Eligible 8(a) Concerns.
52.216-21	Requirements.	52.219-19	[Reserved]
52.216-22	Indefinite Quantity.	52.219-20	[Reserved]
52.216-23	Execution and Commencement of Work.	52.219-21	[Reserved]
52.216-24	Limitation of Government Liability.	52.219-22	Small Disadvantaged Business Status.
52.216-25	Contract Definitization.	52.219-23	Notice of Price Evaluation Adjustment for Small Disadvantaged Business Concerns.
52.216-26	Payments of Allowable Costs Before Definitization.	52.219-24	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Targets.
52.216-27	Single or Multiple Awards.	52.219-25	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Disadvantaged Status and Reporting.
52.216-28	Multiple Awards for Advisory and Assistance Services.	52.219-26	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Incentive Subcontracting.
52.216-29	Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Non-Commercial Item Acquisition With Adequate Price Competition.	52.219-27	Notice of Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Set-Aside.
52.216-30	Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Non-Commercial Item Acquisition Without Adequate Price Competition.	52.219-28	Post-Award Small Business Program Rerepresentation.
52.216-31	Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Commercial Item Acquisition.	52.219-29	Notice of Set-Aside for Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business Concerns.
52.217-1	[Reserved]	52.219-30	Notice of Set-Aside for Women-Owned Small Business Concerns Eligible Under the Women-Owned Small Business Program.
52.217-2	Cancellation Under Multi-year Contracts.	52.220	[Reserved]
52.217-3	Evaluation Exclusive of Options.	52.221	[Reserved]
52.217-4	Evaluation of Options Exercised at Time of Contract Award.	52.222-1	Notice to the Government of Labor Disputes.
52.217-5	Evaluation of Options.	52.222-2	Payment for Overtime Premiums.

- 52.222-3 Convict Labor.
- 52.222-4 Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act—Overtime Compensation.
- 52.222-5 Davis-Bacon Act—Secondary Site of the Work.
- 52.222-6 Davis-Bacon Act.
- 52.222-7 Withholding of Funds.
- 52.222-8 Payrolls and Basic Records.
- 52.222-9 Apprentices and Trainees.
- 52.222-10 Compliance with Copeland Act Requirements.
- 52.222-11 Subcontracts (Labor Standards).
- 52.222-12 Contract Termination—Debarment.
- 52.222-13 Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act Regulations.
- 52.222-14 Disputes Concerning Labor Standards.
- 52.222-15 Certification of Eligibility.
- 52.222-16 Approval of Wage Rates.
- 52.222-17 [Reserved]
- 52.222-18 Certification Regarding Knowledge of Child Labor for Listed End Products.
- 52.222-19 Child Labor—Cooperation with Authorities and Remedies.
- 52.222-20 Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.
- 52.222-21 Prohibition of Segregated Facilities.
- 52.222-22 Previous Contracts and Compliance Reports.
- 52.222-23 Notice of Requirement for Affirmative Action to Ensure Equal Employment Opportunity for Construction.
- 52.222-24 Preaward On-Site Equal Opportunity Compliance Evaluation.
- 52.222-25 Affirmative Action Compliance.
- 52.222-26 Equal Opportunity.
- 52.222-27 Affirmative Action Compliance Requirements for Construction.
- 52.222-28 [Reserved]
- 52.222-29 Notification of Visa Denial.
- 52.222-30 Davis-Bacon Act—Price Adjustment (None or Separately Specified Method).
- 52.222-31 Davis-Bacon Act—Price Adjustment (Percentage Method).
- 52.222-32 Davis-Bacon Act—Price Adjustment (Actual Method).
- 52.222-33 Notice of Requirement for Project Labor Agreement.
- 52.222-34 Project Labor Agreement.
- 52.222-35 Equal Opportunity for Veterans.
- 52.222-36 Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities.
- 52.222-37 Employment Reports on Veterans.
- 52.222-38 Compliance with Veterans’ Employment Reporting Requirements.
- 52.222-39 [Reserved]
- 52.222-40 Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act.
- 52.222-41 Service Contract Act of 1965.
- 52.222-42 Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires.
- 52.222-43 Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts).
- 52.222-44 Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment.
- 52.222-45 [Reserved]
- 52.222-46 Evaluation of Compensation for Professional Employees.
- 52.222-47 [Reserved]
- 52.222-48 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment Certification.
- 52.222-49 Service Contract Act—Place of Performance Unknown.
- 52.222-50 Combating Trafficking in Persons.
- 52.222-51 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment—Requirements.
- 52.222-52 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Certain Services—Certification.
- 52.222-53 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Certain Services—Requirements.
- 52.222-54 Employment Eligibility Verification.
- 52.223-1 Biobased Product Certification.
- 52.223-2 Affirmative Procurement of Biobased Products Under Service and Construction Contracts.
- 52.223-3 Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data.
- 52.223-4 Recovered Material Certification.
- 52.223-5 Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information.
- 52.223-6 Drug-Free Workplace.
- 52.223-7 Notice of Radioactive Materials.
- 52.223-8 [Reserved]
- 52.223-9 Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Items.
- 52.223-10 Waste Reduction Program.
- 52.223-11 Ozone-Depleting Substances.
- 52.223-12 Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners.
- 52.223-13 [Reserved]
- 52.223-14 [Reserved]
- 52.223-15 Energy Efficiency in Energy-Consuming Products.
- 52.223-16 IEEE 1680 Standard for the Environmental Assessment of Personal Computer Products.
- 52.223-17 Affirmative Procurement of EPA-designated Items in Service and Construction Contracts.

Federal Contract Compliance of the U.S. Department of Labor (Deputy Assistant Secretary) and shall be provided by or through the Contracting Officer.

(3) The Contractor shall notify each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract understanding, that the Contractor is bound by the terms of Section 503 of the Act and is committed to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, qualified individuals with physical or mental disabilities.

(c) *Noncompliance.* If the Contractor does not comply with the requirements of this clause, appropriate actions may be taken under the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary issued pursuant to the Act.

(d) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall include the terms of this clause in every subcontract or purchase order in excess of \$15,000 unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary. The Contractor shall act as specified by the Deputy Assistant Secretary to enforce the terms, including action for noncompliance.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (June 1998). As prescribed in [22.1408\(b\)](#), add the following as a preamble to the clause:

NOTICE: The following term(s) of this clause are waived for this contract: _____ [*List term(s)*].

52.222-37 Employment Reports on Veterans.

As prescribed in [22.1310\(b\)](#), insert the following clause:

EMPLOYMENT REPORTS ON VETERANS (SEP 2010)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause, “Armed Forces service medal veteran,” “disabled veteran,” “other protected veteran,” and “recently separated veteran,” have the meanings given in the Equal Opportunity for Veterans clause [52.222-35](#).

(b) Unless the Contractor is a State or local government agency, the Contractor shall report at least annually, as required by the Secretary of Labor, on—

(1) The total number of employees in the contractor’s workforce, by job category and hiring location, who are disabled veterans, other protected veterans, Armed Forces service medal veterans, and recently separated veterans.

(2) The total number of new employees hired during the period covered by the report, and of the total, the number of disabled veterans, other protected veterans, Armed Forces service medal veterans, and recently separated veterans; and

(3) The maximum number and minimum number of employees of the Contractor or subcontractor at each hiring location during the period covered by the report.

(c) The Contractor shall report the above items by completing the Form VETS-100A, entitled “Federal Contractor Veterans’ Employment Report (VETS-100A Report).”

(d) The Contractor shall submit VETS-100A Reports no later than September 30 of each year.

(e) The employment activity report required by paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this clause shall reflect total new hires, and maximum and minimum number of employees, during the most recent 12-month period preceding the ending date selected for the report. Contractors may select an ending date—

(1) As of the end of any pay period between July 1 and August 31 of the year the report is due; or

(2) As of December 31, if the Contractor has prior written approval from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to do so for purposes of submitting the Employer Information Report EEO-1 (Standard Form 100).

(f) The number of veterans reported must be based on data known to the contractor when completing the VETS-100A. The contractor’s knowledge of veterans status may be obtained in a variety of ways, including an invitation to applicants to self-identify (in accordance with 41 CFR 60-300.42), voluntary self-disclosure by employees, or actual knowledge of veteran status by the contractor. This paragraph does not relieve an employer of liability for discrimination under [38 U.S.C. 4212](#).

(g) The Contractor shall insert the terms of this clause in subcontracts of \$100,000 or more unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor.

(End of clause)

52.222-38 Compliance with Veterans’ Employment Reporting Requirements.

As prescribed in [22.1310\(c\)](#), insert the following provision:

COMPLIANCE WITH VETERANS’ EMPLOYMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (SEP 2010)

By submission of its offer, the offeror represents that, if it is subject to the reporting requirements of [38 U.S.C. 4212\(d\)](#) (*i.e.*, if it has any contract containing Federal Acquisition Regulation clause [52.222-37](#), Employment Reports on Veterans), it has submitted the most recent VETS-100A Report required by that clause.

(End of provision)

52.222-39 [Reserved]

52.222-40 Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act.

As prescribed in [22.1605](#), insert the following clause:

NOTIFICATION OF EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT (DEC 2010)

(a) During the term of this contract, the Contractor shall post an employee notice, of such size and in such form, and containing such content as prescribed by the Secretary of Labor, in conspicuous places in and about its plants and offices where employees covered by the National Labor Relations Act engage in activities relating to the performance of the contract, including all places where notices to employees are customarily posted both physically and electronically, in the languages employees speak, in accordance with 29 CFR 471.2 (d) and (f).

(1) Physical posting of the employee notice shall be in conspicuous places in and about the Contractor's plants and offices so that the notice is prominent and readily seen by employees who are covered by the National Labor Relations Act and engage in activities related to the performance of the contract.

(2) If the Contractor customarily posts notices to employees electronically, then the Contractor shall also post the required notice electronically by displaying prominently, on any website that is maintained by the Contractor and is customarily used for notices to employees about terms and conditions of employment, a link to the Department of Labor's website that contains the full text of the poster. The link to the Department's website, as referenced in (b)(3) of this section, must read, "Important Notice about Employee Rights to Organize and Bargain Collectively with Their Employers."

(b) This required employee notice, printed by the Department of Labor, may be—

(1) Obtained from the Division of Interpretations and Standards, Office of Labor-Management Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room N-5609, Washington, DC 20210, (202) 693-0123, or from any field office of the Office of Labor-Management Standards or Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs;

(2) Provided by the Federal contracting agency if requested;

(3) Downloaded from the Office of Labor-Management Standards Web site at www.dol.gov/olms/regs/compliance/EO13496.htm; or

(4) Reproduced and used as exact duplicate copies of the Department of Labor's official poster.

(c) The required text of the employee notice referred to in this clause is located at Appendix A, Subpart A, 29 CFR Part 471.

(d) The Contractor shall comply with all provisions of the employee notice and related rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor.

(e) In the event that the Contractor does not comply with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this clause, this contract may be terminated or suspended in whole or in part, and the Contractor may be suspended or debarred in accordance with 29 CFR 471.14 and subpart 9.4. Such other sanctions or remedies may be imposed as are provided by 29

CFR part 471, which implements Executive Order 13496 or as otherwise provided by law.

(f) *Subcontracts.* (1) The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (f), in every subcontract that exceeds \$10,000 and will be performed wholly or partially in the United States, unless exempted by the rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 3 of Executive Order 13496 of January 30, 2009, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor.

(2) The Contractor shall not procure supplies or services in a way designed to avoid the applicability of Executive Order 13496 or this clause.

(3) The Contractor shall take such action with respect to any such subcontract as may be directed by the Secretary of Labor as a means of enforcing such provisions, including the imposition of sanctions for noncompliance.

(4) However, if the Contractor becomes involved in litigation with a subcontractor, or is threatened with such involvement, as a result of such direction, the Contractor may request the United States, through the Secretary of Labor, to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

(End of clause)

52.222-41 Service Contract Act of 1965.

As prescribed in [22.1006\(a\)](#), insert the following clause:

SERVICE CONTRACT ACT OF 1965 (NOV 2007)

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

"Act" means the Service Contract Act of 1965 ([41 U.S.C. 351](#), *et seq.*).

"Contractor," when this clause is used in any subcontract, shall be deemed to refer to the subcontractor, except in the term "Government Prime Contractor."

"Service employee" means any person engaged in the performance of this contract other than any person employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, as these terms are defined in Part 541 of Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, as revised. It includes all such persons regardless of any contractual relationship that may be alleged to exist between a Contractor or subcontractor and such persons.

(b) *Applicability.* This contract is subject to the following provisions and to all other applicable provisions of the Act and regulations of the Secretary of Labor (29 CFR Part 4). This clause does not apply to contracts or subcontracts administratively exempted by the Secretary of Labor or exempted by [41 U.S.C. 356](#), as interpreted in Subpart C of 29 CFR Part 4.

(c) *Compensation.* (1) Each service employee employed in the performance of this contract by the Contractor or any subcontractor shall be paid not less than the minimum monetary

PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																					
		P OR C	IBR	UCF	FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.222-37 Employment Reports on Veterans. ✓	22.1310(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.222-38 Compliance with Veterans' Employment Reporting Requirements.	22.1310(c)	P	Yes	K	A	A	A	A	A	A	a	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.222-40 Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act.	22.1605	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A
52.222-41 Service Contract Act of 1965.	22.1006(a)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A		A	A	A				A	A	
52.222-42 Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires.	22.1006(b)	C	No	I					A	A			A		A	A	A				A	A	
52.222-43 Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts).	22.1006(c)(1)	C	Yes	I					A				A		A	A	A				A	A	
52.222-44 Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment.	22.1006(c)(2)	C	Yes	I					A				A		A	A	A				A	A	
52.222-46 Evaluation of Compensation for Professional Employees.	22.1103	P	Yes	L					A	A													
52.222-48 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment Certification.	22.1006(e)(1)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A									A	
52.222-49 Service Contract Act—Place of Performance Unknown.	22.1006(f)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A		A	A					A	A	
52.222-50 Combating Trafficking in Persons.	22.1705(a)	C	Yes	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Alternate I	22.1705(b)	C	No	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.222-51 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain Equipment—Requirements.	22.1006(e)(2)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A									A	
52.222-52 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Certain Services—Certification.	22.1006(e)(3)	P	Yes	I					A	A			A									A	
52.222-53 Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Certain Services—Requirements.	22.1006(e)(4)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A									A	
52.222-54 Employment Eligibility Verification	22.1803	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.223-1 Biobased Product Certification.	23.406(a)	P	Yes	K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A
52.223-2 Affirmative Procurement of Biobased Products Under Service and Construction Contracts.	23.406(b)	C	Yes	I					A	A	A	A	A		A	A		A	A	A	A		A
52.223-3 Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data.	23.303	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Alternate I	23.303(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.223-4 Recovered Material Certification.	23.406(c)	P	Yes	K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A

PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																					
		P OR C	IBR	UCF	FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	T&M LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.223-5 Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information.	23.1005	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Alternate I	23.1005(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Alternate II	23.1005(c)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.223-6 Drug-Free Workplace.	23.505	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.223-7 Notice of Radioactive Materials.	23.602	C	No	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A		A	A		A			
52.223-9 Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products.	23.406(d)	C	No	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A
Alternate I	23.406(d)	C	No	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A
52.223-10 Waste Reduction Program.	23.705(a)	C	Yes	I					A	A					A			A					
52.223-11 Ozone-Depleting Substances.	23.804(a)	C	No	I	A	A													A		A		
52.223-12 Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners.	23.804(b)	C	Yes	I					A	A			A			A			A		A		
52.223-15 Energy Efficiency in Energy-Consuming Products.	23.206	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A
52.223-16 IEEE 1680 Standard for the Environmental Assessment of Personal Computer Products.	23.705(b)(1)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A				A		A		A
Alternate I	23.705(b)(2)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A				A		A		A
52.223-17 Affirmative Procurement of EPA-designated Items in Service and Construction Contracts.	23.406(e)	C	Yes	I					A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
52.223-18 Encouraging Contractor Policies to Ban Text Messaging While Driving	23.1105	C	Yes	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
52.223-19 Compliance with Environmental Management Systems.	23.903	C	Yes					A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A	A	A	
52.224-1 Privacy Act Notification.	24.104(a)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
52.224-2 Privacy Act.	24.104(b)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
52.225-1 Buy American Act—Supplies.	25.1101(a)(1)	C	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A				A		A		A
52.225-2 Buy American Act Certificate.	25.1101(a)(2)	P	No	K	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A				A		A		
52.225-3 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act.	25.1101(b)(1)(i)	C	Yes	I	A	A							A	A					A		A		A
Alternate I	25.1101(b)(1)(ii)	C	Yes	I	A	A							A	A					A		A		A
Alternate II	25.1101(b)(1)(iii)	C	Yes	I	A	A							A	A					A		A		A
Alternate III	25.1101(b)(1)(iv)	C	Yes	I	A	A							A	A					A		A		A
52.225-4 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act Certificate.	25.1101(b)(2)(i)	P	No	K	A	A							A	A					A		A		
Alternate I	25.1101(b)(2)(ii)	P	No	K	A	A							A	A					A		A		
Alternate II	25.1101(b)(2)(iii)	P	No	K	A	A							A	A					A		A		